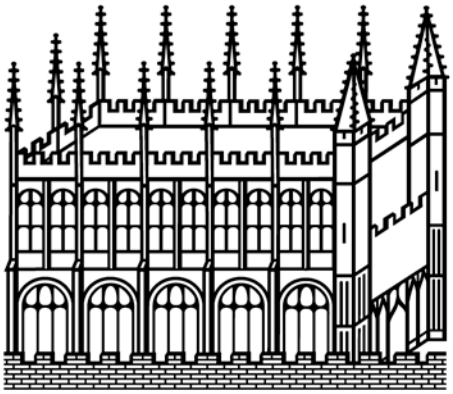


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THE UNIVERSAL

BRITISH DIRECTORY

OF

Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture,

COMPREHENDING

LISTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK;

AND OF ALL THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES, IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

WITH THE

MAILS, AND OTHER COACHES, STAGE-WAGGONS, HOYS, PACKETS, AND TRADING VESSELS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Genuine Account of the DRAWBACKS and DUTIES chargeable at the CUSTOM-HOUSE on all GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, OR CARRIED COASTWISE.

WITH

A Particular of the PUBLIC OFFICES of every DENOMINATION;

His MAJESTY's COURT, and MINISTERS of STATE;

The PEERS of the REALM, and PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN;

The COURT of LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS, ALDERMEN, COMMON-COUNCIL, AND LIVERY, OF LONDON;

TOGETHER WITH

An Hiſtorical DETAIL of the ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, TRADE, POLITY, and MANUFACTURES, of each CITY, TOWN, and VILLAGE.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING

A moſt intereſting and inſtructive HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.

LONDON:

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THE UNIVERSAL

BRITISH DIRECTORY.

NORWICH.

NORWICH, the capital of the county of Norfolk, is ſituated in eaſt longitude 1 deg. 26 min. and 52 deg. 40 min. north latitude. It is ſuppoſed to have its name, which ſignifies *a caſtle to the north*, from its ſituation in reſpect of Caſtor, the ancient *Venta Icenorum*, three or four miles to the ſouth of it, out of whoſe ruins it ſeems to have riſen.

In its infancy, in the reign of Ethelred, it was plundered and burnt by Sueno the Dane, when he invaded England with a great army. Afterwards it recovered; and in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor was a conſiderable place, having 1320 burghers. But it ſuffered again much in the reign of William I. by being the ſeat of a civil war, which Ralph earl of the Eaſt Angles raiſed againſt that king. So much was it impaired by the ſiege it then underwent, that there were ſcarcely 560 burghers left in it, as appears from Doomſday-book. From that time forward it began by little and little to recover, eſpecially after Biſhop Herbert tranſlated the epiſcopal ſee hither from Thetford, in the reign of William Rufus, in 1096; and built a beautiful cathedral, of which he laid the firſt ſtone, with this inſcription, *Dominus Herbertus poſuit primun lapidem, in nomine Patris, Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen*, i. e. "Lord (Biſhop) Herbert laid the firſt ſtone, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt;" and, by a licence from Pope Paſchal, declared it the mother church of Norfolk and Suffolk. After this, as Malmſbury has it, it became a town famous for merchandize, and the number of inhabitants. Yet it was miſerably harraſſed in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who was an adherent of Henry's ſon, called the *junior king*. In the time of Edward I. it was walled round by the citizens, who had preſented a petition to parliament for liberty to do it. Henry IV. allowed them, inſtead of bailiffs, which they had before, to elect a mayor yearly, and made the city a county of itſelf. In the year 1348, near 58,000 perſons were carried off by the plague; and in 1505, the city was almoſt conſumed by fire.

For the flouriſhing ſtate to which this city is now arrived, the inhabitants are much indebted to the Flemings, who fled hither from the tyranny of the Duke

of Alva and the inquiſition, and taught them the manufacture of thoſe ſtriped and flowered damaſks, camblets, druggets, and black and white crape, for which the place is now ſo noted, and which have been computed to yield ſometimes 200,000l. a year.—In the year 1583, the citizens, by the help of an engine, conveyed water through pipes to the higheſt parts of the city, which is pleaſantly ſeated along the ſide of a hill, extending a mile and a half in length from north to ſouth; but the breadth is much leſs, and it contracts itſelf by degrees towards the ſouth.

This city is now one of the moſt conſiderable in Britain for wealth, populouſneſs, neat buildings, beautiful churches (of which it had once fifty-eight, but now only 36), and the induſtry and civility of the inhabitants. The cathedral is a very venerable ſtructure, with a curious roof, adorned with the hiſtory of the Bible in little images, carved to the life, and a lofty ſteeple one hundred and five yards high. The city-wall of flint ſtone, beautified with forty towers and twelve gates, finiſhed in 1309, is much decayed. The city, though there is a deal of waſte ground within the walls, was computed, about ſixty years ago, to contain 8000 houſes and 50,000 inhabitants.—Beſides the cathedral already mentioned, the moſt remarkable buildings are, the Duke of Norfolk's houſe, one of the largeſt in England; the caſtle, which is now the county gaol, and ſtands in the heart of the city, with a deep moat round it, over which is a bridge of one very large arch; the town-hall; the guild-hall, formerly the church belonging to the monaſtery of Black Friars; the houſe of correction; the ſhire-houſe, where the aſſizes are held; a lofty market-croſs, built after the manner of a piazza; the biſhop's palace; the king's ſchool, founded by Edward VI. the boys of which are nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the conſent of the majority of aldermen.

There having been formerly many thatched houſes in this place, an order was made, that all houſes that ſhould hereafter be built ſhould be covered with tiles.—The city is interſperſed with gardens, orchards, and trees, which make it both pleaſant and healthful. It has four hoſpitals, in which a great number of old men and women, boys and girls, are maintained; and a dozen charity-ſchools. Here are two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings; who have particular privileges, and are very numerous. Some of the churches are thatched, and all of them cruſted with flint-ſtone curiouſly cut; which is the more wonderful, as Norwich ſtands in a clay country, and has no flint within twenty miles of it. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, ſixty common-council, with a town-clerk, ſword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is choſen on May-day by the freemen, and ſworn in on the Tueſday before Midſummer-eve. The ſheriffs are alſo choſen annually, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt, one by the freemen, the other by the aldermen, and ſworn in on Michaelmas-day. The freemen of the ſeveral wards chooſe each their alderman. The common-council is choſen in Mid-lent. The mayor is a juſtice of the peace and quorum, during his year (as are alſo the recorder and ſteward), within the city and liberties; after his mayoralty, he is a juſtice during life.

The trade and manufactures of this city are very conſiderable. At Yarmouth they export large quantities of their manufactures, moſt of which are ſent to London, and import a great deal of wine, coal, fiſh, oil, &c. All the city and country round are employed in the worſted manufacture, brought hither, as already obſerved, by the Flemings, in which they not only conſume the wool of their own country, in ſpinning, weaving, &c. but uſe many thouſand packs of yarn, which they receive from other parts of England, as far as Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland. There are eight wardens of the weavers choſen annually, and ſworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in ſpinning, weaving, or dying, the ſtuffs. It is computed that there are not leſs than 120,000 people employed in and about the city in the ſilk and woollen manufactures. Their markets are thought to be the greateſt in England, and furniſhed with a ſurpriſing plenty and variety of goods and proviſions.—At a ſmall

village to the north of the city, called St. Faith's, not leſs than 40,000 head of Scotch cattle are ſaid to be yearly bought up by the Norfolk graziers, and fattened in their meadows and marſhes. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the Duke of Gordon.

This city is entirely free and independent in its repreſentation, and is only influenced in the election of its members, by integrity, virtue, and eminent abilities. It forms a ſtriking contraſt with ſome rotten boroughs and burgage-tenures, the property of individuals, where the few electors which they contain can only conſider the will and command of their lordly maſter. Here the right of delegating this important truſt is placed as it ought to be, and where our conſtitution, pure and free from alloy, veſted it, in ſo large a body of people, that the dictatorial authority of thoſe who call themſelves the great has no effect. —The right of election (1701, March 12) is in the freeholders, and ſuch freemen only of the ſaid city as are entered in the books, and do not receive alms or charity. The number of voters is about 3000, and the returning-officers are the ſheriffs.

The market-days are Wedneſday and Saturday. The fairs are Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, before and after Eaſter and Whitſuntide, and Monday and Tueſday following.

Few cities or towns ſeem to have ſuffered more than Norwich has done at various periods, and few ſeem to have felt it leſs; for, though quite burnt down by Sueno as above, it was of conſiderable conſequence in Edward the Confeſſor's time: nor did it long feel the evils of the inſurrection and ſiege in William the Conqueror's time, for it was rebuilt in Stephen's reign, and made a corporation; beſides other devaſtations already mentioned.

The city of Norwich has been long famous for its manufactures; which are not, in the opinion of ſome, at preſent in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as formerly. In addition to the manufacture of camblets, druggets, and crapes, it is alſo remarkable for baize, ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtockings, and woollen cloths.

The inhabitants of this city are generally ſo employed in their manufactures within doors, that the city has the appearance of being deſerted, except on Sundays and holidays, when the ſtreets ſwarm with people.

The Norwich Public Library was inſtituted in the year 1784. The ſubſcription is 2l. 2s. admiſſion, and 7s. per annum. The library at preſent conſiſts of near 4000 volumes, and the number of ſubſcribers is 489.—A committee of twenty-four of the ſubſcribers is annually elected, excluſive of the preſident and vice-preſident.

Robert Partridge, Eſq. *Preſident.*—James Hudſon, Eſq. *Vice-Preſident.*
Mr. John Tubby, *Librarian.*

The Benevolent Aſſociation, for the relief of decayed Tradeſmen, Widows, and Orphans, was inſtituted at Norwich, November 16, 1790.—Of the officers for the management of this ſociety the Mayor of Norwich for the time being is *Preſident*, and Mr. John Browne *Secretary*.

The Charity for Clergymen's Widows, &c. in Norwich and Norfolk.—Of the officers for the management of this charity the Lord Biſhop of Norwich is *Preſident*; the Dean and Chancellor of Norwich, with the Archdeacons, Official, and Prebendaries, &c. are the *Vice-Preſidents*; and the Rev. Mr. Peele, *Treaſurer*.

The Society of Univerſal Goodwill.—The Earl of Roſebery is *Governor* of this ſociety; the Biſhop of Norwich, *Guardian*; Sir William Jerningham, *Deputy Governor*; and Mr. John Tubby, *Secretary*. Robert Hamilton, M. D. is *Agent* at Ipſwich; and Meſſrs. Gurney, *Bankers*; who, with the other bankers in Norwich, receive ſubſcriptions.

The Amicable Society of Attorneys, for raiſing and eſtabliſhing a fund for the relief and benefit of the Widows and Children of Attorneys, reſident in Norwich and Norfolk, ſubſcribers to the fund, was inſtituted in January, 1784.

Treaſurer, Mr. Eliſha De Hague. *Secretary*, Mr. James Boyce.

The

The Norfolk Benevolent Medical Society, for raiſing and eſtabliſhing a fund for the relief and benefit of Widows and Children of Surgeons and Apothecaries in the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich, was inſtituted in April 1786.

Preſident, Richard Lubbock, M. D. Norwich.

Vice-Preſidents. John Heath, M. D. Fakenham; and Mr. Wright, Mattiſhall.

Treaſurer, E. Norgate, Eſq. Norwich. *Secretary*, Mr. Rigby, Norwich.

The Society for the Diſcharge and Relief of Perſons impriſoned for Small Debs was inſtituted in Norwich on the firſt of January, 1774.—Contributions to this charity are received by J. G. Baſely, Eſq. of Norwich, *Treaſurer*; by any of the bankers in Norwich; or by R. H. Cubit, *Secretary*, at the guildhall; where the proceedings of the ſociety are open to the inſpection of any gentleman.

The Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpital is a ſuperb building.—From the firſt opening of this Hoſpital, in July 1772, to the 16th of July 1794, there had been 14987 in and out patients admitted, of which number 9163 had been cured—4971 otherwiſe diſcharged—and 634 died.

The State of the Girls' Charity-ſchool, on Life's Green, for training up Servants, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription, as it appeared at the general meeting of the truſtees, April 29, 1794.

Receipts from Lady-day 1793 to Lady-day 1794	£.	199	14 10
Diſburſements from ditto to ditto — —		163	10 9½
Balance in hand — — —	£.	35	15 0½

Rev. Mr. Peele, *Treaſurer.*

State of the other Charity-ſchools, as it appeared at a general meeting of the truſtees.—Girls 70, Boys 235, in all 305—taught, ſupplied with books, clothed, and inſtructed in ſpinning.

Diſburſements from June 23, 1793, to June 23, 1794	£.	629	10 7½
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands —		121	11 3
Receipts from June 23, 1793, to June 23, 1794	£.	537	10 5¼
Balance remaining in Treaſurer's hands, June 23, 1793		213	11 5¼
	£.	751	1 10½

In the courſe of this year 214l. 8s. 6½d. has been received at the ſpinning-ſchool, all which has been regularly diſtributed among the children, according to their reſpective earnings.

Robert Partridge, Eſq. *Treaſurer.*

BANKERS.

Charles Weſton, Eſq. and Co. Upper Market.—Richard Bartlett and Joſeph Gurney, St. Michael's at Plea; they draw on Meſſrs. Barclays and Tritton, London.—Meſſrs. Harvey and Hudſon, in the Haymarket; draw on Hankey and Co. London.—Meſſrs. Kett, Hatfeild, and Back, Hog-hill; draw on Barnett, Hoare, Hill, and Barnett, London.—Meſſrs. Kerriſon and Son, Back of the Inns; draw on Williams, Son, and Drury, No. 20, Birchin-lane, London.

FIRE INSURANCE-OFFICES.

Norwich Fire-office, Market-place.—Sun Fire-office: agent, Mr. John Taylor, St. Andrew's.—Royal Exchange Fire-office: agent, Mr. John Woodrow, St. George's Colegate.—Phœnix Fire-office: agents, Mr. S. Fremoult and Mr. Leeds, in St. Andrew's.—Briſtol Fire-office: agent, Mr. William Barton, King-ſtreet

POST-OFFICE, in the MARKET-PLACE.

The mails from London arrive every forenoon, Monday excepted, about eleven o'clock, and are diſpatched every afternoon, Saturday excepted, at half paſt four.

The

The mails from Huntingdon, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury, Thetford, &c. arrive, and are diſpatched, every day at the above times.

The mails from all the intermediate places between London and Ipſwich, and likewiſe between Ipſwich and this city and their branches, arrive every day at twelve at noon, and are diſpatched to thoſe parts every day at paſt three in the afternoon.

The mails arrive from Yarmouth every afternoon at four, and are diſpatched every day at twelve.

The mails from Cromer, Aylſham, and Northwalſham, arrive Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at two in the afternoon, and are diſpatched to thoſe places Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at twelve at noon.

N. B. The office is open for the delivery of letters an hour after the arrival of the different mails, and is ſhut half an hour before their departure.

John Roach, Gent. *Poſt-maſter.* Mr. Monſey, *Clerk.*

COACHES, WAGGONS, and BARGE.

London mail-carriages, in and out every day, by government authority, from the King's Head, in the Market, Norwich, and the White Horſe, Fetter-lane, London, guarded and lighted.

The coach by Ipſwich arrives at the King's Head, Norwich, at noon, and ſets out at four o'clock in the afternoon; ſtops for breakfaſt coming down, and for ſupper going up, at the White Horſe, Ipſwich.

The coach by Newmarket arrives at the King's Head, Norwich, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ſets out at half paſt four o'clock in the afternoon; ſtops for breakfaſt coming down, and for ſupper going up, at the Bell, Thetford.

Half an hour allowed at Thetford and Ipſwich, both in going up and coming down.—There is 14lb. of luggage allowed to each paſſenger, all above at three halfpence per lb.

The Double Expedition, by Newmarket, guarded and lighted, ſets out every afternoon from the White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich, at three o'clock, and from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, London, at four o'clock, and arrives at London and Norwich early the next morning; carries four inſide paſſengers in each body, at 21s. and outſides at 14s.

A poſt-coach, by Bury, guarded and lighted, ſets out from the Angel, in the Market, Norwich, to the Two-necked Swan, Lad-lane, London, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; carries ſix inſides at 25s. each, and outſides at 14s.

A poſt-coach, by Ipſwich, guarded and lighted, arrives from the Two-necked Swan, Lad-lane, London, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, in the forenoon, at the Angel, in the Market, Norwich, whence it ſets out, on its return, at two o'clock in the afternoon on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and at three o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays; carries ſix inſides at 25s. outſides at 14s.

A poſt-coach, by Newmarket, guarded and lighted in and out of London, ſets out from the Maid's Head, St. Simon's, Norwich, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, at eight o'clock in the evenings of the next days; carries four inſides at 21s. and one outſide at 14s.

A poſt-coach, by Newmarket, guarded and lighted in and out of London, ſets out from the White Swan, Norwich, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at five o'clock in the morning, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn, from whence it returns the following evenings, at eight o'clock; carries four inſides at 21s. and two outſides at 14s.

The Lynn and Norwich Expedition, by Dereham and Swaffham, ſets out from the Crown Inn, Lynn, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning, in ſummer, at ſeven o'clock, to the White Swan, in St. Peter's of Mancroft, Norwich, whence it ſets out, on its return, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning, at the ſame hour. In winter it ſets out at ſeven in the morning,

ing, and only twice a week, viz. from Lynn on Monday and Friday, and from Norwich on Tueſday and Saturday.

The Yarmouth Machine, from the Black Horſe, on Tombland, Norwich, to the Wreſtlers, in Yarmouth, ſets out twice every day, Saturday morning excepted, at eight o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, during the ſummer, and at nine o'clock in the morning, and two in the afternoon, in the winter. Paſſengers 4s. each.—N. B. For about two months, in the worſt part of the winter ſeaſon, the coach goes once a day only.

London ſtage waggons, from Meſſrs. Marſh's, on Tombland, to the Bull, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and from Meſſrs. Jackſon, Dewing, and Mack's, St. Giles's, to the Green Dragon, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſet out from Norwich on Tueſday and Friday, and come in on Monday and Thurſday every week.

Lynn waggon, from Mr. Murrell's, in St. Gregory's, Norwich, comes in on Wedneſday, and ſets out on Thurſday.

Bury waggon, from the Star, in the Market-place, Norwich, comes in on Thurſday, and ſets out on Friday at noon.

York waggon, from the Star, in the Market-place, Norwich, in and out every Tueſday.

A Barge goes from the Wherry Staith every Monday and Thurſday, for Yarmouth, at nine o'clock, and returns on Tueſday and Friday.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of INNS.

Angel, Market-place, kept by William Coleman
Black Jack, Biſhopſgate-ſt. Cha. Chaſe
Black Horſe, St. Giles's Broad-ſtreet, Martha Crow
Black Horſe, Tombland, John Taylor
Black Bull, Magdalen-ſtr. T. Weales
Black Boys, Colegate-ſt. D. Springfield
Blue Bell, Hog-hill, Thomas Parſlee
Caſtle, White-lion-lane, Tho. Booth
Cock, Rampant-horſe-ſtr. J. Symonds
Curriers' Arms, St. Giles's Broad-ſtreet, James Aldis
Crown, St. Stephen's ſtreet, J. Smith
Crown, Upper Weſtwick, W. Porter
Duke's Palace, Palace-yard, Widow Duffield
Elephant, Magdalen-ſtr. N. Hubbard
George, Haymarket, Wm. Ruſhbrooke
George, St. Stephen's ſtreet, S. Browne
Golden Lion, Madder-market, William Webſter
Greyhound, Surrey-ſtreet, John Digby
Hand, Upper Weſtwick, Wm. Watſon
Jolly Farmers, Caſtle Ditches, William Mitchells
King's Head, Market-place, H. Raven
King's Head, Magdalen-ſtr. J. Sturley
Lamb, Haymarket, John Aggas
Lobſter, Pottergate-ſtreet, F. Metcalfe
Maid's Head, St. Simon's, Sam. Baldry
Moon and Stars, Colegate-ſtreet, Caleb Godfrey
Nag's Head, Rampant-horſe-ſtreet, Charles Leeds
Pope's Head, Upper Market-ſtreet, Thomas Gooch
Rampant Horſe, Rampant-horſe-ſtreet, Charles Brown
Roſe, St. Auguſtine's ſtreet, Jn. Balls
Star, Haymarket, John Larm
Unicorn, Coſlany-ſtr. Tho. Gardiner
Waggon and Horſes, Tombland, Wm. Trower
Wheat Sheaf, Bethel-ſt. Widow Waite
White Swan, Upper Market-ſtreet, Thomas Mountney
White Hart, Upper Market-ſtreet, Elizabeth Cotton
White Horſe, Magdalen-ſtr. S. Garrod
White Lion, White-lion-lane, Robert Preſton
White Lion, Magdalen-ſtr. J. Cutting
White Lion, Upper Weſtwick, Z. Rice
White Lion, St. Martin's Plain, Samuel Wood
White Lion, Coſlany-ſtreet, William Woods
Wool-pack, St. Giles's Broad-ſtreet, William Webſter
Wounded Heart, Upper Market-ſtreet, Robert Atkins

COFFEE-HOUSES.

Tuck's Coffee-houſe, No. 39, Market-place; and Coleman's, No. 25, Market-place.

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS:

CORPORATION.

James Hudſon, Eſq. *Mayor*
Paſt the Chair.
John Buckle, Eſq. D. M.
Jeremiah Ives, Eſq.
Robert Harvey, Eſq.
Charles Weſton, Eſq.
John Addey, Eſq.
James Crowe, Eſq.
Richard Peete, Eſq.
Francis Colombine, Eſq.
Nathaniel Roe, Eſq.
Roger Kerriſon, Eſq.
Benjamin Day, Eſq.
John Morſe, Eſq.
Starling Day, Eſq.
Jeremiah Ives Harvey, Eſq.
Robert Partridge, Eſq.
Elias Norgate, Eſq.
Jeremiah Ives, jun. Eſq.
Robert Harvey, jun. Eſq.
John Patteſon, Eſq.
Charles Weſton, jun. Eſq.
Thomas Watſon, Eſq.
John G. Baſeley, Eſq.
John Harvey, Eſq.
Hon. Henry Hobart, and Rt. Hon. W. Windham, *Members in Parliament*
John Browne and John Ives, Eſqrs. *Sheriffs*
Henry Partridge, Eſq. *Recorder*
Charles Harvey, Eſq. *Steward*
E. De Hague, Gent. *Town-clerk*
Thomas Marks, Eſq. and Edward Crane, Gent. *Coroners*
William Simpſon, Gent. *Chamberlain*
Mr. Charles Marſh, *Under Sheriff*
Mr. James Smyth, *Sword Bearer*
Mr. William Mack, *Chief Conſtable*
Mr. Joſhua Lawter, *Under Chamberlain*
Mr. Wm. Yallop, *Clerk of the Market*
Mr. Jeremiah Dunham, *Water Bailiff*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Samuel Harmer, *Speaker*

Conisford Ward, 12.

William Herring, John Robinſon, James Chaſe } *Nominees.*
Andrew Story
Thomas Dove
Daniel Bloom
Jacob Smith
Edward Brown
Charles Foſter
Robert Herring
Mark Oſborn
Jonathan Davey

Mancroft Ward, 16.

Samuel Harmer, Stephen Weaver, Peter Amyot } *Nominees.*
Edward Rudge
Richard Beatniffe
John Marks
Robert Ward
William Unthank
Skinner Edward Ruſſell
William Burt
Edward Crane
Peter Chamberlin
John Watſon
James Herring
John Roach
Charles Chamberlin

Great Wymer Ward, 20.

William Wilcocks, William Foſter, jun., William Wilkins } *Nominees.*
Charles Fearman
Barnabas Leman
Joſeph Stannard
Robert Punchard
Edward Colman
Robert Harmer
John Staff
John Proctor
John Lovick
Richard Bacon
Thomas Goff
George Oliver
John Fox
Chriſtopher Berry
John Bridges
Henry Mountain
John Tuthill, jun.

The Ward beyond the Water, 12.

Thomas Troughton, William Foſter, John Tuthill } *Nominees.*
William Cutting
James Beevor
Samuel Cubit
John Herring
Robert Powell
Thomas Troughton jun.
William Powell
John Brittan
Robert Tramplet

GENTRY.

Alric James, Eſq. *Tombland*
Anguiſh Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Armſtrong Mrs. *St. Martin's Plain*

Barrow Edward, Eſq. *Gurney's Court, Magdalen-ſtreet*
Brown John, Gent. *Elm-hill*
Brown ——, Eſq.
Bullock Miſs, *Upper Cloſe*
Buckle Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Black Mr. *Upper Cloſe*
Baker William, Eſq. *Upper Cloſe*
Benſley Mr. *St. Michael's at Plea*
Bell Mrs. *Broad-ſtreet*
Bedingfield P. Eſq. *Upper Surrey-ſtreet*
Beevor James, Eſq. *Magdalen-ſtreet*
Chapman Charles, Gent. *St. Margaret's*
Chambers Mrs. *Catharine's Hill*
Corbould John, Gent. *Broad-ſtreet*
Catton Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Creamer Mrs. *Surrey-ſtreet*
Cutten William, Eſq. *Magdalen-ſtreet*
Clover Joſ. Gent. *St. Martin's at Oaks*
Day Thomas, Eſq. *St. Martin's Plain*
Deere Mr. *Upper Cloſe*
Diggins Captain, *Surrey-ſtreet*
Ewel Tho. Glover, Eſq. *St. Lawrence*
Ewen J. G. Eſq. *Pottergate-ſtreet*
Francis Mrs. *Surrey-ſtreet*
Fremoult Mrs. *Broad-ſtreet*
Fell William, Gent. *Upper Surrey-ſtr.*
Frieſhfield Mrs. *Upper Surrey-ſtreet*
Finch Mrs. *Coſlany-ſtreet*
Gordon Sir William, *St. George's, Tombland*
Gilbert Mrs. *St. George's, Tombland*
Green Mrs. *Tombland*
Gobbett Miſs, *All Saints*
Gleed Miſs, *St. Stephen's*
Gurney Miſs, *Magdalen-ſtreet*
Hammond Mr. *Pottergate-ſtreet*
Hammond Mrs. *Surrey-ſtreet*
Havers Mrs. *St. Giles's*
Herring Mrs. *Upper Surrey-ſtreet*
Hipgame Mrs. *Elm-hill*
Hillyard Mrs. *St. Simon's*
Ivory Thomas, Eſq. *St. Martin's*
Kett Mrs. *St. Giles's*
Lathom Henry, Eſq. *Rodney-ſtreet*
Le Gryſe Captain, *Surrey-ſtreet*
Legget Mrs. *Cockey-lane*
Livington Mr. *Upper Cloſe*
Lloyd Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Martineau Mrs. *Magdalen-ſtreet*
Mathews Timothy, Gent. *Rampant-horſe-ſtreet*
Moſs Mrs. *Surrey-ſtreet*
Morſe John, Eſq. *Rodney-ſtreet*
Monk Mrs. *St. Giles's*
Neale Mrs. *St. Giles's*
Negus Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Parker Mrs. *St. Stephen's*
Patterſon Mrs. *King-ſtreet*
Price Mrs. *Tombland*
Pillans ——, Eſq. *Tombland*
Peckover Edmund, Eſq. *Queen-ſtreet*
Pigg Mrs. *King-ſtreet*
Proctor John, *Pottergate-ſtreet*
Rays Miſs, *St. Giles's*
Randall Benjamin, Eſq. *Upper Cloſe*
Ruſt Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Rogers Miſs, *Gurney's Court, Magdalen-ſtreet*
Salter Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Slater Miſs, *All Saints*
Styleman ——, Eſq. *St. Giles's*
Stoney Mrs. *St. Giles's*
Smith Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Trull Mrs. *St. Stephen's*
Watſon ——, Eſq. *Surrey-ſtreet*
Wells John, Eſq. *Queen-ſtreet*
Wright Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
White Mrs. *Upper Cloſe*
Wright Miſs, *Upper Cloſe*
Webſter John, Gent. *St. Giles's*

BISHOP'S OFFICE, in Upper Cloſe.

Biſhop, The Right Rev. Charles Manners Sutton
Chancellor, Rev. George Sandby, D. D.
Principal Regiſter, Wm. Baker, LL. B.
Deputy Regiſter, Richard Moſs, Gent.
Receiver of the Biſhop's Rents, John Morphew, Eſq.

☞ The CONSISTORY COURT is held every three weeks.

Proctors.

Richard Moſs, *Notary Public*
William Utten, *Notary Public*
John Morphew, *Notary Public*
Charles Kitſon, *Notary Public*
William Newton

Secretaries to the Biſhop, Calvert Clapham and William Utten, Eſqrs.
Principal Apparitor, R. Starkey, Gent.

DEAN and CHAPTER'S OFFICE.

Dean, The Rev. Joſeph Turner, D. D.

Prebendaries.

Chancellor, Philip Wodehouſe, A. M.
Norwich, Lowther Yates, D. D.
Yarmouth, John Pretyman, A. M.
Treaſurer, Robert Potter, A. M.
Precentor, Edw. South Thurlow, A. M.
Lynn, George Anguiſh, A. M.
Commiſſary, John Pretyman, A. M.

Minor Canons.

James Willins, A. M.
Charles Millard, A. M.
James Williams Newton, A. M.
John Walker, A. B. *Goſpeller*
Paul Whittingham, A. M. *Epiſtoler*

Michael

Michael Brown, A. B.
Peter Hanſel, A. B.
Ozias Thurſton Linley, A. B.
Organiſt, Thomas Garland
Chapter Clerk and Regiſter, Wm. Utten

ARCHDEACON'S OFFICE.

Archdeacon, William Yonge, A. M.
Commiſſary, John Strachey, LL. D.
Official, William Baker, LL. B.
Commiſſary's and Archdeacon's Regiſter, John Gooch, D. D.
Deputy Regiſter, J. Morphew, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Adkin Rev. Lancaſter
Barnard Rev. Mr.
Beckwith Rev. Thomas
Belward Rev. Fiſher
Blackburn Rev. John
Brown Rev. J. H.
Brown Rev. Michael
Buckle Rev. Stephen, ſen.
Buckle Rev. Stephen, jun.
Carrington Rev. Henry
Chapman Rev. Charles
Day Rev. John
Deacon Rev. John
Decker Rev. Thomas
Dreyer Rev. John
Drummond Rev. Thomas, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Enfield Rev. Wm. *Unitarian Miniſter*
Forſter Rev. John, *D. D.*
Glover Rev. Edward
Hancock Rev. Thomas Wigg
Hanſell Rev. Peter
Hows Rev. Thomas
Jeans Rev. William
Linley Rev. Orias
Millard Rev. Charles
Newton Rev. James William
Parr Rev. Robert
Partridge Rev. Robert
Peel Rev. John
Smyth Rev. George
Story Rev. Samuel
Sutloffe Rev. Robert
Sutton Rev. Charles
Taſwell Rev. Mr.
Taylor Rev. John
Walker Rev. John
Whittingham Rev. Paul
Willins Rev. James

PHYSIC.

Alderſon James, *M. D.* Colegate
Aldhouſe Step. *Surgeon*, St. Andrew's
Back William, *Surgeon*, St. Michael's
Bond William, *Surgeon*, Tombland
Chambers Nethercoat, *Ditto*, St. Peter's
Donne William, *Ditto*, Heigham-lodge
Johnſon Richard, *Ditto*, St. Stephen's
Kerſey James, *Surgeon*, King-ſtreet
Keymer James, *Ditto*, White-lion-lane
Lubbock Richard, *M. D.* Broad-ſtreet
Martineau Philip, *Surgeon*, Colegate
Nevill George, *M. D.* King-ſtreet
Norgate & Back, *Surgeons*, St. Michael's
Pitchford John, *Surgeon*, St. Giles's
Purland Robert, ſen. *Surgeon*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Purland Robert, jun. *Ditto*, St. James's
Rigby Edward, *Surgeon*, St. Giles-ſtr.
Robinſon James, *Ditto*, St. Margaret's
Scott Robert, *Surgeon*, Fiſhgate
Taylor John Stuart, *Ditto*, Colegate

LAW.

Barber Tho. *Attorney*, St. Stephen's
Blake Thomas, *Barriſter*, Queen-ſtr.
Boyce James, *Attorney*, Broad-ſtreet
Bygrave Rob. *Attorney*, St. Gregory's
Chapman Gardiner, *Attorney*
Cooper Charles, *Barriſter*, Bethel-ſtr.
Cubit Rob. *Attorney*, Nether Weſtwick
De Hague Eliſha, *Attorney*, Elm-hill
Dewing and Ruſſell, *Attorneys*, Cockey-lane
Finch Peter, *Attorney*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Foſter, Son, and Unthank, *Attorneys*, Queen-ſtreet
Ganning Daniel, *Attorney*, St. Giles's
Grand John, *Attorney*, St. Giles's
Harcourt Edward, *Attorney*, Mews, Surrey-ſtreet
Hardy James, *Attorney*, Pottergate-ſtr.
Harmer Samuel, *Attorney*, Cockey-lane
Harwood Gardiner, *Attorney*, Upper Cloſe
Lay Charles, *Attorney*, Chapel-field
Marſh James, *Attorney*, St. Stephen's
Morphew John, *Conveyancer*, King-ſtr.
Murray Charles, *Attorney*, Broad-ſtr.
Newton Wm. *Attorney*, Lower Cloſe
Pye Sam. *Attorney*, St. Martin's Plain
Sewell Joſeph, *Attorney*, St. Stephen's
Smyth James, *Attorney*, Elm-hill
Steward John, *Attorney*, Surrey-ſtreet
Stoughton Thomas, *Attorney*, King-ſtreet
Utten William, *Attorney*, Tombland
Wells William, *Attorney*, Theatre-ſqu.
Wymer George, *Attorney*, Broad-ſtreet

TRADERS, &c.

Adams and Bacon, *Coachmakers*, St. Stephen's
Aggs Thomas, *Scarlet Dyer and Suffolk Hempen-cloth Maker*, Pitt-ſtreet
Akers Carter, *Baker*, King-ſtreet

Alderſon John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Gaol-hill
Alderſon William, *Baker*, Hog-hill
Aldis John, *Baker*, St. Margaret's
Aldrich John, *Whiteſmith*, Dove-lane
Alexander W. *Leather-cutter*, King-ſt.
Allen Richard, *Taylor and Draper*, London-lane
Allen Robert, *Taylor*, Pottergate-ſtr.
Allum John, *Sadler*, White-lion-lane
Amyot and Bennett, *Clock and Watch Makers*, Brigg's Lane
Annis John, *Stationer and Bookbinder*, London-lane
Anſel John, *Plumber, Painter, and Glazier*, Dove-lane
Appleton John, *Hatter*, Back of the Inns
Artis John, *Shoemaker*, St. Stephen's
Athow John, *Stonemaſon*, Pottergate-ſt.
Bacon Leon. *Wine-merchant*, St. Giles's
Bacon Richard, *Printer, Stationer, Auctioneer, and Sworn Appraiſer*, 12, Cockey-lane
Back Thomas and Co. *Grocers*, Hay-market
Bailey William, *Cutler and Haberdaſher*, White-lion-lane
Baker Henry, *Haberdaſher and Cutler*, Market-place
Baker M. *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, Market-place
Baker S. *Tea-dealer*, Market-place
Baldy Edmund, *Dyer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Banham James, *Carpenter and Pump-maker*, King-ſtreet
Barnard and Angier, *Merchants*, Botolph-ſtreet
Barnard William and Sons, *Merchants*, Colegate
Barnes Philip, *Bricklayer*, All Saints
Barritt George, *Leather-cutter*, St. Stephen's
Barrow E. *Manufacturer*, Coſlany-ſtr.
Barrow Edward and Iſaac, *Mancheſter Warehouſemen*, Chapel-field-lane
Barth and Lambert, *Stay and Habit Makers*, Bethel-ſtreet
Barton Wm. *Corn-dealer*, King-ſtreet
Barwell, Chapman, and Co. *Retailers of Wines*, Market-place
Barwick George and Cha. *Gunmakers*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Baſeley Thomas, *Dyer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Baſham Cha. *Auctioneer*, St. Stephen's
Bates Benj. *Grocer*, St. Bennett's-ſtreet
Beare George, *Shoemaker*, Bridge-ſtreet
Beare Tho. *Leather-cutter*, Bridge-ſtr.
Beare William, *Shoemaker*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Beatniffe Richard, *Printer and Bookſeller*, Cockey-lane
Beckwith John, ſen. *Schoolmaſter*, Upper Cloſe
Bedford Charles, *Brazier and Tinman*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Beevor William, *Carpenter, &c.* St. Stephen's
Benſley Robert, *Baker*, St. Stephen's
Berry Chriſtopher, *Printer and Bookſeller*, Dove-lane
Bidwell John, *Linen-drapers*, Bridge-ſt.
Bignold Thomas and John, *Hop and Liquor Dealers*, Market-place
Black Thomas and Wm. *Confectioners*, Hay-market
Blackburn John, *Stonemaſon*, King-ſtr.
Blake Iſaac, *Hot-preſſer*, Snail-gate
Bloſield Peter, *Carpenter*, Coſlany-ſtr.
Blomfield Sam. *Leather-cutter*, Timber-hill
Bloom Daniel and Co. *Coal and Corn Merchants*, Duke's-Palace-yard
Boardman Benjamin, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Market-place
Boardman John, *Woolcomber*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Bolingbrook J. B. *Draper*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Bolingbrook Nathaniel, *Haberdaſher and Silverſmith*, Market-place
Bond Sam. *Appraiſer, &c.* St. Giles's
Booth Edward, *Woolcomber*, Colegate
Booth William, *Bookſeller*, London-lane
Booty Wm. *Carpenter, &c.* Bethel-ſtr.
Booty William, *Grocer*, King-ſtreet
Botwright William, *Grocer*, Bridge-ſt.
Boulter Thomas, *Baker*, Bethel-ſtreet
Bowen Ann, *Stationer and Bookſeller*, Cockey-lane
Bowen Robert, *Corn and Coal Merchant*, Lower Cloſe
Bracey Jay, *Upholſterer*, London-lane
Bradford Miles, *Shoemaker*, London-la.
Bradford Wm. *Woollen-draper*, London-lane
Bray and Son, *Taylors*, St. Andrew's
Brett Fran. *Taylor and Draper*, London-lane
Brett William, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, All Saints
Brewſter and Gillman, *Haberdaſhers*, London-lane
Briſley W. *Oatmeal-maker*, St. Simon's
Brittan Henry, *Clock and Watch Maker*, Brig's Lane

Brooks James, *Currier*, Lower Goat-la.
Brown Arthur, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Cockey-lane
Brown Edw. *Carpenter, &c.* King-ſtr.
Brown Jn. *Bruſhmaker*, Magdalen-ſtr.
Brown Jn. *Braſs-founder*, Timber-hill
Brown John, *Glover and Breeches-maker*, Dove-lane
Brown Richard, jun. *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Brown Richard, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Brown T. and W. *Pipemakers*, All Saints
Browne E. *Milliner*, Bethel-ſtreet
Browne John, *Ironmonger, &c.* Upper Market-place
Browne Matthias, *Cabinet-maker*, St. Peter's
Brownſmith Rich. *Silk-mercer*, Market-place
Bryant Bartholomew, *Grocer*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Bryant George, *Haberdaſher*, Back of the Inns
Bryant Hen. *Patten-maker*, Cockey-la.
Bryant John, *Linen-draper*, Lower Goat-lane
Buck John, *Miller*, St. Stephen's
Buckenham John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Bridge-ſtreet
Buckle Henry, *Taylor*, Magdalen-ſtr.
Buddry Anthony, *Grocer*, Tombland
Bullen and Martin, *Ironmongers*, Market-place
Burdett John, *Bricklayer*, Snail-gate
Burks John, *Silk-dyer*, Redwell-plain
Burroughs Tho. *Glover and Breeches-maker*, London-lane
Burrows Wm. *Grocer*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Burt William, *Upholſterer*, St. Stephen's
Byford John, *Shoemaker*, London-lane
Cairns, Frears, and Barber, *Silverſmiths and Cutlers*, London-lane
Calthorpe Chriſtopher, *Cooper*, London-lane
Campin Robert, *Haberdaſher*, Goat-la.
Campin Robert, *Shoemaker*, Coſlany-ſt.
Candle Benj. *Grocer*, Little Cockey-la.
Cann John, *Cabinet and Chair Maker*, Timber-hall
Capon Chriſtopher, ſen. *Painter and Floor-cloth Maker*, Colegate
Capon Chriſtopher, jun. *Houſe-painter*, Bethel-ſtreet
Catchpole John, *Peruke-maker*, Brig's Lane
Cattermoul and Son, *Wine-merchants*, St. Michael's at Plea
Challis John, *Shoemaker*, Market-place
Chamberlain and Son, *Grocers and Chandlers*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Chamberlain Charles, *Grocer*, White-lion-lane
Chamberlain John, *Shoemaker*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Chaplin Wm. *Baker*, Back of the Inns
Chaſe Jas. *Brandy-merchant*, King-ſtr.
Cheſnutt A. *Sadler*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Cheſnutt Gilb. *Collar-maker*, St. Giles's
Cheſnutt Wm. *Sadler*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Chettleburgh Dan. *Sadler*, Tombland
Chettleburgh H. *Plumber and Glazier*, St. Gregory's
Chettleburgh Rob. *Haberdaſher*, Haymarket
Chettleburgh Wm. *Baker*, Timber-hill
Chinnery John, *Hat-maker*, Lower Goat-lane
Church Thomas, *Clock and Watch Maker*, White-lion-lane
Church Thomas, *Broker*, Wymer-ſtr.
Clabburn John, *Baker*, Cook-ſtreet
Clabburn William, *Yarn-maker*, Timber-hill
Clark Daniel, *Coal-merchant*, Lower Cloſe
Clarke Abraham, *Shoemaker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Clarke Joſeph, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Market-place
Clayford Rob. *Patten-maker*, Dove-la.
Clover Joſeph, *Yarn Maker and Manufacturer*, Snail-gate-ſtreet
Cock Joſeph, *Wine-cooper and Brandy-dealer*, Timber-hill
Coke Jacob, *Woolcomber*, Broad-ſtreet
Coldham Wright, *Linen-warehouſe*, White-lion-lane
Cole Benj. and Tho. *Wholeſale Haberdaſhers and Warehouſemen*, White-lion-lane
Cole John Hammond, *Stamp-office*, Broad-ſtreet
Coleman John, *Builder*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Colkett Sam. *Druggiſt*, St. Stephen's
Collins David, *Shoemaker*, London-lane
Colman and Tawell, *Bar-iron Warehouſe*, White-lion-lane
Colombine Peter and Sons, *Merchants*, St. Simon's
Cooper Robert, *Cord, Rope, and Flax, Warehouſe*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Cooper William, *Dealer in Spirits*, St. Bennett's
Cooper William, *Linen-draper*, Cockey-lane

Copeman, Roper, and Copeman, *Warehouſemen*, Cockey-lane
Copping and Bell, *Carpenters*, King-ſtr.
Copping and Son, *Houſe-painters*, King-ſtreet
Corfield Andrew, *Currier*, Timber-hill
Cork William, *Plumber*, St. Margaret's
Cotman Edm. *Haberdaſher*, Cockey-la.
Couſins John, *Shoemaker*, St. Stephen's
Couzens John, *Grocer*, Market-place
Crane Edward, *Upholſterer*, Back of the Inns
Craſk Chriſtopher, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtr.
Critchfield James, *Cutler*, Hay-market
Crokett Samuel, *Bookſeller*, Cook-ſtreet
Croſs Joſ. *Patten-maker*, St. Stephen's
Crotch Geo. *Organ-builder*, London-la.
Crouſe, Stevenſon, & Matchett, *Printers and Stationers*, Market-place
Crow Spicer, *Glazier, Painter, and Ornamental Light-maker*, Botolph-ſtreet
Cubit Samuel, *Woolcomber*, Colegate
Cubit Wm. *Grocer*, Upper Market-ſtr.
Culley Richard and Co. *Grocers*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Culyer John, *Sadler*, Back of the Inns
Culyer Samuel, *Shoemaker*, Timber-hill
Culyer Tho. *Patten-maker*, Bridge-ſtr.
Culyer Wm. *Cooper*, Upper Market-ſt.
Cuſhing Samuel, *Carver and Gilder*, St. Gregory's
Daines Wm. *Tea-dealer*, Snail-gate-ſtr.
Dalrymple Jn. *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, Back of the Inns
Daukins Robert, *Broker*, Red-lion-lane
Daveney Charles, *Grocer*, Cockey-lane
Davy Jonathan, *Malſter*, King-ſtreet
Dawſon & Leeds, *Dyers*, St. Clement's
Day, Starling, and Son, *Merchants*, St. Bennett's
Day John, *Woolcomber*, Bridge-ſtreet
Day Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*, Back of the Inns
Deacon S. *Yarn-maker*, Snail-gate-ſtr.
De Carle John, *Stonemaſon*, King-ſtreet
De Carle Rob. *Stonemaſon*, Wymer-ſt.
Delight and Son, *Shoemakers*, White-lion-lane
Denmark Thomas, *Glover and Breeches-maker*, White-lion-lane
Deuck William, *Broker*, Cook-ſtreet
Devereux Edmund, *Plumber, Painter, and Glazier*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Deyns Sam. *Baſket-maker*, Hay-market
Dimmore Robert, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*, Timber-hill
Dix Francis, *Tea-dealer*, Elm-hill
Dobſon James, *Carpenter*, St. Peter's
Dorkins D. *Broker*, Madder-market
Dove George, *Carpenter*, Stephen's-la.
Dove William, *Hatter*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Drake Rich. *Cabinet-maker*, Redwell
Dring John, *Baker*, St. Giles's
Drummond Lawrence, *Peruke-maker*, Lower Goat-lane
Duckett Wm. *Blackſmith*, Bethel-ſtreet
Dugdale Wm. *Taylor*, London-lane
Dunham and Yallop, *Goldſmiths*, Market-place
Dunnington William, *Wool-dealer*, Chapel-ſtreet
Dye Iſaac, *Grocer*, St. Stephen's
Eagleton and Co. *Tea-dealers and Grocers*, Rampant-horſe-ſtreet
Earl Eldin, *Cabinet-maker*, St. Stephen's
Ellinet and Son, *Painters*, St. Gregory's
Ellington John, *Manufacturer*, Chapel-field-lane
England George, *Perfumer*, Back of the Inns
Fenn Robert, *Picture Frame-maker*, Timber-hill
Filby Francis, *Woolcomber*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Finch Peter, *Brewer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Fiſk Ham. *Carpenter, &c.* Fiſh-gate
Flamwell H. and A. *Milliners*, London-lane
Fletcher Thomas, *Ropemaker*, Dove-la.
Follows Rich. *Baſket-maker*, Wymer-ſt.
Forſter and Merry, *Plumbers and Glaziers*, King-ſtreet
Foſter and Waite, *Copperſmiths and Braziers*, Broad-ſtreet
Fox John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Freeman Edward, *Cabinet-maker*, Back of the Inns
Freeman James, *Twiſter*, King-ſtreet
Freeman Jeremiah, *Carver, Gilder, and Picture-frame Maker*, London-lane
Freeman Jn. *Cabinet-maker*, St. Peter's
French John, *Soapmaker*, Fiſh-gate
Freſhfield Jn. *Manufacturer*, St. Giles's
Frewer John, *Sadler*, Hay-market
Fromantle Daniel, *Merchant*, Chapel-field-lane
Fulcher Duncan, *Bruſhmaker*, Hay-market
Fuller James, *Snailgate-ſtreet*
Gage Lionel, *Porkman*, Little Cockey-lane
Gage Thomas, *Bookſeller and Stationer*, Red-lion-lane
Gapp James, *Dyer*, Coſlany-ſtreet

Gapp James, *Corn, Coal, and Hop, Merchant*, St. Martin at Oaks
Gapp Richard, *Plumber, Glazier, Glaſs-cutter, and Lead-merchant*, Upper Weſtwick-ſtreet
Gardiner and Hall, *Linen-drapers*, Market-place
Gardiner Henry, *Corn and Coal Merchant*, King-ſtreet
Gardiner Robert, *Collar-maker*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Garland James, *Organiſt*, Upper Cloſe
Gay Robert, *Baſket-maker*, Tombland
Geldart Joſeph, *Wine, Rum, and Brandy, Merchant*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Gidney John, *Fruiterer*, Queen-ſtreet
Gilmore William, *Shoemaker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Gilney Chriſtopher, *Braſs-founder*, Caſtle-meadow
Gittens John, *Broker*, Wymer-ſtreet
Glaſcock Thomas, *Shoe-warehouſe*, Madder-Market
Godfrey Ann, *Milliner*, Market-place
Godfrey Thomas, *Linen-draper*, Market-place
Goff Thomas, *Grocer*, Elm-hill
Gooch Elizabeth, *Tea-dealer*, Broad-ſt.
Gooch Henry, *Shopkeeper*, St. John's
Goodwin James, *Dealer in Spirits*, Market-place
Goſling Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*, Wymer-ſtreet
Goſnold Tho. *Taylor*, St. Gregory's
Goſtling Francis, *Diſtiller*, Duke's-Palace-yard
Goulty Richard, *Shoemaker*, White-lion-lane
Graham George, *Glover and Breeches-maker*, Market-ſtreet
Graham Wm. *Haberdaſher*, Cockey-la.
Graves John and Jeremiah, *Drapers*, Market-place
Green Hen. *Carpenter*, St. Giles's-hill
Green James, *Shoemaker*, Red-lion-la.
Green John, *Builder*, Colegate
Green William, *Stay and Habit Maker*, London-lane
Grey Robert, *Broker*, Wymer-ſtreet
Gridley Henry, *Woolcomber*, King-ſtr.
Grinling James, *Woollen-draper*, London-lane
Grout James, *Collar-maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Gunton Benjamin, *Draper*, White-lion-lane
Gurneys and Bland, *Iriſh-yarn Merchants*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Gurney and Webb, *Wool and Yarn Dealers*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Hall Thomas, *Dyer*, Fiſh-gate-ſtreet
Hamm Henry, *Cabinet-maker*, Cook-ſt.
Hampp John Chriſtopher, *Merchant*, Broad-ſtreet
Hankes William, *Corn and Coal Merchant*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Hardy James, *Grocer*, St. Stephen's
Harmer Robert, *Corn-merchant*, St. Martin's at Palace
Harper John, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Cockey-lane
Hart William, *Broker*, Hog-hill
Harvey and Gibſon, *Merchants*, Colegate-ſtreet
Harwin and Waite, *Ironmongers*, Hog-hill
Harwood John, *Glaſs and China Dealer*, Market-ſtreet
Hatch Richard, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Hatch William, *Cabinet and Trunk Maker*, Little Cockey-lane
Hawkins Parker, *Upholſterer*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Hawkins Thomas, *Grocer*, Tombland
Haws John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, Back of the Inns
Hayton Mark, *Baker*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Heaſell John, *Cheeſemonger*, Hay-hill
Herring James, *Draper*, Hay-market
Herring Jn. *Merchant*, Gilden-gate-ſtr.
Herring Wm. and Robert, *Merchants*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Hewett John, *Hair-dreſſer*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Hicks James, *Grocer*, London-lane
Higgins Chriſt. *Draper*, Coſlany-ſtreet
High Peter, *Baker*, Bridge-ſtreet
Hill Cha. *Ironmonger*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Hilling William, *Baker*, Goat-lane
Hoe William, *Glaſs and China Dealer*, Madder-market
Holl Samuel, *Shoemaker*, St. Bennett's
Holmes James, *Muſical-inſtrument-maker*, Bridge-ſtreet
Holmes John, *Glaſs and China Dealer*, Cook-ſtreet
Holtaway John, *Hair-dreſſer*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Horne Francis, *Confectioner*, Cockey-la.
Horth and Scott, *Upholders*, White-lion-lane
Houghton John, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Howard Adam, *Whiteſmith*, Bethel-ſtr.
Howes G. *Shoemaker*, Market-place
Howes James, *Baker*, Wymer-ſtreet

Howlett Jas. *Wheelwright*, Coſlany-ſtr.
Hows William, *Hair-dreſſer*, Hay-hill
Hoyle Iſaac, *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*, King-ſtreet
Hubbard Charles, *Haberdaſher*, White-lion-lane
Huggins Henry, *Cabinet-maker*, St. Bennett's
Huggins John, *Currier*, St. Bennett's
Hutchinſon John, *Bricklayer*, King-ſtr.
Iſaac Joſeph, *Grocer*, St. Martin's
Ives John and Edmund Partridge, *Merchants*, King-ſtreet
Ives and Beaſley, *Merchants*, St. Saviour's-lane
Ivory John, *Stonemaſon*, King-ſtreet
Jacob Phineas, *Manufacturer of Stuff and Tobacco*, Hay-market
Jagger Benjamin, *Carver and Gilder*, Pottergate-ſtreet
James John, *China and Glaſs Dealer*, Market-place
Jarvis John, *Taylor*, Back of the Inns
Jay George, *Glover and Breeches-maker*, St. Stephen's
Jeffries Wm. *Staymaker*, Red-lion-lane
Jenner Hen. *Linen-draper*, Hay-mark.
Jermy Wm. *Fellmonger*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Johnſon Benjamin, *Grocer*, St. Bennett's
Johnſon W. *Hair-dreſſer*, Market-place
Jones Geo. *Hair-dreſſer*, Red-lion-lane
Joſlin Robert, *Sadler*, St. John's
Kay James, *Brazier*, Red-lion-lane
Keith Chriſtopher, *Linen-draper*, London-lane
Kent Hen. *Shoemaker*, White-lion-lane
Kent Joſeph, *Linen-draper*, Hay-mark.
Kettle Jas. *Mahogany-dealer*, King-ſtr.
Key Ann, *Hatter*, Back of the Inns
Kidd William, *Grocer*, Wymer-ſtreet
King George, *Sadler*, London-lane
Kitton Robert, *Grocer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Kitton Samuel, *Glover and Breeches-maker*, London-lane
Knight P. J. *Shawl-manufacturer to her Majeſty*, Colegate-ſtreet
Lake Thomas, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Landy James, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*, Market-place
Lane Nicholas, *Woolcomber*, Upper Surrey-ſtreet
Lane Robert, *Broker*, St. Gregory's
Langton Joſeph, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*, Cook-ſtreet
Latten James, *Plumber and Glazier*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Latten Wm. *Brewer*, St. Auguſtin's
Lawne Benjamin, *Taylor*, Broad-ſtreet
Lawrence Samuel, *Appraiſer and Broker*, St. Andrew's
Leeds Edward, *Bruſhmaker and Hop and Liquor Dealer*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Leeds Gibbs, *Wire-worker*, Tombland
Leeds William Clayton, *Scarlet-dyer*, St. Martin's Plain
Leman Barnabas, *Grocer*, London-lane
Lewis Leyſon, *Wholeſale Draper*, Market-place
Lincoln Samuel, *Stonemaſon*, Bridge-ſt.
Lock Nathaniel, *Millwright and Carpenter*, Wymer-ſtreet
Loder and Harper, *Hatters and Hoſiers*, London-lane
Love Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Lovick John, *Cutler*, London-lane
Lowden James, *Butcher*, Market-place
Lubbock A. *Baker*, Surrey-ſtreet
Lubbock Richard, *Baker*, Tombland
Mallitt Joſeph, *Grocer*, St. Stephen's
Maltby and Sons, *Merchants*, King-ſtreet
Mann and Siely, *Furriers*, St. Gregory's
Mann Edward, *Taylor*, Dove-lane
Mann Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*, St. Simon's
Manning Edm. *Brazier*, London-lane
March John, *Printer and Stationer*, London-lane
Marks John, *Upholſterer*, Market-place
Marks T. and Son, *Lead, Glaſs, and Bottle, Warehouſe*, Elm-hill-ſtreet
Marſh Edward and Son, *Merchants*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Marſhall John, *Hair-dreſſer*, White-lion-lane
Marſhall Robert, *Plumber, &c.* Back of the Inns
Marſton Abraham, *Soapmaker*, Black-friars-bridge
Marſton Robert, *Stonemaſon*, Bethel-ſt.
Martineau and Hardingham, *Dyers*, Colegate-ſtreet
Martin Edmund, *Glaſs and China Dealer*, London-lane
Maſon and Tidd, *Chemiſts and Druggiſts*, Elm-hill
Maſſey Benj. and Son, *Manufacturers*, Red-lion-lane
Mathews J. *Plumber, &c.* St. Stephen's
Mathews William, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, Hay-market
Meek James, *Plumber and Glazier*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Merry Robert, *Wine-cooper*, Madder-market

Miller James, *Peruke-maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Moore James, ſen. *Dyer*, St. John's
Moore James, jun. *Dyer*, St. Gregory's
Moore John, *Builder*, Upper Cloſe
Moore Theodore, *Throwſter*, King-ſtr.
Moore Thomas, *Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office*, Bethel-ſtreet
Morris John, *Whiteſmith*, Bridge-ſtreet
Mountain Henry, *Corn and Coal Merchant*, St. Bennett's
Naſh John, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, Wymer-ſtreet
Nelſon Thomas, *Land-ſurveyor*, Red-lion-lane
Nevill John, *Clock and Watch Maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Newman Rich. *Baker*, Pottergate-ſtr.
Newſon William, *Grocer*, Magdalen-ſt.
Nichols John, *Perfumer*, St. Gregory's
Norgate M. *Glover and Breeches-maker*, Dove-lane
Norris Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*, St. Clement's
Noſworthy James, *Toy-dealer and Perfumer*, Queen-ſtreet
Noverre Francis, *Dancing-maſter*, Chapel-field-lane
Nutter John, *Confectioner*, London-lane
Nuttman Wm. *Currier*, St. Andrew's
Oakes William, *Baker*, Wymer-ſtreet
Ollett Joſ. *Yarnmaker*, Gilden-gate-ſt.
Olley M. *Brazier*, Tombland
Oliver George, *Throwſter*, St. Martin's
Orſborn and Son, *Shoemakers*, Hay-hill
Overton William, *Taylor*, Pump-ſtreet
Owen James, *Staymaker*, Cook-ſtreet
Oxley John, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Market-place
Oxley Joſeph, *Manufacturer*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Page and Cockſedge, *Grocers*, Timber-hill
Page John, *Baker*, Old Poſt-office-court
Pairman J. *Draper and Grocer*, St. Stephen's
Palmer Ann, *Haberdaſher*, London-la.
Parkinſon John, *Venetian-blind-maker*, Queen-ſtreet
Parkinſon J. C. *Baker, Corn-dealer, and Miller*, Tombland
Parkinſon Joſeph, *Haberdaſher*, London-lane
Parlours Samuel, *Smith and Ironmonger*, London-lane
Parr Thomas, *Draper and Taylor*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Partridge Robert, *Merchant*, Colegate
Patterſon and Iſeolin, *Merchants*, Surrey-ſtreet
Patterſon John, *Brewer*, St. James's
Paul and Flindt, *Manufacturers*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Pearſon Robert, *Bookſeller and Stationer*, Market-place
Perkins William, *Brazier*, Little Cockey-lane
Pigg James, *Baker*, St. Bennett's-ſtreet
Pigg John, *Baker*, London-lane
Pitcher James, *Hair-dreſſer*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Powell and Buck, *Woolcombers*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Prentice Robert, *Dealer in Spirits*, Tombland
Prick Mary and Elizabeth, *Milliners*, Tombland
Prieſt John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*, Broad-ſtreet
Prior Henry, *Carpenter*, Bethel-ſtreet
Punchard and Selby, *Upholſterers*, Elm-hill
Racham William, *Leather-cutter*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Rand and Hewitt, *Yarnmakers*, Tombland
Rant and Roper, *Woollen-drapers*, Haymarket
Raymes James and Tho. *Flour-dealers and Oatmeal-makers*, Elm-hill-ſtreet
Redwell John, *Dyer*, St. Swithin's
Reeve and Bolingbroke, *Manufacturers*, St. Simon's
Reeve Edmund, *Grocer*, Botolph-ſtreet
Reeve Thomas, *Baker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Reynolds John, *Iron-merchant*, Lower Goat-lane
Reynolds Tho. *Woollen-draper*, Market-place
Rice Thomas, *Taylor*, Old Poſt-office-court
Richer Nich. *Book-binder*, Broad-ſtreet
Riches Robert, *Shoemaker*, Dove-lane
Ringer Edw. *Shoemaker*, St. Stephen's
Riſeborough John, *Coal-merchant*, Bethel-ſtreet
Ritſon Daniel, *Collector of Exciſe*
Rivett Francis, *Silk-dyer*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Rix and Co. *Glaſs-warehouſe*, Wymer-ſtreet
Roach Edward, *Taylor*, Magdalen-ſtr.
Roach Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Robberts Jn. *Staymaker*, Magdalen-ſt.

Robberts Wm. *Bookſeller, &c.* Market-place
Robinſon James, *Bookſeller*, Cook-ſtr.
Robinſon John, *Merchant*, King-ſtreet
Roe Benjamin, *Baker*, Cook-ſtreet
Roe Robert, *Shoemaker*, London-lane
Rooks John, *Carpenter*, Fiſh-gate-ſtr.
Root James, *Blackſmith*, Red-lion-lane
Roper Jn. *India-warehouſe*, Wymer-ſt.
Roſe Mary, *Cork-cutter*, Cook-ſtreet
Roſe Philip, *Silk-dyer*, Bridge-ſtreet
Roſe Tho. *Cork-cutter*, St. Stephen's
Rudd William, *Broker*, St. Stephen's
Rudd William, *Plumber and Glazier*, St. Stephen's
Rudge Edward, *Baker*, Hay-market
Rump and Cliperton, *Grocers*, Hay-market
Ruſſell Edward, *Clock and Watch Maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Rye William, *Linen-draper*, Gaol-hill
Sabberton John, *Woolcomber*, Pitt-ſtreet
Sadler Thomas, *Grocer*, Wymer-ſtreet
Salmon Thomas, *Baker*, Magdalen-ſt.
Say S. *Plumber and Glazier*, St. Martin's at Palace
Say Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*, St. Giles's
Schuldham Jn. *Draper*, Market-place
Scott James, *Baker*, St. Stephen's
Scott John and Sons, *Merchants*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Scott Pet. *Bruſhmaker*, White-lion-lane
Seales Tho. *Shoemaker*, Magdalen-ſtr.
Sewell Bartholomew, *Merchant*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Sewell Robert, *Hot-preſſer*, St. Martin's-lane
Sexton and Son, *Ironmongers*, Market-place
Seymour and Edwards, *Taylors and Drapers*, Hog-hill
Shadgate W. *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Shalders Abſalom, *Sadler*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Shalders Jacob, *Grocer*, Bridge-ſtreet
Sharpe Robert, *Taylor*, St. Stephen's
Shepard James, *Broker*, St. Stephen's
Shepperſon Elizabeth, *Leather-ſeller*, Dove-lane
Shepperſon Tho. *Suffolk-hemp Warehouſe*, Dove-lane
Sherrell M. and A. *Milliners*, Cockey-lane
Shreeve and Newton, *Silverſmiths and Cutlers*, London-lane
Siley and Wright, *Linen-drapers*, London-lane
Sims John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*, Market-place
Slater John, *Farrier*, Hay-hill
Slipper Samuel, *Shoemaker*, King-ſtreet
Sly Samuel, *Clock and Watch Maker*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Smith and Son, *Brokers*, St. Stephen's
Smith Eli, *Duffel-maker*, St. Stephen's
Smith Francis, *Cooper*, St. Stephen's
Smith George, *Taylor*, Tombland
Smith Jacob, *Baker*, Pump-ſtreet
Smith James, Wm. and Francis, *Drapers*, Market-place
Smith James, *Grocer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Smith John, *Suffolk-hemp Warehouſe*, Wymer-ſtreet
Smith Matthew, *Tanner*, Heigham-ſtr.
Smith Robert, *Baker*, Red-lion-lane
Smith Thomas, *Furrier*, Market-hill
Smith Tho. *Engraver*, White-lion-lane
Smith Tho. *Cabinet-maker*, St. Giles's
Smith William, *Plumber and Glazier*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Smith William, *Colour-maker*, Cook-ſt.
Sothern George, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*, Market-place
Southgate John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Timber-hill
Sparſhall Edmund, *Wine, Brandy, and Hop, Dealer*, St. Clement's
Spencer John, *Wharfinger*, King-ſtreet
Spooner Thomas, *Shoemaker*, Little Cockey-lane
Spratt William, *Coach and Harneſs Maker*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Springall Joſeph, *Grocer*, Magdalen-ſt.
Squire Edward, *Corn, Coal, and Timber, Merchant*, King-ſtreet
Squire John, *Sacking-maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Squire M. *Sacking-maker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Stacey George, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*, White-lion-lane
Stackhouſe and Tompſon, *Brewers*, King-ſtreet
Staff John, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Soap-boiler*, St. Martin's at Palace
Stannard and Son, *Carpenters*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Starling and Buckle, *Ironmongers*, Hay-market
Stephens Robert, *Haberdaſher*, St. Stephen's
Stevens William, *Cabinet-maker*, Madder-market
Stevenſon and Son, *Farriers*, Caſtle-meadow

Steward William, *Baker*, London-lane
Stewart J. and A. *Haberdaſhers*, London-lane
Stewart Jas. *Brandy-merchant*, Lower Cloſe
Stoddart John, *Coach and Harneſs Maker*, St. Giles's-gate
Storey Andrew, *Wharfinger*, King-ſtr.
Studwell E. *Glaſs and China Dealer*, Market-place
Sudbury James, *Upholſterer*, Cockey-la.
Suffield Robert, *Wine-merchant*, Bethel-ſtreet
Swann Wm. *Tinplate-worker*, Magdalen-ſtreet
Tagg G. *Pawnbroker*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Taylor and Barnard, *Wool-factors*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Taylor Thomas and Charles, *Upholſterers*, Pottergate-ſtreet
Taylor William and William, *Merchants*, Surrey-ſtreet
Thompſon James, *Bricklayer*, Cook-ſt.
Thurlow Henry and Son, *Ropemakers*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Thurſton John, *Broker*, Red-lion-lane
Thwaites and Co. *Drapers*, London-la.
Tillett Samuel, *Patten-maker*, Little Cockey-lane
Tillyard Robert, *Manufacturer*, Fiſh-gate-ſtreet
Tinkler John, *Currier*, St. Swithin's
Todd S. *Patten-maker*, Timber-hill
Toffi Samuel, *Manufacturer*, St. Margaret's
Toll and Co. *Linen-drapers*, Market-place
Toll George, *Glaſs and Staffordſhire Warehouſe*, Market-place
Toll John, *Hatter and Hoſier*, Market-place
Tomlinſon John, *Taylor*, Wymer-ſtreet
Tomlinſon Robert, *Staymaker*, St. Andrew's-ſteps
Tomlinſon William, *Hatter*, Back of the Inns
Towler John, *Hot-preſſer*, Snailgate
Trigg Francis, *Taylor*, Bethel-ſtreet
Tubb Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*, St. Stephen's
Turner Henry, *Tea-dealer*, London-la.
Turner Tho. *Engraver*, London-lane
Tuthill Jn. and Son, *Merchants*, Pitt-ſt.
Walker Iſaac, *Gunmaker*, Brig's-lane
Walkington James, *Lace-manufacturer*, Broad-ſtreet
Wallis Wm. *Shoemaker*, London-lane
Ward John, *Baker*, Timber-hill
Ward Robert, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*, St. Stephen's
Warner James, *Brazier and Copperſmith*, Madder-market
Waterſon Edward, *Shoemaker*, Bridewell-alley
Watſon and Wilcocks, *Merchants*, St. Swithin's
Watſon and Warne, *Hair-dreſſers*, Queen-ſtreet
Watſon and Martineau, *Merchants*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Webſter George, *Broker*, Tombland
Week S. *Milliner*, Brig's-lane
Weſt Wm. *Linen-draper*, Cockey-lane
Whitaker John, *Woolſtapler*, Coſlany-ſt.
White Edward, *Cooper*, Magdalen-ſtr.
White William, *Shoemaker*, Wymer-ſtreet
Whitebrook Wm, *Brazier*, All Saints
Wight Richard, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, London-lane
Wilde Stephen, *Manufacturer*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Wilkins Wm. *Builder*, Caſtle-meadow
Willement Mark, *Merchant*, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet
Williams Jaſper, *Silk-dyer*, Bridge-ſtreet
Wilmot Robert, *Hatter*, Dove-lane
Willſea Peter, *Plumber and Glazier*, Coſlany-ſtreet
Wood John, *Grocer*, Surrey-ſtreet
Woodcock Geo. *Shoemaker*, Hog-hill
Woodcock John, *Perfumer*, Upper Market-ſtreet
Woodhouſe Robert, *Taylor*, Muſpole-ſtreet
Woodhouſe W. *Shoemaker*, Cockey-la.
Woodrow John, *Agent*, Snailgate-ſtreet
Woolford Joſeph, *Grocer*, London-lane
Worth and Carter, *Merchants*, Gilden-gate-ſtreet
Worthington and Ling, *Linen-drapers*, London-lane
Wright Charles, *Hatter and Hoſier*, London-lane
Wright Cotton, *Woolcomber*, St. Mary's
Wright Richard, *Linen-draper*, London-lane
Wright Rob. *Manufacturer*, All Saints
Wyate Thomas, *Oatmeal-maker*, All Saints
Wyatt Noah, *Shoemaker*, St. Stephen's
Wymer Francis, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*, Market-place
Youngman Thomas, *Taylor*, Lower-cloſe-ſquare

LIST of GENTLEMEN's SEATS, &c. in the NEIGHBOURHOOD of NORWICH.

Coſteſſey or Coſſey is about four miles north-weſt of Norwich; that is, the *Loce* or Dwelling-place by the water's ſide or in the *Eye* or Iſland; and the ſituation of it in a great hole by the river's ſide confirms its etymology.

It is reckoned one of the largeſt manors in this county, extending itſelf into upwards of twenty pariſhes. Sir William Jerningham, Bart. is the preſent lord, and has a right of free warren over moſt of the adjacent villages, becauſe the manor has the ſuperiority as much as the lord of the hundred hath over the reſt.—Mr. Stoughton of Wiſmondham is ſteward of the manor.

The family of the Jerninghams have long reſided here, and the plantations and pleaſure-grounds are, in point of rural elegance, particularly worthy the attention of travellers.

Weever, fo. 770, tells us, that the Jerningham family were of exemplary note before the conqueſt; and adds that, anno 1030, Canute king of Denmark and England, after his return from Rome, brought divers captains from Denmark, of whom Jernegan or Jerningham was of moſt eſteem with him.

Other ſeats in the vicinity are as follows:—Honingham, the ſeat of the Right Hon. C. Townſhend, M. P.—Eaſton Lodge, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Bart.—Weſton Houſe, John Cuſtance, Eſq.—Taverham Miles, S. Branthwaite, Eſq.—Drayton, Charles Weſton, Eſq.—Stratton Strawleſs, Robert Marſham, Eſq.—Spixworth, Francis Longe, Eſq.—Beeſton St. Andrew, John Micklethwaite, Eſq.—Catton, Jeremiah Ives Harvey, Eſq. Robert Harvey, Eſq. Jeremiah Ives, jun. Eſq. and Thomas Suffield, Eſq.—Wroxham, Rev. Daniel Colyer and Bartlet Gurney, Eſq.—Salehouſe, Richard Ward, Eſq.—Rackheath, Edward Stracey, Eſq.—Thorpe, Mrs. Beecroft, Jehoſaphat Poſtle, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Humphrey.—Crown Point, Colonel Money.—Kirby Beden, Tho. B. Evans, Eſq.—Brooke Hall, Seaman Holmes, Eſq.—Brooke Houſe, Roger Kerriſon, Eſq.—Bixley, Right Hon. Earl of Roſeberry.—Shettiſham, Robert Fellowes, Eſq.—Dunſton, Mrs. Longe.—Braeon Aſh, John Berney, Eſq.—Hethel, Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.—Melton, Sir John Lambe, Bart.—And Keſwick, the ſeat of Mr. Richard Gurney.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE, the capital of the county of Northumberland, is ſituated fourteen miles north of Durham, ninety-four north of York, ſixty-three ſouth-by-eaſt of Berwick, ſixty eaſt of Carliſle, and two hundred and ſeventy-one from London, and ſtands at the end of the Picts wall, on the north ſide of the Tyne, over which it has a ſtately bridge into the biſhopric of Durham, in which its ſuburb called Gate-ſide is ſituated; for the liberties of Newcaſtle extend no farther than the great iron gate upon the bridge, which has the arms of the Biſhop of Durham carved on the eaſt ſide and thoſe of Newcaſtle on the weſt ſide.

It is admitted to have been a Roman ſtation, though no evidence at preſent appears, except at Pandon-gate, whoſe ſuperſtructure is of different workmanſhip and model from any others of the town, the arches being circular. The carpenter's tower is alſo of Roman original.

This town in the Saxon's time was called *Moncaſter*, from the monks here, who all fled when it was depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards *Newcaſtle*, from a caſtle built here by William the Conqueror's ſon, Robert, in 1080, to defend the country againſt the Scots, whoſe kings had this town before the Norman Conqueſt, and ſometimes reſided here.—Several monaſteries and houſes were built here ſoon after the caſtle; and it was greatly enlarged and enriched by a good trade to the coaſts of Germany, and by the ſale of its coal to other parts of England; for which, and for other merchandize, it is become the great emporium

emporium of the north of England, it being the neateſt and largeſt town in thoſe parts, next to York.

In the reign of Edward I. Newcaſtle was burnt by the Scots; but a very rich burgher, who was taken priſoner, ſoon ranſomed himſelf for a good ſum of money, and began the firſt fortifications of the place, which he extended from Sand-gate to Pampedon, and thence to the Auſtin-friars gate; which the townſmen finiſhed, and encompaſſed with ſtout walls extending two miles, wherein are ſeven gates and many turrets, with ſeveral caſements bomb-proof. To which two other gates were added in more modern times, viz. Bridge-gate and Sand-gate: the wall between them was afterwards removed to open the quay. Edward III. granted the corporation the duties and cuſtoms of the town for ſeven years, to enable them to complete the fortification. It is a borough at leaſt as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a ſword ſhould be carried before the mayor; and King Henry VI. made it a town and county incorporate of itſelf, independent of Northumberland.

The freedom of this town, to which the right of election is annexed, is not partial, like Retford and other places, in its deſcent to the eldeſt ſon, or, like Durham, to the youngeſt ſons of freemen, but extends to all the ſons born after the father became free. The number is too extenſive to ſubmit to controul.—The conteſts for the repreſentation of this town have been numerous; but none of them have been attended with any circumſtances of novelty which would arreſt the attention of the public. The anceſtors of Mr. Brandling, one of the preſent members, have repreſented the place ſo long ſince as the reign of Edward VI. and in ſeveral parliaments from that period to the preſent time.—There is no reſolution of the houſe of commons reſpecting the right of election, but it is admitted to be in the corporation and free burgeſſes, reſident and non-reſident. The number of voters is two thouſand five hundred, and the returning-office is the ſheriff.

Henry VII. built a monaſtery here for the Franciſcans; beſides which, it had ſeveral religious foundations, ſome of whoſe ſtructures have been converted to companies' halls and private reſidences. In the reign of Henry VIII. this place is ſaid to have exceeded in the ſtrength and magnificence of its works all the cities of England, and moſt places in Europe. The town is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, ſheriff, town-clerk, a clerk of the chambers, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a ſword-bearer, a water-bailiff, and ſeven ſerjeants at mace. Its ſituation, eſpecially the moſt buſy part of it towards the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a ſteep hill, and the houſes very cloſe. The caſtle overlooks the whole town, and that part built by Robert was of great ſtrength, ſquare, and ſurrounded by two walls; the ſquare was ſixty-two feet by fifty-four, and the walls thirteen feet thick, within which was a chapel. The outward fortifications are now defaced, and their ſite crowded with buildings, but the tower remains entire, is ſituated on a lofty eminence, with its principal entrance to the ſouth. This caſtle belongs to the county, and makes no part of the liberties. It is now the county-priſon, and in the great hall the judges hold the aſſizes.—Here Baliol king of Scotland did homage to King Edward I. in 1292; as did Edward Baliol in 1334 to King Edward III.

There is in this town a magnificent exchange and a cuſtom-houſe, together with the fineſt quay in England, except that at Yarmouth, being ſeven hundred yards long, and far more ſpacious and longer than thoſe at London or Briſtol, though not equal to either for buſineſs. There is a handſome manſion-houſe for the mayor, who is allowed 1000l. a year for his table, beſides a coach and barge. The old bridge was carried away in a flood, and the preſent was erected about 1775, of nine noble elliptic arches. With the old bridge twenty-two houſes were thrown down, and ſix lives loſt. It was originally built of wood; but, having been deſtroyed by fire in 1248, was rebuilt of ſtone, and conſiſted of twelve arches, three of which on the north ſide were cloſed up, and ſerved for cellars; this was again rebuilt about 1450, and was crowded with wooden buildings; but near the middle was a tower with an iron gate, uſed as a

town-

town-priſon; a ſtrong building likewiſe croſſed the bridge, which was uſed as a magazine; and on the ſouth front was a ſtatue of King Charles II. The water which deſtroyed this bridge, on November 11, 1771, was upwards of twelve feet above high-water mark in ſpring-tides.—On deſtroying the ruinated piers of the old bridge to erect the preſent, by obſervations made, and medals found, part of it is ſuppoſed to have exiſted from the time of the Romans.

It is computed that above 6000 keelmen are employed here, who have formed themſelves into a friendly ſociety; and, by their own contributions, built a noble hoſpital containing fifty chambers, for ſuch of their fraternity as are poor, diſabled, or paſt their labour; and it is ſupported by the contribution of thoſe that are in health.—The town is extremely populous; and, notwithſtanding the multitude of thoſe employed in and about the coal-pits, with which the town is in a manner ſurrounded, has abundance of poor; but it has alſo many wealthy inhabitants, and it is ſaid they pay above 4000l. a year to their relief. It is obſerved, that this town has the greateſt public revenue in its own right as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no leſs than 8000l. a year. In 1774, the receipts of the corporation were 20,360l. 9s. 8d. and their diſburſements about 19,445l.—The number of inhabitants far exceeds thirty thouſand.

Here are four churches or chapels. That of St. Nicholas is the mother-church, a curious fabric, built cathedral-wiſe by David king of Scots, two hundred and forty feet long, ſeventy-five broad, and proportionably high, with a tower-ſteeple one hundred and ninety-four feet in height, of Gothic architecture; alſo St. Andrew's, St. John's, and All Saints, lately re-built on the ſcite of the old ſtructure, of a circular form. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes, and four charity-ſchools for three hundred children; a fine hall for the ſurgeons; a large priſon called Newgate; alſo an hoſpital for lunatics, and one for the lying-in of married women, as well as a fund raiſed for the relief of thoſe who are delivered at their own houſes. Here is a well-endowed and large infirmary, and an aſſembly-room that attracts attention, containing every uſeful apartment, and a ball-room ninety-three feet by forty, the front being ornamented with ſix Ionic pillars, &c. In another part of the town is a new theatre, and alſo a very neat ſet of baths. A free grammar-ſchool was granted by James I. from an old foundation of St. Mary's hoſpital, in the veſtry-room of whoſe chapel is the election of the officers of the corporation. There were formerly ſeveral palaces in this city, viz. Pampedon-hall, Lumley-place, Earl's-place, Northumberland-houſe, Weſtmoreland-place, &c.—The free-maſons have lately erected an elegant hall, richly ornamented, to hold their lodge in, near High-friar-chair, capable of holding above 4000 of that ancient fraternity. Here is an hoſpital for thirty-nine decayed freemen and their widows; and another for three clergymen's widows and three merchant's widows. The maiden's hoſpital, built in 1753, is endowed with 2400l. for ſix maiden women and ſix poor men.—Dr. Thomlin, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Whicham in the biſhopric of Durham, lately gave a library of above 6000 valuable books to the corporation, and ſettled a rent-charge of 5l. a year for ever for buying new ones; and Walter Blackett, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives of this town in parliament, built a neat repoſitory for them, and ſettled 25l. a year for ever on a librarian.

The upper or north part of the town, inhabited by the politer ſort of people, is much pleaſanter than that part next the river, and has three level, well-built, and ſpacious, ſtreets. The river all the way up from Shields to Newcaſtle is broad, the channel ſafe, and the tide flows with a ſtrong current to the town, and far beyond it.—In the beginning of the late civil wars, this town was taken and plundered by the Scotch fanatics, who here ſold their king, Charles I. for 200,000l. in hand, and ſecurity for as much more.

The glaſs-works here are very curious, and have more buſineſs of the fine ſort than moſt other places. Beſides, it has a conſiderable manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and ſeveral ſoap-boileries; and is alſo famous for grind-

ſtones,

ſtones, for which there is ſuch a demand, that ſcarcely a ſhip ſtirs without them; from whence came the proverb, "That a Scotchman and a Newcaſtle grindſtone travel all the world over."—Ships fit for the coal-trade are built here to perfection, with great ſtrength. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of hardware and wrought iron, after the manner of that at Sheffield.

The markets here are on Tueſday and Saturdays. Fairs, in Auguſt, which laſts nine days, and October 29, which alſo laſts nine days.

By an act of Queen Mary, the price of the carriage of goods hither from London by waggons was ſettled at 2d. per lb. London alone is ſaid to conſume at leaſt 766,887 chaldrons of its coal every year: but, as for the fiſh vended in that city by the name of Newcaſtle ſalmon, it is more properly called Berwick ſalmon, the freſh ſalmon being taken near fifty miles farther, as far as the Tweed, and is brought on the backs of horſes to Shields, where it is cured, pickled, and ſent on-board ſhips for London.—It is worth remembering, that at the aſſizes here in 1743, two old men were ſubpœnaed hither as witneſſes from a neighbouring village, viz. one an hundred and thirty-five years of age, and his ſon ninety-five, both hearty, and having their ſight and hearing; and that in 1744, one Adam Turnbull died in this town aged one hundred and twelve, who had had four wives, the laſt of whom he had married when he was near one hundred years old.

The annual amount of the revenue of cuſtoms at this port, which Mr. Brand in his Hiſtory of Newcaſtle ſtates at 41,000l. is now conſiderably upwards of 70,000l.

The coals carried out of Newcaſtle annually (on an average from 1785 to 1791) were nearly 448,000 Newcaſtle chaldrons; the weight of which is about 1,187,200 tons.

The manufacture of earthen-ware is greatly increaſed, and carried on to great perfection in this neighbourhood, in ſeven potteries; and their produce exported hence to foreign parts, as well as to the different ports of this kingdom; ſome of which potteries conſtantly employ upwards of one hundred perſons, men, women, and children.

New works of conſiderable extent for the manufacture of iron have been eſtabliſhed here; as alſo a very capital manufactory for white lead, milled lead, &c.

The trade of this place with the Weſt-India iſlands is increaſing, and may in time become very conſiderable; as the port has great advantages, in being able to ſupply, on the cheapeſt terms, many articles wanted in thoſe iſlands; ſuch as coals, grindſtones, lime, bricks, tiles, iron-wares, &c. and is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for the re-exportation of the Weſt-India produce to the ports on the Baltic, to Germany, the United Provinces, Flanders, and part of France; and moreover, the riſk of navigation, and the rate of inſurance, not being greater than between theſe iſlands and Liverpool, and ſome other ports on the weſtern coaſt of this kingdom.

The town of Newcaſtle is daily increaſing in its population and opulence; and, it would be well if it could not be added, in luxury, the almoſt neceſſary conſequence of riches: but it ſhould not be omitted, that it is noted for hoſpitality and good living. Great improvements have been made in it by opening new ſtreets, and paving the principal ones, in the ſame manner as in London. It cannot be ſaid that it is well lighted, the few lamps ſcattered here and there ſerving but to make darkneſs viſible; nor have the orders repeatedly given by the magiſtrates for cleaning the ſtreets been attended with the full deſired effect.

To the liſt of public edifices of modern erection, and mentioned above, viz. the grand aſſembly-rooms and the elegant theatre, which were built by ſubſcription; and the ſuperb pariſh-church of All Saints, built at a very great expence by the pariſhioners; may be added a commodious riding-houſe, built alſo by ſubſcription.

BANKERS.

BANKERS.

Newcaſtle Bank.—Sir John Eden, Sir M. W. Ridley, Cookſon, Widdering-ton, and Co. Moſley-ſtreet; draw on Meſſrs. Caſtell, Powell, Sumner, and Co. No. 66, Lombard-ſtreet, London.

Exchange Bank.—Surtees, Burdon, and Co. Moſley-ſtreet; draw on Smith, Payne, and Co. George-ſtreet, Manſion-houſe, London.

Tyne Bank.—Baker, Hedley, and Co. Tyne-bridge; draws on Meſſrs. Child and Co. Temple-bar, and Meſſrs. Veré, Lucadow, and Co. Lombard-ſtreet.

Bank of Newcaſtle.—R. J. Lambton and Co. Pilgrim-ſtreet; draw on Rich. Maſter, Eſq. and Co. Chancery-lane, London.

BROKERS AND WHARFINGERS IN NEWCASTLE, &c.

SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS.

L. Atkinſon and Son, *Newcaſtle*
L. and M. Atkinſon, *Newcaſtle*
J. and R. Chapman, *Newcaſtle*
Rogerſon and Scott, *Newcaſtle*
Stoddart and Aughton, *Newcaſtle*
R. Dixon, *Newcaſtle*
T. Snaith, *Newcaſtle*
H. Taylor, *North Shields*
J. Clark, *North Shields*
Samuel Hurry, *North Shields*
Thomas Powditch, *North Shields*
Thomas Bulmer, *South Shields*

WHARFINGERS.

William Anderſon, *Newcaſtle*
Nicoll and Ludlow, *Newcaſtle*
Thomas Snaith, *Newcaſtle*
Samuel Lawton, *Newcaſtle*
Joſeph Snowball, *Newcaſtle*
Thomas Robſon, *Newcaſtle*
John Atkinſon, *Broker and Wharfinger*, Sunderland
Thomas Ayre, *Inſurance and Ship Broker*, Sunderland

LIST of Proprietors of the Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne FIRE-OFFICE.

Sir Tho. Clavering, Bart. *Axwell Park*
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. *Blagdon*
The Proprietors of the Exchange Bank, *Newcaſtle*
The Proprietors of the Tyne Bank, *Newcaſtle*
Charles Brandling, Eſq. *Goſforth Houſe*
Executors of Wm. Ord, Eſq. *Fenham*
Meſſrs. Moſley and Airey, *Merchants*, Newcaſtle
John Clutterbuck, Eſq. *Warkworth*
Alexander Adams, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
Joſeph Liddell, Eſq. *Moorhouſe*
Thomas Allen, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
John Ward, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
Robert Liſle, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
William Surtees, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
Rowland Burdon, Eſq. *Caſtle Eden*
John Eraſmus Blackett, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
Ralph William Grey, Eſq. *Backworth*
Executors of Jn. Simpſon, Eſq. *Bradley*
Nathaniel Clayton, Eſq. *Newcaſtle*
William Lloyd, *Secretary*

ELDER BRETHREN OF THE TRINITY-HOUSE.

John Cram, Eſq. *Maſter*
Jonathan Airy, Eſq.
Mr. Henry Shadforth, jun.
Mr. Cuthbert Adamſon
Mr. Thomas Shadforth
Mr. George Robinſon, *Deputy Maſter*
Mr. John Hawks
Mr. Joſeph Hogg
Mr. Joſeph Airy
Mr. Iſaac Nicholſon
Mr. Matthew Hedley
Mr. John Atkinſon
Mr. John Anderſon
Mr. Purvis Siſſons, *Secretary*

LYING-IN CHARITY for poor Women at their own Houſes, ſupported by public Contributions.

Henry Ellinſon, Eſq. *Governor*
Richard Chambers, Eſq. *Treaſurer*
Jaſper Harriſon, Eſq. *Secretary*
Dr. Moorhouſe, *Phyſician*
Mr. Fenwick, *Surgeon*
Twelve Midwives to attend ordinary caſes.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL for poor Married Women, eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, 13 George III. Roſemary-lane, by public contributions.

Preſident.
Duke of Portland

Vice-Preſidents.
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.
Sir John Trevylanon, Bart.
Charles Brandling, Eſq.
Sir H. G. Leddell, Bart.

James Atkinſon, *Treaſurer*
Rev. Mr. Brown, *Chaplain*
Dr. Moorhouſe, *Phyſician*
Mr. Bowes Fenwick, *Surgeon*
Mrs. Richardſon, *Matron and Midwife*
Mrs. Bruce, *Midwife to Out-patients*

INFIRMARY for the Sick and Lame Poor of the counties of Durham, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and Northumberland, ſupported by public contributions.

Phyſicians.
Dr. Pemberton
Dr. Clark
Dr. Moorhouſe
Dr. Wood

Surgeons.
Mr. Abbs
Mr. Ingham
Mr. Mewburn
Mr. Kenlyſide
Mr. Taylor, *Apothecary*
A. Surtees, Eſq. *Treaſurer*
Rev. John Elliſon, *Chaplain*
Mrs. Jackſon, *Matron*

The NEWCASTLE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, for viſiting and giving Advice to the Poor at their own Houſes, and adminiſtering Medicines, gratis.

Patron.
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland

Preſidents.
Right Honourable Lord Bute
Sir Henry George Leddell, Bart.
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.
Charles Brandling, Eſq.
George Baker, Eſq.
Hugh Hornby, Eſq.

Vice-Preſidents.
Charles Atkinſon, Eſq.
Ralph Carr, Eſq.
Mr. R. Ormſton, *Treaſurer*
Mr. R. Doubleday, *Secretary*

Phyſicians.
Dr. Hall
Dr. Pemberton
Dr. Clark
Dr. Fenwick
Dr. Moorhouſe
Dr. Young
Mr. Anderſon, *Surgeon*
Mr. Wilkie, *Apothecary*

Medical Aſſiſtants to the above for the Recovery of Perſons apparently dead by drowning, or other cauſe.

Mr. Watſon, *Surgeon*, North Shields
Mr. Drury, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Armſtrong, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Greenhow, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Trotter, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Winterbottom, *Surgeon*, South Shields
Mr. Simpſon, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Colvin, *Surgeon*, South Shields
Mr. Lee, *Surgeon*, Ditto
Mr. Huntly, *Surgeon*, Howdon-pans
Mr. Marſhall, *Surgeon*, Swalwell
Mr. Harriſon, *Surgeon*, Winlaton
Mr. Drydon, *Surgeon*, Winlaton
Mr. Elliot, *Surgeon*, Limmington

TERMS for each ſingle Bathing at the PUBLIC BATHS:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Medicated Vapour Bath	6	0	Servant	1	9
Hot Bath	4	0	Servant	0	6
Double Bath and Servant	10	6			
Buxton Bath	2	6	Servant	0	6
Ladies' Incloſed Cold Bath	1	6	Servant	0	6
Gentlemen's Incloſed Cold Bath	1	6	Servant	0	6
Open Cold Bath	1	6			

The annual ſubſcription of the Incloſed Cold Bath is 2l. 2s. and for ſervants 5s. —Annual ſubſcribers to the Open Cold Bath 1l. 11s. 6d. ſervants 2s. 6d.—Annual ſubſcribers to the Buxton Bath 4l. 4s. ſervants 5s. Subſcribers to this Bath are entitled to the uſe of the Cold Baths gratis.—Theſe baths were opened the 1ſt of May, 1781, and continue open each day from ſix in the morning till ten at night. Mrs. Minto, *Directreſs and Governeſs.*

FARES OF THE CHAIRMEN.

The fares to be taken by the chairmen of this town, for carrying from any part of the town to any other part thereof, as aſſeſſed and rated by the juſtices of the peace, at the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, held in and for the ſaid town and county.

	s.	d.
For carrying a perſon to any diſtance not exceeding 1100 yards	0	6
Above 1100 yards and not exceeding 1300 yards - -	0	9
Above 1300 yards and not exceeding 2400 yards -	1	0

The chairmen are to ſtop as often as the perſon carried ſhall require, ſo as they be not detained longer than ten minutes in a ſix-penny fare, nor more than twenty minutes in a twelve-penny fare; otherwiſe, the chairmen may chuſe whether they will be paid according to the above rates for length of way, or according to the following rates for length of time, viz. for any time not exceeding half an hour 6d. above half an hour and not exceeding a whole hour 1s. and ſo on in proportion.

N. B. From twelve o'clock at night till ſix in the morning in winter, and five in ſummer, all fares are to be double.

In caſe of miſbehaviour of the chairmen, obſerve the number of the chair, and apply at the town-clerk's office.

POST-OFFICE.

The poſt arrives from London at noon, and ſets off to London at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Diſpatched to North and South Shields one hour after its arrival from London.—Arrives from Edinburgh at nine o'clock in the morning; ſets off to Edinburgh half an hour after it arrives from London. Diſpatched to Hexham on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and arrives from thence on Tueſdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

COACHES.

The royal mail-coach ſets out for London every morning at ten o'clock, from the Cock-head, Side: fare, 4l. 10s.—Sets out to Edinburgh every day at one o'clock in the afternoon, or within half an hour after its arrival from London, which is generally about twelve: fare, 1l. 16s.

The royal Charlotte, with a guard in the night, ſets out for London every morning at ſix o'clock, from the Turk's Head, Big-market, and arrives at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, the ſecond day. Fare from Newcaſtle to London, 3l. 14s. and from Edinburgh to London, 5l. 5s.—Sets out for Edinburgh at three o'clock every morning, and returns at ten at night: fare, 1l. 16s.

The Mercury, with a guard all the way, ſets out from the Queen's Head every morning at five o'clock, and arrives at York the ſame night; reſts there till ſix o'clock the next morning, when it ſets off for London, where it arrives, the third day at noon, at the White Horſe, Fetter-lane. Fare to York, 1l. 4s. from York to London, 2l. 10s.

A coach from the Cock-head, Side, ſets out at two o'clock every afternoon, except Sundays, by way of Durham, Darlington, Catterick, Rippon, and Harrowgate, to Leeds, and from thence to Sheffield and Birmingham. Fare to Leeds, 1l. 8s. from Leeds to Sheffield, 5s. and from Sheffield to Birmingham, 8s.

A coach from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, ſets out at four o'clock every afternoon, for Durham; returns to the ſame place every day, Sundays excepted, at ten in the forenoon.

A ditto

A ditto from the Nag's Head, Oat-market, ſets out to Morpeth every day at half paſt four o'clock in the afternoon: fare, 1s. 6d.

Main's diligence, from the Roſe and Crown, Oat-market, ſets out to Carliſle every Friday at four o'clock in the afternoon; alſo in ſummer every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock: fare, 14s.

Four coaches from Quay-ſide to and from Shields every two hours from eight in the morning till ſeven in the evening: fare, 1s. 3d.

Woodroof's ſingle-horſe-chaiſe, from the Spread Eagle, Groat-market, ſets out to Hexham on Wedneſday and Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon; and returns on Tueſday and Thurſday at the ſame hour: fare, 4s.

COMMON CARRIERS that come weekly to NEWCASTLE.

MONDAYS.—J. Corbet arrives from Hexham, Corbridge, and Aldſtone, at Snowball's warehouſe, Side, and Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; alſo James Johnſon, arrives at Side, and Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-ſtreet: leave Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrive at home on Tueſdays.

Thomas Harbottle, J. Haveſon, —— Lamb, and M. Hall, arrive at Sandhill from Durham, and return the ſame night.

William Oliver, from Cheſter-le-ſtreet, arrives at Sandhill, and returns the ſame night.

TUESDAYS.—T. Robſon, from Hexham, Aldſtone, and Allenheat, arrives at Foot-ſide, and returns the next day.

T. Nevin and Francis Shield, from Allendale and Aldſtone, arrive at Foot-ſide, and return Wedneſdays and Thurſdays.

N. Wright and E. Tweddle, from Carliſle, Dumfries, and Whitehaven, arrive at Foot-ſide, and return to Carliſle on Saturday.

R. Pickering and —— Donniſon, from Carliſle and Haltwiſtle, arrive at Foot-ſide, and return to Haltwiſtle the next night.

J. Ruſſel and George Spittal, from Morpeth, arrive at Oat-market, and returns the ſame night.

George Aſhell, from Hartley and Blyth, arrives at the Blackhouſe, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and the Half-moon, Big-market, and return the ſame day.

William Graham and —— Henderſon, from Alnwick, Felton, and Warkworth, arrive at the Fox and Lamb, and Snowball's warehouſe, Side, and return the next day.

Thomas Duglaſs, from Sunderland, arrives at Snowball's warehouſe, Side, and returns the ſame night.

—— Jackſon and —— Jennings, from London, and any part on the road, arrive at the Bird-in-Buſh and Guthrie's warehouſe on Wedneſday, and return to London on the Friday ſe'nnight.

—— Robſon, from Houghton-le-Spring, arrives at the Goat, Gateſhead, and returns the ſame night.

WEDNESDAYS.—Handley and Co. from London, Leeds, and York, and any place on the road, arrive at Snowball's warehouſe, leave Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrive at York on Wedneſday, and at London the Saturday ſe'nnight.

—— Howey, from Glaſgow, Edinburgh, Coldſtream, and Warker, arrives at Snowball's warehouſe, Side, and Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle on Thurſday, arrives at Edinburgh on Wedneſday, and Glaſgow on Thurſday.

John Douglaſs, from Brough, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, and Penrith, arrives at T. Robſon's warehouſe, and Scale-de-Croſs, Side; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Saturday.

J. Pickerſgill, from Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, and Mancheſter, arrives at the Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at Leeds the Monday following.

THURSDAYS.—T. Bell, E. Tweddle, William Holmes, and —— Tillaſon, from Carliſle, Whitehaven, Dumfries, and Brampton, arrive at Sandhill and Side; all leave Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrive at Carliſle on Monday.

—— Watſon and —— Vickers, from Chapel-in-the-Dale and Stanhope, arrive at the Queen's Head, Gateſhead; leave Newcaſtle the next morning early, and arrive at home the ſame night.

John Dobſon, from Wolſingham-in-the-Dale, arrives at the Half-moon, Gateſhead, and returns early the next morning.

G. Breckens, from Bellingham, arrives at the Unicorn, Big-market, and returns the next day.

J. Hedley, from Simonburn, arrives at the Half-moon, Oat-market, and returns the next day.

L. Philipſon, from Wallington and Kirkwhelpington, arrives at the Robin-hood, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

W. Brown, from Cambo and Elſdon, arrives at the Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

J. Lambton, from Rothley, arrives at the Fighting Cocks, Oat-market, and returns the next day.

—— Dixon, from Rothbury, arrives at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

William Graham, from Alnwick, arrives at the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

A. Guthrie, from Berwick, Belford, Dunſe, Dunbar, and Haddington, arrives at Snowball's warehouſe, Side, and Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Saturday.

A. Riddel, from Worler and Kelſo, arrives at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Saturday.

John Baxter, from Longtown, and places adjacent, arrives at Robſon's warehouſe, Foot-ſide; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Saturday.

R. Armſtrong, from Lockerbie and Eccleſham, arrives at Scale-de-Croſs; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Tueſdays.

G. and J. Ormſton, from Jedbro and Edinburgh, arrives at Snowball's, Side, and Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at Edinburgh the Thurſday following.

R. Armſtrong, from Annan and Dumfries, arrives at Scale-de-Croſs; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home the Thurſday following.

—— Faerlam, from Stannerton, arrives at the Oat-market, and returns the ſame night.

John Robſon, from Harbottle, arrives at the Oat-market, and returns the ſame night.

FRIDAYS.—William Brown, from Cambo and Elſdon, arrives at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

R. Hardy, from Hawick, arrives at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Tueſday.

William Hall, from Felton, arrives at the Half-moon, Oat-market, and returns the next day.

G. Maxon, from Darlington and York, arrives at the Bird-in-Buſh, Pilgrim-ſtreet; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at York on Wedneſday.

William Crawford, from Bernard Caſtle, Kendal, and Staindrop, arrives at Sandhill; leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day, and arrives at home on Saturday.

W. Toward, from Lancheſter, arrives at the Queen's Head, Gateſhead, and returns the next day.

George Peacock, from Bernard Caſtle, arrives at Robſon's warehouſe, Side, and returns the next day.

H. Alderſon, from Kirkby Stephen and Middleton, arrives at Robinſon's warehouſe, Side, and returns the next day.

R. Reed, from Biſhop's Auckland, arrives at the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-ſtreet, and returns the next day.

B. Hewetſon, from Kendal, Bernard Caſtle, and Lancaſter, arrives at Sandhill, and leaves Newcaſtle the ſame day.

Handley and Co. from York, Darlington, Wakefield, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Halifax, and Manchester, arrive at Snowball's warehouse, Side, and leave Newcastle the same day.

The following is a list of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

William Yieldar, Esq. *Mayor*
Christopher Fawcett, Esq. *Recorder*
Joseph Hounsom, Esq. *Sheriff*
Mr. Nathaniel Punshon, *Deputy Sheriff*

Aldermen.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.
Aubone Surtees, Esq.
Hugh Hornby, Esq.
Edward Mosley, Esq.
Charles Atkinson, Esq.
John Hedley, Esq.
James Rudman, Esq.
Francis Johnson, Esq.
William Cramlington, Esq.
William Yeildar, Esq.

The Mayor and Aldermen are all Justices of the Peace.

Common-council.

George Colpits, Esq.
James Wilkinson, Esq.
Isaac Cookson, Esq.
William Surtees, Esq.
Richard Bell, Esq.
Mr. Richard Chambers, jun.
Mr. Joseph Foster
Mr. Robert Newton Lynn
Mr. Shafto Coulter
Mr. William Bacon
Alexander Adams, Esq.
Mr. Henry Scott
Mr. Robert Barkas
Mr. Cuthbert Greenwell
Mr. Robert Harrison
Mr. Henry Shadforth, jun.
Mr. John Wallis
Mr. Henry Cramlington
Mr. Nicholas Hall
Mr. N. Hornby
Mr. Edward Wilson
Mr. Shafto John Hedley
Mr. John Anderson
Mr. Thomas Smith

Coroners.

Bowes Fenwick, Esq. *Surgeon*
Henry Foster Gibson, Esq.
Nath. Clayton, Esq. *Town-clerk*
Robert Clayton, *Clerk of Chamber*
Henry Shadforth, *Quay-master*
Robert Pinkney, *Sword-bearer*
John Gale, *Gaoler*
Richard Hill, *Town-marshall*

Serjeants at Mace, who are also Constables.

Mr. Stephen Watson, *Mace-bearer*
John Finley, *Sheriff's-serjeant*
Thomas Gill, *ditto*
Stephen Parkinson, *ditto*
John Young, *ditto*
Richard Hill, *ditto*
James Dunn, *ditto*
Thomas Annett, *ditto*

GENTRY.

Atkinson Charles, Esq.
Surtees William, Esq. *Receiver-general of the Land Tax*

CLERGY.

Brown Rev. Mr. *Curate of St. John's*
Ellison Rev. Mr. N. *Lecturer at St. Andrew's*
*Ellison Rev. Mr. John, *Curate of St. Nicholas'*
Emmerson Rev. Mr. *Curate of St. Nicholas*
Haigh Rev. Mr. *Lecturer at All Saints*
*Hoggarth Rev. Mr. *Curate of All Saints*
Hornby Rev. Mr. *Lecturer at St. John's*
Lusllington Rev. Mr. *Vicar*
*Moises Rev. Mr. *Curate of St. Andrew's*
Moises Rev. Mr. *Master of the Free Grammar-school*
Ridley Rev. Mr. *Lecturer at St. Nicholas*
Stevenson Rev. Mr. *Curate of All Saints*
Parkins Rev. Mr. *Schoolmaster*
Prowitt Rev. Mr. *Schoolmaster*
Turner Rev. Mr. *Schoolmaster*

Those marked thus * are Surrogates for the dioceses of York and Durham for granting Marriage Licences, &c.

PHYSIC.

Abbs and Kentish, *Surgeons*
Anderson, Keenlyside, and Taylor, *Chemists and Druggists*
Anderson John, *Surgeon*
Brumwell William, *Surgeon & Druggist*
Charlton Mrs. and Son, *Druggists*
Charlton Mrs. *Midwife*
Curry Ann, *Midwife*
Elliot Mrs. *Midwife*

Fenwick B. *Surgeon*
Fife William, *Surgeon*
Fogo ——, *Surgeon*
Frazer Mrs. *Midwife*
Grieve George, *M. D.*
Hawdon Matthew, *Surgeon*
Horn Frederic, *Surgeon*
Ingham William, *Surgeon*
Irving George, *Surgeon and Druggiſt*
Keenlyſide Richard, *Surgeon*
Lamb Mrs. *Midwife*
Leighton John and Son, *Surgeons*
Leſec Mr. *Dentiſt*
Maxwell William, *Surgeon*
Mewburn William, *Surgeon*
Moorhouſe ——, *M. D.*
Motley John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Murray ——, *Surgeon*
Pemberton ——, *M. D.*
Potts A. *Surgeon*
Potter William, *Surgeon*
Preſcod E. *Midwife*
Pringle Edward, *Surgeon*
Proctor John, *Druggiſt*
Ramſay ——, *M. D.*
Sams Mrs. *Midwife*
Smith ——, *M. D.*
Stephenſon ——, *M. D.*
Surgeon Nathan, *Surgeon*
Taylor John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Wood ——, *M. D.*
Young ——, *M. D.*

LAW.

Barber J. *Attorney*
Brown George, *Attorney*
Callender Michael, *Attorney*
Clayton Nathaniel, *Attorney*
Clayton and Walters, *Attorneys*
Davidſon John, *Attorney and Clerk of the Peace*
Davidſon Thomas, *Attorney and Collector of the Stamp-duties for Newcaſtle, Northumberland, and Berwick*
Dobſon R. *Attorney*
Fawcett Chriſtopher, *Barriſter*
Fearon William, *Barriſter*
Fenwick John, *Attorney*
Greenwell Joſhua, *Attorney*
Handyſide Charles, *Attorney*
Harvey Thomas, *Attorney*
Heron Ralph, *Attorney*
Humble ——, *Attorney*
Ilderton Charles, *Attorney*
Kirſop John, *Attorney*
Lake William Samuel, *Attorney*
Pearſon Robert, *Attorney*
Peters and Son, *Attorneys*
Peters William, jun. *Attorney*
Punſhon Nathaniel, *Attorney*
Purvis and Surtees, *Attorneys*
Smiles Mr. *Attorney*
Wilkinſon William, *Attorney*
Wilkinſon Richard, *Attorney*
Williamſon Robert Hopper, *Barriſter*
Wren and Airey, *Attorneys*
Wright John, *Attorney*
Young Robert, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abernathy ——, *Gardener*
Adams Alexander, *Fitter of Montague-main and Whitefield Coals*
Adams John, *Smith and Scale-beam-maker*
Addiſon and Davidſon, *Glaziers and Painters*
Addiſon William, *Tallow-chandler*
Addiſon, Falconer, and Co. *Pottery-warehouſe*
Affleck William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ainſley and Cook, *Nail-manufacturers*
Ainſley Jacob, *Woollen-draper*
Ainſley Mrs. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Airey and Gibſon, *Woollen-drapers*
Airey Henry, *Fitter of Longbenton, South-moor, Marley-hill, Team, Low-moor, and Whitefield, Coals*
Airey, Cookſon, and Co. *Flint-glaſs Manufacturers*
Akenhead David, *Bookſeller, Printer, &c. &c.*
Alder Joſhua, *Cheeſemonger, &c.*
Alder Richard, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Alderſon Joſeph, *Victualler*
Alderſon John, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Alderſon Joſhua, *Victualler*
Alexander Tho. *Glaſs-engraver, &c.*
Alexander R. *Staymaker*
Allen, Robinſon, and Co. *Merchants*
Allen William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Allen James, *Staymaker*
Allen ——, *Gunmaker*
Anderſon Daniel, *Victualler*
Anderſon ——, *Broker*
Anderſon William, *Merchant & Wharfinger*
Anderſon John, *Ruſſia Merchant*
Anderſon Cornelius, *Silk-dyer*
Anderſon John, *Flax-merchant*
Anderſon Richard, *Baker*
Anderſon Chriſtopher, *Cheeſemonger*
Anderſon George, *Builder and Brick-maker*
Anderſon John, *Taylor*
Anderſon Thomas, *Builder*
Anderſon Ralph, *Hair-dreſſer*

Anderſon W. *Gardener*
Angus Harry, *Bleacher*
Angus Caleb, *Coach & Harneſs Maker*
Angus Mrs. *Printer and Bookſeller*
Angus Henry, *Corporation Herd*
Archbold James, *Slater*
Archbold ——, *Gardener*
Armſtrong William, *Block and Maſt Maker*
Armſtrong John, *Victualler*
Arrowſmith John, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Arthur John, *Gardener*
Arthur Michael, *Spirit-dealer*
Aſkew John, *Writing-maſter*
Aſhley B. *Taylor*
Atkinſon John, *Cooper and Salmon-pickler*
Atkinſon Edw. *Innkeeper, (George)*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Glazier and Painter*
Atkinſon and Rutherford, *Ropemakers*
Atkinſon James, *Victualler*
Atkinſon George, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Atkinſon R. *Shoemaker*
Atkinſon Thomas, *Glazier & Painter*
Atkinſon Mrs. *Stationer and Muſical-inſtrument Dealer*
Atkinſon John, *Hackney-horſe Keeper and Undertaker*
Atkinſon Ralph, *Fitter of Longbenton, South-moor, Montague-main, Team, & Marly-hill, Coals, and Raff-merchant*
Atkinſon Thomas, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Atkinſon ——, *Victualler*
Atkinſon Mrs. *Toy-dealer*
Atkinſon and Son, *Ship and Inſurance Brokers*
Atkinſon M. and L. *Ship and Inſurance Brokers*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Atley Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Aviſon Charles, *Organiſt and Muſic-maſter*
Auſtin John, *Smith and Farrier*
Bage Thomas, *Bleacher*
Baker John, *Dyer*
Ballaney James, *Baker*
Banks James, *Dancing-maſter*
Banks George, *Currier*
Banſon R. *Wholeſale Linen-draper*
Barber George, *Victualler*
Barker and Woodfall, *Merchants*
Barnet Henry, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Barkas Thomas, *Slater, Maſon, and Flag-ſtone Dealer*
Barkas William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Barkas Robert, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Barras John, *Merchant*
Barras James, *Victualler and Spirit-dealer*
Barnes ——, *Viewer for Walker and Brandling-main Collieries*
Barron John, *Staymaker*
Barron Mrs. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Bateman Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Bates ——, *Haberdaſher*
Batſon William, *Corn and Flour Merchant*
Beaumont Thomas, *Dealer in Lead and Silver Ore*
Bedlington Chriſtopher, *Coal-viewer & Colliery-engineer*
Beilby and Bewick, *Engravers and Copper-plate Printers*
Beilby and Co. *Watch-chryſtal Manufacturers*
Bell Matthew, *Fitter of Willington and Biggs-main Coals*
Bell David, *Woollen-draper*
Bell ——, *Innkeeper, (Peacock)*
Bell William, *Portrait-painter and Drawing-maſter*
Bell William, *Victualler*
Bell Joſeph, *Painter and Dealer in Colours*
Bell Joſeph, *Victualler*
Bell Richard and Co. *Brewers*
Bell William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bell Leonard, *County-bailiff and Auctioneer*
Bell Wm. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Bell James, *Leather-merchant and Paper-maker*
Bell John, *Surveyor*
Bell ——, *Cutler and Grinder*
Bell Matthew, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bell George, *Taylor*
Bell George, *Flour-dealer*
Bellough J. *Taylor*
Bilton William, *Glove-manufacturer*
Bilton George, *Victualler*
Blacket J. E. and Co. *Fitters of Windſors, Pontop, Blaydon-main, and Tanfield-moor, Coals*
Blackett Chriſtopher, *Poſt-maſter*
Blackett and Dixon, *Spirit-merchants*
Blakey William, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Blakey Thomas, *ditto*
Blakey Paul, *Patten-maker*
Blenkinſop J. *Cheeſemonger*
Blenkinſop Tho. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Blenkinſop George, *Maſon*
Blenkinſop John, *Cooper*
Blenkinſop Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Boag William, *Patten-maker*

Boak William, *Woollen-draper*
Bollom Robert, *Joiner*
Bolton William, *Shoemaker*
Bonnel Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Bonnell ——, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Booth Mrs. *Victualler*
Bowes James, *Victualler and Gardener*
Bowman ——, *Sailmaker*
Bowker Thomas and Son, *Warehouſemen and Flannel-manufacturers*
Bowneſs ——, *Mantua-maker*
Boyd Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Boynton ——, *Collector of the Duke of Richmond's Duty of* 1s. *per Chaldron on Coals*
Bradſhaw Benjamin, *Victualler*
Bragg Hadwin, *Linen-draper, &c.*
Bramley Thomas, *Victualler*
Braſs Samuel, *Cork-cutter*
Brewſter John, *Coach and Harneſs Maker*
Brockett John, *Cork-cutter*
Brodie Hugh, *Innkeeper, (Turk's Head)*
Brough and Slater, *Mantua-makers*
Brown William, *Victualler*
Brown G. *Wholeſale Linen-draper*
Brown Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Brown William, *Umbrella and Toy Warehouſe*
Brown ——, *Baker*
Brown Ralph, *Upholſterer*
Brown Thomas, *Bookbinder*
Brown Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Brown George, *Schoolmaſter*
Brown Matthew, *Printer and Publiſher of the Newcaſtle Advertiſer*
Brummell and Dunn, *Cabinet-makers*
Brummell William, *Shoemaker*
Brumwell Jonathan, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Brunting Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Brunton Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Brunton John, *Tanner*
Bulman John, *Sadler and Hardwareman*
Bulmer Joſeph, *Houſe-carpenter and Joiner*
Burdon and Rayne, *Brewers*
Burdon Richard, *Victualler*
Burn John, *Victualler*
Burn, Wilſon, and Co. *Patent Mohair Hatmakers*
Burn James, *Flour, Cheeſe, and Bacon, Dealer*
Burn Mrs. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Burnett Robert, *Carpenter, Millwright, and Fire-engine Maker*
Burnett John, *Wheelwright*
Burrell Richard, *Victualler*
Burrell Joſeph, *Smith and Farrier*
Burnup Cuthbert, *Joiner and Wheelwright*
Burnup William, *Builder*
Burt Andrew, *Linen-draper*
Cairns Thomas, *Victualler*
Calder Rob. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Callander ——, *Seedſman, &c.*
Callender Michael, John, and W. R. *Nurſery and Seedſmen*
Campbell George, *Weaver*
Cannaway Walter, *Carver and Gilder*
Cargil Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Carr James, *Gardener*
Carr Bewley, *Maſt, Block, and Pump, Maker*
Carr David, *Tin-plate Worker*
Carr Mrs. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Carr and Co. *Sugar-boilers*
Carr John, *Cooper*
Carr George, *Victualler*
Carr Robert, *County-bailiff, Auctioneer, and Victualler*
Carr James, *Victualler*
Carr John, *Schoolmaſter*
Carter Mrs. *Fruiterer*
Carter and Gibſon, *Grocers and Tea-dealers*
Carſe William, *Shipwright*
Carus Francis, *Silk-dyer and Clothes-cleaner*
Cathey William, *Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler*
Cathro Anthony, *Victualler*
Cay Mrs. *Flour-dealer*
Chambers Richard, *Hardwareman and Steel and Ironmonger*
Chambers Richard, jun. *Tanner*
Chambers Miſs, *Milliner*
Chapman John and Robert, *Fitters of Howards-main Coals, and Ship and Inſurance Brokers*
Chapman John, jun. *Joiner and Carpenter*
Chapman ——, *Pawnbroker*
Chappell John, *Cutler and Surgeons'-inſtrument Maker*
Chappell Samuel, *Cutler and Surgeons'-inſtrument Maker*
Charlton John, *Baker*
Charlton J. *Ship Bread Baker*
Charnley William, *Bookſeller, Binder, and Stationer*
Chatto Alexander and Co. *Wholeſale Tea-warehouſe*
Chatto Alexander, *Earthenware-manufacturer*
Chilton George, *Joiner, &c.*

Chriſty William, *Muſical-inſtrument Maker*
Clapham Anthony and Co. *Brewers*
Clark James, *Victualler*
Clark Marmaduke, *Collector of Exciſe*
Clark John Graham, *Weſt-India Merchant and Brewer*
Clarkſton John, *Crane-maſter*
Clayton Robert, *Fitter of Brandlingsmain Coals, and Colour-maker*
Clennel Mrs. *Hatter and Hoſier*
Cloudſley ——, *Currier and Leatherſeller*
Cockburn John, *Hatter and Grocer*
Coleman John, *Victualler*
Colhoun Robert, *Flax-merchant*
Colpills and Haigh, *Fitters of Tanfield-moor Coals*
Common Andrew, *Victualler*
Cook Walter, *Victualler*
Cookſon Iſaac, *Crown-glaſs and Bottle Warehouſe*
Cooper and Young, *Joiners'-tool Makers and Turners*
Cooper Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Cooper Thomas, *Victualler*
Coulter Shaftoe and Robert, *Corn-merchants*
Coultbard Thomas, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Coulſon David, *Victualler*
Coulſon John, *Maſter of St. John's School*
Cowens John, *Grocer and Tea & Earthenware Dealer*
Cox William, *Tin-plate Worker and Pewterer*
Cox ——, *Silver-refiner*
Coxon William, *Victualler*
Coxon Francis, *Victualler*
Cram Robert, *Sailmaker*
Cramlington William, *Fitter and Owner of Walbottle Coals*
Cramlington Wm. and Hen. *Ropers*
Crawford Robert, *Grocer & Tea-dealer*
Crawford James, *Goldſmith & Jeweller*
Crawford Ralph, *Shoemaker*
Crawford David, *Fitter and Owner of Ryton-moor Coals, and Silver-refiner*
Criſp Daniel, *Smith*
Crombie William, *Brewer*
Croſby Mrs. *Hoſier*
Crowley, Millington, and Co. *Ironmongers, Steelmakers, Anchorſmiths, Hoemakers, Nailors, and Manufacturers of all kinds of Wrought-iron Tools*
Crow Robert, *Victualler*
Crowe Robert, *Spirit-dealer*
Curle D. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Cunningham John, *Victualler*
Curry A. *Mantua-maker*
Cuthbertſon Meſſrs. *Common Brewers*
Dagg Anthony, *Spirit-dealer*
Dale Shallet, *Wine, Spirit, and Hop, Merchant*
Dale and Head, *Potters*
Darnell William and Co. *Wine and Spirit Merchants*
Darnel William, *Miller*
Davidſon Iſabella
Davidſon Joſeph, *Victualler*
Davidſon John, *Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer*
Davidſon John, *Hoſier*
Davidſon John, *Weaver*
Daviſon Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Daviſon William, *Gardener*
Davenport James, *Flax-dreſſer*
Dean J. *Taylor*
Dees Ralph, *Maſter of St. Nicholas' School*
Dixon Mrs. *Victualler*
Dixon Robert, *Ship and Inſurance Broker and Starch-manufacturer*
Dixon and Straker, *Candle-makers*
Dixon Robert, *Ladies' Shoemaker*
Doag Alexander, *Ship-builder*
Dobſon Geo. *Dyer and Calico-printer*
Dobſon Timothy, *Shakeſpeare Hotel*
Dobſon ——, *Upholſterer*
Dodds John, *Architect and Surveyor*
Dodds William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Donkin ——, *Linen-draper*
Donnaldſtone Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Doubleday and Eaſterly, *Grocers, Tea-dealers, and Soap-boilers*
Douglaſs ——, *Taylor*
Dove Roger, *Plumber and Copperſmith*
Dow ——, *Shoemaker*
Drummond Robert, *Victualler*
Dryden Benjamin, *Haberdaſher*
Dryden Mrs. *Hat and Cloak Maker*
Dryden and Storey, *Leather-cutters*
Dryſdale William, *Maſter of Trinity School*
Duncan William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Duncan A. *Lace and Fringe Maker*
Duncan Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Dunn Joſeph, *Spirit-merchant and Copperas-maker*
Dunn C. *Shoemaker*
Dunn ——, *Turner and Machine-maker*
Duntze William, *Smith, Bell-hanger, and Preſs-ſcrew Maker*

Dyer ——, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Dyſon John, *Agent to the Northumberland Glaſs Company*
Earl Tho. *County-bailiff & Auctioneer*
Eblett John, *Innkeeper*
Eblett John, *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Eden Francis, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Edwards John, *Victualler*
Elliot Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Elliot Mrs. *Victualler*
Elliot Joſeph, *Wire-worker*
Elliot Joſeph, *Victualler*
Elliot Walter, *Victualler*
Elliot Lancelot, *Maſon, &c.*
Elliſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Embleton Mary, *Victualler*
Emmerſon John and George, *Ironmongers and Founders*
Etherington John, *Victualler*
Errington ——, *Glover*
Errington and Ward, *Fitters of Walbottle-moor, High Flatworth, Whitefield, and Marly-hill, Coals*
Fairbain ——, *Grocer, &c.*
Fairbairn R. *Shoemaker*
Fairlam John, *Glazier and Painter*
Falais ——, *Joiner*
Falconer A. *Schoolmaſter*
Falla and Son, *Nurſery and Seedſmen*
Farrington Richard, *Carver and Gilder*
Farrer and Thrickell, *Curriers and Leather-cutters*
Fearney Jn. *Ironmonger & Hardwareman*
Featherſtone John, *Grocer*
Featherſtone ——, *Watchmaker*
Fell ——, *Mantua-maker*
Fenton Thomas, *Appraiſer, Auctioneer, Undertaker, and Broker*
Fenwick Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Ferman John, *Confectioner*
Fettes ——, *Tea-dealer and Spirit-merchant*
Fife George, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Fife John, *Staymaker, &c.*
Finlay Jane, *Victualler*
Fiſher and Sons, *Bookſellers, Stationers, and Keepers of a Circulating Library*
Fiſh John, *Merchant and Factor*
Flemming Ann, *Victualler*
Flounders John, *Bleacher*
Foggen ——, *Staymaker*
Fordyce William, *Woolcomber and Worſted-dealer*
Foreman William, *Victualler*
Foreſter R. *Grocer*
Foreſter ——, *Block and Maſt Maker*
Forreſter Thomas and Bradley George, *Bleachers*
Forreſter James, *Bleacher*
Forſter Jane, *Victualler*
Forſter, Rankin, and Atkinſon, *Sugar-bakers*
Forſter John, *Cooper*
Forſter Joſeph, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Forſter James, *Peruke-maker*
Forſter Robert, *Tea-dealer*
Forſyth James, *Woollen-draper*
Forſyth Thomas, *Slater*
Fothergill Ann, *Victualler*
Franks Richard, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Friend R. *Pilot*
Friend Thomas, *Grocer*
Froſt George, *Victualler*
Fryer John, *Land-ſurveyor*
Gale John, *Tallow-chandler*
Gale Mrs. *Victualler*
Galis John, *Hatter*
Gardener John, *Gunſmith*
Garret Thomas, *Victualler*
Gaull Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Gibb ——, *Dealer in Earthenware*
Gibbon Ra. *Victualler and Rope-dealer*
Gibſon ——, *Silk, &c. Dyer*
Gibſon and Forreſter, *Linen-drapers*
Gibſon, Carter, and Co. *Grocers*
Gibſon and Sanderſon, *Dry-ſalters and Flax-merchants*
Gibſon T. *Grocer*
Gibſon James, *Cheeſemonger*
Gibſon Mat. *Cheeſe and Bacon Dealer*
Gibſon George, *Cheeſe & Bacon Dealer*
Gibſon Mary, *Victualler*
Gibſon John, *Glazier and Painter*
Gibſons Meſſrs. *Woollen-drapers*
Giles Andrew, *Cooper & Butter-dealer*
Gilpatrick Mrs. *Victualler*
Glover Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Goodchild ——, *Glazier and Painter*
Goodfellow Joſeph, *Maſon, and Flag and Grindſtone Dealer*
Goodſman William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gotherd Robert, *Ship-builder*
Gough ——, *Staymaker*
Goy George, *Baſket-maker*
Graham Richard, *Cork-cutter*
Graham T. *Houſe-carpenter*
Graham George, *Auctioneer*
Grant James, *Victualler*
Gray Jn. and Co. *Iron & Oil Merchants*
Gray and Richardſon, *Corn-merchants*
Gray C. *Schoolmaſter*
Gray William, *Muſic-maſter*
Gray Robert, *Bruſh-maker*
Gray John, *Dealer in China and Staffordſhire-ware, and Cut-glaſs Manufacturer*

Gray Gilbert, *Bookbinder*
Greaves Mary, *Victualler*
Greaves Tho. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Greaves ——, *Whitesmith*
Green and Co. *Pin-manufacturers*
Green Matthew, *Pavior*
Green Miss, *Mantua-maker*
Greenwell and Brown, *Ironmongers, Sadlers, and Hardware-men*
Greenwell Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Greenwell Rob. *Corn & Flour Merchant*
Greenwell T. *Glazier and Painter*
Gregg Ivie, *Dancing-master*
Gregory and Crawford, *Dry-salters & Dealers in Hops, Mustard, &c.*
Grey Robert, *Builder, Lime-burner, & Brick-maker*
Grey Mrs. *Victualler*
Grey Robert, *Builder*
Grey John, *Coal-viewer*
Grey Thomas, *Builder*
Grieveson John, *Tavern and Coffee-house Keeper*
Guthrie ——, *Perfumer*
Guthrie A. *Taylor*
Guthrie Mrs. *Warehouse-keeper*
Guthrie John, *Lime-burner*
Guthrie James, *Victualler*
Hackworth Mrs. *Milliner*
Hainch James, *Schoolmaster*
Halbert J. *Taylor and Draper*
Halbert J. P. *Wholesale Woollen-draper, and Dealer in Manchester Goods*
Halbert William, *Woollen-draper*
Hales and Young, *Confectioners, &c.*
Hales William, *Coach-master*
Hall William, *Victualler*
Hall Miles, *Victualler*
Hall Roger, *Woollen-draper*
Hall Matthew, *Innkeeper, (Cock)*
Hall and Elliot, *Printers of the Courant*
Hall Miss, *Milliner*
Hall and Kent, *Linen-drapers*
Hall Jacob, *Hatter and Hosier*
Hall George, *Smith and Farrier*
Hall Matthew, *Smith and Farrier*
Halliday Wm. *Bricklayer and Plasterer*
Hamilton David, *Ladies' Shoemaker*
Hanby Mary, *Victualler*
Hancock Tho. *Sadler & Hardwareman*
Harbottle M. *Corn-merchant*
Harle Mrs. *Pastry and Washing and Dressing School*
Harris Joseph, *China and Staffordshire Warehouse*
Harrison John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Harrison Thomas, *Woollen-draper*
Harrison Mrs. *Baker and Flour-dealer*
Harrison and Co. *Hoe, Bill, Nail, &c. Manufacturers*
Harrison Matthew and Co. *Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Tea-dealers*
Harrison Misses, *Milliners*
Harvey Mrs. *Tobacconist and Tea-dealer*
Haswell Sarah, *Victualler*
Hasty Rowland, *Victualler*
Hawdon Thomas, *Organist and Music-master*
Head John, *Ship-insurance Broker*
Heath Thomas, *Toyman*
Heaton ——, *Coal-tar Manufacturer*
Hebron Jacob, *Victualler*
Hedley John, *Fitter of Longbenton, South-moor, Team, Howards-main, & Low-moor, Coals*
Hedley William, *Sailcloth-weaver*
Henderson D. *Grocer*
Henderson Thomas, *Woollen-draper*
Henderson ——, *Baker and Flour-merchant*
Henderson Christopher, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Henderson Ann, *Victualler*
Henzell B. *Innkeeper*
Henzell Peregrine, *Victualler*
Henzell Catherine and Co. *Bottle-glass Makers*
Henzell ——, *Glazier and Painter*
Henzell Gabriel, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Henzell Thomas, *Victualler*
Henzell ——, *Cooper*
Henzell Ann, *Victualler*
Hewison Middleton, *Bottle-maker and Ship-owner*
Hewitson Archibald, *Victualler*
Hewitson ——, *Painter and Glazier*
Hill John, *Victualler*
Hill Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Hillcoat, Yellowley, and Blackhouse, *Potters*
Hind and Walker, *Chemists, Druggists, and Colour-makers*
Hindmarsh and Blaylock, *Raff-merchants*
Hindmarsh ——, *Plane-maker*
Hinton John, *Miller*
Hymers Michael, *Cooper, and Butter & Porter Merchant*
Hodges Rowland, *Shipsmith*
Hodgkinson Charles, *Flour-dealer*
Hodgson Solomon, *Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer of the Newcastle Chronicle*
Hogg John, *Taylor*
Hogg William, *Pewterer*
Hood Rob. *Spirit-dealer and Victualler*

Hood Anthony, *Fitter of Simpſons-Pontop, Tanfield-moor, Blaydon-main, Longbenton, South-moor, Whitefield, Ryton-moor, and Marly-hill, Coals*
Hopper Moſes, *Victualler*
Hopper and Monkhouſe, *Wine-merchants*
Hopper John, *Cooper & Salmon-pickler*
Hornby N. *Woollen-draper*
Hornſby Thomas, *Staymaker*
Hornſby Mrs. *Keeper of a Regiſter Office for Servants*
Howſon and Clarke, *Grocers*
Hounſam H. *Timber-merchant*
Hudſon John, *Victualler*
Hudſon Miſſes, *Milliners*
Hudſon William, *Glazier*
Humble Edward, *Bookſeller, Stationer, Muſical-inſtrument Dealer, &c.*
Humble Stephen, *Hat-manufacturer & Furrier*
Humble George, *Victualler*
Hume Mary, *Victualler*
Huntington Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Hunter Abraham, *Engraver and Copper-plate Printer*
Hunter Jane, *Victualler*
Hunter Matthew, *Tanner*
Hunter Mrs. *Pawnbroker*
Hunter William, *Victualler*
Hunt Thomas, *Tin-plate Worker and Brazier*
Huntley Roger, *Pavior*
Huntley John, *Pavior*
Huntley John, jun. *Pavior*
Huntley William, *Pavior*
Hurry Meſſrs. and Co. *Salt-manufacturers*
Hutchinſon John, *Maſon*
Hutchinſon Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Hutton Robert, *Clogger*
Hymers Mrs. *Teacher of all Kinds of Needlework*
Ilderton Mrs. *China-dealer*
Iſmay Thomas, *Merchant*
Iſley John, *Iron and Hemp Merchant*
Jackſon Wm. and C. F. *Merchants and Earthenware-manufacturers*
Jackſon William, *Pawnbroker*
Jackſon C. *Pawnbroker*
Jackſon and Taylor, *Wholeſale Grocers and Tea-dealers*
Jackſon J. *Grocer*
James William, *Cooper*
James John, *Tobacconiſt and Tea-dealer*
James John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Jameſon and Co. *Pawnbrokers*
Jameſon Thomas, *Muſlin-warehouſe*
Jameſon Thomas, *Engraver and Copper-plate Printer*
Jameſon William, *Smith & Bell-hanger*
Jefferſon Henry, *Shoemaker*
Jenkins Thomas, *Silk-dyer*
Jenkins Thomas, jun. *Silk-dyer*
Jewitt William, *Bleacher*
Jewitt Robert, *Bleacher*
Jobling and Kirſop, *Wine-merchants*
Jobling Philip, *Victualler*
Johnſon George, *Coal-viewer and Coal-mine Engineer*
Johnſon and Biddle, *Coach-maſters*
Johnſon Hugh, *Maſter of All Saints School*
Johnſon ——, *Auctioneer and Broker*
Johnſon James, *Cheeſe and Bacon Dealer*
Johnſon ——
Joplin Thomas, *Broker*
Jopling Samuel, *Corn-merchant*
Jopling William, *Tin-plate Worker*
Jopling Thomas, *Staymaker*
Jub Philip, *Innkeeper*
Kay John, *Victualler*
Kay Robert, *Schoolmaſter*
Kell Andrew, *Dealer in Glaſs-furnace Stones*
Kell Richard, *Dealer in Grindſtones, Flagſtones, &c.*
Kelley Robert, *Victualler*
Kennedy Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Kent Bartholomew, *Upholſterer*
Kidd Thomas, *Cheeſemonger*
Kidd John, *Flax-merchant*
Kidd and Co. *Sailcloth-makers*
Kidd Luke, *Flax-merchant*
Kidd E. *Flax-dreſſer and Dealer in Clover-ſeed*
Kinghorn ——, *Taylor*
Kinlock Adam, *Dancing-maſter*
Kirton Philip, *Sailmaker*
Kitchen Matthew, *Bleacher*
Kitchen ——, *Tea-dealer*
Laidler William, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Laidler David, *ditto*
Lamb Joſeph, *Copperas-maker*
Lamb Richard, *Staymaker*
Lambert William, *Victualler*
Langlands and Robinſon, *Silver-plate Manufacturers, Goldſmiths, and Jewellers*
Laſſley William, *Shipbuilder*
Latimor Wm. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Law ——, *Staymaker*
Lawder George, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Lawſon Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Lawſon Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*

Lawton and Snowball, *Agents and Wharfingers*
Lax William, *Corporation Herd*
Leadbitter William, *Sadler and Hardwareman*
Leaton ——, *Breeches-maker*
Lee John, *Victualler*
Leighton William, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Leiſhman William, *Sadler*
Leſlie James, *Baker*
Liddell Sir Hen. G. Bart. & Co. *Office for South-moor, Longbenton, Team, & Marly-hill, Collieries*
Liddell Joſeph, *Fitter of Gateſhead, Park, Sheriff-hill, Greenwich-moor, &c. Coals*
Liddle Joſeph, *Painter and Glazier*
Liddle and Tallentere, *Raff-merchants*
Liddle Robert, *Victualler*
Liſle and Rowe, *Fitters of Sheriff-hill, Wylam-moor, Bakers-main, Byker St. Anthonys, Whitefield, Ryton-moor, Marly-hill, and Heaton-main, Coals*
Liſle Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Liſle Miſs, *Tea-dealer*
Liſle Devergy, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Littlefair Thomas, *Victualler*
Lloyd and Burdon, *Iron and Tar Merchants*
Lloyd William, *Secretary to the Newcaſtle Inſurance-office*
Lloyd Triſtram, *Millwright*
Loggan John, *Victualler*
Loggie William, *Victualler*
Long Miſs, *Hoſier and Haberdaſher*
Loſh, Robinſon, and Co. *Iron, &c. Merchants*
Loſh and Co. *Importers of Foreign Spirits*
Lowes Joſeph, *Smith*
Lowery Thomas, *Victualler*
Lowes Matthew, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Lumſdon John, *Haberdaſher*
Lupton Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mabain ——, *Shoemaker*
M'Connell John, *Victualler*
M'Fairlane Robert, *Victualler*
M'Gill ——, *Victualler*
M'Hain Alexander, *Victualler*
M'Kenzie Alex. *Tin-plate Worker*
M'Nab Charles, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Maddiſon Thomas, *Builder, Brick-maker, and Lime-burner*
Main Adam, *Coach-maſter*
Main Andrew, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Makepeace Thomas, *Calenderer*
Maniſty Miſſes, *Milliners*
Manners Edward, *Sailmaker*
Manners Peter, *Slater*
Marley John, *Linen-draper*
Marſhall ——, *Grocer*
Marſhall and Daviſon, *Plumbers and Copper-ſmiths*
Marſhall and Dixon, *Iron and Cyder Merchants*
Mather William M. *Hardwareman*
Matthewſon Lancelot, *Victualler*
Mavin William, *Bruſhmaker*
Melroſe Thomas, *Taylor*
Meſhard L. *Teacher of the French Language*
Mewburn Mr. *Spirit-merchant*
Mickle William, *Baker*
Midgley Jonathan, *Spirit-merchant*
Middlemas Rebecca, *Innkeeper*
Milburn Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Milburn Robert, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Milburn Thomas, *Raff-merchant*
Milburn John, *Plumber, &c.*
Milburn Robert, *Plumber*
Millen Robert, *Victualler*
Millen John, *Victualler*
Miller Thomas, *Taylor*
Mills Iſaac, *Breeches-maker*
Mills Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Mills Thomas, *Victualler*
Milner Thomas, *Ironmonger and Hardwareman*
Minto Mrs. *Governeſs of the Baths*
Mitchell Robert and Son, *Wholeſale Linen-drapers*
Mitchinſon William, *Flour-dealer*
Moat Allen, *Gardener*
Moffit Mrs. *Tea-dealer*
Molliſon Charles, *Baker*
Monkhouſe & Hopper, *Wine-merchants*
Moody William, *Currier*
Moor ——, *Leatherſeller*
Moor John, *Victualler*
Morland James, *Haberdaſher*
Morlin John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Morris William, *Victualler*
Morriſon John, *Shipſmith*
Morriſon ——, *Heel and Laſt Maker*
Mould Robert, *Turner and Spinning-wheel Maker*
Mowbray Daniel, *Flax-merchant*
Mozley and Airey, *Fitters of Longbenton, South-moor, Team, Whitefield, Marly-hill, and Low-moor, Coals*
Murdock John, *Girth & Twine Maker*
Murray William, *Millwright*
Murray Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Murray R. *Whiteſmith*
Muſgrave George, *Horſe-dealer*

Muſs ——, *Teacher of Italian, French, and Drawing*
Naters Joſeph, *Brewer*
Neal John, *Skinner*
Newton William, *Architect*
Newton William, *Bleacher*
Nichole Robert, *Spirit-dealer*
Nichole and Ludlow, *Wharfingers*
Nichols Mrs. *Baker*
Nicholſon John, *Victualler*
Nicholſon William, *Sadler*
Nicholſon ——, *Teacher of the Mathematics*
Niſbet Thomas, *Victualler*
Nixon and Co. *Brewers*
Ogle William, *Spirit-dealer*
Oliver ——, *Wholeſale Linen-draper*
Oliver William, *Gardener*
Oliver William, *Ladies' Shoemaker*
Oliver and Crake, *Coach-maſters*
Oliver and Scott, *Maſters of St. Ann's School*
Oliver Iſaac, *Victualler*
Oliver George, *Victualler*
Oliver William, *Flour & Cheeſe Dealer*
Ord ——, *Brown-paper Maker*
Ord Jacob, *Hair-dreſſer*
Orr David and Co. *Wholeſale Linen-drapers*
Orr John, *Taylor, and Bed & Window-curtain Maker*
Oſwald Joſeph, *Woolcomber and Worſted-dealer*
Oxley ——, *Ladies' Hatmaker*
Palmer ——, *Auctioneer and Joiner*
Park Robert, *Coach-maſter*
Park Meſſrs. *Linen-drapers*
Park Edward, *Glazier and Painter*
Parker George, *Hat-manufacturer*
Patterſon Robert, *Victualler*
Patterſon Francis, *Shoemaker*
Pattiſon Thomas, *Shipbuilder*
Pawſon John, *Tea-dealer*
Paxton Peter, *Joiner, Houſe-carpenter, Builder, and Raff-merchant*
Peacock Joſeph, *Anchor-ſmith*
Peel John, *Chairman*
Peel John, *Tin-plate Worker*
Pentland John, *Miller*
Percey ——, *Paſtry and Needlework School*
Perkins James, *Cork-cutter*
Peverly and Co. *Wharfingers*
Pickering and Fiſh, *Linen-drapers*
Pigg Cuthbert, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Pinkney Robert, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Pinkney Robert, *Goldſmith and Jeweller*
Pirce A. *Weavers'-ſhuttle and Temple Maker*
Plummer Philemon, *Staymaker*
Plummer John, *Coal-viewer to Flatworth Colliery*
Polding and Co. *Milliners*
Polding and Hodgſon, *Grocers and Tea and Spirit Dealers*
Pollard James, *Flax-merchant*
Pollard Joſeph, *Flax and Corn-merchant*
Pollock David, *Diaper and Damaſk Weaver*
Pollock John, *Silk-dyer*
Pollock Joſeph, *Linen-draper and Carpet-warehouſe*
Pollock Henry, *Spirit-dealer*
Potter William and Co. *Brewers*
Potts Thomas, *Bookbinder*
Potts Thomas, *Victualler*
Powell Francis, *Silk-dyer*
Preſton William, *Thread-maker and Dyer*
Pringle James, *Victualler*
Proctor J. *Brazier*
Proud John, *Victualler*
Prowitt Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Pryor Matthew, *Aſſay-maſter and Turner*
Purvis and Hewitſon, *Woollen-drapers and Haberdaſhers*
Purvis Archibald, *Bookbinder*
Purvis William, *Victualler*
Raitbeck William, *Woollen-draper*
Ramſey Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Rankin Robert and Son, *Merchants*
Rankin Mrs. *Confectioner and Paſtry-cook*
Ranſan ——, *Taylor*
Ranſon John, *Currier and Leather-ſeller*
Rawling John, *Skinner*
Rayne Robert, *Fitter & Agent to Lord Bute*
Readhead John, *Pilot*
Redford Burdus, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Reed John, *Woollen-draper and Flannel-manufacturer*
Reed Colin, *Gardener*
Reed William, *Staithman to Brandlings Colliery*
Reed Robert, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Reed Joſeph, *Tea-dealer*
Reed John, *Maſon*
Rennoldſon George, *Victualler*
Rennoldſon John, *ditto*

Renwick William, *Hair-powder Manufacturer*
Richardſon Henry, *Shoemaker*
Richardſon and Hall, *Glaziers and Painters*
Richardſon ——, *Shoemaker*
Richardſon William, *Currier and Leather-ſeller*
Richardſon George, *Maſter of St. Andrew's School*
Richardſon Philip, *Victualler*
Richardſon Iſaac, *Tanner*
Richardſon Edward, *Builder*
Richardſon Tho. *Glazier and Painter*
Ridley John, *Victualler*
Ridley Sir Matthew White, and Hewitſon, *Bottle-glaſs Makers*
Ridley Ann, *Victualler*
Ritchie William, *Spirit-merchant*
Robertſon Patrick, *Haberdaſher*
Robertſon Meſſrs. *Umbrella-makers*
Robertſon Robert, *Haberdaſher*
Robinſon George, *Cooper*
Robinſon Thomas, *Merchant*
Robinſon John, *Bruſhmaker and Hardwareman*
Robinſon Miſſes, *Milliners*
Robſon C. *Taylor*
Robſon William, *Keel-builder*
Robſon Thomas, *Wharfinger and Nail-manufacturer*
Robſon John, *Victualler*
Robſon Thomas, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Robſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Robſon Thomas, *Ladies' Shoe and Clog Maker*
Robſon James, *Victualler*
Robſon Chriſtopher, *Linen-draper and Haberdaſher*
Robſon Mary, *Victualler*
Robſon John, *Victualler*
Robſon William, *Victualler*
Robſon John, *Shoemaker*
Robſon Lionel, *Victualler*
Robſon Cha. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Robſon John, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Robſon William, *Innkeeper, (Bird and Buſh)*
Robſon Edmund, *Sadler and Hardwareman*
Roddam James, *Woollen-draper*
Rogerſon and Scott, *Ship and Inſurance Brokers*
Ronald R. *Shoemaker*
Romney John, *Linen-draper*
Roper Meſſrs. *Hoſiers*
Roſs ——, *Milliner*
Rotheram William, *Linen-draper*
Rowe William, *Merchant and Ship-builder*
Rowe James, *Brewer*
Rudman, Clark, Carr, and Co. *Sugar-bakers*
Rudman James, *Merchant*
Rumney Robert, *Stationer*
Ruſſell John, *Spirit-merchant*
Ruſſell and Smart, *Copperas-manufacturers*
Rutherford George, *Huckle-maker*
Rutherford George, *Victualler*
Rutherford Robert
Sanderſon Thomas, *Flax-merchant*
Sanderſon Iſabella, *Victualler*
Scafe George Banſon, *Glazier and Painter*
Scott, Hornigold, and Moffman, *Wholeſale Linen-drapers*
Scott Henry, *Fitter of Longbenton, Gateſhead, Park, Sheriff-hill, South-moor, Benwell, Hollywell-main, Marly-hill, Low-moor, and Whitefield, Coals*
Scott Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Scott John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Scott William, *Wheelwright*
Scott David, *Clothes-cleaner and Dyer*
Scott Richard, *Victualler*
Seauzet Gaſton, *Hair-dreſſer*
Self Robert, *Baker and Fruiterer*
Selkirk George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Seth William, *Bookbinder and Copper-plate Printer*
Seymour William, *Chairman*
Shadford ——, *Sailmaker*
Shadforth Thomas, *Fitter of Walker Coals*
Sharpin Haſledine, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Shaw John, *Beadle of the Court of Conſcience*
Sheen Thomas, *Upholſterer and Auctioneer*
Shevil Ralph, *Shoemaker*
Shield Walter, *Warehouſeman*
Shield ——, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Shields, Allan, and Co. *Pin-makers*
Shelton ——, *Tanner*
Shipman John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Skipſey Thomas, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Sill and Co. *Earthenware-manufacturers*
Sillick Abraham, *Currier*
Simpſon Thomas, *Wholeſale Oil and Colourman*
Simpſon and Blackett, *Fitters*

Simpſon John, *Organiſt and Muſic-maſter*
Sinton D. *Flour-dealer*
Slater Iſabella, *Victualler*
Slater William, *Mancheſter-warehouſe*
Slowan ——, *Hoſier and Haberdaſher*
Smart ——, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Smiles Mrs. and Son, *Glaziers, Painters, and Oilcloth-makers*
Smith Leigh, *Grocer, Tea-dealer, and Agent to the Phœnix Inſurance-office*
Smith ——, *Wheelwright*
Smith ——, *Joiner and Houſe-carpenter*
Smith and Robſon, *China-dealers*
Smith ——, *Pawnbroker*
Smith Walter, *Corn and Flour Merchant*
Smith Joſeph, *Braſs-founder*
Smith William, *Flour-merchant*
Smith Thomas, *Victualler*
Smith John, *Paper-maker*
Smith William and Co. *Paper-makers*
Smith Thomas, *Rope-maker*
Smith John, *Glazier and Painter*
Smith Robert, *Flour-dealer*
Smith Edward, *Taylor*
Snaith Thomas, *Wharfinger, Ship-inſurance Broker, and Auctioneer*
Snaith Mrs. *Grocer*
Snowball Joſeph, *Broker, Wharfinger, and Spirit-dealer*
Snowdon John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Sopwith Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Sorſbie Jonathan, *Merchant, Ironfounder, and Forger*
Sorſbie Malin, *Merchant*
Soulſby John, *Woollen-draper*
Sowler ——, *Tile and Brick Maker*
Spencer Jeremiah, *Slopſeller*
Spencer Hugh, *ditto*
Spencer Robert, *Cooper, Salmon-pickler, and Fruiterer*
Spencer William, *Slopſeller*
Spraggon John, *Victualler*
Stephenſon David, *Architect*
Stephenſon Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Stephenſon Chriſtian, *Victualler*
Stephenſon and Son, *Joiners and Cabinet-makers*
Stephenſon ——, *Thread-maker*
Stephenſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Stephenſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Stephenſon John, *Flax-merchant and Thread-maker*
Stephenſon Robert, *Victualler*
Stephenſon John, *Shoemaker*
Stevenſon ——, *Taylor*
Stewart Stephen, *Victualler*
Stewart Daniel, *Chairman*
Stewart ——, *Shoemaker*
Stoddart John, *Ship and Inſurance Broker*
Stoddart and Co. *Ropemakers*
Stoddart David, *Smith and Farrier*
Stokeld Jonathan, *Spirit and Hop Merchant*
Stokell and Stuart, *Clock & Watch Makers*
Stokoe John, *Scrivener*
Stokoe John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Storey Nicholas, *Schoolmaſter*
Storey Mrs. *Milliner*
Story R. *Houſe-carpenter*
Straker ——, *Houſe-carpenter, &c.*
Stronnack John, *Victualler*
Stuart Alexander, *Shoemaker*
Sunderland Henry, *Innkeeper*
Surtees, Johnſon, and Co. *Wine-merchants*
Surtees and Brown, *Raff-merchants*
Sutherland Andrew, *Victualler*
Sutton David, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Swan Henry, *Victualler*
Swarley Richard, *Victualler*
Tallentire and Liddel, *Raff-merchants*
Tarn William, *Glazier & Painter*
Tate John, *Victualler*
Tate John, *Cabinet-maker*
Taylor John, *Slater*
Taylor John, *Victualler*
Taylor Robert, *Grocer & Tea-dealer*
Taylor John, *Victualler*
Taylor John, *Writing-maſter*
Taylor Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Taylor Robert, *Fitter of Wallſend and Unſworth-main Coals*
Taylor Martin, *Pavior*
Taylor John, *Common Brewer*
Taylor Henry, *Pavior*
Temple Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Temperley John, *Grocer & Tea-dealer*
Tewart and Featherſtone, *Milliners*
Tomlinſon William, *Victualler*
Thompſon Miſs, *Baker*
Thompſon Mary, *Victualler*
Thompſon ——, *Broker & Auctioneer*
Thompſon John, *Keeper of the Coal-Exchange Coffee-houſe*
Thompſon Robert, *Baker and Flour-dealer*
Thompſon Thomas, *Maſon*
Thompſon George, *Victualler*
Thompſon John, *Teacher of the Mathematics and Navigation*
Thompſon John, *Breeches-maker, Glover, and Muſic-maſter*
Thompſon John, *Victualler*

Thompſon Joſeph, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Tickle William, ſen. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Tinwell William, *Teacher of the Mathematics and Navigation*
Todd Charles, *Slopſeller*
Tone John, *Flax-merchant and Leather-cutter*
Topping Thomas, *Watch chryſtal Manufacturer*
Towns Thomas, *Victualler*
Trotter James, *Seedſman and Fruiterer*
Turnbull Walter, *Gardener*
Turnbull A. *Tobacconiſt and Tea-dealer*
Turnbull Mrs. *Bookſeller*
Turnbull Mrs. *Hatmaker*
Turnbull G. *Houſe-carpenter*
Turner John, *Baker*
Turner Miſſes, *Milliners*
Turner Robert, *Victualler*
Turner James, *Glaſs-grinder & Spectacle-maker*
Turner Charles, *Innkeeper, (Queen's Head)*
Tweedale Edward, *Cork-cutter*
Twitchell William, *Victualler*
Tyler and Moffet, *Founders of Caſt-metal, Iron, Braſs, &c.*
Urron Suſanna, *Victualler*
Valentine John, *Shoemaker*
Verty John, *Linen-draper*
Veſey ——, *Salt-warehouſe*
Vickerſon Ralph, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Walker, Fiſhwick, and Co. *Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Lead Shot, and Sheet Lead*
Walker Anthony, *Victualler*
Walker George, *Victualler*
Walker George, *Spirit-dealer*
Walker John, *Victualler*
Walker John, *Braſs-founder*
Walker John and Tho. *Millwrights and Pump and Back Makers*
Walker John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Walker William, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Wallace George, *County-bailiff and Auctioneer*
Wallace Wm. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Wallis John, *Iron and Bruſh Merchant*
Wallis Ogle, *Wine-merchant*
Walton Joſ. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Walton Thomas, *Spirit-dealer*
Walton Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*
Walton Thomas, *Victualler*
Warburton John, *Earthenware Manufacturer*
Ward ——, *Fitter*
Ward Gilfred, *Woollen-draper*
Wardle Ralph, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Wardle T. *Bruſh-maker*
Wardle William, *Flour-dealer*
Ware Ann, *Innkeeper*
Waters Henry, *Printſeller and Stationer*
Waters Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Waters Ralph and Thomas, *Painters, and Oil and Colour Men*
Waters Ralph, jun. *Drawing-ſchool*
Watſon Charles, *Grocer*
Watſon James, *Victualler*
Watſon John, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Watſon John, *Victualler*
Watſon Margaret, *Victualler*
Watſon Robert, *Victualler*
Watſon Sarah, *Grocer, Tea-dealer, and Leather-cutter*
Watſon Thomas, *Silverſmith*
Watſon Thomas, *Watch-chryſtal Manufacturer*
Watſon William, *Plumber and Copperſmith*
Watt Charles, *Taylor*
Waugh Thomas, *Cheeſemonger*
Waugh ——, *Taylor*
Weatherburn Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Weatherhead Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Weatherhead Joſeph, *Victualler*
Weatherly Peter, *Shoemaker*
Weatherſton John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Webb Iſaac, *Coffee-houſe*
Weddell George, jun. *Jeweller*
Weir James, *Flour-dealer*
Weir John, *Whipmaker*
Weſt Whitefield, *Shoemaker*
Weſtgarth Mrs. *Haberdaſher*
Whitehead ——, *Grocer*
Whitfield Joſeph, *Printer, Bookſeller, Binder, and Muſical-inſtrument Dealer*
Whitfield Matthew, *Victualler*
Whitfield Robert, *Victualler*
Widdering Michael, *Shoemaker*
Widderington John, *Merchant*
Widderington Robert, *Shoemaker*
Wilkinſon Fenwick, *Tinplate-worker and Brazier*
Wilkinſon John, *Staymaker*
Wilkinſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Wilkinſon Stephen, *Book-binder*
Wilkinſon William, *Smith and Farrier*
Willey George, *Victualler*
Williamſon John, *Victualler*
Wilſon Alexander, *Appraiſer and Auctioneer*

Wilſon Ann, *Coffee-houſe*
Wilſon Edward, *Spirit-merchant*
Wilſon Edward, *Cooper*
Wilſon Jacob, *Victualler*
Wilſon James, *Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer*
Wilſon John, *Grocer and Cheeſemonger*
Wilſon John Rawlings, *Hardware-man*
Wilſon Mark, *Paviour*
Wilſon Michael, *Slater*
Wilſon Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Wilſon Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Wilſon Mrs. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Wilſon Mrs. *Pawnbroker*
Wilſon William, *Plumber*
Wilſon William, *Victualler*
Wilſon William, *Glazier and Painter*
Wiltheu Margaret, *Victualler*
Windram Ralph, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Windram William, *Taylor*
Winſhip ——, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Winſhip Jane, *Victualler*
Winſhip Jane, *Appraiſer and Auctioneer*
Winſhip Thomas, *Wire-worker*
Wood Robert, *Tea-dealer*
Wood Thomas, *Millwright*
Wood William, *Maſt, Block, and Pump, Maker*
Woodhouſe Joſeph, *Colliery-viewer and Brewer*
Woodman John, *Victualler*
Wright Henry, *Victualler*
Wright Mrs. *Coffee-houſe*
Wright Thomas, *Muſic-maſter*
Wright Walter, *Glazier and Painter*
Wright William, *Muſic-maſter*
Yates Matthew, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Yellowly Robert, *Plumber and Copper-ſmith*
Yielder William, *Tanner*
Yool Andrew, *Gardener*
Young and Forſter, *Diaper and Damaſk Weavers*
Young John, *Tanner*
Young Richard, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Young Robert, *Cooper and Butter-factor*
Young Thomas, *Slater*
Younghuſband Lancelot, *Victualler*
Yorſton Margaret, *Victualler and Exciſe-office*

Gateſhead, Durham, is, as it were, the ſuburb of Newcaſtle, though it lies in another county, being divided by the river Tyne, over which there is a fine ſtone-bridge, with an iron-gate in the middle, having the arms of Durham on one ſide, and thoſe of Newcaſtle on the other, which is the boundary between the biſhoprick and Northumberland. The church is a fine handſome building, with a lofty tower, ſeen at a great diſtance; and in the church-yard are ſeveral ancient monuments. There are few traces left of its ancient monaſtery. The houſe covered two acres and a half of land. The chapel has a handſome weſt end, but the inſide remarkably plain, which the blinded zeal of a miſguided mob deſtroyed by fire in 1745, becauſe it was then uſed as a Catholic chapel. Here live the coalpit men.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants of Gateſhead:

GENTRY.

Adams Lieut. Cuthbert, *Navy*
Juſtices of the Peace.
Carr Ralph, Eſq. *Dunſtan*
Clavering Sir Thomas, *Axwell-park*
Elliſon Henry, Eſq. *Park-houſe*
Fenwick Thomas, Eſq. *Earſden*
Headlam Thomas Emmerſon, Eſq.
Peareth William, Eſq. *Uſworth*
Shaw Bernard, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Bowman Rev. Mr.
Falcon Rev. Mr. *Curate*
Thorpe Rev. Mr. *Rector, and Juſtice*
Wilſon Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Huntley James, *Druggiſt*
Huthwaite Samuel, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Hepple George, *Attorney*
Huntley John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbot James, *Brazier and Tinplate-worker*
Abbot Mrs. *Flour-dealer*
Anderſon Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Andrew Nicholas, *Tallow-chandler and Hop-merchant*
Armſtrong John, *Tea-dealer and Tobacconiſt*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Bainbridge George, *Whiteſmith*
Barret Joſeph, *Woolcomber*

Bell

Bell Andrew, *Victualler, (Smiths' Arms)*
Blacklock Joſeph, *Woollen-draper and Haberdaſher*
Bolt John, *Boat-builder*
Bolt William, *Joiner*
Brown and Heweſon, *Pipemakers*
Bulman George, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Cambell James, *Haberdaſher*
Chambers Geo. *Victualler and Watch-maker*
Charlton George, *Corn and Spirit Merchant*
Charlton Mrs. *Corn and Spirit Merchant*
Colling John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Coltman T. *Joiner*
Coulſon G. *Victualler*
Cuthbertſon William and Henry, *Common Brewers*
Dagliſh ——, *Spaniſh-white Maker*
Dagliſh William, *Joiner*
Dobſon Tho. *Block and Maſt Maker*
Dodſhon William, *Bricklayer*
Donkin Lewis, *Joiner*
Donkin Nicholas, *Maſt and Block Maker*
Dungett Richard, *Innkeeper*
Dunn James, *Victualler and Bailiff*
Eaſton James, *Victualler*
Eglington William, *Weavers' Slaymaker*
Ellis ——, *Skinner*
Emmerſon and Rodam, *Muſtard-manufacturers*
Errington John, *Skinner and Glover*
Fairleſs James, *Flax-merchant*
Foggin Robert, *Victualler*
Foggin William and John, *Joiners and Cabinet-makers*
Foggin William, *Staymaker*
Gallon William, *Victualler*
Graham William, *Gingerbread-maker*
Green and Dobſon, *Grocers, Tea and Spirit Dealers, and Tallow-chandlers*
Guthrie Thomas, *Innkeeper, (Nag's Head)*
Haggerſtone Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hall John, *Spirit-dealer, Brewer, and Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Harriſon Robert, *Baker and Flour-merchant*
Harriſon Ralph, *Founder, &c.*
Hawey Thomas, *Raff-merchant*
Hawkes and Co. *Ironmongers, Anchor-ſmiths, and Edge-tool Makers*
Hawkes Robert Shafto, *Woollen-draper*
Headlam Thomas Emmerſon, *Ship-builder*
Henderſon John, *Cooper and Poſt-maſter*
Hepple George, *Common Brewer*
Heweſon, Ormſton, and Co. *Sugar-boilers*
Hill John, *Glazier and Painter*
Ingham John, *Glue-maker*
Jewett William, *Bleacher*
Jopling Iſaac, *Marble and Stone Cutter, and Dealer in Compoſition Ornaments*
Joyce John, *Seed and Nurſery Man*
Kerr Andrew, *Pawnbroker*
Laing and Marſhall, *Pipemakers*
Lawrence Robert, *Tea and Flour Dealer, Rag-merchant, and Pawnbroker*
Lowes James, *Shovel-maker*
Mabane Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Macleod John, *Common Brewer*
Marley John and Co. *Common Brewers*
Midgley ——, *Currier*
Marſhall and Co. *Pipemakers*
Moſman William, *Cooper*
Nelſon William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Neſbett David, *Glazier and Painter*
Newton William, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Ord Chriſtopher, *Paper-warehouſe*
Ord Chriſtopher, *Flour-dealer*
Patten Thomas, *Woollen-draper and Stamp-office*
Proctor Robert, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Reed James, *Taylor*
Roddam John and Co. *Linen-drapers and Haberdaſhers*
Rutherford John, *Staymaker*
Scott Henry, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Sharp John, *Shoemaker*
Smith Robert, *Innkeeper, (Queen's Head)*
Smith Richard, *Innkeeper, (Half-moon)*
Smith Henry, *Cheeſemonger and Tallow-chandler*
Starker Thomas, *Nurſeryman*
Stokoe R. *Grocer and Flour-merchant*
Storey Matthew, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Stuart Ralph, *Victualler*
Summers John, *Ship-builder*
Taylor Thomas and Co. *Raff and Iron Merchants*
Taylor George, *Sadler*
Taylor ——, *Victualler, (Duke of Cumberland)*
Thompſon J. *Ship and Houſe Joiner*
Turnbull Mrs. *Grocer and Bacon-dealer*
Unthank John, *Grocer, Tea-dealer, and Spirit-merchant*
Walker Richard, *Sadler*
Walton and Hunter, *Grindſtone-merchants*

Weatherby Mrs. *Innkeeper, (Goat)*
Webſter Peter, *Glazier and Painter*
Whitfield ——, *Victualler*
Wilſon Edward, *Shoemaker*
Wood William, *Butcher and Victualler, (Red Bull)*
Wrangham Joſeph, *Innkeeper, (Fountain)*

The following are the principal ſeats in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle:—Heaton, the ſeat of Sir Mat. White Ridley, Bart. member in parliament for Newcaſtle, one mile eaſt.—Blagdon, the ſeat of ditto, eight miles north.—Benton-houſe, the ſeat of T. C. Bigge, Eſq. three miles eaſt.—Carville, the ſeat of John Bigge, Eſq. four miles eaſt.—Wallſend, the ſeat of James Moncaſter, Eſq. four miles eaſt.—Fenham, the ſeat of Mrs. Ord, two miles north.—Benwell, the ſeats of Aubone Surtees, Eſq. and Mrs. Cuthberts, two miles weſt.—Elſwick, the ſeats of Mrs. Hodgſon and Mrs. Stephenſon, one mile weſt.—Cloſe-houſe, the ſeat of Calverly Bewick, Eſq. ſeven miles weſt.—Bywell, the ſeat of William Fenwick, Eſq. twelve miles weſt.—Merry-ſhields, the ſeat of William S. Hodgſon, Eſq. twelve miles weſt.—Bradley, the ſeat of —— Simpſon, Eſq. ten miles weſt.—Ryton, the ſeat of Joſeph Lamb, Eſq. ſeven miles weſt.—Stella, the ſeats of —— Silvertop and —— Ayre, Eſqrs. five miles weſt.—Dunſtan, the ſeat of Ralph Carr, Eſq. three miles weſt.—Gibſide, the ſeat of Earl Strathmore, ſix miles weſt.—Redhaugh, the ſeat of Henry Aſkew, Eſq. one mile weſt.—Park-houſe, the ſeat of Henry Elliſon, Eſq. one mile eaſt.—Hebron, the ſeat of ditto, four miles eaſt.—Uſworth, the ſeat of William Peareth, Eſq. four miles ſouth.—Gosforth, the ſeat of Charles Brandling, Eſq. member in parliament, four miles north.—Ravenſworth, the ſeat of Sir Henry George Liddel, Bart. two miles ſouth-weſt.—Axwell-park, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. four miles weſt.—Chirton, the ſeats of Edward Collingwood and John Lawſon, Eſqrs. ſeven miles eaſt.—Cramlington, the ſeat of John Lawſon, Eſq. eight miles north.—Denton-hall, the ſeat of the honourable Mrs. Montague, three miles weſt.—Seaton-Delaval, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Delaval, fourteen miles north-eaſt.—Whickham, the ſeats of Anthony Leaton and Jaſper Harriſon, Eſqrs. three miles weſt.—Longbenton, the ſeats of —— Lake and William Brown, Eſqrs. three miles north-eaſt.—St. Anthonus, the ſeat of —— Ibbetſon, Eſq. two miles eaſt.—Earſden, the ſeat of Thomas Fenwick, Eſq. eight miles north-eaſt.—Jeſmond, the ſeat of Mrs. Coulſon, two miles north.—Woolſington, the ſeat of Matthew Bell, Eſq. five miles north.—Wylam, the ſeat of Thomas Blacket, Eſq. ſeven miles weſt.—Killingworth, the ſeat of George Colpitts, Eſq. ſix miles north-eaſt.—Backwith, the ſeat of R. W. Grey, Eſq. ſeven miles north-eaſt.—Seaton-burn, the ſeat of Joſeph Forſter, Eſq. ſix miles north.—Uſworth-place, the ſeat of —— Shaw, Eſq. five miles ſouth.

NOTTINGHAM, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THAT part of the Britons which, by the Romans, were called *Coritani*, and which afterwards, in the time of the Saxons, became a part of the kingdom of Mercia, is the very ſame large tract of land which, in this our time, is divided into the counties of Northampton, Leiceſter, Rutland, Lincoln, Derby, and Nottingham.

The healthful, advantageous, and delightful, ſituation of Nottingham, deſervedly gives it the pre-eminence above moſt inland towns in England, and it lies nearly equi-diſtant from Berwick-upon-Tweed northward, and Southampton ſouthward. It is ſituated in the ſouth-weſt corner of that ancient and famous foreſt called Sherwood, built upon a ſoft rock, the ſurface of which is a ſandy ſoil. On the eaſt, weſt, and north, ſides, it is encompaſſed with divers ridges of hills of an eaſy aſcent, of which the remoteſt are the higheſt; theſe hills protect it from the inclemency of the ſeaſons, whilſt, on the ſouth ſide, it receives the enlivening beams of a meridian ſun, and is at the ſame time fanned by the refreſhing breezes of a ſoutherly wind.

Here,

Here, from a high perpendicular rock, it not only overlooks a large plain of rich meadows of its own, but commands a horizon of the compaſs of many miles, including the fertile vale of Belvoir, which ſo plentifully furniſhes it with the beſt of barley, whereof the inhabitants make great advantage.—The weſt entrance into the town offers to the traveller's view a market-place, in ſpaciouſneſs ſuperior to moſt in the kingdom, and graced with many beautiful buildings.

Nottingham has in general one benefit hardly to be matched by any other in the kingdom, namely, that the inhabitants are not only well provided with good barley to turn into malt and ale, but that they have alſo the beſt, cooleſt, and deepeſt, rock-cellars to ſtow their liquor in, many being from twenty to thirty ſteps deep, nay, in ſome places, there are cellars within cellars deeper and deeper in the rock.

The town is divided into three pariſhes, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas'; of theſe the firſt is the largeſt, including much the greater part of it. —This town is one of the twelve where the king's guineas are run for, beſides other money and plate. The races are in July. The courſe, which was formerly four miles round, is at this time but two, and is one of the beſt in England, being never out of order for running, be the weather as it will.

The firſt manufacture which flouriſhed in this town was eſtabliſhed before the reign of King John, which he encouraged by his charter, bearing date March 19, 1199, wherein all perſons, within ten miles round Nottingham, are forbidden to work dyed cloth but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a proſperous ſtate till the reign of Queen Mary, then it gradually went off, till at laſt it entirely left this place.

The malting-buſineſs may reaſonably be conjectured to be in this town as early as in any part of England, ſince the greateſt and beſt part of Nottingham was, from the beginning of the Conqueſt, inhabited by the Normans, who were the firſt that introduced malt-liquor into this kingdom, as well as the making of cyder.

The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations as well as their pits were formerly diſperſed all over the town. The maſters of this trade were in 1641 thirty-ſix in number, in the year 1664 they were forty-ſeven, and in 1707 there were twenty-one; ſince which time they are dwindled entirely away.

Before the cloth-manufacture was quite decayed, the plenty of coals and iron-ore invited numbers of all ſorts of workmen in iron to ſettle here; but, ſince this trade has moved its ſeat to Birmingham and Sheffield, it has been ſucceeded by a much cleaner employment, viz. the bone-lace trade, by which great numbers of females were conſtantly employed, till within theſe ſixty years, when all theſe hands were more advantageouſly taken up by a freſh manufacture, and above thrice the number of men, namely, that of frame-worked ſtockings.—Here is by far a greater part of the richeſt and moſt valuable commodities wrought, whether of ſilk, cotton, thread, or worſted, than in any other place in England.

At the ſouth-weſt end of the town there is a ſteep rock, the ſouth ſide of which, where the river Leen runs cloſe by, deſcends in a precipice, and is quite inacceſſible. On this part of the rock ſtood the caſtle, built by King William I. in 1068, and in the ſecond year of his reign; but it was greatly enlarged, and received vaſt additions of ſtrength and beauty, by Edward IV. who, on account of Nottingham's having proved very lucky to him, had ever after a great value for it; but he did not live to ſee all the work completed: he, however, began a ſtately and magnificent fabric of ſtone, of which he finiſhed one large tower of three heights, and raiſed up the reſt of the building from the foundation to the laying of the firſt floor. His perfidious brother, who, after murdering his nephew, placed himſelf on the throne by the ſtyle and title of Richard III. made round windows of timber above thoſe of ſtone, and finiſhed all the reſt.—Geo. Villiers, ſecond duke of Buckingham, after the reſtoration claimed the caſtle, in right of his mother, and then ſold it to William Cavendiſh, marquis, and afterwards duke, of Newcaſtle, who, notwithſtanding he was eighty-two years old,

in

in 1674 employed many hands in clearing away the foundation of the old caſtle, and lived to ſee the preſent fabric raiſed about a yard above ground, and which was finiſhed in 1679, in the time of Henry his ſon and ſucceſſor in his eſtates and honours, as appeared by the inſcription on an oblong-ſquare white-marble tablet. The founder of this modern caſtle deſigned it to be one of the completeſt and beſt-finiſhed in England, for which end he tied the revenue of a conſiderable eſtate to be employed for that purpoſe, until the accompliſhment of it according to his intention, the whole coſt of which amounted to the ſum of 14,002l. 17s. 11d.—The building is on a ruſtic baſement, which ſupports in front a Corinthian order, with a double ſtair-caſe landing at the grand apartment. Over the door of the north-eaſt front is placed an equeſtrian ſtatue of the founder, with the face to the north, carved out of one ſingle block of ſtone. The eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, ſides of the building, are encompaſſed with a yard paved with broad ſtones, and ſecured with a ſtone breaſt-wall. On the north ſide there is a ſpacious green court, in which, facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park.—To this caſtle belongs a ſmall adjoining park before-mentioned, which, till after the year 1720, was well ſtocked with deer; it was alſo for its ſize, till the civil wars, pretty well provided with timber-trees, when it was ſequeſtered and the trees cut down.—In the park, a great way weſt of the caſtle, near and facing the river Leen, are the ruins of an ancient pile of building, not erected upon, but cut and framed in, the rock, concerning which, for want of any written account, various have been the conjectures of the learned and antiquaries.

Barracks are now erected in the park for the accommodation of horſe ſoldiers, upon a moſt delightful eminence, military aid being often found wanting in this town to aſſiſt the civil authority, which always proves of itſelf too weak to quell the turbulence of the lower orders of people.

At this town King Charles firſt ſet up his ſtandard at the commencement of the unfortunate civil wars, which terminated in his deſtruction and that of the conſtitution.

This town is not under the immediate influence of any kind, ariſing principally from the great number of inhabitants who are voters, and the encreaſe of its commerce and manufactures. It is ſubject to the ſame inconveniences that Weſtminſter, Briſtol, and Leiceſter, are, owing to a coalition of the leading men of each party, who, to avoid the expences which would neceſſarily attend an oppoſition, agree that each ſhould return one member. Theſe unnatural unions, which owe their origin to avarice, and the ambition of a few, who call themſelves the great men of the place, virtually deprive the people of any repreſentation at all, becauſe, upon every ſubject of importance which is debated in the ſenate, the members thus conſtituted always vote on oppoſite ſides of the queſtion. The only effectual prevention of this grievance that can be deviſed is, that each diſtrict ſhould chooſe either one or three repreſentatives, by which their influence muſt be neceſſarily felt in every deciſion that takes place in the legiſlature of their country.

The right of election in this town was anciently, according to Dr. Browne Willis, in the inhabitant houſekeepers paying ſcot and lot; but, by a reſolution of the houſe of commons of June 10, 1701, this right is made ſo complicated, and open to fraud and litigation, that every freeman of the town, by a ſurreptitious indenture of apprenticeſhip, executed in any part of the king lom, may qualify any number of electors that may ſuit his convenience or his intereſt.—This reſolution is as follows: "Agreed, that the right was in the mayor, freemen, and freeholders of forty ſhillings a year; and that the eldeſt ſons of freemen by birth, and the youngeſt ſons of freemen, who have ſerved ſeven years apprenticeſhip, whether at Nottingham or elſewhere, and alſo ſuch perſons as ſerved apprenticeſhips to any freeman of Nottingham, were well entitled to demand their freedom.—The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, ſix aldermen, a recorder, two ſheriffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen.—The number of voters is about 1700, and the returning-officers are the ſheriffs.

Of

Of all the benefactions this town has from time to time received, none is better calculated for the perpetual increaſe to the advantages of the burgeſſes of this and the reſt of the towns concerned in it, than that of Sir Thomas White, commonly known by the name of the Coventry-charity.—Plumptre's Hoſpital is the moſt ancient of all the hoſpitals here, having for its founder John de Plumptre, a merchant of the ſtaple of Calais, living in Nottingham in the reign of Richard II. of whom he obtained a licence, dated at Nottingham, the ſixteenth of Richard II. the 8th of July, A. D. 1392.—The town has alſo the advantage of a free grammar-ſchool, which was founded by one Agnes Mellers, a vowes, often called Lady Mellers, and who was the widow of Richard Mellers, a wealthy bell-founder in this town; ſhe obtained a licence for it for one maſter and one uſher in the pariſh of St. Mary, bearing date November 22, the fourth of King Henry VIII. A. D. 1513.—Here is likewiſe a charity-ſchool, maintained by voluntary contributions, for the inſtruction of fifty poor children.—Beſide theſe, there is a ſchool in St. Mary's pariſh, where thirty poor children are inſtructed.

Nottingham has the advantage of two rivers, both of which are ſo well placed that it receives all the benefits that can be expected, without being expoſed to the inconveniences which the too near neighbourhood of currents generally brings along with them. The largeſt of the two, the Trent, is one of the four great rivers of England, navigable as far as Burton (commonly called Burton-upon-Trent), and has been frequented by veſſels of burthen time immemorial. Nottingham is the county-town, and is one hundred and twenty-ſix miles diſtant from London.

The markets are Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, Thurſday before Eaſter, and October 2; the laſt of which is the principal, continuing nine days.—Among other amuſements, ſuch as races, (which begin the firſt Thurſday in Auguſt and continue three days,) a good company of comedians, who are licenced, perform about three months in the year.

BANKERS. Smith Samuel and Co. make their bills payable at the houſe of Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.—Wright John and Ich. and Co. draw on Fuller William and Co. London.

FIRE-OFFICES.—Sun fire-office: Burbage and Stretton, agents. Phœnix fire-office: Edmund Dear, agent. Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office: Robert Kirby, agent.

PRINCIPAL INNS.—The principal inns are the White Lion, kept by William Hitchin; Blackmoor's Head, by John Simpſon; and the Flying Horſe, by Wm. Rowbotham.

POST-OFFICE.

The London mail ſets out at ten o'clock every morning, except Saturday, and arrives from thence at half paſt two in the afternoon every day, except Monday.

The north mail ſets out to Leeds at three o'clock in the afternoon, daily, and arrives from thence at half paſt nine every morning.

The north mail to Newark ſets out daily at five in the morning, and arrives from thence daily, at five in the afternoon.

The mail for Birmingham ſets out every afternoon at five o'clock, and arrives from thence every night at eleven o'clock.

COACHES.

The London coach ſets out every day from the Blackmoor's Head, at two o'clock, to the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth ſtreet, London: fare, 1l. 16s.—The mail-coach ſets out every morning, at ten o'clock, from the White Lion, to the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth ſtreet, London: fare, 2l. 12s. 6d.—A Birmingham coach goes out every day, from the Blackmoor's Head, at ſeven o'clock

o'clock in the morning.—A coach to Derby, every Wedneſday and Saturday afternoon, from the Spread Eagle.—The Leeds, Newark, and Lincoln, coaches, from the Spread Eagle, goes out every Wedneſday and Saturday afternoon.—A coach to Leeds, daily, from the Blackmoor's Head.

WAGGONS.

Alfreton, every Saturday evening, from the Spread Eagle, Nottingham, by —— Purdy.
Bewdley, Monday and Wedneſday, by Richard Hogg.
Birmingham, Monday and Wedneſday, by Richard Hogg.
Briſtol, Wedneſday and Saturday, by G. and J. Nelſon.
Derby, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, by William Hill.
Derby, Wedneſday and Saturday, by George Lomax.
Leeds, Cheſterfield, and Sheffield, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, by Robert Clark.
Leiceſter, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, by Robert Clark.
Leiceſter, Wedneſday and Saturday, by G. and J. Nelſon.
Leiceſter, Wedneſday and Friday evening, by —— Hayes.
Lincoln and Boſton, Monday and Thurſday, by Wilſon and Co.
London, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, to the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet, by Robert Clark.
London, Monday and Thurſday evenings, to the Caſtle, Wood-ſtreet, by G. and J. Nelſon.
Lincoln, Monday and Thurſday, by William Pearſon.
Mansfield, Wedneſday noon, by G. and J. Nelſon.
Mancheſter, Wedneſday afternoon, by —— Dewhurſt.
Southwell, Tueſday and Friday, by —— Adams.
Sutton Aſhwell, Saturday, from the Wheat-ſheaf, by —— Barnes.
York, Saturday and Wedneſday evening, by William Eyre.
York, Monday and Thurſday morning, by William Pearſon.

LIST of the EARLS of NOTTINGHAM.

William Peveral, who died in 1140. His ſon William was diſinherited by King Henry II. for poiſoning Ralph earl of Cheſter.
1155. Robert de Ferrars, who married Margaret daughter of the ſaid William.
1189. Prince John, afterwards king of England.
1377. John lord Mowbray. Succeeded by Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.
1400. Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1405. Succeeded by his brother John, who, dying in 1432, was ſucceeded by his ſon John, and he by another John, in 1461.
1475. Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of King Edward IV. was made earl of Nottingham, he having married Ann daughter and heir to the laſt John.
1483. William lord Berkley, afterwards marquis, deſcended from Lady Iſabel Mowbray, daughter of Thomas earl of Nottingham, and firſt duke of Norfolk.
1525. Henry Fitzroy, natural ſon of King Henry VIII. created earl of Nottingham and duke of Richmond.
1597. Charles lord Howard of Effingham, and lord admiral, deſcended from the houſe of Mowbray. Succeeded by his ſon Charles in 1610, and he by his half brother Charles in 1641.
1681. Heneage lord Finch, chancellor, was created earl of Nottingham, and, dying in the next year, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Daniel, who, in 1729, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Daniel, now earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Henry Green, Eſq. *Mayor*

Aldermen.

Mr. William Huthwaite
Mr. William Howitt
Mr. Joſeph Lowe
Mr. Benjamin Hornbuckle
Mr. Joſeph Oldknow
Mr. Thomas Caunt

Senior Council.

Mr. James Foxcroft, *Coroner*
Mr. William Wells, *Coroner*
Mr. Mark Huiſh
Mr. Matthew Whitlock
Mr. George Dodſon
Mr. Iſaac Wylde
Mr. Thomas Oldknow
Mr. Samuel Statham
Mr. Samuel Eaton
Mr. Henry Hollins
Mr. John Colliſhaw
Mr. Samuel Green
Mr. George Burbage
Mr. Robert Summers
Mr. Samuel Worthington
Mr. John Daviſon
Mr. Robert Cox
Mr. Henry Keyworth

Junior Council.

Cornelius Launder, Eſq.
Thomas Froſt, Eſq.
Mr. John Morris
Mr. John Sterland
Mr. Thomas Rawſon
Mr. John James
Daniel Parker Coke and Robert Smith, Eſqrs. *Members in Parliament*
Mr. Thomas Richards and Mr. Henry Green, jun. *Chamberlains*
Mr. George Coldham, *Town-clerk*
Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Nathaniel Whitlock, *Sheriffs*

GENTRY, &c.

Allen Mrs.
Allſopp Andrew, Eſq.
Allſopp Miſs
Bakewell Mrs. widow
Beardſly Mrs. widow
Boot Thomas, Eſq.
Brown Mrs. widow
Bunnyan Miſs
Butler Miſs
Carruthers Mrs. widow
Cheſleyn Mrs.
Clarkſon Miſs Conſtantia
Colliſhaw Captain J.
Crammond Captain John
Daviſon Mrs.
Deniſon Mrs. widow
Elſe Francis, Eſq. (F.)
Foxcroft Mrs. widow
French Mrs. widow
Froſt Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Hart Francis, Eſq. (F.)
Heath Miſſes
Hollins Mrs.
Huthwaite William, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Jerom Mrs.
Johnſon David, Eſq. (F.)
Jouet Mrs.
Kelſall John, Eſq.
Kirby Miſs
Launder Cornelius, Eſq. (F.)
Lomas Samuel, Eſq.
Mellor Charles, Eſq.
Metham Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Moor Miſs
Morris John, Eſq. (F.)
Muſters Mrs.
Needham Mrs.
Nevill Langford, Eſq.
Oldknow Mrs. widow
Parkins Mrs.
Parr Mrs.
Pearſall John, Eſq.
Pearſon Henry, Eſq.
Pidcock William, Eſq.
Rawſon Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Santry Lady
Scott Mrs. widow
Sherwin Mrs.
Sterland John, Eſq.
Stoke Mrs.
Storer John, Eſq.
Story John Laycock, Eſq. (F.)
Straw Richard, Eſq.
Tebbutt James, Eſq. (F.)
Ugnal Mrs. widow
Wilkinſon Mrs. widow
Wright Mrs. widow
Wright Miſſes

CLERGY.

Alliſton Rev. J. T. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Bigſby Rev. Jeremiah, *Rector of St. Peter's*
Blanchard Rev. John
Boyne Rev. Lawrence, *Romiſh Prieſt*
Brown Rev. Matthew
Chapman Rev. Leonard
Evans Rev. John, *M. A.*

Forreſt Rev. John Challand, *M. A. Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Haines Rev. Nathan, *D. D. Vicar of St. Mary's*
Hopper Rev. Richard, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Launder Rev. Abel Colin
Peet Rev. Robert
Wood Rev. Robert, *B. A. Uſher of the Grammar-ſchool*
Walker Rev. George, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Wylde Rev. Charles, *Rector of St. Nicholas, and Juſtice*
Wylde Rev. Timothy, *Vicar of Beeſton*

PHYSIC.

Attenburrow John, *Surgeon*
Bamford M. *Midwife*
Baſnett Thomas, *Surgeon*
Bigſby John, *Surgeon*
Bott George, *Dentiſt*
Bull Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Burton Ann, *Medicine-dealer*
Cocks William, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Dale James, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Doubleday William, *Druggiſt*
Farmer James, *Druggiſt, &c.*
Flewitt Joſeph, (F.) *Surgeon*
Hawkſley Thomas, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Higgs Samuel, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Keyworth Henry, (F.) *Surgeon*
Kirkland Francis Bate, *Surgeon*
Little Richard, *Surgeon*
Maddock and Taft, *Surgeons*
Mann George, *Dentiſt*
Marſden William, *M. D.*
Need Nathaniel, *Druggiſt*
Partridge Wharton, *Apothecary*
Robinſon Phebe, *Medicine-dealer*
Smith Thomas, *M. D.*
Storer John, *M. D.*
White Snowden, *M. D.*
Wright Thomas and John, (F.) *Surgeons*

LAW.

Bigſby Robert, *Attorney, Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery, and Regiſter of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham*
Bolton Samuel, *Attorney and Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery*
Citts William, *Attorney, Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery, Prothonotary of the Peveral Court, and a Proctor of the Archdeaconry*
Coldham George, (F.) *Attorney, Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery, and Town-clerk*
Evans and Middlemore, (F.) *Attorneys and Maſters Extraordinary in Chancery*
Falkner John, *Attorney*
Foxcroft and Hopkinſon, (F.) *Attorneys*
Foxcroft Alexander, *Attorney, and Steward of the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts for the Town of Nottingham*
Glover George, *Attorney, and a Proctor of the Archdeaconry*
Hall John, *Attorney*
Jamſon William, *Attorney and Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery*
Lowe Lemuel, (F.) *Ditto*
Sherwin John, *Barriſter*
Turner Samuel, (F.) *Attorney and Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery*
Twells Charles, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Acton William, *Plaſterer*
Allen Cornelius, *Hoſier*
Almond and Lambert, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Amys and Allen, *Hoſiers*
Appley William, *Cabinet-maker*
Archer William, ſen. *Sinker-maker*
Archer William, jun. *Ditto*
Arnold Thomas, *Trunk-maker*
Aſhwell John, *Ironmonger*
Aſling Luke, *Baker*
Atherſtone Hugh, *Silk-dyer*
Bagnall James, *Silk-dyer*
Baguley Michael, *Baker*
Bailey and Roberts, *Fellmongers*
Bailey Benjamin, *Flour-dealer*
Baker and Leeming, *Smiths and Farriers*
Baker Edward, *Tallow-chandler*
Bakewell John, *Woolſtapler*
Barber John, *Grocer and Chandler*
Barber Thomas, *Painter*
Bardſly James, *Pawnbroker*
Barlow Samuel, *Hoſier*
Barnſdall Joſeph, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Barratt Paul, *Painter*
Barton George, jun. *Grocer*
Barton George, *Grocer and Whipcord-maker*
Barton Thomas, *Horſe-dealer*
Bartram William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Beardmore Joſeph, *Hoſier*
Beardſley Samuel, *Grocer, Soap-maker, and Tallow-chandler*
Beare Peter, *Wooden-clock Maker*
Beeſton John, *Victualler, (Unicorn)*
Beetſon Robert, *Shoemaker*
Beighton Benjamin, *Flax-dreſſer and Whipcord-maker*

Bell John, *Grocer*
Bellamy James, *Silk-dyer*
Bellman Elizabeth, *Draper*
Bennett and Son, *Cutlers*
Bennett James, *Needle-maker*
Bennett Thomas, *Baker*
Berry Thomas, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Bigſby James, *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Bilbie, Wilkinſon, and Ibberſon, *Hoſiers and Twiſt and Button Manufacturers*
Bird John, *Cheeſe and Bacon Factor*
Bird John, jun. *Staymaker*
Bird Samuel, *Cork-cutter*
Birkett Sarah, *Baker*
Birtles Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Biſhop John, *Staymaker*
Biſſill Thomas, *Baker*
Blackburn John, *Portrait-painter*
Blackhall James, *Silk-throwſter*
Blackwell Ann, *Circulating Library*
Blatherwick John, *Broker*
Bloomer Charles, *Hoſier*
Blyth John, *Bookſeller*
Boam John, *Shoemaker*
Bodill and Son, *Hat-makers*
Bolton Thomas, *Hoſier*
Booth and Johnſon, *Maſons*
Booth Robert, *Hoſier*
Boſtock Thomas, *Victualler*
Braithwaite Francis, *Hoſier*
Bramley M. *Worſted-maker*
Bretland Peter, *Coach-painter*
Brewin William, *Maltſter*
Brewitt Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bridger Samuel and John, *Hoſiers*
Briggs John, *Grocer*
Broadhurſt James, *Shoemaker*
Brothers Benjamin, *Upholſterer*
Bull Paul, *Land-ſurveyor*
Bullivant John, *Hoſier*
Burbage and Stretton, *Printers, Bookſellers, and Agents to the Sun Fire-office*
Burgeſs Joſhua, *Tallow-chandler*
Burnſide and Stanford, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Burrows Allen, *Staymaker*
Burrows Thomas, *Taylor*
Burton John, *Victualler*
Burton John, *Sadler*
Burton Joſeph, *Hoſier*
Burton Thomas, *Frameſmith*
Butcher and Whitfield, *Hoſiers*
Butler William, *Baker*
Cadman Robert, *Grocer*
Calton E. *Stocking-trimmer*
Calvert John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Canner John, *Auctioneer*
Carthalage Thomas, *Victualler*
Cartwright M. *Victualler*
Carver John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Caunt George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Caunt John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Caunt Thomas, *Hoſier*
Caunt Walter, *Baker*
Cave Mary, *Milliner*
Cave William, *Perfumer*
Chambers Thomas, *Hoſier*
Chambers Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Champion William, *Baker*
Chater Benjamin, *Manufacturer of Turnery and Dealer in Dutch Toys*
Chater James, *Watchmaker*
Chater Philadelphia, *Child-bed, &c. Linen Warehouſe*
Churchill Fleetwood, *Draper*
Clark William, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Clark William, *Hoſier*
Clay Robert, *Grocer*
Clayton John, *Victualler*
Cloudſley William, *Baker*
Coleman John, *Woolſtapler*
Collingham Robert, *Draper*
Colton Simeon, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Cooke William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Cooper John, *Hoſier*
Cooper Joſeph, *Baker*
Cooper Thomas, *Maltſter*
Cooper Wm. *Tea-dealer and Fruiterer*
Cox Thomas and Sons, *Hoſiers*
Crane Robert, *Victualler, (Feathers)*
Croſland John, *Hoſier*
Cullen Thomas, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Cullen Thomas, jun. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Curtes Thomas, *Grinder*
Curtiſs and Co. *Hoſiers*
Dakin Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Dakin Robert, *Gunmaker and Cutler*
Dakin William, *Baker*
Dan John, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Daniel Robert, *Hatter*
Darley George, *Taylor*
Dawſon, Bardmore, and Metcalf, *Lace-manufacturers*
Dawſon William, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Day Thomas, *Baker*
Deakin John, *Steward to the Duke of Newcaſtle*
Dealtry William, *China-mender*
Dear Edmund, *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*

Dearman and Walker, *Hoſiers*
Deniſon N. and R. *Hoſiers*
Deniſon R. and C. *Cotton-ſpinners*
Dennell James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dennis Sam. *Stone and Marble Maſon*
Derbyſhire James, *Pipemaker*
Dexter Joſeph, *Taylor*
Dobſon George, *Baker*
Dodd Robert, *Baker*
Dodd Samuel, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Dodd Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Dodſley and Weſton, *Cabinet-makers*
Doncaſter William, *Hoſier*
Doubleday Joſhua, *Draper*
Doubleday Samuel, *Draper*
Edenborough James, *Victualler*
Ealy Joſeph, *Fellmonger*
Elliott George, *Bricklayer*
Elliott James, *Flour-dealer*
Ellis Thomas, *Fellmonger*
Ely Thomas, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Evans William, *Taylor*
Fann Auguſta, *Shoemaker*
Farnworth Joſeph, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Fearnhead Thomas, *Farrier*
Featherſtone Richard, *Baſket-maker*
Fellows John and Timothy, *Hoſiers*
Fern George, *Silk-dyer*
Finn David, *Taylor*
Fitzwalter Joſeph, *Carver and Gilder*
Fletcher John, *Draper*
Flewkner John, *Superviſor*
Flint William, *Smith and Ironmonger*
Flower William, *Shoemaker*
Foſs John, *Painter*
Foulgham and Wood, *Hoſiers*
Foulgham T. and F. *Iron-founders*
Fowler Francis, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Fowler Joſeph, *Draper*
Fox Samuel, *Draper*
Fox William, *Grocer*
Foxcrofts M. and B. *Milliners*
Freeth, Froſt, and Co. *Hoſiers*
Freeth John, *Draper*
Freeth Samuel, *Hoſier*
Froſt John, *Whiteſmith*
Fry Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Garton James, *Baker*
Gaſcoine Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Gaſkill John, *Auctioneer and Bookſeller*
Gaſkill William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gawthern A. *White-lead Manufacturer*
George S. *Tallow-chandler*
Gill and Braithwaite, *Hoſiers*
Gill John, *Special-bail Office*
Gill William, *Sinker-maker*
Gimſon T. and E. *Victuallers, (Ship)*
Glover William, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Goodall Edward, *Grazier*
Goodwin William, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Grant Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Graſer Charles, *Gardener*
Gray Thomas, *Coach-proprietor*
Greaſley Thomas, *Baker*
Greaves Chriſtopher, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Green and Co. *Bleachers*
Green and Elliott, *Upholſterers and Cabinet-makers*
Green Alexander and Co. *Brewers*
Green Henry and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Green Iſabella, *Hoſier*
Green John, *Draper*
Green Philip, *Cooper*
Green Thomas, *Jeweller*
Greenſmith William, *Hatmaker*
Gregory and Holtham, *Woolſtaplers*
Gregory Robert, *Joiner and Builder*
Greſham Robert and Michael, *Pawnbrokers*
Gutteridge A. *Tinman and Brazier*
Hadden Alex. and Jn. and Co. *Hoſiers*
Hale Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Hall, Hardwick, Northage, and Son, *Hoſiers*
Hall William, *Victualler, (Horns)*
Hallam William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hallett John, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Hampſon John, *Woolcomber*
Hancocks and Wakefield, *Hoſiers*
Harris John, *Hoſier*
Harris William, *Hoſier*
Harriſon John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Harriſon Samuel, *Perfumer*
Harvey George, *Hardwareman*
Harvey William, *Maltſter*
Hawkſworth William, *Whiteſmith*
Hayne W. and T. *Hoſiers*
Heald Mary, *Victualler, (Golden Fleece)*
Healey Joſeph, *Fellmonger*
Heath John, and Joſeph, *Hoſiers*
Hemſley Henry, *Baker*
Henſhaw John, *Tanner*
Heptinſtall Robert, *Cotton-ſpinner*
Hill Charles, *Hoſier*
Hill Thomas, *Hoſier*
Hitchin William, *Schoolmaſter*
Hitchin Wm. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Hodgkinſon Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Hodgſkin Thomas, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Hoe Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Holdſworth George, *Black-dyer*

Hollins Henry, *Brazier*
Holmes William, *Shoemaker*
Holt Joſeph, *Taylor*
Homer Charles, *Ironmonger*
Hooley and Whiter, *Hoſiers*
Hopkinſon William, *Currier*
Hopwell John, *Breeches-maker*
Horner Widow, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Horſly Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Houſley Peter, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Hovey George, *Hardwareman*
How Thomas, *Needle-maker*
Howard Joſeph, *Maltſter*
Howitt William, *Hoſier*
Hudſon Francis, *Grocer and Draper*
Hudſon John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Huiſh Mark, *Hoſier*
Hulſe Matthew, *Silverſmith*
Hunt Thomas and Roger, *Hoſiers*
Huthwaite Cornelius, *Ironmonger*
Huthwaite S. *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Huthwaite William, *Draper*
Hutton Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Ibberſon Richard, *Turner*
Jackſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Jalland Gibſon, *Draper*
James, Dufty, and Co. *Hoſiers*
James George, *Brazier*
James John, *Cotton-ſpinner*
James Miſs, *Milliner*
James Richard, *Hoſier*
Jarratts, Lee, and Co. *Hoſiers*
Jarrnan and Trentham, *Hoſiers*
Jennard Adam, *Gunmaker*
Johnſon Joſeph, *Sinker-maker*
Johnſon Samuel, *Grocer*
Johnſon Samuel, *Hoſier*
Johnſon William, *Victualler*
Kaye John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Killingley, Green, and Co. *Hoſiers*
Killingley M. *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Killer Joſhua, *Victualler*
King Ann, *Baker*
King John, *Muſical-inſtrument-dealer*
Kirkby Robert, *Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office*
Lacy Robert, *Rope and Whipcord Maker*
Lambert W. C. and Francis, *Hoſiers*
Langley William, *Tallow-chandler*
Lart John, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Lavender John and James, *Hoſiers*
Lavender John, *Truſs-maker*
Leavers and Barrett, *Sinker-makers*
Leavers John, *Sinker-maker*
Leaveſley Samuel, *Taylor*
Lees James, *Maltſter*
Lees James, *Cabinet-maker*
Lees John, *Cabinet-maker*
Lees Philip, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Lever Job, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Lineker Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Lingford John, *Jeweller*
Linney Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Lockton Thomas, *Victualler*
Lomax Edward and John, *Grocers*
Lord Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Louis Francis, *French Perfumer*
Lowe Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Lowe Thomas, *Millwright*
Machin William, *Victualler*
Maddock George, *Grocer*
Maltby John, *Victualler*
Maltby Thomas and James, *Lace-manufacturers*
Maltby William, *Cabinet-maker*
Mangham B. *Nailmaker*
Markland Jn. *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Marlow, Stubber, and Co. *Hoſiers*
Marriott William, *Hoſier*
Marſh John, *Breeches-maker*
Marſh Thomas, *Baker*
Marſhall James, *Breeches-maker*
Marſton Robert, *Cork-cutter*
Martin Ann, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Maſon and Lawſon, *Hoſiers*
Mather Henry, *Upholſterer*
Mathews, Whitlock, and Son, *Hoſiers*
Mathews John, *Staymaker*
Matlock John, *Taylor*
Mayne John, *Writing-ſtationer*
Merry and Son, *Hoſiers*
Metcalf and Aldis, *Hoſiers*
Miller William, *Whiteſmith*
Mills John, *Hoſier*
Miran George, *Ropemaker*
Moor William, *Sinker-maker*
Morgan and Stevens, *Hoſiers*
Morley Charles, *Cotton-ſpinner*
Morley Joſeph, *Hoſier and Grocer*
Morley Samuel, *Victualler*
Morris George, *Victualler, (Rein-deer)*
Morris Richard, *Cooper*
Morris Robert, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Moſley J. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Moſs John, *Staymaker*
Mottrom Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mugliſton George, *Coachmaker*
Munton Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
Need Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Needham and Nixon, *Hoſiers*
Nelſon G. and J. *Proprietors of the Waggon*
Newberry Robert, *Hoſier and Worſted-maker*
Newham and Cartwright, *Hoſiers*

Newham John, *Baker*
Newton Thomas, *Taylor*
Nichols Wm. Geo. and Sam. *Hoſiers*
Nixon John, *Builder*
Oakland Thomas, *Cheeſemonger and Poulterer*
Oldknow Joſeph, *Grocer*
Oldknow Thomas, *Draper*
Ordoyno Charles, *Engraver*
Oſborn E. *Baker*
Oſborn Joſ. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Oſborn Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Owencroft John, *Taylor*
Pacy John, *Staymaker*
Page Mary, *Grocer*
Page Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Parker John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Parr John, *Hoſier*
Pearſon and Huthwaite, *Hoſiers*
Pearſon Thomas, *Grazier*
Peet Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Peet Richard, *Needle-maker*
Peet Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Penniſton E. *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Pepper John, *Maltſter*
Pepper John, *Baker and Starch-maker*
Pepper Thomas and William, *Plumbers and Glaziers*
Perry Joſeph, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Pickard Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Pickering George, *Hoſier*
Pigott Catharine, *Milliner*
Pigott Kirk, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Place John, *Sadler*
Plant Thomas, *Hoſier*
Pogſon Luke, *Hoſier*
Poole William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pope and Firth, *Hoſiers*
Portington Matthew, *Grocer*
Powell John, *Plater*
Prentice Thomas, *Hoſier*
Preſt Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Prieſtley Mrs. *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Radfearn M. *Victualler*
Ragg Thomas, *Frameſmith*
Rawſon Thomas Jekyll, *Hoſier*
Rawſon William and Thomas, *Hoſiers*
Rayner John, *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Reddiſh William, *Hatter*
Redford and Stone, *Hoſiers*
Redgate John and Henry, *Wire-workers*
Richards John, *Taylor*
Richards Sarah, *China and Glaſs Seller*
Richards Thomas, *Hoſier*
Rigley Joſeph, *Brazier*
Rigley J. *China and Glaſs Seller*
Robinſon James, *Maltſter*
Robinſon John, *Cotton-ſpinner*
Robinſon William, *Buckle and Spur Maker*
Roe Martin, *Draper*
Roſe Ann, *Whipcord-maker*
Roſe Thomas, *Saleſman*
Rowbotham William, *Victualler*
Rowe John, *Frameſmith*
Salthouſe Elizabeth, *China-dealer*
Salthouſe Thomas, *Hoſier*
Sanders Samuel, *Silk-dyer*
Sands James, *Grocer*
Sardinſon Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Savage Joſeph, *Cooper*
Saxton Tho. *Muſical-inſtrument-maker*
Saywell William, *Breeches-maker*
Scott William, *Grocer*
Selbie Thomas, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Selbys Joſeph, *Broker*
Senior Jeremiah, *Hair-dreſſer*
Severn James, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Severn Joſiah, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sewell Samuel, *Needle-maker*
Shackelton George, *Victualler*
Sharp John, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Shaw Charles, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Shaw Joſeph, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Sheldon and Co. *Wine and Brandy Dealers*
Sheldon Richard, *Grocer*
Shelton John, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Shepheard John, *Broker*
Shipley James, *Frameſmith*
Silverwood and Dale, *Bricklayers*
Simes Mary, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Simms Richard, *Grocer*
Simpſon John, *Victualler*
Simpſon Thomas, *Brewer*
Skinner T. *Victualler*
Skipwith Edward, *Grocer*
Smith, Chatteris, and Smith, *Hoſiers*
Smith Benjamin, *Taylor*
Smith George, *Currier*
Smith James, *Carpenter*
Smith James, *Cotton and Thread Merchant*
Smith John, *Hatter and Hair-merchant*
Smith Richard Carpenter, Sons, and Co. *Hoſiers*
Smith Richard, *Victualler*
Smith Robert, *Victualler*
Smith Samuel and Co. *Bankers*
Smith Thomas and Son, *Hoſiers*
Smith Thomas, *Diſtributor of Stamps*
Smith William, *Baker*
Smith William, *Grocer*
Smith William, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Snowden Thomas, *Taylor*
Soar William, *Fiſhing-rod-maker*

Sollory John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Southorn John, *Grocer*
Sparrow James, *Painter*
Spencer Edward, *Draper*
Spencer Joſeph, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Spencer William, *Corn-dealer*
Stanford Tho. *Bleacher and Trimmer*
Stanford W. W. and J. *Silk-men*
Stanley John, *Grocer*
Statham, Martin, and Garton, *Hoſiers*
Stenſon John, *Grocer and Draper*
Stevenſon John, *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Stevenſon John, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Stevenſon Nathaniel, *Victualler*
Stevenſon Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Stocks Thomas, *Baker*
Stone Henry, *Builder*
Stone William, *Builder*
Stoney Benjamin, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Storks Richard, *Hoſier*
Stretton John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Stretton Samuel, *Painter*
Stretton William, *Builder and Surveyor*
Stuart James, *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Summers Joſeph, *Victualler*
Summers Robert, *Worſted-maker*
Sutton and Smith, *Grocers*
Sutton Charles, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Swann E. and C. *Drapers*
Swann Edward, *Grocer*
Swann John, *Grocer*
Sykes Robert, *Draper*
Tatham Thomas, *Grocer*
Tatham William, *Braſs-founder and Ironmonger*
Taylor and Almond, *Drapers*
Taylor Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Taylor John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Taylor John, *Staymaker*
Taylor Miſſes, *Milliners*
Taylor William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Taylor William, *Perfumer and Toyman*
Taylor William, *Sadler*
Tebbutt John, *Victualler, (Britannia)*
Thompſon James, *Sinker-maker*
Thompſon John, *Smith and Farrier*
Thompſon Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Thorpe Anthony, *German Hoſier*
Thorpe Frederic, *Broker*
Thorpe Joſeph, *Heel and Laſt Maker*
Thurman James, *Cutler and Perfumer*
Timms John, *Victualler*
Timms Thomas, *Taylor*
Tollinton Thomas, *Grocer and Flax-dreſſer*
Toplis John, *Haberdaſher*
Topott John, *Confectioner*
Topott Richard, *Confectioner*
Torr Thomas, *Carpenter*
Towle William, *Draper*
Towndrow Edward, *Currier*
Trueman William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Tupman Samuel, *Bookſeller*
Unwin Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Vezey John, *Maltſter*
Wadſworth John, *Miller*
Wainwright John, *Watchmaker*
Wakefield and Bates, *Drapers*
Walker Joſeph, *Grocer*
Ward John, *Taylor*
Ward Joſeph, *Taylor*
Warren M. *Shoemaker*
Watſon J. and F. and Co. *Hoſiers*
Watſon Richard, *Victualler, (Old Bear)*
Wayne Gilbert, *Victualler, (Ram)*
Webſter Richard, *Grocer*
Welch John, *Upholſterer*
Welch John, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Weſton Step. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Wheatley John, *Shoemaker*
White Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Whitlock and Munton, *Woolſtaplers*
Wibberley John, *Hoſier*
Wigley Joſeph, *Engraver*
Wilbraham George, *Carpenter, &c.*
Wild Francis, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Wilkinſon Mark, *Hoſier*
Wilkinſon Thomas and Sam. *Hoſiers*
Wilkinſon William, *Hoſier*
Wilſon John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wilſon Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Wilſon M. *Bookſeller*
Wilſon William, *Hatter*
Winton William, *Sinker-maker*
Wood George, *Cotton and Worſted Machine Maker*
Wood William, *Needle-maker*
Woodcock John, *Sadler*
Woodward Samuel, *Carpenter*
Worſdall John, *Currier*
Worthington Samuel, *Draper*
Wright and Gelſtharp, *Iron-merchants*
Wright James, *Cutler*
Wright John, *Hoſier*
Wright Robert and Co. *Hoſiers*
Wyer, Veſie, and Swift, *Hoſiers*
Wyer Samuel, *Baker*
Wylde Thomas, *Hoſier*
Yates Thomas, *Cooper*
Yates Thomas, *Whiteſmith*

The following are the ſeats and villages in the neighbourhood of Nottingham: —Arnold, four miles, the ſeat of Coap Sherbrooke, Eſq.—Bulwell, four miles, the ſeat of John Newton, Eſq.—Buney Park, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Perkins.—Colſton Baſſet, ſeven miles, the ſeat of William Miles, Eſq.—Clifton, three miles, the ſeat of Sir Jarvis Clifton.—Colleet, three miles, the ſeat of John Muſters, Eſq.—Holm-pierrepont, the ſeat of Jonas Bettiſon, Eſq.—Nuthall, ſix miles, the ſeat of the Honourable Sir Charles Sedley.—Owthorp, four miles, the ſeat of Sir George Bromley.—Staunton, the ſeat of Charles Vere Daſhwood, Eſq.—Wilford, two miles, the ſeat of Samuel Smith, Eſq. member of parliament.—Tollarton, three miles, the ſeat of Pendock Neal, Eſq.—Wollaton, three miles, the ſeat of Lord Middleton.—Thrumpton, the ſeat of —— Emmerton, Eſq.—Watnall, ſix miles, the ſeat of —— Rowleſton, Eſq.—Attenborough five miles.—Adborelton two.—Barford two.—Beeſton four.—Brancot five.—Bridgeford two.—Baſinfield four.—Carlton three.—Burton five.—Gedling four.—Lenton two.—Home four.—Ratcliffe ſix.—Ruddington four.—Lambley five.—Radford one.—Sneniton one.—Stapleford ſix.—Langar ſix.—Kniveton ſeven.—Papplewick ſeven.—Stoke five.

NEWARK, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK, upon Trent, is a great thoroughfare in the York road, one hundred and twenty-four miles from London. It has bridges over the Trent, which forms an iſland here, by dividing itſelf into two ſtreams two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it.—A magnificent caſtle was built here in the reign of King Stephen, which held out ſtoutly in the barons wars for King John, who died here, October 19, 1216; and it alſo ſtood out for King Charles I. to the laſt; but after he had put himſelf into the hands of the Scots army then before it, the governor by his order ſurrendered it, after which it was demoliſhed. It was ſituated near the river; the walls of the towers are very thick, and of a very great height; and, were there no hiſtorical teſtimony, theſe remains are ſufficient evidence that it was formerly of great importance. In the court before theſe ruins is a very fine bowling-green, and near it a manufactory of ſacking.

The town being ſubject to inundations from the river Trent, and often from that circumſtance made impaſſable, a turnpike-road, at the inſtigation of a publican, was made about twenty years ago, ſo high as to be paſſed with ſafety in the greateſt floods, by arches of brick being made in ſeveral places to carry off the water, conſtructed by Mr. Smeaton, at the expence of twelve thouſand pounds. Near the town there is a bridge conſtructed for the ſame purpoſe, made moſtly upon dry land, conſiſting of nine arches.—It has a neat though ſmall new ſtreet, and a market-place that is handſome, though not very ſpacious. —Its church, which is reckoned one of the fineſt in the kingdom, was built by Henry VI. and has a lofty ſpire.—It was incorporated by King Charles II. with a mayor and twelve aldermen. The ſame king, in gratitude to the town for its loyalty to his father, gave it the privilege of ſending members to parliament.

Party conteſts have been carried very high here ever ſince the king granted the privilege of ſending two burgeſſes to parliament; and the voters, in their reſpective intereſts, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of red and blue, from the different favours worn in their hats. The former, being ſubſervient to the Rutland and Newcaſtle familes, have almoſt conſtantly prevailed, yet not without violent conteſts: particularly in the year 1790, when Mr. Paxton, a gentleman who reſides in Carmarthenſhire, ſtood conteſt; and, according to the old mode of polling, (as eſtabliſhed by the houſe of commons, 1701, whereby every perſon renting twenty ſhillings a year, by which he was liable to be rated in the poor-books, was allowed to vote,) had a majority of votes, the numbers being,

For Mr. Croſbie,	-	485
Mr. Paxton,	- -	477
Mr. Sutton,	-	464

But the mayor, by advice of council, rejecting thoſe that were not actually rated, returned Mr. Croſbie and Mr. Sutton, which return was eſtabliſhed by a committee of the houſe in 1791, by a majority of nine to ſix.—There are likewiſe very frequent conteſts for church-wardens, owing to their being appointed truſtees for very large eſtates bequeathed for the good weal of the town, by Magnus and others; and, as there are no church rates, every perſon renting twenty ſhillings a year is entitled to a vote, by the deciſions of a jury who tried the cauſe in 1782. This gives the victory to the blues, who are the democratic part of the place.

The chief trade is in the malting line, which is very conſiderable, and greatly increaſing. Lime-ſtone abounds within one mile of the town, from an eminence called Bacon-hill; and, at the depth of twenty feet from its ſurface, is collected a curious ſtone, which is burned upon the brick-kilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and ſent to the moſt diſtant parts, being a fine compoſition for ſtucco works, curious ornaments for ceilings, &c.

The town-hall is a magnificent ſtone building, built out of the money left by will in eſtates for the improvement of the town, &c. and coſt upwards of ten thouſand pounds.—The free-ſchool was built in 1526, by the Rev. Thomas Magnus.

Here is a market on Wedneſdays.—Alſo ſix fairs in a year, viz. Careing-fair, the Friday before Careing Sunday, which is the Sunday fortnight before Eaſter; May-fair, the 14th of May; Whitſun-Tueſday; Lammas-fair, the 2d of Auguſt; All Saints, the 1ſt of November; and St. Andrew's fair, the Monday before the 11th of December.

BANKERS.—Pocklington, W. D. Raſtall, Oliver, and Ray; make their bills payable at the houſe of Williams, Son, and Drury.

FIRE-OFFICES.—Charles Moor, agent to the Sun Fire-office; Spragging and Stanſell, agents to the Phœnix Fire-office.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

Mr. Thomas Bland, *Juſtice of the Peace*
Mr. Samuel Brookſby, *Ditto*
Mr. Henry Milnes, *Ditto*
Mr. Joſeph Sikes, *Ditto*
Mr. Thomas Spragging, *Ditto*
Mr. Robert Buck
Mr. Samuel Sketchley
Mr. William Martin
Mr. David Stephenſon
Mr. George Lawrence
Mr. James Guthrie
Mr. William Jeſſop
Job Brough, *Town-clerk*

GENTRY.

Bayley Benjamin, Eſq.
Bradley Miſs
Brockton Mrs.
Brookſby Samuel, Eſq.
Clay Mrs.
Clough Miſs
Cook Mrs.
Coxon Mrs.
Derry Thomas, Eſq.
Ffarmerie James, Eſq.
Guthrie James, Eſq.
Groves Mrs.
Hall Mrs.
Hall Mrs.
Hanvey Mrs.
Hatfield Robert, Eſq.
Henſhaw Mrs.
Holden Mrs.
Hunter John, Eſq.
Ireland Mrs.
Jeſſop Joſeph, Eſq.
Lawrence George, Eſq.
Linthwaite Robert, Eſq.
Lowe Mrs.
Martin William, Eſq.
Oliver Samuel, Eſq.
Pacey Miſſes
Pocklington Mrs.
Sheppard John Hercules, Eſq.
Sheppard John, Eſq.
Staples Captain Lawrence
Stephenſon David, Eſq.
Sykes Joſeph, Eſq.
Tallents Mrs.
Taylor Hardwick, Eſq.
Tomlinſon George, Eſq.

Tweels Mrs.
Twentyman Miſs
Wagſtaff Mrs.
Wakefield Mrs.
Wilkſon Robert, Eſq.
Willcoxſon Miſſes

CLERGY.

Brooke Rev. James, *Curate*
Cheaks Rev. William
Hoare Rev. Edward Henry
Key Rev. William
Martin Rev. Henry,
Milnes Rev. James Andrew, *L. L. D.*
Nelſon Rev. Thomas, *Maſter of the Engliſh Grammar-ſchool*
Penneli Rev. D. *A. B. Vicar, and Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Raſtall Rev. William
Wade Rev. H. Gery

PHYSIC.

Bland Thomas, *Surgeon*
Buck Robert, *M. D. Phyſician*
Lacy James, *Surgeon*
Lynch Ann, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Milnes and Parker, *Surgeons*
Moor Charles, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Stevenſon George, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Stuart and Wagſtaff, *Surgeons*

LAW.

Allen Samuel, *Attorney*
Brough and Godfrey, *Attorneys*
Smith J. B. *Attorney*
Snart Charles, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen and Ridge, *Stationers and Printers*
Allenſon and Bartholomew, *Drapers*
Aſpinall John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Aram George, *Taylor*
Armſtrong John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Armſtrong John, *Victualler*
Bailey Anthony, *Exciſe-officer*
Bailey James, *Collar-maker*
Baines John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Barber Iſaac, *Gunmaker*
Barber James, *Cabinet-maker*
Barber John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Barker William, *Baſket-maker*
Barnes John, *Victualler*
Barnſdell Samuel, *Boat-builder*
Barrow John, *Stocking and Worſted Maker*
Bates Robert, *Baſket-maker*
Bayliff John, *Victualler, (Water-mill)*
Beale John, *Victualler, (Turk's Head)*
Bellamy William, *Edge-tool-maker*
Berriff S. *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Berriff and Thorpe, *Maltſters and Coal-merchants*
Biggs Joſeph, *Victualler, (Croſs-keys)*
Birkett William, *Butcher*
Birkett Richard, *Baker*
Birkett S. *Hoſier*
Bousfield Edward, *Brazier and Tinman*
Bradfield Thomas, *Butcher*
Bradſhaw William, *Sadler*
Bradſhaw Stephen, *Currier*
Brown John, *Butcher*
Brown and Son, *Plumbers and Glaziers*
Brown William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Brown Francis, *Painter*
Brown Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Brown Thomas, *Butcher*
Bugg Tho. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Burley Jonathan, *Glaſs and China Dealer*
Burton M. *Milliner*
Burton James, *Schoolmaſter*
Calcraft, Brown, and Huddleſtone, *Merchants and Wharfingers*
Cam R. R. *Grocer*
Caparn and Hare, *Maltſters*
Caparn Thomas, *Shoemaker and Pariſh-clerk*
Carman William, *Butcher*
Carr Henry, *Exciſe-officer*
Carteledge Thomas, *Baker*
Carteledge Jn. *Victualler, (Pack-horſe)*
Carver and Thompſon, *Maltſters*
Carver William, *Victualler, (Talbot,) and Exciſe-office*
Cawkwell Richard, *Miller and Maltſter*
Cawkwell Joſeph, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Chapman James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Chapman William, *Victualler, (George)*
Clarke Thomas, *Pump-maker*
Clarke William, *Victualler*
Clarke Guido, *Maltſter*
Clarke A. and J. *Grocers*
Clarke John, *Baſket-maker*
Clarke Thomas, *Grocer and Dealer in Spirits*
Clarke Sarah, *Haberdaſher*
Colbie John, *Breeches-maker*
Colton Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Colton Martin, *Currier*
Corden William, *Hoſier*
Crampern M. *Shoe-dealer*
Crampern William, *Victualler*
Cropper Joſeph, *Victualler*
Crow William, *Cabinet-maker*
Cruſe Catharine, *Upholſterer and Cabinet-maker*
Dalman R. *Gardener and Seedſman*
Daniel Edward, *Shoemaker*

Darcey

Darcey William, *Baker*
Derry William, *Cabinet-maker*
Doubleday Richard, *Ironmonger*
Doubleday Samuel, *Metal-ſpoon-maker and Hardwareman*
Drury Samuel, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Drury William, *Grocer*
Duckworth Joſeph, *Exciſeman*
Ealand Richard, *Shoemaker*
Ealand Jane, *Shoemaker*
Eaton Paul, *Fiſhing-tackle-maker*
Eggleſton John, *Confectioner*
Elſe James, *Baker*
Elſe Edward, *Victualler, (Rein-deer)*
Emblow Joſeph, *Grocer and Chandler*
Etches Thomas, *Baker*
Eyre William and Son, *Flax-dreſſers and Ropemakers*
Fenton Richard, *Hoſier and Worſted-maker*
Ffarmerie Philip, *Maltſter*
Fiſher Richard, *Draper*
Footit Thomas, *Hatmaker*
Forſter Richard, *Draper*
Fox Edward, *Victualler, (Fox & Crown)*
Franks Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Franks John, *Baker*
Gamble Elizabeth, *Baker*
Gilmer Alexander, *Victualler*
Girton and Son, *Schoolmaſters*
Godfrey J. S. *Draper*
Grantham Thomas, *Staymaker*
Handley, Sketchley, and Youle, *Merchants*
Handley William, *Wine-merchant*
Hardy William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harriſon John, *Superviſor*
Harriſon William, *Blackſmith*
Harſton Robert, *Engraver and Painter*
Harvey William, *Tanner*
Hawkins Clark, *Baſket-maker*
Heaton Joſeph, *Butcher*
Hempſall A. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Heppenſtall Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Heppenſtall Thomas, *Grocer*
Heppenſtall Robert, *Butcher*
Herring Richard, *Watchmaker*
Hiley Henry, *Victualler, (Boar's Head)*
Holland John, *Butcher*
Holmes Sarah, *Milliner*
Holmes James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Holmes William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Holt Daniel, *Printer and Stationer*
Holt William, *Grocer and Dealer in Spirits*
Holt William, jun. *Grocer*
Hopkins Francis, *Schoolmaſter*
Hough & Hilton, *Drapers and Maltſters*
Houſly George, *Wheelwright*
Hunt Benjamin, *Blackſmith*
Hunter William, *Organiſt*
Hutchinſon Richard, *Farrier*
Jackſon, Smith, Eyre, and Norton, *Starch-makers*
Jackſon John, *Corn and Coal Dealer and Wharfinger*
Jalland John, *Maltſter*
Jeſſop William, *Engineer*
Job Henry, *Wine-merchant*
Johnſon Benjamin, *Maltſter*
Killingly Anthony, *Butcher*
Kirk George, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Kitchinman Richard, *Coach and Harneſs Maker*
Lacey Edward, *Victualler, (Black Bull)*
Lacey John, *Grocer and Chandler*
Lang James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Lawton Jonas, *Victualler*
Lilly John, *Farmer*
Liſter William, *Baker*
Marſhall George, *Grocer*
Marſhall and Franks, *Flour-factors*
Marſhall Penwick, *Draper*
Martin William, *Butcher*
Melborn Mary, *Victualler*
Mercer Jn. *Carver, Gilder, and Painter*
Middlebrook William, *Fellmonger*
Midgley John, *Victualler*
Millington George, *Bricklayer*
Millington Robert, *Plaſter and Lime Dealer*
Morley John, *Taylor*
Morley Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Moſs John, *Sadler*
Mycroft John, *Cabinet-maker*
Mycroft M. *Victualler, (White Swan)*
Nelſon Abram, *Whiteſmith*
Newton Jeremiah, *Ironmonger*
Newzam John, *Silverſmith*
Nixon E. *Mantua-maker*
Noble William, *Innkeeper, (Ram)*
Norton William and Rich. *Maltſters*
Norton William and Son, *Wire-workers*
Norton John, *Maltſter*
Norwood William, *Silk-dyer*
Nowell William, *Exciſe-officer*
Oakes William, *Staffordſhire-warehouſe*
Oldham G. *Victualler, (Croſs Guns)*
Ordoyno Jacob and Garrett, *Nurſery and Seeds Men*
Owen William, *Ironmonger*
Page M. *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Palethorpe T. *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Palethorpe Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Palethorpe Arthur, *Ironmonger*
Parkinſon John, *Staymaker*

Parnell John, *Hop-merchant and Corn-factor*
Paſchoud Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Pawſon Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Peart John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Peet William, *Cooper*
Peverel George, *Breeches-maker*
Potts John, *Baker*
Prince John, *Shoemaker*
Redman Charles, *Grocer and Chandler*
Reynoldſon John, *Brewer*
Reynolds John, *Bruſhmaker*
Richardſon John, *Victualler*
Ridge Roger, *Taylor*
Robinſon Robert, *Shoemaker*
Roebuck Urſula, *Milliner*
Roebuck Urſula, *Victualler, (Ram)*
Rogers and Son, *Millers and Millwrights*
Rollinſon Joſeph, *Pawnbroker*
Roſe William, *Draper*
Rouſe Jarvis, *Whiteſmith*
Rowland Michael, *Miller*
Rumley William, *Ironmonger*
Rumley Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Ruſhton John, *Hoſier*
Ruſhton Thomas, *Worſted-maker*
Saddler William, *Exciſe-officer*
Salmon Edward, *Corn-dealer*
Saltonſtall Walter, *Grocer and Draper*
Sedwell and Job, *Bruſhmakers*
Selby Peter, *Shoemaker*
Seward John, *Exciſe-officer*
Sharps Thomas, *Victualler*
Sheppard Matthew Palmer, *Plaſter-merchant, Builder, Maltſter, &c.*
Simmett Tho. *Hair-dreſſer and Dealer in Hats*
Simpſon William, *Victualler*
Singleton John, *Victualler*
Sketchley, Handley, Jeſſop, and Marſhall, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Skinner Tho. *Keeper of the Town-hall*
Slater Iſaac, *Painter*
Smalley Jane, *Mantua-maker*
Smith Edward, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Smith James, *Cooper*
Smith Francis, *Blackſmith*
Smith William, *Confectioner*
Smith Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Smith Thomas, *Victualler*
Smith John, *Coach-painter*
Smith John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sneath and Sheppard, *Stonemaſons*
Spragging and Stanſell, *Grocers*
Stanhope Thomas, *Staymaker*
Stainton A. *Victualler, (Generous Briton)*
Stanſell George, *Cooper*
Stimſon George, *Turner*
Talbot John, *Cabinet-maker*
Taylor William, *Tanner*
Thompſon William, *Victualler, (Saracen's Head,) and Poſt-maſter*
Thorpe John, *Shoemaker*
Tinſley Robert, *Miller*
Tomlinſon John, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Tomlinſon Ann, *Bookſeller and Printer*
Tomlinſon William, *Grazier*
Turnbull Walter, *Shoemaker*
Uffindall William, *Victualler*
Urry Thomas, *Grocer*
Varney John, *Nailmaker*
Waddington John, *Spoonmaker*
Ware John, *Victualler, (Wool-pack)*
Wallis and Dyſon, *Wine and Brandy Dealers*
Wallis James, *Marble and Stone Maſon*
Wand Elizabeth, *Baker*
Wand John, *Butcher*
Watſon Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Weakland Jonathan, *Maltſter*
Weightman John, *Wheelwright*
Weightman William, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Weldon Thomas, *Exciſe-officer*
Weſt Thomas, *Wharfinger*
Weſton William, *Clock and Watch Maker*
White Mary, *Dyer*
Wilkinſon John, *Sadler*
Wilſon Thomas, *Tinman and Brazier*
Wilſon John, *Butcher*
Winn J. *Upholſterer and Cabinet-maker*
Winrow Joſeph, *Corn-factor*
Winter Thomas, *Grocer*
Wittingham George, *Pawnbroker*
Wittingham William, *Grocer*
Wright Francis, *Taylor*
Wright Samuel, *Taylor*
Wright John, *Stocking-maker*

The following are the ſeats and villages in the neighbourhood of Newark, viz.—North Muſkham, a large village, diſtant four miles north. Joſeph Pocklington, Eſq. the proprietor of Pocklington's Iſland, on the lake of Keſwick, is lord of the manor, and poſſeſſes a very large eſtate here, on which he is now building a moſt magnificent and commodious houſe. A conſiderable manſion, called Muſkham Grainge, is poſſeſſed by William Dickinſon Raſtall, Eſq. a partner in the bank, and author of the Hiſtory of Southwell. In this village live Mr. Richard Welby, Mr. James Clarke, and Mr. Daniel Howſin, gentlemen, and Mr. Robert

Robert Waſs, a grocer of ſome note.—Holme is a hamlet of this place, and the only inhabitant of conſequence is Mr. Thomas Froſt, the heir at law of Secker, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

South Muſkham, three miles, where the principal inhabitants are Mr. John Welby and Mrs. Huggins. A navigation paſſes by the town, which joins the river Trent in this pariſh, and alſo joins the Trent two miles above the town, in the pariſh of Averham. The ſaid river Trent belongs to one company of proprietors, from Gainſborough in the county of Lincoln to Cavendiſh-bridge in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter; and the whole length is ſeventy-two miles. All kinds of goods, &c. are navigated the whole length at nine-pence a ton; coals, plaſter, and lime, only half tonnage. All goods, &c. landed in the town of Newark, pay one penny per ton, and all goods loaded, one halfpenny per ton, towards keeping in repair the above-mentioned four miles, extending out of the river Trent by this town. From Cavendiſh-bridge to Gainſborough there is about ninety-two feet fall, which is at an average about fifteen inches in a mile. Various are the dimenſions of the boats navigated on this river, both in length and breadth, carrying, at a draft of twenty-ſix inches, from thirty to forty tons. Several canals branch out of the ſaid river Trent: one near Nottingham Trent-bridge to Grantham; another from the ſaid Trent-bridge to the town of Nottingham; alſo one extending up the river Erewaſh, which ſupplies this part with coals; another leading up to Crumford in Derbyſhire; another up the river Sour, leading to Loughborough and Leiceſter; another, called the Grand Trunk, through which goods are carried from hence to Mancheſter; and another to Derby. Alſo the ſaid river Trent is navigable higher than Cavendiſh-bridge. An act of parliament is now paſſed to enable the proprietors of the river Trent to lay out thirteen thouſand pounds to improve the ſaid river by making ſide-cuts, and deepening and widening the ſame.

Beaconsfield, two miles, the ſeat of Sampſon Chriſtopher Colclough, Eſq.—Cromwell, ſix miles, has the beſt parſonage houſe in the county: Dr. Fynes, rector. Only three proprietors of lands; the Duke of Newcaſtle, Joſeph Pocklington, Eſq. of Muſkham, and the rector.—Carlton, ſeven miles; here live William Earle Welby and Richard Hutton, Eſqrs. and George Hutton, an eminent conveyancer.—Kelham, two miles, the reſidence of John Charles Gerardot, Eſq.—Winthorp, two miles, the ſeats of Roger Pocklington and James Ray, Eſqrs. partners in the bank.—Langford Hall, three miles, the ſeat of Chaplin Frank, Eſq.

NEWENT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS ſituated in the foreſt of Dean, weſt of the Severn, on a river navigable by boats. It had its name from a new inn, erected there for the accommodation of travellers paſſing to or from Wales. The pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs, in which are ſeveral hamlets. Here are three almſhouſes and two charity-ſchools. It is an ill-built town, of very little trade; has a ſmall market on Friday, and four annual fairs, viz. Wedneſday before Eaſter, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, Auguſt 12, and Friday after the 19th of September.

In this pariſh ſome valuable mines of coal have been lately diſcovered, and which promiſe to be of great advantage to the proprietors in particular, and to the public in general; as an act of parliament has been recently obtained for making a navigable canal from hence to Hereford, &c. The beds of coal appear to be of great magnitude, and the ore of excellent quality.

Newent is diſtant from Glouceſter nine miles, Ledbury ſeven, Roſs ſeven, and London one hundred and fourteen.

This is only a croſs poſt, and no coach or regular carrier. Here is one good inn, the George.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſtman Miles, Gent. (F.)
Beale John, Gent. (F.)
Barnes Mrs. Sarah
Bower Mrs. Hannah
Braſington Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Chinn Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Chinn Miſs
Cocks Peter, Gent.
Cummins John, Gent. (F.)
Deykes William, Gent.
Draper Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Goode Mrs.
Hartland Edward, Gent. (F.)
Hill John, jun. Gent. (F.)
Hope Benjamin, Gent. (F.)
Jones Charles, Eſq. (F.)
Morſe John, Gent.
Richardſon Mrs.
Scudamore H. B. Eſq. (F.)
Small ——, Gent.
White Mrs. Elizabeth
White Mrs. Sarah

CLERGY.

Beale Rev. William
Davis Rev. Thomas, (F.)
Foley Rev. John, (F.) *Vicar*
Morgan Rev. William, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Aycrigg Charles, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Richardſon Thomas, (F.) *Ditto*
Warren Thomas, *Druggiſt, &c.*

LAW.

Ainſworth ——, *Attorney*
Aycrigg Benjamin, *Attorney*
Elton John, (F.) *Attorney*
Hankins ——, (F.) *Attorney*
Paul Matthew, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Daniel, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Allen Richard, *Shoemaker*
Andrews Stephen, *Peruke-maker*
Arnold James, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Baylis Richard, (F.) *Carpenter*
Beale William, *Grazier*
Bower Hubert, (F.) *Tanner*
Bower John, (F.) *Tanner*
Burgeſs William, (F.) *Gardener*
Careleſs John, *Mercer*
Child John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Clutterbuck Job, *Baker*
Cowmeadow William, *Smith*
Cummins James, (F.) *Grazier*
Dowle William, *Mercer*
Edmunds John, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Edmunds Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Farley Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Farley Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Forty John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Gardner William, (F.) *Baker*
Griffiths Thomas, *Innkeeper, (George)*
Green William, (F.) *Glazier*
Hartland William, (F.) *Grazier*
Hartland Thomas, *Ditto*
Hatton William, (F.) *Ditto*
Hatton Francis, *Ditto*
Herbert Jeremiah, (F.) *Ditto*
Hill John, ſen. (F.) *Ditto*
Hill John, (F.) *Sadler*
James Philip, *Innholder*
Jones John, (F.) *Cooper*
Knott William, *Glazier*
Loggins William, *Victualler*
Loveridge Richard, (F.) *Grazier*
Matthews James, (F.) *Grazier*
Matthews James, (F.) *Victualler*
Morſe John Nourſe, (F.) *Mercer*
Morgan Thomas, *Mealman*
Nicholls Robert, (F.) *Carpenter*
Nurthen John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Pace Walter, *Hatter*
Peters ——, *Shopkeeper*
Roberts John, (F.) *Currier*
Roſton Ann, *Mercer*
Robinſon Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Sier Paul, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Skinner Stephen, *Grazier*
Smith Robert, (F.) *Victualler*
Spilſbury Benjamin, *Grazier*
Taylor Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Taylor William, (F.) *Butcher*
Taylor Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Warn Richard, (F.) *Butcher*
Warn Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Welling William, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Welling Samuel, (F.) *Shoemaker*
White John, *Grazier*
White William, *Ditto*
Wood John, (F.) *Ditto*
Wood William, (F.) *Butcher*
Wood Samuel, (F.) *Taylor*

NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NEWMARKET is thirteen miles from Cambridge, thirteen from St. Edmundſbury, and ſixty from London; is a town with one long ſtreet, the north ſide in Suffolk and the ſouth ſide in Cambridgeſhire. It is a healthy place, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norfolk; but gets much more by the horſe-races every year, in April and October, here being the fineſt courſe in England; on which there is a houſe for the king, when he comes to the races, which was built by King Charles II. The king gives a plate or two every year, beſides thoſe given by the nobility; and wagers are laid upon the horſes to a conſiderable amount. Here are two coffee-houſes, at which, every night and morning during the races, there is gaming, as there is alſo at the houſes of the nobility and gentry. Here are alſo cock-matches.

Here is a little chapel, which is a chapel of eaſe to the mother-church at Ditton; and another on the Suffolk ſide, which is parochial. The town was burnt in 1683, but ſoon rebuilt. Here are two charity-ſchools, one for twenty boys, another for twenty girls, ſupported by fifty pounds a year, firſt ſettled by Queen Anne. Here is a market on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and fairs on October 28 and Whitſun-Tueſday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bones Robert, Gent. (F.)
Bullock Thomas, Eſq.
Chapman James, Eſq.
Clark William, Gent.
Clermont Earl of
Danton Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Dawſon Francis, Eſq.
Grafton His Grace the Duke of
Groſvenor Earl of, (F.)
Marſhall Richard, Gent.
Ogden William, Gent. (F.)
Queenſberry Duke of, (F.)
Vernon Richard, Eſq. (F.)
Wiltſhire Richard, Gent.

CLERGY.

Hemſted Rev. Mr. *Curate*
Luſhington Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Edwards John, (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Sandwer William, (F.) *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Searancke Thomas, *Surgeon*
Woodthorpe Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Buckle Samuel, *Attorney*
Weatherby James, (F.) *Attorney, and Keeper of the Match-book*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Rob. *Sadler and Collar-maker*
Adams Ann, (F.)
Arnull Samuel, (F.) *Rider*
Arnull John, *Groom and Rider*
Aſhby William, *Whiting-maker*
Aylard James, *Green-grocer*
Baddiſon James, *Hatter and Draper*
Baker Francis, (F.) *Groom*
Belſham William, *Taylor*
Bird Joſeph, *Grocer and Draper*
Brett Mary
Brewſter John, *Groom*
Bridgeman Robert, (F.) *Farmer and Victualler, (Fox and Gooſe)*
Bryant Robert, (F.) *Farmer & Carrier*
Bryant Jeremiah, (F.) *Brewer and Farmer*
Buckle Francis, *Rider*
Buckle Ralph, *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Buckle John, *Taylor*
Burrell William, *Stationer, Bookbinder, and Printer*
Bye John, *Peruke-maker*
Bye Mary, *Glover*
Bye James, *Taylor*
Carter James, *Victualler, (Horſe-ſhoe)*
Carter Elizabeth, *Breeches-maker*
Chalice John, *Staymaker*
Chamber Wakefield, (F.) *Maltſter and Innkeeper, (Bull)*
Chapman John, *Grocer and Draper*
Chiffney Samuel, *Rider*
Clark Thomas
Clark John, (F.) *Bricklayer and Innkeeper, (Greyhound)*
Claydon Rich. *Victualler, (Woolpack)*
Corby John, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*

Cracknell John, (F.) *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Daviſon Jabez, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Dawſon John, *Coachman*
Day William, (F.) *Victualler*
Deave Elizabeth, (F.)
Edmunds John, *Whiting-maker*
Edmundſon John, *Blackſmith and Farrier*
Edwards Richard, *Baker, Miller, and Farmer*
Ellam Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Francis Rachael, *Butcher*
Franks Henry, *Cooper*
Frazer Daniel, *Draper*
Golding Ralph, *White Hart Inn*
Granger John, *Victualler*
Griffith John, *Brazier and Whiteſmith*
Griffith Sarah, *Victualler, (Five Bells)*
Growſe Miſs, *Milliner*
Hall Tho. *Taylor and Breeches-maker*
Hall William, *Cordwainer*
Hallam Joſhua, *Groom*
Hammond Charles, (F.) *Grocer and Banker*
Harding Thomas, *Sadler*
Haylett Matthew, *Taylor*
Haylock Robert, *Whiting-maker*
Hilton John, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Hobbleday Robert, *Taylor*
Holme Richard, (F.) *Star Inn*
Holland Elizabeth, *Sadler*
Howard Tho. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Howlet Samuel, *Grocer and Cordwainer*
Hunt Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Jeffre John, *Fruiterer*
Jennings Henry, *Grocer*
Kelſey William, *Whiting-maker*
Kent Benjamin, (F.) *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Kent Richard, *Bricklayer and Farmer*
Kerry Benj. *Blackſmith and Farrier*
Larkin James, *Draper*
Leader James, *Victualler*
Leech Joſeph, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Longchamp Joſeph, *Keeper of the New Rooms*
Marſhall Joſiah, (F.) *Crown Inn*
May Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Mayhew John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Miles Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Moody Tyrrel, (F.) *Maltſter and Victualler, (King's Head)*
Morris Ann, *Milliner*
Morris John, (F.) *Baker*
Moſes Judah, *Silverſmith*
Neale Francis, *Groom*
Norman William, *Whiting-maker*
North William, *Taylor*
O'Connor Cha. *Blackſmith and Farrier*
Oldfield Suſan, (F.)
Palfrey William, *Poulterer*
Parrs Albertus, *Schoolmaſter*
Parrs John, (F.) *Hatter and Hoſier*
Pellet William, *Farmer and Maltſter*
Pellet William, ſen. *Farmer*
Perrin Thomas, (F.) *Groom*
Perry Joſeph, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Poppleton Thomas, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Porter Edward, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Porter William, *Green-grocer*
Potter Daniel, *Farmer and Innkeeper*
Pratt John, *Rider*
Prince Richard, *Groom*
Ranſom Robert, (F.) *Victualler*
Robinſon John, *Groom*
Robinſon Phillis, *Fruiterer*
Robſon Thomas, *Groom*
Robſon Matthew, *Schoolmaſter*
Robſon Mary, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Rowning George, (F.) *Whiteſmith, and Inſpector of the Window Tax, &c.*
Saunderſon William, *Whiting-maker*
Seadon Joſ. *Victualler, (Two Brewers)*
Simons Thomas, *Blackſmith and Farrier*
Sizer Elizabeth, *Leather-cutter*
Smith Samuel, *Taylor*
Smith John, *Sadler*
South Mary
Starnell William, *Carpenter*
Stevens John, *Groom*
Taylor James, *Farmer and Innkeeper*
Tilbrook Laban, *Breeches-maker*
Tilbrook Robert, *Carpenter*
Tilbrook Samuel, *Carpenter and Wheelwright*
Tims Elizabeth, (F.)
Thorpe William, (F.) *Grocer, and Sub-Diſtributor of Stamps*
Tomſon Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Tuting Sarah, (F.)
Tuting Etheldred
Wade John, *Cordwainer*
Ward Sarah, *Peruke-maker*
Warner John, (F.) *Victualler*
Warner Henry, (F.) *Gardener, and Judge of the Races*
Waters Thomas, *Victualler*
Waters John, *Victualler, (Buſhel)*
Webb Mary, *Taylor*
Weſtley Wm. *Carpenter and Victualler*
Wheatley Mary
White John, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Wicks John, *Shopkeeper*
Williams William, *Whiting-maker*

NEWNHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

NEWNHAM is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Severn, and the out-poſt of Glouceſter. It was anciently a borough, but is now governed by two beams or conſtables; has a market on Friday, and fairs on the 11th of June and 18th of October. Here is a very ſafe ferry over the Severn, which is near a mile wide, to Arlingham on the oppoſite ſide. At Ayleford, in this pariſh, are extenſive forges for working bar-iron and iron-wire, the property of Meſſrs. Dobbs and Taylor.

Newnham is diſtant from Glouceſter twelve miles, Mitchel Dean ſix, Chepſtow ſeventeen, and London one hundred and ſixteen.

Principal inns are, the Bear, George, Ship, and Red Lion.

A croſs-poſt to Glouceſter: Daniel Edmonds, poſt-maſter.—Here is a carrier to Glouceſter every Saturday.

A market-boat to Briſtol every ſpring.—Several coaſting veſſels are conſtantly employed, and veſſels occaſionally go to London.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Fowler ——, Eſq.
Jones Raynon, Eſq. (F.)
Jones Joſeph, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Webb Rev. Benjamin, (F.) *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Jones Charles, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Williams William, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Matthews John, (F.) *Attorney*
Tovey Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Baynham John, (F.) *Carpenter and Builder*
Baynham William, *Carpenter*
Boughton John, (F.) *Merchant*
Boughton Joſeph, *Timber-merchant and Shipbuilder*
Cannock Lancelot, (F.) *Grazier*
Clarke John, (F.) *Ship Inn*
Clarke Richard, *Butcher*
Coleman John, *Maltſter and Baker*
Dobbs and Taylor, *Proprietors of the Iron Works*
Edmonds Daniel, *Bear Inn*
Hill James, (F.) *Grazier*
Jones Mrs.
Knowles Elizabeth, *Mercer*
Martin George, (F.) *Grazier*
Marſhall William, (F.) *George Inn*
Morgan John, (F.) *Merchant*
Morris Edward, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Morris Richard, (F.) *Smith*
Morris Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Pick James, (F.) *Tanner*
Playne Samuel, *Sadler*
Playſted John, (F.) *Red Lion Inn*
Playſted John, (F.) *Mariner*
Powell James, (F.) *Grazier*
Sargeant Richard, (F.) *Mercer*
Swayne Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*
Swayne John, (F.) *Tanner*
Williams James, (F.) *Glazier*
Wintle John, ſen. (F.) *Merchant*
Wintle John, jun. (F.) *Merchant*

There are no gentlemens ſeats in the neighbourhood but what are nearer to, and have been noticed under the article, "Dean."

NEWPORT PAGNELL, BUCKS,

IS ſituated upon the middle north road, fifty-one miles diſtant from London; is an ancient, large, well-built, populous, market-town, and was formerly a borough. It is bounded on the north by the river Ouſe, and the river Lovet runs through the town, dividing it into two unequal parts. The inhabitants are well ſupplied with water from the firſt-mentioned river, by an hydraulic machine for that purpoſe.

The principal and in fact the only manufacture that is carried on here is that of bone-thread-lace, of which it is ſaid more is manufactured in this town and

neighbourhood than in all England beſides; and on which account a market is held every Wedneſday, whither traders in that article reſort to buy. Another market is alſo held on Saturday for corn, cattle, butter, &c.—There are ſix annual fairs, viz. February 22, April 22, June 22, Auguſt 29, October 22, and December 22, which are well ſupplied with cattle, &c.

On entering the town from London, the firſt large houſe on the left is the reſidence of Mrs. Freemantle. A little farther to the right, at a diſtance, appears a neat modern-built houſe called the Abbey, which is the reſidence of Thomas Hooton, Eſq. moſt delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Ouſe, ſince its being united with the afore-mentioned river Lovet. Here formerly ſtood a priory, but of what order were its inhabitants at that remote era is not now known for a certainty. It was founded about the year 1093, by one Fulk Pagnell, from whom probably the town took part of its name. Proceeding a little farther, you croſs the river Lovet by a ſtrong ſtone bridge, from whence, on the right, the eye is attracted by the ſituation of the church, which is an ancient and ſtately edifice, on an eminence, commanding a view of the adjacent meadows and country of very great extent; and the church-yard wall, by being waſhed by the river Lovet, whoſe ſtream may now be obſerved to fall into the Ouſe, adds greatly to the beauty of this almoſt unparallelled ſcite.

In the church-yard are ſeven almſhouſes, which were built and endowed by John Rivis, citizen and draper of London, affording a comfortable aſylum for four men and three women.

Immediately after leaving the aforeſaid bridge, on the left hand, is another charitable foundation, for the ſupport of three men and three women, and is called Queen Anne's Hoſpital. There are alſo various other charitable donations and legacies, which, to be recited, would ſwell this deſcription beyond its intended limits.

A Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and that of the Anabaptiſts, comprize the public places of worſhip.

The town is ſurrounded with excellent corn and paſture land, which is productive of exceeding good grain of all kinds; and plenty of game being to be found in the neighbourhood, induces many gentlemen to make this part of the country their reſidence, during the ſporting ſeaſon particularly.

For the accommodation of travellers there are three good inns, viz. the Swan, Saracen's Head, and George, the latter of which is principally a waggon inn.

The Newport Pagnell coach ſets out from the Bull-and-Mouth Inn, Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet, every morning, Sunday excepted, at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Newport about three in the afternoon.—Alſo one from Bloſſoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, at the ſame time, daily: fare, 10s. 6d.—Among the number of coaches that paſs through this town, we may mention the Leeds, Mancheſter, Nottingham, Derby, Leiceſter, Sheffield, Holyhead, &c. &c. &c. and the Leeds, Cheſter, and Mancheſter, mail-coaches; and the Wellingborough diligence.

The Newport Pagnell and Hanſlop waggons, by Thomas Rogers, ſet out from Newport every Wedneſday and Saturday evenings at ſix o'clock, and arrive at the Windmill Inn, St. John's-ſtreet, London, on the Friday and Monday mornings following at four o'clock; return the ſame days at noon, and arrive at Newport on Monday and Thurſday mornings at eight o'clock.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Hollingworth John, Eſq. (F.)
Hooton Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Pearſon Robert, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Bull Rev. William, (F.) *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Davis Rev. William, (F.) *Vicar*
Greatheed Rev. ——, (F.) *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Woodward Rev. Robert, *Schoolmaſter*

PHYSIC.

Colliſon Robert, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Edmunds Daniel, (F.) *Apothecary*
Forſter Thomas, *Surgeon*

Hardy ——, *Surgeon*
Renney Patrick, (F.) *M. D.*
Rogers Thomas, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Arrowſmith Joſeph, *Attorney*
Hurſt George Pitt, (F.) *Attorney*
Lucas William, *Attorney and Agent to the Sun Fire-office*

TRADERS, &c.

Abraham Miles, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Allbright John, *Whiteſmith*
Arthur Mary, *Milliner*
Atterbury John, *Farmer and Maltſter*
Barringer Samuel, *Grocer*
Barter Dunney, *Lace-merchant*
Barton Ann, *Milliner*
Beaty Walter and Son, (F.) *Lace-merchants*
Benſon William, *Baker*
Briant Priſcilla, *Victualler, (Three Tuns)*
Burnham George, (F.) *Victualler*
Burnham William, *Shoemaker*
Burnham John, *Farmer*
Burr William, ſen. (F.) *Maltſter*
Burr William, jun. (F.) *Victualler*
Burrell Joſeph, *Currier*
Cadman John, *Farmer*
Capon William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Caſledine John, *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Chapman Anne, *Bookſeller, Stationer, and Perfumer*
Chapman Thomas, (F.) *Lace-merchant, Haberdaſher, and Stationer*
Clarke William, *Victualler, (Red Bull)*
Cleaver William, (F.) *Draper and Lace-dealer*
Clutton Francis, *Staymaker*
Coles Jn. *Farmer and Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Conworth John, *Coal-merchant*
Cox John, *Victualler and Taylor*
Cox Edward, *Carpenter*
Crann Henry, (F.) *Grocer and Lace-dealer*
Cripps Joſeph, (F.) *Draper*
Cripps William, *Draper*
Cripps George, *Victualler, (Neptune)*
Cripps William, *Schoolmaſter*
Cuthbertſon and Barns, *Grocers*
Davall Joſeph, *George Inn*
Davis Joſeph, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Dawkes Thomas *Horſe-dealer and Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Day William, *Butcher*
Eagleſtone Holland, *Baker*
Eagleſtone Thomas, (F.)
Errington Joſeph, *Lace-pattern-maker*
Fauſberry John, *Gardener*
Freear William, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Froſt William, *Breeches-maker*
Furman Richard, *Staymaker*
Griffin Elizabeth, *Blackſmith*
Hamilton Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Handſon Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Hanſcomb Iſaac Henley, (F.) *Lace-merchant*
Harvey William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Harvey Thomas, *Fruiterer*
Hawke John, *Stonemaſon*
Hawkins John, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Higgins Richard, (F.) *Swan Inn*
Hill Richard, *Farmer*
Hill Thomas, *Broker and Victualler*
Hoddle Stephen, (F.) *Maltſter*
Howe John, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Hurndal Thomas, *Baker*
Inwood Jethro, *Schoolmaſter, Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office, and Vender of Stamps*
Jee Robert, (F.) *Draper*
Jefferſon Edward, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Keats Ann, *Victualler, (Coffee-houſe)*
Keep John, *Brazier and Grocer*
Kilpin Thomas, *Ironmonger*
King Mary, *Victualler, (Two Brewers)*
Knibb George, (F.) *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Leverett William, (F.)
Leverett James, *Ironmonger*
Leverett Aquila, *Butcher*
Leverett Benjamin, *Printer*
Litchfield William, *Draper and Taylor*
Lovell Sarah, *Lace-dealer*
Marſhall Elizabeth, *Baker*
Marſhall Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Mayne William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Meacher Thomas, (F.) *Brewer*
Miles Philip, *Carpenter*
Moore Mary, *Sadler*
Neal Joſeph, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Nichols Mary, *Gardener, &c.*
Odell Tho. (F.) *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Ogden James, (F.) *Victualler*
Oſborn George, (F.) *Woolſtapler and Farmer*
Paine Joſ. *Peruke-maker & Hair-dreſſer*
Paine Cha. (F.) *Victualler, (3 Cranes)*
Paine Douglas, *Carpenter*
Paine Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Paine William, *Saracen's Head Inn*
Patch Elizabeth, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Pawſey John, *Lace-merchant*
Petifer Rich. *Bricklayer and Victualler*
Philips John, *Lace-dealer*
Pike James, (F.) *Butcher*

Pike Martha, *Butcher*
Pike John, *Butcher*
Platt John, *Butcher*
Price Luke, *Farrier*
Purratt Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Purratt William, (F.) *Draper and Lace-merchant*
Puryer Joſeph, *Butcher*
Quinney Robert, *Millwright*
Redbourne William, *Collar-maker*
Redden Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter and Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Richardſon Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Robinſon John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Robinſon Mary, *Lace-dealer*
Sanders Robert, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Smith Nathaniel, (F.) *Cooper and Victualler, (Anchor)*
Smith Richard, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Stapp Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Stratton James, *Lace-dealer*
Sullivan John, *Sadler*
Sutton James, (F.) *Victualler*
Tandy Margaret, *Draper*
Tatham Bridget, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Taylor Mark, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Thomas Daniel, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Todd John, (F.) *Peruke-maker and Victualler, (Waggon and Horſes)*
Todd William, (F.) *Breeches-maker, Broker, and Victualler, (2 Wreſtlers)*
Tripp James, (F.) *Whiteſmith*
Truelove Bartholomew, *Baker*
Turner Thomas, (F.) *Baker.*
Tye Sarah, *Plumber and Glazier*
Underwood William, (F.)
Wadſworth Joſeph, (F.) *Baker*
Walker Jn. (F.) *Bricklayer and Farmer*
Walker Thomas, (F.) *Gardener and Seedſman*
Ward Charles, (F.) *Farrier*
Warner Joſeph, *Mealman*
Warner Thomas, *Miller*
Warr Mary, *Wheelwright*
Warwick Richard, *Butcher*
Warwick Ambroſe, *Butcher*
Watts James, *Horſe-breaker and Grocer*
White Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*
White Richard, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Williams John, (F.) *Baker*
Williat Robert, (F.) *Miller and Lace-man*
Wilmin John, *Baker*
Wilſon John, (F.) *Butcher and Farmer*
Withrow Thomas, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Woodward John, (F.) *Butcher*
Woodward Amy, *Butcher*
Woodward John, *Victualler, (Ram)*

Seats and villages in the neighbourhood of Newport Pagnell :—Tyrringham, three miles north, the ſeat of William Perade, Eſq. ſituated on the banks of the Ouſe.—Gayhurſt, three miles and a quarter north, the ſeat of George Wright, Eſq.—Lathbury, one mile north, the ſeat of Miſs Sims.—Chichely, two miles north-eaſt, the ſeat of Charles Cheſter, Eſq.—North Crawley, three miles eaſt.—Moulſoe, two miles ſouth-eaſt.—Broughton, three miles ſouth.—Wavendon, five miles ſouth, the ſeat of R. Shuttleworth, Eſq.—Middleton, Keynes, and Willen, three miles ſouth-weſt.—Bradwell, four miles ſouth-weſt.—Great Linford, two miles weſt, the ſeat of Mrs. Uthwatt.—Little Linford, one mile and a half north-weſt, the ſeat of the Honourable Edward Percival.—Hanſlop, five miles north-weſt.

NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

NEWTOWN or Newton, is ſituated on the banks of the Severn, in a fine vale of very rich and fertile land, on both ſides of the Severn. Its market is held every Tueſday, and allowed to be the beſt in Wales, being ſupplied with wheat in waggon-loads; and the moſt part of Radnorſhire and Cardiganſhire are conſtantly ſupplied from this market. It is alſo the principal market for flannels. Here are ſix fairs yearly, viz. the laſt Tueſday in March, the firſt Tueſday in May, the 24th of June, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, the 24th of October, and the 16th of December.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Baxter James, Gent.
Blayney Thomas, Gent.

CLERGY.
Brown Rev. William, *Rector*

PHYSIC.
Jones Charles, *Druggiſt*
Kittchen Euſebius, *Surgeon*
Martin Edw. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Owens Edward, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

LAW.

Stephens Evan, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſhford Thomas, *Innholder*
Aſhford Joſeph, *Glazier and Painter*
Baxter Richard, *Shoemaker and Innholder, (Harp)*
Baxter Jane, *Grocer*
Baxter Mrs. Sarah
Baxter Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Beavan John, *Breeches-maker and Innholder, (Horſe-ſhoes)*
Beb Edward, *Wheelwright*
Blayney Arthur, *Joiner and Innholder*
Bembow Edward, *Tanner*
Bembow Edward, *Breeches-maker*
Bennet Richard, *Fiſherman*
Brees Richard, *Fellmonger*
Brown Robert, *Innholder, (Angel)*
Brown Robert, *Bricklayer*
Chalmers Alexander, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Corbet Matthew, *Leather-ſeller*
Cow Owen, *Shoemaker*
Davies William, *Farmer*
Davies Jane, widow, *Fellmonger*
Davies John, *Farmer*
Davies Peter, *Shoemaker*
Davies John, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Davies John, jun. *Shoemaker*
Davies John, *Maſon*
Davies David, *Exciſe-officer*
Downs Eliz. *Innholder, (King's Head)*
Downs Mary, widow
Edwards John, *Cardmaker*
Edwards John, *Taylor*
Edwards Humphrey, *Blackſmith*
Evans William, *Innholder, (Bell)*
Evans Roger, *Slater*
Evans Richard, *Innholder, (Buck)*
Evans Richard, *Weaver*
Evans Edward, *Taylor*
Evans Roger, *Maltſter*
Griffiths Thomas, *Taylor*
Griffiths John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Gyttins Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Hall Thomas, *Tanner and Maltſter*
Horton Sam. *Shoemaker and Innkeeper*
Horton Henry, *Linen-draper*
Howels Thomas, *Innholder, (Unicorn)*
Hughs Athelſtan, *Farmer*
Hughs Hugh, *Carpenter and Innholder*
Hughs John, *Sadler*
Humphreys Blandina, widow
Humphreys Richard, *Fellmonger*
Humphreys David, *Innholder*
Humphreys John, *Farmer*
Humphreys Meredith, *Innholder*
Humphreys Meredith, *Tanner*
James John, *Baker*
Jenkins Elizabeth, *Baker*
Jones Matthew, *Mercer and Grocer*
Jones Hugh, *Exciſe-officer*
Jones Rowland, *Carpenter*
Jones Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Jones Ann, widow
Jones Ann, *Mantua-maker*
Jones Mary, widow
Lloyd Edward, *Baker*
Lloyd Lewis, *Butcher*
Mathews John, *Weaver and Flannel-manufacturer*
Mathews Eliz. *Innholder, (Red Lion)*
Mathews Sarah, *Ironmonger*
Meddins George, *Maltſter and Grocer*
Meddins Giles, *Butcher*
Meddins John, *Farmer*
Meredith Thomas, *Sadler and Dealer in Britiſh Wines*
Moore James, *Mercer and Grocer*
Moore John, *Fellmonger*
Morgans Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Morris Evan, *Butcher*
Owen Robert, *Sadler, Ironmonger, and Poſt-maſter*
Owens Nathaniel, *Maltſter and Baker*
Owens Evan, *Fellmonger*
Owens Thomas, *Butcher*
Parker Peter, *Hair-dreſſer and Perukemaker*
Powell Mary, *Maltſter*
Powell Matthew, *Currier and Innholder*
Potters Richard, *Taylor*
Price Martha
Price John, *Butcher*
Price Benjamin, *Grocer*
Price Richard, *Tanner*
Pughs John, *Wine-merchant*
Read Frances, *Grocer*
Stanley John, *Farmer and Innholder*
Stanley Margaret, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Stanley Abraham, *Farmer*
Stanley Elizabeth, *Innholder, (Bull)*
Stephens Stephen, *Farmer*
Swancote William, *Sadler*
Thomas James, *Woolſtapler*
Thomas John, *Shoemaker*
Thomas Richard, *Taylor*
Tibbot John, *Clockmaker*
Turner William, *Tanner*
Turner Joſeph, *Breeches-maker and Grocer*
Turner Richard, *Maltſter and Innholder*
Turner Charles, *Blackſmith*
Turner Eſther, *Mantua-maker*

Vaughan Bridget, *Maltſter*
Williams John, *Mercer and Grocer*
Williams William, *Grocer*
Williams William, *Baker*
Williams Thomas, *Cooper*
Williams Thomas, *Taylor*
Williams Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Wilſon Mrs. Ann

Newtown is ſurrounded by ſeven turnpikes; one leading to Machynleth, being twenty-five miles.—On the right, at the diſtance of four miles, is Aberhaveſh-hall, the ſeat of Henry Procters, Eſq.—On the left of the ſix mile ſtone is Park, the ſeat of John Herbert, Eſq.—One gate towards Llanvair; on the left, at the diſtance of four miles, is Gregynog, the ſeat of Arthur Blayney, Eſq.—One gate leading to Llandilo, thirteen miles, and Radnorſhire.—Another leading to Biſhop's Caſtle, fifteen miles; on the left of the two mile ſtone is Delvorgan, the ſeat of John Herbert, Eſq. alſo the village of Ilerry, and ſeveral other gentlemen's houſes adjoining the ſaid road.—Another leading to Poole, thirteen miles and a half; on the left of the five mile ſtone is Penant, the ſeat of C. Humphreys, Eſq.—On the left of the ſeven mile ſtone is Wayner, the ſeat of R. Muxon, Eſq.—On the right is Caerkewell, the ſeat of William Pugh, Eſq.—The other two gates lead to the confines of the county.

NORTHALLERTON, YORKSHIRE,

IS pleaſantly ſituated in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and is a very ancient town; and, according to the opinion of the late learned antiquary Roger Gale, derives its name from King Alfred; but the etymology is too fanciful to be adopted. This place is commonly called Alvertonſhire, is two hundred and twenty-three miles from London, and lies on the river Wiſke. Its only ſtreet, which is about half a mile long, is well built.

In 1138 the Engliſh routed the Scots near this place in that called the battle of the Standard. The field of battle is to this day called Standard-hill, and ſome caverns in it, (where perhaps the Scots were buried,) the Scots Pits. In the 16th of Edward II. this town was plundered by the Scots under King Robert Bruce.

Amongſt many other modern improvements in this town, a new priſon has been erected on the plan of the celebrated and humane Mr. Howard, but it is only an aſſiſtant to York gaol, and not a county one; it conſiſts of but thirty cells and a place of correction and labour, with four very ſtrong cells for capital offenders.—It ſends two members to parliament. The right of voting is annexed to the ſcite of the greater part of the houſes adjoining to, and fronting, the ſtreet; few or none of the back tenements are conſidered as part of the burgage-tenures, or conſequently entitled to votes. Some of thoſe tenures now ſubſiſt in the form of ſtables, or cow-houſes, in which the appearance of one or more chimneys is uſually preſerved, as a memorial of their right; others are let out to poor perſons, at a ſmall annual rent, on the condition of their keeping them in repair; and many are totally ruinous and uninhabited. The vote is in ſome inſtances ſeparated from the houſe, by the practice of granting a leaſe of the latter for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, ſubject to an annual pepper-corn rent: in either caſe, of the vote being reſerved or ſold with the houſe, it is conſidered as one hundred pounds in the purchaſe. We are informed, that the right of voting in the borough has been invariably annexed to the ancient and eſtabliſhed burgage-tenures, and never, as in ſome others, enlarged to the houſeholders in general. A majority of theſe houſes are known to be the property of Henry Pierſe, Eſq. brother-in-law to Lord Monſon, and Edward Laſcelles, Eſq. firſt couſin to Lord Harewood, the preſent members, or their families. The number advertiſed to be ſold ſome time ago, as the property of one gentleman, was thought to be fifteen. The remainder is divided ſingly, or in ſmall ſhares, among various proprietors. Previous to an election, in caſe an oppoſition is expected, the aſſignments, we are informed, of the ſeveral tenures, are prepared for ſuch perſons as the reſpective proprietors can confide in; but they

they are not executed unleſs called for, nor even then uſually entruſted to the cuſtody of the voters.

It is an ancient borough, without a corporation, governed by a bailiff deputed and authoriſed by the Biſhop of Durham, for the time being, by patent for life. The biſhop is lord of the manor; and the bailiff, or deputy, preſides at the election of members of parliament. This borough, having ſent 26 Edward I. intermitted, and made no other return till called upon, as Malton was, to ſend members, by order of the houſe of commons, anno 1640.—The right of election is in the burgage-holders, which are about two hundred.—The Biſhop of Durham's bailiff is the returning-officer.

Here is a good market on Wedneſdays for corn, cattle, &c. Four fairs are annually held here, viz. February 12, May 4, September 4, and October 2.

Places of moſt antiquity in and about this town are, the Caſtle Hills, about a quarter of a mile weſt of the town, ſo called from a caſtle which formerly ſtood there, at which place are to be ſeen many Roman entrenchments.—The biſhop's palace, built by William Cuminin, biſhop of Durham, anno 1142; but the late Gothic proprietors have not left one ſtone upon another.—On the eaſt ſide of the town formerly ſtood a ſmall monaſtery called the Treres, built by Thomas Hatfield, ſecretary of ſtate to King Edward III. for white friars, anno 1354.

The principal inns are, the Golden Lion, kept by Mr. Godfrey Hirſt, and the King's Head, kept by Mr. William Bulmer.

The poſt-office is ſhut only during the ſtay of the mail, which is about twenty minutes.

The mail-coach ſets out from hence to London every day at five o'clock in the afternoon, and to the north at five in the morning. Fare to London, 3l. 13s. 8d.

The Highflyer coach ſets out to the ſouth at four o'clock in the afternoon, and to the north at eleven in the forenoon: fare to London, 2l. 19s. 4d.—The Charlotte ſets out to the ſouth at five o'clock in the afternoon, and to the north at one: fare to London, 2l. 18s.

Handley's ſtage-waggon ſets out from Thomas Maſterman's to London every Wedneſday and Saturday; returns every Wedneſday and Monday.—Crawford's ſtage-waggon ſets out from Robert Simpſon's to London every Wedneſday; returns the Wedneſday following.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Dowſon Thomas, Gent.
Dunn Toppy, Gent.
Furnace Mrs.
Gale Conyers, Gent.
Laſcelles Laſcelles, Eſq.
Merrington Mrs. Mary
Metcalf Mrs.
Munday Mrs.
Pattiſon Mrs.
Peacock Mrs.
Reed Mrs.
Rigg Fletcher, Eſq.
Sanders Mrs. Mary
Squire William, Gent.
Stamford Mrs.
Todd ——, Gent.
Walker Mrs. Mary
Walker John, Gent.
Waters Miſs
Welbank Chriſtopher, Eſq.
Wilkin Mrs. Elizabeth
Wilſon Miſs

CLERGY.

Peacock Rev. William, *Juſtice*
Walker Rev. Benjamin, *Vicar*
Wilkinſon Rev. James, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Adair Macketrick, *M. D.*
Bayley William, *M. D.*
Deighton Richard, *Apothecary*
Dent John, *Apothecary*
Lincoln John, *Apothecary*
Wilkins John, *Apothecary*
Wilſon Dagget, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Gale Charles, *Attorney*
Wailes William, *Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkſhire*
Walton Thomas, *Attorney and Deputy Regiſter*

TRADERS, &c.

Appleby William, *Staymaker*
Armſtrong John, *Gardener*
Arton Thomas, *Baker*

Atkinſon

Atkinſon John, *Skinner*
Bailes John, *Taylor*
Bell Matthew, *Innkeeper*
Boddy William, *Joiner*
Bowman Thomas, ſen. *Flax-dreſſer*
Bowman Thomas, jun. *Flax-dreſſer*
Bowran Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Bray Robert, *Innkeeper*
Brown William, *Yeoman*
Bulmer William, *Innkeeper*
Burgin Matthew, *Tinner*
Carter John, *Man-milliner*
Chapman Wm. *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
Clarke Henry, *Farmer*
Clarke George, *Tanner*
Cooke Chriſtopher, *Innkeeper*
Curtis Thomas, *Exciſeman*
Danby Michael, *Butcher*
Deighton Nelly, *Tea-dealer*
Dixon John, *Carrier*
Elgie Matthew, *Land-ſurveyor*
Elliner William, *Coachmaker*
Ewbank Elizabeth, *Confectioner*
Flower William, *Innkeeper*
Foxton Margaret, *Tallow-chandler*
Frazer Daniel, *Hardware-man*
Gamble Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Geldart George, *Innkeeper*
Gibſon George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gibſon George, *Tallow-chandler*
Gibſon William, *Grocer*
Gofton Adam, *Yeoman*
Hall Ann, *Glaſs-ſeller*
Hamilton Thomas, *Joiner*
Hamilton Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hamilton Richard, *Innkeeper*
Hawman Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Hawman John, *Joiner*
Hepton Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Herring John, *Sexton*
Hirſt Godfrey, *Innkeeper*
Holmes William, *Wheelwright*
Jackſon Richard, *Mercer*
Johnſon Thomas, *Grocer*
Kilvington Edward, *Sadler*
Kitchen John, *Taylor*
Lakin Richard, *Hatter*
Langdale James, *Flax-dreſſer*
Langdale James, *Bookſeller*
Langdale Mary, *Tea-dealer*
Linton John, *Mercer*
Little John, *Innkeeper*
Lyon James, *Farmer*
Maltby Thomas, *Yeoman*
Marſhall William, *Joiner*
Marſhall John, *Merchant-taylor*
Maſterman Tho. *Innkeeper and Bailiff*
Maſterman Catharine, *Innkeeper*
Metcalf John, *Joiner*
Milſon John, *Shoemaker*
Morgan John, *Baker*
Motherſdale Thomas, *Butcher*
Mudd William, *Bricklayer*
Nelſon William, *Wheelwright*
Nelſon George, *Innkeeper*
Nixon James, *Weaver*
Oaſtler William, *Grocer*
Palliſer Chriſtopher, *Maſon*
Pannell Joſhua, *Clockmaker*
Parkin Jackſon, *Mercer*
Parkin George, *Keeper of the Houſe of Correction*
Peacock Jonathan, *Taylor*
Peacock John, *Sadler*
Pearſon Daniel, *Whiteſmith*
Peekitt John, *Shoemaker*
Preſt John, *Blackſmith*
Raper Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Redman John, *Brewer*
Reed Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Richardſon Robert, *Spurrier*
Richardſon Henry, *Sadler*
Ridſdale Thomas, *Painter*
Robinſon Bartholomew, *Stockinger*
Robinſon Thomas, ſen. *Weaver*
Robinſon Thomas, jun. *Weaver*
Robinſon Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Robinſon Thomas, *Gardener*
Robinſon Francis, *Shoemaker*
Rowe David, *Shoemaker*
Ruſſell William, *Shoemaker*
Ruſſell John, *Hatter*
Scott George, *Hardware-man*
Simpſon Thomas, *Grocer*
Simpſon Robert, *Innkeeper*
Smith Timothy, *Yeoman*
Smith William, ſen. *Innkeeper*
Smith William, jun. *Hardware-man*
Smith John, *Innkeeper*
Smith James, *Butcher*
Snowball Ann, *Innkeeper*
Tennant John, *Plumber*
Thompſon Leonard, *Shoemaker*
Thompſon Robert, *Bricklayer*
Thompſon William, *Joiner*
Thompſon Richard, *Innkeeper*
Thompſon William, *Joiner*
Todd James, *Grocer*
Todd Thomas, *Grocer*
Toms Tobias, *Baker*
Toms John, *Yeoman*
Trowſdale Jonathan, *Weaver*
Tyerman Joſeph
Verhell Ann, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Wade John, *Yeoman*
Wailes John, *Poſt-maſter*

Walker John, *Bricklayer*
Wallace John, *Innkeeper and Maſon*
Ward John, *Schoolmaſter*
Watſon Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Watſon Richard, *Roper*
Watſon William, *Sadler*
Watſon John, *Glover*
Wetherill John, *Currier*
Whytal John, *Joiner*
Wind John, *Maltſter*
Winſper Thomas, *Roper*
Wood John, *Brewer*
Wood Robert, *Plumber*
Wren John, *Weaver*

The following are the ſeats and villages in the neighbourhood of Northallerton:—Brompton, two miles north-eaſt.—Romanby, half a mile ſouth-weſt.—Yafforth, one mile and a half north-weſt.—Smeaton, ſeven miles north.—Birkby, ſix miles and a half north-weſt.—Danby, four miles north-weſt.—Thruntoft, three miles weſt.—Ainderley, three miles weſt.—Morton, four miles weſt.—Newby, four miles ſouth-weſt, the ſeat of H. Reveley, Eſq.—North Otterington, two miles ſouth.—South ditto, four miles ſouth.—Thornton-le-moor, four miles and a half ſouth.—Borrowby, five miles ſouth-eaſt.—Knayton, ſix miles ſouth-eaſt.—Sigſton, four miles eaſt.—Oſmotherley, eight miles eaſt.—Winton, four miles north-eaſt.—Thimbleley-lodge, ſix miles north-eaſt, the ſeat of R. W. Peirſe, Eſq.—Welbuary, ſeven miles north-eaſt.—Rounton, eight miles north-eaſt.—Appleton, eight miles north-north-eaſt.—Loveſome-hill, four miles north.—Cowton, ſeven miles north-weſt.—Langton, four miles north-weſt, the ſeat of G. Crowe, Eſq. alſo Langton-lodge, the ſeat of Miſs Arden.—Kiplin, ſix miles north-weſt, the ſeat of R. Crowe, Eſq.—Warlaby, two miles ſouth-weſt.—Maunby, five miles ſouth-weſt.—Hornby Grainge, ſeven miles north-eaſt, the ſeat of the Rev. H. Hugill.—Hutton-Bonville, four miles north-weſt, the ſeat of A. Hammond, Eſq.—Braweth, four miles ſouth-eaſt, the ſeat of W. Conſit, Eſq.

NORTHLEACH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS a ſmall ill-built town, ſituate upon the great road from Glouceſter to London; and though of conſiderable antiquity, and formerly one of the principal clothing-towns in the county, has now neither trade nor any thing deſerving notice except the church, which is a noble old Gothic ſtructure, and a well-endowed grammar-ſchool, in good reputation. The town is governed by a bailiff and two conſtables, choſen annually. Here is a large grain-market on Wedneſdays, and three annual fairs, viz. Wedneſday before the 23d of April, the third Wedneſday in May, and the Wedneſday before the 29th of September. One of the county penitentiary bridewells is built contiguous to this town, and at Quinington, in this neighbourhood, are paper mills.

Northleach is diſtant from Glouceſter twenty miles, from Cheltenham eleven, from Cirenceſter eleven, from Burford nine, from Stow nine, and from London eighty-one.—The principal inns are the King's Head and the Crown.

The London poſt comes in and goes out daily: Thomas Butler, poſt-maſter.—Coaches and waggons paſs and repaſs daily.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Chedworth Rt. Hon. Lord, *Stowell*
Dnevor Rt. Hon. Lady, *Barington*
Greenaway Giles, Eſq. *Barington*
Guiſe Sir John, Bart. *Withington*
Hickes William, Eſq. *Salperton*
Sherborn Rt. Hon. Lord, *Sherborn*
Tracy Mrs. *Sandiwell-park*
Waller Edmund, Eſq. *Farmington*

CLERGY.

Allen Rev. John, *Uſher of the Grammar-ſchool*
Griſdale Rev. Mr. *Withington*
Jones Rev. Mr.
Page Rev. Charles, *Withington*
Rice Rev. Charles, *Quinington*
Sanderſon Rev. Mr. (F.) *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*

Twining Rev. Mr.
Waller Rev. Harry, *Farmington*
Wilkinſon Rev. Mr. (F.) *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Child Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Henderſon John, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Acock Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Aſhwin Thomas, (F.) *Mercer*
Cooke Thomas, (F.) *Saleſman*
Harding William, *Fellmonger*
Miles John, (F.) *King's Head Inn*
Morſe Thomas, *Baker*
Pacey William, (F.) *Grazier*
Powell William, *Butcher*
Rickets William, (F.) *Mercer*
Ruſſell Henry, *Butcher*
Sheppard Thomas, (F.) *Soap-boiler*
Simmonds Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Smith Jane, *Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Wyley John, *Linen-draper*

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

NORTHWICH is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſeventy-four miles, twenty-one from Mancheſter, twenty from Macclesfield, eighteen from Namptwich, ſix from Middlewich, twelve from Warrington, and thirty from Liverpool.—Market-day is Friday; and fairs Auguſt the 2d and December the 6th.—Here is a large cotton manufactory belonging to a gentleman at Mancheſter, where ſeveral hundreds of hands are employed.

The river Weaver and the river Dan meet at this place, from whence there is a vaſt number of flats which trades to Warrington and Liverpool.

Northwich ſtands on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan, where are four brine-pits, eſpecially a deep plentiful one, near the brink of the Dan, with ſtairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water with leathern buckets, they aſcend half naked to the troughs, and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the wich-houſes. The ſalt is not ſo white at this as at the other wiches, nor is it made with ſo much eaſe by reaſon of the depth of the brine-pits. On the ſouth ſide of this town there have been diſcovered, within theſe few years, a great many mines of rock-ſalt, which they continually dig up, and ſend in great lumps to the ſea-ports, where it is diſſolved and made into eating-ſalt. The ſalt-quarries here, when a perſon is let down into them by a bucket to the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, look like a ſubterraneous cathedral; being ſupported by rows of pillars, and having a chryſtal roof all of the ſame rock, tranſparent and glittering, from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with their ſteel pick-axes.

The London mail arrives at five in the morning and is diſpatched for London at five in the evening. The poſt-office opens at eight in the morning for the delivery of the letters: Henry Veary, poſt-maſter.

The London poſt-coach from Liverpool goes through this town every night about eleven o'clock, and returns every morning about nine.—The Shrewſbury waggon alſo paſſes through the town every Monday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

PROPRIETORS OF THE SALT-WORKS.

Jonadab Mant, Eſq. *Lord of the Manor*
Thomas Marſhall, Eſq.
Peter Bancroft
Furey and Bradburn
Thomas Barker
Elizabeth Kent and Co.
John Cheſhire
John Hunt
Robert Dacon, jun. and Furey
John Peter Richards
John Blare
John Stubbs
Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq.
John Tompkinſon
William Worthington
John Warburton
Thomas Bridge

Officers belonging to the Salt-duties.

Mr. Brooke, *Collector*, 100l. per ann.
Mr. Banton, *Superviſor*, 90l.
At 40l. *per annum.*
Mr. Tronbath, *Collector's Clerk*
Mr. Gibbs, ſen. *Senior Officer*
Mr. Hodgſon
Mr. Turner

Mr.

Mr. Rippen
Mr. Tronbath, ſen.
Mr. Hallſell
Mr. Sleath
Mr. Ford
Mr. Reed
Mr. Lough
Mr. Ratcliff
Mr. Rawlings
Mr. Haydon
Mr. Harris
Mr. Stokes
Mr. Hardy
Mr. Meteyard
Mr. Gibbs, jun.
Mr. Gabb
Mr. Evans
Mr. Roden
Mr. Grounds
Watchmen belonging to ditto, at 25*l. per annum.*
Mr. Booth
Mr. Chaplin
Mr. Daniels
Mr. Cabbell
Mr. Smith
Mr. Wilſon
Mr. Moſs
Mr. Hyde
Mr. Parland
Mr. Eyres
Mr. Smith
Mr. Whitnall
Mr. Pickin
Mr. Lea
Mr. Green
Mr. Beach

PHYSIC.

Fitkin John, *Surgeon*
Fitkin Thomas, *Surgeon*
Twemlow William, *Surgeon*
Yarwood Wm. *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Yate John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Chandler Thomas, *Attorney*
Manifold Thomas, *Attorney*
Oliver James, *Attorney*
Owen William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Acton and Moore, *Hair-dreſſers*
Anſdell Thomas, *Grocer and Stationer*
Aſton William, *Victualler*
Banton Mary, *Grocer*
Barlow James, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Barnes Iſaac, *Seedſman*
Barton John, *Chandler and Soap-boiler*
Baſs Anthony, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Blower Mary, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Bowyer James, *Huckſter*
Boyd James, *Crown Inn*
Bradburn Wm. *Plumber and Glazier*
Bradſhaw George, *Glazier*
Brammell Sarah, *Flour-dealer*
Brelsford Joſeph, *Victualler*
Buckley Rich. *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Bull Wm. *Wine and Liquor Merchant*
Burgeſs John, *Victualler*
Burgeſs John, *Sadler*
Burrow Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Buſſey John, *Flour-dealer*
Carter James, *Slater*
Charlton William, *Taylor*
Clare Sarah, *Victualler, (Flat)*
Colvelle Michael, *Mercer and Draper*
Cookſon James, *Victualler*
Coſtage Robert, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Dakin William, *Victualler*
Dale Matthew, *Tinman*
Darlington Hannah, *Linen-draper*
Davis John, *Shoemaker*
Derbyſhire John, *Grocer*
Dimelow James, *Flour-dealer*
Dobin Thomas, *Sadler*
Dollas Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Eachus James, *Hatter*
Eyres Wm. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Gibſon John, *Victualler*
Gorſt William, *Victualler, (Wolf)*
Green Betty, *Huckſter*
Hall Catharine, *Grocer*
Heath Thomas, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Hockenhull John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hodgſkins William, *Angel Inn*
Holland William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Horton John, *Grocer*
Hunt Jane, *Linen-draper*
Hyde John, *Staymaker*
Jones Henry, *Wool-comber*
Lee Samuel, *Painter*
Leiceſter Henry, *Taylor*
Leiceſter Iſrael, *Taylor*
Leiceſter Francis, *Taylor*
Leiceſter John, *Taylor*
Litter William, *Grocer*
Lowe John, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Lowe Edward, *Liquor-merchant*
Lowe George, *Victualler*
Mackie and Son, *Drapers and Fuſtian-manufacturers*
Maddock Peter, *Ironmonger*
Maddock and Co. *Tallow chandlers*
Manney William, *Currier*
Moore Benjamin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Nicholds John, *Sadler*
Oldham Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Parſons John, *Hatter*

Parſons Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Partin William, *Boot and Shoemaker*
Pearcy Sarah, *Confectioner*
Pearſon Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Roe-buck*)
Peck Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Percey James, *Baſket-maker*
Pickſtock Iſaac, *Linen-draper*
Pinkſtone James, *Dealer in Rags*
Poole Randal, *Victualler*
Rhoads Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Lamb*)
Roberts George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Saxton Thomas, *Grocer*
Sims John, *Flour-dealer*
Smith ——, *New Shambles Tavern*
Sumner James, *Victualler*, (*Clock*)
Sunderland Sarah, *Grocer*
Sutton Richard, *Victualler*
Tomlinſon John, *Victualler*
Tomlinſon Thomas, *Tinplate-worker*
Tomkinſon John, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Tronſdale Betty, *Linen-draper*
Walton ——, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Wharton Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wills Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Seven Stars*)
Worthy Nancy, *Victualler*, (*Bear*)
Wright Peter, *Grocer*
Yarwood Elizabeth, *Dealer in Stockings*

About a mile from Northwich is the ſeat of Lord Penrhyn.—About two miles is Veal Royal, near the river Weaver, the ſeat of —— Cholmonley, Eſq.—In the road to Warrington is the ſeat of James Hugh Smith, Eſq.—In the road to London is the ſeat of the Honourable Booth Gray.

NORTHWOLD, NORFOLK,

IS a pleaſant village near Methwold, watered by the river Ouſe, which is navigable from Stoke-bridge to Lynn, for gangs of lighters, with coals, corn, malt, and other merchandize. This place is eighty-four miles from London, ſeventeen from Lynn, ten from Swaffham, eleven from Thetford, and ten from Walton, all market-towns.—Here is a charity-ſchool.

Northwold and its vicinity grow fine barley, of a peculiar ſort for malting, which makes it noted for making curious malt, not to be exceeded, if equalled, in the kingdom, having always obtained the firſt prices at Ware and the London markets.

The coaches from Lynn to London paſs and repaſs the end of this village every day in the week, as does the mail-coach, Sundays excepted.

The weekly conveyance of goods is by Burleigh's Cambridge waggons, and boats to Downham, every Monday; and the heavy goods by ſhipping to Lynn, from Cotton's wharf.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Carter J. Eſq. (F.)
Partridge H. Eſq. (F.) *Lord of the Manor*

CLERGY.

Hinton Rev. Wm. (F.) *D. D. Rector*
Whiſh Rev. Richard, (F.) *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Spink R. *M. D.*

TRADERS, &c.

Atkin J. *Academy*
Aſhley James, *Blackſmith*
Baſham Robert, *Miller*
Batham Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Beales John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Briſton Thomas, *Farmer*
Bunting Robert
Coote Joſeph, *Farmer*
Crane Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Fenton Mrs. *Glover*
Foyſter H. V. *Farmer and Maltſter*
Garman Mrs. *Crown Inn*
Grimer Thomas, *Farmer*
King Francis, ſen. (F.) *Farmer*
King Francis, jun. *Carpenter*
King William, (F.) *Farmer*
King Joſeph, *Farmer*
King John, *Shoemaker*
Leeder James, *Baker*
Pearſon John, *Taylor*
Reed S. *Baſket-maker*
Roberts William, *Butcher*
Robertſon William, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Ruſſell Tho. (F.) *Grocer and Chandler*
Slade Edw. (F.) *Draper and Maltſter*
Smith William, (F.) *Farmer*
Smith Richard, (F.)
Smith James, *Tanner*

Spink

Spink William, (F.) *Frailer*
Tuddenham William, *Glazier*
Wright Joſ. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Wright Sargent, (F.) *Farmer*
Younge John, ſen. (F.) *Farmer*
Younge John, jun. (F.) *Farmer*

About five miles from this place is Weeting, the ſeat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mountrath, which is a modern, and one of the largeſt and beſt built, houſes in the county of Norfolk. The doors and window-frames are ſolid mahogany, very highly finiſhed, and, from the firſt floor to the attic ſtory, moſt elegantly furniſhed. The manors, which abound with game, adjoins thoſe of Geo. Nelthorpe, Eſq. Linford Hall; Henry Partridge, Eſq. of Cranwich; Lord Petrie, of Buckenham-houſe, where ſome very great improvements in waters and building have lately been made.

This manor joins that of J. P. Galway, Eſq. at Tofts Hall, which villa lately belonged to George Nelſon, Eſq. London; by whom a bett plantation was made round the ſkirts of the eſtate for near nine miles, much to the ornament, though by no means to the profit, of the eſtate.

Theſe are all within four or five miles of Northwold, adjoining to which is Didlington Hall, belonging to Colonel Wilſon, who is lord of the manor, and who is as liberal of the game as the manor is plentifully ſtocked, which abounds with hares, partridges, pheaſants, and ſome woodcocks.—Adjoining this place is Hilborough Hall, the ſeat of the late Ralph Cauldwell, Eſq. many years ſteward to Lord and Lady Leiceſter, for the Holkham eſtate, &c.—About one mile from Hilborough is Rodney Hall, lately the reſidence of George Tafburgh, Eſq. —Adjoining this is Little Creſſingham, a newly-erected ſporting-lodge, lately built by Lord Claremont.

NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE.

NEWBURY is a borough town, diſtant from London fifty-ſix miles, thirty from Maidenhead, ſeventeen from Reading, nine from Hungerford, nineteen from Marlborough, fifty-two from Bath, ſixty-four from Briſtol, ſixteen from Andover, thirty-four from Saliſbury, twenty-five from Wincheſter, and twenty-ſix from Oxford.

Newbury aroſe on the decay of Speenham-land. Notwithſtanding its name ſignifies New-borough, it is as old almoſt as the conqueſt. It made ſo much broad cloth formerly, that in the reign of Henry VIII. here flouriſhed John Winſcomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, one of the greateſt clothiers that ever was in England, who kept one hundred looms in his houſe; and, in the expedition to Flodden-field againſt the Scots, marched with one hundred of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence; and he built all the weſt part of the church. Alſo Mr. Kenric, the ſon of a clothier here, though afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000l. to this town, as well as 7500l. to Reading, to encourage the woollen-manufactory. It makes a great quantity of ſhalloons and druggets, but not near ſo much broad-cloth now as formerly; yet it is a flouriſhing town, with ſpacious ſtreets, and a large market-place, in which is the guildhall. In the neighbourhood, on the banks of the Kennet, there is a ſtratum of petrified wood dug out for firing, when they frequently find trunks of large oaks, yet undecayed, with petrified hazel-nuts, ſircones, &c. with the bones and horns of ſtags, antelopes, &c. tuſks of boars, and heads of beavers. The river Kennet, which abounds with excellent trout, eels, and cray-fiſh, runs through the town; and here is plenty of all other proviſions. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, aldermen, &c. It ſends a great quantity of malt to London.

Near this town were two obſtinate battles fought, at different times, between the king's army and the parliament's, King Charles being preſent at them both, and both were fought almoſt upon the ſame ſpot of ground; the firſt on the 20th of September 1643, and the other on the 27th of October 1644. In the firſt of theſe

theſe battles the ſucceſs was doubtful, and both ſides claimed the advantage; in the laſt the king's army had apparently the worſt of it.

In the year 1762 the corporation of Newbury purchaſed and put up in their new town-hall, the fine hiſtorical picture of the Surrender of Calais to King Edward III. painted by Mr. Pine; for which he obtained the firſt premium of a hundred guineas from the Society for encouraging of Arts, &c. in London.

The town lies in a valley, ſurrounded with water, the ſtreets of which are wide and well paved.

The church is a noble ſtructure, ſuppoſed to have been built about 1640, with a ſquare tower and eight bells, and an organ. There is a charity-ſchool adjoining to the church, where forty-four blue and green coat boys are educated: Samuel Pirdue, ſchoolmaſter.

There are twelve almſhouſes in Cheap-ſtreet endowed by the late Mr. Kimber, a maltſter, in 1793, for ſix men and ſix women; they are allowed five ſhillings per week and firing. It has a noble front, with a clock.

Twelve almſhouſes in Bartholomew-ſtreet were built in 1670, and endowed by Philip Jemmet, Eſq. for ſix men and ſix women inhabitants, born in the town of Newbury; each perſon was allowed one ſhilling per week in 1670, which has been increaſed at different times to three ſhillings and ſix-pence. They are alſo allowed one load of wood and one of peat in a year. Each man is alſo allowed a new coat, at ſeven ſhillings per yard: and the women are allowed a gown yearly. It is now in the hands of the gentlemen of the borough. There are twelve gardens belonging to the above.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital conſiſts of fourteen dwelling-houſes, endowed by King John, where ſeven men and ſeven women are allowed three ſhillings and ſix-pence per week: alſo wood and peat. The men and women have a coat and gown every other year.

Twelve Church almſhouſes, near the church, for the maintenance of ſix poor men and ſix women, pariſhioners of this town, appointed by the corporation. Theſe houſes were repaired in 1763, and their allowance increaſed by ——— Henſhaw, Eſq. out of a charity ſettled by him at the requeſt of his late uncle, Philip Weſton, Eſq. iſſuing out of Bacon's Farm, Wilts.

Three almſhouſes given and endowed by Mr. Thomas Hunt, clothier, of this town, A. D. 1729, to three poor widows, inhabitants of the pariſh: William Friend, Joſeph Hawkins, and John Combs, truſtees. Theſe almſhouſes are at Weſt Mills.

The market-day is Thurſday. Here is a fiſh-market under the town-hall; alſo a butchers' market, with a clock in the front, at the top of Cheap-ſtreet. Fairs, Holy Thurſday, Midſummer-day, St. Bartholomew's day, and St. Simon and St. Jude.

BANKERS.—Toomer and Slocock; draw on Roberts, Curtis, Wire, and Co. Cornhill, London.—Old Bank, near the Market-houſe, Vincent, Bailey, and Vincent; draw on Dimſdale, Son, and Barnard, London.

POST-OFFICE.—The letter-bags between this town and London, and the bag for London, which contains the letters for the different towns beyond London, are diſpatched by the mail-coach about half paſt eleven o'clock every night, except Saturdays; and all letters from the different places before alluded to arrive at Newbury by the mail-coach about three o'clock every morning, except Mondays.—Letters for the different parts of the kingdom, weſtward of Newbury, are forwarded by the mail-coach about three o'clock every morning in the week: and letters from the weſtward for this town arrive here about half paſt eleven o'clock in the evening. John Barnes, poſt-maſter.

There are thirty-three ſtage-coaches go through Speenham-land to Bath, Briſtol, and different parts; and ſtrangers travelling by the ſtages do not know but they go through Newbury: but it is not ſo, for they go through Speenham-land.

A coach ſets out from the Globe Inn, Bartholomew-ſtreet, every morning at ſix o'clock, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill.—A ditto ſets out from the White

Hart

Hart Inn, Market-place, near the Old Bank, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight in the morning, to the Bell Savage. Return Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: Kimber and Co. proprietors.

King's conſtant ſtage-waggons ſet out from Newbury every Sunday and Monday, and arrive at the King's Arms Inn, Holborn-bridge, London, every Tueſday morning and Wedneſday noon; return the ſame days and arrive at Newbury Thurſday morning and Friday evening: call at the Old White Horſe Cellar, New White Horſe Cellar, and White Bear, Piccadilly, going in and coming out of town.—A waggon arrives from Marlborough at the Three Tuns, Market-place, every Friday, and returns Saturday: Mrs. Porter, proprietor.

A caravan from Hungerford, to the Caſtle, Northbrook-ſtreet, arrives Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, and returns the ſame days: —— Poor, proprietor.—A ditto from Hungerford, to the Jack of Newbury, Northbrook-ſtreet, arrives Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, and returns the ſame days: Peter Parker, proprietor.

There is a navigation from this town to London, by which heavy wares and merchandize are brought down at a cheap rate.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

William Vincent, Eſq. *Mayor*
James Blackſtone, Eſq. *Recorder*
Lord William Craven, *High Steward*

Aldermen.

John Townſend, *Juſtice*
Edward Withers
Thomas Lovidge
Samuel Toomer
Ormond Vincent
Richard Bailey

Burgeſſes.

Richard Townſend
Samuel Slocock
John Grantham
Joſeph Gray
John Clark
Andrew Grove
John Aſker
John Webb
William Budd
Benjamin Hawkins
Joſeph Toomer
James Bordman
Richard Golding
William Twichin
Samuel Grigg
Richard Atlee
William Davis
John Townſend and William Bower, *Town-ſerjeants*

GENTRY.

Andrews Sir Joſeph
Baker Sanders, Eſq.
Bird William, Eſq.
Bullock Ferdinando, Eſq.
Churchill Mr. ——, Gent.
Edkins Samuel, Eſq.
Greenwood John, Eſq.
Hall Thomas, Eſq.
James Mr. ——, Gent.
King John, Eſq.
Lloyd Samuel, Eſq.
M'Laclan Dugald Eſq.
Merryman Mr. ——, Gent.
Richards Daniel, Eſq.
Southby Charles, Eſq.
Whild James, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Beſt Rev. Thomas
Shepherd Rev. Thomas
Winter Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Atlee Richard, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Bunny and Son, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Bunny Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Cook Richard, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Friend William, *Surgeon*
Gregory George, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Jaſper William, *Druggiſt*
King Charles, *Druggiſt, &c.*
Richards Benjamin, *Surgeon and Manmidwife*
Sainſbury ——, *Surgeon and Manmidwife*
Winterbottom John, *M. D.*
Withers Edward, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Blagrave John, *Attorney*
Budd William, *Attorney*
King John, *Attorney*
Townſend Richard, *Attorney*
Waſey John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams John, *Huckſter*

Adey Thomas, *Carpenter*
Allen Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Allen Eliz. *Stationer and Perfumer*
Allwright Frances, *Dreſs-maker*
Andrews Richard, *Miller*
Appleford Richard, *Taylor*
Arnold William, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Arrandell ——, *Clothier*
Arrandell John, *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Arrandell Wm. *Victualler, (Half-moon)*
Arrowſmith Geo. *Victualler, (3 Trouts)*
Arrowſmith Daniel, *Victualler, (Jack of Newbury)*
Atkins John, *Ironmonger*
Auſtin Ann, *Three Tuns Inn*
Bailey George, *Timber-merchant*
Baker Francis, *Tinplate-worker*
Baker and Bright, *Turners and Chair-makers*
Baker James, *Cooper*
Ball Sarah, *Butcher*
Bance William, *Hoſier*
Bance Richard, *Hat-manufacturer*
Bartlett Simon, *Iron-founder*
Battin John, *Schoolmaſter*
Battin ——, *Grocer*
Battin James, *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Bawyer Wm. *Victualler, (Black Boy)*
Bennett John, *Baker*
Berryman Robert, *Wheelwright*
Birch Hannah, *Milliner*
Bliſſett Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Bodman James, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Breach Edward, *Baker*
Britain William, *Grocer*
Britain Anthony, *Shoemaker*
Brown George, *Bricklayer*
Brown Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Brown Joſeph, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Brown Martha, *Tinplate-worker*
Brown John, *Schoolmaſter*
Brown Daniel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Brown Benjamin, *Tanner*
Brown Thomas, *Clothier*
Brunſdon John, *Draper*
Bull Charles, *Schoolmaſter*
Bunny Brice, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Burgeſs Francis, *Sack-manufacturer*
Burgeſs Edward, *Shoemaker*
Butler John, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Butler Chriſtopher, *Miller*
Butler James, *Farmer*
Buxton Samuel, *Brandy-merchant*
Cannings E. *Taylor*
Caſter Nathaniel, *Linen-draper*
Childs John, *Canvas and Sacking Manufacturer*
Clark Richard, *Carpenter*
Clark Giles, *Carpenter*
Clark James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Clayton John, *Victualler, (Laſt)*
Collins John, *Accomptant*
Collins John, *Scarlet-dyer*
Combs Jonathan, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Compton John, *Draper and Clothier*
Cook John, *Horſe-dealer*
Corderay George, *Staymaker*
Coultas John, *Globe Inn*
Coxhead Richard, *Staymaker*
Coxhead Benjamin, *Staymaker*
Cox William, *Baker*
Crofts Sarah, *Milliner*
Crofts Thomas, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Crofts Thomas, ſen. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Crofts William, *Broker*
Currell Richard, *Huckſter*
Dale James, *Pawnbroker*
Dane John, *Grocer*
Davis William, *Upholſterer and Cabinet-maker*
Daws John, *Millwright*
Dibley Mary, *Butcher*
Dibley Richard, *Butcher*
Dibley Charles, *China-ſhop*
Dikes Richard, *Shoemaker*
Dixon Joſeph, *Farmer*
Doe Aaron, *Cabinet-maker*
Dore John, *Baſket-maker*
Douglas ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Dove Thomas, *Fruiterer and Toy-ſhop*
Dover Charles, *Painter and Paper-hanger*
Dowoll Benjamin, *Smith*
Dridge James, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Dyer Samuel, *Farmer*
Elliott John, *Bricklayer*
Elliott James, *Smith and Farrier*
Elliott Edward, *Bricklayer*
Emans William, *Clothier*
Emans Edward, *Fiſhmonger*
Emans John, *Clothes-ſhop*
Everett J. *Paper-mould Maker*
Farley John, *Victualler, (Monument)*
Farmer Jane, *Huckſter*
Farrow Jonathan, *Butcher*
Faulkner Joſeph, *Auctioneer*
Field Samuel, *Gingerbread-baker*
Field ——, *Farmer*
Field Mary, *Victualler, (Coach and Horſes)*
Fielder John, *Woolſtapler*
Fielder Edward, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Fleming Mary, *Haberdaſher*

Ford Benjamin, *Sadler*
Forty John, *Butcher*
Foſter Hannah, *Cook-ſhop*
Fothard Henry, *Chequers Inn*
Freeman Benjamin, *Huckſter*
Friend and Long, *Sack-manufacturers*
Friend Benjamin, *Tanner*
Fuller Benjamin, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Stationer*
Furnice Thomas, *Baker*
Gale Richard, *Taylor*
Garland Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Garratt William, *Victualler, (Hare and Hounds)*
Gatehouſe James, *Victualler*
Giles Joſeph, *Worſted-maker and Agent to the Briſtol Fire-office*
Giles Mary, *Haberdaſher*
Goatley John, *Breeches-maker*
Goddard S. *Victualler, (Maiden-head)*
Golding Richard, *Woolſtapler*
Golding Joſeph, *Upholſterer and Cabinet-maker*
Gooden Sarah, *Liquor-merchant*
Gooden William, *Corn-chandler*
Goſling Robert, *Taylor*
Goſling Robert, *Taylor and Shopkeeper*
Goſling William, *Taylor*
Granger Sam. *Victualler, (Robin Hood)*
Grantham John, *Liquor-merchant*
Gray Joſeph, *Cheeſemonger*
Gray Joſeph, *Baker*
Gray John, *Mealman and Maltſter*
Grayham Wm. *Linen-draper and Hoſier*
Green Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Green John, *Hatter*
Green William, *Watchmaker*
Gregg Samuel, *Grocer, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Grove Andrew, *Woolſtapler*
Grove Richard, *Huckſter*
Gyles Richard, *Shoemaker*
Hamblin Charles, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Hamblin Adam, *Shoemaker*
Hancock Sam. and Wm. *Book-keepers*
Hancock S. *Exciſe-officer*
Hancock Sam. *George and Pelican Inn*
Hancock and French, *Milliners*
Hancock Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Harding Jane and Mary, *Victuallers*
Harding William, *Grocer*
Harding Ann, *Huckſter*
Harford Tho. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Harford Thomas, *Glazier*
Harmſworth Edward, *Baker*
Harris John, *Croſs Keys Inn*
Harriſon William, *Exciſe-officer*
Harvey Thomas, *Baker*
Haſſell Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Hatton John, *Painter*
Hawkins Benjamin, *Grocer*
Hawkins John, *Wine-merchant and Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Hawkins John, *Dealer in Cattle*
Hedgis William, *Millwright*
Hedgis Thomas, *Corn-chandler*
Higgs James, *Shoemaker*
Hill John, *Taylor*
Hind John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hiſcock George, *Baker*
Holdway Richard, *Victualler*
Holloway Charles, *Smith*
Holmes William, *Book-keeper*
Hopgood John, *Grocer*
Houſe John, *Grocer*
Hughes Thomas, *Huckſter*
Izard ——, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Jackſon James, *Ironmonger*
Jakeman Samuel, *Clog-maker*
Jefferys John, *Smith*
Johnſon Edward, *Whiteſmith*
Jolly John, *Butcher*
Jones Jane, *Grocer*
Jullan Jane, *Milliner*
Juſtice Mary, *Smith*
Kains Thomas, *Clothes-ſhop*
Kains Joſeph, *Taylor*
Kimber Sarah, *Milliner*
Kimber Job, *Ironmonger and Brazier*
Kimber Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Kimber James, *Huckſter*
King Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
King Joſeph, *Grocer*
King John, *London Carrier*
Lamden Edward, *Taylor*
Lampard James, *Edge-tool Maker*
Lamſden Joſeph, *Broker*
Lawrence Thomas, *Broker*
Lawrence Noah, *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Lewis Francis, *Linen-draper*
Lewis John, *Stationer and Hardwareman*
Liddiard Mary, *Victualler*
Liddiard William, *Gardener*
Love Jacob, *Engraver and Silverſmith*
Lovidge Thomas, *Working Goldſmith*
Lynch John, *Watchmaker*
M'Clear Jn. *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Mallum Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Maſters George, *Carpenter*
Maſters Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Mathews Jas. *Coach and Harneſs Maker*
Mayo Totty, *Coal-merchant*
Menton John, *Grocer*
Mills William, *Cheeſemonger*
Morrell John, jun. *Maſon and Carver*

Morrell Moſes, *Maſon and Carver*
Morris Sarah, *Victualler, (Tiger)*
Morris William, *Shoemaker*
Mortimer W. *Kerſeymere-manufacturer*
Mortimer Samuel, *Clothier*
Moſs Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Moulding ——, *Victualler*
Mundy William, *Baker*
Neale John, *Liquor-merchant*
Newbury Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Nias John, *Farmer*
Nias Joſeph, *Ironmonger and Brazier*
North John, *Victualler, (Ram)*
Ormand John, *Collector of Exciſe*
Orſon ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Oſgood Robert, *Tanner*
Oſgood ——, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Padbury John and Thomas, *Coach and Harneſs Makers*
Page Francis, *Barge-maſter and Coal-merchant*
Paine David, *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Palmer Benjamin, *Victualler*
Pantin Thomas, *Huckſter*
Paul Park, *Eating and Lodging Houſe*
Peirce Richard, *Baker*
Peirce Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Perris William, *Cheeſemonger*
Perry Richard, *Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Pirdue Samuel, *Huckſter*
Pirdue Joſeph, *Cow-keeper*
Pirdue James, *Shoemaker*
Pocock John, *Shoemaker*
Pocock John, *Huckſter*
Poor Timothy, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Pottinger Ann, *Huckſter*
Pottinger Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Powell Tho. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Powell Robert, *Book-binder*
Prince John, *Turner and Chair-maker*
Ran Joſeph, *Tinman*
Read Richard, *Grocer*
Record Thomas, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Reeves Henry, *Hat-manufacturer*
Revell George, *Vintner*
Rolfe John, *Horſe-dealer*
Rolfe John, *Corn-merchant*
Rolls ——, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Salter John, *Victualler, (Catharine-wheel)*
Sandy Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Sarſon Richard, *Heel and Patten Maker*
Saxon Thomas, *Sadler*
Scotford ——, *Wheelwright*
Scrivener Robert, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Self ——, *Maltſter*
Sergant Samuel, *Baker*
Seymour Henry, *Sadler and Coach-harneſs Maker*
Sharp Benjamin, *Huckſter*
Shaw Joſeph, *Grocer*
Shephard Wm. *Taylor and Clothes-ſhop*
Simmons Giles, *Shoemaker*
Simmons John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sims James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Skeats John, *Smith and Farrier*
Skeats Jas. *Victualler, (Cooper's Arms)*
Skinner Sarah, *Haberdaſher*
Slocock Samuel, *Brewer*
Smallbone Eſther, *Mantua-maker*
Smallbone Philip, *Victualler*
Smith Tho. *Victualler, (Weaver's Arms)*
Smith Ann, *Glaſs and China Shop*
Smith William, *Poulterer*
Smith Thomas, *Gardener*
Snowe Benjamin, *Huckſter*
Snowe Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Spicer Henry, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Standbrook Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Steptoe Charlotte, *Milliner and Perfumer*
Stratton Thomas, *Grocer*
Stroud Benj. *Appraiſer and Auctioneer*
Tanner William, *Coach-maſter*
Thatcher John, *Huckſter*
Tompkins John, *Plaſterer*
Tompkins Joſeph, *Plaſterer*
Tompkins John, *Plaſterer*
Tompkins Wm. *Taylor and Victualler*
Toms Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Toomer Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Townſend John, *Brewer*
Tub William, *Huckſter*
Tuff Joſeph, *Taylor*
Twichen William, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Twichen Richard, *Victualler, (Bear)*
Tyler Sarah, *Mantua-maker*
Uzzell John, *Carpenter*
Vincent William and Co. *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Waller Edw. *Victualler, (Bull & Dog)*
Ward Joſeph, *Caſtle Inn*
Watts Thomas, *Net-maker*
Watts Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Webb John, *Upholſterer, Cabinet-maker, and Auctioneer*
Weedon Timothy, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Weedon John, *Haberdaſher*
Welſh John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Weſtcome Michael, *Joiner*
Weſton Philip, *Carpenter*
Weſton James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Weſton Humphrey, *Toy-ſhop*

Wheatley John, *Victualler, (Fountain)*
Wheatley Joſeph, *Smith*
Whild Mrs. *Farmer*
White George, *Farmer*
White Mrs. *Midwife*
White Iſaac, *Taylor*
White Benjamin, *Mealman and Maltſter*
White James, *Baker*
White John, *Hair-dreſſer*
White Thomas, *Baker*
Whitewood Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wickwar and Co. *Paper-makers*
Wilkins John, *Shoemaker*
Williams Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Willis Matthew, *Clothier*
Winter John, *Maltſter*
Winter Nathaniel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wood Joſhua, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Wood Thomas, *Carpenter*
Wood Lydia, *Angel Inn*
Woodcock Elizabeth, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Woodrooffe William, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Woodrooffe William, jun. *Plumber and Glazier*
Woodrooffe Benjamin, *Plumber and Glazier, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Wright Thomas, *Baker*
Wright James, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Wright John, *White Hart Inn*
Wright Margaret, *Huckſter*
Young Robert, *Baker*

Speenham-land is on the Kennet, one mile north-weſt of Newbury. The former was the *Spinæ* of the Romans, out of the ruins of which roſe the latter, where are two or three good inns for travellers, in the Bath road from London. This alſo, which is generally reckoned a part of Newbury, to which it extends, is a place of ſome antiquity, and was formerly a town of conſiderable trade. Near the church is a remarkable diſtinct echo, and in it ſome old monuments.

Near Newbury Mr. Andrews built a houſe, about twenty years ago, in the Gothic ſtile, and ornamented the grounds about it with much taſte. The ſituation is on a riſing ground, backed by a hill crowned with wood, out of which riſes Donnington-caſtle. A lawn ſpreads around the houſe, and falls to a very fine water; a ſtream enlarged into a river, which takes a winding eaſy courſe near a mile long, and of a conſiderable breadth. There are three or four iſlands in it, one of which is thickly planted, and affords ſhelter to many ſwans and wild fowl which frequent the water, at the ſame time that they add to the beauty of the place. Over the river the country conſiſts of corn-fields, which riſe agreeably. The lawn is very neat, the trees and clumps well managed, and the wood, in which the water terminates at each end, finiſhes the ſcene in a pleaſing manner. There is a winding gravel-walk through both the groves on the banks of the river, which open to ſeveral retired and pleaſing ſcenes: on one ſpot is a pretty ruſtic Gothic temple, built of flint, near a caſcade, which the river forms by falling over a natural ridge of ſtones. The whole place is laid out with good taſte; the houſe is a good one; the ſtair-caſe peculiar, but agreeable; and the library a large, handſome, and well-proportioned, room. Here are likewiſe ſeveral pictures by ſome principal maſters.

Donnington-caſtle, juſt mentioned, was anciently the ſeat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, father of Engliſh poetry. They ſhew us a place here, where, in his days, and even down to the memory of ſome of the inhabitants now living, flouriſhed a great oak, called Chaucer's Oak, where, they tell you, he uſed to ſit and compoſe his poems. This caſtle formerly belonged to the family of Packers, and in Oliver Cromwell's time it ſtood a long reſiſtance.—Near this caſtle is the ſeat of the late Mr. Bromhill.

About two miles from Newbury, in the road to Hungerford, the late Earl of Craven built a very ſtately pile of buildings, for his own dwelling, called Hamſtead Marſhall; but, as it was never quite finiſhed, ſo we do not underſtand that his lordſhip ever came to live in it: and ſome years ago it was, by a ſudden fire, burnt down to the ground. It was reported, that that lord built this magnificent palace (for ſuch it really was) at a time when he had hopes of marrying Madame Royale, as ſhe was then called, viz. the Queen of Bohemia, ſiſter to King Charles I. who, then a widow, lived in the Engliſh court; but the earl, being fruſtrated in that view, went no farther in his building. But his preſent lordſhip has rebuilt this houſe; and, though not in ſo grand a manner as the former, it is very commodious.

NORTHAMPTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON is the county-town. It is ſituated ſixty-ſix miles from London, and has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It is finely ſituated on an eminence gently ſloping to the river as it were, in the heart of the kingdom, and therefore has formerly been the ſeat of ſeveral parliaments. It had once ſeven churches within the walls, and two without. Here have been ſeveral religious foundations, and the hoſpital of St. John ſtill remains, as does that of St. Thomas. It was laid in aſhes by the Danes in the year 1010, and again deſtroyed by fire on September 20, 1675; but, by contributions from all parts of the kingdom, it was ſoon rebuilt. It has had ſeven, but now only four, churches, whereof the great one, called Allhallows, that ſtands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four ſpacious ſtreets, has a ſtately portico, of eight lofty Ionic columns, with a ſtatue of King Charles II. on the baluſtrade. It extends the length of the front, the columns in couplets; but the remaining Gothic part of the building appearing over the Grecian architecture is a contraſt not very agreeable. The inſide of the church is finiſhed in a very elegant modern manner, and in it is preſerved a liſt of the ſubſcribers who gave to the repairs which were made here after the fire in the year 1675. The church of the holy ſepulchre is ſaid to have been built by the knights templars, on the model of that at Jeruſalem. St. Peter's church is a ſingular building. St. Giles's church is in the ſkirts of the town, but has nothing remarkable. Beſides theſe churches, there were here many religious foundations: the priory of St. Andrew for black friars ſtood in the north part of the town near the north gate. It was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Simon Seinliz, the firſt earl of Huntingdon, and Maud his wife. Hugh biſhop of Lincoln confirmed the churches and tythes given to this priory, and Henry I. added his royal aſſent to that confirmation, and granted the monks many liberties and franchiſes. This priory, which was for Cluniac monks, had been ſubordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Caritate, but had been made denizen in the ſixth of Henry IV. and afterwards, at its diſſolution, its revenue was valued by Speed at 334l. a year; but by Dugdale at 263l. In the weſt part of the town was an abbey of black canons, dedicated to St. James, built by William Peverell, natural ſon to William the Conqueror, before the year 1112, which was valued at the diſſolution at 175l. 8s. 2d. a year. Within the walls of the town, a little above the ſouth gate, was an hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, for poor infirm perſons, founded by Walter archdeacon of Northampton, about the year 1137, and rated, at the ſuppreſſion, at 25l. 6s. 2d. per annum. The friars minors had hired an habitation in the pariſh of St. Giles in 1224, but afterwards fixed northward of the market-place, upon ground given them by the town. This houſe was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 6l. 17s. 4d. a year. In the horſe-market was a priory of friar preachers, before the year 1240, to which John Dabington was either a founder or a conſiderable benefactor, which at the diſſolution was valued at 5l. 7s. 10d. a year. St. Mary's was a priory of Carmelite friars, founded and endowed by Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, in the year 1271; it was ſeated within the walls, and was valued at the diſſolution at 10l. 10s. a year. A houſe of black friars was in the ſtreet where a horſe-market was kept once a week, and was endowed with great privileges; it had but few benefactors, and at the time of the diſſolution was valued only at 5l. a year. In Brigg-ſtreet, near the ſouth gate, John Longville, in 1322, gave a meſſuage, with the appurtenances, for a chapel and priory of Auguſtine friars. On the ſouth ſide of the town was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Leonard, for a maſter and leprous brethren, before the year 1240. There was alſo a college belonging to the church of All-Saints, which was valued at the diſſolution at 2l. 13s. 4d. a year. An hoſpital, near the weſt gate, was founded by the citizens about the year 1450; and without the walls of the town was the abbey de la Pré, for Cluniac nuns, founded in the reign of King Stephen by Simon Seinliz, the ſecond earl of Northampton, and

dedicated

dedicated to St. Mary. At the time of the ſuppreſſion here were ten nuns, when the revenue of the houſe amounted to 119l. 9s. 7d. a year.—This town gives the title of earl to the family of Compton.

The town contains 1083 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. The ſeſſion and aſſize houſe is a beautiful building in the Corinthian ſtile. Its regular ſpacious market-place is one of the fineſt in Europe. Moſt of the houſes are built of a reddiſh ſtone, and here are many excellent inns; and one of the ſtreets near the market-place is ſpacious and remarkably handſome, but many of the reſt, though in general very well built, are either crooked, too narrow, or mixed with mean old buildings, which ſpoil the effect which would reſult from ſo many good edifices. —The horſe-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horſe-markets and horſe-fairs, both for ſaddle and harneſs, and the chief rendezvous of the jockeys both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is ſhoes, of which great numbers are ſent beyond ſea; and next to that ſtockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare both in the north and weſt roads; but, being eighty miles from the ſea, can have no commerce by a navigation.

The walls of this town were above two miles in compaſs. It had a nunnery in the neighbouring meadows, with ſeveral other monaſteries, and a very old caſtle on the weſt ſide of it, a ſmall part of the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. The barons began their rebellion here againſt King Henry III. who ſoon took it by aſſault, and it has ſeveral times ſuffered by war. Some diſcontented ſcholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge about the end of that reign, and, with the king's leave, proſecuted their ſtudies here, academically, for three years; during which there was the face of an univerſity, till it was put a ſtop to by expreſs prohibition, becauſe it was a damage to both univerſities. It has ſent members to parliament ever ſince Edward I. and had ſeveral old charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by King James I. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve magiſtrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common council, with forty-eight burgeſſes, and five ſerjeants.

The right of election in this town being in the inhabitant houſeholders, ſuch of them as receive an annual donation diſtributed at Chriſtmas, are, by a ſpecial reſolution of the houſe, diſqualified from voting. This reſolution is not only repugnant to the ſpirit of what may be called the preſent common law of the committees, but expreſsly contrary to the deciſion on the Bedford petitions in 1775 and 1792; when it was determined, that perſons receiving charity were not thereby diſabled from voting, but that receiving alms was a diſqualification. By this we are to underſtand, that the word alms and charity are not ſynonymous. To reconcile theſe contradictory reſolutions, no other remedy can be adopted but that of a plain and ſimple parliamentary reform. Every queſtion of election right being, under the preſent form of repreſentation, equally inexplicable, the removal of which will employ the committees of the houſe of commons to the end of time, without any other conſequence than that of involving it in greater complication and intricacy. The neceſſity of recurring to the plain and ſimple conſtitution of our Saxon anceſtors becomes every day more evident, when every maſter of a family, or, in the modern acceptation of the form, every inhabitant houſekeeper, throughout Great Britain, ſhall be admitted to the free exerciſe of his franchiſe. The queſtions then reſpecting reſidence and non-reſidence, freemen obtaining their excluſive rights by private favour or purchaſe, and the endleſs train of abuſes and impoſitions to which the houſe of commons and the public are at preſent liable, would be removed.—The corporation of this town is in the intereſt of the Earl of Northampton, who is their recorder, and has the influence of nominating one of their members.—The number of voters is 900; the mayor is the returning-officer.

The George inn here, which coſt 2000l. and looks like a palace, was given to the endowment of a charity-ſchool for thirty boys and ten girls. Beſides the county-gaol, here is an hoſpital after the manner of the infirmaries of London, Briſtol, Bath, &c. This has been lately rebuilt, and its plan ſo much extended

that

that it is now called the General Infirmary. Such is the form of the county of Northampton, that its extremities could not ſo eaſily obtain the advantages of the charity as ſome portions of the neighbouring ones; which approach ſo near to the ſcite of the infirmary as happily to be within the reach of its benevolent influence. This circumſtance, added to the earneſt deſire of the governors to extend the benefits of the eſtabliſhment as far as poſſible, ſuggeſted the idea of enlargement. To effect this deſirable object, it was neceſſary that a building ſhould be erected for the expreſs deſign of an infirmary, on a larger ſcale than the old one, with its various departments properly adapted and arranged, and in a ſituation more eligible and ſecluded. The undertaking was formidable; but, the governors truſted to the benevolent ſpirit of the public, and they were not deceived. The liberality of the meaſure can only be equalled by the generoſity and unanimity with which it was encouraged and ſupported. The noble and the opulent, by their munificence, ſet an example worthy of their rank in the community; and all deſcriptions of perſons followed it, in proportion to their ability, with a promptneſs that reflects on them the higheſt credit. Encouraged by ſo general a ſupport, the governors proceeded to the extenſion of the inſtitution without delay; and, by an unremitting attention to the object, and at an expenditure of more than ten thouſand pounds, a grand and convenient ſtructure riſes on the view, and gladdens the heart of all who are touched with the ſufferings of humanity. In the building and formation of the General Infirmary, the ſtricteſt attention has been paid to the great object of its eſtabliſhment. Although the governors have expended ſo large a ſum in the execution of the plan, yet a ſpirit of œconomy has conſtantly preſided at all their deliberations and deciſions, and no expence has been incurred which the ends and purpoſes of the inſtitution did not demand. All ideas of pomp and oſtentation were rejected, and the edifice aſſumes but a juſt and becoming importance, proportionate to the magnitude of the undertaking, and to the munificence and expectations of its generous ſupporters. In this new refuge for the afflicted, all the inconveniences (and they were many) which attended the old one have been carefully avoided. The ſituation is airy and ſalubrious, apart from the din and tumults of ſociety. All the interior apartments are conſtructed and arranged after the beſt models, and are of ſufficient number and capacity to receive and accommodate the afflicted poor within a more extended circle.—The following are the preſent officers of the General Infirmary:

Mr. Charles Smith, *Treaſurer*
Dr. Okely, *Phyſician*
Edward Litchfield, Eſq. *Surgeon Extraordinary*
William Kerr, M. D. *Superintending Surgeon*
Mr. Joſeph Harden and Henry Locock, *Surgeons in Ordinary*
Mr. John Rudſdell, *Apothecary and Houſe Surgeon*
Mr. William Gates, *Secretary*
Mrs. Jane Broad, *Matron*

The public horſe-races are on a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys. In and about the town are abundance of cherry-gardens. Its markets are Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; its fairs, February 20, April 15, May 4, Auguſt 5 and 26, September 19, November 28, and December 19.

Within half a mile of the town is one of the croſſes erected by King Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, whoſe corpſe was reſted there in its way to Weſtminſter. On the north ſide of the river, near that croſs, many Roman coins have been ploughed up.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INNS.

Angel Inn, Gudgeon Hill
Black Boy, Iſaac Camps
Bell, Thomas Jefferey
Bear, William Moore
Dolphin, John Fox
George, Richard Mills
Goat, Mary Gaudern
King's Arms, George Harriſon
Magpie, John Marſhall
Peacock, Oſborn Thomas
Ram, John Hopkins
Roſe and Crown, Jeremiah Briggs
Saracen's Head, Richard Nippin
Swan and Helmet, S. Fitzhugh
Woolpack, Thomas Aſhby

The

The poſt comes in at ſix o'clock in the morning, and goes out at ſeven in the evening: Mrs. S. Warwick, poſt-miſtreſs.

The London poſt-coach ſets off every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday: fare, 1l. 2s. 6d.—Heavy coach, daily, to the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth ſtreet: fare, 18s.

Fitzhugh's and Snoxell's ſtage-waggons ſet out Wedneſday and Saturday, to the Ram Inn, Smithfield, and return every Monday and Friday, to the Black Boy Inn.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Thomas Hall, Eſq. *Mayor*
Mr. Jeremiah Briggs
Mr. William King
Mr. Thomas Breton
Mr. William Gibſon
Mr. John Newcome
Mr. Robert Traſher
Mr. William Tompſon
Mr. Clark Hillyard
Mr. William Marſhall
Mr. James Sutton
Mr. Richard Mills
Mr. Samuel Treſlove
Mr. Hill Gudgeon
Mr. Richard Meacock
Mr. James Miller
Mr. William Francis
Rt. Hon. Charles Compton, and the Hon. Edward Bouverie, *Members in Parliament for the Town*

GENTRY.

Armytage John, Eſq.
Beazely Mrs.
Benton John, Eſq.
Binyon Mrs. Ann
Britton Robert Lloyd, Eſq.
Buxton John, Eſq.
Cheſter Lady
Gardner Mrs.
Hall Thomas, Eſq.
Hankey Mrs.
Herbert Mrs.
Hill Mrs.
Hillyard Thomas, Eſq.
Hollis Mr.
Kilpin Mrs.
King Mrs.
Lucas Martin, Eſq.
Lucas Mrs.
Maddocks Mrs.
Manning William, Gent.
Maule Mrs.
Newcomb Mr.
Oakely Mrs.
Pearce Mrs.
Percival Mrs.
Pewtreſs Thomas, Eſq.
Portington Mrs.
Southouſe Mrs.
Steer William, Eſq.
Thornton Mrs.
Tims Mrs.
Treſler Mr.
Whaley Mrs. Barbarah
Whaley Mrs. Sarah
Willing ——, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Horſey Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Miller Rev. Edward
Stoddart Rev. Mr.
Tufnell Rev. Charles Henry
Watkin Rev. John
Watkin Rev. George
Watts Rev. Thomas
Welchman Rev. Richard
Williams Rev. Richard
Woolley Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Bliſſard John, *Surgeon*
Clark Thomas, *Surgeon*
Cook Charles, *Surgeon*
Harden Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Edge Joſeph, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Kerr William, *M. D.*
Locock Henry, *Surgeon*
Marſhall William, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Mills Walter, *Surgeon*
Okely William, *M. D.*
Oſborn Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Abbey Robert, *Attorney*
Buſwell Richard, *Attorney*
Butcher Thomas, *Attorney*
Cole and Howes, *Attorneys*
Gates William, *Deputy Regiſter for the Dioceſe of Peterborough*
Hayes George, *Attorney*
Jeyes John, *Attorney, Town-clerk, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Jeyes Francis William, *Attorney*
Lucas John, *Attorney*
Markham John, *Attorney*
Mayo William, *Attorney*
Ruſſell John, *Attorney*
Smyth Chriſtopher, *Attorney*

Smyth William Tyler, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abel James, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Adams John, *Ironmonger and Seedſman*
Agar William, *Breeches-maker*
Agutter John, *Draper*
Allen Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Alliſton Richard, *Cork-cutter*
Armfield Thomas, *Draper*
Aſhton B. *Baker*
Atterbury William, *Blackſmith*
Baines William, *Silk-dyer*
Baker Richard, *Woolſtapler*
Baker John, *Woolſtapler and Worſted-manufacturer*
Balaam Charles, *Sadler and Hunting-cap Maker*
Balaam Penelope, *Glaſs-ſeller*
Ball Sarah, *Milliner*
Barrett John, *Organiſt*
Berridge Thomas, *Pawnbroker*
Birdſall Wm. *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Boone James, *Taylor*
Borton Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Brownſgrave Arthur, *Appraiſer, &c.*
Burnham Tho. *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Butlin Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Catterns Thomas, *Tanner*
Chamberlain James, *Compoſition-ornament Maker and Plaſterer*
Chambers Sarah, *Baker*
Chapman Timothy, *Collar-maker*
Clark Joſeph, *Hatter*
Clark Joſeph, *Stamp-office*
Clarke George, *Staymaker*
Clayſon William, *Perfumer*
Cliff James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Cliff Thomas, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Collins Richard, *Taylor*
Comfield Richard, *Gentlemen's Academy*
Cooch Joſh. *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Cook William, *Pawnbroker*
Cooper John, *Butcher*
Cooper John, *Draper and Lacemaker*
Cornfield Pierce, *Taylor*
Cove Catharine, *Milliner*
Cox Edward, *Cabinet-maker*
Daunt Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Dennis William, *Broker and Auctioneer*
Dicey and Sutton, *Printers, and Venders of Medicines*
Dickenſon Thomas, *Carpenter*
Dodd and Stevenſon, *Sadlers & Hatters*
Donne John, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Douglas John, *Cabinet-maker*
Drake John, *Grocer*
Drayton John, *Coal-merchant*
Eck and Collins, *Watchmakers*
Edmonds George, *Perfumer*
Evans Francis, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Filkes Sarah, *Milliner*
Fiſh George, *Watchmaker*
Fitzhugh Charles, *Proprietor of the London Stage-waggons*
Fletcher and Dodd, *Drapers*
Fowkes John, *Bootmaker*
Fox John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Fox Thomas, *Broker*
Francis William, *Grocer*
Freeman Charles, *Draper*
Gibſon and Forbes, *Proprietors of the Cotton Mills*
Gibſon William, *Coal-merchant*
Goodman Benjamin, *Brazier*
Gordon Kennedy, *Stonemaſon*
Greenough Tho. *Plumber and Glazier*
Griffin Daniel, *Glaſs-dealer*
Hall John, *Ironmonger*
Hance Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Harley James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Harley Ann, *Draper*
Hartup Samuel, *Currier*
Hillyard, Nourſe, and Hillyard, *Lace-merchants*
Hillyard Clark, jun. *Wine-merchant*
Hobſon Edward, *Cooper*
Hodgkinſon Thomas, *Horſe-dealer*
Hollis John, *Baker*
Hughes Samuel and Robert, *Buckle-menders and Dealers in Old Iron*
Jackſon Mary, *China and Glaſs Dealer*
James Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Johnſon and Hughes, *Grocers and Tallow-chandlers*
Jordan Elizabeth, *Haberdaſher*
Kightley John, *Grocer*
King William, *Grocer*
Lattimer Sarah, *Draper*
Leach Mary, *Milliner*
Linnell James, *Whiteſmith*
Luck John, *Shoemaker*
Levi Benjamin, *Proprietor of the Mail-coaches*
Maicock and Mulliner, *Coachmakers*
Marſhall James, *Shoemaker*
Mellows Tubalain, *Maſon*
Miller James, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Moores John, *Pumpmaker and Turner*
Munday Richard, *Lacemaker*
Norcutt Robert, *Draper*
Odell John, *Horſe-dealer*
Odell William, *Horſe-dealer*
Oſborn George, *Grocer, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Oſborn P. *Whiteſmith*
Paine Elizabeth, *Milliner*

Parbury Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Parker John, *Pumpmaker*
Peach Joſeph, *Woolſtapler*
Peach Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Peach Thomas, *Maltſter*
Peirce Joſ. *In-layer and Cabinet-maker*
Percival John, *Draper*
Perkins John, *Nurſeryman*
Phillips Thomas, *Pumpmaker*
Plackett William, *Perfumer*
Porter John, *Brazier*
Roddis Robert, *Baſket-maker*
Sanders Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Sargeant Thomas, *Baker*
Scriven Thomas, *Sadler and Hatter*
Segary John, *Cutler*
Shaw Francis, *Proprietor of the Stage-coaches*
Shelton John, *Currier*
Smith Thomas, *Butcher*
Smith Michael, *Lace-manufacturer*
Smith Charles and Sons, *Lace-manufacturers*
Stables and Marriott, *Drapers*
Stevenſon Place, *Hoſier and Draper*
Sweet William, *Hatter*
Tanner Joſeph, *Dealer in Glaſs, &c.*
Tarry William, *Baker*
Tate Wm. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Taylor John Freeman, *Currier*
Taylor Thomas, *Leather-dreſſer*
Thacker Thomas, *Brazier*
Tompſon William, *Grocer, and Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Traſler William, *Baker*
Traſler Robert, *Baker*
Treſlove Samuel, *Taylor*
Wainwright Samuel, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Warwick S. *Poſt-office*
Watſon George, *Collar-maker*
Watlock John, *Shoemaker*
Weive Frederic, *Staymaker*
Weſtley Thomas, *Taylor*
Weſtley John, *Upholſterer*
Wilkinſon William, *Draper*
Wilkinſon John, *Shoemaker*
Willſon Elizabeth, *Brewer*
Wood Edward, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wood and Walker, *Woolſtaplers*
Wykes Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
York Thomas, *Sadler*

Caſtle Aſhby, the ſeat of the Earl of Northampton, with the modern improvements of the grounds about it by Mr. Brown, are well worth the inſpection of the curious traveller.

Near Northampton is the ancient royal houſe of Holmeby, which was formerly in great eſteem, and by its ſituation is capable of being made a truly royal palace. The houſe and eſtate was purchaſed by the late Ducheſs of Marlborough, and is at preſent poſſeſſed by a farmer, who has pulled down part of the outhouſes, and converted the remaining part into barns, ſtables, &c.

Other noblemen's and gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood:—Kingſthorpe, one mile, the ſeat of James Freeman, Eſq.—Abington, one mile, the ſeat of J. H. Thurſby, Eſq.—De la Pré, one mile, the ſeat of Edward Bouverie, Eſq.—Houghton, the ſeat of Thomas Beete, Eſq. two miles.—Billing, three miles, the ſeat of Lord John Cavendiſh.—Brampton, four miles, the ſeat of Nathaniel Pearce, Eſq.—Narleſton, four miles, the ſeat of Robert Andrews, Eſq.—Upton, four miles, the ſeat of T. S. W. Samwell, Eſq.—Overton, four miles, the ſeat of John Kipling, Eſq.—Althorp, five miles, the ſeat of Earl Spencer.—Courteen Hall, five miles, the ſeat of Sir William Wake, Bart.—Preſton Deanry, five miles, the ſeat of Charles Newman, Eſq.—Brixworth, ſix miles, the ſeat of Nicholas Raynsford, Eſq.—Ecton, ſix miles, the ſeat of Samuel Toted, Eſq.—Norton, ſix miles, the ſeat of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart.—Kelmarſh, eight miles, the ſeat of William Hanbury, Eſq.—Maidwell, eight miles, the ſeat of William Buller, Eſq.—Pitsford, five miles, the ſeat of Captain Corbit.—Cotteſbrook, nine miles, the ſeat of Sir William Langham, Bart.—Lamport, nine miles, the ſeat of Sir J. Iſham, Bart.—Eaſton Mandvit, the ſeat of the Earl of Suſſex.—Hollowell, nine miles, the ſeat of —— Lucas, Eſq.—Spratton, ſeven miles, the ſeat of the Honourable Edward Percival.—Teeton, eight miles, the ſeat of Thomas Langton, Eſq.—Villages in the neighbourhood: Boughton three miles; Dallington one mile; Durton three miles; Wootton four miles; Hardington two miles; and Moulton four miles.

Twelve miles from Northampton is Naſeby. This place is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the very centre of England, and that therefore its right name is *Navelſby*. Here was fought a bloody battle between the troops of Charles I. and the parliamentary

liamentary forces on the 14th of June, 1645.—On the 13th, the royaliſts, who then had their quarters at Daintree, were adviſed that Fairfax was at Northampton with an army much ſuperior to theirs. This determined the king to retire to Harborough, and remain there upon the defenſive till all the other troops were come up. But that very night, being alarmed with a report that the enemy were within ſix miles, a ſudden reſolution was taken to riſk a battle. Accordingly the next day all the king's forces, four thouſand horſe and three thouſand foot, were drawn up on a riſing ground a mile to the ſouth of Harborough. Prince Rupert commanded the wing compoſed of horſe; Sir Marmaduke Langdale the left; as did Sir Jacob Aſhley the centre, compoſed of foot. Beſides theſe there was a reſerve of the king's life-guard and a regiment of horſe; about eight hundred men in all. Some time after they were drawn up, in exceeding good order, advice was brought that the enemy was retiring. Upon this Prince Rupert marched with ſome horſe and muſqueteers to fall upon their rear. But he ſoon found the information was falſe, and perceived the parliamentary forces on the hills about Naſeby, in order of battle ready to receive him. He therefore ſent for the remainder of the army, who, abandoning their advantageous ſituation, after a haſty march of a mile or two, engaged in much diſorder, unbenefited by their cannon, ſuffering much in the mean time from the artillery of the enemy. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, Prince Rupert was ſo ſucceſsful as to break the enemy's left wing, led by Ireton, took him priſoner, and eleven pieces of cannon. Lord Aſhley, who commanded the king's foot, after the firſt volley, attacked the enemy's infantry with ſo much reſolution, ſword in hand, that he put them in confuſion. However, the left wing of the royal army was leſs fortunate; for Cromwell, attacking their rear and front with a ſuperior force before they could gain the top of the hill, routed them, and obliged them to quit the field without being able to rally. Cromwell afterwards charged the king's foot in flank, and killed great numbers of them. The king was now upon the point of coming up with the body of reſerve to ſupport the foot, when the Earl of Carnwarth, a Scotch nobleman, ſuddenly ſeized the king's bridle, and, turning his horſe about, cried out, "Will you go upon your death?" This ſtruck ſuch a panic into the reſerve, that they fled with the utmoſt ſpeed, till, finding the miſtake, they halted. Prince Rupert being now returned from purſuing the enemy's left wing, the king hoped to renew the battle, and would have led his men on again, but could not induce them to do ſo. Therefore the king and the prince, abandoning the field to the enemy, retreated as well as they could. The royaliſts loſt in this battle above an hundred and fifty officers, men of quality, all their cannon and baggage, with eight thouſand arms, and other rich booty. Moſt of the foot were cut in pieces or made priſoners. And indeed the barbarity of the parliamentary forces was very great; it is ſaid they murdered near an hundred women, ſome of them the wives of the officers of the beſt quality.

From this time the parliament's forces conquered every where. Leiceſter was retaken four days after; and then Fairfax, marching into the weſt, relieved Taunton, and defeated General Goring at Langport. This was ſoon followed by the taking of Bridgewater, Bath, and Sherborne; whilſt Cromwell made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of the Devizes, of Wincheſter city and caſtle, and took Baſing-houſe by ſtorm. Briſtol was ſurrendered by Prince Rupert, September 10. And the king, marching to the relief of Cheſter, was defeated near that city by the parliament's forces, September 24. He narrowly eſcaped into Wales, and from thence retired to Oxford, November 6.

NAMPTWICH, CHESHIRE.

NAMPTWICH is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſixty-four miles, fifteen from Newcaſtle-under-Line, twelve from Whitchurch, and twenty from Cheſter. This town, though burnt down in July 1438 and December 1583, is one of the largeſt and beſt built towns in the county, the ſtreets being very regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houſes. The inhabitants

inhabitants drive a trade, not only by its large market on Saturday for corn and cattle, and its great thoroughfare to Ireland, but by its cheeſe and its fine white ſalt, which are made here to the greateſt perfection, and by ſhoes made here and ſent to London to the warehouſes. Here is alſo a manufactory for cotton. For the gratification of the curious we ſhall juſt mention that a remarkable large cheeſe was manufactured by Mr. Thomas Heath, farmer, of Namptwich, on the 28th of May, 1792, the weight of which was thirteen ſcore and ten pounds, and was twelve inches thick, and two feet four inches over: it was intended as a preſent for his majeſty.—Fairs on March 26, September 4, and December 15.

It is governed by a conſtable, &c. who are guardians of the ſalt-ſprings. This town is divided by the Weaver into two equal parts, which is not navigable any further than Winsford-bridge. The Cheſter canal is now completed, and is finiſhed in a handſome broad baſon near this place. In this town were ſeveral religious foundations, now no more.—The church is a handſome pile of building in the form of a croſs, with an octangular tower in the middle. The chancel has a carved ſtone roof with neat ſtalls, brought from the abbey of Vale-Royal. Here is alſo a diſſenting meeting-houſe.

Here are ſeven almſhouſes endowed by John Crewe, Eſq. of Crewe, in purſuance of the wills of Sir Thomas Crewe and Sir John Crewe, Knights; they are for men and women, who are allowed ſix pounds a year.—Six almſhouſes endowed by Sir Edward Wright for men and women, who are allowed four pounds per year, one ſhirt, one pair of ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes.—Six almſhouſes endowed by Mrs. Willborom for men and women, who are allowed ten ſhillings per quarter, and a new gown every two years, value 1l. 4s.

The London mail arrives about nine o'clock at night, and the Cheſter mail about three in the morning; diſpatched for London ſoon after three in the morning, and for Cheſter ſoon after nine at night. The poſt-office opens at eight in the morning: Ann Owen, poſt-miſtreſs.

A coach ſets out to London, from the Griffin Inn, every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, and returns to Namptwich and Cheſter every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—A mail-coach for London ſets out every morning at three o'clock.—A mail-coach to Cheſter, from the Lamb Inn, ſets out every night about nine o'clock.

Wakeman and Co.'s waggon from the Three Pidgeons every Wedneſday night at ten o'clock, to the Caſtle and Falcon Inn, Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, and returns every Tueſday.—A ditto every Saturday morning at ten o'clock to the above inn, and returns to Namptwich about four in the afternoon.—John Maxon's waggon to Mancheſter ſets out every Wedneſday and returns on Monday.—A ditto to Whitchurch every Monday morning and returns on Wedneſday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Barrow Samuel, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Hall Mr. Charles
Harris Mr. Dorman
Horton Mr. Iſaac
Hyde Mr. John
Jackſon Mr. Joſeph
Maddocks Mr. Plant
Prichard Mr. John
Salmon Mr. Pruſſia
Salmon Mr. Joſeph
Scarrott Mr. Joſeph
Simpſon Mr. Thomas
Sparrow Mr. Ambroſe
Spragg Mr. Peter
Tompkinſon Henry, Eſq.
Wetenhall Thomas, Eſq.
Wickſted Thomas, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Bloor Rev. Matthew
Clarkſon Rev. Anthony
Kent Rev. John
Liverſage Rev. William
Partridge Rev. Joſeph

PHYSIC.

Edwards Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Gardner Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Kent William, *Surgeon*
Key Lawrence, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Preſcott Thomas, *Surgeon*
Turner Thomas, *Surgeon*
Wickſted John, *Surgeon*
Wickſted Richard, *M. D.*
Wrench William, *Surgeon*

Wrench John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Bailey Peter, *Attorney*
Bates Charles, *Attorney*
Edliſton Richard, *Attorney*
Hilditch Thomas, *Attorney*
Lowe William, *Attorney*
Newland James, *Attorney*
Nixon Thomas, *Attorney*
Stub George, *Attorney*
Watkiſs William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen John, *Smith*
Baſnett Thomas, *Mercer and Draper*
Barrowcliff Edward, *Butcher*
Barton George, *Cabinet-maker*
Basford Ralph, *Grocer*
Batterley William, *Butcher*
Bebington Thomas, *Butcher*
Beckett Richard, *Victualler*
Becket John, *Currier*
Becket Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Beech Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Bellis Edward, *Flour-dealer*
Betteley Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Bickley John, *Breeches-maker*
Bodery William, *Baker*
Boles Peter, *Cabinet-maker*
Boot Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Boot, Bowers, and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Boot Ann, *Grocer and Dyer*
Boulton Peter, *Maltſter*
Bowker Richard, *Butcher*
Bowker Thomas, *Butcher*
Bowman & Key, *Tobacco-manufacturers*
Brammer George, *Gardener*
Briſcall Samuel, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Brook John, *Butcher*
Broomhall Hannah, *Clothes-ſhop*
Buckley John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Burch Samuel, *Farmer*
Burroughs Martha, *Draper and Grocer*
Buſſon James, *Smith*
Butler Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Carter ——, *Farmer*
Carter John, *Dyer*
Cartwright Thomas, *Joiner*
Cartwright Charles, *Joiner*
Child Sarah, *Grocer*
Child Samuel, *Net-maker*
Chiney James, *Timber-merchant and Builder*
Church Iſaac, *Lock-ſmith*
Clews Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Clews Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Cliff, Needham, & Cliff, *Linen-drapers*
Cliff George, *Butcher*
Cliff John, *Smith*
Cook John, *Baker*
Cook William, *Grocer*
Cook Thomas, *Victualler, (Horſe-ſhoe)*
Coomer George, *Grocer*
Cooper ——, *Farmer*
Cooper John, *Shoemaker*
Cooper James, *Brazier*
Cooper Thomas, *Currier and Leather-ſeller*
Copper George, *Cheeſe-factor*
Cowepe Mary, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Cowepe John, *Woollen-draper*
Craig Thomas, *Bookſeller and Binder*
Dainty John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Dane Daniel, *Wheelwright*
Dartington Joſ. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Davenport Cha. *Victualler, (3 Pidgeons)*
Davis William, *Joiner*
Downer John, *Shoemaker*
Dracket Thomas, *Dyer*
Duckers Tho. *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Dutton Thomas, *Joiner*
Eardley John, *Maltſter*
Eaton Thomas, *Grocer*
Edwards ——, *Farmer*
Edwards Samuel, *Victualler, (Cow)*
Edwards David, *Victualler, (Lion)*
Fallows Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Fell Sarah, *Confectioner*
Fog, Witney, and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Foſter James and Thomas, *Staymakers*
Foſter William and Henry, *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Fox Ralph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Galley Robert, *Turner and Wheelwright*
Gallant John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Garnet George, *Cheeſe-factor*
Garnot Charles, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Garret Eliz. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Grocott John, *Turner*
Greenway John, *Victualler*
Hague Thomas, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Hall Tho. *Grocer and Liquor-merchant*
Hamnett Wm. *Superviſor of Salt-duties*
Haregraves ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harding Thomas, *Net-maker*
Harding Peter, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hargraves John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harriſon Joſeph, *Grocer*
Haſſal Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Haſſal Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Haſſell Thomas, *Salt-ſeller*
Haſſell Richard, *Salt-proprietor*
Haughton Mary, *Victualler*
Haughton William, *Farrier*
Hayward William, *Glove-manufacturer*

Heath Thomas, *Farmer*
Hewell Benjamin, *Currier*
Hewett Miſs, *Milliner*
Hilditch Peter, *Confectioner*
Hill Thomas, *Butcher*
Hodgſon Samuel, *Liquor-merchant*
Hollings Richard, *Sadler*
Hollings James, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Hope Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Howard Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Hurtbutt Samuel, *Victualler, (George)*
Ikin William, *Joiner*
Jackſon Samuel, *Grocer*
Jackſon and Martin, *Jewellers and Hardwaremen*
Jones Ann, *Victualler*
Jones Walter, *Wheelwright*
Key Edward, *Skinner and Glover*
Kitchen John, *Clockmaker*
Kitchen Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Kitchen Henry, *Cabinet-maker*
Latham John, *Sadler*
Latham Samuel, *Lockſmith*
Latham John, *Maltſter*
Leech Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Leis James, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Lewis George, *Victualler*
Lightfoot John, *Victualler and Maſon*
Linley Mekin, *Linen-draper*
Littler Thomas, *Grocer*
Lloyd Charles, *Grocer*
Lockett William, *Taylor*
Lockett Joſeph, *Smith*
Lowe Richard, *Smith*
Machin William, *Maltſter*
Maſon John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Marather William, *Maltſter*
Maſſey Hugh, *Sadler*
Maſſey Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Meek and Adams, *Linen-drapers*
Meller William, *Victualler*
Moore John, *Sawyer*
Moore John, *Cooper*
Moulton George, *Peruke-maker*
Owen John, *Lamb Inn*
Padmoore Thomas, *Glover*
Parker Robert, *Victualler, (Star)*
Parr Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Parrott Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Parrott Mary, *Milliner*
Paſs James, *Cooper*
Paſs Thomas, *Cooper*
Penkithman Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Penlington Ann, *Linen-draper*
Penry Richard, *Smith*
Philips William, *Woollen-draper*
Pickering Matthew, *Brazier*
Platt John, *Farmer*
Pope George, *Shoemaker*
Proctor Joſeph, *Smith*
Proctor Ralph, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Ratcliff Ralph, *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Raylance James, *Cheeſe-factor*
Raylance Peter, *Hair-dreſſer*
Robert Mary, *Grocer*
Romſey William, *Plaſterer*
Rowley Job, *Brickmaker*
Sergant Thomas, *Butcher*
Shaw Thomas, *Farmer*
Shenton George, *Butcher*
Sherett George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sherett Thomas, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Shrimpſon Thomas, *Sadler*
Simcock John, *Whiteſmith*
Simons C. *Mantua-maker*
Smith Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith William, *Breeches-maker*
Smith George, *Taylor*
Snelſon Edmund, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Spencer Richard, *Crown Inn*
Spencer Anthony, *Flour-dealer*
Spont William, *Linen-draper*
Stanyer John, *Clockmaker*
Steel Thomas and Richard, *Butchers*
Steel Thomas, *Staymaker*
Street James, *Farmer*
Stubbs Sarah, *Grocer*
Sutton Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Taylor Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Taylor George, *Tanner*
Taylor Tho. *Turner and Chairmaker*
Taylor Robert, *Tanner*
Taylor William, *Currier*
Thompſon William, *Butcher*
Thompſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Tilſley John, *Shoemaker*
Tompkinſon John, *Farmer*
Tompkinſon W. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Tompkinſon Joſeph, *Victualler*
Tompkinſon William, *Mercer*
Travatt Thomas, *Smith*
Turnſtall James, *Painter*
Twemlow William, *Silverſmith*
Vaughan William, *Victualler*
Vaughan George, *Chairmaker*
Vauſe Mary, *Milliner*
Walker Charles, *Victualler, (Dog)*
Walker Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Walker John, *Griffin Inn and Exciſe-office*
Walley John, *Bricklayer*
Walley Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Walley John, *Falcon Inn*
Weaver Thomas, *Baker*
Wheeler John, *Tinplate-worker*

Wickſted Samuel, *Butcher*
Wilkinſon Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wilkinſon George, *Baſket-maker*
Wilkinſon Daniel, *Farmer*
Wilkinſon Charles, *Cheeſe-factor*
Willet Thomas, *Baker*
Willet Thomas, *Grocer*
Willet Ralph, *Shoemaker*
Willet Rich. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Willet William, *Draper and Liquor-merchant*
Williams John, *Confectioner*
Wood James, *Maſon*
Wood Thomas, *Victualler, (Fleece)*
Woodcock John, *Victualler*
Wright Ann, *Grocer*

EXCISE OFFICE.

Mr. Buck, *Collector*
John Clark, *Surveyor*
Mr. Siddle, *Firſt Officer*
James Bate
John Hutchinſon
Thomas Hunter

Five miles from Namptwich, on the road to London, is the ſeat of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart.—On the road to Whitchurch is the ſeat of Sir Robert Saliſbury Cotton, Bart. which is called Cumbermoore Abbey.—In the road to Sandwich is the ſeat of John Crewe, Eſq. called Crewe Hall. It is elegantly ornamented with various and extenſive plantations.—Near this is Boſtock Houſe, remarkable for its moat, and being long the reſidence of the Lowndes's.—Adjoining to it is Haſſal Hall, the pleaſing habitation of Edward Salmon, Eſq.—At the end of the town ſtand the ancient ſeat and gardens of Roger Wilbraham, Eſq. and at Dartford, which is a mile diſtant, is another fine old building, having a hall which ſhews original grandeur, and now belongs to James Tomkinſon, Eſq.—Not far from this is Brereton Hall, an ancient ſtructure in the Gothic taſte, and the reſidence of Charles Holt, Eſq. proprietor of Bag Mere, a large piece of water, famous for the largeneſs of the pike and perch caught in it.

NAYLAND, SUFFOLK.

NAYLAND, or Neyland, is ſituate in a vale on the north ſide of the river Stour, which parts the counties of Suffolk and Eſſex, over which river there is a large brick bridge of one arch. It is diſtant from Manningtree eleven miles, Dedham nine, Bures five, Sudbury ten, Melford twelve, Boxford five, Hadleigh eight, Ipſwich ſixteen, Lavenham twelve, Bury twenty-two, Colcheſter ſix, Chelmsford twenty-ſix, and London fifty-ſix.

In the centre of the town ſtands a large and handſome church, which has a nave, north and ſouth aiſles, and a good ſteeple, with a ſpire. Here are many marble monuments of clothiers, interred here in former ages, that are richly inlaid with braſs. About 1789 this church was new pewed; and an excellent organ was about the ſame time preſented by the Rev. William Jones, M. A.

Nayland is an appendage to Stoke (juxta Nayland) the mother church, being only a chapel of eaſe to it, though it contains many more houſes than Stoke.—The great tithes belong to the Mannack family, the ſmall to the Rev. Mr. Bird, rector of the two pariſhes. The living is in the preſentation of Sir William Rowley, Bart.

From the high grounds in the neighbourhood of this town, Stoke, &c. a proſpect is commanded to Harwich harbour, upwards of twenty miles; and many beautiful views enrich its vicinity.—Formerly the woollen-manufacture was carried on here, principally for ſays and baize, which has much declined for ſome years paſt, little of it being at preſent carried on, except a ſmall quantity of yarn made for the Norwich crape and bombazene manufacturers. The white and brown ſoap made here is famous for its ſuperior quality all over the kingdom. There is a large quantity of meal made here, which is ſent to Manningtree to be ſhipped for London.—The trade that is carried on by the navigation on the Stour is pretty conſiderable from Manningtree to Bures, Sudbury, &c. for all the coal that is conveyed by the barges from the former to the latter place paſſes through Nayland; and the chalk, from the pits near Sudbury, is brought by the barges in return, which makes that neceſſary article for the far-

mer come cheap. The yearly meeting of the commiſſioners of this navigation is held at the Queen's Head here, the laſt Monday in September, by direction of the act of parliament.

There are a number of acres of good meadow-land in this pariſh, where the tenants of particular houſes have a right to feed a certain number of cows, &c. from May-day to October 10.—There is alſo a quantity of land in the neighbourhood that lets for about 130l. per annum, which is veſted in truſtees for the purpoſe of relieving poor decayed tradeſpeople, and out of which rental a ſalary is allowed to an Engliſh maſter to teach ten boys.

Here is a market on Fridays, though it is not now much attended. There is a fair held here annually on the 2d of October for horſes and goods.

Letters from London are daily brought by the mail-coach to Colcheſter, from whence the Nayland bag is forwarded by horſe; the delivery is about nine or ten o'clock in the morning. The letters from Nayland to London are ſent off to Colcheſter about ſix o'clock in the evening, and forwarded to town the ſame evening.

Hedge's Hadleigh coach paſſes through Nayland, every morning at ſeven o'clock, from Hadleigh to Colcheſter and London; returns every day from London through Colcheſter to Nayland, at five in the afternoon.

Garrard's caravan ſets out from the Ipſwich Arms, Cullum-ſtreet, every Saturday, and arrives at Nayland Monday afternoon; returns through Nayland on Tueſdays, and arrives in town on Saturdays.—Miller's caravan, from the Croſs-keys, Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſets out at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and arrives at Nayland at ten o'clock Tueſday morning; returns from Nayland Thurſday, and arrives at London Saturday morning.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.

Smith Thomas, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Jones Rev. William, (F.) *Vicar*
Waddell Rev. ——, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Harrold T. Churchman, (F.) *Surgeon*
Lear Samuel, *Surgeon*
Nicholls ——, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Alſton Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*
Alſton George, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alſop Barker, *Carpenter*
Barnard Thomas, *Feltmonger*
Beaumont John, (F.) *Shopkeeper and Baker*
Blackwell Stephen, (F.) *White Hart Inn*
Boore ——, *Auctioneer*
Briggs Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Buckler Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Button Tho. (F.) *Tanner and Farmer*
Button Nathaniel Booſey, *Ditto*
Byford James, *Farmer*
Campin Edward, *Farmer*
Collin Thomas, *Carpenter*
Cook John, *Farmer*
Denton James, *Carpenter*
Dixey John, *Wheelwright*
Fairs John, *Cooper*
Gates Thomas, (F.) *Smith*
Glover Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Godſell James, (F.) *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Hardy Abraham, *Schoolmaſter*
Hackin James, *Soap-boiler, Tallow-chandler, and Lime-merchant*
Hollrow Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Holton Edward, *Butcher and Farmer*
Holton Mrs. *Farmer*
Holton William, *Farmer*
Howard Joſeph, (F.) *Draper and Breeches-maker*
Kenningale William, (F.) *Vine Inn*
Lee John, *Butcher*
Lee Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Lowe Thomas, *Baker*
Mann Daniel, *Farmer*
Marſhall Thomas, *Taylor*
Munnings Benjamin, (F.) *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Nicholſon Iſaac, (F.) *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Norman John, *Farmer*
Parker Abram, *Plumber and Glazier*
Plampin Henry, *Taylor*
Potter James, *Queen's Head Inn, Poſt and Exciſe Office*
Pye William, *Shoemaker*
Radford Stephen, *Anchor Inn*

Salmon

Salmon Mary, *Tallow-chandler and Shopkeeper*
Sarjeant Daniel, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Scott ——, *Smith*
Shearcroft Edward, *Shoemaker*
Smith John Goodridge, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Smith John, *Schoolmaſter*
Simmons Samuel, *Carpenter*
Stammers Thomas, (F.) *Miller and Coal-merchant*
Strutt ——, *Bricklayer*
Strutt George, *Bricklayer*
Steward Samuel, (F.) *Farmer*
Stowe Henry, *Peruke-maker*
Swan Robert, *Baſket-maker*
Tyler James, *Shoemaker*
Turner John, (F.) *Shopkeeper and Woollen-manufacturer*
Warren Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Winney Sarjeant, *Soap-boiler*
Winney John, (F.) *Soap-boiler*

Principal ſeats in the neighbourhood of Nayland are, Tending Hall, the ſeat of Sir William Rowley, Bart. and Giffard's Hall, the ſeat of Cummins Mannack, Eſq. at Stoke, diſtant two miles.—Horkeſley Park, the ſeat of —— Martin, Eſq. and Horkeſley Parſonage, the ſeat of the Rev. Dr. Cock, one mile.—Aſſington, the ſeat of the Rev. P. Gurdon, four miles.—Acton, the ſeat of William Jennings, Eſq. nine miles.—Polſtead, the ſeat of Beal Brand, Eſq. three miles.

NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE,

IS two hundred miles from London, thirty-two from Brecon, nine from Swanſea, twenty-five from Cowbridge, and thirty-ſeven from Cardiff the county-town. It is a good ſea-port, and is a large and populous borough, governed by a portreeve, twelve aldermen, a recorder, twenty burgeſſes, two ſerjeants at mace, eight conſtables, and other inferior officers. Here is a court of record held every month, and two courts-baron every year. It has a good bridge of three arches, lately built.—It had formerly a caſtle, of which few remains are now to be ſeen.

The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and are well ſupplied; the fairs on Trinity Thurſday, the 31ſt of July, and 12th of September. It has alſo two great markets, at which many hundred ſervants of both ſexes attend for the purpoſe of being hired.

This town exports annually from 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coals to Somerſet, Devon, Cornwall, and other places. Here are two extenſive copper-works; alſo iron-furnaces at Neath-abbey, the property of the Angleſea company, and of Meſſrs. Fox.

At Yniſygerwn, three miles above the town, there are extenſive tin-works, the property of John Miers, Eſq.—A navigable canal has lately been cut from Neath to Pont Nedd Vaughan, in the adjoining county of Brecon; the length of which is twelve miles, but will in all probability be extended further, and open a communication with the north-weſt part of Glamorgan and Brecon.

There are two conſtant traders from hence to London, and one to Briſtol.

The coach from Milford Haven to London paſſes through this town on its way up every night about ten o'clock, and on its way down every morning about two; by which means the letters and parcels from London are delivered in about thirty hours.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Edwards Thomas, Gent. *Portreeve*
Jenkins John, *Recorder*
Cuthbertſon Alexander, Gent.
Digby Athiſley, Eſq.
Mackworth Digby, Eſq.
Mills John, Gent.
Praed Humphry, Eſq.
Robſon Edward, Gent.

GENTRY.

Bevan Richard, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice of the Peace*
Croſs Mrs. widow
Davies Mrs. widow
Gwynn Matthew, Eſq. (F.)
Gwynn Miſs

Griffiths

Griffiths John, (F.)
Hopkins David, Gent. (F.)
Jenkins Mrs. widow
Jenkins Mrs. widow
Miers John, Esq. (F.)
Powell Mrs. widow
Richards Mrs. widow
Thomas Robert, Gent. (F.)
Tyler Thomas, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Jones Rev. Morris, *Baptiſt Miniſter*
Simons Noah, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Thomas Rev. Wm. *Curate of Neath*

PHYSIC.

Bevan Richard, *M. D.*
Gronow William, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Jeffreys Rees, *Ditto*
Jones Nathaniel, *Ditto*

LAW.

Gwynn William, *Attorney*
Jenkins Elias, *Ditto*
Jenkins Lewis, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Arthur Thomas, *Victualler*
Bembo Daniel, *Tallow-chandler*
Benjamin Howell, *Tanner*
Bennett Wm. *Cheeſe and Corn Factor*
Bevian Charles, *Agent to the Neath-abbey Iron-works*
Biby Henry, *Butcher*
Bowen David, *Linen-draper, Grocer, &c.*
Bowen Henry, *Joiner*
Bowen David, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Brock Robert, *Linen-draper*
Bynon Benjamin, *Flannel-weaver*
Child John, *Ironmonger*
Cohen Jacob, *Pawnbroker*
David Edward, *Victualler, (Star)*
David Griffith, *Hallier*
Davies William, *Joiner*
Davies David, *Cooper and Shopkeeper*
Davies Wm. *Victualler, (Black Bull)*
Davies Wm. *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Dozen Thomas, *Maſter-mariner*
Edward Preece, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Edwards Evan, *Victualler*
Evan Morgan, *Maſon*
Evans Rob. *Victualler, (Three Cranes)*
Francis Thomas, *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Francis Rachel, *Shopkeeper*
Gerry Tho. *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Gibbon Thomas, *Maſon & Victualler*
Grandfield Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Harris William, *Shopkeeper*
Herbert Lewis, *Joiner*
Hopkin David, *Joiner*
Hopkin David, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Hopkins Eliza, *Baker*
Hopkins Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Howells Rees, *Tanner*
Howells Samuel, *Currier*
Hughes Mary, *Shopkeeper*
James Margaret, *Victualler*
James Benj. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Jones Eſther, *Linen-draper*
Jones Henry, *Victualler*
Jones John, *Baker*
Jones Thomas, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Jones Daniel, *Watchmaker*
King John, *Ironmonger*
Laſberry William, *Schoolmaſter*
Lewis Thomas, *Boot and Shoemaker*
Lewis Mary, *Victualler, (King of Pruſſia)*
Lewis Edmund, *Taylor and Shopkeeper*
Marriot Wm. *Agent to John Miers, Eſq.*
Meredith Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mills John, *Ship-builder*
Moore Hugh, *Victualler*
Morgan Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Morgan Elizabeth, *Linen-draper*
Morgan John, *Tanner and Shopkeeper*
Morgan Rachel, *Tanner, Currier, and Leather-cutter*
Morgan Rees, *Tiler and Plaſterer*
Nott Cha. *Innkeeper, (Ship & Caſtle)*
Pendril Richard, *Shopkeeper, and Agent to Mr. Parſons, Ironmaſter*
Place Robert, *Agent to the Abbey Copper-works*
Powell William, *Glazier & Plumber*
Powell John, *Smith and Farrier*
Price Rice, *Linen-draper, Hoſier, &c.*
Rees Rees, *Grocer*
Rees Richard, *Maltſter*
Rees Wm. *Wheelwright and Shopkeeper*
Rice Benjamin, *Watchmaker*
Roberts Mary, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Robſon and Rees, *Ironmongers*
Rogers David, *Chandler*
Rogers Margaret, *Victualler, (Eagle)*
Rogers Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Rundle David, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Sheaſby Thomas, *Canal-contractor*
Simons John, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Smith Mary, *Gardener*
Smith Catharine, *Shopkeeper*
Story William, *Joiner*
Thomas Henry Smith, *Poſtmaſter and Porter-dealer*
Thomas Mary, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Thomas Howell, *Victualler, (Globe)*
Thomas William, *Butcher*

Ward Edward, *Victualler, (Black Cock)*
Welch Ann, *Shopkeeper*
William Evan, *Watchmaker & Victualler*
William David, *Baker*
Williams Rd. *Victualler, (Black Bear)*
Williams Lewis, *Anchor and Bright Smith*
Young Francis, *Victualler*
Young John, *Maltſter and Shopkeeper*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Howells Benjamin, *Collector*
Leyſons Thomas, *Comptroller*
Leyſons William, *Surveyor*
Six Searchers ſtationed at Britton-ferry, three miles below Neath.

On the weſtern bank of the river Neath, one mile from the town, are the ruins of a fine monaſtery called Neath-abbey, ſurrounded on all ſides by the moſt beautiful and romantic ſcenery. It was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Grana Villa or Granville, who then held the lordſhip of Neath, and was brother to Robert Fitz-hamon, chief of Norman knights, who conquered Glamorganſhire about the year 1190. The monks here were, at firſt, of the order of Savigny, but ſoon afterwards became Ciſtercians. Mr. Windham juſtly obſerves (in his "Tour through Monmouthſhire and Wales") that there are no "traces among the ruins" ſo ancient as the "original foundation;" for, the plain Gothic ſtile of building, which the preſent remains exhibit, was not introduced into this country until the latter end of the reign of Henry II. nor did it generally prevail until that of Henry III.

This abbey once afforded a temporary aſylum to an unfortunate monarch and his favourite. Edward II. and Hugh Le Deſpenſer the younger, having taken a veſſel at Briſtol, A. D. 1326, with a deſign to ſail to the Iſland of Lundy, or (according to other accounts) to Ireland, were driven by contrary winds on the coaſt of Glamorganſhire, and remained concealed a ſhort time at this place. This flight of the king is the more memorable, as it furniſhed the queen and her party with a ſpecious pretext for declaring the Prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom.

Lewis of Glamorgan, a celebrated Welſh poet, who flouriſhed about the year 1520, gives a particular deſcription of this abbey, in an ode compriſing the twenty-four different metres of ancient Britiſh poetry. He deſcribes it as a ſpacious building covered with lead, with ſome fine painted windows, and a pavement of glazed brick. Theſe bricks are, at preſent, frequently picked up among the rubbiſh. We likewiſe learn from this ode, that it was once a ſeat of the Muſes, youth being inſtructed here (among other branches of learning) in arithmetic, rhetoric, logic, and the civil and canon laws; and that this ſchool had attained a conſiderable degree of celebrity; nor does he forget to mention the adjacent parks, from which the holy fathers were ſupplied with veniſon, or to beſtow a proper encomium on their ſumptuous table. He alſo informs us, that the arms of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry were to be ſeen here. Some armorial bearings cut in freeſtone, and placed over the principal entrance to the abbot's houſe, have been lately removed; and the different quarterings of the Pembroke family, executed in the above manner, which were taken hence, are now at Courtraiſr, a houſe belonging to the abbey eſtate.

The church conſiſted of a nave, about two hundred and ten feet long, and ſixty-ſix wide, with a croſs-aiſle, about one hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty-four wide; a large tower in the centre, and two light turrets at the weſt end; a good part of the latter, with the winding ſtaircaſe in each, ſtill remain. The ſhell of the abbot's houſe is entire, and includes ſeveral ſpacious rooms, the largeſt of which is the refectory (now called the great hall), being ſeventy feet in length, and thirty feet wide, with a vaulted ſtone roof, ſupported by a row of plain columns, running lengthways through the middle of the room.

Leland in his Itinerary calls Neath "the faireſt abbey of all Wales;" but in his Collectanea he is inclined to give Margam the preference.

It continued until the general diſſolution of religious houſes, when its annual revenues were eſtimated at 132l. 7s. 7½d. according to Dugdale, but Speed ſtates them at 150l. 4s. 9d. This valuation muſt have been very low even at that time;

time, ſince the demeſne itſelf is of a conſiderable extent, and formerly there were ſeveral detached eſtates belonging to the monaſtery, which are not held with it now, ſome in the neighbourhood, and others in the different pariſhes of Llandilo-tal-y-bont, Oyſtermouth, Llanridian, Penmain, Portelnon, and Llandewi, in Gower, all within the county of Glamorgan.

It was granted 33d of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, great-grandfather to the protector. We find it afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the Herberts; from whom it was transferred to Sir William Dodington, of Breymore, in the county of Southampton, Knt. by his marriage with Mary, the daughter of Sir John Herbert, Knt. ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, and nephew to William earl of Pembroke. Edward Dodington, Eſq. ſon of the ſaid Sir William Dodington, gave it to his nephew Philip Hobby, Eſq. fourth ſon of Peregrine Hobby, Eſq. of Byſhen, in the county of Berks, who reſided at the abbey until his death, and ſo did his relict Elizabeth Hobby, daughter of Sir Timothy Tirrell, Knt. of Shottover, in the county of Oxford, and granddaughter of the learned Archbiſhop Uſher. At Mrs. Hobby's death the houſe was deſerted and ſuffered to fall to decay.

Philip Hobby, Eſq. the laſt ſole proprietor, died A. D. 1678, leaving three daughters co-heireſſes, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Anne—the eldeſt of whom (Elizabeth) married Henry Compton, Eſq. of Biſtern, Hants; Catharine married Griffith Rice, Eſq. of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen; and Anne married Mr. Stanley, grandfather of the late Hans Stanley, Eſq. The preſent proprietors are Lord Dinevor, a lineal deſcendant of the ſaid Griffith Rice, Eſq. John Compton, Eſq. the Rt. Hon. Lord Mendip, and Chriſtopher D'Oyley, Eſq. the two laſt-mentioned gentlemen having married each a daughter of the ſaid Hans Stanley, Eſq.

There are no monuments of the dead remaining, either in the church or adjoining it. The ſolitary ſtump of an old yew-tree only marks the ſite of the church-yard; the figure of an eccleſiaſtic in a cumbent poſture, and holding in his hand the model of a building (probably deſigned to repreſent the abbey), has been preſerved from deſtruction, and is placed on the lawn, before Courtherbert houſe, a ſmall diſtance from the monaſtery.

The ruins are extenſive, and the luxuriant mantling of ivy in which they are enveloped gives them a very ſolemn and venerable aſpect.

Weeds and briers now cover the ſpot where the prieſt diſcharged the ſolemn duties of his function, and the ſwelling note of the "organ" aided "the frequent praiſes of white-robed monks."

The following are the villages and gentlemen's ſeats in the vicinity of Neath:—Gnoll Caſtle, the ſeat of the late Sir Robert Humphry Mackworth, is beautifully ſituated on an eminence above Neath, ſheltered by woods, and combining all the beauties of an extenſive proſpect.—Six miles eaſt is the borough of Aberavon, the lord of which is Sir Robert Mackworth, Bart. and, although it is in appearance but a village, has from forty to fifty burgeſſes, who have each a vote for the member of the Glamorganſhire boroughs. It had a market on Saturday, but now diſcontinued. There are iron-forges at this place, together with ſeveral ſhops and public-houſes, and the river running through it divides two diſtricts, which accounts for the toll-gates being ſo near each other.—Seven miles eaſt is Margam Copper-works, the property of the Mines Royal Company, and the village of Taybach.—Four miles eaſt is the pariſh of Baglan, and the ſeat of Thomas Jones, Eſq. alſo a neat houſe the reſidence of the Rev. William Thomas, chancellor of Llandaff; and above that the reſidence of Mr. Lewis Thomas, agent to the Rt. Hon. Lord Vernon.—Three miles eaſt is Britton-ferry, and the ſeat of Lord Vernon; where the picturеſque views of hanging rocks and woods are truly beautiful and romantic. The ferry over the river Neath, which leads to Swanſea from thence, ſhortens the diſtance about ſix miles, but carriages are not ferryed over.—Near Britton-ferry is Earlwood, the reſidence of —— Hippſley, Eſq.—Three miles and a half ſouth-weſt is Drumma, the ſeat of Mrs. Griffiths.—One mile on the Swanſea road is Court

Herbert, the ſeat of Thomas Williams, Eſq.—A little to the right of the laſt is Court-y-Tir, a ſeat of the late Thomas Price, Eſq. and Duffryn, a ſeat of the late John Williams, Eſq.—One mile on the Brecon road is the village of Cadoxtone, and the ſeats of Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Parſons, ironmaſter.—Three miles on the ſame road is Aberpergwm, the ſeat of the Rev. James Gough Aubrey, a juſtice of the peace.—Seven miles in the ſame direction, but on the oppoſite ſide of the river, is the village of Melin-y-Court, and an iron-furnace, the property of John Miers, Eſq. At this place there is the moſt beautiful water-fall of any in this kingdom, and well worth the attention of the curious.—One mile in the ſame direction is Tyn-r-Hewl, the ſeat of Thomas Hopkins, Eſq. and near that is the village and pariſh-church of Lantwit.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

NEWCASTLE is ſituated on a branch of the Trent, fifteen miles north of Stafford, thirty-three ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Warrington, and one hundred and forty-nine from London. It had a caſtle, now in ruins; and is called Newcaſtle-under-Line from an older caſtle, which formerly ſtood two miles off at Cheſterton-under-Line. This place was incorporated by King Henry I. and again by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-council.

The right of election in this borough has been attended with that ſingularity which diſtinguiſhes the abſurdity and folly of the preſent deranged ſyſtem of partial repreſentation. This right has three times been the ſubject of parliamentary inveſtigation, viz. in 1624, 1705, and laſtly in 1792; the firſt determination was in favour of ancient cuſtom, which was that of the freemen reſidents, who did not forfeit their claim till a year and a day after they had left the town; the ſecond and laſt have been confined to the queſtion of reſidence for the year and day that they had actually ceaſed to reſide, which in both caſes was decided againſt this claim.

In the trial of the laſt petition, which was that of Thomas Fletcher, Eſq. and Clement Rynnerſley, Eſq. againſt Sir Archibald Macdonald and the Hon. John Leveſon Gower, the ſitting members, it appeared in evidence, that a great part of this borough was the property of the Marquis of Stafford, whoſe influence directs the choice of the electors; and that it is very cuſtomary for the burgeſſes, who are the electors, to live ten, fifteen, and twenty, years, in their houſes without paying any rent, and that the preſent members are the brother and ſon-in-law of that nobleman!—Upon trial of the above petition, the counſel for the petitioners ſtated the right of election to be in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes or freemen, whoſe place of reſidence, at the time of giving their votes, was in the ſaid borough; or who, at ſuch time, have no place of reſidence elſewhere, and who have never been abſent from the borough for the ſpace of a year and a day without interruption ſince they were admitted to the freedom thereof, or whoſe families (if they were maſters of families) have not been abſent for the ſpace of time aforeſaid without interruption after the time of the admiſſion of ſuch burgeſſes or freemen, having families, to the freedom of the ſaid borough.

The counſel for the ſitting-members ſtated the right of election to be in the freemen reſiding in the borough of Newcaſtle, and not receiving alms or church-bread; and that perſons living a year and a day out of the borough loſt their freedom.

The committee determined, That neither of the ſtatements delivered in by the petitioners, or ſitting members, were the ſpecific right of voting for this borough; but that the right was, "In the freemen reſiding in the borough of Newcaſtle-under-Line."

The corporation has a court for holding pleas, for any ſum under 40l.—The number of voters is 664, and the returning-officer the mayor.

The

The clothing-trade flouriſhes here; but its chief manufactory is hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. The ſtreets are broad, and well-paved; but moſt of the buildings low and thatched. The market is on Mondays; fairs on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, firſt Monday in September, and November 6, for cattle. It has alſo a great beaſt-market every Monday fortnight.—Its caſtle, of which there is little to be ſeen now, was built in the reign of Henry III. It had alſo four churches formerly, which are now reduced to one, the town having ſuffered much in the barons' wars. The preſent church has a ſquare tower and eight bells, with chimes. Here are likewiſe twenty alms-houſes, endowed by the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Grenville, for the ſupport of twenty women, who are allowed two ſhillings and eleven-pence per week, and a new gown value twenty ſhillings yearly.

There are frequent horſe-races in the neighbourhood of this town, though it is in a manner ſurrounded with coal-pits; the coal of which is ſofter than the cannel-coal, and is cut out in ſlices, but conſumes ſo faſt, that it is only fit for forges. There is the greateſt quantity of ſtone-ware made near this place of any part of England; ſo that, one year with another, they are ſaid to export 100,000l. worth of it.—Dr. Plot, as an inſtance of the growth of ſtones, mentions, that near this place was found a ſtone with a man's ſcull, teeth and all, encloſed in it.

BANKER.—Mr. Thomas Kenerſley; who draws on Smith, Payne, and Smith, Lombard-ſtreet, London.

The ſouth mail arrives at ſix in the evening; the north at ſix in the morning; and the mail is diſpatched both ways in ten minutes after the above arrivals.—The poſt-office opens for the delivery of letters at half paſt ſix in the morning, and ſhuts at half paſt ten at night. John Maſſey, poſtmaſter.

John Maſſey's mail-coach goes to London every morning at ten minutes after ſix, and to Liverpool every evening at the ſame hour.—Wilſon, Culls, Dixon, Lillyman, and Silveſter's coach, ſets off for Stony Stratford, Penkridge, and Wolverhampton, every Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight in the morning.—A coach to London, through Stone, Wolſley, Litchfield, and Coventry, every morning at five; alſo a coach to Liverpool, Sandbach, Middlewich, Northwich, Warrington, and Preſcot, at the ſame time: Simpſon, Bowman, Eardley, and Wilſon, proprietors.

Wakeman and Co's waggon ſets out every Sunday morning, at ſix o'clock, to the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, and returns on Wedneſday following.—Thomas Cowlough's cart goes to Stone every Monday and Wedneſday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Joſeph Adams, Eſq. *Mayor*
—— Emery, Eſq. *Recorder*

Juſtices.

Mr. Thomas Sparrow
Mr. Burnett Combe

Aldermen.

Mr. Daniel Beard
Mr. Thomas Swinerton
Mr. Aaron Brown
Mr. William Hyatt
Mr. Joſeph Tillſton
Mr. B. Hadderton
Mr. John Holland
Mr. Thomas Barber
Mr. Joſeph Mellar
Mr. James Godwin
Mr. William Fowler
Mr. George Plant
Mr. Francis Stanier
Mr. William Watkiſs
Mr. John Maſſey
Mr. Thomas Kenerſley
Mr. John Harding
Mr. Samuel Hatton
Mr. Richard Parrot
Thomas Sparrow, *Town-clerk*

Town-ſerjeants.

John Turner
William Maſſey

GENTRY.

Adams Richard, Gent.
Adams Thomas, Gent.
Brown ——, Gent.

Britain Joſeph, Gent.
Caird James, Gent.
Carr William, Gent.
Fletcher Thomas, Eſq.
Fenton Thomas, Gent.
Hatrill Thomas, Eſq.
Hyatt William, Gent.
Rhoads Robert, Gent.
Robinſon James, Gent.
Robinſon Samuel, Gent.

CLERGY.

Blunt Rev. ——
Furney Rev. John
Martindale Miles, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Scragg Rev. George
Wright Rev. ——

PHYSIC.

Aſtbury John, *M. D.*
Coombe Benjamin, *Surgeon*
Hadderton B. *Surgeon*
Mayer and Crewe, *Surgeons*
Rivers Richard, *Surgeon*
Stanier Francis, *Surgeon*
Skerret Robert William, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Beard Daniel, *Attorney*
Cook John, *Attorney*
Clownam Robert, *Attorney*
Gibſon Joſeph, *Attorney*
Heath Joſeph, *Attorney*
Holland J. M. *Attorney*
Martin John, *Attorney*
Parrot Richard, *Attorney*
Poole James, *Attorney*
Sparrow Thomas, *Attorney*
Walker Peter, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adams Sarah, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Adams Mary, *Milliner*
Adams and Harding, *Hat-manufacturers*
Allcock William, *Muſician*
Allman James, *Grocer*
Alſop James, *Butcher*
Aſhley Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Aſhton Ralph, *Victualler*
Aſpinall John, *Victualler, (Black Boy)*
Audley William, *Upholder*
Auſtin George, *Victualler*
Auſtin Robert, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Auſtin Robert, *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Auſtin John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Baddeley Mary, *Victualler*
Baddeley Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Baddeley Humphry, *Plumber and Victualler*
Baguley Joſeph, *Grocer & Flax-dreſſer*
Bailey Charles, *Hat-manufacturer*
Ball Benjamin, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Bamber John, *Smith*
Bamford Thomas, ſen. *Hat-manufacturer*
Bamford Thomas, jun. *Hat-manufacturer*
Barber Thomas, *Tanner*
Barber James, *Clockmaker and Grocer*
Barnes George, *Clothier*
Barnes Thomas, *Farmer*
Barnes Thomas, *Potter*
Beard John, *Victualler, (Seven Stars)*
Beardmore Thomas, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Beech John, *Huxter*
Beech James, *Smith*
Beech John, *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Bent William and Co. *Potters and Brewers*
Bentley John, *Fiſhmonger*
Berks Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Betterley John, *Chair-maker*
Biddulph Thomas, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Bill John, *Innkeeper, (Crown)*
Blaney Margaret, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Bloor ——, *Grocer*
Boardman John, *Shoemaker*
Boden John, *Victualler and Smith*
Boudard Luke, *French and Italian Teacher*
Boulton Elijah, *Victualler*
Boulton William, *Staymaker*
Bourne Thomas, *Sadler*
Bowler John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Bradſhaw Iſaac, *Liquor-merchant*
Braſſington Ralph, *Grocer*
Braſſington Henry, *Dyer*
Brick James, *Ironmonger*
Broadhurſt Francis, *Victualler*
Bromley Geo. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Broughall Robert, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Broughton Brian, *Sadler*
Brown Thomas and John, *Hat-manufacturers*
Brown Robert, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Brown Eleanor, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Bucknall John, *Liquor-merchant*
Bull John, *Taylor*
Byerly Mary, *Linen-draper and Tea-dealer*
Carr William, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Cartwright John, *Victualler*
Cartwright ——, *Turner & Chairmaker*
Cattrell William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Chant Rob. *Victualler, (Bird-in-Hand)*
Cheſhire John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Cheſter Charles, *Bookſeller & Stationer*
Cheſwas George, *Taylor*

Chill William, *Baker*
Clews John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Cock John, *Flour-dealer*
Cook John, *Painter and Colourman*
Cook Richard, *Lodging-house*
Cope Charles, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Cooper ——, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Dakin Charles, *Brazier and Tinman*
Daniel Alexander, *Linen-draper*
Delvas Charles, *Victualler*
Downes Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Downes Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Eardley Andrew, *Brazier*
Eaton George, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Eccles William, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Eccles James, *Joiner*
Edſon Iſaac, *Victualler*
Emery John, *Maltſter*
Emery Charles, *Bricklayer*
Enſey William, *Ironmonger*
Ferrington Charles, *Staymaker*
Ford and Plant, *Mercers*
Fowles William, *Maltſter*
Fox Joſeph, *Hat-manufacturer*
Fox John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Glen John, *Baker*
Godden James, *Butcher*
Goodhall Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*
Goodhall Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Goodhall Thomas, jun. *Cabinet-maker*
Goodhall William, *Cabinet-maker*
Goſtry and Mayle, *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Hadley Thomas, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Hall William, *Victualler, (Dog)*
Hall Catharine, *Victualler*
Hall Rob. and Co. *Hat-manufacturers*
Hancock James, *Huxter*
Harding Robert, *Grocer*
Harriſon Ann, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Haſſell Charles, *Grocer*
Hatton Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hatton John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hayes Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Hayes Richard, *Huxter*
Hayes and Goodwin, *Hat-manufacturers*
Hayes John, *Victualler, (Jolly Potters)*
Hayward James, *Turner*
Heath Mary, *Victualler*
Heath Richard, *Victualler, (Slipper)*
Henſhall Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Henſhall Baſil, *Gunmaker*
Hewitt Joſeph, *Taylor*
Holland Eleanor, *Grocer*
Holland James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Holland William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Hollins John, *Potter and Coal-merchant*
Hill Caleb, *Flour-dealer*
Hill John, *Victualler*
Hill Robert, *Hat-manufacturer*
Hill William, *Cornfactor*
Hill John, *Cutler*
Hill Henry, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Hill Robert, *Hat-manufacturer*
Huley Thomas, *Printer*
Hunt John, *Baker*
Johnſon Samuel, *Huxter*
Keeling Thomas, *Taylor*
Lathbury William, *Cooper*
Lawton Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Lawton William, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Lear James, *Currier and Leather-ſeller*
Lee John, *Baſket-maker*
Lee Daniel, *Baſket-maker*
Leech John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Lightwood William, *Wheelwright*
Liverſage Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Lott Timothy, *Chair-maker*
Lovat Thomas, *Cooper*
Lowe Ann, *Victualler*
Lowe Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lowe John, *Joiner*
M'Lean Duncan, *Mercer*
Maitland William, *Porter-merchant*
Martin Joſeph, *Porter-merchant*
Maſſey Richard, *Dyer*
Maſſey ——, *Clothier*
Maſſey Joſeph, *Liquor-merchant*
Maſſey William, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Maſſey Edward, *Clock and Watch Maker, and Bell-hanger*
Maſſey Charlotte, *Wool-comber*
Mayer Ralph, *Woollen & Linen Draper*
Mayer Thomas, *Farrier*
Mayer John, *Currier*
Melleard Thomas, *Tanner*
Meller Joſeph, *Tanner*
Miller William, *Inn and Exciſe-office Keeper, (Roebuck)*
Morgan George, *Blackſmith*
Mycock George, *Hat-manufacturer*
Mycock John, *Victualler*
Nickiſon Wm. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Night James, *Smith*
Nixon Samuel, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Palmer Thomas, *Butcher*
Parker Abraham, *Ironmaſter*
Parr John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Paſs William, *Cooper*
Pattinſon John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Peake Edward, *Victualler*
Pepper John, *Builder*
Perkins Alexander, *Victualler*
Phillips John, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*

Phillips Boulton, *Breeches-maker*
Phillips John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Powell John, *Hardwareman*
Prime William, *Miller*
Pye Thomas, *Hunter*
Ravenſcroft Tho. *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Redſhaw Thomas, *Auctioneer*
Redſhaw Dan. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Reynolds William, *Shoemaker*
Rhoads Mary and Co. *Milliners*
Robinſon Robert, *Potter*
Robinſon Mrs. *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Rowley Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Rowley John, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Rudyard John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ruſſell Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Scarlet Samuel, *Upholder, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Shufflebotham John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Shufflebotham ——, *Victualler*
Shufflebotham John, *Victualler, (George)*
Sifton Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Smallwood William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Smith John, *Stationer and Bookſeller*
Smith Jonathan, *Grocer and Draper*
Smith Henry, *Hop-merchant*
Smith Thomas, *Taylor*
Smith James, *Modeller*
Swinerton Benjamin, *Grocer*
Swinerton Tho. and Son, *Grocers*
Tagg Joſeph, *Weaver*
Taylor Thomas, *Cooper*
Taylor William, *Maltſter*
Taylor Joſeph, *Huxter*
Thompſon Thomas, *Dyer*
Tillington George, *Joiner*
Tilſtone George, *Baker*
Tilſtone Joſeph P. *Hat-manufacturer*
Turner George, *Victualler, (Star)*
Turner John, *Victualler*
Turner John, *Victualler and Brazier*
Twedell Jacob, *Porter-merchant*
Vernon John, *Taylor*
Watkiſs William, *Mercer*
Watſon Thomas, *Joiner*
Welch Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Wheatherby H. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
White William, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Wilkerſon George, *Shakeſpeare Tavern*
Wilſon Alexander, *Coach-maſter*
Wood Ralph, *Grocer*
Wood Richard, *Currier*
Woolf Thomas, *Tallow-chandler and Grocer*
Worrall Thomas, *Taylor*
Yates William, *Baker*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

John Wardell, *Superviſor*
John Buck, *Collector*

Officers.

Joſeph Nowell
Luke Hall
John Wilſon

The following are the ſeats in the neighbourhood:—In the road to Nampt-wich is the ſeat of Lady Greavley; and near that the ſeat of Colonel Sneyd.—Three miles diſtant, on the road to London, is Trentham Hall, the delightful ſeat of the Marquis of Stafford.

ACCOUNT of the POTTERIES, or MANUFACTORIES of STAFFORDSHIRE-WARE, in the Neighbourhood of NEWCASTLE.

GOLDEN-HILL.

At this place the Pottery commences, and continues to Lane-End, to the termination of which it is nearly eight miles, and may be looked upon as one continued town, the whole of which is ſurpriſingly populous; the ſtaple, and almoſt only manufacture from one end to the other, is earthen-ware.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Golden-Hill.

TRADERS.

Burgeſs Mrs. *Victualler*
Capper John, *Coarſe-ware Potter*
Cartlick Thomas, *Farmer*
Cartlick Samuel and Thomas, *Earthen-ware-manufacturers*
Collinſon John, *Coarſe-ware Potter*
Manwaring Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Tunſtall Thomas, *Earthen-ware Manufacturer*
Vodrey Daniel, *Coarſe-ware Potter*

NEW-FIELD.

Captain Child of the Navy has a pleaſant ſeat here, and who is at preſent the regulating-officer for the port of Liverpool.—The other principal inhabitants of this place are, Caleb Cole and Co. *Earthen-ware Manufacturers.*

TUNSTALL

Is a pleaſant village, ſituated on a riſing-ground, and has a chapel belonging to the methodiſts.—The London mail arrives here every evening (except Monday) about eight o'clock, and returns at nine the ſame evening; the north mail arrives about nine in the morning, and returns at two in the afternoon.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Smith Child, Eſq.
Smith Mrs. *Little Chell, near Tunſtall*

PHYSIC.

Cambey D. *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams William, *Earthen-ware Manufacturer*
Booker Sampſon, *Mercer*
Booth Ann, *Draper and Grocer*
Booth George, *Grocer*
Booth Thomas, *Taylor*
Elliſon John, *Victualler*
Ford Thomas, *Farmer*
Harvey Samuel, *Poſtmaſter*
Keeling Anthony and Sons, *Earthen-ware Manufacturers*
Lowe John, *Grocer*
Mellor Thomas, *Brick and Tile Maker*
Nickſon George, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Oakes Samuel, *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Podmore Joſiah, *Brick and Tile Maker*
Smith Joſeph, *Earthen-ware Manufacturer*
Swift Peter, *Public Accomptant*
Tunſtall Joſeph, *Victualler*
Walley Richard, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Wilkinſon Randle, *Joiner and Grocer*

SMITH-FIELD.

This place is delightfully ſituated, and the proſpects from it are extenſive and very pleaſing, one of which includes nearly all the towns and villages of the Pottery, ſo populous a view being rarely met with. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of this place, has a pleaſant and modern-built ſeat here; and this place is alſo an excellent ſituation for the manufacturing of earthen-wares, having ſeveral valuable ſtrata of coal in it, as well as coarſe-clay, which the potters uſe much of.—The inhabitants are the following:

TRADERS, &c.

Bourne Mary, *Farmer*
Bourne Ellen, *Farmer*
Heath Joſeph, *Farmer*
Kent Abel, *Victualler*
Leader Bainton, *Potter*
Lowe John, jun. *Grocer*
Machin William, *Farmer*
Machin John, *Blackſmith*
Mountford William, *Shoemaker*
Mountford John, *Victualler*
Oakes Ralph, *Book-keeper*
Smith Theophilus, *Manufacturer of Earthen-ware and Merchant*
Spraſen John, *Gardener*
Stanier John, *Taylor and Shopkeeper*
Till Edward, *Toy-maker*
Turnock George, *Farmer*
Walker John, *Modeller*
Wall John, *Shopkeeper*

LONG-PORT.

The canal paſſes this place, on which is a public wharf belonging to the Staffordſhire Canal Company. The freight on this canal, for heavy goods, is 2½d. per ton, per mile.—Principal inhabitants of Long-Port are:

TRADERS, &c.

Bruze James, *Victualler*
Bruze Samuel, *Staffordſhire-ware Manufacturer*
Brindley James, *Ditto*
Davenport James, *Ditto*
Bankes ——, *Wharfinger*
Henſhall, Williamſon, and Clewes, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Rogers John and George, *Ditto*

BURSLEM

Is a market-town, having a neat market-houſe with a clock on the top; the market-days are Monday and Saturday; fair-days, March 22, June 28, and

October 17.—The town is ſituated on a hill, and has a church with a ſquare tower and five bells; it has alſo a methodiſt meeting-houſe.—The mail arrives here from London at ſeven in the evening, and from the north at ſeven in the morning; and is diſpatched for both north and ſouth between three and four.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Silveſter Richard, Gent.
Smith Ambroſe, Gent.

CLERGY.

Richardſon Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Burch Samuel, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Jones Wm. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Oliver Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Jackſon Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Bagnall Ralph, *Victualler*
Baker John, *Flour-dealer*
Ball Thomas, *Turner*
Ball Maria, *Victualler, (Star)*
Barker Tho. *Turner and Chairmaker*
Barnett Richard, *Grocer*
Bickerton George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bodmore Thomas, *Glazier*
Bourne Edward, *Potter*
Box John, *Wheelwright*
Bradſhaw Joſeph, *Grocer*
Breeton Mary, *Milliner and Draper*
Broad Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Bromley John, *Cooper*
Brough Thomas, *Sadler*
Caldwell Wood, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Cooper James, *Grocer*
Cotton Charles, *Poſtmaſter*
Cotton Cha. *Innkeeper, (Legs of Man)*
Cragg James, *Smith*
Daniel Timothy, *Grocer*
Daniel Walter, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Dawſon Daniel and William, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Eaton William, *Flour-dealer*
Fletcher Rich. *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Ford William, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Forſyth Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Fynny Samuel, *Pawnbroker and Grocer*
Greenwood Daniel, *Taylor*
Gibſon Ann, *Milliner and Haberdaſher*
Gilbert John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Grice Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Griffith Edward, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Hackney James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hale George, *Shoemaker*
Hall John, *Smith*
Hallum John, *Framework-knitter*
Hancock Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Harris Ann, *Grocer*
Haſſall Joſiah, *Grocer*
Hawcroft Thomas, *Victualler*
Haywood Daniel, *Nurſeryman*
Heath William, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Heath Lewis, *Victualler, and Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Holdcroft Mary, *Victualler,*
Holland and Dobſon, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware and Printers*
Howſon Barnet, *Sadler*
Hubbard James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hulme Thomas, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Jenkinſon John, *Victualler*
Johnſon William, *Modeller*
Jones John, *Grocer*
Kemp Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Knight Thomas, *Grocer and Draper*
Lander John, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Lea William, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Leigh Iſaac, *Linen-draper*
Locker Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Lockett John and Timothy, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Lowe Thomas, *Leather-cutter*
Machin Joſeph, *Enameller*
Mansfield Ann, *Milliner*
Marſh and Hall, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Marſh Jacob, *Enameller*
Maſſey Edward, *Watchmaker*
Maſſey William, *Modeller*
Mayer Joſ. *Shoemaker & Leather-cutter*
Mayer Daniel, *Ironmonger*
Mitchell James, *Linen-draper*
Moore Thomas, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Moreton Samuel, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Morris Daniel, *Coarſe-ware Potter*
Moſs George, *Breeches-maker*
Myatt William, *Victualler, (Blue Ball)*
Nixon Henry, *Taylor and Mercer*
Nixon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Oakes Thomas, *Grocer*
Parr Thomas, *Victualler*
Poole, Shrigley, and Laking, *Manufacturers of Earthen-ware*
Richardſon Joſeph, *Innkeeper*

Rhoads and Bedſon, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Robinſon James, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Robinſon and Sons, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Shaw Daniel, *Grocer*
Sheldon Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Sherrat Sarah, *Victualler, (Mill-ſtone)*
Sherwin John, *Smith*
Sherwin John, *Ironmonger*
Sherwin Thomas, *Carpenter*
Taylor John, *Victualler*
Taylor J. *Baker*
Taylor William, *Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Thurſfield Rich. *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Tittenſor George, *Grocer*
Turner Richard, *Baker and Confectioner*
Twigg William, *Victualler*
Walker George, *Liquor-merchant*
Walker William, *Baker & Confectioner*
Wedgwood William, *Linen-draper*
Wedgwood Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Wedgwood Ralph and Co. *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Wilſon Ann, *Enameller*
Wood John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Wood Ralph, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*

COBRIDGE.

In Cobridge is a ſchool, which was erected by the benefaction of the potters of that neighbourhood, in the year 1766. There is alſo a Roman Catholic chapel.—The inhabitants are the following:

GENTLEMAN.

Bucknell John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Bentley Rev. Richard
Pendegraſs Rev. ——, *Roman Catholic Prieſt*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams William, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Blackwell John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Blackwell Joſeph, *Ditto*
Bucknell Ralph and Joſeph, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Burch Thomas, *Druggiſt and Grocer*
Clark Richard, *Baker*
Cookſon Jonathan, *Taylor & Victualler*
Glover Thomas, *Victualler and Mercer*
Goodwin Benjamin, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Goodwin Thomas, *Ditto*
Hammerſley John, *Ditto*
Hobſon E. *Victualler*
Robinſon and Smith, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Middleton John, *Farmer*
Nicklin Richard, *Iron-founder*
Vernon James, *Victualler*
Warburton Jacob, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*

ETRURIA.

The late Mr. Wedgwood's houſe, in this place, is an elegant building, pleaſantly ſituated on the riſe of a hill, oppoſite his factory.—Principal inhabitants of Etruria:

PHYSIC.

Bent James, *M. D.*
Crewe and Co. *Surgeons*

TRADERS, &c.

Billington Richard, *Innkeeper*
Coxon Cha. *Victualler, (Queen's Arms)*
Greatbatch Hugh, *Farmer*
Rowley Tho. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Shenton William, *Smith*
Wedgwood and Brierly, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*

HANLEY

Is a market-town; market-day on Saturday. In it is an elegant church built with brick, with a ſquare tower one hundred feet high, eight bells, and an organ; it was begun in 1788, and coſt about five thouſand pounds; here are alſo methodiſt and diſſenting meeting-houſes.—There is a bank here called the Hanley and Sheldon Bank, under the firm of Turton, Dickenſon, and Collyer, who draw on Wilkes and Co. Poultry, London.—The mails arrive and are diſpatched nearly at the ſame time as they are at Burſlem.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Heath Thomas, Gent.
Mayer Richard, Gent.

CLERGY.

Middleton Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Britain William, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Lane B. Joſeph, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Smallwood William, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Lancy William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams William, *Butcher*
Alcock John, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Allington John, *Baker*
Aſtbury Tho. *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Barnet John, *Linen-draper*
Bennett Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Bently John, *Flour-dealer*
Biſhop William, *Taylor*
Booth Suſanna, *Glaſs-ſeller*
Brown and Daniel, *Enamellers*
Bull Samuel, *Taylor*
Burrow Arthur, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Burton Samuel, *Linen-draper*
Chaterley Samuel, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Cloſe Valentine, *Packer, &c.*
Cotrell Richard, *Wheelwright*
Fallows John, *Chair-warehouſe*
Fenton Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Fletcher Edward, *Houſe-painter*
Flint Thomas, *Grocer*
Glaſs John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Goodwin William, *Joiner*
Goodwin John, *Baker and Grocer*
Gray Charles, *Grocer*
Green Thomas, *Taylor*
Grocott James, *Victualler*
Haleſhurſt John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hall Joſeph, *Butcher*
Harrop Thomas, *Victualler*
Hatton Ralph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Heath Iſaac, *Plumber and Glazier*
Heath and Simpſon, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Hollings Thomas and John, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Howe John, *Grocer and Flax-dreſſer*
Jarrott Edward and Keeling Jas. *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Jarvis Richard, *Enameller*
Jefferſon William, *Exciſe-officer*
Johnſon Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Keate Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Keeling Edward, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Keeling James, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Latham Henry, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Locker Joſeph, *Grocer*
Lugh Joſeph, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Mare John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Maſkery William, *Grocer*
May Job and Walker, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Mayer Mary, *Grocer*
Mayer John, *Sadler*
Mayer John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Mayer John, *Innkeeper, (Swan)*
Mayer Elijah, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Meigh and Watthall, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Meller William, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Mills Joſeph, *Grocer*
Payne James, *Grocer*
Pedley Mrs. *Smith*
Podmore James, *Joiner*
Podmore Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Prichard Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Ratcliff Richard, *Baker*
Read James, *Victualler*
Reeves William, *Smith*
Rutter Richard, *Cornfactor*
Shelley John, *Grocer*
Shorter and Heath, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Shorthoſe and Heath, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Shorthoſe John, *Packer and Dealer in Staffordſhire-ware*
Shufflebotham William, *Victualler*
Simpſon Broom Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Simpſon John, *Victualler*
Smallwood William, *Poſtmaſter*
Smith William and Ridgway, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Stanway John, *Cooper*
Stonier Tho. *Cabinet-maker & Victualler*
Straphan Joſeph, *Printer & Bookſeller*
Stubbs Benjamin, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Taylor W. J. *Clothes-ſeller*
Taylor George, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Taylor Samuel, *Victualler*
Tittenſor William and Son, *Packers*
Tundley John, *Shoemaker*
Turner John, *Victualler, (Cock)*

Walley Edward, *Smith*
Warrellow Joſeph, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Whitehead Cha. Chriſt. *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Whitehead James and Cha. *Ditto*
Wilſon Robert, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Wright Sampſon, *Linen-draper*
Wyearſley William, *Taylor*

SHELDON.

The mail arrives at this place, from the ſouth, at eight o'clock in the evening, and from the north at eleven in the morning. It is diſpatched for the ſouth at nine in the evening, and for the north at one o'clock at noon.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bagnall Charles, Gent.
Chatterley E. Gent.
Roberts Thomas, Gent.

PHYSIC.

Lakin Robert, *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams George, *Victualler, (Antelope)*
Allen Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Allcock James, *Victualler*
Badley Ralph and John, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Berresford Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Booth and Dale, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Buckley Olander, *Linen-draper*
Carter James, *Victualler*
Chaterey Thomas, *Victualler*
Cheſter Wm. *Grocer & Linen-draper*
Cookſon Thomas, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Croſs William, *Victualler*
Fletcher Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Garnor George, *Shoemaker*
Gilbert Ralph, *Shoemaker*
Godwin J. *Lockſmith*
Hammerſley Mrs. *Poſtmiſtreſs*
Hammon John, *Taylor*
Hand John, *Victualler*
Hardy ——, *Joiner and Stone-cutter*
Haſſells Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Hollings, Warburton, and Co. *China-manufacturers*
Keeling Moſes, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Lander Frederic, *Grocer*
Mills William, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Palmer John, *Cabinet-maker & Ironmonger*
Plant Ann, *Victualler*
Podmore Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Poole John, *Victualler*
Poole Joyce, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Poole Richard, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Pope Thomas, *Factor*
Ridgeway George and Co. *Ditto*
Robinſon Abraham, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Scarratt and Son, *Nailors*
Seadon Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Suckley Thomas, *Victualler*
Taylor John, *Lawn-weaver*
Twambler John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Twigg Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Twyford John, *Victualler, (Pack-horſe)*
Weſton John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Wright Thomas, *Blue-maker*
Yates William, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*

VALE-PLEASANT.

The principal trading-inhabitant of Vale-Pleaſant is, Mr. Samuel Hollis, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware.*

STOKE

Is intended for a market-town, as there is a new market-houſe building, but the market-day is not yet fixed. Its church is an old Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, ſix bells, and a clock.—The poſt nearly the ſame as Hanley.—Principal inhabitants are the following:

GENTRY.

Broades Thomas, Eſq.
Stephens George, Gent.

CLERGY.

Fernhough Rev. William

TRADERS,

TRADERS, &c.

Baddeley John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Booth E. *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Boſtock David, *Ironfounder*
Brendley Nath. *Innkeeper & Poſtmaſter*
Carr George, *Maltſter*
Chapman John, *Miller*
Chedle John, *Smith*
Cliff and Son, *Butchers*
Daniel Samuel, *Printer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Davis Richard, *Ditto*
Davis Edward, *Shoemaker*
Ferryhouſe William, *Cabinet-maker*
Fenton Ralph, *Sadler*
Graves James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Harriſon John, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Haſlehurſt James, *Hair-dreſſer & Draper*
Haſſells John, *Farmer*
Kenwright William, *Timber-merchant*
Lewis Taylor, *Shoemaker*
Malpaſs James, *Grocer*
Merry John, *Smith*
Parkes Samuel, *Grocer*
Potts Thomas, *Perfumer*
Pouliſon Samuel, *Victualler*
Ratcliff William, *Butcher*
Reeves Ellen, *Smith and Shopkeeper*
Rowley Joſiah, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Sellers John, *Cork-cutter*
Shaw John, *Shoemaker*
Shufflebotham John, *Brewer*
Spode Joſiah, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware and Regiſter-office Keeper*
Steel William, *Wheelwright*
Turner Miſs, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Turner James, *Joiner*
Turner Thomas, *Butcher*
Watſon John, *Joiner*
Wheeler Mrs. *Farmer*
Wolfe Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*

LOWER-LANE.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants of Lower-Lane:

TRADERS, &c.

Aſtbury Sarah, *Victualler*
Borne Ralph and Co. *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Challener John and Adams, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Harriſon George and Co. *Ditto*
Jackſon John, *Baker*
Stephens Thomas, *Carpenter*
Ward William, *Grocer*

LANE-DELPH.

The following are the principal inhabitants of Lane-Delph:

TRADERS, &c.

Aſtbury Richard, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Baggley Sarah, *Victualler*
Bagnall Sampſon, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Barker Samuel, *Ditto*
Barker Samuel, *Grocer*
Beech Mary, *Victualler, (3 Crowns)*
Boot Benjamin, *Butcher*
Bodrey Peter, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Bray and Harriſon, *Ditto*
Copeſtake Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Dayſon Samuel, *Grocer*
Green John, *Victualler*
Helmerick Randle, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Martin Mrs. *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Moſeley Thomas, *Grocer*

LANE-END.

This is a market-town, and owing to ſome circumſtance has two market-houſes; the market-day is on Saturday. Here is a new church built with brick, much after the plan of that at Hanley, which is to have a clock and ſix bells, and it is ſuppoſed it will coſt, when finiſhed, about five thouſand pounds; here are alſo methodiſt and diſſenting meeting-houſes.—The mail arrives here nearly the ſame as at Stoke and Hanley.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.

Barker J. Gent.

CLERGY.

Wright Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Boſtock William, *Surgeon*
Ford John, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Evans Francis, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allcock Tho. Edw. *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Aſtbury Stephen, *Grocer*
Aſtbury George, *Grocer*
Aſtbury Thomas, *Grocer*
Auſtin William, *Staymaker and Draper*
Barker Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Barker Joſeph, *Ditto*
Barker Richard, *Ditto*
Bagnall Philip, *Baſket-maker*
Barnes George, *Grocer*
Bond Thomas, *Grocer*
Boot Benjamin, *Grocer*
Boot John, *Butcher*
Bridgewood Samuel, *Innkeeper*
Bridgewood John, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Brough Mary, *Victualler*
Caulkin George, *Victualler*
Chatham and Wolley, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Clowes John, *Cooper*
Cooper John and Co. *Cotton-factors*
Cotton John, *Tallow-chandler*
Cyplis Mary, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Dakin John, *Baker*
Dawſon Joſeph, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Down Thomas, *Grocer*
Fenney Thomas, *Victualler*
Ford Robert, *Currier*
Forreſter and Harvey, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Garner Robert, *Ditto*
Gibbs Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Godwin Ralph, *Grocer*
Godwin Joſeph, *Grocer*
Green John, *Bricklayer*
Harding Broadhurſt, *Poſtmaſter*
Harvey and Garner, *Boot & Shoe Makers*
Hewitt John, *Grocer*
How Edward, *Sadler*
Hughes Samuel and Sons, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Hughes William, *Shopkeeper*
Hughes Samuel, *Ditto*
Hulett William, *Currier*
Jackſon Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Jarvis Thomas, *Enameller*
Johnſon Tho. *Joiner and Wheelwright*
Johnſon Rd. and Bridgewood, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Lees John, *Breeches-maker*
Machin Samuel, *Sadler*
Martin George, *Grocer and Draper*
Martin Sarah, *Milliner*
Mayer Thomas, *Victualler*
Mayer Thomas, *Grocer*
Myatt Richard, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Payne James, *Innkeeper, (Red Lion)*
Phillips William, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Plant John, *Ditto*
Rigby ——, *Joiner*
Riley Mary, *Grocer, Draper, &c.*
Rowley Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Scarrott James, *Grocer*
Shaw Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Shelley Elizabeth, *Baker*
Shirley Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Sims Francis, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sims Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Spode Samuel, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Steele Richard, *Innkeeper, (Caſtle)*
Sterrup Thomas, *Manufacturer of Staffordſhire-ware*
Swift Joſeph, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Turner John and William, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Warner William, *Taylor*
Walkelate Mark
Waller Richard, *Butcher*
Warren Edward, *Smith*
Weſton and Hull, *Manufacturers of Staffordſhire-ware*
Yates John, *Plumber and Glazier*

About three miles ſouth-eaſt of Newcaſtle is the little town of Trentham, ſo called from the river Trent, which riſes there.—At this place is the noble ſeat of Earl Gower, which is eſteemed the fineſt place in this county; the houſe is modern, and built on the plan of the Queen's Palace, in St. James's Park. It is ſituated cloſe to the church, which renders the entrance to the houſe very inconvenient, the church and church-yard being juſt in front.—The park is very beautiful, has two large pieces of water in it; and the hills, which riſe immediately from the water, are finely covered with wood, which has a noble effect as you paſs the road to Newcaſtle. The park is walled round, and from the high ground in it you have an extenſive view of the country every way.

OXFORD, Oxfordshire.

THE city of Oxford is diſtant from London fifty-four miles, twenty-three from Henley, and ſeven and three quarters from Woodſtock. This city is principally diſtinguiſhed by its illuſtrious univerſity. It does not appear when it was firſt fortified; but the walls, of which conſiderable remains are viſible at preſent, were probably raiſed upon a former foundation, by Robert D'Oilie, about the time of the conqueſt. The ſame perſon, at the command of the conqueror, erected the caſtle, A. D. 1071; which, from the maſſy ruins now remaining, appears to have been a work of prodigious ſtrength and extent. King Henry I. founded a royal palace here, upon a ſpot called Beaumont, near Glouceſter-green, ſome fragments of which are ſtill extant; and in which King Richard I. ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. In this city were ſeveral monaſteries; the moſt remarkable of which were St. Frideſwide's and Oſeney Abbey. Its biſhopric was erected A. D. 1542.

The town is ſituated on a broad eminence, which riſes ſo gradually as to be hardly perceptible in the midſt of a moſt beautiful extent of meadows to the ſouth, eaſt, and weſt, and of corn-fields to the north. The vales on the eaſt are watered by the river Cherwell, and thoſe on the weſt and ſouth by the main ſtream, and ſeveral branches, of the Iſis. Both rivers meet towards the ſouth-eaſt. The landſcape is bounded on every ſide, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of freſh air, and entirely removes all the inconvenience which would otherwiſe ariſe from the noxious vapours of a watery ſituation. From ſome of the ſurrounding hills, the traveller is ſurpriſed with an unparallelled proſpect of magnificence and plenty; of numerous ſpires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of verdure, water, and trees. The ſoil is a fine gravel; and on the whole, the ſituation is not leſs healthy than agreeable.

That part of the town properly denominated the city, and originally encloſed with walls, is not more than two miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure. The ſuburbs are moſt conſiderable on the north, eaſt, and weſt, ſides; containing the pariſhes of Holiwell, Magdalen, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; with the colleges of Baliol, Trinity, Wadham, Worceſter, St. John, and Magdalen. The walls, from that part of them which remains as a boundary to New College on the north and eaſt, appear to have been embattled with baſtions at one hundred and fifty feet diſtance from each other. The walls likewiſe, but without their battlements, ſerve as a fence to Merton College on the ſouth and eaſt. A few detached fragments of them are diſcernible at other places. The whole town is about three miles in circumference.

The principal ſtreet is the High-ſtreet, running from Magdalen-bridge to Carfax church. Its length and breadth are hardly to be parallelled, and is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives its principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent colleges, together with the churches of St. Mary and All Saints. This ſtreet would be leſs beautiful were it in a ſtrait line. From its tendency to a curve, it affords a gradual and unexpected diſplay of its parts, and ſucceſſively ſurpriſes us, at every turn, with a new object. This ſtreet, but under different names, is continued towards the caſtle.

The next conſiderable ſtreet, by ſome called Fiſh-ſtreet, leads from Carfax to a bridge over the Iſis, on which formerly ſtood a turret called Friar Bacon's Study. It is adorned with the ſtately front of the college of Chriſtchurch, which is extended to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet. In the ſame ſtreet is the town-hall, where the aſſizes for the county, and the town and county ſeſſions, are held; a neat and commodious edifice, partly erected at the expence of Thomas Rowney, Eſq. the late repreſentative, and high ſteward of the city.

From

From Carfax (where formerly ſtood a conduit erected by Otho Nicholſon) we paſs on the north into the Corn-market; and from thence by Magdalen pariſh-church on the right, and Friar's Entry on the left, being the paſſage to the Carmelite friery in Beaumont, into St. Giles's; which is a ſtreet of extraordinary breadth; and, from the trees left before St. John's college, and thoſe in the front of the church, has the appearance of an elegant village. On the eaſt ſide ſtands St. John's college; and the town, as well as the ſtreet, is terminated at this end by St. Giles's church.

This entrance to the town, from the Woodſtock and Banbury roads, is now greatly ornamented by the Radcliffe Infirmary, which is built of hewn ſtone, upon the plan of the County Hoſpital at Glouceſter. This edifice, which had been ſo long wanted here, and which, excluſive of the more immediate benefits of its foundation, will prove of peculiar utility to academical ſtudents in phyſic, was erected by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the ſurplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his library. The ground was given by Thomas Rowney, Eſq. above-mentioned. The building was begun in May 1759, and, being completed, fitted up, and furniſhed, by the ſame truſtees, was opened upon St. Luke's day, October 18, 1770, and is ſupported by benefactors and a very liberal annual ſubſcription.

The truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's will have likewiſe lately been engaged in building an obſervatory, which is now nearly completed, and highly ornamental to this place. It ſtands in a field immediately to the north of the Infirmary, conſiſting of ten acres, a benefaction of his grace the Duke of Marlborough for that purpoſe. This edifice is one hundred and ſeventy-five feet ſix inches in length, from eaſt to weſt; its breadth at each wing twenty-four feet; and in the centre fifty-ſeven from north to ſouth, excluſive of an elegant portico in the ſouth front, which projects about ſix feet from the building. The wings are twenty-two feet in height, to the top of the moulding. Between the wings, in the north front, ſprings a ſemicircle, the radius of which is about thirty-ſeven feet, and its height from the ground fifty-one feet, which includes the hall with two adjoining libraries on the ground floor; the ſtaircaſe and the lecture-room with two adjoining rooms on the next ſtory. The third ſtory conſiſts of an octangular tower, executed after the model of the celebrated Temple of the Eight Winds at Athens; the elevation of which, including the figure to be placed on the roof, will be upwards of fifty feet: ſo that the elevation of the central part of this building will be upwards of one hundred feet. The eaſtern wing contains, in three rooms, a very complete ſet of aſtronomical inſtruments, fixed in the plane of the meridian, all made by the late celebrated and perhaps hitherto unrivalled artiſt Mr. John Bird, at the expence of more than eleven hundred pounds; conſiſting of two quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a tranſit inſtrument of eight feet; and a zenith-ſector of twelve. In the weſtern wing is placed a ſet of ſmaller inſtruments for the uſe of the ſtudents, and ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to apply themſelves to practical aſtronomy. The dwelling-houſe for the profeſſor is very commodiouſly connected with the eaſtern wing of the obſervatory by an elegant covered way. Towards the lower part of the field ſtands a ſmall circular building, with a moveable roof, in which is to be placed an equatorial ſector for the purpoſes of obſerving the places of the heavenly bodies at any diſtance from the meridian. His grace the Duke of Marlborough, at the ſame time that he gave to the Radcliffe truſtees the piece of ground for the ſeveral purpoſes of this obſervatory, was alſo pleaſed to preſent to the univerſity a reflecting teleſcope of twelve feet, made by the late Mr. James Short, which, as we are well informed, coſt upwards of one thouſand pounds. For the reception of this inſtrument a detached building, with a moveable roof, will ſpeedily be erected. The ſituation of this obſervatory is extremely advantageous, as it commands a very extenſive horizon, and is ſcarcely in any wiſe liable to be incommoded by the ſmoke of the town. This elegant building was executed under the ſurvey of the ingenious Mr. Wyatt.

The principal bridges are, 1. Magdalen-bridge, over the Cherwell, being five hundred and twenty-ſix feet in length, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-bridge, or Hithe-bridge, in the weſtern ſuburb, over the Iſis, conſiſting of three arches. 3. Folly-bridge, as it is commonly called, in the ſouthern ſuburb, on the ſame river, over which is the Abingdon road, which leads to various parts of Berkſhire, &c. This conſiſts of three arches, and is, like the reſt, entirely built with ſtone.

The city of Oxford, with its ſuburbs and liberties, conſiſts of fourteen pariſhes, viz.

1. St. Mary's
2. All Saints
3. St. Martin's, or Carfax
4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's
5. St. Ebb's
6. St. Peter's in the Bailey
7. St. Michael's
8. St. Mary Magdalen's
9. St. Peter's in the Eaſt
10. Holiwell
11. St. Giles's
12. St. Thomas's
13. St. John's
14. St. Clement's

Only four of the churches belonging to theſe pariſhes are worth obſervation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's, and St. John's.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public ſermons of the univerſity are preached on Sundays and holidays, is ſituate about the middle of the north ſide of the High-ſtreet. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at preſent. It conſiſts of three aiſles, with a ſpacious choir or chancel, which is ſeparated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and ſince improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle aiſle. At the weſt end of the ſame aiſle is ſituated the vice-chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are ſeated the two proctors. The ſeats which deſcend on either ſide are appointed for the doctors and heads of houſes, and thoſe beneath for the young noblemen. The area conſiſts of benches for the maſters of arts. On the weſt end, with a return to the north and ſouth, are galleries for the under graduates and bachelors of arts. The tower, with its ſpire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, one hundred and eighty feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches, and ſtatues, which, as Plott informs us, were added by King, the firſt biſhop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains ſix remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for ſcholaſtic exerciſes, convocations, and congregations. On the ſouth ſide is a portal of more modern ſtructure, erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a ſtatue of the Virgin, with an Infant Chriſt holding a ſmall crucifix; which laſt circumſtance was formed into an article of impeachment againſt the archbiſhop by the Preſbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to popery. The choir, above-mentioned, was built by Walter Hart biſhop of Norwich, about A. D. 1462. The room on the north ſide of this choir, formerly a library, has lately been converted into a law-ſchool, for the lectures of the Vinerian profeſſor; and, being refitted in the ſtile of the reſt, is no ſmall ornament to this part of the church.

The church of All Saints, ſituated in the High-ſtreet, is an elegant modern ſtructure, much in the ſtile of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without with Corinthian pilaſters, and finiſhed with an attic ſtory and baluſtrade. There is no pillar in the church, though it is ſeventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty high. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The ſteeple is remarkable, in the modern manner. Its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly dean of Chriſtchurch.

The church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, ſtanding near the High-ſtreet, was partly built by St. Grymbald, eight hundred years ago; and is reported to be the firſt church of ſtone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the univerſity church; and even at preſent, with a view of aſcertaining their original claim, the univerſity attend their ſermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and eaſt end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year

year 1760 this church was beautified and new pewed at the expence of the pariſh; and in 1768, by a liberal ſubſcription from the inhabitants and ſuch heads of houſes as live in the pariſh, the organ was rebuilt by Meſſrs. Green and Byfield of London.

The church of St. John is an auguſt Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the longeſt of any in the univerſity, that of New College excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular inſtitution for choir-ſervice, before the preſent ſtalls and wainſcot were put up. There is ſomething elegant in the painted glaſs and the deſign of the eaſt window, which is of a modern hand. The anti-chapel is proportionably ſpacious, and was originally much larger; for, if we examine the outſide of the church towards the weſt, we may perceive the arches filled up which once ſtood within, and made part of, the nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door is that of the late warden Dr. Wintle, and his ſiſter, which is prettily executed; and not far from the north door of the anti-chapel is an inſcription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuſcript of Wood, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

We muſt not here omit the many elegant and uſeful improvements that have taken place in purſuance of an act of parliament obtained in the 11th year of his preſent majeſty.—The narrow and incommodious paſſage at Eaſtgate has been opened, which renders this part equal to the magnificence of the High-ſtreet; and in the year 1779 a new ſtone bridge, at this entrance of the town, was erected at the expence of upwards of eight thouſand pounds.

At Carfax, in the very centre of the city, many buildings have been removed in order to continue the principal ſtreet, which opens a fine avenue to the new Bottley road, now completely finiſhed, on a ſuperb plan; as it contains no leſs than ſeven bridges, built with hewn ſtone, in the compaſs of one mile.—Northgate, uſually called Bocardo, the only city gate lately remaining, has alſo been demoliſhed; and the removal of this nuiſance perhaps produces the moſt ſtriking effect of any of theſe modern improvements; the Corn-market and St. Giles's being now connected and thrown into one long and noble ſtreet.—The old ſhambles in the Butcher-row are likewiſe taken away, and a new general market, upon an extenſive ſcale, is erected between the High-ſtreet and Jeſus College Lane; which market is univerſally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind in this kingdom. At the ſouth entrance from the High-ſtreet it contains forty commodious ſhops for butchers. North of theſe are eight others equally commodious, occupied by gardeners, &c. between which are two ſpacious colonades for poultry, eggs, bacon, cheeſe, &c. &c. divided into forty ſtalls; and beyond theſe, extending quite to Jeſus College Lane, is a large area for country gardeners, fruit, and divers other commodities. There are likewiſe three avenues running through in direct lines, interſected by another in the middle, affording a free currency of air; and in the front four elegant and commodious houſes have been erected, which give an additional ornament to one of the fineſt ſtreets in Europe. The open part of this market, fronting Jeſus College, is incloſed by an iron palliſade; and the avenues opening upon the New Parade in the High-ſtreet are ſecured by iron gates. The whole extent of the ground appropriated to the purpoſe of erecting this market, is from north to ſouth three hundred and forty-ſeven feet, and from eaſt to weſt one hundred and twelve.

The Univerſity of Oxford has many fabulous accounts relating to the time of its origin. It moſt probably was inſtituted ſoon after the propagation of Chriſtianity in this kingdom. Alfred is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been its founder; but Alfred rather appears to have reſtored it in an age of confuſion and ignorance, and to have been the father of that eſtabliſhment and ſecurity, which, notwithſtanding ſome temporary ſhocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever ſince. Alfred erected certain ſchools or halls, and aſſigned penſions to the ſtudents. The firſt college of the univerſity, incorporated by royal charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time fifteen thouſand ſcho-

lars are reported to have been reſident here: but in the reign of Henry III. the univerſity is ſaid to have conſiſted of double that number.

Of the public buildings more particularly belonging to the univerſity, we have already noticed St. Mary's church. The reſt here follow in order.

The new or Radclivian Library is ſituated in the midſt of an ample and ſuperb ſquare, formed by St. Mary's church, the ſchools, Brazen Noſe, and All Souls, Colleges. This ſumptuous building ſtands on arcades, which, circularly diſpoſed, encloſe a ſpacious dome in the centre. From hence we paſs by a well-executed flight of ſpiral ſteps into the library itſelf. This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majeſty, riſes into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of ſtucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone brought from Hartz Foreſt in Germany. The room is encloſed by a circular ſeries of arches beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order. Behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are arranged. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely ſtuccoed. Over the door at the front entrance is a ſtatue of the founder Dr. Radcliffe, by Ryſbrac, which is moſt advantageouſly viewed from the point oppoſite to it, in the laſt-mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good buſt of Gibbes, the architect.—The firſt ſtone was laid May 17, A. D. 1737, and the library opened April 13, 1749, with great ſolemnity. The librarian, according to the founder's appointment, is nominated by the great officers of ſtate.

The Schools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outſide is about one hundred and ſeventy-five feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whoſe higheſt apartments are appointed for aſtronomical obſervations and other philoſophical experiments. The inſide of this part muſt pleaſe every lover of ancient grandeur. Three ſides of the upper ſtory of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery. This is chiefly furniſhed with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men; as alſo with cabinets of medals and caſes of books. It was wainſcotted by the munificence of Dr. Butler, the late preſident of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort. About the middle of it ſtands a noble ſtatue in braſs of Philip earl of Pembroke, deſigned by Rubens, and caſt by Hubert le Soeur, a Frenchman, the ſame who did the equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles I. at Charing-croſs. This room is, in reality, a part or continuation of the Bodleian Library. Under it are the ſchools of the ſeveral ſciences; in one of which are placed the Arundelian marbles, given to the univerſity by Henry Howard, earl-marſhal, grandſon to Lord Arundel, at the inſtance of Mr. Eveline, when Arundel-houſe in the Strand was taken down; and in another the collection of ſtatues, &c. lately preſented to the univerſity by the Counteſs of Pomfret.—The firſt ſtone of the ſchools was laid March 30, 1613; and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The Bodleian or Public Library is a part or member of the laſt-mentioned edifice. It conſiſts of three ſpacious and lofty rooms, diſpoſed in the form of the Roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, over the Divinity-ſchool, about the year 1440, and by him furniſhed with books, all which have been ſince loſt. The gallery on the weſt was raiſed at the expence of the univerſity, under the chancellorſhip of Archbiſhop Laud, together with the convocation-houſe beneath. The veſtibule or firſt gallery, with the proſcholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furniſhed the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewiſe aſſigned an eſtate for the maintenance of a librarian, &c. and the ſupport of a public fund for the library, adding a body of ſtatutes for the regulation of his new inſtitution. By theſe ſervices he juſtly deſerved the name of the founder of the library. He died January 28, 1612.—The original ſtock has been greatly enriched by the acceſſion of many valuable collections of manuſcripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; beſides large additions of choice and uſeful books from various donations.

The

The principal benefactors have been the Earl of Pembroke, Archbiſhop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marſhal, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinſon, Mr. St. Amand, &c. The library is now in a very flouriſhing condition; which it is likely to preſerve and improve, under the management of the preſent vigilant and learned librarian.—Here is ſhewn a collection of Engliſh coins, the moſt complete in the kingdom, given by Browne Willis, and ſince augmented by the bequeſt of Dr. Rawlinſon.—Before the year 1300 the library of the univerſity conſiſted of a few traits kept in the choir of Mary's church.—It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery can only be ſeen from eight in the morning till two o'clock, and from three to five in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: in the winter half-year from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon.

The Divinity-ſchool ſtands under the ſame roof. It was begun at the expence of the univerſity, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its ſuperſtructure, by Duke Humphrey. Its ceiling is a moſt finiſhed piece of Gothic maſonry, both in deſign and execution; and, on the whole, it is probably the moſt complete Gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation-houſe, which is a ſpacious room, commodiouſly furniſhed and handſomely decorated. It was built, with its ſuperſtructure, A. D. 1639.

Oppoſite to the Divinity-ſchool ſtands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two ſtatues of Archbiſhop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At the entrance the mind is ſtrongly and ſuddenly ſtruck with ideas of majeſty and grace. But this room exhibits the moſt auguſt appearance when properly filled. It is equally diſpoſed to contain, and ſhew to advantage, a large and ſolemn aſſembly. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are ſeated in the centre of the ſemicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen and doctors; the maſters of arts in the area; the reſt of the univerſity, and ſtrangers of both ſexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and, not being ſupported either by columns or archwork, reſts on the ſide-walls, which are at the diſtance of eighty feet one way and ſeventy the other. This roof is covered with allegorical pictures done by Streater, ſerjeant-painter to King Charles II. but the colours, as well as the canvas, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762 by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait-painter of London; at which time the whole inſide was alſo decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of one thouſand pounds; ſo that this is now univerſally allowed to be the moſt ſuperb and ſplendid room in Europe. Beſides the ceiling, the room is furniſhed with three full-length portraits of Archbiſhop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond above-mentioned, and Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Nor ſhould we forget to mention a good ſtatue of Charles II. on the outſide of the circular part; the edifice being ſomewhat in the form of a Roman D.—This beautiful ſtructure was erected from the deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence of Archbiſhop Sheldon, then chancellor; who, having beſtowed fifteen thouſand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thouſand pounds to purchaſe lands for its perpetual repair.—In the Theatre are celebrated the public acts, and the annual commemoration of benefactors to the univerſity on the 2d of July, inſtituted by the late Lord Crew biſhop of Durham; with ſome other ſolemnities.

Weſtward of the Theatre ſtands the Aſhmolean Muſeum, ſo called from its founder Elias Aſhmole, Eſq. Windſor herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to beſtow upon the univerſity all the rarities he had purchaſed from the two Tradeſcants, ſucceſſively phyſic-gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of coins, manuſcripts, &c. on condition that they ſhould build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finiſhed in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Its front towards the ſtreet is about ſixty feet in length. The eaſtern portico is remarkably well finiſhed in the Corinthian order, and adorned with a variety of characteriſtical embelliſhments. This piece

of

of architecture is deſervedly reckoned equal to any in the univerſity; though, like many others, it is ſo much crouded by the neighbouring buildings, that the ſpectator cannot command a proper view of it.—In purſuance of his promiſe, Aſhmole preſented to the univerſity a large and valuable collection of natural bodies, together with his coins and manuſcripts; he alſo bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work conſiſting of ſixty links, weighing twenty-two ounces, with a medal of the Duke of Brandeburgh; the other a collar of S's, with a medal of the late King of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the Emperor Joſeph; all which he had received as honorary preſents on occaſion of his book concerning the Order of the Garter.—The Muſeum has been greatly enriched ſince its firſt foundation by ſeveral ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curioſities are a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preſerved dry or in ſpirits; numerous ſpecimens of minerals and metals; ſhells, eſpecially thoſe of Dr. Martin Liſter, mentioned in his Hiſtory of the Animals of England, quarto; together with his ores, foſſils, &c. many of which are deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, or in the pieces publiſhed by that ingenious naturaliſt.—It contains alſo a ſmall but well choſen collection of exotic plants, ſent from the Eaſt Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two firſt keepers, Dr. Robert Plott and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the natural bodies mentioned in his Hiſtories of the Counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greateſt part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A catalogue of many of theſe was publiſhed by himſelf, elegantly adorned with copper-plates, in the year 1669, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia*. To theſe valuable treaſures a great addition has lately been made by the Rev. William Borlaſe, who preſented to the univerſity all the ſpecimens of chryſtals, mundics, coppers, tins, &c. deſcribed in his Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall; which preſent he alſo accompanied with his manuſcript copy of the hiſtory and the original drawings.—Amongſt the curioſities of nature muſt be reckoned the large magnet given to the Muſeum by the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, the lady of the late chancellor. It is of an oval ſhape, its longer diameter eighteen inches, its ſhorter twelve, and ſupports a weight of one hundred and forty-five pounds. It is encloſed in an elegant caſe of mahogany, made at his lordſhip's expence; and may be juſtly deemed one of the greateſt ornaments, as well as rarities, of this place.—Nor is this repoſitory deficient in a good collection of antiquities; ſuch as urns, ſtatues, ſacrificial veſſels, and utenſils; it being poſſeſſed of moſt of thoſe deſcribed in the Britannia by Biſhop Gibſon, page 695. Here are alſo many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon, coins, the gifts of the founder and Thomas Braithwaite, Eſq.—Amongſt the works of art, a model of a ſhip given by Dr. Clark, and a picture repreſenting our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, made of feathers, deſerve particular notice; alſo a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred, and worn, as is ſuppoſed, by that monarch.—Here are alſo ſome good paintings: a dead Chriſt, the work of Annibal Carracci; ſeveral portraits of the Tradeſcant family, particularly Sir John the grandfather, drawn after his death; Thomas earl of Arundel and the Duke of Norfolk his ſon, by Vandyke: likewiſe the founder of the Muſeum, in a carved frame of elegant workmanſhip, and an extraordinary repreſentation of Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, by Brugell.—Beſides the room in which the curioſities are depoſited, there are three ſmall libraries; the firſt called by the name of Aſhmole's Study, containing his printed books and manuſcripts, chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which alſo are the manuſcripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the Monaſticon, &c. The ſecond is that of Dr. Liſter, conſiſting of printed books in phyſic, and the beſt editions of the claſſics, in which alſo are preſerved the copper-plates belonging to the Hiſtory of Shells publiſhed by that author, of which a new and improved edition has been lately printed at the expence of the univerſity. The laſt is that of Anthony Wood, containing

containing the valuable manuſcript collection of that learned and laborious antiquarian.—In the room on the firſt floor lectures are read in experimental philoſophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courſes of chemiſtry and anatomy.—The care and direction of the Muſeum is veſted in ſix viſitors, viz. the vice-chancellor, the Dean of Chriſtchurch, the principal of Brazen Noſe, the king's profeſſor of phyſic, and the two proctors for the time being. Theſe have the nomination of the head keeper, and meet annually on Trinity-Monday to inſpect the ſtate of the collection, and to paſs the accounts. Aſhmole deſigned to have endowed his foundation with ample revenues, and has in his ſtatutes expreſſed the ſums appointed for this purpoſe, namely, fifty pounds per ann. for the head keeper, fifteen pounds to the librarian, and five pounds for an aſſiſtant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; ſo that the profits at preſent ariſe only from the gratuities given by ſtrangers for the exhibition of the curioſities, which fall greatly ſhort of the original deſign.

The Clarendon Printing-houſe is almoſt contiguous to the theatre. It is a magnificent ſtructure, conſiſting of two ſtories, and is one hundred and fifteen feet in length. The ſtreet-front has a noble Doric portico, whoſe columns equal the height of the firſt ſtory. The back front is adorned with three-quarter columns of the ſame dimenſions, and a ſtatue of the Earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are ſtatues of the Nine Muſes. As we enter from the ſchools, on the right hand, are two rooms where Bibles and Books of Common Prayer are printed; over which are large and elegant apartments. The left ſide conſiſts of rooms for the univerſity preſs; together with one well-executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of Queen Anne, by Kneller, appointed for the meetings of the heads of houſes and delegates.—This edifice was built, A. D. 1711, by the profits ariſing from the ſale of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion; the copy of which had been preſented to the univerſity by his ſons, the Lords Clarendon and Rocheſter.

COLLEGES.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—The college of St. Mary Magdalen is ſituated at the eaſtern termination of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric portal, decorated with a ſtatue of the founder, introduces us to the weſt front of the college, which is a ſtriking ſpecimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the weſt window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five ſmall, but elegant, figures; that on the right repreſents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whoſe college at Wincheſter the founder was ſchoolmaſter; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hoſpital, ſince converted into this college; and the laſt St. John the Baptiſt, by whoſe name the ſaid hoſpital was called.

On the left are the lodgings of the preſident, lately much enlarged and improved. Nearly contiguous to theſe is a ſtately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but ſince diſuſed, beneath a tower, whoſe ſides are adorned with ſtatues of four of the perſons above-mentioned.

From this area we paſs into a cloiſter which ſurrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the ſouth are the chapel and hall. We enter the chapel on the right hand at entering the cloiſter. The anti-chapel is ſpacious, ſupported with two ſtaff-moulded pillars, extremely light, where a new pulpit of elegant workmanſhip, in the Gothic ſtile, together with ſeats on each ſide, have lately been erected. In the weſt window are ſome fine remains of glaſs painted in chiaro obſcuro. The ſubject is the Reſurrection. The deſign is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred years ſince, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is ſolemn and handſomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains ſix figures, almoſt as large as life, of primitive fathers, ſaints, martyrs, and apoſtles, are finely painted in the taſte, and about the time, of that juſt deſcribed. Theſe windows formerly belonged to the anti-chapel, the two near the altar

tar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither, A. D. 1741. In the confuſion of the civil wars the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, eſcape the rage of fanaticiſm and ignorance: they were unluckily diſcovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who, ſpreading them along the cloiſters, jumped upon them in their jack-boots with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and entirely deſtroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Iſaac Fuller, about a century ago. It repreſents the Reſurrection. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addiſon, formerly a ſtudent of this houſe, in a Latin poem printed in the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the croſs, ſuppoſed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo; and, being brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond, came into the poſſeſſion of William Freeman, Eſq. of Hamels in Hertfordſhire, who gave it to the ſociety. The altar is fitted up in the modern ſtile, with a well-executed wainſcot, and columns of the Corinthian order, charged with other elegant embelliſhments. It is deſigned to wainſcot the whole choir in the ſame manner. Choir-ſervice is performed in this chapel at ten and four every day; except that on Sundays and holidays the morning ſervice is ſung at eight, as it is in all the choirs of the univerſity.

The hall is a ſtately Gothic room, well proportioned and handſomely finiſhed. It has four whole-length portraits, viz. of the founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, and Prince Rupert; and two half-lengths, viz. Biſhop Warner and Dr. Hammond.

Great pains have been taken to unriddle the latent meaning of the hieroglyphics which ſurround the cloiſter. Some affirm that they are nothing more than the licentious invention of the maſon; while others as warmly contend that they contain a complete ſyſtem of academical diſcipline.

From this court, through a narrow paſſage on the north, we are led into a beautiful opening, one ſide of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taſte, conſiſting of three ſtories, three hundred feet in length. The front reſts on an arcade, whoſe roof is finely ſtuccoed. It is intended to add two other ſides; but, as the preſent opening to the meadows and hills on the right produces ſo charming an effect, we could almoſt wiſh the college might never execute their original deſign. Through the centre of this building we paſs into the grove, or paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and ſtocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable or extenſive environ. Beſides the grove juſt mentioned, there is a meadow, within the college precincts, conſiſting of about thirteen acres, ſurrounded by a pleaſant walk called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is waſhed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many pretty rural proſpects, one of which, from the eaſt, commands the new bridge. This walk is ſhaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and diſpoſed regularly. Here is a very venerable oak, which is ſuppoſed to have exiſted in the founder's time, of uncommon ſize. A beautiful opening has lately been made on the weſt ſide into the college-grove, by demoliſhing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

This college was founded by William Patten, a native of Wainfleet, in Lincolnſhire, from whence he has been uſually ſtiled William of Wainfleet. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and afterwards took his degrees at Oxford, but in what college cannot at this diſtance of time be determined with certainty. He was firſt preferred to the maſterſhip of Wincheſter ſchool; from thence made provoſt of Eaton college; advanced to the biſhopric of Wincheſter, A. D. 1447; and conſtituted lord high chancellor of England, A. D. 1446.

He founded the college, A. D. 1456, for the ſupport of one preſident, forty fellows, thirty demies, eligible from any ſchool or county, a divinity lecturer, a ſchoolmaſter and uſher, four chaplains, one organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters. It was erected on the ſcite of St. John's Hoſpital, in remembrance of which a ſermon is annually preached in the college on St. John's day.

Part

Part of the original walls of the ſaid hoſpital are yet to be ſeen on the ſouth ſide of the chapel.

The original endowment was moſt munificent; which yet has been augmented by many conſiderable benefactors. The moſt diſtinguiſhed are Henry VI. William Fitz Alan earl of Arundel, Claymond, Morwent, &c. Cardinal Wolſey, when burſar of the college, A. D. 1492, erected the tower, which is exceeded by none in ſtrength, height, and beauty; and contains a muſical peal of ten bells.

The college at this time conſiſts of a preſident, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, a ſchoolmaſter, an uſher, four chaplains, an organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters. The whole number of ſtudents about one hundred and twenty.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

The Phyſic Garden is ſituated to the ſouth of Magdalen College. We paſs through a ſmall court to the grand entrance, deſigned by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. It is of the Doric order, and ornamented with ruſtic work. It is moreover adorned with a buſt of the founder Lord Danby, a ſtatue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. Theſe ſtatues were purchaſed for 34l. being the fine impoſed on the univerſity by Anthony Wood. On the face of the corona and the frieze is the following inſcription: "Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Uſum Academiæ et Reipublicæ Henricus Comes Danby, Anno 1632." The ſame inſcription is on the garden front.—The Garden, which is five acres in circumference, is ſurrounded by a noble wall, with other portals in the ruſtic ſtile at proper diſtances. The ground is divided into four quarters. On the right and left, at the entrance, are two neat and convenient green-houſes, ſtocked with a valuable collection of exotics. The quarters are filled with a complete ſeries of ſuch plants as grow naturally, diſpoſed in their reſpective claſſes. Without the walls, on the eaſt, is an admirable hot-houſe; where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raiſed.—This Garden was inſtituted by the Earl of Danby above-mentioned, A. D. 1632; who, having repleniſhed it with plants for the uſe of ſtudents in botany, ſettled an annual revenue for its ſupport. It has been ſince much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who aſſigned 300l. for the maintenance of a profeſſor of botany.

University College.—The magnificent front of this college is extended upwards of two hundred and ſixty feet along the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet. In it, at due diſtances, are two ſtately portals, with a tower over each. That on the weſt leads into the old court, which is a handſome Gothic quadrangle of one hundred feet ſquare. Over the gate at the entrance, on the outſide, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eaſtern entrance, on the outſide, is alſo one of Queen Mary, wife of William III. On the ſouth of the weſtern quadrangle are the chapel and hall. The ſtatue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The altar-window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its inſcription, A. D. 1687. The roof of the chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic ſtile, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a moſt complete room of the kind. It is of the age of the chapel.

From this court, through a narrow paſſage on the eaſt, we are led into another area of three ſides. It is opened to a garden on the ſouth. The eaſt and part of the north ſide are taken up by the lodgings of the maſter, which are commodious and extenſive. In a niche over the gate on the north is a ſtatue of Dr. Radcliffe. The ſides of this court are about eighty feet.

King Alfred is ſaid to have founded this college, A. D. 872. It is evident that he erected certain halls in Oxford, near, or on the ſpot, where this college now ſtands; and that he endowed the ſtudents of them with certain penſions iſſuing from the exchequer. But it is no leſs certain that theſe halls were alienated to the citizens, and that their penſions were ſuppreſſed about the reign of the Conqueror. In fact, the founder of this college appears to be William archdeacon of Durham, who, purchaſing (A. D. 1209) one of the halls which had been originally

originally erected by Alfred, and very probably ſtiled Univerſity Hall, of the citizens, endowed with lands. A ſociety being thus eſtabliſhed, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable are, Walter Skirla biſhop of Durham, who founded three fellowſhips. Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1443, added the ſame number. Sir Simon Bennet, in the reign of Charles I. eſtabliſhed four fellowſhips and four ſcholarſhips. Many others have likewiſe founded fellowſhips and exhibitions.

In the common room is an excellent buſt in ſtatuary marble of King Alfred, the firſt founder of this college, executed by Mr. Wilton from an admirable model of Mr. Ryſbrac. This is ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt pieces of modern ſculpture in the univerſity, and deſerves the attention of the curious. It was preſented to the college by Lord Viſcount Folkſtone.

As to the buildings, the preſent ſpacious, ſplendid, and uniform, ſtructure, began to be erected, A. D. 1634, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly fellow, and was ſoon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet above-mentioned. Nor were ſucceeding patrons wanting to continue ſo noble a work, till it was finally completed by Dr. John Radcliffe, who erected the whole eaſtern quadrangle entirely at his own expence. He likewiſe ſettled on the college ſix hundred pounds per ann. for two travelling fellowſhips.

The preſent ſociety conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, with many other ſtudents, amounting in the whole to near ſeventy.—Viſitor. The King.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Oppoſite to Univerſity College, on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet, ſtands Queen's College. The front, which is formed in the ſtile of the Luxembourg Palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a ſuperb cupola, the conſtruction of which is by ſome thought too heavy for the reſt. Under it is a ſtatue of the late Queen Caroline.

The firſt court is one hundred and forty feet in length and one hundred and thirty in breadth. A beautiful cloiſter ſurrounds this court except on the north ſide. Over the weſtern cloiſter are the provoſt's lodgings, which are ſpacious and ſplendid. The north ſide is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finiſhed in the Doric order. In the centre, over a portico leading to the north court, ſtands a handſome cupola, ſupported by eight Ionic columns.

The chapel is one hundred feet long and thirty broad. It is ornamented, in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful ceiling of fretwork. The windows are all of fine old painted glaſs, viz. 1518; that over the altar excepted, repreſenting our Lord's Nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The moſt remarkable are two on the north ſide of the Laſt Judgment, and two on the ſouth of the Aſcenſion. Theſe, with the reſt, were removed hither from the old chapel. There is an Aſcenſion in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The hall is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion. It is ſixty feet long and thirty broad, with an arched roof of a correſpondent height. It is furniſhed with portraits of the founder and benefactors. Over the ſcreen is a handſome gallery intended for muſic, and as a veſtibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The north court is one hundred and thirty feet long and ninety broad. On the weſt ſtands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. Under the eaſt ſide of this edifice runs a cloiſter; its weſt ſide is adorned with ſtatues of the founder and benefactors, and other pieces of ſculpture. The room within is highly finiſhed. The book-caſes, which are of Norway oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the ceiling are ſome admirable compartments of ſtucco.

The whole area on which this beautiful college, which is one entire piece of well-executed modern architecture, ſtands, is an oblong ſquare, three hundred feet in length and two hundred and twenty feet in breadth; which, being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into the two courts juſt deſcribed.

Robert

Robert Egglesfield, a native of Cumberland, and confeſſor to Queen Philippa, founded this college, A. D. 1340, for one provoſt and twelve fellows, to be choſen from the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland. To theſe he intended to annex ſeventy children or ſcholars; a few of which number only, the founder's entire deſign being prevented by his death, were really eſtabliſhed. The benefactors have been very numerous. The chief of them are Edward III. and his Queen Philippa, from whom it was called Queen's College; King Charles I. who gave ſix advowſons; Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knt. and Drs. Lancaſter and Halton, formerly provoſts; Sir Francis Bridgeman, Lady Betty Haſtings, &c.

The preſent edifice was begun by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knt. above-mentioned, 1672, who was a moſt munificent contributor; and, being continued by the liberality of ſeveral intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond, who likewiſe founded eight fellowſhips and four ſcholarſhips. Theſe fellows and ſcholars have handſome apartments appropriated to them in the new buildings, beſides an annual ſtipend of fifty pounds to each of the former; and thirty pounds per annum to each of the latter. This foundation was firſt filled up by election, from other colleges of the univerſity, on the 26th of October, 1764.

The cuſtom of uſhering in the boar's head with a ſong, on Chriſtmas-day, is, at preſent, peculiar to this college; but it was formerly practiſed all over the kingdom; and the carol here ſung on this occaſion is literally the ſame with that which was once univerſally uſed, except ſome few local alterations.

Edward the Black Prince had lodgings in this college, and King Henry V. ſtudied in the ſame room

The college conſiſts at preſent of a provoſt, ſixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars, ſo called from taburdum, a ſhort gown which they formerly wore, ſixteen ſcholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners. To theſe we may add the members of Mr. Mitchell's new foundation, juſt mentioned. The number of ſtudents of every ſort is above one hundred.—Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of York.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.—All Souls College is ſituated in the High-ſtreet, weſtward of Queen's College. Over the gateway are the ſtatues of the founder Henry Chichely and Henry VI.

The firſt or old court is a decent Gothic edifice, one hundred and twenty-four feet in length and ſeventy-two in breadth. The chapel on the north ſide is a ſtately pile. The anti-chapel, in which are ſome remarkable monuments, is ſeventy feet long and thirty broad. We enter the inner chapel, which is of the ſame dimenſions, by a grand flight of marble ſteps, through a ſcreen conſtructed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſpacious environ of the altar conſiſts of the richeſt red-vein marble. Above is a fine aſſumption-piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. The compartment immediately over the communion-table is filled with a picture painted at Rome, in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The ſubject of this piece is our Saviour's firſt Appearance to Mary Magdalen after his Reſurrection, which is generally called, by the painters, a *Noli me tangere*, in alluſion to the firſt words of Chriſt's ſpeech to her, "Touch me not." This picture is reckoned, by all good judges, to have great merit. The colouring is exquiſite; eſpecially in the body of our Saviour. There is ſomething very amiable, mixed with great dignity, in the countenance and character of this figure; while the mild compoſure of it is finely contraſted by that extacy of joy and aſtoniſhment which appears on the face of Mary. On the right and left, at the approach to the altar, are two inimitable urns by Sir James Thornhill, reſpectively repreſenting, in their bas-reliefs, the inſtitution of the two Sacraments. Between the windows, on each ſide, are figures of ſaints in chiaro obſcuro, bigger than life: four of theſe repreſent St. Ambroſe, St. Jerome, St. Auſtin, and St. Gregory, the four Latin fathers, to whom the chapel is dedicated. The ceiling is diſpoſed into compartments embelliſhed with carv-

ing and gilding. The whole has an air of much ſplendour and dignity, and is viewed to the beſt advantage from the ſcreen.

The hall, which forms one ſide of an area to the eaſt, is an elegant modern room. It is furniſhed with portraits of the munificent founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high table is an hiſtorical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whoſe ſubject is the Finding of the Law. The figure of Joſias, rending his robe, is animated and expreſſive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handſomely executed in dove-coloured marble, is a buſt of the founder: on one ſide is a buſt of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous phyſician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite ſcholar, about the ſame reign; ſuppoſed to have been a member of this houſe. Here is alſo a capital full-length ſtatue of Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, executed by Bacon. The reſt of the room is adorned with an admirable ſeries of buſts from the antique.

The adjoining buttery is worthy our obſervation; it is a well-proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of ſtone ornamented with curious workmanſhip. It was built with the hall.

The ſecond court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, one hundred and ſeventy-two feet in length and a hundred and fifty-five in breadth. On the ſouth are the chapel and hall; on the weſt a cloiſter, with a grand portico; on the north a library; and on the eaſt two ſuperb Gothic towers in the centre of a ſeries of fine apartments. But, though we have called this court Gothic, it is plainly an imitation only of the Gothic ſtile: and the ſcenery which it forms, in conjunction with other buildings, is both grand and pictureſque.

The library forms the whole north ſide of this court. It is two hundred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height; and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner. Its outſide, in correſpondence to the reſt of the court, is Gothic. The room itſelf is furniſhed with two noble arrangements of book-caſes, one above the other, ſupported by Doric and Ionic pilaſters. The upper claſs is formed in a ſuperb gallery, which ſurrounds three ſides. About the middle of the room, on the north ſide, is a receſs equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the ſtatue of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The ceiling, and ſpaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richeſt ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts. Over the gallery a ſeries of bronzes is interchangeably diſpoſed, conſiſting of vaſes and the buſts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this houſe.

This college was founded by Henry Chichely, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire, and one of Wykeham's original fellows of New College, and, through a courſe of preferments, at length Archbiſhop of Canterbury, for one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and three choriſters, A. D. 1437. It is ſtiled in the charter, "The College of the Souls of all faithful people deceaſed, of Oxford."

For the more liberal endowment of this ſociety, the founder procured of Henry VI. a grant of the revenues of many of the diſſolved alien priories. He expended, beſide purchaſe-money for the ſcite, &c. the ſum of 4545l. 15s. 5d. in the buildings of his college; namely, the preſent old court and the original refectory, which, with a cloiſter ſince removed, encloſed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his deceaſe he bequeathed to it 134l. 6s. 8d. and one thouſand marks. In his ſtatutes he gives a preference in elections to thoſe candidates who ſhall prove themſelves to be of his blood and kindred. Theſe have multiplied ſo faſt, within the ſpace of four hundred years, that it is probable the time is not far off when the ſociety will be entirely filled with his own relations. It appears by the *Stemmata Chicheleana*, or Pedigrees of the Chichely Family, publiſhed in the year 1765; and from the ſupplement to that collection publiſhed in the year 1775; that upwards of one hundred and twenty of the families of the Engliſh peerage, between fifty and ſixty of the Scotch and Iriſh, more than one hundred and thirty of the Engliſh baronetage, with many hundreds of the gentry and commonalty of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may now derive themſelves from

from the ſame ſtock with the founder of All Souls, viz. from his father Thomas Chichely, of Higham Ferrers.

The principal benefactors are, Colonel Chriſtopher Codrington, governor of the Leeward Iſlands, formerly fellow, who, beſides a valuable collection of books, granted by will 6000l. for building the library, and added 4000l. for purchaſing books; Dr. George Clarke, the late Duke of Wharton, Doddington Greville, Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Of the combined munificence of all or moſt of theſe, the ſecond court, above deſcribed, is an illuſtrious monument.

We muſt not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this college; the ſolemn commemoration of the diſcovery of a mallard of an extraordinary ſize, in a drain or ſewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar cuſtom we are rather induced to mention, as it has given occaſion to a pamphlet of infinite wit and humour, entitled, "A Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, &c."

That learned antiquarian, the Rev. Mr. Pointer, rector of Slapton, in Northamptonſhire, had inſinuated that this mallard was in fact a gooſe. A ſuggeſtion not leſs falſe than injurious; and which the author of the above pamphlet has clearly confuted, from the authentic account which Thomas of Walſingham has given of every circumſtance relating to the original detection of this wonderful bird, in a manuſcript ſaid to be depoſited in the Bodleian Library. Whatever the real truth of the controverſy may be, it is well known that every year, on the 14th day of January, an entertainment is provided in the evening, and an excellent old ballad, adapted to ancient muſic, is ſung in remembrance of the mallard. This is called the Mallard Night.

This college conſiſts of one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and ſix choriſters. No independent ſtudents are admitted.—Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.—Brazen-noſe College conſtitutes the weſt ſide of the Radcliffe Square. It has two courts: the firſt, which is the original one, conſiſts of the old lodgings of the principal, the chambers of the fellows and ſtudents, and the refectory, which is elegantly fitted up and adorned with portraits. Over its portico are two antique buſts; the one of Alfred, who built Little Univerſity Hall, or King's Hall, on the ſcite of which the preſent college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who firſt read lectures in the ſaid hall, A. D. 882. Over the door leading up to the common room, which was originally the chapel, is the following inſcription, "A°. xti 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8 pri°.

Nomine divino Lyncoln præſul, quoque Sutton,
Hanc poſuere petram regis ad imperium."

i. e. "In the name of God, the Biſhop of Lincoln, and Sutton, laid this ſtone at the command of the king." In this court is a ſtatue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the ſecond court through a paſſage on the left hand of the gate of the firſt. The cloiſter on the eaſt ſide ſupports the library. On the ſouth ſtands the chapel, which is at once neat and ſplendid. The roof, which being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic ſtone-work; and the altar, with its decorations; particularly demand our attention. It was finiſhed A. D. 1667, as was the whole court. The eaſt window of this chapel is enriched by compartments of painted glaſs, finely executed by Pearſon, from a painting of the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

An elegant houſe connected with the college, and fronting the High-ſtreet, has been lately fitted up at a conſiderable expence for the principal.

This college was founded, A. D. 1509, by Richard Smith biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Preſbury, in Cheſhire, Knt. for the maintenance of one principal and fifteen fellows. To this number ſucceeding benefactions have added five fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four exhibitioners. The late principal,

cipal, Dr. Shippen, was likewiſe a memorable benefactor to this houſe by procuring it ſeveral advowſons.

With regard to the very ſingular name of this college, it appears, that the founders erected their houſe on the ſcite of two ancient hoſtels or halls; Little Univerſity Hall mentioned above, and Brazen-noſe Hall. The latter of theſe acquired its name from ſome ſtudents removed to it from a ſeminary in the temporary Univerſity of Stamford, ſo denominated on account of an iron ring fixed in a noſe of braſs, and ſerving as a knocker to the gate.

The preſent members of this houſe are, one principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four exhibitioners; together with about forty or fifty ſtudents beſides.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Lincoln.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—This college ſtands oppoſite to the grand gate of the Schools. It conſiſts of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raiſed for that purpoſe by the late principal. Part of this court conſiſts of a ſmall quantity of modern buildings, viz. the ſouth-eaſt angle and the chapel, erected about thirty years ſince; in the ſtile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt. A plan of the projected quadrangle may be ſeen in the Oxford Almanack of the year 1747.

This houſe was formerly called Hartford or Hart Hall, founded by Walter Stapleton biſhop of Exeter, A. D. 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public-ſpirited principal, who has alſo conſigned an eſtate towards its endowment, this ancient hoſtel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740.

The foundation conſiſts of a principal, four ſenior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or aſſiſtants, beſide a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars.—Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

NEW COLLEGE.—New College is ſituated eaſtward of the Schools, and is ſeparated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the ſouth.

The firſt court is about one hundred and ſixty-eight feet in length and a hundred and twenty-nine in breadth. In the centre is a ſtatue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker, of Honington, in Warwickſhire. The north ſide, which conſiſts of the chapel and hall, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper ſtories of the eaſt ſide form the library. On the weſt are the lodgings of the warden, which are commodious and ample, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third ſtory of this court was added to the founder's original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the chapel at the north-weſt angle. This chapel exceeds all in the univerſity. The anti-chapel, which is ſupported by two pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long and thirty-ſix broad. The choir, which we enter by a Gothic ſcreen of beautiful conſtruction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and ſixty-five high.

Over the communion-table is an original painting of Annibal Carracci, preſented to this college by the Earl of Radnor. The ſubject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Chriſt immediately after his Nativity. The Virgin, Angels, and Shepherds, are repreſented as jointly celebrating the Nativity in the divine hymn of "Glory to God in the Higheſt, &c." The compoſition and drawing are admirable. The force and ſpirit of the ſhepherds are finely contraſted by the elegance and grace of the Virgin and attending angels. It is obſervable, that, by the different attitudes of the ſhepherds, the painter ingeniouſly diſcovers the whole muſcling of the human body; which is diſplayed with great truth and ſcience. The ſtile of the landſcape is great, and the colouring warm, but grave and ſolemn. The picture ſeems at length to have reached its original deſtination, for there is great reaſon to believe it was intended for an altar-piece. This valuable piece, it is ſaid, was once in the poſſeſſion of that judicious collector M. Colbert, miniſter to Louis XIV. The altar itſelf is approached by a noble flight of marble ſteps. It is encloſed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, formerly fellow, and is covered with a rich pall of crimſon velvet given by Dr. Burton, formerly head maſter of Wincheſter ſchool.

From

From this ſituation the organ, with the ſtall-work underneath, has a ſtriking effect. Nor are the ſtalls, with their ornaments, on either ſide, unworthy of the reſt, being remarkably elegant in the ſtile of the light Gothic.

But as the painted windows are a principal ornament of this chapel, it will not be improper to beſtow on them a more particular deſcription.—Of theſe there are four diſtinct ſorts.

1. All the windows of the anti-chapel (the weſt excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the chapel itſelf; and contain the portraits of patriarchs, prophets, ſaints, martyrs, &c. to the number of ſixty-four, as large as life, and fifty ſmaller above them, curious for their antiquity, but for little elſe; being drawn without perſpective, without the effect of light and ſhade, and ill-proportioned. Yet in theſe are ſome few remains which ſhew the brilliancy of their colours, and ſome traces of ſimplicity and beauty, particularly in the heads of the female figures in the window on the right hand of the entrance to the chapel.

2. The ſecond ſort are the windows on the north ſide of the chapel. Theſe are in the common ſtile of modern glaſs-painting. The three neareſt to the organ (finiſhed in 1774 after the deſigns of Rebecca) contain, in the lower range, the chief perſons recorded in the Old Teſtament, from Adam to Moſes; in the upper, twelve of the prophets. The two other windows are filled with our bleſſed Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve apoſtles. Theſe figures ſtand each within a niche, upon a pedeſtal, and under a canopy of Gothic architecture. The whole is the workmanſhip of Mr. Peckitt, of York; the deſign and execution do equal honour to the painter, and there is great variety as well as brilliancy in the colouring.

3. The windows oppoſite to theſe, on the ſouth ſide of the chapel, were painted, by Mr. Price, jun. in 1740. Each window repreſents eight figures of ſaints and martyrs, with their reſpective ſymbols and inſignia; and, for expreſſion, colouring, and effect, were eſteemed equal if not ſuperior to any thing ever executed on glaſs, till the appearance of the fourth ſort, of which we now come to ſpeak.

4. The weſt window of the anti-chapel conſiſts of two ranges; in the lower are ſeven compartments, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In theſe ſtand ſeven allegorical figures, repreſenting the four cardinal and three Chriſtian virtues, in the manner following:

Temperance, pouring water out of a larger veſſel into a ſmaller. Her common attribute, the bridle, lies at her feet.

Fortitude, in armour; her head reſting on a broken column, which, though half deſtroyed, remains upright; her form robuſt, her look bold and reſolute. A lion, her attendant, couches below her.

Faith, ſtanding fixedly on both feet, and bearing a croſs; her eyes and hand raiſed to heaven.

On the other ſide of the middle groupe (of which more hereafter) Hope, looking up to the ſame heaven, and ſpringing towards it ſo eagerly, that her feet ſcarcely touch the ground. Part of an anchor, her attribute, is ſeen in the corner of her compartment.

Juſtice, looking with a ſteady and piercing eye through the dark ſhade that her arm caſts over her face. In her left hand the ſteelyard, (a kind of balance leſs cumbrous, if not leſs vulgar, than the ſcales which are uſually given her.) Her right hand ſupports the ſword.

Prudence, beholding, as in a mirror, the actions and manners of others, for the purpoſe of regulating her own by obſervation thereon. On her left arm an arrow joined with a remora, the reſpective emblems of ſwiftneſs and ſlowneſs; Prudence being a medium between both.

The middle groupe mentioned above, repreſenting Charity, is worthy of eſpecial notice for the expreſſion of the figures therein contained. The fondling of the infant, the importunity of the boy, and the placid affection of the girl, together with the divided attention of the mother, are diſtinguiſhably and judiciouſly

diciouſly marked with that knowledge of character which is generally conſpicuous in the works of the eminent artiſt who gave this deſign.

Such are the figures which fill the lower compartments of this window; but they are only a ſubordinate part, and (as it were) a baſis to the great work that is erected over them. In a ſpace ten feet wide and eighteen feet high is repreſented the Nativity of Jeſus Chriſt, a compoſition of thirteen human figures, beſides other animals.

1. The Bleſſed Virgin, whoſe attention is wholly engaged in her infant.

2. A groupe of Angels deſcended into the ſtable and kneeling around him: the face of the leaſt of theſe exhibits an idea of youthful beauty that perhaps was never ſurpaſſed.

3. A company of Shepherds, whoſe devotion and rude eagerneſs to behold him are ſtrongly expreſſed.

4. Joſeph looking at the ſpectators, and pointing to the child as to the promiſed ſeed, the expectation and hope of all nations.

5. In the clouds above an angel in contemplation of the Myſtery of the Croſs; near him a ſcroll, whereon is written the Greek of this text, "Myſteries, which the angels themſelves deſire to look into."

The portraits of the two artiſts, Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Jarvis, are here introduced in the character of ſhepherds, paying adoration to the new-born Saviour.

This piece was begun about ſeven years ago. Finiſhed cartoons were furniſhed by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and executed in glaſs by Mr. Jarvis.—Having already exceeded our uſual limits in the deſcription, though we have been as brief as the ſubject admitted, we ſhall leave its many excellencies to the ſpectator's obſervation, and conclude with ſaying, that this is the only public ſpecimen yet exiſting of a new ſtile, which, in beauty and truth of repreſentation, excels all that the world has hitherto ſeen painted on glaſs as much as the common productions excel the firſt rude attempts in that art.

Choir-ſervice is performed in this chapel every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more ſolemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a moſt admirable inſtrument, erected by the famous Dolham; and ſince improved, with the addition of the clarion-ſtop and ſwelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Near the chapel is a noble cloiſter, which conſtitutes a quadrangle, one hundred and forty-ſix feet in length on two ſides, and one hundred and five the other two, with a garden in the area. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells.

The hall, to which we paſs at the north-eaſt ſide of the quadrangle, is of excellent proportion, being ſeventy-eight feet in length, thirty-three in breadth, and forty-three in height. Its wainſcot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the eaſt end are portraits of the munificent founder William of Wykeham; William of Wainfleet founder of Magdalen College, who was ſchoolmaſter of Wykeham's College at Winchеſter; and Henry Chichely, founder of All Souls College, and fellow of New College while the founder was yet living.

The two rooms, of which the library before-mentioned conſiſts, are ſeventy feet long and twenty-two broad. This library is furniſhed with a fine collection, and well known to the learned for its many valuable manuſcripts.

In the chapel is ſhewn the croſier of the founder, one of the nobleſt curioſities, and almoſt the only one of its kind, now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly ſeven feet in height, is of ſilver gilt, embelliſhed with variety of the richeſt Gothic workmanſhip, and charged with figures of angels and the tutelar ſaints of the cathedral church of Winchеſter, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preſerved, and, from a length of almoſt four hundred years, has loſt but little of its original ſplendour and beauty.

From this quadrangle we paſs into the garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a ſucceſſion of retiring wings, diſplays itſelf gradually as we approach the

the garden, from which it is ſeparated by a ſumptuous iron palliſade one hundred and thirty feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the mount in the garden; and the proſpect is ſtill farther improved by the appearance of the old Gothic ſpires and battlements which overlook the new building from the founder's court. It began to be erected, A. D. 1682, at the expence of the college, aſſiſted by many liberal contributions.

The garden in general is judiciouſly diſpoſed. Great part of it, as likewiſe part of the college, is ſurrounded by the city wall; which, from this circumſtance of ſerving as a fence or boundary to the college precincts, is here, and here only, preſerved entire, with its battlements and baſtions, to a conſiderable extent.

On the ſouth ſide is a pleaſant bowling-green, ſhaded to the weſt by a row of elms, and on the eaſt by tall ſycamores, the branches of which, being interwoven and incorporated with each other from end to end, are juſtly admired as a natural curioſity.

This college was founded by William Wykeham, a native of Wykeham, a ſmall town in Hampſhire, whence he was probably called William of Wykeham. Beſides other ample preferments to which he was advanced by the favour of Edward III. he was conſtituted keeper of the privy ſeal, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high chancellor of England. Having liberally maintained ſeventy ſtudents in ſeveral halls of the univerſity, particularly Hart Hall and New Inn Hall, for ſome years, he obtained a charter to found a college in Oxford for a warden, ſeventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, ſixteen choriſters, and one ſexton. The foundation-ſtone was laid on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1379. The college was entirely finiſhed, A. D. 1386; and, on the 14th day of April in the ſame year, at the hour of nine in the morning, the ſociety took poſſeſſion of it, chaunting in ſolemn proceſſion. In the following year he founded another noble college at Wincheſter, for the liberal ſupport of a warden, ten fellows, three chaplains, one ſchoolmaſter, one uſher, ſeventy ſcholars, three clerks, and ſixteen choriſters, and ordained it to be a perpetual ſeminary for ſupplying the vacancies of his college at Oxford. This illuſtrious patron of literature and virtue crowned the beneficence of his life by bequeathing in his laſt will legacies to the amount of 6000l. a prodigious ſum in that age, for various charitable purpoſes. He ſurvived the foundation of his colleges ſeveral years, and died September 27, A. D. 1404.

The principal benefactors are, John Buckingham biſhop of Lincoln, A. D. 1388. Thomas Beckington, A. D. 1440. Thomas Jane, A. D. 1494. Clement Harding, A. D. 1507. Wareham archbiſhop of Canterbury; Shirebourne biſhop of Chicheſter; John Smith, William Fleſhmonger, with many others.

This college, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called New College from its firſt foundation; being at that time an object of public curioſity, and far ſuperior, in point of extent and grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the firſt effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the moſt ſplendid college in the univerſity, though then by no means adorned with buildings as at preſent. The reſt of the colleges then exiſting, viz. Baliol, Univerſity, Queen's, Exeter, and Oriel, were very ſmall and inconſiderable ſtructures.

The members of this college are, one warden, ſeventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, ſixteen choriſters, and one ſexton; together with many gentlemen commoners.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

WADHAM COLLEGE.—This college ſtands in the northern ſuburb called Holiwell, the front being oppoſite to Trinity Gardens. Under a ſtately central tower we enter the quadrangle, which is nearly one hundred and thirty feet ſquare.

A portico, decorated with the ſtatues of the founder, the foundreſs, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the hall. This is a ſpacious and lofty Gothic room, furniſhed with ſome valuable portraits. From hence we paſs into a cloiſter, which conſtitutes one ſide of a ſmall area, the chapel being on the left, and

the kitchen, with the library over it, on the right. The cloiſter, with its ſuperſtructure, in the midſt of which is a handſome common room, forms a ſort of eaſt front, from whence we have a beautiful proſpect over the meadows to the diſtant hills. This room has a moſt admirable portrait of an old woman.

The chapel is ſpacious and venerable. The anti-chapel, like thoſe at Merton, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, runs at right angles to the choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The eaſt window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman, A. D. 1622. It was given by Sir John Strangeways, repreſents the Paſſion of our Lord, and is ſaid to have coſt 1500l. The windows on the right ſide are perhaps by the ſame hand; but thoſe on the left are poor and of a later age.

The curious ſpectator will be extremely pleaſed with a moſt ſingular piece of painting which ſurrounds the altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be ſeen in Oxford; but the altar-pieces of Magdalen and All Souls were formerly finiſhed in the ſame manner. The painting is on cloth, which, being of an aſh-colour, ſerves for the medium: the lines and ſhades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. Theſe dry colours being preſſed with hot irons, which produced an exſudation from the cloth, are ſo incorporated into its texture and ſubſtance, that they are proof againſt a bruſh, or even the harſheſt touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanſhip of Iſaac Fuller, who painted the Reſurrection-piece over the altar at Magdalen, and flouriſhed near an hundred years ſince. The ſubject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north ſide Abraham and Melchiſedec; and on the ſouth the Children of Iſrael gathering Manna, are reſpectively repreſented.

This college was deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, Eſq. of Merifield, in Somerſetſhire, and executed, in purſuance of his laſt will, by Dorothy his widow, A. D. 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The ſtatutes direct, that the warden ſhall quit the college in caſe of marriage; that the fellows ſhall enjoy the benefit of the ſociety no longer than eighteen years after their regency in arts; that the ſcholars, from whom the fellows are choſen, ſhall be appointed three from Somerſetſhire, three from Eſſex, and the remainder from any part of Great Britain.

The buildings of this houſe have not received the leaſt alteration from the time of the foundreſs; and, as they now ſtand, are the entire reſult of the firſt architect. From this circumſtance they derive an uniformity and regularity ſcarcely to be parallelled in any other college of this univerſity. The critical obſerver muſt alſo take notice, that the ſtile of architecture in this college correſponds, in many particulars, with that of the public ſchools, and of the inner quadrangle at Merton College. Theſe three edifices are all of the ſame age, and were moſt probably planned by the ſame artiſt. That indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Herne, among his many curious reſearches, diſcovered that the public ſchools were deſigned by Thomas Holt, of York.

The principal benefactors are, John Goodridge, A. M. who gave, A. D. 1654, his whole eſtate at Walthamſtow, in Eſſex, for the endowment of ſeveral exhibitions, &c. and Dr. Hody, Greek profeſſor, who founded four exhibitions for ſtudents in Hebrew, and ſix for others in Greek, of 10l. each. Dr. Philip Biſſe, archdeacon of Taunton, gave above two thouſand volumes to the library; in which is preſerved his portrait at full length, given by the foundreſs. Lord Wyndham very lately bequeathed two thouſand pounds; fifteen hundred of which are appointed for the encreaſe of the warden's ſalary, and the reſidue for ornamenting the houſe. Liſle the late warden, biſhop of Norwich, added two exhibitions.

This college conſiſts of one warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen ſcholars; two chaplains, two clerks, and ſixteen exhibitioners. The number of ſtudents of every kind about fifty.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Oppoſite the Turl ſtands Trinity College. A ſpacious avenue, fenced from the ſtreet by an handſome iron palliſade, with folding gates,

gates, adorned on the outſide with the arms of the Earl of Guildford, and on the inſide with thoſe of the founder, leads to the front of the college, which conſiſts of the chapel, and the gateway with its tower. Over the gate, in ſtone, are the arms of the founder, ſurrounded with a wreath of laurel, and ſupported by the genii of fame.

The approach to this college has lately been widened ſo as to exhibit the whole front of the chapel towards the ſtreet, which produces a very noble and beautiful effect.—In the firſt court are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the preſident.

The chapel has a peculiar elegance, which reſults from an aſſemblage of the moſt finiſhed, and yet the moſt ſimple, ornaments. The carvings about the ſcreen, which is of cedar, are very maſterly. The altar-piece of the ſame wood is, beſides other embelliſhments, charged with exquiſite feſtoons by Gibbin. Under an alcove, near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the recumbent figures of the liberal founder and his lady, in alabaſter, with this inſcription, the greateſt part of which is at preſent concealed by the caſe which ſurrounds the monument: "*Hic jacent corpora Thomæ Pope, Militis, Fundatoris hujus collegii Trinitatis, et D. Elizabethæ, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit* xxix. *die Januarii Anno Domini* CIↃDLVIII." i. e. Here lie the bodies of Thomas Pope, Knt. Founder of this College of the Trinity, and of Lady Elizabeth, and Margaret his wife, which ſaid Thomas died January 29, A. D. 1558.—But it is to be regretted, by the lovers of tomb-architecture, that the greateſt part of the elegant workmanſhip of this tomb is now concealed, and the effect of its whole appearance deſtroyed, by an alcove correſponding to another on the oppoſite ſide: both which alcoves, conſidered in a general view, are perhaps injudiciouſly introduced, and ſeem to be the only blemiſhes of this highly-finiſhed chapel. The cieling is covered with a bold and beautiful ſtucco, and in the midſt of it is an Aſcenſion, which, on the whole is executed in a good taſte, but perhaps has too much of the French manner. It was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman. Of the large and valuable quantity of ſilver-gilt plate given to this college by the founder, nothing now remains but a fine old maſſy chalice for the altar, richly emboſſed and flouriſhed with Gothic ſculpture and inſcriptions.

The hall is ſpacious and well-proportioned, partly in the Gothic ſtyle, and adorned with a portrait of the founder. The cieling has been lately enriched with ſtucco; and, by other decorations and improvements, this room is rendered both elegant and commodious. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of Queen Mary and King Philip, capitally painted by Catton with the date 1554.

In the library is ſhewn a valuable manuſcript of Euclid; being a tranſlation from the Arabic into Latin, before the diſcovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathonienſis, in 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the book. It was given by the founder, together with ſeveral other manuſcripts; who likewiſe furniſhed this library with many coſtly printed volumes chiefly in folio, at that time eſteemed no mean collection.

In the library-windows are many compartments of old painted glaſs, but much injured by the preſbyterians in the grand rebellion. The painted glaſs in the original chapel of this college, which is reported to have been remarkably fine, was entirely deſtroyed by the ſame ſpirit of ſacrilegious and barbarous zeal, ſtill farther exaſperated at the following inſcription, written in the great eaſt-window over the altar: "*Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Pope, Militis aurati, Fundatoris hujus Collegii.*" i. e. "Pray for the ſoul of Sir Thomas Pope, Knt. Founder of this College."

In the preſident's lodgings are two good pictures of the founder, copied from Hans Holbein, but ancient. Alſo large original pictures, both on board, of Adams biſhop of Limerick, and Wright biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the reigns of the firſt James and Charles, formerly fellows; together with a head of Thomas Allen, fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, by Dobſon.

In the burſary is a curious old picture of Lady Elizabeth Paulet, the founder's third wife, ſuppoſed to be painted by Antonio Moore, about the year 1570. Alſo three other valuable portraits of the founder and the preſidents Kettel and Bathurſt.

The ſecond court is an elegant pile planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and ſaid, by Wood, to be one of the firſt pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the univerſity. It conſiſts of three ſides, the north and weſt of which are to be raiſed and finiſhed in the manner of that on the ſouth. The opening to the gardens on the eaſt has a ſingular and moſt agreeable effect.

The gardens are extenſive, and laid out into two diviſions. The firſt, or larger diviſion, is chiefly thrown into open graſs-plats. The north wall is covered with a beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the founder's arms at the top, ſupported by two ſuperb piers. The ſouthern diviſion is a pleaſing ſolitude conſiſting of ſhady walks, with a wilderneſs of flowering ſhrubs diſpoſed into ſerpentine paths, and much frequented.

This college was founded, March 8, A. D. 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordſhire, treaſurer of the Court of Augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. privy counſellor to the ſame king and to Queen Mary, and a ſingular friend of Sir Thomas More, for the maintenance and education of one preſident, twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars. The founder directs, that the ſcholars, who ſucceed to the fellowſhips, ſhall be choſen from his manors: but, if no candidates appear under ſuch qualifications on the day of election, viz. Trinity-Monday, that they ſhall be ſupplied from any county of England. He alſo appoints, that no more than two natives of the ſame county ſhall be fellows of his college at the ſame time; Oxfordſhire excepted, from which county five are permitted.

The principal and almoſt only benefactor is Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, formerly preſident; who expended 1900l. in rebuilding the chapel, the ancient one abovementioned having been miſerably defaced in the civil wars.

This college conſiſts of one preſident, twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars, inſtituted by the founder. Theſe, with the independent members, amount to near ſeventy.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

BALIOL COLLEGE.—This college ſtands almoſt contiguous to that of Trinity. A handſome Gothic gateway leads us into the firſt court, part of which is finiſhed in the ſtile in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college.

On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with ſome beautiful pieces of painted glaſs. The eaſt window particularly demands our regard, which repreſents the Paſſion, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion, of Chriſt; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered 200l. intending it for the eaſt window of the chapel of his college.

The hall is handſomely wainſcotted. In the maſter's lodgings is a ſpacious old apartment, whoſe beautiful bow-window projects on the weſt ſide of the court, and which was formerly the college chapel. In the library, which was finiſhed about the year 1477, are many curious manuſcripts. Beſides this court, there is an area to the north-weſt conſiſting of irregular and detached lodgings.

A new elegant building has lately been added at the ſouth-weſt angle of this college, erected by the donation of the Rev. Mr. Fiſher, late fellow of this ſociety. Its ſouth front, which is one hundred and eight feet ſix inches in length, conſiſts of three ſtories, with nine windows in each; and, having three breaks, thoſe at each end have Venetian windows; on the middle break is formed a pediment, with a ſhield in the tympanum; and the whole ſurrounded with a block cornice. This building is thirty-eight feet ſix inches in depth; and under the centre window, in the back front, is the following inſcription——VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, A. D. 1268, began the foundation of this college. He appointed certain annual exhibitions for ſtudents, and intended to provide a houſe for their reception, but was prevented by death. However his widow, Devorguilla, not only

only completed, but improved, his deſign. She obtained a charter of incorporation, ſettled the benefaction of her huſband on ſixteen fellows, and conveyed to them a meſſuage, on the ſpot where the college ſtands at preſent, for their perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their ſtipends were eight-pence a week to each fellow; ſo that the whole original endowment amounted to no more than 27l. 9s. 4d. per year. It appears that the number of fellows was afterwards reduced: for, about the year 1507, it was ordained that the ſociety ſhould conſiſt of only one maſter and ten fellows. But this number has been ſince increaſed. Many ſcholarſhips and exhibitions have been likewiſe added.

The principal benefactors are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, Lady Periam, with ſeveral others.—John Warner biſhop of Rocheſter, A. D. 1666, founded four exhibitions for natives of Scotland; whoſe benefaction was ſince enlarged by John Snell, Eſq.

This college was endowed with lands, though not eſtabliſhed by incorporation, a few years before that of Merton.—Nothing of Devorguilla's original meſſuage now remains. The preſent quadrangle began to be erected in the reign of Henry VI.

Here is one maſter, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners. The whole number of the ſociety amounts to about fifty.—Viſitor. His Grace the Archbiſhop of York.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—This houſe ſtands in a retired ſituation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges. Before its front is a handſome terrace, ſhaded with a row of lofty elms. It chiefly conſiſts of two courts. In the firſt are the chapel and hall on the north, and the preſident's lodgings on the eaſt. The chapel is decently furniſhed. The ſcreen and altar are finiſhed in the Corinthian order. Over the communion-table is a beautiful piece of tapeſtry repreſenting our Lord breaking Bread with the two diſciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The organ formerly ſtood on the north ſide, but a new one has lately been erected over the ſcreen. The eagle, which ſupports the Bible, is a piece of curious workmanſhip, executed by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, and was the gift of Thomas Eſkourt, Eſq. late a gentleman commoner of this houſe. Choir-ſervice is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the north wall of this chapel, eaſtward of the organ, is a ſingular curioſity: a marble urn containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinſon, encloſed in a ſilver veſſel, which was placed here according to the directions in his laſt will.

The hall is fitted up in the modern taſte with great elegance. The ſcreen is of Portland ſtone, in the Ionic order; and the wainſcot, in the ſame order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correſpondent to the reſt. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptiſt, by Titian. It is likewiſe adorned with ſeveral other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole-length portrait of the founder, with Archbiſhop Laud on the right and Archbiſhop Juxon on the left. On the north and ſouth ſides are thoſe of Biſhop Mew, Biſhop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knight, and of other eminent men, who have either illuſtrated this ſociety by their learning or enriched it by their beneficence.

The common room, on the north ſide of the hall, ſhould not be neglected. Its ceiling is a good piece of ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts; and the whole room is handſomely adorned in general.

The ſecond court, which we enter through a paſſage on the eaſt ſide of the firſt, is the deſign of Inigo Jones, and built in 1635. The eaſt and weſt ſides exhibit each a beautiful Doric colonade; whoſe columns conſiſt of a remarkable ſpecies of ſtone, ſaid to be dug at Fifield, in Berks. In the centre of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profuſion of embelliſhments. Over theſe, on each ſide, are two good ſtatues in braſs; that on the eaſt of Charles I. and that on the weſt of his queen. They were caſt by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. Their reſpective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian orders; and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance.

But

But perhaps it may be thought that this building is not in the pureſt taſte of its celebrated architect.

The upper ſtories of the ſouth and eaſt ſides form the library. The firſt diviſion conſiſts of printed books; the ſecond of manuſcripts; chiefly given by Archbiſhop Laud. This, as it is furniſhed with caſes of iron lattice-work, which are diſpoſed in a parallel direction with the ſides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room the archbiſhop above-mentioned entertained Charles I. and his court with a magnificent feaſt. Among the other curioſities is a drawing of King Charles I. which contains the Book of Pſalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. In an elegant gilt frame, at the north end of the inner library, is a fine figure of St. John the Baptiſt in the Wilderneſs, after Raphael, beautifully ſtained upon what, at firſt ſight, appears to be a piece of high poliſhed marble; but is in reality a compoſition equally compact and durable. This compoſition is called ſcagliola. The eaſt window of this library is adorned with the coats of arms of the founder, the company of merchant-taylors, and of ſeveral benefactors to the college, in curious and well-painted glaſs.

The gardens, which are both extenſive and beautiful by the late improvements, poſſeſs all thoſe graces ariſing from a well-regulated variety, and a ſucceſſion of beauties judiciouſly diverſified and diſpoſed.

This college was founded by Sir Thomas White, alderman and merchant-taylor of London, A. D. 1557, for the maintenance of one preſident, fifty fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and ſix choriſters, &c. Two of the fellowſhips are ordered to be ſupplied from Coventry, two from Briſtol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge; the reſt from Merchant-Taylors School in London. The benefactors have been very numerous, and no leſs conſiderable. Sir William Paddy, Knight, founded and endowed the preſent choir; that originally eſtabliſhed by the founder having been diſſolved by unanimous conſent of the ſociety, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found inſufficient for its maintenance. Archbiſhop Laud erected the ſecond court, its ſouth ſide excepted, which was built A. D. 1595, with the ſtones of the Carmelite friery, in Glouceſter-green; the company of merchant-taylors in London, amongſt ſeveral other benefactions, contributing 200l. Archbiſhop Juxon gave 7000l. to augment the fellowſhips: Dr. Holmes, formerly preſident, with his lady, gave 1500l. for improving the ſalaries of the officers, and other purpoſes. And Dr. Rawlinſon, above-mentioned, granted the reverſion of a large eſtate in fee-farm rents. The college has likewiſe largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of its building and revenues.

It ſhould be remembered that this college was founded on the ſcite of Bernard's College, erected A. D. 1437, by Archbiſhop Chichely, the liberal founder of All Souls College. The preſent old quadrangle, part of the eaſt ſide excepted, is the original edifice of Chichely; no building being added, at the new foundation, by Sir Thomas White.

The preſent members are, one preſident, fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organiſt, five ſinging-men, ſix choriſters, and two ſextons. The number of ſtudents is about ſeventy.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—Worceſter College is ſituated at the extremity of the weſtern ſuburbs, on an eminence which deſcends to the river and meadows. Its court or area conſiſts of three ſides, which are all to be completed in the modern taſte. At preſent the eaſtern ſide only, together with the north wing, are finiſhed. On the weſt it is propoſed to form a garden ſloping to the water; ſo that a moſt agreeable proſpect will be opened to the college. The library is a neat Ionic edifice, one hundred feet in length, ſupported by a ſpacious cloiſter. It is furniſhed with a fine collection of books, the gift of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow of All Souls College. Its greateſt curioſity is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuſcript notes in Italian.

At the entrance into the college we have on each ſide the chapel and hall, both of which are fifty feet in length and twenty-nine in breadth. On the whole this houſe,

houſe, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-diſpoſed elegant ſtructure; and the ſociety have a deſign of opening a ſpacious avenue in front quite up to Magdalen pariſh.

This college was founded, A. D. 1714, by the benefaction of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worceſterſhire, for one provoſt, ſix fellows, and ſix ſcholars. To theſe have ſince been added two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips, by Dr. Finney, and two exhibitions for Charterhouſe ſcholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Dr. Eaton, principal of Glouceſter Hall, who founded ſix fellowſhips, A. D. 1735; and Dr. Clarke, fellow of All Souls College, who gave ſix fellowſhips and three ſcholarſhips, A. D. 1736; beſides other conſiderable bequeſts.

This houſe was originally called Glouceſter College, being a ſeminary for educating the novices of Glouceſter monaſtery, as it was likewiſe for thoſe of other religious houſes. It was founded, A. D. 1283, by John Giffard baron of Brimsfield. When ſuppreſſed at the reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Biſhop of Oxford; but was ſoon afterwards erected into an academical hall by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College; in which ſtate it continued till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a ſmall endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are one provoſt, twenty fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, &c. The whole number about forty.—Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

EXETER COLLEGE.—This college is ſituated on the left ſide within the Turl from the north. In the centre of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, is a beautiful gate of ruſtic work: over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic pilaſters, ſupporting a ſemicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the founder on a ſhield ſurrounded with feſtoons. A light baluſtrade finiſhes the whole. This front deſerves a better approach than its confined ſituation will allow. The workmanſhip in the roof of the gateway is equal to the reſt.

This college conſiſts chiefly of one handſome quadrangle; one ſide of which is the ſame as the front juſt deſcribed. On the ſouth is the hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, Knt. of Devonſhire, A. D. 1618. On the north is the chapel, conſiſting of two aiſles, one of which only is furniſhed for divine ſervice. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly rector, A. D. 1624.

In the library, which was formerly the chapel, ſituated in the inner court, is a fine collection of the claſſics, given by Thomas Richards, Eſq.

The old entrance into the college was through the tower, which appears on the north-eaſt angle of the court, and for which a poſtern in the city-wall was opened. Near or about this tower the old college, as it in ſome meaſure may be called, ſeems to have ſtood; part of which ſtill remains adjoining to the tower on either ſide, that on the eaſt being the moſt ancient, erected A. D. 1404, and that on the weſt, viz. the rector's lodgings, together with the tower itſelf, A. D. 1432. However, all theſe are ſtill more modern than any part of the founder's original ſtructure; no remainder of which is to be ſeen at preſent except a part of the chapel, which was converted into a library, and uſed for that purpoſe till the bequeſt of the late Rev. Joſeph Sandford's valuable collection of books rendered it inadequate. The ſociety therefore, in the year 1781, erected a neat modern edifice in their garden as the college library.

The gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a proſpect is opened to ſome of the fineſt buildings in the univerſity.

This college was founded by Walter Stapledon biſhop of Exeter, lord treaſurer of England, and ſecretary of ſtate to Edward II. for thirteen fellows, A. D. 1316. It was firſt called Stapledon Hall, but obtained its preſent name from Edmond Stafford biſhop of Exeter, 1404, who gave two fellowſhips. Many other benefactors have alſo liberally contributed towards extending the foundation; the moſt memorable of whom is Sir William Petre, Knt. who, A. D. 1566, founded eight fellowſhips, procuring at the ſame a more effectual charter and a new

new body of ſtatutes. Nor ſhould the liberality of Charles I. be omitted, who annexed one fellowſhip for the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey.

This college conſiſts at preſent of one rector, twenty-five fellows, and a Bible clerk, with two exhibitioners. The ſtudents of every ſort are about fifty.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Exeter.

JESUS COLLEGE.—The front of this college, which has been lately much improved, is oppoſite to Exeter College juſt deſcribed.

In the firſt court is the hall, in which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a cieling of well-executed ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts; the principal's lodgings, in which is ſhewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and the chapel, which is handſomely furniſhed and well proportioned. Of theſe the firſt was erected A. D. 1617; the ſecond ſoon after the year 1621; and the laſt was completed 1636.

Three ſides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Manſel, one of the principals, a little before the grand rebellion, are finiſhed in a decent and uniform manner. The library is on the weſt ſide, which is a well-furniſhed room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, probably painted by Hans Holbein. It has been engraved as ſuch by Vertue.

This college was founded, according to the purport of its charter, dated June 27, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, for one principal, eight fellows, and eight ſcholars. About the ſame time it received an endowment of land, [175l. per ann.] ſince loſt, from Hugh Price, L L. D. a native of Brecknock, and treaſurer of the church of St. David's, who likewiſe erected a part of the firſt court.

The chief benefactors are, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt. formerly principal, who encreaſed the number of fellows and ſcholars from eight to ſixteen; Francis Manſell, D. D. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles I. and many others. The particular circumſtances of whoſe reſpective donations towards the improvement of the buildings, revenues, and diſcipline, of this houſe, deſerve a more copious panegyric, and a more diſtinct diſplay, than the nature and preſcription of this work will allow.

In the burſary is ſhewn a ſumptuous piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; alſo the ſtatutes of the college, exquiſitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipſton-upon-Stower, formerly fellow.

This college conſiſts of one principal, nineteen fellows, eighteen ſcholars, with many exhibitioners and independent ſtudents. The whole number about ninety.—Viſitor. The Earl of Pembroke.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—Lincoln College is ſituated between All Saints church and Exeter College, and conſiſts of two quadrangles. The firſt, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, excluſive of chambers, by the lodgings of the rector, ſtanding in the ſouth-eaſt angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington biſhop of Bath and Wells, A. D. 1465; the library and common room on the north, and refectory on the eaſt.

The library, under which is the common room, is ſmall, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuſcripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gaſcoigne, A. D. 1432. It was finiſhed, as it appears at preſent, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, firſt a commoner of this and afterwards fellow of All Souls College, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a library at the expence of Nathaniel lord Crew, when fellow, A. D. 1656.

The hall was erected by John Williams biſhop of Lincoln, A. D. 1631. It was handſomely wainſcotted by Biſhop Crew, A. D. 1701, whoſe arms appear over the midde of the ſcreen; and thoſe of the reſt of the contributors are interſperſed about the mouldings. It is forty feet in length, twenty-five in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this court, which forms a ſquare of eighty feet, we enter, through the ſouth ſide, the ſecond, which is about ſeventy feet ſquare. On the ſouth ſide of this quadrangle is the chapel, which particularly deſerves our attention. It was built by Biſhop Williams above-mentioned, A. D. 1631. The ſcreen is of cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glaſs, complete, and well preſerved,

ſerved, done A. D. 1632. Thoſe on the north repreſent twelve of the prophets, and thoſe on the ſouth the twelve apoſtles, large as life. The eaſt window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their reſpective completions, viz. 1. From the left hand the Nativity; and under it the Hiſtory of the Creation, its antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptiſm; and under it the Paſſing of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewiſh Paſſover; and under it the Inſtitution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs; correſponding to—Chriſt on the Croſs. 5. Jonas delivered from the Whale's belly, expreſſive of—Chriſt's Reſurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with—Our Lord's Aſcenſion.

The roof conſiſts of compartments in cedar, embelliſhed with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and feſtoons, diverſified with painting and gilding.—There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are reſpectively placed at each end of the deſks, and repreſent Moſes, Aaron, the four Evangeliſts, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

This college was founded, A. D. 1429, by Richard Flemming, a native of Royſton, in Yorkſhire, and biſhop of Lincoln, for the maintenance of one rector, ſeven fellows, and two chaplains; and intended as a ſeminary for the education of ſcholars who ſhould oppoſe the doctrine of Wickliffe. But the founder dying before he had fully eſtabliſhed his little ſociety, the college, left in an indigent condition, with ſome difficulty ſubſiſted for a few years on the ſlender endowment which he had conſigned to it, and the addition of ſome ſmall benefactions afterwards made by others. At length Thomas Rotherham biſhop of Lincoln more effectually ſupplied its neceſſities, by improving both the buildings and revenues; adding moreover five fellowſhips, and aſſigning a new body of ſtatutes, dated 1479, by which, and other ſervices, he ſo raiſed Flemming's orphan foundation, as juſtly to deſerve the name of a co-founder.

Their benefactors are, William Dagvyle mayor of Oxford; William Smith biſhop of Lincoln, and founder of Brazen-noſe College, who, it is ſaid, intended to have beſtowed all that he gave to his own college on this of Lincoln; Edmund Audley biſhop of Saliſbury; Jane Trappes, with many others: but their principal benefactor is Nathaniel lord Crew biſhop of Durham; who, about the year 1717, added to the headſhip an annual allocation of 20l. to the twelve fellows 10l. each; and to the ſeven ſcholarſhips and Bible clerkſhip 5l. each. He likewiſe improved the four college curacies; and moreover founded twelve exhibitioners with ſalaries of 20l. per annum each.

The ſociety conſiſts at preſent of a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and ſeven ſcholars, with a Bible clerk; beſides independent members.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Lincoln.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—Oriel College is ſituated ſouthward of St. Mary's Church, on the north ſide of the front of Corpus Chriſti College; its great gate being almoſt oppoſite to the back gate of Chriſtchurch. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, though ſmall, has a beautiful effect. The north ſide conſiſts of the provoſt's lodgings and the library; the eaſt of the hall, buttery, and veſtibule of the chapel, which runs eaſtward from thence; and the ſouth and weſt ſides form the common apartments.

We aſcend the hall by an ample flight of ſteps covered with a proportionable portico. It is handſomely wainſcotted in the Doric ſtile, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dreſſed in his regalia, by Hudſon; one of Queen Anne, who annexed a prebend of Rocheſter to the provoſtſhip, by Dahl; and another of the late Duke of Beaufort, who is repreſented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a negro-boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi.

The chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent ſimplicity, and was finiſhed A. D. 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the Wiſe Men's Offering, by Mr. Pecket, of York.—The library is a neat well-furniſhed room, being half the upper ſtory of the north ſide of this quadrangle.—The garden-court, which we enter by a paſſage in the

ſame north ſide, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midſt of it, and fenced on this ſide with iron gates and palliſades, ſupported by a dwarf-wall and ſtone piers. The ſides are two wings, in a ſtile correſpondent to that of the quadrangle: that on the right was erected by Dr. Robinſon biſhop of London; and that on the left by Dr. Carter, formerly provoſt.

This college was founded by Adam le Brome, almoner to Edward II. A. D. 1327; for one provoſt and ten fellows. He endowed it with the rents of one meſſuage, five ſhops with their upper rooms, and a cellar, all ſituated in St. Mary's pariſh: he alſo gave it the advowſon of the church of the ſaid pariſh, and a meſſuage in the north ſuburb. This was the whole original endowment; which is mentioned to ſhew the ſlender beginnings of ſome of the moſt flouriſhing ſocieties.—Edward II. is generally eſteemed the founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely becauſe le Brome, in hopes that his maſter would increaſe its ſmall revenues, and more effectually ſecure its foundation, had ſurrendered his ſociety into the king's hands, In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the college than a charter of incorporation and certain privileges. The members were at firſt placed in a building purchaſed by le Brome, where St. Mary Hall now ſtands: but they were ſoon removed from thence to a meſſuage called Le Oriel, given to them by Edward III. The ſaid king likewiſe granted to the college the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford. The number of fellows hath been ſince increaſed by various benefactors. Theſe were, John Frank, maſter of the rolls in the time of Henry VI. who founded four fellowſhips; John Carpenter, formerly provoſt, biſhop of Worceſter, added one; and William Smith biſhop of Lincoln, and founder of Brazen-noſe College, another; after which Dr. Richard Dudley, formerly fellow, and chancellor of the church of Sarum, made the whole number of fellows eighteen. Many exhibitions have been likewiſe given to the ſociety; more particularly by the late Duke of Beaufort, who gave one hundred pounds per annum to four exhibitioners.

The college has gone through frequent revolutions with regard to its buildings. The principal benefactor to the preſent edifice was Dr. John Tolſon, when provoſt, who, beſides other valuable donations, gave 1150l. for that purpoſe. Nor ſhould we forget the benefaction of the above-mentioned Dr. Robinſon, biſhop of London, who gave 2500l. for augmenting the fellowſhips.

The preſent members are, one provoſt, eighteen fellows, and about fourteen exhibitioners. The ſtudents of all ſorts amount to almoſt eighty.—Viſitor. The Lord Chancellor.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—This college is ſituated near the back gate of Chriſtchurch, on the ſouth ſide of Oriel College. Through a beautiful Gothic gateway we enter the firſt court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatneſs. On the eaſt ſtands the hall, which is handſomely wainſcotted and well proportioned. The rafters in the cieling are well wrought in the Gothic ſtile. In the midſt of this court is a curious column exhibiting a cylindrical dial; the conſtruction of which is eſteemed a valuable piece of old gnomonics. It was conſtructed by Charles Turnbull, one of the fellows, in 1605. From hence we paſs into the cloiſters, which are in the modern taſte. South of theſe is an elegant pile of building of the Ionic order, which fronts Chriſtchurch meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly preſident, A. D. 1706. There is likewiſe another ſtructure, of the modern kind, near the hall, appropriated to gentlemen commoners, who muſt not exceed ſix in number.

The chapel is ſeventy feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, with a ſcreen and altar-piece of cedar.—The library, which is well furniſhed in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an Engliſh Bible, ſuppoſed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the royal family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and ſigned by the kings at arms. The moſt ſtriking curioſity is an ancient manuſcript

nuſcript Hiſtory of the Bible in French, illuminated with a ſeries of beautiful paintings, illuſtrating the ſacred ſtory. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this houſe. Here is ſhewn alſo the croſier of the founder, which, although a fine ſpecimen of antique workmanſhip, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham, at New College. Here is alſo preſerved part of the founder's chapel plate, conſiſting of two platers, a golden chalice of very elegant form, and a vaſe of ſilver gilt, with its cover curiouſly wrought, and enriched with an amethyſt and pendant pearls, together with his epiſcopal ring.

This college was founded A. D. 1516, and endowed with lands of near 400l. per annum, by Richard Fox, who was ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Wincheſter; and lord privy ſeal to King Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one preſident, twenty fellows, twenty ſcholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and two choriſters. The ſtatutes ordain, that the fellows ſhould be elected from the ſcholars, and the latter from the counties and dioceſes following, viz. two from Surrey, three from Hampſhire, one from Durham, two from Bath and Wells, two from Exeter, two from Lincolnſhire, two from Glouceſterſhire, one from Wiltſhire, or, in defect of a candidate, the dioceſe of Sarum, one from Bedfordſhire, two from Kent, one from Oxfordſhire, and one from Lancaſhire.

Hugh Oldham, chaplain to Margaret counteſs of Richmond, and afterwards Biſhop of Exeter, is commemorated as the principal benefactor. The founder had intended his ſociety as a ſeminary to the monks of St. Swithin's cathedral at Weſtminſter; but Oldham perſuaded him to change this deſign, and to make it a college of ſecular ſtudents on the academic plan; contributing at the ſame time ſix hundred marks for completing the building, beſides certain eſtates for the augmentation of its revenue. William Froſt, the founder's ſteward; John Claymond, the firſt preſident; and Robert Morwent, the ſecond; with ſome others, have given lands, &c.

The preſent members are, one preſident, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty ſcholars, two clerks, two choriſters, and ſix gentlemen commoners.—Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

MERTON COLLEGE.—Merton College is ſeparated from that of Corpus Chriſti, towards the weſt, by a ſmall grove of elms. In the firſt court the moſt ſtriking object is the eaſt window of the chapel; the conſtruction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workmanſhip. From this court, by a flight of ſteps, we enter the hall; it is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainſcot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The chapel, which is alſo the pariſh-church of St. John, is deſcribed in page 115.—South of the church or chapel is a ſmall old quadrangle; the ſouth ſide of it forms the library, built A. D. 1369, which ſtill contains many curious manuſcripts; notwithſtanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart-load of manuſcripts was taken from it, which were diſperſed or deſtroyed by the viſitors in the reign of Edward VI.—The new or ſecond quadrangle was erected A. D. 1610, from whoſe apartments on the ſouth there is a beautiful proſpect over the meadows. The terrace, formed on the city-wall, in the garden of this college, is no leſs finely ſituated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleaſing variety.

This college was founded by Walter de Merton, lord chancellor of England, and afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, for the maintenance of twenty ſcholars and three chaplains, about the year 1274. It was firſt eſtabliſhed at Malden, in Surrey; where it continued but a few years before the founder thought proper to transfer it to its preſent ſituation. It is ſaid that Henry III. recommended this foundation to Hugo biſhop of Ely, as a pattern for the eſtabliſhment of his college of St. Peter, at Cambridge.

The benefactors of this ſociety are numerous. Amongſt theſe the moſt remarkable are Henry Sever and Richard Fitz-James, formerly wardens, and Dr. John Wyllyott, chancellor of the church of Exeter, who gave exhibitions

for the maintenance of twelve *portioniſtæ* called poſtmaſters, A. D. 1380. Theſe were afterwards increaſed to fourteen by John Chambers; who directed, that his two additional exhibitioners ſhould be elected from Eaton ſchool. Mr. Henry Jackſon, late of this houſe, has likewiſe founded here four ſcholarſhips.

The ſociety conſiſts at preſent of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen poſtmaſters, four ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The number of members of every ſort is near eighty.—Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE.—The ſtately front of the College of Chriſt-church is extended to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet, and terminated at either end by two correſponding turrets. In the centre is the grand entrance, whoſe Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and erected by Biſhop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the ſound of which, every night at nine, the ſtudents of the whole univerſity are enjoined, by ſtatute, to repair to their reſpective ſocieties. The judicious ſpectator cannot but obſerve with regret that this front, perhaps the nobleſt in the kingdom of the Gothic ſtile, loſes much of its effect on account of the declivity of the ground on which it ſtands, and the narrowneſs of the approach. It ſeems however probable that a terrace-walk was intended, by way of raiſing the ground to a level the whole length of the college: for the rough foundation-ſtones of the hoſpital on the oppoſite ſide, left unfiniſhed by Wolſey, ſtill remain bare, and the ſmooth ſtones are terminated by an horizontal right line; to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand quadrangle is two hundred and ſixty-four by two hundred and ſixty-one feet in the clear; the eaſt, north, and weſt, ſides, with part of the ſouth, conſiſt of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the ſtudents, &c. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide is formed by the hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the buildings, and, taken a sa detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of ancient magnificence.—The ſouth, eaſt, and part of the weſt, ſides, were erected by Cardinal Wolſey; as was the kitchen, to the ſouth of the hall; which is every way proportionable to the reſt of the college. The whole is ſtrongly expreſſive of the greatneſs of the cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The north, and what remained of the weſt, ſide of this court, was finiſhed A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall ſome ſuppoſe this area was ſurrounded by a cloiſter. It is evident that a cloiſter was deſigned, but it never, as we can find, was executed. We are apt to ſuſpect that when the college fell into the king's hands, the teeth-ſtones only of the projected cloiſter, with ſome other of the pilaſters, had been begun; which probably the new founder removed and ſmoothed to the wall. For uniformity ſake, they took care to make the ſame marks in the new part erected in 1665, as we have juſt obſerved.

Round the whole area is a ſpacious terrace-walk, made in the ſame year; and in the centre a baſon and fountain, with a ſtatue of Mercury. On the inſide, over the grand entrance, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne; over the arch, in the north-eaſt angle, another of Biſhop Fell; and oppoſite to that, at the ſouth-eaſt, a ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey, which is juſtly admired. It was done by Francis Bird, of Oxford.—Under this ſtatue of the cardinal we enter the hall, by a ſpacious and ſtately ſtair-caſe of ſtone, covered by a beautiful roof, built A. D. 1630, which, though very broad, is ſupported by a ſmall ſingle pillar of fine proportion. This hall is probably the largeſt, and certainly the moſt ſuperb, of any college-hall in the kingdom. It has eight windows on each ſide; is one hundred and eighty feet in length, and its cieling eighty feet high. This room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of eminent perſons educated at, or related to, the college.—The roof is a noble frame of rafter-work, beautified with near three hundred coats of arms, properly blazoned; and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic taſte. The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work, in the roof over the window on the left ſide of the high table, particularly demands our obſervation.

The

The church of this college, which is the cathedral church of the Biſhop of Oxford, is ſituated to the eaſt of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable ſtructure, and was originally the church of St. Frideſwide's monaſtery; on or near the ſcite of which the college is erected. It was finiſhed before the year 1200. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of ſtone-work, put up by Cardinal Wolſey; who likewiſe rebuilt, or refitted, the ſpire as it now ſtands: the original one was much loftier. The eaſt window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, ſen. from a deſign of Sir James Thornhill, repreſenting the Epiphany. The aiſle, on the north of the choir, was the dormitory of St. Frideſwide; in which an ancient monument is ſhewn, ſaid to be the tomb of that ſaint. She died A. D. 739. At the weſt end of the ſame aiſle is a window painted in a maſterly manner by John Oliver, in the eightieth year of his age; and given by him to the college A. D. 1700. The ſubject is St. Peter delivered out of priſon by the Angel. There is great expreſſion in the attitudes of the ſleeping ſoldiers. Many remains of painted glaſs appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for ſtrength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the moſt part deſtroyed, A. D. 1651. But ſome of theſe fragments have been lately collected, and with great taſte diſpoſed into complete windows, or copartments. The tower contains ten muſical bells, brought hither from Oſeney Abbey; as was the great bell, called Tom, above-mentioned. In this cathedral choir-ſervice is performed at ten and five every day. This church was deſigned by the cardinal for private maſſes and theological exerciſes only. The foundation-ſtones of the church or chapel, intended for the public ſervice, may ſtill be traced in the gardens on the north ſide of the great quadrangle, which, as Wood tells us, would have been an auguſt and immenſe work.—In the chapter-houſe, which is a beautiful Gothic room, are two portraits admirably painted, and in the moſt perfect preſervation, which certainly belonged to King Henry the Eighth; the one an elderly, the other a young, man, both in black bonnets, and large as life. On the back of one is this mark, N°. HR 22; on the other, N°. HR 25. The former is probably Frederic the Wiſe duke of Saxony, the latter Philip archduke of Auſtria. They have a great deal of the manner of Holbein, certainly not inferior to it, but rather more free and bold.

Peckwater-court, to the north-eaſt of the great quadrangle, is perhaps the moſt elegant edifice in the univerſity. It conſiſts of three ſides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. The middle ſtory is Ionic; its architect was Dean Aldrich; and its principal founder Dr. Radcliffe, a canon of this church, aſſiſted by other contributions. Oppoſite to it is a ſumptuous library, one hundred and forty-one feet in length, ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian order. It was firſt intended to have placed this ſtructure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air: in the place of which, apartments are formed for the reception of General Guiſe's valuable collection of paintings, lately bequeathed to the college, and for the reſidue of the books which could not be placed in the upper rooms. The ſouth ſide of this library is furniſhed with elegant book-caſes, extending to the whole length of the room, with the gallery above; and between the windows on the oppoſite ſide is likewiſe placed a ſeries of book-caſes, reſpectively aſſigned to the ſeveral ſciences; over each of which there are beautiful feſtoons in ſtucco, charged with ſymbolical imagery, ſeverally repreſenting the particular branch of literature contained beneath. The cieling is alſo richly ornamented with maſterly compartments of ſtucco. The wainſcotting, &c. which is of the fineſt Norway oak, together with the baniſters of the gallery, are all highly finiſhed with carving. Upon a pedeſtal, in a recets on the north ſide, is placed an admirable whole-length ſtatue of Locke, formerly a ſtudent of this houſe, by Roubillac. Towards the ſouth of the library are ſeveral apartments furniſhed with book-caſes, and cabinets for manuſcripts.

Eaſt of this quadrangle ſtands Canterbury court, originally Canterbury College. It was a diſtinct college, founded 1363, by Iſlip archbiſhop of Canterbury; but afterwards diſſolved, and taken into this foundation. The ancient buildings of this court, which were falling into decay, have been lately taken down,

down, and, by the munificence of the preſent primate of Ireland, and other liberal benefactors, the whole court and gateway has been elegantly rebuilt after a deſign, and under the direction, of Mr. Wyatt.

There is beſides the chaplain's court, to the ſouth-eaſt of Wolſey's quadrangle; on the north ſide of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideſwide's monaſtery, and named St. Lucia's chapel. It was lately uſed for a library; but is now converted into chambers for the uſe of the ſociety.—Nor ſhould we omit an elegant range of building on the ſouth, commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging to the college called White-walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, ſhaded on each ſide with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful proſpect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

This college was originally founded by Cardinal Wolſey, A. D. 1525, for the ſupport of a dean, a ſub-dean, one hundred canons, ten public readers, thirteen chaplains, twelve clerks, ſixteen choriſters, beſides officers and ſervants. But while the cardinal was completing this deſign, having actually admitted eighteen canons, about the year 1529, he fell into diſgrace; when King Henry VIII. ſeized upon the foundation, which he ſuſpended till the year 1532, and then re-eſtabliſhed it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean and twelve canons. This foundation, however, the ſame king ſuppreſſed A. D. 1545. But the next year he removed hither the epiſcopal ſee firſt eſtabliſhed in Oſeney Abbey, a diſſolved Auguſtine monaſtery near the ſuburbs of Oxford, A. D. 1542. At the ſame time, on part of Wolſey's original revenues, he conſtituted a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, and an organiſt; together with ſixty ſtudents, forty grammar-ſcholars, a ſchoolmaſter, and uſher. In this form the foundation has remained ever ſince; except that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1561, converted the forty grammar-ſcholars into academical ſtudents; ordering, at the ſame time, that their vacancies ſhould be ſupplied from Weſtminſter ſchool. Thus one hundred ſtudents were eſtabliſhed, to which number William Thurſtone, Eſq. A. D. 1663, added one.

We ſhall here obſerve, by the way, that only ſeven of the colleges, viz. New College, All Souls, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham, retain the original number of fellows, or of fellows and ſcholars, without addition, according to the firſt appointment of their reſpective founders.

The benefactors here have been numerous. The principal are, Dean Fell, Lady Holford, and the late Dr. Lee; who by his laſt will conſigned a legacy of 20,000l. and upwards, for the ſupport of ſeveral new and uſeful inſtitutions in the college. One of theſe is an anatomy-ſchool, which has been lately finiſhed in an elegant and commodious taſte, with an ample ſtipend for a lecturer. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the hall.

This college or church conſiſts of one dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight ſinging-men, one organiſt, eight choriſters, one hundred and one ſtudents, beſides many independent members. The whole number about one hundred and eighty.—Viſitor. The King.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—To this college we paſs in a direct line from the grand gate of Chriſtchurch. At the entrance the maſter's lodgings, on the right, make a handſome appearance, which are large and convenient. The firſt quadrangle is neat and uniform, though ſmall. From this we are led, by the north-weſt angle, into the hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; from thence into an irregular area, on one ſide of which ſtands the chapel. This is a modern edifice of the Ionic order. The altar is juſtly admired for its neatneſs, and the whole is elegantly finiſhed and properly adorned.—It was built by contribution, and conſecrated 1732. Their former chapel was an aiſle in the adjoining church of St. Aldate.—Weſtward of the chapel is the garden, in which is a pleaſant common room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

This college was founded, A. D. 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Teſdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordſhire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. rector

tor of Ilſley, Berks, for one maſter, ten fellows, and ten ſcholars. Teſdale gave 5000l. in money, and Wightwick 100l. by the year in land. The ſociety has ſince been much enlarged by the addition of ſeveral fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, and exhibitions. Charles I. granted the living of St. Aldate, in Oxford, together with a fellowſhip. Juliana Stafford, of Holborn, in Middleſex, A. D. 1628, founded two ſcholarſhips. Francis Rous, A. D. 1657, three exhibitions. Dr. George Morley, biſhop of Winton, founded five ſcholarſhips for the natives of Guernſey and Jerſey. Beſides theſe, Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Oſſulſtone, gave two fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips. Mr. Townſend, of Glouceſterſhire, eight exhibitions. Not many years ſince Lady Holford added two. Sir John Phillips, Bart. A. D. 1745, founded one fellowſhip and one ſcholarſhip, with an advowſon annexed.—Dr. Hall, maſter, and biſhop of Briſtol, built the lodgings of the maſter, together with the gateway of the college, ſoon after the reſtoration.

This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the ſtudy of the civil law, a flouriſhing houſe of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the univerſity when the college was founded, and whoſe intereſt was particularly inſtrumental in its eſtabliſhment.—The ſociety at preſent conſiſts of one maſter, fourteen fellows, and upwards of thirty ſcholars and exhibitioners.—Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

HALLS.

Of the numerous Halls, Hoſtels, or Inns, which were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford, only five ſubſiſt at preſent. Theſe ſocieties are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are ſubject to their reſpective principals, whoſe ſalary ariſes from the room-rent of the houſe. The principals are appointed by the Chancellor of the Univerſity; that of Edmond-hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whoſe patronage Edmond-hall ſtill remains. The reſt were formerly dependent on particular colleges, and we ſhall deſcribe them according to their antiquity.

ALBAN-HALL.—This hall is contiguous to Merton College on the eaſt. It appears to have been a houſe of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham alderman of London, A. D. 1595. It has a ſmall refectory, and no chapel.

ST. EDMUND'S HALL.—This hall is ſituated to the eaſt of Queen's College. It was firſt eſtabliſhed about the reign of Edward III. and was conſigned to Queen's College, A. D. 1557. It has a library, refectory, and chapel, which are neat and commodious.

ST. MARY HALL.—It is ſituated in Oriel-lane, to the ſouth of St. Mary's church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriel College. It conſiſts of an elegant little court, which encloſes a neat garden. It has a library, with a handſome, though ſmall, chapel and refectory. Eraſmus, Sir Thomas More, and Sandys the poet, ſtudied in this houſe. It has ſome exhibitioners.

NEW INN HALL.—This ſtands near the church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the caſtle. It was conſigned to ſtudents by John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford, A. D. 1545. It is eminent for the education of many learned civilians. It has no chapel.—Almoſt oppoſite to this hall ſtands part of the gateway of St. Mary's College, in which Eraſmus reſided for ſome time, and who has left an elegant Latin poem on the manner of his living here. It was founded A. D. 1437, for novices of the Auguſtin order, and ſuppreſſed at the reformation.

MAGDALENE HALL.—This hall is almoſt contiguous to Magdalene College on the weſt. A very conſiderable part of it is the grammar-ſchool for the choriſters of Magdalene College, erected with the college by the founder, William

William of Wainfleet, for that purpoſe alone. To this ſtructure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical-hall, and has a well-furniſhed library, with a neat chapel and refectory. Here are ſeveral exhibitions, and this ſeminary boaſts the education of Lord Clarendon, the celebrated hiſtorian.

MARKETS and FAIR.

The market-days are Wedneſday and Saturday; and the fair-day, which is called St. Giles's, is on the firſt of September.

BANKERS.

Richard Cox and Co. draw on Smith, Pattin, and Probert, London.—Meſſrs. Fletcher and Parſons; who draw on John Roſe Drewe.—Meſſrs. Tho. Walker and Co. (univerſity and city bank,) draw on Willis, Wood, Percival, and Co. Lombard-ſtreet, London.

POSTS.

To Abingdon, Farringdon, Cirenceſter, Bath, Briſtol, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall, and all parts of the weſt; Witney, Burford, Stow, Glouceſter, Herefordſhire, Monmouthſhire, and all South Wales; Woodſtock, Banbury, Enſtone, Chipping-Norton, Shipſton-on-Stour, Eveſham, Worceſter, Ludlow, Stratford, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Lancaſhire, North Wales, with Kendal in Weſtmoreland, every evening (except Sunday) at nine.

To Wheatley, Biceſter, Thame, Tetſworth, Wycombe, Beaconsfield, Uxbridge, Southall, London, Nettlebed, Henley, and Maidenhead, every evening (except Saturday) at nine.

N. B. The office-hours from Lady-day to Michaelmas are from eight in the morning till nine at night, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day from nine in the morning till nine at night. RICHARD WESTON, Poſt-maſter.

COACHES.

From the Angel Inn, High-ſtreet:—A new and elegant poſt-coach every morning, at eight o'clock, to the Bell Inn, Holborn. A ditto every morning, at ſeven o'clock, to the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs. A coach at ſeven o'clock every morning to the Swan, Birmingham, Sundays excepted.—A poſt-coach, at ſix o'clock, to the Coach and Horſes, Southampton, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning.—A ditto, at ſix o'clock, to the White Lion, Bath, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, morning.—A mail-coach to Bath and Briſtol every morning at five o'clock, to the White Hart, Bath, and Buſh Tavern, Briſtol: by Meſſrs. Coſter and Co. Oxford; —— Boulton, Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs; —— Gilbert, Old Bell, Holborn; and —— Pickworth, Bath and Briſtol.—N. B. A whole coach to London at any hour.—Likewiſe a mail-coach to London at half paſt ten in the evening; a ditto to London at eleven o'clock; a ditto to Worceſter at four in the morning; and a mail to Glouceſter at four in the morning.—Alſo a poſt-coach to London at five in the morning, and one to Birmingham at twelve at night.

From the Mitre Inn, High-ſtreet:—Meſſrs. Slater and Gray's heavy-coach ſets out every morning, at ſeven o'clock, through Henley, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, London, Sunday excepted; inſide fare 14s. outſide 8s. W. W. Sydenham, proprietor, at Oxford.

From the Croſs Inn, Corn-market:—A coach every morning, at eight o'clock, to the Black Lion, Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London, Sunday excepted; inſide fare 19s. outſide 10s.—A coach to Bath every morning, except Sunday, at ſeven o'clock; inſide fare 1l. 3s. outſide 13s.

From the Roebuck Inn, Corn-market:—Mr. Cotrell's coach ſets out every Tueſday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, to the Broad Face Inn, Reading, and returns on Monday and Friday.—Francis Blewitt's coach arrives from Abingdon at the Roebuck every Wedneſday and Saturday, and returns the ſame evening.

From the Alfred's Head, High-ſtreet:—Thomas Bowbert's coach ſets out every morning at half paſt ſeven, Sunday excepted, to the New Inn, Old Bailey, London; inſide fare 14s. outſide 8s.

From the Greyhound, High-ſtreet:—Morris and Co.'s coach goes every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ſeven in the morning, to Birmingham; inſide fare 1l. 1s. outſide 10s. 6d.

WAGGONS.

Henry Hunt, Oxford, Birmingham, and London, carrier, ſets out from his houſe, George-lane, Oxford, to the Saracen's Head, Friday-ſtreet, London, every Monday evening; arrives in Oxford on Friday; and delivers his goods immediately.

James Cook's waggon ſets out from his houſe, in Oxford, on Monday, and arrives at the King's Head, Old 'Change, on Wedneſday morning; loads the ſame day; and returns to Oxford on Friday.—He has another waggon which ſets out from Oxford on Wedneſday, and arrives at the Red Lion, Alderſgate-ſtreet, on Friday morning; loads the ſame day; and returns to Oxford on Monday.—Theſe waggons go to Witney on the mornings of Monday and Wedneſday, previous to their ſetting out from Oxford.

E. Ward's Oxford and London waggon ſets out from his houſe, in the High-ſtreet, Oxford, on Sunday noon, and arrives at Gerrard's Hall, Bread-ſtreet, London, on Tueſday morning at four o'clock; loads the ſame morning; and returns to Oxford on Thurſday.—He has likewiſe a waggon which ſets out on Wedneſday noon, at three o'clock, to the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, and arrives there on Friday morning at four o'clock; loads the ſame morning; and returns to Oxford on Sunday evening.—Alſo a waggon which ſets out on Saturday morning at three o'clock, and arrives at the Bell Inn, Warwick-lane, on Friday morning at four o'clock; loads the ſame morning; and returns to Oxford on Wedneſday.—It is particularly deſired that all goods for the above waggons be ſent to the inns by ten o'clock, and to the Green Man and Still warehouſe, Oxford-road, by twelve o'clock; where the above waggons call going in and coming out of London.

Anthony Giles's Oxford, Briſtol, Bath, and Exeter, waggon, ſets out every Monday, from the Three Goats Inn, Oxford; goes through Witney, Burford, Cirenceſter, and Tetbury, and arrives at the Lamb, Weſt-ſtreet, Briſtol, on Wedneſday evening; returns from thence every Thurſday morning; and arrives at Oxford every Saturday evening.—N. B. Goods conveyed to all parts of the weſt of England, and South Wales.

From the Crown, Corn-market:—Hearne's Glouceſter waggon every Monday; Roberts's Swindon, Bath, and Devizes, ditto, every Saturday; Tolly's Birmingham waggon every Tueſday; Richardſon's Northampton waggon every Wedneſday; Clark's Coventry waggon every Wedneſday; and Gibbons's Saliſbury waggon every Wedneſday.

James Colquitt's ſtage-waggon ſets out every Tueſday morning at five o'clock, through Abingdon, Newbury, and Wincheſter, to Southampton, and returns to Oxford on Saturday; forwards goods to Manchester, Sheffield, Staffordſhire, and Birmingham. This waggon calls at the King's Head at Abingdon, the Packhorſe at Milton-hill, the Swan at Ilſley, and ſtops at the Globe in Newbury; from thence, on Wedneſday morning, calls at the Chequer at Whitway, the the Roſe and Chequer at Whitchurch, the Coach and Horſes at Sutton, and ſtops at the Coach and Horſes, Wincheſter; from thence, on Thurſday morning, to the Royal George, Southampton, and back to Wincheſter the ſame day; carries

goods for Hungerford, Ramſbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Kingſclere, Andover, Romſey, Waltham, Wickham, Fareham, Goſport, Portſmouth, Iſle of Wight, Jerſey, Guernſey, Lymington, Chriſtchurch, and moſt parts of the New Foreſt; and returns on Friday morning, from Wincheſter, back to the Globe at Newbury, and arrives at his houſe at Oxford, on Saturday evening.

From the Roebuck Inn, Corn-market:—A waggon every Monday at twelve o'clock to Birmingham, which forwards goods to Cheſter and Lancaſhire.

CARAVANS.

From the Croſs Keys, Butcher-row:—William Beſt's caravan goes to Witney every Wedneſday and Saturday, and returns the ſame days.

From the Alfred's Head Inn, High-ſtreet:—John Carter's caravan ſets out every Monday morning, at ſeven o'clock, to the Harp Inn, Farringdon, and to the Saracen's Head Inn, Highworth; returns every Friday evening to Oxford.—Alſo a caravan which ſets out every Thurſday, through Farringdon, to the Crown Inn, Lechlade, and to the White Hart Inn, Fairford.

CARTS.

Edward Trinter's cart ſets out from the Granby's Head, Corn-market, to Woodſtock, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, and returns the ſame days.—Samuel Beſt's cart goes from the Croſs Keys, Butcher-row, to Abingdon and Biceſter, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and returns the ſame days.—Charles Snow's cart goes from Butcher-row every day, to the Market-place, Abingdon, except Sunday.—Eſther Tarry's cart goes from her houſe, New Inn Hall Lane, to the Red Lion Inn, Abingdon, and Bell and Dragon, Farringdon, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, and returns Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—John Harris's cart goes from the Three Goats, Corn-market, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, at four in the afternoon, to the Dog and Duck, Woodſtock.

PLEASURE-BOATS.

On the river Iſis gentlemen and ladies may be accommodated with houſe-boats at any time.—Large boats five ſhillings per day, and ſmaller ones at three and four ſhillings.—Small boats, without houſes, from ſix-pence to two ſhillings and ſix-pence per day.

BARGES on the RIVER ISIS.

Mary Wyatt and Sons, proprietors, to and from London, Lechlade, and Brimſcomb-port; freights to and from London 1s. per cwt.—There are alſo other barge-maſters that trade as above.

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From		Miles.	From		Miles.
Longford to	Stretton-wharf,	10⅞	Longford to	Fenny-Compton,	53⅛
	Newbold,	18½		1ſt lock in Claydon,	56⅜
	Brown's-Over,	22½		Cropredy-wharf,	59½
	Clifton-bridge,	25⅛		Banbury,	63¾
	Hill-Morton wharf,	27⅞		Aynho,	70⅝
	Branſtone,	54⅞		Heyford,	77
	Shugborough,	40⅛		Enſlow,	82¼
	Napton,	42⅜		Oxpens,	90⅛
	1ſt lock on Napton,	43¼		Oxford-wharf, junction with the Iſis,	91
	Marſton-Doles,	45⅝			

The price of freightage is not regular.

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Eſquire Beadles.
William Rhodes, A. M. of Phyſic and Arts
James Mathews, A. M. of Divinity
Robert Hall, Student in Law
Yeomen Beadles.
Mr. John Stevens, of Phyſic and Arts
Mr. Robert Bliſs, of Divinity
Mr. Samuel Walker, of Law
Mr. John Green, *Clerk of the Univerſity*
Mr. Richard Blenkinſop, *Clerk of the Schools*
Mr. John Green, *Verger*

GOVERNORS of the reſpective COLLEGES and HALLS.

Preſident of Magdalen College.
Rev. Martin Joſeph Routh, D. D.
Maſter of Univerſity College.
Nathan Wetherell, D. D.
Provoſt of Queen's College.
Thomas Fothergill, D. D.
Warden of All Souls College.
Edmund Iſham, D. D.
Principal of Brazen-noſe College.
Rt. Rev. William Cleaver, D. D. lord biſhop of Cheſter
Principal of Hertford College.
Rev. Bernard Hodgſon, D. C. L.
Warden of New College.
Samuel Gauntlett, D. D.
Warden of Wadham College.
John Willes, D. D.
Preſident of Trinity College.
Rev. Joſeph Chapman, D. D.
Maſter of Baliol College.
Rev. John Davey, D. D.
Preſident of St. John's College.
Samuel Dennis, D. D.
Provoſt of Worceſter College.
William Sheffield, D. D.
Rector of Exeter College.
Rev. Thomas Stinton, D. D.
Principal of Jeſus College.
Joſeph Hoare, D. D.

Rector of Lincoln College.
Edward Tatham, D. D.
Provoſt of Oriel College.
John Eveleigh, D. D.
Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College.
John Cooke, D. D.
Warden of Merton College.
Scrope Berdmore, D. D.
Dean of Chriſt Church.
Cyril Jackſon, D. D.
Maſter of Pembroke College.
William Surgrove, D. D.
Principal of Alban Hall.
Francis Randolph, D. D.
Principal of Edmond Hall.
William Dowſon, D. D.
Principal of St. Mary Hall.
Thomas Nowell, D. D.
Principal of New Inn Hall.
Sir Robert Chambers, LL. D.
Principal of Magdalen Hall.
Henry Ford, LL. D.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.
Vincent Shortland, Eſq. *Mayor*
Aldermen.
Edward Tawney, Eſq.
George Tonge, Eſq.
Sir John Treacher, Knt.
Aſſiſtants.
Mr. William Thorp
Mr. Edward Lock
Mr. William Fletcher
Mr. Nicholas Halſe
Mr. Richard Weſton
Mr. John Parſons
Mr. Chriſtopher Yeats
Mr. James Pears
Sir John Skynner, Knt. *Recorder*
Francis Burton, Eſq. *Deputy Recorder*
Thomas Walker, Eſq. *Town-clerk*
Bailiffs.
Mr. James Juggins
Mr. Richard Cox
The following have before ſerved the office of Bailiff.
Mr. William Drought
Mr. Thomas Caſtle
Mr. William Brown
Mr. John Drewe
Mr. Richard Williams
Mr. P. Rowbotham
Mr. William Sheard
Mr. S. Thomas Wood
Mr. Joſeph Hart
Mr. Adam Couldry
Mr. John Collis
Mr. Stephen Haynes
Mr. William Coſtar
Mr. Thomas Wyatt
Mr. William Pieſley
Mr. Thomas Buſh
Mr. William Forty
Mr. Edward Hitchings
Mr. William Hyde
Mr. James Tagg
Mr. William Wright
Mr. James Rowland
Mr. John Johnſon
Mr. Thomas Hardy
Mr. John Battin
Mr. James Shipton
Mr. Richard Grain
Mr. Paſover Rice
Mr. James Coſtar
Mr. Joſeph Lock
Mr. John Thorp
Chamberlains.
Mr. Gilbert Godfrey
Mr. Richard Madge
The following have before ſerved the office of Chamberlain.
Mr. James Morrell
Mr. William E. Taunton
Mr. Thomas Prickett
Mr. John Meyſey
Mr. Pierce Walſh
Mr. William Loder
Mr. Frederic Rogers
Mr. John Smith
Mr. John Bletſoe
Mr. Thomas Jones
Mr. John Slatter
Mr. Henry Churchill
Mr. James Adams
Mr. James Jackſon
Mr. William Folker
Mr. William Hayes
Mr. John Barney
Mr. Samuel Lawrance
Mr. Thomas Benwell
Mr. John Cox
Mr. William Robinſon
Mr. Samuel Morris
Mr. Samuel Carſon
Mr. James Halſe
Mr. John Swift
Mr. William Tubb
Mr. William Benwell
Mr. William Slatter
Mr. William Crump

Mr.

Mr. James Appletree
Mr. William Sheard
Mr. T. F. Bricknell
Mr. James Curtis
Mr. Joſeph Walker
Mr. William Winter
Mr. S. Wentworth
Mr. Charles Curtis
Mr. Nathaniel Elliot
Mr. Charles Fidler
Mr. Loder Prickett

Common Council.

Mr. William Tubb, ſen.
Mr. William Rought
Mr. Thomas Willſdon
Mr. Richard Southam
Mr. Thomas Treadwell
Mr. John Hibbits
Mr. John Joy
Mr. Simon Brown
Mr. John Sheard
Mr. S. Richardſon
Mr. Nicholas Gunn
Mr. John Archer
Mr. Thomas Giles
Mr. Samuel Traſh
Mr. Herbert Parſons
Mr. Robert Watſon
Mr. William Halſe
Mr. John Coleman
Mr. Robert Rice
Mr. William Bulley
Mr. Joſeph Harper
Mr. Thomas Polley
Mr. William Giles
Mr. Richard Wootten
Frederic Rogers, *Chief Serjeant at Mace*
Benjamin Coſier, *Second Serjeant*
Charles Cook, *Mayor's Serjeant, and Crier*

Bailiffs' Serjeants.

Benjamin Johnſon
John Bradſtreet
William Tonge, *Marſhal*

GENTRY.

Baines Edward, Gent.
Battin John, Gent.
Bentham Thomas, Gent.
Biſhop Sir Wilſon
Brown John, Gent.
Clark John, Gent.
Cox John, Gent.
Curtis Charles, Gent.
Dall Robert, Gent.
Dewey John, Gent.
Fletcher James, Gent.
Forty William, Gent.
Fowle William, Gent.
Goddard Thomas, Gent.
Golightly William, Gent.
Henley Thomas, Gent.
Howman Richard, Gent.
Hundred William, Gent.
Mackworth Sir Digby
Malchier John, Gent.
Marlborough, His Grace the Duke of
Matthews James, Gent.
Meyhew Thomas, Gent.
Meyhew Joſeph, Gent.
Parker Edward, Gent.
Parker Sark, Gent.
Phalls John, Gent.
Potts Edward, Gent.
Prince Daniel, Gent.
Shermon William, Gent.
Slater ——, Gent.
Smith Matthew, Gent.
Stacy Walker, Gent.
Taylor William, Gent.
Turner Daniel, Gent.
Turner John, Gent.
Wace Robert, Gent.
White Thomas, Gent.
Winſtanley Thomas, Gent.
Yates Chriſtopher, Gent.

CLERGY.

Algar Rev. Joſeph
Booth Rev. William
Bourne Rev. Robert
Bright Rev. Henry
Brown Rev. William
Carter Rev. John
Cleaver Rt. Rev. William, *Biſhop of Cheſter*
Cook Rev. Dr.
Cox Rev. John
Crouch Rev. Iſaac
Farrow Rev. John
Foſter Rev. Samuel
Friend Rev. William Maxam
Gauntlett Rev. Samuel
Gutch Rev. John
Hart Rev. Samuel
Hinton Rev. James
Holmes Rev. Robert
Iſham Rev. Edmund
Neave Rev. Dr.
Rathbone Rev. John
Reveley Rev. D.
Robinſon Rev. Thomas
Slater Rev. John
Surgrove Rev. William
White Rev. Dr.
Wood Rev. Richard

PHYSIC.

Bailey Edward, *Druggiſt*

Bennett Daniel, *Druggiſt*
Binford Richard, *Surgeon*
Bourne Robert, *M. D.*
Bull George, *Surgeon*
Clarſon Henry, *Apothecary*
Curtis Richard, *Surgeon*
Groſvenor John, *Surgeon*
Ireland John, *Apothecary*
Langford Thomas, *Surgeon*
Paſco Thomas, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Paſs ——, *Apothecary*
Pegge Chriſtopher, *M. D.*
Rawlins and Wooton, *Apothecaries*
Rawlins Richard, *Apothecary*
Sandell Edward, *Apothecary*
Smith John, *M. D.*
Stacy Peter Henry, *Surgeon*
Tooſey Henry, *Surgeon*
Vivian William, *M. D.*
Wall Martin, *M. D.*
Warton Theophilus, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Buckland Richard, *Attorney*
Evans John, *Attorney*
Fidler James, *Attorney*
Fountain William, *Attorney*
Meyſey John, *Attorney*
Morrell James, *Attorney*
Prickett Giles, *Attorney*
Prickett Loder, *Attorney*
Walſh Pearce, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams James, *Upholder*
Adams William, *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Adams John, *Shoemaker*
Albin Miſs, *Milliner*
Alwood Samuel, *Baker*
Archer Robert, *Carver and Gilder*
Archer John, *Brewer*
Atkins ——, *Taylor*
Badcock Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Badnall William, *Taylor, and Gown & Cap Maker*
Bailey William, *Baker*
Baker John, *Plumber*
Bantiney James, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Banting William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bardgett Joſeph, *School-maſter*
Barnes John, *Victualler*
Barrott Thomas, *Book-binder*
Bartlett Thomas, *Victualler, (Blue Lion)*
Bartlett John, *Flax-dreſſer and Sail-cloth-maker*
Baſley Daniel, *Broker and Auctioneer*
Batchelor John, *Maſon*
Batſon William, *Glaſs and China Man*
Baxter Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Baxter Richard, *Tallow-chandler*
Bayles C. Richard, *Perfumer*
Baylis John, *Fruiterer*
Baylis Thomas, *Baker*
Bayne Rotheram, *Cutler*
Beckett John, *Coal-merchant*
Beeſley Thomas, *Victualler*
Belling Ann, *Slater and Plaſterer*
Benfold John, *Tinplate-worker*
Bennett John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Benwell William, *Taylor, and Gown & Cap Maker*
Benwell John, *Schoolmaſter*
Bernaſconi ——, *Plaſterer*
Berryman Peter, *Broker*
Beſt Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Beſt Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Beſt John, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Beſt John, *Clothes-ſeller*
Bewſley Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Billings John, *Grocer and Liquor-merchant*
Binks Sarah, *Victualler*
Birmingham Peter, *Broker*
Biſhop John, *Carpenter*
Biſhop William, *Victualler*
Blackwell Thomas, *Taylor*
Blenkins Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Blinco John, *Victualler*
Bliſs Robert, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Bliſs John, *Painter*
Blunt John, *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Board Sarah, *Sadler*
Boetes Mary, *Victualler*
Bolton Charles, *Plumber and Glazier*
Booth Thomas, *Victualler*
Borlaſe John, *Corn-chandler*
Boſwell Francis, *Church-bell Hanger*
Boſwell John, *Whiteſmith*
Bradley ——, *Victualler*
Bradſtreet John, *Grocer*
Brady Elizabeth, *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Bricknell Thomas, *Tanner*
Brine Benjamin, *Victualler, (Dog and Partridge)*
Briſcoe Elizabeth, *Victualler, (Three Horſe-ſhoes)*
Briſcoe Edward, *Toy-ſhop*
Brock Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Brodeau Sufanna
Brokelſby John, *Keeper of Livery-ſtables*
Brooks Mary, *Grocer*
Brooks James, *Shoemaker*
Brown Robert, *Grocer*
Brown Martin, *Victualler, (Jolly Sportſman)*
Brown Robert, *Plumber and Glazier*

Brown

Brown Simon, *Smith and Ironmonger*
Brown William, *Linen-draper & Mercer*
Buck Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Buckley Richard, *Victualler*
Budd Richard, *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Bulby William, *Innkeeper, (Angel)*
Burdon John, *Maſon*
Burley Richard, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Burrows William, *Maltſter and Baker*
Burrows Thomas, *Miller and Baker*
Buſh Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Butcher James, *Victualler, (Poſt-boy)*
Butler James, *Stationer and Perfumer*
Bygate and Thredwell, *Taylors, and Gown and Cap Makers*
Cale John, *Victualler*
Callcott William, *Bookſeller*
Calloway Thomas, *Victualler*
Campinione A. *Printſeller*
Cantwell Ralph, *Printer*
Cappell Richard, *Wheelwright*
Carey Matthew, *Fruiterer*
Carr John, *Wheelwright*
Carpenter John, *Sadler*
Carter William, *Fruiterer*
Carter William, *Painter and Gilder*
Carter John, *Victualler, (Bargeman)*
Carſon Samuel, *Wine-merchant*
Caſtle George, *Victualler*
Caſtle Thomas, *Grocer*
Caſtle John, *Victualler*
Cauling Tho. *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Chaundry William, *Baker*
Churchill William, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Clark and Burbeck, *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Clark Frances, *Victualler*
Clark Deborah, *Glaſs-ſeller*
Clark John, *Victualler*
Cleaver ——, *Carpenter*
Cleaver John, *Joiner*
Clements Richard, *Victualler*
Clements Samuel, *Innkeeper, (3 Cups)*
Clive Thomas, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Cole James, *Engraver*
Coleman John, *Currier*
Collingwood Samuel, *Printer*
Collins Mary, *Glover*
Collins William, *Baker*
Collins William, *Victualler*
Collis John, *Gun-maker*
Collquit James, *Carrier*
Conray John, *Fruiterer*
Conſtable William, *Wig-maker*
Cook James, *Gardener*
Cook Couldry, *Victualler, (Wheat-ſheaf)*
Cook James, *Carrier*
Cook Joſhua, *Bookſeller*
Cook Rob. *Victualler, (Lamb & Banner)*
Cooper William, *Livery-ſtables*
Coppin Thomas, *Taylor, and Gown & Cap Maker*
Coppin Benjamin, *Taylor, and Gown & Cap Maker*
Cormack Michael, *Fruiterer*
Coſter James, *Grocer, Tea-dealer, and Tallow-chandler*
Coſur Benjamin, *Victualler*
Couldry ——, *Tea-dealer and Grocer*
Coulin Mary, *Fruiterer*
Court Thomas, *Bargemaſter*
Court John, *Wine-merchant*
Cox ——, *Keeper of a Tennis-court*
Cox James, *Peruke-maker*
Cox Richard, *Linen-draper and Haberdaſher*
Cox Frances, *Yeoman*
Cox John, *Cabinet-maker*
Cox Charles, *Perfumer & Hair-dreſſer*
Cozens Tho. *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Croſs John, *Shoemaker*
Crump William, *Chinaman*
Crozier James, *Cork-cutter*
Curtis Charles, *Callenderer*
Darnell Richard, *Writing-maſter*
Davenport Thomas, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Davenport John, *Taylor, and Gown & Cap Maker*
Davenport James, *Muſic-ſeller*
Davis Stephen, *Boat-builder*
Davis Cha. *Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Davis Mary, *Baker*
Davis Thomas, *Victualler*
Davis Michael, *Taylor*
Davis Mary, *Innkeeper, (Sun)*
Day ——, *Keeper of Livery-ſtables*
Day and Parker, *Upholders*
Deadman Francis, *Plaſterer*
Dell Thomas, *Baker*
Dennett Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Denton Samuel, *Clock & Watch Maker*
Dewe Richard, *Grocer*
Dickinſon Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dodd Charles, *Victualler*
Doe Mary, *Milliner*
Douch Matthew, *Victualler*
Dry William, *Taylor*
Ducker Grace, *Victuallr*
Dunsford ——, *Clerk of the Canal*
Eares Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Earl Thomas, *Victualler*
Eaton Thomas, *Grocer and Auctioneer*
Eaton ——, *Coal and Wood Merchant*
Eaton John, *Victualler*

Eaton Stephen, *Victualler*
Edmonds John, *Grocer*
Elliott Nicholas, *Horſe-dealer*
Elliott Nathaniel, *Schoolmaſter & Auctioneer*
Ellis Daniel, *Taylor*
Emanuel Wm. *Victualler, (3 Friars)*
Emery Avon, *Carpenter*
Engliſh Jonathan, *Smith*
Enſworth Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Evans John, *Victualler, (Dragon)*
Faulkner Joſeph, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Faulkner Joſeph, jun. *Shoemaker*
Faulkner John, *Coal-merchant*
Fell John, *Peruke-maker*
Fenton George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fernce Samuel, *Victualler, (Hind's Head)*
Ferryman William, *Turner*
Fidler Wheeler Charles, *Perfumer*
Field John, *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Field Sufanna, *Corn-dealer*
Fiſher William, *Carpenter*
Fiſher William, *Joiner*
Fletcher William, *Trunk-maker*
Fletcher, Parſons, and Co. *Linen-drapers*
Fletcher Thomas, *Victualler*
Fletcher and Hanwell, *Bookſellers*
Floyd John, *Shoemaker*
Folker William, *Cabinet-maker*
Foſter Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Foſter Wm. *Hair-dreſſer & Perfumer*
Foſter Tho. *Hair-dreſſer & Perfumer*
Frank Robert, *Victualler*
Freeman Hugh, *Victualler*
Freeman and Hodges, *Bruſh-makers*
Fribbins Tho. *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Gibbins Hicks Baptiſt, *Bell-hanger*
Gilbert John, *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Giles William, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Giles Thomas, *Butcher*
Gillart Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Godfrey Gilbert, *Maſon*
Godfrey Thomas, *Baker*
Godfrey Francis, *Victualler*
Goddard Ann, *Hatter*
Goodhall Edw. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Goodwin Mary, *Coffee-houſe Keeper*
Gould Charles, *Victualler*
Graham Rd. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Grain Richard, *Bargemaſter*
Grainge George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Grant Edward, *Victualler*
Grant John, *Tea-dealer*
Green Rob. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Green John, *Victualler*
Green John, *Baker*
Greene John, *Painter*
Greenwood Thomas, *Innkeeper, (Croſs)*
Guffin William, *Maſon*
Gunn Nicholas, *Grocer*
Haines William, *Baker*
Haines Robert, *Watchmaker*
Hall Richard, *Victualler*
Hall Thomas
Halſe James, *Upholder*
Halſe Nicholas, *Sadler*
Hancock Mary, *Victualler*
Hands Nicholas, *Victualler*
Hanks Mary, *Slater*
Hanmore Robert, *Shoemaker*
Hardman Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hardwin John, *Keeper of a Tennis-court*
Hardy Thomas, *Mercer*
Hardy Henry, *Muſic-ſeller*
Harper Joſeph, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Harris John, *Victualler*
Harris Thomas, *Victualler*
Harris John, *Linen-draper*
Harriſon Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Harriſon William, *Victualler*
Hart Joſeph, *Builder*
Hart Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Hartley Edward, *Cabinet-maker*
Harvey Andrew, *Hemp & Flax Dreſſer*
Haſker William, *Hatter*
Haſtings Edward, *Shoemaker*
Hayes William, *Victualler*
Hayes William, *Stationer & Bookſeller*
Hayes Wm. *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Hayles Thomas, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Hayles John, *Slater*
Haynes Stephen, *Breeches-maker*
Hayward Thomas, *Muſician*
Hedge Edward, *Builder*
Hemmins William, *Victualler*
Hemmings Thomas, *Victualler*
Herbert John, *Grocer & Haberdaſher*
Hewitt John, *Broker*
Hewlett Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Hibbets John, *Mercer*
Hicks Joſeph, *Victualler*
Hickings Edward, *Taylor*
Hickman John, *Plumber & Glazier*
Hickman Richard, *Victualler*
Higgs William, *Victualler*
Higgins Joſeph, *Keeper of Livery-ſtables*
Higgins Edw. *Keeper of Livery-ſtables*
Hillier Henry, *Peruke-maker*
Hinton Henry, *Ironmonger*
Hiſcock Richard, *Butcher*
Hodgſkins Thomas, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Holmes Thomas, *Boot & Shoe Maker*

Honner John, *Poulterer*
Hood Thomas Sutton, *Brewer*
Hood Thomas, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Hooper Richard
Hopkins Richard, *Coal-merchant*
Hounſlow Job, *Slater*
Houſe Mary, *Victualler*
Houſe Thomas, *Victualler, (Royal Barge)*
Hughes Edward, *Victualler*
Hughes John, *Cooper*
Hughes A. *Victualler*
Hunt Henry, *Carrier*
Hunt John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hurſt John, *Victualler*
Hurſt Thomas, *Baker*
Hyde Joſeph, *Grocer*
Hyde Joſeph, *Taylor*
Hyde William, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Iſaac Henry, *Clothes-ſeller*
Inett William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Jackſon Edward, *Livery-ſtables*
Jackſon Paul, *Muſic-ſhop*
James Richard, *Staymaker*
Johnſon Benjamin, *Taylor*
Johnſon John, *Builder*
Joice Rich. *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Jones David Wm. *Carver and Gilder*
Jones Marv, *Grocer and Stamp-office*
Jones Meſſrs. *Fiſhmongers*
Joy John, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Joyce and Hayes, *Coffee-houſe*
Judge William, *Fruiterer*
Juggins James, *Mercer and Hatter*
Jung John, *Muſic-ſhop*
Karvy William, *Baker*
Keats Moſes, *Victualler*
Kemp Edward, *Baker*
Kennington Henry, *Taylor*
Kenvell John, *Butcher*
Kenvell Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Kimberley John, *Lodging-houſe*
King Charles, *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
King Tho. *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Kirby ——, *Baker*
Kirkland Samuel, *Grocer and Chinaman*
Knapp James, *Victualler*
Knibbs Wm. *Victualler, (Noah's Ark)*
Knowles Thomas, *Maſon*
Lanchlow James, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Langford Rob. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Langford William, *Gingerbread-baker*
Lawrence John, *Taylor*
Lawrence Thomas, *Rectifier and Grocer*
Leach Charles, *Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet-maker*
Lee Benjamin, *Cork-cutter*
Lee Rich. *Victualler, (Waggon & Horſes)*
Lee Wm. *Wheatſheaf and Anchor Inn*
Lichfield John, *Carpenter*
Lipſcomb John, *Victualler, (Bear)*
Liſter James, *Crown Inn*
Liſter William, *Saleſman and Broker*
Lock and Son, *Jewellers*
Lockey John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Loder William, *Stationer*
Loder William, *Sadler*
Loder Robert, *Limner*
London Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Love Ann and Mary, *Clothes-ſhop*
Love Richard, *Victualler*
Lucas Thomas, *Broker*
Lucas William, *Taylor*
Mackinnon Allin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Maiſey Thomas, *Farrier and Victualler*
Maldum Richard, *Blue Boar Inn, and Broker and Auctioneer*
Maltby Ann, *Victualler*
Mander W. *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Manning John, *New Inn*
Manton Tho. *Victualler, (Black Boy)*
Marſh Thomas, *Shoemaker*
May John, *Victualler, (Balloon)*
Medwin Andrew, *Sadler*
Merrick John, *Bookſeller*
Metcalf W. *Victualler, (Maſons' Arms)*
Midwinter John, *Poulterer*
Millis John, *Paſtry-cook*
Mitchell Edward, *Shoemaker*
Moore George, *Baker*
Moore Samuel, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Morris John, *Clothes-ſhop*
Morris Samuel, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Morris William, *Baker*
Morriſon John, *Perfumer*
Munday Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Newman Ralph, *Cabinet-maker*
Norgrove John, *Victualler, (Little Croſs)*
North William, *Shoemaker*
Oborne James, *Sadler & Harneſs-maker*
Orpwood James, *Victualler*
Padbury ——, *Bookbinder*
Palmer Charles, *Bookſeller & Stationer*
Palmer William, *Chequer Inn*
Parker Thomas, *Baker*
Parker William, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Parr Dalton, *Linen-draper*
Parr James, *Liquor-merchant*
Parſons Ann, *Toy-ſhop*
Pavier Edward, *Cutler*
Pavier Edward, *Smith and Victualler*
Pavier William, *Smith and Bell-hanger*
Pawlin James, *Milkman*
Pawlin Joſeph, *Milkman*
Payne John, *Cabinet-maker*

Peake Tho. *Victualler, (Granby Head)*
Pears James, *Builder*
Pendenton Richard, *Maſon*
Penn W. James, *Victualler*
Penſon John, *Gardener*
Penſon Robert, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Peſley William, *Currier*
Philps Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Pike Thomas, *Taylor*
Pingree William, *Greyhound Inn*
Plaiſter Edward, *Shoemaker*
Plaiſter William, *Victualler*
Plater William, *Bruſh-maker*
Platt Robert, *Liquor-merchant*
Polley Jn. *Sacking-cloth Manufacturer*
Polley Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Povey William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pridice George, *Victualler*
Prior Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Quarterman Abraham, *Baker*
Rackſtraw Thomas, *Bear Inn*
Randall and Wood, *Coal-merchants*
Randall John, *Maſon*
Randall Joſiah, *Hat-manufacturer*
Ratliff James, *Muſician*
Reynolds and Earle, *Clockmakers*
Reynolds William, *Coal-merchant*
Rice Robert, *Taylor*
Richards James, *Circulating Library*
Richardſon Stephen, *Tea-dealer*
Richings Tho. *Breeches-maker & Glover*
Rickets David, *Taylor*
Rivard John, *Fencing and French Maſter*
Roads Emanuel, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Roberts Edward, *Grocer*
Robinſon ——, *Smith and Bell-hanger*
Robinſon William, *Upholder*
Rogers Frederic, *Taylor*
Rogers John, *Huckſter*
Rogers Thomas, *Skinner*
Roinocle Joſeph, *Muſician*
Rone Wm. *Fruiterer and Confectioner*
Roſe James, *Smith and Farrier*
Roſe William, *Braſs and Bell Founder*
Rought William, *Stationer and Painter*
Roullidge A. *Hair-dreſſer*
Rout John, *Turner and Painter*
Rowland James and William, *Bakers*
Ruſhbridge Edward, *Shoemaker*
Sadler Tho. *Paſtry-cook and Confectioner*
Sadler Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Sanders Robert, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Savery Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sayer Thomas, *Victualler*
Scarſbrook John, *Collar-maker*
Scott ——, *Staymaker*
Seekham Samuel, *Livery-ſtables*
Seely William, *Grocer*
Sellar Richard, *Shoemaker*
Sendry James, *Goldſmith*
Shaw Richard, *Baker*
Shaw William, *Baker*
Sheard John, *Sadler, and Cap and Whip Maker*
Sheard William, *Grocer*
Shellard Daniel, *Taylor*
Sheldon Nathaniel, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Shephard George, *Fruiterer*
Shephard Mrs. *Milliner*
Shephard William, *Taylor*
Shephard Wm. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Shephard William, *Carpenter*
Shillingſworth William, *Farmer*
Shipton James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Sims W. G. and Co. *Importers of Wine and Foreign Spirits*
Sirman James, *Taylor*
Slater James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Slater James, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Slater John, *Victualler, (Old Blue Poſt)*
Slater John, *Glazier and Plumber*
Slater Thomas, *Carpenter*
Slater William, *Baker*
Slater William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Slaughty William, *King's Arms Inn*
Smith Catharine, *Smith and Farrier*
Smith Eſther, *Hat-manufacturer*
Smith Henry, *Mercer*
Smith Joſeph, *Eating-houſe*
Smith Moſes, *Hat-manufacturer*
Smith Richard, *Print-ſeller*
Smith Richard, *Victualler*
Smith Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Smith Robert, *Alfred's Head Inn*
Sommerton Walter, *Horſe-dealer*
Southley John, *Coachmaker*
Speakman Robert, *Taylor, and Gown and Cap Maker*
Spendelow James, *Victualler*
Stanton Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Stephens ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Stephens Charles, *Smith*
Stone James, *Smith*
Stone Richard, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Stowe Harley, *Farmer*
Stowe ——, *Auctioneer*
Swallow John, *Hardwareman*
Swift John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Taman Wm. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Taſeler Mary, *Huckſter*
Taſk Henry, *Three Goats Inn*
Tawney Edward, *Brewer*
Taylor John, *Victualler, (Blue Pig)*
Taylor John, *Victualler*
Taylor Joſeph, *Cooper*

Taylor Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Taylor Robert, *Clothes-ſhop*
Taylor Thomas, *Taylor*
Taylor William, *Baker*
Taylor William, *Livery-ſtables*
Thomas John, *Butcher*
Thompſon John, *Livery-ſtables*
Thornton Mich. *Victualler*, (*Nag's Head*)
Thorp John and William, *Hoſiers*
Tombs William, *Huckſter*
Tombs William, *Grocer*
Toners W. *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Tonge and Madge, *Goldſmiths*
Torney Henry, *Carpenter, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Townſend Stephen, *Stonemaſon*
Treacher Sir John, *Brewer*
Tubb James, *Shoemaker*
Tubb John, *Farmer*
Tubb John, *Baker*
Tubb Robert, *Cooper*
Tubb William, *Grocer, and Agent to the Briſtol Fire-office*
Turner ——, *Victualler*, (*Hare & Hounds*)
Turner Ann, *Brewer*
Turner Francis, *Staffordſhireware-ſhop*
Turner Jn. *Victualler*, (*Horſe & Jockey*)
Turner Mary, *Perfumer*
Turrell Edw. *Victualler*, (*Star & Garter*)
Twyer Ann, *Victualler*, (*Griffin*)
Tyrer John, *Gown and Cap Maker*
Veavy John, *Tea-dealer*
Venables William, *Bull Inn and Livery-ſtables*
Vincent Aaron, *Schoolmaſter*
Wace Robert, *Ironmonger*
Wakelin William, *Victualler*, (*Fox*)
Walker and Traſh, *Wine-merchants*
Walker Joſeph, *Cooper*
Walker Robert, *Fruiterer*
Walker Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Walker William, *Coal-merchant*
Wall John, *Victualler*, (*Fleece & Crown*)
Warburton George, *Grocer*
Ward and Holland, *Coal-merchants*
Ward John, *Taylor*
Ward John, *Farmer*
Ward Richard, *Huckſter*
Ward Thomas, *Maltſter*
Watſon Robert, *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Watts Elizabeth, *Fruiterer*
Watts Samuel, *Ship Inn*
Weller Charles, *Farrier*
Wells Edward, *Liquor-merchant*
Wells Elizabeth, *Victualler*, (*Red Lion*)
Wells William, *Victualler*, (*Plough*)
Weſt William, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Weſton Samuel, *Surveyor*
Weſton Edward, *Gingerbread-baker*
Wheeler ——, *Farrier*
Wheeler Charles, *Dancing-maſter*
White William, *Victualler*, (*Coach and Horſes*)
Whiting John, *Victualler*
Wickens James, *Confectioner*
Wickens Joſeph, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Wilkins Geo. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Williams John, *Taylor and Victualler*
Williams John, *Coach-painter*
Williams Richard, *Baker*
Williams Suſannah, *Victualler*
Wilmot John, *Victualler*, (*Black Lion*)
Wilſon John, *Victualler*
Wiltſhire Edward, *Baker*
Winkworth Stephen, *Star Inn and Exciſe-office*
Winter James, *Victualler*, (*3 Horſe-ſhoes*)
Winter William, *Upholder*
Wiſe Francis, *Baker and Confectioner*
Wiſe John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wiſe Robert, *Hair-dreſſer & Perfumer*
Wiſe William, *Academy*
Wood Thomas, *Bookbinder*
Wood William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Woodcock William, *Muſician*
Wootten Richard, *Linen-draper*
Wright William, *Butcher*
Wright Thomas, *Butcher*
Wyatt Mary and Sons, *Barge-owners*
Wyatt Richard, *Maſon and Victualler*
Wyatt William, *Baker*
Wynne Jonas, *Shoemaker*

EXCISE OFFICE.
Crown Inn, Corn-market.

James Bailey, *Superviſor*
Thomas Young, *Collector*
John Proſer, *Firſt Officer*
William Banton, *Second ditto*
John Flint, *Third ditto*
Thomas Smith, *Fourth ditto*

Deſcription of Nuneham-Courtenay, the ſeat of the Earl of Harcourt.—At the general ſurvey this manor belonged to Richard de Curcy; afterwards to the family of Riparys, or Redvers. Mary, youngeſt daughter of William de Redvers earl of Devon (who, as well as his uncle William, was ſurnamed de Vernon), married Robert de Courtenay baron of Oakhampton, in 1214. It is probable that by this marriage the manor of Nuneham paſſed into the family of Courte-

nay, and thence aſſumed the name of Nuneham-Courtenay.—After them ſucceeded (the Pollards) Sir John Pollard, of Devon. From thence it came to —— Audley, of the Court of Wards, called the Rich Audley. From him to Robert Wright biſhop of Litchfield, whoſe ſon, Calvert Wright, ſold it to John Robinſon, of London, merchant (temp. Oliver Cromwell), knighted in 1660, by King Charles II. and made lieutenant of the Tower. From the Robinſons it deſcended to David earl of Wemys, (who married Mary, daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Robinſon, Baronet,) from whom it was purchaſed, in the year 1710, by Simon, firſt lord Harcourt, lord high chancellor of England.

The houſe was built by the late earl, but has ſince been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a court of offices, &c.) according to the plans of Mr. Brown: it ſtands in a park of ſix miles and a half in circumference, well wooded, and containing near twelve hundred acres, in which "are ſcenes worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be ſubjects for the tranquil ſunſhines of Claude le Lorrain." The gardens contain thirty-eight acres, and (except the terrace and flower-garden) were laid out by Mr. Brown. From the centre-window of the breakfaſt-room round the ſouth ſide of the garden, and back again, is half a mile and ſixteen poles. From the ſame place along the terrace round the hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a mile and a furlong. In entering the houſe you paſs through a veſtibule, which is ornamented with Doric columns, and caſts of antique ſtatutes; and aſcend by an oval geometrical ſtair-caſe to the Saloon, thirty feet by ſixteen, and eighteen and a half high, hung with blue damaſk, and the following pictures:—Over one of the chimneys Suſanna and the Elders, by Annibal Caracci.—Over the other Two Beggar Boys, by Murillio.—The following eight heads hang on either ſide of them:—William fifth Lord Paget, by Vandyke.—Lady Ann Finch, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Bart. and firſt earl of Winchelſea, wife to Sir William Waller, general of the parliament army in the civil war, by Vandyke.—A portrait of one of the Harcourt family, by Mirevelt.—George Simon viſcount Nuneham, (now earl of Harcourt,) at the age of ſeventeen, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; capital.—Another portrait of one of the Harcourt family, which, as well as the former, was a preſent from Harcourt Powell, Eſq.—Philip Duc de Vendome (grand prieur in 1710), by Pierre Mignard; a preſent from the honourable Horace Walpole.—Sir Richard Weſton, earl of Portland, lord high treaſurer in the reign of King Charles I. an old copy from Vandyke.—Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, after Vandyke, by old Stone.—Over the centre door a Nymph with Cupids repreſenting Evening, by Valerio Caſtelli.—Over the other two doors Aubrey Vere, twentieth and laſt earl of Oxford of that houſe, by Walker.—Baron Rhynwick, by Mirevelt; the hands remarkably fine.—At one end of the room Henrietta Maria, queen to King Charles I. by Vandyke.—Under it the Nativity, by Pietro da Pietri.—At the other end of the room Lady Mary Tufton, fifth daughter of John ſecond earl of Thanet, firſt wife to Sir William Walter, Bart. of Sarſden, in Oxfordſhire, by Sir Peter Lely.—Under it Dead Game, by Fytt, from the collection of Mr. Bagnols; very fine.

The Anti-room is twenty-four feet by fifteen, and eighteen and a half high.—Over the chimney Louis XIV. by Pierre Mignard.—Over one arch a View of part of the Quay and Bay of Naples, by Gaſpar Occhiali.—Over the other arch a View of part of Rome and the Tiber, by the ſame hand.—Under them two heads, by Cornelius Janſen.—At one end of the room King William hunting, with ſeveral figures, by Wooton.—Sir William Waller, Knt. the parliament general, ſon of Sir Thomas Waller, conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and Margaret, daughter of Sampſon Leonard lord Dacre, by Walker; a preſent from the Lady Dowager Vernon.—A landſcape with cattle, by Rogman.—At the other end a Ruined Bridge, with figures, by Crabetje.—Under it the two following pictures, Chriſt driving the Money-changers out of the Temple, on marble, by Baſſan, from the collection of Dr. Peters.—The Holy Family, by Albano.—Over the door the Honourable Simon Harcourt, only ſon of Simon firſt viſcount Harcourt,

by

by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and over the other door Elizabeth, daughter of John Evelyn, Eſq. of Wooton, in Surrey, his wife, by Dahl.

The Library is thirty-two feet four inches by nineteen, and fourteen feet four inches high.—Over the chimney Mr. Rowe, by Kneller; it belonged to Jacob Tonſon, the bookſeller.—Mr. Prior, by Dahl.—Mrs. Siddons, in the character of Iſabella in the Fatal Marriage, by Hamilton.—Mr. John Philips, by Riley.—Mrs. Pritchard, in the character of Hermione in the Winter's Tale, ſcene the laſt, by Pine.—Mr. Whitehead, poet-laureat, by Wilſon.—Mr. Pope, by Kneller; a preſent from the former to the firſt Lord Harcourt.—Shakeſpeare, by Vandergucht, after the original in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Chandos; the only authentic one.—J. J. Rouſſeau, by Gogain, after Ramſay, and ſince altered from his buſt.—A caſt in plaſter, bronzed, of the ſame, from the mould taken off his face after his death.—The Honourable Horace Walpole, youngeſt ſon of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter and Earl of Orford, by Gogain, after Ramſay.—Mr. Maſon, by Daughty.

Within the receſs.—Sir Iſaac Newton, by Zeeman.—Sir Walter Raleigh.—Beaumont.—Over one door architecture, with figures, by Viviani.—Over the other the Caſcade of Terni, in Italy, by Horizonti.

The Eating-room is thirty-three feet by twenty-four, and eighteen and a half high.—The chimney-piece was deſigned by Stuart, over which hangs a picture by Sir Joſhua Reynolds of the preſent earl and counteſs (Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of George Venables Vernon, firſt Lord Vernon) in the coronation robes, and of the Honourable William Harcourt, youngeſt ſon of the late earl, in the uniform of aid-de-camp to the king.—On one ſide of the chimney a fine landſcape with a water-fall, by Ruyſdaal; the figures by Wouvermans.—Under it a landſcape, by Claude le Lorrain.—On the other ſide Dogs and Dead Game, very fine, by Snyder.—Under it a landſcape, by Ruyſdaal.—Over one door Elizabeth, daughter of King James I. Electreſs Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia, by Hondthorſt; a preſent from her to Sir Simon Harcourt.—Over the other door a Boy with a Vaſe of Flowers, an Aſp biting his finger, by Murillio: from the collection of Sir Paul Methuen; a preſent from Dr. Jones, biſhop of Kilmore.—At one end of the room two Views of the Ruins of Rome, &c. with figures, antique ſtatues, vaſes, and bas-reliefs, by Paolo Panini; painted for the late earl.—A large landſcape, by Roſa da Tivoli.——Under them the four following pictures:—A landſcape, by Swanvelt.—Two Fruit-pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio.—A landſcape, with figures, by Solomon Ruyſdaal.—A landſcape, by Gaſparo Pouſſin.—At the other end the Meeting of Ulyſſes and Nauſicaa, very capital, by Salvator Roſa; a preſent to the late earl from the Duke de Harcourt.—Two other pieces of ruins, by Panini.——Under them the three following pictures:—Noah and his Family preparing to enter the Ark, by Imperiali.—A Farm-yard, with figures and cattle, by Murillio; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.—A landſcape, with a Cottage, by Decker.

The Octagon Drawing-room is thirty-feet by twenty-four, and eighteen and a half high, hung with blue damaſk, and the following pictures:—On one ſide of the chimney the Holy Family, a celebrated picture, by Barocci, known by the name of la Madona della Gatta, from the cat in one corner. It has been etched by himſelf, and was in the collection of the Earl of Pomfret.—Under it the Madona and Child, very beautiful, by Guido; bought out of the Hotel de Hautfort, at Paris.—On the other ſide the Nativity, by Bronzino.—Under it St. John preaching in the Wilderneſs, by Albano, from the collection of the Earl of Waldegrave.—Mars, Venus, and Cupids, by Nicolo Pouſſin, very capital, from the collection of Mr. Furneſe.——Under it the three following pictures:—A beautiful picture of Ruins, with figures, by Filippo Laura; from the collection of Dr. Mead.—A landſcape, with figures and cattle, by Berghem; a preſent from Sir John Blaquiere, K. B.—A landſcape, by Taverner, beautiful and very rare; a preſent from Miſs Fauquier.—Moſes ſweetening the Waters of Meribah, by Nicolo Pouſſin: the figures larger and more highly coloured than thoſe of that maſter uſually are.——Under it the three following pictures:

pictures:—Another picture of Ruins, by the ſame hand, and from the ſame collection as the former.—A View of the Rhine, by Voſterman, very rare.—An Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep, highly finiſhed, by Bamboccio.

The following eight pictures hang on either ſide of the doors, and are ſmall:—The Trinity, painted on a gold ground, by Andrea del Sarto; a preſent to the late earl from Mr. Knapton.—Spring, with four Cupids, a beautiful picture, by Filippo Laura; a preſent from William Fauquier, Eſq.—St. Cecilia lying dead, and two Boy Angels, exquiſitely painted, by Dominichino.—Chriſt crowned with Thorns, by Alleſſandro Veroneſe.—The Holy Family, by Rottenhamer, in the ſtile of the old Italian maſters; from the collection of Mr. Fauquier.—A moſt lively portrait of Sofoniſba Anguſciola, by herſelf, very rare; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.—Two highly-finiſhed Views of the Rhine, by old Griffierre.

The Great Drawing-Room is forty-nine feet by twenty-four, and eighteen and a half high.—The cieling was deſigned by Stuart, the chimney-piece by Paul Sandby: it is hung with crimſon damaſk, and the following pictures:—At one end of the room two large and fine landſcapes, by Van Artois; the figures by Teniers.——Under them the three following pictures:—Maria ducheſs of Glouceſter, ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and widow of James ſecond earl of Waldegrave, a capital portrait, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—A Landſcape, with a Cart overturning, by Moon-light, a capital picture, by Rubens, well known by Bolſwaert's print, called la Charette embourbeé; from the collection of the Comte de Guiche, at Paris.—A landſcape with figures, a perfect picture of Both.—On one ſide of the chimney St. Margaret, whole-length, a moſt capital picture, by Titian; it was in the collection of King Charles I. and has been etched by Hugh Howard (the painter).——Under it the three following pictures:—A very fine landſcape with figures, by Nicolo Pouſſin; from the collection of Mr. Houlditch. It has been engraved by Vivares.—A landſcape with ruins, beautiful, by Patel; from the collection of Monſ. de la Live, at Paris.—A fine and bright landſcape with buildings, by Gaſparo Pouſſin; the figures by Nicolo.—On the other ſide a landſcape with large figures, by Franciſco Bologneſe.——Under it the three following pictures:—A landſcape with figures and cattle, by Rubens (or Van Uden).—A landſcape with figures and cattle, by Cuyp; from the collection of Lord Kingſland, at Dublin.—A Moon-light on the Water, a perfect picture of Vander Neer.—At the other end of the room two other large landſcapes, by Van Artois, the figures in one of them by Teniers; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.——Under them the three following pictures:—The Holy Family, by le Sueur, very fine.—Louis XIV. on horſeback, attended by his Court; the Prince de Condé on a dark grey Horſe, Monſieur de Turenne on a dun one, immediately behind the King, by Vander Meulen.—An Entertainment on the Texel, with Engliſh and Dutch Yachts, capital, by Vander Veldt.

The Paſſage.—William de Harcourt, Knt. ſon of Robert and Iſabel, who brought the manor of Stanton into the Harcourt family, (daughter and heireſs to Richard de Camvil:) he adhered to King John in the barons' wars, was at the ſiege of Damietta in the Holy Land, 1216, and governor of Tamworth-caſtle, 1219. He married, by appointment of the ſaid king, Alice, firſt daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas Noel. From his tomb in Worceſter cathedral.—Maud, daughter of John lord Grey, of Rotherfield, widow of John lord Botetort, and wife to Thomas de Harcourt, Knt. ſon of Sir William and Johanna, daughter of Richard lord Grey, of Codnor. Obt. 17th of Richard II. From her tomb at Stanton-Harcourt.—Robert Harcourt, Knt. ſon of Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Franciſs: he was ſheriff of Leiceſter and Warwickſhire, 1445; governor of Vernon, &c. in Normandy, 1446, and elected high ſteward of the univerſity of Oxford in the ſame year; knight of the garter in the third year of Edward IV. commiſſioner with the Earl of Warwick, and others, for the treaty between England and France, 1467. Slain by the Staffords of the Lancaſtrian party, 1471. From his tomb at Stanton-Harcourt.—Michael ſon of Sir Walter

Walter Harcourt; he commanded one of his brother Robert's ſhips in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition.—Under it a very ancient portrait of King Henry VI. a preſent from Mrs. Wetenhall.—Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherton, wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter, as repreſented on her tomb at Stanton-Harcourt, with the garter and its motto, above the elbow of the left arm. There are but two other ſimilar inſtances known of ladies wearing the inſignia of that order, viz. that of Conſtance, daughter of John Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter, firſt married to Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, and ſecondly to Sir John Gray, Knight of the Garter, (temp. Henry V.) and Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy, on her tomb, (now defaced,) in the church of St. Catharine, near the Tower. —And that of Alice, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, wife to William de la Pole earl of Suffolk, in the church of Ewelm, in Oxfordſhire.—Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Bath 1495, and banneret 1497, ſon of Sir John, and Anne daughter of Sir John Norris: he was ſtandard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the battle of Boſworth. From his tomb at Stanton-Harcourt.—Frederic, ſecond ſon of Sir Simon Harcourt.—Under theſe, ſix Views in water-colours, of the Porter's Lodge, of the Chapel, of the old Kitchen, and of the Pariſh-church of Stanton-Harcourt, by Dobbins.—And a View of the Ruins of the Hall in the archiepiſcopal palace of Mayfield, in Suſſex, by Lambert; a preſent from Miſs Hay. —Over one door Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the Honourable Simon Harcourt, by Zeeman.—Over the other Anne, eldeſt daughter of Simon firſt viſcount Harcourt, wife to John Barlow, Eſq. of Slebeck, in Pembrokeſhire.

The King's Bed-chamber is thirty-two feet four by twenty feet ſix inches, and fourteen feet four inches high; the bed and hangings of crimſon velvet. The pictures as follow:—Over the chimney-piece, which was deſigned by Stuart, Simon lord Harcourt (afterwards viſcount), lord high chancellor, only ſon of Sir Philip, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—The Right Honourable Sir Simon Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of Robert; he was governor of Dublin in the year 1642, and was killed at the ſiege of Carrick Main in 1643, by Mirevelt.—Anne, daughter of William fourth lord Paget, wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, married ſecondly to Sir William Waller, by Mrs. Beale.—Simon, only ſon of Simon firſt lord viſcount Harcourt, painted at Paris, by Le Bel; it belonged to Mr. Prior.—Mary, eldeſt daughter of William Danby, Eſq. of Swinton, in Yorkſhire, wife to the Honourable William Harcourt, by Opie, after Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—Simon earl of Harcourt, in the Robes of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the head by Hunter, of Dublin; the drapery and back-ground by Doughty.—Rebecca, daughter and heireſs of Charles le Baſs, Eſq. of Pipwell Abbey, in Northamptonſhire, by Mary daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. wife to Simon earl of Harcourt, in the Coronation Robes, by Knapton.—Frances daughter of Geoffry Vere fourth ſon of John earl of Oxford, and ſiſter to Sir Francis Vere and Horace lord Vere, of Tilbury; wife to Robert Harcourt.—Robert Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter; he was the principal adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to Guiana, and at his own expence built and fitted out three ſhips for that expedition.—Over one of the doors Sir Philip Harcourt, eldeſt ſon of Sir Simon, by Gogain, from a miniature by Mrs. Beale. —Over the other Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Waller by Lady Ann Finch.—Alſo a copy from Mrs. Beale, by the ſame hand.

The Queen's Dreſſing-room.—Over the chimney a Turkiſh army on its March in Egypt, by Wyck.—Over one door Henrietta Jane Speed, wife to the Comte de Viry, by Falconet.—Over the other George Buſſy Villiers fourth earl of Jerſey, by Brompton, after Angelica Kauffman.—Elizabeth, daughter of Simon earl of Harcourt, wife to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, in Buckinghamſhire.——On either ſide of the cabinet are the ſix following ſmall pictures:—A head of Nicholas Fuller, a noted counſellor at law, and champion of the Puritans; he died in priſon 1619: by Marc Garrard.—A head of Sir Francis Walſingham.—View of the Temple of Veſta, at Tivoli, and ditto of the Amphitheatre at Rome, by Gaſpar Occhiali.—A Cupid in crayons, by Miſs Read; a

preſent

preſent from her.—An Old Man's Head, by Lutterel.—On one ſide of the chimney King James I. by Marc Garrard.—Under it William Henry duke of Glouceſter, in the Robes of the Garter, by Opie. A preſent from the duke.—On the other ſide Lettice, daughter and co-heireſs of Henry Knollis, Eſq. ſon of Sir Francis Knollis, Knight of the Garter, wife to William fourth lord Paget.—Under it Georgiana, daughter of the Right Honourable Stephen Pointz, Eſq. wife to John firſt lord Spencer, by Gogain, after Gainſborough.—On one ſide of the window Mary daughter of Sir William Waller.—Under it Mary daughter of Richard Spence, Eſq. of Derbyſhire, and wife to William Jennings, Eſq. of Long Wittenham, in Berks.—On the other ſide a Nymph and Satyr, after Jordaens.—Chriſt and St. John with a lamb, after Rubens, by one of his ſcholars.—A Silver Cenſor, a Medal, and a Pearl Necklace, by Roeſtraten.—A head of Mr. Addiſon, in crayons.—Oppoſite the chimney Giles Brydges, third lord Chandos. A preſent from the Honourable Horace Walpole: it came from Weſton, (Mr. Sheldon's.)—A Sea-port with a ruined Tower, and a piece of Ruins with a View of Rome at a diſtance, both of them by Tempeſta da Genoa.—Under them a Battle, by Wyck.—A Woman on horſeback, with ſeveral figures and various animals, by Watteau.

The King's Dreſſing-room.—Over the chimney, Sarah daughter of Richard Jennings, Eſq. of Sandridge, in Hertfordſhire, wife to John Churchill firſt duke of Marlborough, by Kneller; a preſent from her to the firſt lord Harcourt.—John Sotherton, baron of the Exchequer, reign of Queen Elizabeth.—Under it —— Jolliffe, Eſq. father to Lady Moyer, by Sir Peter Lely. —— Witham, Eſq. by Cornelius Janſen.—A Sea-port with figures, an old copy from Claude le Lorrain.—Mrs. Witham.—Under them Lady Moyer, in the character of St. Catharine.—Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. by Riley.—Oppoſite the chimney, Dogs, Dead Game, and Fruit, by Snyder.—Under it a landſcape, by Wotton.—On either ſide of it a landſcape, by Deane.—Ditto, Italian.—Mary, daughter of Brigadier-general Le Pel, wife to John lord Harvey, baron of Ickworth, eldeſt ſon of John firſt earl of Briſtol of that family. Painted at Paris; a preſent from the Honourable Horace Walpole.—Richard Grenville (afterwards earl Temple) at the age of nineteen, by Roſalba. A legacy from Anna Chamber, late counteſs Temple.—A landſcape, by Wotton, in his beſt manner.—Ditto, unfiniſhed.—A landſcape, by Ermels, a preſent from Sir John Blaquiere, K. B.—A Herdſman with Cattle, by Peter Vander Leuw; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.—On one ſide of the window Charles Samborne Le Baſs, Eſq.—A favourite Dog, by Falconet.—Mary, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. wife to Mr. Le Baſs.—On the other ſide Bacchus and Ariadne, an old copy from Andrea Sacchi.—Mrs. Pauncefort, ſecond daughter of Sir Samuel Moyer.—Over the door a head, by Kneller.

The Flower-garden.—This ſmall ſpot contains only about an acre and a quarter; but from the irregularity of its form, the inequality of the ground, and the diſpoſition of the trees, it appears of conſiderable extent. The boundary is concealed by a deep plantation of ſhrubs, which unites with the ſurrounding foreſt trees that ſtand in the park. The garden is laid out in patches of flowers and clumps of ſhrubs, of unequal dimenſions and various ſhapes, and a gravel-walk leads round it to different buildings and buſts, on all which are inſcriptions.—In a wild and retired part of the walk (with a high ſhrubbery on either ſide of it) which leads through detached trees to the grotto, are buſts of Cato of Utica, and of Jean Jacques Rouſſeau, with inſcriptions.

The Grotto is compoſed of rough ſtones, intermixed with ſpars and petrifactions, to imitate a natural cavern, and the front partially concealed by ivy and a variety of rock-plants. In one corner of the grotto, on a piece of white marble of an irregular form, are inſcribed ſome verſes from the Comus of Milton.

Proceeding through a continuation of the ſame ſhrubbery, (which appears to grow on rocky ground,) after having paſſed the buſt of Locke, you look over the wideſt part of the garden, and ſee the dome of the church above the trees in the oppoſite boundary.

LOCKE,

Who made the whole internal world his own,
And ſhew'd confeſs'd to Reaſon's purged eye,
That Nature's firſt beſt gift was Liberty.

The Temple of Flora.—The deſign taken from a Doric portico at Athens; in the centre of the back wall is a medallion of Flora, from the antique, in white marble; alſo buſts of Faunus, Pan, Venus, and Apollo, with ſuitable inſcriptions.

The Bower is a ſquare building twelve feet by ten, the cieling is coved, and the whole painted green: the front is covered with a treillage of the ſame colour, againſt which are planted roſes, woodbines, jeſſamines, and ſeveral kinds of creepers, and appears like three arches cut through the ſhrubbery: within is a caſt of Cupid and Pſyche from the antique, and on a tablet above the centre arch are inſcribed the following verſes:

Fair Quiet, have I found thee here,
With Innocence thy ſiſter dear!
Miſtaken long, I ſought thee then
In buſy companies of men,
Your ſacred plants, at length I know,
Will only in retirement grow.
Society is all but rude
To this delicious ſolitude,
Where all the flowers and trees do cloſe
To weave the garland of repoſe. AND. MARVELL.

Buſt of PRIOR.

See, friend, in ſome few fleeting hours,
See yonder what a change is made!
Ah me! the blooming pride of May
And that of beauty are but one;
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale and gone.

The Urn, placed on an altar encircled with cypreſſes, ſtands within a receſs in the ſhrubbery that ſurrounds the garden. The bank that riſes behind is planted with flowers and a weeping willow; large Weymouth pines, and other evergreens, form the back ground.

Sacred to the Memory of FRANCES POOLE, Viſcounteſs Palmerſton.
Here ſhall our ling'ring footſteps oft be found,
This is her ſhrine, and conſecrates the ground.
Here living ſweets around her altar riſe,
And breathe perpetual incenſe to the ſkies.
Here too the thoughtleſs and the young may tread,
Who ſhun the drearier manſions of the dead;
May here be taught what worth the world has known.
Her wit, her ſenſe, her virtues, were her own;
To her peculiar—and for ever loſt
To thoſe who knew, and therefore lov'd, her moſt.
Oh! if kind Pity ſteal on Virtue's eye,
Check not the tear, nor ſtop the uſeful ſigh;
From ſoft Humanity's ingenuous flame
A wiſh may riſe to emulate her fame,
And ſome faint image of her worth reſtore,
When thoſe, who now lament her, are no more.

George Simon Harcourt and the Honourable Elizabeth Vernon, viſcount and viſcounteſs Nuneham, erected this urn in the year 1771.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Eſq. poet-laureat, wrote the verſes.

The Conſervatory is fifty feet by fifteen, and is planted with bergamotte, cedrati, limoncelli, and orange-trees of various kinds and ſizes. In ſummer the front, ſides, and roof, of the building are entirely removed, and the trees appear to ſtand in the natural ground: the back wall is covered with a treillage, againſt which are planted lemon, citron, and pomegranate, trees, intermixed with all the different ſorts of jeſſamines.

The ſtatue of Hebe terminates the principal glade, and fronts the Temple of Flora; it is backed by a large clump of ſhrubs, which forms a collection of all ſuch evergreens as flouriſh in the open air.—On the pedeſtal of the ſtatue are the following verſes:

Hebe, from thy cup divine,
Shed, O ſhed! nectarous dews,
Here o'er Nature's living ſhrine,
The immortal drops diffuſe:
Here while every bloom's diſplay'd,
Shining fair in vernal pride,
Catch the colours e'er they fade,
And check the green blood's ebbing tide,
Till youth eternal like thine own prevail,
Safe from the night's damp wing or day's inſidious gale.

W. WHITEHEAD, Eſq.

The Church is a beautiful building of the Ionic order, in the ſtile of an antique temple: it was erected in the year 1764, at the ſole expence of Simon earl of Harcourt, who gave the original deſign, which afterwards received a ſmall alteration from Mr. Stuart.—The principal portico, which conſiſts of ſix columns, has no communication with the church, but ſerves for a ſeat in the garden; the public entrance is on the oppoſite ſide, and that to the family cloſet through the ſemicircular portico at the weſt end. The inſide has been furniſhed and decorated by the preſent earl. The altar-piece, which repreſents the parable of the good Samaritan, was deſigned and painted by Mr. Maſon.—The piece of tapeſtry at the weſt end (which is framed like a picture) repreſents the chiefs of the twelve tribes of Iſrael at the paſſover.

OAKHAM, RUTLANDSHIRE.

THIS place conſiſts of two pariſhes, though there is but one church: one pariſh is called the Lord's Hold, and the other is called the Dean's. The Lord's Hold is under the Right Honourable the Earl of Winchelſea, who is lord of the manor; and who holds a court once a year to fix upon pariſh-officers, at which all the inhabitants muſt appear and pay one penny, or be amerced according as the clerk pleaſes; and all freeholders, copyholders, and waſte-holders, pay their acknowledgements.—The Dean's Hold is under the Dean of Weſtminſter, who holds a court once in three years. It is chiefly copyhold, and the dean is lord of the manor.

Oakham is the ſhire-town. It is twenty-nine miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Nottingham, ſixteen eaſt of Leiceſter, ſix from Uppingham, eleven from Stamford, ten from Melton-Mowbray, twenty from Grantham, and ninety-eight from London; is a manor that was computed in doomſday-book at three miles in length and one mile two-thirds in breadth. Here is a caſtle. In the reign of Richard II. an hoſpital was founded here for twelve poor men and two chaplains. This hoſpital is ſtill in being, but extremely decayed and impoveriſhed. About 1584 Mr. Johnſon, parſon of North Luffenham, by his charitable collections, and eſpecially by the help of concealed lands, which he begged of Queen Elizabeth, built and endowed that called Chriſt's Hoſpital here, and a free-ſchool. The Biſhops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Weſtminſter and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, and the maſters

of

of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, are perpetual governors of the hoſpital—That called Dane-weed grows every ſpring about the ruins of the old caſtle-wall, and dies in the fall.—The firſt time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordſhip, he forfeits a ſhoe, from the horſe he rides on, to the lord of the caſtle and manor, unleſs he commute for it with money; and ſeveral horſe-ſhoes, ſome gilded and of curious workmanſhip, are nailed on the caſtle-hall door; ſome of them ſtamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the ſum given by way of fine. This cuſtom is derived from the arms of its ancient lords, the Ferrers's, which are three horſe-ſhoes, fixed on the gates and in the hall. To the lord's court here the towns of Bramſton, Belton, and Wardley, in this county, and Twiforde and Thorpe-Sackvile, in Leiceſterſhire, owe ſuit and ſervice. The people of theſe parts uſed to go in pilgrimage to a ſpring in this place, ſtill called Our Lady's Well, where offerings were made to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel. The aſſizes, &c. are held in the ſhire-hall in the caſtle.

The market is on Saturday only, though, by charter from Henry III. it has a market on Monday alſo.—Here are eleven fairs in a year, three old ones, and eight newly eſtabliſhed: the old ones are, 15th of March, 6th of May, and 10th of September; the new ones the 4th of February, 9th of April, 2d of June, 16th of July, 13th of Auguſt, 15th of October, 19th of November, and 15th of December; for the ſale of all ſorts of live ſtock.

A waggon goes from the Crown every Wedneſday to Uppingham, and returns the ſame evening.—A cart goes from the Blue Bell to Stamford on Tueſdays and Fridays, and returns the ſame evenings.—There is no coach.—The principal inns are the George and the Crown.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Aſhby Mrs.
Burton Major William
Cramp Benjamin, Eſq. (F.)
Davy Miſs
Edwards G. N. Eſq. (F.) *M. P. for Rutlandſhire*
Freer John, Eſq. (F.)
Hallford Mrs.
Hawley Mrs.
Marchram Mrs.
Stubley Mrs.
Webb Wright, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Healey Rev. Edward
Orme Rev. Thomas, *Maſter of the Latin-ſchool*
Twentyman Rev. Edward, *B. A.*
Williams Rev. Richard, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Berry William, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Donley Henry, *M. D.*
Jones Eden, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Keal William, *Ditto*
Wimberley Richard, *Ditto*

LAW.

Combes John, *Attorney*
Gibbins Samuel, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adcock William, *Butcher*
Adcock Sam. (F.) *Farmer and Grazier*
Adcock Robert, *Butcher*
Adcock Thomas, *Farmer and Grazier*
Almond James, *Smith and Farrier*
Banton Thomas, *Crown Inn*
Batſon John, *Tammy-weaver*
Batſon Joſeph, *Tammy-weaver*
Beavor Geo. (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Beavor Thomas, *Tammy-weaver and Woolſtapler*
Bellares William, (F.) *Brewer*
Bellares James, (F.) *Farmer*
Bentley John, *Sadler and Capmaker*
Betts Maydwell, *Farmer*
Bottomley James, *Grazier*
Bridgen Benjamin, *Exciſe-officer*
Brookſby Anthony, *Mercer and Draper*
Broomhall Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Brown John, *Farmer*
Brown Tho. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Brownſworth Joſ. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Bull Benjamin, *Victualler, (Red Lyon)*
Burton John, *Smith and Farrier*
Burton Daniel, *Tammy-weaver and Woolſtapler*
Burton William, *Tammy-weaver and Woolſtapler*
Cannington Richard, *Joiner*

Cannington Edward, *Taylor*
Catling Henry, *Slater and Maltſter*
Chambers Robert, (F.) *Victualler*
Clarke Suſannah, *Shopkeeper*
Clarke Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Clarke William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Clarke Francis, *Patten-maker*
Cole John, *Fiſhmonger*
Cole Richard, *Farmer*
Cooke John, *Farmer*
Cramp Daniel, *Birmingham Warehouſe and Hop-merchant*
Crowdin Francis, (F.) *Swine-dealer*
Crowdin William, (F.) *Baker*
Dain John, *Plumber and Glazier and Wheelwright*
Davenport John, *Grocer, Draper, Chemiſt and Druggiſt, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Davis William, *Hair-dreſſer and Peruke-maker*
Deacon John, *Taylor*
Denbigh William, *Hair-dreſſer and Peruke-maker*
Donkin James, *Fiſhmonger & Victualler*
Drake Samuel, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Drake John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Drake Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Ellingworth Mary, *Victualler*
Exton Miſs, (F.) *French and Engliſh Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Fardail John, (F.) *Gardener & Seedſman*
Fletcher Samuel, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Gibſon William, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Cutler*
Goode John, *Baker*
Gray Jacob, (F.) *Sadler and Capmaker*
Gregory Mrs. *Grazier*
Groyce Mrs. *Flax-dreſſer*
Groyce Matthew, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hack John, *Swine-dealer*
Hallady Henry, *Stonemaſon*
Harriſon Charles, *Joiner*
Hart William, *Staymaker*
Hawley Robert, (F.) *Draper, Woolſtapler, and Honey merchant*
Hewett Shugbery, *Taylor*
Hicks Mrs. *Milliner and Stationer*
Hillam Anthony, *George Inn*
Hillam Francis, *Baker*
Hopkins Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Hubbard James, (F.) *Grazier*
Jackſon Matthew, (F.) *Grocer*
Jackſon James, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Kew John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Lane Samuel, *Victualler, (Duke's Head)*
Maſon John, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Maydwell John, (F.) *Farmer*
Maydwell William, *Farmer*
Miller Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Mould John, (F.) *Slater, and Glaſs and Staffordſhire Warehouſe*
Munday John, *Taylor*
Munday Henry, *Taylor*
Munton Joſeph, *Taylor*
Myers John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Needham John, *Farmer*
Penniſtone John, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Pitts John, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Pole Thomas, *Draper and Milliner*
Popple Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Proffer Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker, and Gaoler*
Pullin John, (F.) *Baker*
Pyne Edward, (F.) *Taylor*
Read Samuel, *Baſket-maker*
Robertſon Francis, *Farmer*
Roe William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Ropſon William, *Brazier and Tinplate-worker*
Rouſe John, (F.) *Organ-builder, &c.*
Royce George, *Miller*
Royce Matthias, (F.) *Currier*
Royce William, *Farmer*
Royce John, *Farmer*
Rudkin John, *Butcher*
Sandale Iſaac, (F.) *Grazier*
Scotney Charles, *Schoolmaſter*
Sewell Thomas, (F.) *Miller*
Sewell William, *Baker*
Sharpe John, *Wheelwright*
Simſon John, (F.) *Clock and Watch Maker*
Smart John, *Weaver*
Smith William, *Tammy-weaver and Woolſtapler*
Stanger Henry, *Slater*
Stimſon Thomas, *Butcher, Victualler, (White Lion,) and Poſt-maſter*
Tacy James, *Cooper*
Thorpe Robert, (F.) *Tawer*
Tidd Matthew, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Tompſon John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Tompſon Chriſtopher, *Farmer*
Toon George, *Flax-dreſſer*
Twentyman ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Tyler Rowland and John, *Smiths and Farriers*
Tyne Thomas, *Butcher*
Watſon Robert, *Tanner*
Whethers John, (F.) *Joiner*
Wiles William, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Williams Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*

Two miles from Oakham is Burley Houſe, the ſeat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Winchelſea. This noble manſion is built of fine free-ſtone, which was brought from Clipſham and Ketton with great labour and expence. The north and ſouth fronts are exactly ſimilar, being one hundred and ninety-ſix feet in length: the eaſt and weſt fronts are alſo ſimilar, and in length ninety-ſix feet. The grand terrace, to the ſouth, commands a fine proſpect of rich country, fine vales, and hanging-woods; and this grand terrace, it is thought, exceeds every thing of the kind in the kingdom, being nearly three hundred yards long and thirty wide, from whence you deſcend by ſeveral flights of ſteps into an extenſive vale of hanging woods, &c.—To the north is the grand entrance to this elegant houſe, which is ſingular and grand, ſurpaſſing every thing of the kind in the kingdom, and perhaps in Europe. You enter a noble court by two handſome lodges, which are ſpacious and ſtriking, it being eight hundred feet from theſe lodges in a ſtraight line to the hall-door, to the left of which there is a handſome line of ſtables, and to the right are other anſwerable offices. From theſe offices you enter a beautiful circular colonade of great length, ſupported by Doric columns, which carries you to the houſe.—This noble palace lay in a neglected ſtate many years during the preſent earl's minority, who has already made conſiderable repairs, having fitted up a new dining-room, drawing-room, &c. with great taſte, and new-faſhed the lower part of the houſe, which gives great life to the building.—There is a fine painted room on the firſt floor called the ſaloon, which is not more admired for its magnificent and fine proportion than for the value of its paintings, which repreſent the Hiſtory and Wars of Julius Cæſar; the length of this fine room, which extends the whole depth of the houſe from north to ſouth, is ſixty-five feet long, thirty-ſix wide, and twenty-eight high, and was painted by Lanſcroon, pupil of Verrio, who painted many excellent rooms and compoſitions, the work of many years, at Burghley, near Stamford.—The library is of great length, and contains, beſides a valuable collection of books, ſome curious ſubjects in anatomy and natural hiſtory, and many valuable portraits of this ancient family.

OAKINGHAM, BERKS.

OAKINGHAM, or Wokingham, is part in Berks and part in Wilts. It is eight miles from Reading, ſeven from Henley, nine from Windſor, of whoſe foreſt it is the chief place, and thirty-two from London. It is a pretty large well-frequented town, with a manufactory of ſilk-ſtockings and cloth, eſpecially the former, of which large quantities are bought in its market. It is a corporation, governed by an alderman, recorder, and capital burgeſſes; it has a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital with a chaplain to it. The market is Tueſdays; fairs the Thurſday after Shrove-Tueſday, April 21, June 11, October 10, and November 2. It has a charity-ſchool. The pariſh is twelve miles in circumference, five in length, and three in breadth. At Lockerley-green in this pariſh is an hoſpital founded for ſixteen penſioners, who have each 10l. a year, and a chaplain who is termed maſter 50l. a year.—The beſt inn is the Roſe.

A coach ſets out to the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-ſtreet, every morning.—A waggon to the Three Cups, Bread-ſtreet, once a week.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Aſhby ——, Gent. (F.)
Baker John, Gent.
Baldwin William, Gent. (F.)
Baſnett John, Gent. (F.)
Bunce John, Gent. (F.)
Chantry Mr. Edward, (F.)
Cotterell Cyprian, Gent. (F.)
Golding Mr. John, (F.)
Gower Admiral John Leveſon, (F.)
Hale Mr. William, (F.)
Hambleton James, Gent. (F.)
Hatch ——, Gent.
Hayes ——, Gent.
Keeling William, Gent. (F.)
Palmer Charles Fythe, Eſq. (F.)

Parker

Parker Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Pinfold John, Gent. (F.)
Staverton Deodatus, Eſq. (F.)
Streeting Thomas, Gent.
Wallen Simon, Gent. (F.)
Whitlock George, Eſq. (F.)
Wilmot Thomas, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Bremner Rev. William, (F.) *Curate*
Cruttwell Rev. Clement, (F.) *Maſter of Lucas's Hoſpital*
Davis Rev. Richard, (F.) *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Whatley Rev. ——, (F.)

PHYSIC.

Butter Joſeph, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Pargeter Philip, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Peppin Arthur, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Weaver Wm. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Wheeler James, *Surgeon & Apothecary*

LAW.

Lawrence John, (F.) *Attorney*
Roberts John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Allwright Francis, *Corn-chandler*
Baggs Silas, (F.) *Chandler*
Barlow John, (F.) *Baker*
Bartlett John, *Draper and Taylor*
Bathe Henry, *Draper and Taylor*
Batten Richard, (F.) *Carpenter*
Beatty Simon, *Draper*
Beaver Richard, *Heelmaker*
Beaver John, *Worſted-maker*
Bennett William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Bennett John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Binfield Auguſtine, *Farmer*
Bird James, (F.) *Tanner*
Britton Thomas, *Farmer*
Broom ——, (F.) *Boarding-ſchool for Young Ladies*
Budgett Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Bunce Thomas and Ann, *Grocers*
Burrett John, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Chaplin Wm. *Ironmonger and Brazier*
Chaplin Hannah, *Innkeeper*
Chaſe George, *Mercer and Draper*
Clacey George, *Farmer*
Collier John, *Farmer*
Collins Francis, (F.) *Auctioneer and Ironmonger*
Creaker Richard, (F.) *Wheeler*
Criſtall Margaret, *Milliner*
Croft Thomas, (F.) *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Cruttwell Thomas, (F.) *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Cruttwell Eliz. & Dorothy, *Bookſellers*
Cruttwell Robert, *Butcher*
Daggett William, *Draper*
Davis Abraham, *Poulterer*
Douglas William, (F.) *Farmer*
Fennemore John, (F.) *Floor-cloth Manufacturer and Painter*
Garraway George, (F.) *Bricklayer*
George Thomas, *Slopſeller*
Ghoſt James, (F.) *Heelmaker*
Ghoſt Henry, (F.) *Baker*
Glaſspool Richard, *Farmer*
Goodchild William, *Butcher*
Goodwin John, (F.) *Chairmaker and Turner*
Goſling Jacob, *Victualler*
Gregory Francis, *Mercer and Draper*
Hambleton John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hatt Job, (F.) *Baker*
Hatt Mark, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Hayter Anthony, (F.) *Taylor*
Haywood James, (F.) *Plumber, Painter, and Glazier*
Head Job, *Breeches-maker*
Herring John, (F.) *Farmer*
Holton Paul, (F.) *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Horne Thomas, *Corn-chandler*
Horne John, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Houlton David, *Slopſeller*
Houlton Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Houlton Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Houlton Ann, *Sadler*
Hunt Robert, *Shoemaker*
Kitſon W. (F.) *Victualler and Maltſter*
Knight John, *Taylor*
Lane Edward, (F.) *Farmer*
Lane Thomas, *Farmer*
Langley Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Leggatt John, (F.) *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Lemon John, *Gardener*
Lunn ——, *Farmer*
Marlow John, *Chandler*
Martin James, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Maynard Thomas, *Farmer*
May Robert, ſen. (F.) *Bricklayer*
May Robert, jun. (F.) *Bricklayer*
May William, (F.) *Farmer*
Morris George, (F.) *Farmer*
Nethercliſt John, *Schoolmaſter*
Newbolt William, (F.) *Feltmonger*
Norris John, *Blackſmith*
Orman William, (F.) *Baker*
Padbury Richard, *Baker*
Parker Edward, (F.) *Cooper*
Perkins Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Philp Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Pig Charles, *Farmer*
Pike ——, *Farmer*
Pitcher James, (F.) *Innkeeper*

Porter Mark, (F.) *Clock and Watch Maker*
Pounſbury Samuel, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Ruſhton Joſeph, *Innkeeper*
Shephard Mary, *Peruke-maker*
Sheppard Thomas, *Farmer*
Slyfield John, *Farmer*
Smout Geo. *Silk-throwſter and Gauze-weaver*
Spier Benjamin, *Weaver and Chandler*
Spier Joſeph, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Starr Harwood, *Butcher*
Surman Thomas, *Farmer*
Talmadge Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Targett John, *Farmer*
Towers William, *Farmer*
Traſh Thomas, *Taylor and Broker*
Traſh George, (F.) *Grocer*
Traſh Nathaniel, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Trickey Thomaſin, *Worſted-maker*
Varndell Robert, (F.) *Cooper*
Walden John, *Victualler and Glazier*
Walden Samuel, (F.) *Grocer*
Walden Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Wallen Simon and William, (F.) *Wool-ſtaplers*
Watts William, (F.) *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Watts John, (F.) *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Webb James, (F.) *Taylor*
Webb John, *Corn-chandler*
Webb James, (F.) *Brewer*
Wheatley Robert, (F.) *Brickmaker and Lime-burner*
Wheeler Daniel, (F.) *Farmer*
Willis James, *Wheelwright*
Wilſon John, (F.) *Gardener*
Wooldridge William, *Farmer*
Wynne James, *Butcher*

Near Oakingham is Wargrave, where is a ferry over the Thames. Though now much neglected, it was formerly a market-town, and part of the poſſeſſions of Queen Emma, who paſſed the fiery trial, or ordeal, of the Saxons, for female purity.—Here the late Earl of Barrymore had a beautiful ſeat, where he likewiſe fitted up a private theatre in a moſt ſumptuous manner, where himſelf and ſome other gentry acted plays for the amuſement of their neighbours. By the expences attendant on theſe and other purſuits, his lordſhip diſſipated a large fortune, ſo that all the ſcenery, &c. of the above theatre was brought to the hammer about four years ago; and ſoon after the magnificent owner loſt his life by his fuſee going off as he was getting out of his phaeton.

Cranbourne Lodge, in this neighbourhood, belongs to his royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, the preſent ranger of the foreſt. His royal highneſs has built, on an adjacent hill, an elegant manſion called Glouceſter Lodge, which commands a noble and beautiful proſpect.

ODIHAM, HANTS.

THE town of Odiham is ſituated on the north ſide of a chalky hill, two miles ſouth of the great weſtern road from London to Plymouth. It is forty miles weſt of London, eight miles from Farnham, eight from Alton, ſeven from Baſingſtoke, and ſixteen from Reading. There are in the town and pariſh three hundred and twenty-ſeven houſes, one hundred and thirty-five of which are charged to the window-tax. In the year 1786 the number of inhabitants was one thouſand four hundred and thirty; but population daily increaſes.

Odiham is a corporate town, formerly a free borough of the Biſhop of Winchеſter. It had a royal palace and a caſtle, which, in King John's time, was defended for fifteen days by only thirteen men againſt the army of the barons. In the reign of Edward III. David II. king of Scots was kept priſoner here.

Sir James Tilney Long, Bart. Captain Hawley, Peter Serle, —— Moore, and Samuel Tyſſen, Eſqrs. have conſiderable property here. The church of Windſor, and Corpus Chriſti College, in Oxford, have alſo eſtates in the pariſh. But Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, Bart. is the principal proprietor of lands, and lord of the manor of Odiham. Brook Watſon, Eſq. alderman of London, is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the lands in Grewell, which is a chapel of eaſe to the church of Odiham.—The poor of this town are at preſent employed in ſpinning worſted or winding ſilk; but we are in hopes of having a manufactory ſoon eſtabliſhed.

There

There are ſeveral veſtiges of the former greatneſs and conſequence of this place. Queen Elizabeth's palace, the king's barns, and the caſtle, ſtill exhibit proofs of its importance.—There is a remarkable chalk-pit on the north-weſt ſide of the hill above the town, which is ſixty feet in depth and a mile in circumference. To this pit his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales's park at Bagſhot, and many eſtates of the neighbouring gentry, are indebted for their verdure and fertility.—Odiham is the place of nativity of the famous grammarian Lily.

The patronage of the vicarage is in the chancellor of the church of Sarum for the time being. The vicar is entitled to all ſmall tithes: the chancellor is alſo impropriator. But the great tithes are let on a leaſe for three lives: they conſiſt of the tithes of corn, grain, and hay.

The following is an exact ſtatement of the population in this pariſh in the different periods annexed:

	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.
From 1686 to 1706 - -	109	115	154
From 1730 to 1756 -	165	687	653
From 1766 to 1786 - -	229	1058	718

There is a free-ſchool in the town for twenty poor boys, and an almſhouſe for twelve poor old people. The former is governed by truſtees; the latter according to the rules of Lady Dacres, or Emanuel Hoſpital, London.

It has a weekly market on Fridays; and two fairs in the year, viz. Mid-Lent Saturday and the 31ſt of July.

The Odiham Society of Agriculture and Induſtry was eſtabliſhed in May 1783.—Preſident the right honourable Lord Rivers.—The principal objects of the ſociety's attention are: To excite, by premiums and otherwiſe, a ſpirit of emulation among ploughmen; to encourage a ſpirit of induſtry and ſobriety among poor labourers and cottagers; to encourage the poor female part of ſociety in ſpinning worſted; to promote the knowledge of agriculture, by encouraging experiments on thoſe ſubjects which are of the moſt importance to it, by diſtributing rewards to ſuch perſons as ſhall raiſe the largeſt and beſt crops of natural and artificial graſſes, and the ſeveral ſpecies of grain, on any given quantity of ground; to encourage the improvement of waſte lands by incloſing, draining, manuring, raiſing quick-hedges, plantation, and by the introduction of various kinds of vegetable food for cattle; to induce thoſe, whom it may moſt concern, to provide for the health of horſes, cows, and ſheep, better than has hitherto been done; to promote all improvements in the various implements belonging to the farmer, and introduce ſuch new ones as the experience of other counties has proved more valuable than thoſe generally in uſe; to promote the intereſts of agriculture by premiums for reducing the expences of agriculture, and for keeping regular accounts and minutes of the proceedings, expences, and profits, in the different departments of farming buſineſs; to provide for the better education of the lower ranks of people, by ſome appropriated courſe of elementary inſtruction at ſchools, and by rewarding the diligence and improvement of ſcholars at parochial ſchools; and, as a neceſſary part of ſuch education, to encourage and aſſiſt the eſtabliſhment of Sunday-ſchools.

Turnpike-roads from this town to London, Portſmouth, Wincheſter, and Exeter; and through Farnham to Chicheſter.—There is alſo a convenient wharf at the extremity of the town, for the reception of goods of all kinds to and from London. The coals brought down the canal to this wharf are excellent.

The navigable canal from Baſingſtoke to the river Wey paſſes through this town. The tunnel through Grewell Hill, one hundred and forty feet below the ſurface, is a wonderful proof of the power and art of man. A regular and conſtant navigation is now carried on through it, and demonſtrates the uſefulneſs as well as the greatneſs of the undertaking. This canal was opened on the 4th of September, 1794. The barges from Baſingſtoke leave the wharf every Thurſday morning at eight o'clock; and the barges from London leave the Hambro' wharf every Thurſday with the day's tide. The wharfs for receiving goods on the line of the canal are—at Baſingſtoke, Baſing, Odiham, Winchfield,

Crookham, Farnham-road, Aſh, Frimley, Purbright, and Horſell; and at Meſſrs. Sills and Sons, the Hambro' wharf, Upper Thames-ſtreet, London.

The Rates for the Freight and Tonnage.

	per Ton.	½-Ton.	¼-Ton & under.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From Baſingſtoke to London	12 0	6 0	3 0
From London to Horſell	4 8	2 4	1 2
to Purbright	5 8	2 10	1 5
to Frimley	6 8	3 4	1 8
to Aſh	7 0	3 6	1 9
to Farnham-road	7 8	3 10	1 11
to Crookham	8 8	4 4	2 2
to Winchfield	9 8	4 10	2 5
to Odiham	10 0	5 0	2 6
to Baſing	11 8	5 10	2 11
to Baſingſtoke	12 0	6 0	3 0

Excluſive of wharfage, weighing, landing, houſing, &c.

The poſt-office is open at eight o'clock in the morning and ſhuts at five in the evening.—A waggon to London every Wedneſday and Saturday noon; returns from the Roſe, Holborn-bridge, every Monday evening and Friday morning.—Barges from the Hambro' wharf, Upper Thames-ſtreet.—The principal inns are the George and the Three Tuns.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Armſtrong Mr. John, (F.)
Batty Mr. Tobias, (F.)
Baxter Mrs.
Brett Mrs.
Burgeſs Mrs.
Dickenſon Charles, Eſq.
Fuller Mr. Matthew, (F.)
Hannam Mrs.
Lee Mrs.
Mapleton Mrs.
Trelawney Thomas, Eſq.
Vickery Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Wynch Captain Charles
York Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bricknell Rev. J. H. *Maſter of the Grammar and Free Schools*
Watkins Rev. George, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Harris John, *Surgeon*
Leech George, *Surgeon*
Mapleton David, (F.) *M. D.*
Shebbeare Charles, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Gregory Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Raggett Richard, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allee Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Allen Rich. *Woollen-draper and Taylor*
Beavington John, *Shoemaker*
Brown Mark, *Butcher*
Burgeſs William, *Tallow-chandler*
Caute William, (F.) *Three Tuns Inn*
Cleeve Jane, *Haberdaſher*
Coleman Iſaac, (F.) *Victualler*
Collier Henry, *Taylor*
Compton Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Crockford Robert, *Baker*
Dannelley George, *Linen-draper*
Diggens John, (F.) *Hatter, Hoſier, and Draper*
Eldridge Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Elkins George, *Baker*
Firth John, *Plumber, Glazier, & Painter*
Gilliam William, *Butcher*
Godfrey Thomas, *George Inn*
Gooding John, *Glazier*
Goodyer John, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Gregory Tho. *Gunſmith and Clockmaker*
Hare William, *Currier*
Hart Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Hellis Jonas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hellis James, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hellis Edward, *Carpenter*
Hellis Thomas, *Carpenter*
Hewitt George, *Farmer*
Hoar Richard, *Shoemaker*
Holloway and Young, *Woollen-drapers and Taylors*
Hurſt Samuel, (F.) *Maltſter*
King Mary, *Ironmonger and Toy-ſhop*
Kirby James, *Wheelwright*
Knight John, (F.) *Ironmonger*

Knight John, *New Inn*
Lee William, (F.) *Chandler*
Lloyd Robert, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Phillips M. *Staymaker*
Richardſon Thomas, (F.) *Baker and Saleſman*
Seymour William, (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Sherborne Charles, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Smith Thomas, *Carrier*
Staples James, (F.) *Watch and Clock Maker*
Steer John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Steer James, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Steer William, *Breeches-maker*
Terry Stephen, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Varndell James, *Shoemaker*
Varndell Daniel, *Wheelwright*
Varndell John, *Cooper*
Vickery Phebe, *Sadler*
Webb Thomas, *Coal-merchant and Poſt-maſter*
White James, (F.) *Victualler, (Crown)*
White Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Wyeth Mark, (F.) *Hop-planter*
Wyeth James, *Farmer*
Young Henry and James, *Maltſters*

The gentlemen's ſeats and villages in the vicinity of Odiham are as follow:—Dogmersfield Park, two miles eaſt of Odiham, the ſeat of Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, Bart.—Ewſhott Place, three miles ſouth-eaſt, the ſeat of Henry Maxwell, Eſq.—Long Sutton, two miles ſouth; it has a fair for ſheep on the 25th of October. The principal inhabitants are farmers.—Southwarnborough, three miles ſouth-weſt, at which place the right honourable the Earl of Egmont and Lord Elcho have each a country ſeat.—Upton Grey, three miles ſouth-weſt.—Hoddington, near Upton Grey, the ſeat of John Limbrey, Eſq.—Grewell, one mile and a half north-weſt, ſituated at the foot of the hill through which the Baſingſtoke canal paſſes, on which hill there is a ſmall neat hunting ſeat belonging to Joſeph Ruſſell, Eſq.—Northwarnborough, a large village in the pariſh of Odiham, one mile north-weſt from the town.—Tilney Hall, a large manſion-houſe, three miles north, the property of the minor Sir James Tilney Long, at preſent unoccupied.—Mattingley, four miles north; has a fair for cattle on the 26th of July.—Hartley Wintney, or Hartley Row, four miles north-eaſt, through which the great road from London to the weſt of England paſſes. Here are two fairs in the year for toys, Shrove-Tueſday and June 29.

OKEHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE.

THIS town lies in a valley about one mile from the borders of Dartmoor, from whence the inhabitants have great part of their fuel, eſpecially in a dry ſummer, which is cut from the earth there, and is called peat and turf.

Okehampton is diſtant from Exeter twenty-two miles, Plymouth thirty, Launceſton twenty, Lifton ſixteen, Bideford twenty-ſix, Crediton eighteen, Bow ten, Morton thirteen, Chumleigh ſixteen, Chagford nine, Hatherleigh ſeven, and North Tawton ſeven.

In the records of antiquity it appears to have been much more conſiderable than it is now, having ninety-two knights fees belonging to it. The chief trade of the town is the woollen-manufactory, the returns of which are about five hundred pounds a week.—Here is a market weekly on Saturdays; fairs, March 23, May 17, July 6, and Auguſt 5.

The pariſh-church lies about half a mile from the town.—There is alſo a chapel in the town belonging to the corporation, who are ſixteen in number, eight of whom are aldermen, and eight common council; otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed by firſt and ſecond companies. There is of the firſt company a mayor, deputy-recorder, and a receiver of the town-revenues, who nominate a town-clerk to tranſact the buſineſs of the borough. Here are ſeſſions held quarterly. The mayor is choſen yearly by the corporation from among the eight aldermen or principal burgeſſes.

The ſtate of this borough is ſingular: its conſtitution is partly feudal and partly corporate. Previous to the acceptance of the charter, the portreeve of the borough

rough had always made the return; but, from the date of the charter, 1623, the mayor has always taken upon himſelf that office. A Mr. Hawkes, an ingenious attorney of this place, choſe to revive, in his own perſon, the office of portreeve at the laſt general election, which had lain dormant for one hundred and ſixty-ſeven years, and in that capacity to take the poll, and made a return to parliament of John William Anderſon, Eſq. and John Townſon, Eſq. as being duly elected to repreſent the borough. The portreeve had formerly been choſen by the homage of a court-leet of the lord of the manor, at Michaelmas in every year; but, the charter giving the corporation a power to make bye-laws, it was cautiouſly and cunningly provided, by one of the firſt acts of the corporation, that the mayor for the time being ſhould be preſented to the homage, to be choſen portreeve alſo for the year of his mayoralty. Thus were the feudal and corporate offices united in one perſon. The junction of the offices took place in 1623, and has continued with but one exception ever ſince. Mr. Hawkes was duly choſen by the homage, at the Michaelmas court-leet of 1789; and appeared to have a very ſtrong claim to exerciſe the powers of returning-officer. The mayor alſo choſe to act the ſame part with Mr. Hawkes the portreeve; he took a poll, admitted votes which Mr. Hawkes rejected, and rejected votes which Mr. Hawkes admitted, and concluded by returning Colonel St. Leger and Robert Ladbroke, Eſq. to parliament. By this laſt return the numbers were ſtated to be, for

Colonel St. Leger -	168	Mr. Townſon - -	69
Mr. Ladbroke - -	167	Mr. Anderſon -	68

although, by the return of Mr. Hawkes, Townſon appeared to have 102 and Anderſon 101, and St. Leger and Ladbroke to be in a minority with both.—This double return came to a hearing before a committee of the houſe of commons, on Friday the 4th of February, 1791; when the queſtion at iſſue, between Thomas Bridgman Luxmore the mayor, and John Hawkes the portreeve, as to the right of exerciſing the powers of returning-officer, came firſt to be argued. The committee, after hearing the evidence, determined, 1ſt, "that the portreeve is not the proper returning-officer for the borough of Okehampton;" 2dly, "that the mayor is the proper returning-officer."—By this deciſion St. Leger and Ladbroke became the ſitting members, and Townſon and Anderſon became the petitioners. The counſel for the petitioners then proceeded to give their clients a majority, by objecting to four votes which the mayor had admitted for the ſitting members, who were bad votes, and ſeventy-two others, who had freeholds conveyed to them by the Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, and a Mr. Harris, for no equitable conſideration, only a few weeks before the election; and the conveyances were made to perſons collected from every quarter of the kingdom. It appeared in evidence that thirty-one of thoſe grants were made by Earl Spencer, twenty-one by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Palmer, and the remainder by other gentlemen in the intereſt of the above noblemen. After hearing arguments of counſel pro and con. and ſeveral evidences, whoſe examination laſted ſeveral days, the committee determined on each of the ſeventy-two votes ſo manufactured; and their opinion was, that every one of them was bad.—The counſel for Townſon and Anderſon then proceeded to adduce evidence againſt the other voters, to whom they objected. Theſe were four, viz. Robins, Lethbridge, Henley, and Ford. The firſt was objected to on the ſcore of inſanity; but the counſel failing in their proof, he was declared good. The ſecond was objected to as a diſtributor of ſtamps, and of courſe diſqualified by Mr. Crewe's bill; but it appearing that he was appointed by the diſtributor of ſtamps for the county, and not by government, he was adjudged good. The third was objected to on the ſame ground, he being employed in the collection of the exciſe; but it appearing that he had been diſcharged by the board for more than five years, and that he was only employed occaſionally by the collector of the diſtrict, during the abſence or ſickneſs of other exciſe-officers, for which he received at the rate of 40l. per annum, by the collector, to be afterwards allowed by the board at their diſcretion, he was declared good. The fourth was objected to as

not having been admitted to his freedom until after the election. He was entitled to his freedom by birth; but not arriving at Okehampton until the Sunday before the election, which happened the next day, the mayor not being bound to hold a court on a Sunday, and there not being time on the Monday morning, the vote was deemed good. Two other votes were added to the poll of the petitioners, and ſome rejected, as was the fortune of the ſitting members: at length the committee having finiſhed the evidence, there appeared a majority of two votes for St. Leger and one for Ladbroke, who were thereupon declared to be duly elected.—So little do the rights of election ſeem to have been underſtood, until very lately, in this country, that, at an election for this borough in 1660, the freeholders, who firſt aſſerted their right to vote, aſſembled in a tumultuous manner to oppoſe the mayor, and made a return of one member only, contrary to every idea of right; for they either muſt have been entitled to the election of two members or none. However the houſe recognized their right the enſuing year, and they have continued to exerciſe it ever ſince.

This is an ancient borough and barony; and we find in doomſday-book that there were then four burgeſſes and a market. This town was again raiſed to a borough, according to the modern acceptation of the word, by James I. In 1648 it was again admitted to ſend members to parliament, as it had formerly done in the reigns of Edward I. and II.—Right of election: Feb. 24, 1710, reſoved, "that the right of electing members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Okehampton, in the county of Devon, is in the freeholders, and freemen being made free according to the charter and bye-laws of the ſaid borough."—Number of voters one hundred and eighty-two. Returning-officer the mayor.

The principal inn is the White Hart, kept by Noah Cartwright. The Fountain is likewiſe a good inn, kept by William Limbear.

The poſt-office ſhuts at five o'clock in the evening for the eaſt, and eight for the weſt; opens at eight in the morning for delivering letters, &c. from any part.

A ſtage-coach from Exeter to Falmouth paſſes through here Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; returns Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and reſts at Exeter on Sundays: fare for paſſengers from Exeter to Falmouth 1l. 16s.

A common ſtage-waggon paſſes through here every Monday morning from Exeter to Falmouth.—A ditto the ſame day from Exeter to Plymouth: by John Ruſſell.—A ditto from Bideford to Plymouth once a fortnight, by —— Toplin.—A ditto from this town to Exeter twice a week, Mondays and Thurſdays.—A ditto to Taviſtock once a week, by William Quance.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Firſt Company.

Rev. Corydon Luxmoore
John Luxmoore, Eſq.
Mr. Henry Luxmoore
Mr. Thomas Bridgman Luxmoore
Mr. Solan Luxmoore
Mr. Robert Hawkes
Mr. Chriſtopher Lethbridge
Rev. Chriſtopher Cunningham Vicary

Second Company.

Rev. John Preſton
Mr. John Collin
Mr. Noah Cartwright
Mr. John Cadding
Mr. John Yaulden
Mr. Philip Warrin
Mr. John Lane
Mr. Charles Luxmoore, *Town-clerk*

GENTRY.

Luxmoore John, Eſq.
Luxmoore Charles, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Hole Rev. Humphrey Aram, *Vicar*
Luxmoore Rev. Corydon
Preſton Rev. John
Price Rev. Rees, *Curate*
Vicary Rev. Chriſtopher Cunningham

PHYSIC.

Hawkes Philip, *Surgeon*
Hawkes Robert, *Surgeon and Poſtmaſter*
Lethbridge Chriſtopher, *Surgeon and Diſtributor of Stamps*
Luxmoore Henry, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Collin John, *Attorney*
Hawkes John, *Attorney*
Luxmoore Tho. Bridgman, *Attorney*

Luxmoore

Luxmoore Solan, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Bazley Aaron, *Druggiſt, Grocer, Tobacconiſt, &c.*
Bond George, *Cordwainer*
Bridges James Colman, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Brock William, *Schoolmaſter*
Brown James, *Victualler*
Buckingham Bernard, *Pack Sadler*
Burd Thomas, *Feltmonger*
Burd Ann, *Draper*
Burd Sarah, *Maltſter*
Cadding John, *Victualler*
Cartwright Noah, *Innkeeper*
Cleve William, *Butcher*
Crotch John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Drew Joſeph, ſen. *Hallier*
Drew Joſeph, jun. *Victualler*
Drew John, *Victualler*
Earle Richard Underdown, *Maltſter*
Earle William, *Butcher*
Earle James, *Victualler*
Earle Betty, *Victualler*
Freind Thomas, ſen. *Victualler*
Freind Thomas, jun. *Taylor*
Gale Henry, *Carpenter*
Gliddon Thomas, *Taylor*
Gotham Margaret, *Ironmonger*
Harris Joſeph, *Taylor*
Heans John, ſen. *Draper*
Heans John, jun. *Woolſtapler*
Heans William, *Carpenter, &c.*
Hemberrough Robert, *Victualler*
Hicks Thomas Gilbert, *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Jones Jonathan, *Miller*
Knight John, *Woolſtapler*
Lane John, *Woolſtapler*
Lane Elizabeth, *Woolſtapler*
Lewis John, ſen. *Miller*
Lewis John, jun. *Victualler*
Lillycrap John, *Cordwainer*
Limbear William, *Innkeeper*
Luxmoore Grace, *Draper*
Luxmoore Meſſrs. *Drapers*
Macey John, *Blackſmith*
Macey William, *Cordwainer*
Maliat James, *Woolſtapler*
Midleweek John, *Butcher*
Moor William, *Victualler*
Newcoombe Suſanna, *Draper*
Newcoombe William, *Woolſtapler*
Nottle John, *Clockmaker*
Paldridge Richard, *Cordwainer*
Paldridge William, *Cordwainer*
Palmer John, *Victualler*
Pedler Hannah, *Draper*
Pedler George, *Cordwainer*
Pedler John, *Maſon*
Pedler William, *Blackſmith*
Perring William, *Woolſtapler*
Pitts James, *Baker and Confectioner*
Piece John, *Currier*
Ponsford James, *Victualler*
Pooke Andrew and Fran. *Cordwainers*
Preſs Benjamin, *Glazier and Plumber*
Prew John, *Glazier and Plumber*
Ratinbury John, *Carpenter*
Row Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Seaward John, *Maltſter and Dealer in Wines*
Seymoore Charles, *Cordwainer*
Smale Margaret, *Slop-ſhop*
Smale Ann, *Milliner*
Tamling Ann, *Victualler*
Tucker Jonathan, *Sergemaker*
Tucker Peter, *Victualler*
Warrin Philip, *Maltſter and Window-ſurveyor*
Webber John, *Tanner*
Yaulden John, *Victualler*

There is a large park belonging to Lord Courtenay about a quarter of a mile diſtant, where cattle are taken in at different ſeaſons of the year at a low rate.—About half a mile from the town is an ancient caſtle called Okehampton Caſtle, which was built by one Baldwin de Brienys. It has ſince deſcended to the Courtenay family, but no account can be aſcertained at what time it was built. It is now in a ruinous ſtate.—About nine miles from this town is an ancient caſcade, in the road to Taviſtock, where the water falls three hundred and fifty feet almoſt perpendicular, and which is greatly viſited by the curious in the ſummer ſeaſon.

OLD BUCKENHAM, NORFOLK.

OLD BUCKENHAM, or Buckenham St. Andrew's, is a pleaſant and conſiderably extenſive village, lying within 17 miles of the city of Norwich, and at the diſtance of 93 from the metropolis. Though ſituated in a flat, the air is eſteemed to be very healthy; and the land, which is of a ſtrong and rich quality, lets upon an average at 20s. per acre.

Here

Here is a good Engliſh ſchool endowed for the education of poor children; beſides ſome other ſmall charities which are annually diſtributed amongſt the moſt aged and infirm paupers. The church is a neat but old edifice, with ſix bells, and the officiating curate, who is elected by the feoffees, is allowed by them a fixed yearly ſtipend for ſowing the cure, the pariſh being tythe-free.—The caſtle, a truly venerable relic of antiquity, is well deſerving of the attention of the traveller. It is ſurrounded by a deep moat, and a prodigious lofty mound, forming within a ſpacious amphitheatre of near four acres, in the middle of which there ſtill remains a large tower or keep, and, together with the vaſt thickneſs of the few remaining walls, demonſtrate it to have been formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength.—Here are alſo ſome ruins of an abbey and chapel, on whoſe ſcite ſeveral modern buildings are now erected.

A great part of the land in the pariſh is copyhold, ſubject to arbitrary fines on the deceaſe or alienation of the tenant. The manors, of which William Holbech, Eſq. and Frances Head, ſpinſter, are the preſent lord and lady, are very valuable, and extend into the adjoining town, and the villages of Attleburgh, Great Ellingham, and Beſthorpe.

There is only one inn in the pariſh, (the White Horſe,) which however affords every accommodation. The neareſt poſt and market town is Attleburgh, about three miles diſtant, from whence letters and parcels are brought three times a week, by a meſſenger employed for that purpoſe.

The inhabitants of Old Buckenham are numerous, amounting to near 600, of whom the following are the principal:

GENTRY.

Cowell Andrew, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice of the Peace*
Davy Miſs.
Head Miſs Frances, (F.)
Munnings Mrs. (F.)

LAW.

Algar Mr. William, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Betts Charles, (F.) *Farmer*
Bowles John, (F.) *Farmer*
Baxter Joſeph, (F.) *Higgler*
Baxter James, *Farmer*
Barrett Robert, *Miller*
Canham John, (F.) *Weaver*
Canham Jeremiah, (F.) *Weaver*
Cattermoul James, *Carpenter*
Chapman Bullen, *Blackſmith*
Catlyn Charles, *Butcher*
Davy Henry, *Gardener*
Davy ——, *Shopkeeper*
Ellis John, *Farrier*
Foulſham James, (F.) *Farmer*
Fulcher Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Fulcher Nathaniel, *Farmer*
Hardyman John, (F.) *Farmer*
Harvey Stephen, *Farmer*
Harvey Edward, (F.) *Yeoman*
Harvey Mrs. *Farmer*
Hunt John, *Farmer*
Johnſon John, *Farmer*
Laſt John, (F.) *Farmer*
Larter Robert, *Shopkeeper*
Lucas Joſeph, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Minns David, *Wheelwright*
Norton Henry, (F.) *Farmer*
Palmer Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Potter Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Potter John, (F.) *Farmer*
Potter John, jun. *Farmer*
Palmer Ellis, *Farmer*
Pilgrim Mortis, *Farmer*
Randall John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Snelling Thomas, *Innholder*
Stebbing John, *Blackſmith*
Sparroe William, *Shoemaker*
Smith Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Turner Robert, *Shoemaker*
Turner Eartham, (F.) *Farmer*
Turner John, (F.) *Farmer*
Thurlow Thomas, *Farmer*
Walker Samuel, (F.) *Taylor*
Wingfield James, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Woodcock Charles, *Carpenter*
Woods George, (F.) *Yeoman*

There are but two gentlemen's ſeats in the vicinity worthy any mention, viz. Hargham Hall, diſtant two miles, the reſidence of Hugh Price, Eſq. and Quidenham Houſe and Park, the pleaſant ſeat of the Earl of Albemarle.

New

New Buckenham, called Buckenham St. Martin's, was formerly a part of Old Buckenham, from which it is diſtant about two miles eaſt, and was founded in the reign of Henry I. and erected into a diſtinct pariſh by William d'Albany, who built a very ſtately and handſome church, dedicated to St. Martin.—This town continued to flouriſh for ſome centuries, and its inhabitants were favoured with many privileges, ſome of which ſtill remain, though the place is greatly fallen from its ancient grandeur. The inhabitants are exempt from ſerving on juries, and they elect annually a high and under bailiff, who hold a court for the election of conſtables and other officers of the town.—This place had formerly a very ſplendid market on Saturdays, well ſupplied, but has of late years been diſcontinued. Here are kept annually two fairs for cattle, horſes, hogs, &c. which are much frequented; one on the laſt Saturday in May, and the other on the 22d of November, St. Martin's day. Here was a fine caſtle, now deſtroyed; and the lords of the manor are butlers at the coronation of our kings. The town is diſtant about fifteen miles from Norwich on the weſt, to which there is a turnpike-road. The ſoil is rich and fertile, and the air wholeſome and pleaſant.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

France Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Webber ——, *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Alldiſs William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Betts William, (F.) *Farmer*
Brown Thomas, *Glazier*
Collyn Nevil, (F.) *Butcher*
Clermoule Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Doodſon Daniel, ſen. (F.) *Shoemaker*
Doodſon Daniel, jun. (F.) *Shoemaker*
Foulger Robert, *Glover*
Goſs William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Gall John, (F.) *Farmer*
Grand Owen, *Shopkeeper*
Holl Edward, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Hewett James, *Farmer*
Holland John, (F.) *Butcher*
Kemp Robert William, *Shopkeeper*
Moſs Samuel, *Draper*
Rayners John, (F.) *Tanner*
Ruſh Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Ruſh Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Rutherham John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Sword William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Sword Benjamin, *Innkeeper*
Thurlo Samuel, *Shopkeeper*
Townſhend John, ſen. (F.) *Innkeeper*
Townſhend Jn. jun. (F.) *Collar-maker*
Wait Robert, *Glover*
Woods William, (F.) *Shoemaker*

ONGAR, ESSEX.

ONGAR, or Chipping Ongar, is a ſmall market-town, twenty-one miles north-eaſt of London; its market-day is on Saturday, and it has two fairs for pedlars annually, viz. on Eaſter-Tueſday, and the 11th of October.

This town has no manufactory, but chiefly conſiſts of traders. Here is a ſmall caſtle which ſtands upon a mount, ſurrounded by a moat of three quarters of a mile; it was formerly the ſeat of R. H. A. Bennett, Eſq. but is now in a ſtate of dilapidation, ſo that no family now lives there. In the reign of Henry II. Richard de Lucy, grand juſticiary of England, had a caſtle here, ſuppoſed to have been built of the materials left by the Romans; very little of its ruins are now viſible; in memory of which the ſmall one above-mentioned was built. The church is an ancient ſtructure built with Roman brick; ſome of the family of Oliver Cromwell lie buried in its chancel. Here is a free-ſchool that ſtands in the centre of the town, under which is a market-place. It is a noble building of brick, built by —— Bennet, Eſq. who was lord of the manor.—The principal inns are, the Lion, kept by Thomas Nicholls; the Crown, by Geo. Williams; and the Bull, by William Cooper.

The poſt comes from Epping every day, except Mondays, and goes to thence every day, except Saturdays.

The Ongar coach ſets out from the Red Lion, at Ongar, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the Three Nuns, Whitechapel,

Whitechapel, where it arrives about one o'clock the ſame day; and returns to Ongar every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, by half paſt three in the afternoon. It ſets out from Whitechapel at eleven o'clock on each reſpective day.

The waggon goes to the Three Nuns, Whitechapel, every Monday and Thurſday, from the Red Lion, Ongar, by nine in the morning; and returns from the Nuns every Tueſday and Friday, at ten in the morning.—The turnpike-road does not go through Ongar.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Adams Mrs.
Denn Robert, Eſq. (F.)
Evans William, Eſq. (F.)
Evans Samuel, Eſq. (F.)
Elliot Mrs.
Hornſby Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Herrot Mr.
Lenham Mrs.
Prince John, Eſq.
Sandford Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bingham Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting-miniſter*
Edwards Rev. Andrew, *Rector*
Heningham Rev. ——, *Curate*
Scott Rev. Peter Barker, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Boodle John, *Surgeon, &c.*
Walker Thomas, *Surgeon, &c.*

LAW.

Turner Hatt, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Thomas, *Miller and Baker*
Awcock Richard, *Gardener*
Ainſworth William, *Town-cryer*
Brockes Joſeph, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Brockes Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Burrel George, *Collar-mak r*
Bright Peter, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Bickett Jonathan, *Hair-dreſſer*
Barrand John, *Staymaker*
Biggs Thomas, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Battle Iſaac, *Shopkeeper*
Binckes Suſan and Hannah, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Brockies Andrew, (F.) *Maltſter*
Balls Mrs. *Slopſeller*
Bancillion Mrs. *Poſtmiſtreſs*
Barnes John, *Breeches-maker*
Carey Richard, (F.) *Cornfactor*
Cooper William, *Innkeeper, (Bull)*
Carter Elias, *Butcher*
Crabb Robert, *Farmer*
Dodd Cornelius, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Davey Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Eve Benjamin, *Linen-draper, Grocer, and Tallow-chandler*
Edney Joſeph, *Farrier*
Freſhwater John, (F.) *Draper & Taylor*
Finch William, *Brandy-merchant*
Finch Richard, *Butcher*
Gardiner Edw. ſen. (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Giffen Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Hendry Thomas, *Victualler and Poſt-office Keeper, (White Horſe)*
Inwin Richard, *Shoemaker*
Miller Daniel, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Moore William, (F.) *Carpenter, Joiner, and Land-ſurveyor*
Munday Samuel, *Bricklayer*
Matthews William, *Butcher*
Merrington James, *Gardener*
Moſs John, *Exciſe-officer*
Nichols Tho. *Innkeeper, (Lion,) and Coach and Waggon Maſter*
Nicholls Geo. *Sadler and Collar-maker*
Nicholls James, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Oſborne Joſeph, *Victualler, (Brewers)*
Patmore William, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Patmore William, (F.) *Carpenter, Joiner, and Auctioneer*
Porter Charles, *Shoemaker*
Playle Mrs.
Reynolds Peter, *Taylor and Draper*
Rayner Edw. and Sam. *Pig-butchers*
Roſs Mrs. *Tanner*
Sadler Francis, (F.) *Baker, Miller, and Cornfactor*
Scruby James, (F.) *Turner, Chair-maker, and Cooper*
Skidmore John, *Painter, Glazier, &c.*
Smith George, *Sadler, &c.*
Turner Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Till Pearſon, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Thorrowgood Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Wiltſhiere Joſeph, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Williams Geo. (F.) *Innkeeper & Farmer*
Weſtwood John, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Wood William, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Wood William, jun. *Shoemaker*
Waſtſon Samuel, *Brazier*
Whitham John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Wright Wm. *Clock and Watch Maker*

There

There are a number of gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood, of which the following are the chief:—At the north end of the town of Ongar is Bows, the ſeat of Samuel Evans, Eſq.—About five miles and a half from Ongar, on the London road, and in the pariſh of Stapleford Abbot, is Albyns, the ſeat of Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. governor of Gibraltar.—Hill Hall, in the pariſh of Theydon Mount, the ſeat of Sir William Smith, Bart.—At the diſtance of five miles, in the pariſh of Stapleford Tawner, is Suttons, the ſeat of Charles Smith, Eſq.—Naveſtock Hall, the ſeat of Counteſs Waldegrave, four miles.—Bell Houſe, in the pariſh of Stanford Rivers, the ſeat of the Honourable George Petre, three miles and a half.—Kelvedon Hall, the ſeat of John Wright, Eſq. two miles and a half.—Myleſs, the ſeat of Francis Fane, Eſq. M. P. for Dorcheſter, one mile and a half diſtance.—At Marden Aſh are the ſeats of Robert Dennand, and John Prince, Eſqrs.

High Ongar is a ſmall village, N. E. of Chipping Ongar.—Ongar Park is cut off from the pariſh of High Ongar by Greenſted and Bobbingworth. Market on Saturdays; and one fair, on September 30, for ſmall wares.

ORMSKIRK, LANCASHIRE.

ORMSKIRK is a market-town, diſtant from London two hundred and ſeventeen miles, forty-one from Lancaſter, nineteen from Preſcot, and thirteen and three quarters from Liverpool. Market-day is Thurſday; fair-days Whit-Monday and Tueſday and the 8th of September.

The church is an old Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, and a ſteeple built near the tower. The church was built at the expence of two ſiſters, whoſe name was Orm; and it is ſaid the town was named after them, Orm's Kirk. From this manner of building the tower and ſteeple ſeparate, it appears, at a diſtance from the town, as if there were two churches. The reaſon of the church having a tower and ſteeple was, that one of the ladies was for a tower and the other for a ſteeple. There are eight bells.

Ormſkirk is a handſome town, with a good inland trade. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. Here is a bituminous earth, from which oil of amber is extracted, that preſerves raw fleſh, and ſerves the poor people inſtead of candles.

The north poſt arrives at ſix in the evening, and the ſouth at eight in the morning. The letters are delivered at nine: Stephen Wamſley, poſt-maſter.

A poſt-coach from the Wheatſheaf, Ormſkirk, to Liverpool, every night at ſix o'clock; and to Lancaſter at nine in the morning, Sundays excepted: —— Cooper, of Preſton, proprietor.

John Boardman, common carrier to Wigan, three times a week, and returns the ſame days.—William Woods, carrier to Liverpool, every Wedneſday and Saturday, and returns the ſame days.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Atty Richard, Gent.
Bold Thomas, Gent.
Brough William, Gent.
Butt on John, Gent.
Chadwick Edmund, Gent.
Copeland Valentine, Gent.
Ford William, Gent.
Halſal John, Gent.
Liveſley Henry, Gent.
Maudſley John, Gent.
Plat John, Gent.
Sifton John, Gent.
Wright Richard, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Anders Rev. Randell
Chickley Rev. George
Holland Rev. John

Naylor Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Barton Miles, *Preparer of the Ormſkirk Medicine*
Bibby Wm. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Bold Henry, *Surgeon*
Elſton Henry, *Surgeon*
Elſton George, *Surgeon*
Riddiough James, *Surgeon*
Watkinſon Henry, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Smith John, *Attorney*
Taylor James, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allerton John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Anderſon Ann, *Tea-dealer*
Arrowſmith Charles, *Victualler*
Aſpinall John, *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
Balſhaw John, *Grocer*
Balſhaw William, *Taylor*
Bankes Jeremiah, *Liquor-merchant*
Bell Sarah, *Victualler, (Bull)*
Berley John, *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Bibby James, *Shoemaker*
Bill Henry, *Woollen-draper*
Bimſon John, *Brazier*
Blagburn John, *Farmer*
Blundell John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Blundell James, *Grocer*
Blundell Jane and Mary *Linen-drapers*
Blundell John, *Grocer*
Booth Catharine, *Mantua-maker*
Bootle Thomas, *Staymaker*
Bowker John, *Taylor*
Bradburn Robert, *Victualler, (Bull)*
Brandrith Thomas, *Taylor*
Brewer George, *Grocer*
Brighouſe Richard, *Victualler*
Bromerby Henry, *Plaſterer*
Carter John, *Exciſe-officer*
Clark John, *Brewer*
Clivowe Tho. *Victualler, (Pack-horſe)*
Cocker Richard, *Bookſeller and Binder*
Cope Francis, *Clothes-ſhop*
Crompton William, *Butcher*
Dakers John, *Tallow-chandler*
Davenport Geo. *Cotton-manufacturer*
Davis James, *Cabinet-maker*
Dyer John, *Grocer*
Fariclough Peggy, *Toy-ſhop*
Fariclough John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Fazarkley Thomas, *Grocer*
Fazarkley John, *Grocer*
Fleetham George, *Liquor-merchant*
Fletcher John, *Cabinet-maker*
Formby Mary, *Victualler*
Garrot Hugh, *Watchmaker*
Gill Mary, *Woollen-draper*
Glover John, *Grocer*
Gobin Henry, *Grocer*
Gore Henry, *Grocer*
Gore James, *Flour-dealer*
Gore Robert, *Roper*
Gore Luke, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Green Edward and William, *Cotton and Fuſtian Manufacturers*
Gregory James, *Gingerbread-baker*
Hale William, *Staymaker*
Halſal John, *Joiner*
Harford Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Harriot George, *Breeches-maker*
Harriſon William, *Smith*
Harriſon Ann, *Huckſter*
Harrowſmith James, *Cooper*
Haſketh George, *Victualler, (Fleece)*
Hatton James, *Ironmonger*
Hayes Richard, *Flour-dealer*
Heald William, *Chairmaker*
Hetherington Joſ. *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Higginſon Frances, *Grocer*
Hodgſon William, *Skinner*
Howard Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Howard William, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Howard Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Hurſt Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Irvin John, *Draper*
Jackſon Ralph, *Brazier*
Johnſon Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Johnſon Margaret, *Huckſter*
Kelly Charles, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Lay Mary, *King's Arms Inn*
Leech George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Liptrot John, *Cutler*
Martin John, *Cabinet-maker*
Martley Robert, *Flour-dealer*
Maud Elizabeth, *Flour-dealer*
Maudſley William, *Carpenter*
Molineux Henry, *Stocking-factor*
Molineux Jn. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Moorecroft Silveſter, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Moorecroft James, *Cabinet-maker*
Moorecroft Alexander, *Hatter*
Moorecroft Gabriel, *Pavior*
Moorecroft Robert, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Moorecroft James, *Butcher*
Mozley Henry, *Joiner*
Naylor Thomas, *Staymaker*
Nixon Cuthbert, *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Oleverſton John, *Taylor*
Ollerton Grace, *Linen-draper*
Ormiſher Robert, *Victualler*
Paine John, *Stocking-weaver*
Parker Richard, *Currier*

Parker William, *Currier*
Parker Halſon, *Staymaker*
Philihon Joſeph, *Grocer*
Plat Edward, *Golden Lion Inn*
Plumbe Tho. *Bookſeller and Ironmonger*
Preſcot Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Prince John, *Maltſter*
Pye John, *Victualler, (Eagle and Child)*
Ratliff Tho. *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
Riddiough John, *Whip-maker*
Rimner John, *Butcher*
Robinſon and Son, *Linen-drapers*
Rothwell James, *Roper*
Rutter John, *Wheatſheaf Inn and Exciſe-office*
Ryland James, *Watchmaker*
Saurbuth Thomas, *Joiner*
Sharples Henry, *Farrier*
Shaw William, *Butcher*
Sherlock Henry, *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Sherſon Timothy, *Grocer*
Slater James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith James, *Bull Inn*
Smith John, *Shoemaker*
Smith Thomas, *Smith*
Smith William, *Grocer*
Spencer Charles, *Wheelwright*
Spike James, *Talbot Inn*
Taſker Ann, *Linen-draper*
Tattock Thomas, *Hat-maker*
Tatterſhill James, *Shoemaker*
Thompſon Henry, *Dyer*
Thompſon Pet. *Victualler, (Black Bear)*
Thompſon Thomas, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Thompſon John, *Ryeſheaf Inn*
Threlfall John, *Flour-dealer*
Threlfall Tho. *Victualler, (Roe-buck)*
Tinſley Thomas, *Roper*
Todd John, *Grocer*
Todd Thomas, *Grocer*
Tunſtall ——, *Shoemaker*
Twiſt James, *Hatter*
Tyrer Richard, *Chandler*
Tyrer Thomas, *Joiner*
Tyrer Ann, *Flour-dealer*
Wainwright Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Wainwright William, *Taylor*
Wainwright William, *Victualler*
Wainwright James, *Shoemaker*
Wainwright Margaret, *Grocer*
Walker Alice, *Linen-draper*
Walſh John, *Victualler*
Wamſley James, *Victualler*
Warſall John, *Brazier*
Watkinſon Henry, *Cabinet-maker*
Wignell John, *Clockmaker*
Wilkinſon Anthony, *Balance-maker*
Woods Thomas, *Grocer*
Woods Iſaac, *Heelmaker and Clogger*
Woods James, *Free Maſons' Tavern*
Woods Henry, *Grocer*
Woods Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Woods William, *Cooper and Victualler*
Worthington Richard, *Flour-dealer*
Yates Edward, *Linen-draper*

Not far from this town is Lathom Houſe, to which belongs a large eſtate and a fine park. It is noted for having been gallantly defended in the civil wars by Charlotte counteſs of Derby, who held it to the laſt extremity againſt the parliament-forces, which could never reduce her to capitulate; but kept the place glorioufly till ſhe was relieved by Prince Rupert. It was, however, ruined in a ſecond ſiege; and ſold by the family to the late Sir Thomas Bootle, who built a magnificent houſe there, which is now in the poſſeſſion of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Eſq.

OSWESTRY, SHROPSHIRE.

THIS is a town of great antiquity, ſituated 172 miles from London, and about 18 miles from Shrewſbury, on the great road from London to Holyhead, through which paſſes a ſtage-coach ſix times a week. It ſtands on ground much higher than any other town in the county; is ſurrounded with fertile land that lets for from two to five guineas per acre; is five miles from a navigable part of the river Verniew; and the town is plentifully and cheaply ſupplied with fiſh, poultry, &c. The market is on Wedneſday, and there are ſix fairs in the year, viz. March 15, May 12, Wedneſday before Midſummer, Auguſt 15, Wedneſday before Michaelmas-day, and December 10, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, flannel, &c. &c.

In 1673, Richard Pope was elected firſt mayor after the renewal of the charter in the 23d year of the reign of Charles II. who was ſucceeded by Sir John Trevor, the then maſter of the rolls. The body corporate conſiſts of twelve

aldermen, and fifteen common-council. The high-ſteward and town-clerk are in the appointment of Earl Powis, who is lord of the manor; the mayor, recorder, and murenger, are elected by the body corporate; and the coroner for the town is an annual office, held the year ſucceeding the mayoraity. The quarter-ſeſſions are held on Friday in the weeks after Epiphany, Eaſter, Thomas-à-Becket, and Michaelmas.

In 1794 a large and handſome building was erected within three quarters of a mile of the town, by virtue of an act of parliament, for the relief and employment of the poor of that and eleven other neighbouring pariſhes united therewith. They are repreſented at a weekly court, held every Monday at the houſe, by ſixteen directors, who are choſen out of, and elected by, the guardians or houſeholders, of whom Oſweſtry ſends five, and each of the others one. The good effects of the inſtitution are already known from the reduction of the poor's rates, and the comfort which the aged poor find of cleanlineſs and plenty in this aſylum. The youth of both ſexes, and other paupers able to work, are ſtimulated to induſtry by having allowed them for their own uſe one ſixth part of their earnings, ſome being employed as taylors, ſhoemakers, &c. &c. and others in the woollen and other manufactories.

Chaplain, Rev. D. Lewis
Houſe ſurgeon, Mr. J. Lovett
Surgeon appointed to attend the Out-poor, Mr. T. Puleſton

Treaſurer, Mr. E. W. Evans
Clerk, Mr. Lewis Jones
Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper

There are about 1000 houſes in the pariſh, of which number about 510 are in the town; and about 4600 inhabitants, of whom about 2200 are in the town.

There was formerly a caſtle on the north ſide of this place, but it has long been an heap of ruins, and the place on which it ſtood is now converted into graz[illegible]land, which, together with the field called Caſtle Field (wherein the intrenchments are yet viſible), compriſe about five or ſix acres of land.

The town takes its name from Oſwald king of Northumberland, who was ſlain there in a field called the Chapel-field, about the middle of the ſeventh century. It was his practice to erect a croſs on the field of battle, as a ſtandard, at the foot of which he and his army, the moment before the trumpets ſounded the charge, practiſed the pious devotion of kneeling, appealing to heaven for the juſtice of his cauſe, and imploring its aſſiſtance to confound the inſolence of his enemies. It is to this day called by the Welſh *Croes-Oſwald*, Oſwald's-croſs; formerly in Engliſh Oſwald's-tree, but now Oſweſtry. The barbarian victor cut the body of Oſwald into pieces, and ſtuck them on ſtakes diſperſed over the field, as ſo many trophies; but, according to others, his head and hands only were thus expoſed. A prince ſo dear to the church as Oſwald, and ſo attached to the profeſſors of the monaſtic life, received every poſthumous honour they could beſtow. He was raiſed to the rank of a ſaint, and his ſanctity confirmed by numberleſs miracles. His reliques, which were afterwards removed, were efficacious in all diſorders incident to man or beaſt. The very ſpot on which his pious corpſe had laid imparted its virtue by mere contact. The horſe of a traveller, wearied by exceſs of labour, ſtopped here, lay down, and, rolling about in agony, luckily tumbled on the place where Oſwald fell. No ſooner had he touched the ground, than he ſprung up in full vigour. His maſter, a man of great ſagacity! marked the ſpot, mounted his nag, and ſoon reached his inn, where he found a young woman ill of the palſy. He told the adventure of his horſe, perſuaded her friends to try the ſame remedy, and cauſed her to be carried thither, when ſhe inſtantly found the ſame benefit.—It is ſituated between Watt's and Offa's dyke, which run parallel to each other at about two miles diſtance. The latter reaches from coaſt to coaſt, was made by Offa king of Mercia about the year 780, and is deſcribed by Warrington in his Hiſtory of Wales, p. 102. "To mark the confines of each country, or to give greater ſecurity to his own, he cauſed it to be made from the water of the Dee to the mouth of the Wye, and is an evidence of the ignorance and barbariſm of the age, having been raiſed

with immenſe labour, but directed to no important uſe." That ſpace of ground between the two dykes was conſidered by both nations neutral, both trading therein. The town, being ſituated on that ground, was much harraſſed on any irruption between the kingdoms, before the conqueſt of Wales by Edward I.

In the year 1216, on the refuſal of Llewellin to unite his forces with thoſe of King John againſt Louis the dauphin of France, who had invaded England by the ſolicitation of the malcontent barons, John ſet fire to the town. It was again re-built, and again deſtroyed by Llewellin in the year 1233.

The town was encircled with a ſtrong wall, ſome traces of which ſtill remain; and in its four cardinal points the gates were fixed, but they are now deſtroyed, and houſes, &c. erected on their ſcites. The church was built without the walls, and is remarkably large, having a handſome plain tower; but it is of no great antiquity. There is alſo a very good grammar-ſchool belonging to the town; it is a new-erected building, and well endowed.

The late ſpirit of building among the inhabitants hath greatly improved the place; rents are however high: but that is more than compenſated by the reaſonableneſs of proviſions, coal, &c. The grand canal, which is now cutting, to form the junction of the Severn to the Dee and Merſey, runs within a ſmall diſtance of the town, and will be, when completed, a deſirable acquiſition to the neighbourhood.

The poſt to London goes Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and returns the following evenings.

The Shrewſbury waggon goes every Monday and Thurſday, meeting the London waggon at that place; and returns the following days.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Arthur Davies, Eſq. *Mayor*
High-Steward, (vacant.)
Recorder, Richard Hill Waring, Eſq.
Coroner for the Town, Rev. Turner Edwards
Murenger, —— ——
Town-clerk, J. Probert, Eſq.
Deputy Town-clerk, Mr. J. Lloyd

GENTRY.

Davies Thomas, Eſq.
Gibbons John, Eſq. *Proprietor of Llwynymain-colliery*
Jennings Francis, Eſq.
Kynaſton Roger, Eſq.
Lloyd Robert, Eſq.
Leigh William, Eſq.
Withers George, Eſq.
Williams T. Eſq.

CLERGY.

Baſnett Rev. J.
Edwards Rev. Euſebius, *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Edwards Rev. Turner, *Vicar of Oſweſtry*
Griffiths Rev. Daniel, *Vicar of Hordley*
Humffreys Rev. John
Jones Rev. John, *Rector of Stanſantfraid, and Vicar of Knockin*
Lewis Rev. David, *Curate of Oſweſtry, and Uſher of the Grammar-ſchool*
Maurice Rev. Richard
Owen Rev. Owen, *Curate of Sylattin*
Roberts Rev. William
Roberts Rev. Nathaniel
Steele Rev. S.
Tomkies Rev. J.
Venables Rev. Joſeph, *Curate of Moreton, and Juſtice of the Peace*
Whitridge Rev. ——, *Lecturer of the Diſſenting-meeting*
Williams Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Auſtin Robert, *Apothecary*
Caink Robert, *Druggiſt*
Cockerill F. M. *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Lovett John, *Ditto*
Puleſton Thomas, *Ditto*

LAW.

Barſt Jonathan, *Attorney*
Jones Lewis, *Attorney*
Lloyd John, *Attorney & County-coroner*
Lloyd Robert, *Attorney*
Williams Walter, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allinſon Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Arnold William, *Cabinet-maker*
Aaron Edward, *Gardener*
Aaron Thomas, *Victualler*
Bickerton Richard, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Bowen John, *Grazier*
Beckett John, *Baker*

Batterby ——, *Baker*
Bolas William, *Victualler*
Bevan Thomas, *Carrier*
Barkley Francis, *Victualler*
Benion Richard, *Clothier*
Baſnett Mrs. *Butcher*
Bickley John, *Currier*
Conway Robert, *Victualler*
Croxon John, (F.) *Grazier*
Clarke John, *Staymaker*
Clarke Roger, *Staymaker*
Campbell Edward, *Skinner*
Corns Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Dale Thomas, (F.) *Sadler*
Daniel Francis, *Butcher*
Davies Arthur, (F.) *Innkeeper & Land-ſurveyor*
Davies ——, *Tinman*
Davies Matthew, *Blackſmith*
Davies Hugh, *Taylor*
Davies John, *Shoemaker*
Davies William, *Sadler*
Davies William, *Victualler*
Duncombe John, *Engineer*
Evans E. W. (F.) *Banker, Poſtmaſter, Mercer, and Draper*
Evans Edward, *Taylor*
Evans Edward, *Taylor*
Evans John, *Slater*
Evans Richard, *Shoemaker*
Evans Richard, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Evans John, *Taylor*
Evans John, *Grazier*
Edwards ——, *Toyman*
Edwards William, *Cheſter Carrier*
Edwards ——, *Wheelwright*
Edwards Thomas, *Victualler*
Edwards William, *Potter*
Edwards ——, *Currier*
Edwards John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Edwards Edward, *Maltſter*
Edwards William, *Printer*
Edwards Miſs, *Milliner*
Fox Mrs. *Shrewſbury Carrier*
Francis John, *Glazier*
Gittins William, *Carpenter*
Gwynne Lewis, *Tinman*
Green John, *Tea-dealer*
Green John, *Cheeſefactor*
Griffiths Richard, (F.) *Builder*
Gough Robert, *Flax-dreſſer*
Hughes Richard, *Muſician*
Hughes Edward, *Victualler*
Higginſon ——, *Sadler*
Higginſon Richard, *Victualler*
Hilditch Mrs. (F.) *Draper and Grocer*
Harries John, (F.) *Sadler*
Harries Rowland, *Sadler*
Howell Edward, *Victualler*
Howell William, *Butcher*
Howell James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Howell John, *Maltſter*
Holbrook John, (F.) *Builder*
Hocknill George, *Victualler*
Hopkins Edward, *Grocer*
Hughes William, (F.) *Baker*
Hall Mrs. (F.) *Stamp-office Keeper*
Iſſard William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Jones Evan, *Victualler*
Jared George, *Clockmaker*
Jameſon William, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Jarvis ——, *Schoolmaſter*
James Mrs. (F.) *Butcher*
Jones ——, *Victualler*
Jones Roger, *Man's Mercer*
Jones Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Jones Ellis, *Cabinet-maker*
Jones Charles, *Tanner and Skinner*
Jones John, *Victualler, (Oak)*
Jones John, *Taylor and Slopſeller*
Jones John, *Victualler*
Jones John, *Tanner and Skinner*
Jones Richard, *Taylor*
Jones Robert, *Carrier*
Jones Mrs. (F.) *Hatter*
Jones Edward, *Grocer*
Jones William, *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Jones Evan, *Mercer and Draper*
Jones Richard, *Currier*
Jones Edward, *Schoolmaſter*
Kyffin Mrs. *Maltſter*
Kyffin John, *Cooper*
Lawn William, *Ironmonger*
Lawn ——, *Grazier*
Littlehales Jn. *Wheelwright & Victualler*
Lea William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lewis John, *Victualler, (Five Bells)*
Lewis ——, *Victualler, (Woolpack)*
Lloyd Mrs. (F.) *Shoemaker*
Lloyd Andrew, *Sadler*
Maddox Richard, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Minett Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Moody Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Martin John, *Cheeſefactor*
Morris Richard, *Grocer*
Morris W. V. (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Morris John, *Maltſter*
Morris Thomas, *Maltſter*
Moreton Richard, *Butcher*
Mathews ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Owen Mrs. *Grocer*
Owen Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Oliver David, *Cooper*
Pritchard ——, *Merchant*
Phillips William, *Slater*
Phillips John, *Rope-maker*

Phillips John, *Blackſmith*
Phillips John, (F.) *Currier*
Phillips Mrs. *Victualler*
Price Robert, *Blackſmith*
Price William, *Breeches-maker*
Price Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Price Mrs. *Victualler*
Penſon William, *Grocer*
Reynolds Miſs, *Milliner*
Redrobe ——, *Victualler*
Rogers John, *Maſon*
Rees Edward, (F.) *Grazier*
Richards William, *Sadler*
Roberts Griffith, (F.) *Grocer*
Roberts John, *Hatter*
Roberts Rice, *Grocer*
Salter Joſeph, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Salter John, (F.) *Land-ſurveyor*
Salter Robert, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Salter Thomas, *Timber-merchant*
Salter Jackſon, (F.) *Printer*
Saliſbury Richard, *Grazier*
Shellorn Robert, *Sadler*
Stoakes George, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Stoakes John, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Slade James, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Slade Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Spencer John, *Baker*
Smith Joſeph, *Victualler*
Sheil John, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Stone Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Taylor William, *Wheelwright*
Taylor John, *Cabinet-maker*
Taylor Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Tomkies Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Turner John, *Shoemaker*
Thomas ——, *Fruiterer*
Williams Edward, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Williams ——, *Sadler*
Williams John, *Baker*
Williams Mrs. *Wine-merchant*
Williams Mrs. *Victualler*
Williams Thomas, *Victualler*
Williams Edward, (F.) *Bookſeller*
Wright Thomas, *Breeches-maker*

The following are the principal ſeats of the gentry in the neighbourhood :—Within about a quarter of a mile of the town is Swan Hill, the ſeat of Robert Lloyd, Eſq. juſtice of the peace for the county of Salop; the Hays, ſeat of Rd. Hill Waring, Eſq. Broomhall, B. B. Baſnett, Eſq. Mount Sion, Rev. T. Edwards, juſtice of the peace; Oldport, Mrs. Edwards; and Penterpant, the ſeat of the Rev. William Warrington.—At about two miles diſtance from Oſweſtry is Parkington, the ſeat of Owen Ormſby, Eſq. Aſton, that of the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, juſtice of the peace; Woodhill, Lazarus Venables, Eſq. Halſton, Capt. John Mytton; Crickheath, S. Harwood, M. D. and Bank, the ſeat of T. Lovett, Eſq.—About five, ſix, or ſeven, miles, diſtance are, Woodhouſe, and Plas-Kynaſton, the ſeats of Capt. Owen Hardwick, and Lieutenant-colonel Kynaſton; Llangedwin, and Wynnſtay, thoſe of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Chirk Caſtle, Colonel Myddelton; and Trevor Hall, the ſeat of Trevor Lloyd, Eſq. juſtice of the peace for the county of Denbigh.

OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.

OTLEY, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſometimes called Otley Chevin, is a very pleaſant town, with a plentiful market on Friday, and fairs Auguſt 1, and November 15. The market has of late years been greatly improved, and is well ſupplied with corn.

This place is ſeated under a cliff called Chevin, on the ſouth ſide of the river Wherfe, which abounds with ſmelts, trout, eels, and ſometimes ſalmon; it is 209 miles from London. The adjacent parts are reckoned the moſt delightful in England. Its church has been lately elegantly fitted up, in which are ſeveral good old monuments. The ſurrounding country is much improved, and from the Chevin is a moſt beautiful view of an extenſive ſcope of undeſcribed manſions. This manor was given by Athelſtan to the ſee of York, whoſe archbiſhops had a palace here, with ſeveral extenſive privileges. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Mr. Cave, in 1611, called Prince Henry's School.

This town, in 1673, ſuffered much by an inundation, which carried away ſeveral bridges, mills, &c. as well as much corn, &c.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

GENTRY.

Atkinſon William, Gent.
Clifton Thomas, Gent.
Dixon Patrick, Gent.
Fairbank John, Gent.
Stokes Samuel, Gent.

CLERGY.

Bailey Rev. James, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Dinſdale William, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Shaw ——, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Barret John, *Attorney*
Snell William, *Attorney*
Wilſon and Smith, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Aked William, *Butcher and Grazier*
Aſpinal John, *Cabinet-maker*
Barber Nathaniel, *Butcher*
Barber Sampſon, *Mercer and Draper*
Brown William, *Taylor*
Brown Henry, *Cordwainer*
Butler Thomas, *Tallow-chandler and Maltſter*
Brogden Joſeph, *Woolſtapler*
Brumfitt Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Bucktrout John, *Builder*
Barret Abraham, *Butcher*
Beck Benjamin, *Higgler*
Calvert William, *Farrier & Blackſmith*
Colburn William, *Glazier*
Colburn John, *Glazier*
Curtiſs Joſeph, *Innkeeper*
Chadwick Jonathan, *Maltſter*
Catton John, *Staymaker*
Cawood Jonathan, *Nail-maker*
Craven Peggy, *Milliner*
Croſsley William, *Hatter*
Dinſdale John, *Mercer and Linen-draper*
Dawſon James, *Sadler*
Dawſon Joſiah, *Sadler*
Dawſon John, *Butcher*
Dawſon Mary, *Milliner*
Dade Thomas, *Grocer*
Dade Chriſtopher, *Innkeeper*
Dibb William, *Patten, Clog, and Heel, Maker*
Ellis Joſeph, *Baker*
Elliot John, *Stonemaſon*
Fleſher Lawrence, *Woolſtapler*
Fleſher John, *Surveyor*
Fleſher Henry, *Grazier*
Fox John, *Grocer and Liquor-merchant*
Forſter John, *Innkeeper*
Forſter Marmaduke, *Fellmonger*
Garnett Jeremiah, *Chandler and Paper-maker*
Garforth and Sidgwick, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Hodgſon Thomas, *Butcher*
Horſman Robert, *Tanner*
Hardwick William, *Peruke-maker*
Hartley William, *Miller*
Holdſworth Richard, *Maltſter*
Hardcaſtle and Thompſon, *Grocers*
Holliday Abraham, *Sheriffs' Officer*
Holmes Thomas, *Bacon-factor*
Kendall James, *Cabinet-maker*
Kendall William, *Cabinet-maker*
Kendall and Holmes, *Common Brewers*
Knubley Benjamin, *Ironmonger and Whiteſmith*
Marſhall Joſeph, *Grazier*
Maude William, jun. *Ironmonger*
Mounſey and Marſhall, *Cotton-ſpinners and Stocking-manufacturers*
Neale George, *Corn-dealer and Common Carrier*
Nickols Joſeph, *Maltſter and Common Carrier*
Rhodes Peter, *Fellmonger*
Rhodes Thomas, *Corn-dealer & Maltſter*
Roberts Timothy, *Clockmaker*
Ritchie John, *Mercer and Draper*
Reynold Henry, *Cooper*
Reynard Abraham, *Cordwainer*
Smith George, *Innkeeper*
Stephenſon Thomas, *Currier*
Thompſon William, *Maltſter & Roper*
Thompſon Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Wilkinſon John, *Gardener*
Whitby John, *Grocer*
Yeadon John, *Mercer and Draper*
Yeadon and Walker, *Silver-platers & Cotton-ſpinners*
Yeoman Charles, *Painter*

This place is ſurrounded with gentlemens' ſeats, of which the following are the principal:—Guiſley, two miles from Otley, the ſeat of the Rev. Joſeph Willoughby.—Hawkſworth, four miles, the reſidence of James Wilkinſon, Eſq.—Eſholt, five miles, the ſeat of Mrs. Stansfield.—Burley, two miles; (this is a townſhip belonging to Leeds;) at which are the ſeats of Thomas Maude, and Thomas P. Molley, Eſqrs.—Weſton, north-weſt of Otley, the reſidence of —— Vavaſom, Eſq.—Denton, five miles north-weſt, the ſeat of Sir James Ibbetſon, Bart. for an account of which ſee Leeds.—Newhall, half a mile, the ſeat of John Ward, Eſq. This place was formerly called Stank, but took its preſent name from

from a new houſe built here.—Farnley, one mile, the ſeat of Walter Fawkes, Eſq. who has alſo another ſeat at Leatherley, two miles and a half north-eaſt.—Arthington, five miles, the ſeat of Thomas Arthington, Eſq. Here was formerly a convent for monks, and an hoſpital for lepers; but no remains of either are to be ſeen at preſent.—Harewood, eight miles, the ſeat of Sir E. Laſcelles, Bart.—And Bramhope, four miles, the ſeat of Thomas Whibergh, Eſq.

OVERTON, HANTS.

OVERTON is a neat little town on the weſtern road, at the diſtance of fifty-five miles from London, and as ancient a borough as any in England. It formerly ſent two members to parliament, and had a market weekly; but through neglect of duty it loſt its charter. The market-houſe is entirely taken away, and part of Sapley Farm, which is half a mile from the town, is built with ſome of the materials.—The church is about a quarter of a mile from the heart of the place, and ſtands upon a riſing ground.

The ſoil about Overton for miles every way is extremely good for barley; and large quantities of excellent malt is made here and in the neighbouring villages and towns: particularly at Kingſclere, which ſends a great deal to London every ſeaſon. Here is a fine ſtream for trout, which riſes in a marſhy ground in the pariſh of Aſhe, about a mile from Overton. It drives three corn-mills and a very large ſilk-mill in this place. The corn-mills have been built many years ſince. The ſilk-mill was built in the year 1769, by Thomas Streatwells and Thomas Adkins, Eſqrs. but now belongs to Brian Troughton, Eſq. It is a curious piece of building in the form of a long ſquare, and employs a great number of men, women, and children. Here is alſo a paper-mill. There are four fairs in a year, viz. the 4th of May, Whit-Monday, the 18th of July, and the 22d of October, all principally for ſheep and lambs; that on the 18th of July is the moſt capital fair for lambs in the county.

The houſe of Thomas Streatwells, Eſq. is quite new, and makes an excellent appearance coming into Overton from Baſingſtoke; as does Court-houſe, which ſtands upon a hill, and is new alſo. —— Lovett, Eſq. has a ſeat near the maypole, which is a very commodious place, and has a fine canal, bathing-houſe, and rookery, belonging thereto.

There are two good inns, the New Inn and White Hart; the principal is the firſt, where much buſineſs is done every day. Here is alſo the poſt-office.

The mail-coach from London to Exeter every day arrives at four in the morning, and returns from Exeter to London every night at half paſt ten.—The poſt-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning and ſhuts at nine at night.

The Mercury ſtage-coach, from the Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, arrives every day at one o'clock, and returns at four in the morning.—The Taunton coach, from the Saracen's Head, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at one o'clock, and returns at three in the morning Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—Cook's Saliſbury coach arrives every night at nine o'clock from Saliſbury, and returns from London every morning at three.—Stedman's Saliſbury coach, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn, paſſes through every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine in the morning, and returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at half paſt twelve.

The Exeter waggon goes down and up five days in a week.—The Taunton twice a week.—The Frome waggon up Tueſday and down Friday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Burchil William, Gent. (F.)
Flower Francis, Gent. (F.)
Lovett John, Eſq. (F.)
Searle Edward, Gent.
Streatwells Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Troughton Brian, Eſq. (F.)
Watridge John, Gent. (F.)

Webb Thomas, Gent. (F.)

PHYSIC.

Brookman Robert, (F.) *Apothecary*

TRADERS, &c.

Allin John, (F.)
Baker William, (F.) *Grocer*
Bartelotte John, *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Beale Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter*
Beazley John, *New Inn*
Blackburn John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Brown Robert, *Grocer*
Brown William, *Farmer*
Burges Thomas, *Brickmaker*
Chamberlin William, (F.) *Taylor*
Cook George, *Farmer*
Cooper Thomas, *Taylor*
Corps James, *Fellmonger*
Corps John, *Carpenter*
Craft John, *Breeches-maker*
Crimble James, (F.) *Miller*
Crockford James, *Grocer*
Cuffley Peter, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Dicker John, *Maltſter*
Farley William, *Collar-maker*
Farmer Moſes, (F.) *Farmer*
Flower Francis, (F.) *Farmer*
Gauntlet Gabriel, *Shoemaker*
Hammerton David, *Blackſmith*
Hankin William, *White Hart Inn*
Hunt John, *Clockmaker*
Hutchins George, *Butcher*
Huſband George, *Staymaker*
Irving John, *Mercer*
Kercher Anthony, *Shoemaker*
Lamb George, (F.) *Oil and Colour Man*
Lambole George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lyhood Gabriel, (F.)
Martin George, *Taylor*
Morrel Edmund, *Shoemaker*
Naſh William, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Naſh William, *Pariſh-clerk*
Oſman James, *Warrener*
Paice William, (F.) *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Pain Thomas, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Palmer Thomas, *Taylor*
Paſkell William, (F.)
Penton Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Pike Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Pink John, *Breeches-maker*
Pithouſe Thomas, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Purdue Robert, *Bricklayer*
Purdue John, *Bricklayer*
Pyle William, *Grocer*
Pyle William, *Butcher*
Pyle Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Rawlins John, *Farmer*
Redſdall William, *Blackſmith*
Sawkins William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Small George, *Farmer*
Small Thomas, (F.) *Miller*
Small Thomas, *Maltſter*
Smith Thomas, *Glazier*
Spier Edward, *Shoemaker*
Sprent William, *Schoolmaſter*
Stephens John, *Shoemaker*
Thomas Elias, *Shoemaker*
Toogood William, *Grocer*
Toogood John, (F.)
Tyler Thomas, (F.) *Wheeler*
Venn Thomas, *Wheeler*
Ward John, *Farmer*
Webb John, *Miller*
Wiltſhire Stephen, *Shoemaker*

The principal ſeats of the nobility and gentry are as follow :—Hurſtbourne-park, the ſeat of the Earl of Portſmouth, four miles.—Hackwood, the ſeat of his grace the late Duke of Bolton, nine miles, deſcribed in vol. ii. p. 318.—Highclere, the ſeat of the Earl of Carnarvon, four miles.—Sidmonton, the ſeat of Richard Kingſmill, Eſq. four miles.—Maltſhanger, the ſeat of the late Richard Brickenden, Eſq. four miles.—Freefolk, two miles, the ſeat of Joſeph Portal, Eſq.—Aſhe-park, the property of Joſeph Portal, Eſq. occupied by James Holder, Eſq. two miles.—Aſhe Parſonage is a very commodious houſe, delightfully ſituated near the turnpike-road, one mile from Overton, and was built by the preſent rector the Rev. Mr. George Lefroy; in which are ſome family pictures as elegantly executed as any in the kingdom. From the upper rooms there is a charming view of the meadows, fields, woods, &c.—Laverſtock, the property of the above Joſeph Portal, Eſq. rented by General Mathew, one mile.—Cannon-park, the ſeat of Mr. Michael Ladd, counſellor, three miles.—Dean, the ſeat of John Harwood, Eſq. two miles.—Hall, the ſeat of Henry Bramſton, Eſq. four miles.—Vine, the ſeat of William Chute, Eſq. one of the members for the county, nine miles. This place obtained its name from the vines planted here when firſt introduced into Britain, more for ſhade than for the ſake of the fruit.

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH, firſt called Medeſhamſted, then Burgh, ſituated in the eaſt angle of Northamptonſhire, is a place of great antiquity, and famous for its cathedral. It is diſtant from London eighty-one miles, and forty-two from the county-town.

The monaſtery was founded by Peada, eldeſt ſon of Penda king of the Mercians, in the year 655, in the foundation of which he laid ſuch ſtones that eight yoke of oxen could ſcarcely draw one of them. In the time of Abbot Hedda the glory and magnificence of this noble monaſtery was totally deſtroyed by fire, which continued burning fifteen days. Abbot Hedda and his monks were cruelly ſlain by Earl Hulba, the monument of which may be ſeen to this day. The monaſtery lay in ruins near one hundred years, but in the reign of King Edgar it was rebuilt, and finiſhed in the year 970. The ſtone for this admired ſtructure was brought from Barnoak, near Stamford. This aſtoniſhing edifice is ſingularly famous for a ſtately front, a curious altar-piece, and a beautiful cloiſter. The firſt of the three ſtill remains, ſupported by three remarkable high arches. This cathedral ſuffered much in the year 1643 by the reformers. Among the devaſtations committed was the deſtruction of the admired and beautiful windows, of exquiſite workmanſhip, which were adorned with hiſtorical paſſages out of ſcripture and eccleſiaſtical ſtories; but the cloiſter-windows were the moſt admired for their curious art and ſingular variety. Thus the church continued ruined and deſolate, till at length it was repaired and reſtored by a great perſonage in the neighbourhood. It is remarkable for the interment of two unfortunate queens, viz. Catharine of Spain, firſt wife of King Henry VIII. and Mary queen of Scots. This town, from an ancient village, was made a city by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1541, and the monaſtery converted into a cathedral and a biſhop's ſee. He alſo conſtituted a dean and ſix prebendaries, exempted from the Biſhop of Lincoln and his juriſdiction; and alſo diſtinct from the Biſhop of Peterborough, and to be an entire eccleſiaſtical corporation of themſelves, to whom all other officers and members were ſubordinate. The following was the original conſtitution of the whole:

A Dean
Six Prebendaries
Eight Petty Canons
Four Students in Divinity
Eight Clerks or Singing-men
An Epiſtoler
A Goſpeller
Two Sextons
Eight Choriſters
A Maſter of Ditto
Twenty Scholars at the Grammar-ſchool
Six Almſmen or Beadſmen
Head Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool
An Uſher
A Steward of the Lands
Auditor of the Accounts
Two Porters
Principal Cook
Under Cook
Butler
Purveyor
Receiver of the Rents
Organiſt
Subdean
Sub-Treaſurer
Chantor
Two Counſellors at Law
Solicitor
Regiſtrar
Principal Steward
Keeper of the Cloak

The worſt miſchief that ever befel the cathedral was in Cromwell's rebellious times, when every thing was ruined and the lands ſold; but the church has now pretty well recovered its ancient grandeur. The preſent worthy dean, Dr. Tarrant, has with infinite taſte contributed to the beauty and neatneſs of the cathedral. The ſcreen-work is much admired for its elegant lightneſs and ingenious workmanſhip, executed by Mr. John Foot, cabinet-maker, of this city. The whole body of the minſter has been new ſlabbed, the organ has had a thorough

repair, and the choir enlarged and beautified.—As you enter into the cathedral, on the left hand ſtands the figure of Robert Scarlet, once a ſexton of this church, who was famous in his time, as the underwritten will ſhew:

You ſee old Scarlet's picture ſtand on high,
But at your feet there doth his body lie;
His grave-ſtone doth his age and death-time ſhow,
His office by theſe tokens you may know.
Second to none for ſtrength and ſturdy limb,
A ſcare-babe, mighty voice, with viſage grim.
He had inter'd two queens within this place,
And this town's houſeholders in his life's ſpace
Twice over; but at length his own turn came,
What he for others did, for him the ſame
Was done. No doubt his ſoul doth live for aye
In heav'n, though here his body's clad in clay.

It appears, by the charter of King Wolfere, that the bounds of the cathedral from eaſt to weſt were twenty miles.—There is one large pariſh-church called St. John the Baptiſt's, the vicar of which is the Rev. John Weddred; the value of the living is about 200l. a year.

The juriſdiction of this place, commonly called the liberty or ſoak of Peterborough, is ſomething particular, and extends over thirty-two towns and hamlets in the neighbourhood; in all which places the civil magiſtrates appointed by commiſſion from the king for that purpoſe are inveſted with the ſame power as judges of aſſize, and accordingly hold in this city their quarterly ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, and hear and determine all criminal caſes of what nature or kind ſoever within themſelves.

It ſends two members to parliament; the dean and chapter are lords of the manor, and appoint the returning-officer. The preſent members are Richard Benyon and Lionel Damer, Eſqrs.—This city is entirely independent in the exerciſe of its elective franchiſe. The inhabitants who pay ſcot and lot, and who are in number between four and five hundred, have all votes at elections for their members of the legiſlative aſſembly.—This is reckoned the leaſt city and pooreſt biſhopric in England. It received its name from its ancient monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter. The abbots were called to parliament in the reign of Henry III. and had the honour of the mitre in the year 1400. At the time of the diſſolution it had about forty monks of the benedictine order, when the revenues of the abbey were valued by Dugdale at 1721l. a year; and by Speed at 1972l. Peterborough gives the title of earl to the family of Mordaunt. This city firſt ſent members to parliament anno 1547, 1 Edward VI.

The ſituation of the city is exceedingly pleaſant, the air temperate and uncommonly healthy; enjoying amongſt many bleſſings that of good water, whoſe wells are very numerous, and in the drieſt ſeaſons were never known to fail.

The river Nen, which divides the counties of Northampton and Huntingdonſhire, is navigable to Northampton, 42 miles above Peterborough, and below empties itſelf into the ſea. It is a noble river, and barges of conſiderable burthen are navigated thereon: it abounds with fiſh, jacks, eels, perch, bream, &c. It at this day remains a doubt by whom the bridge over the river leading into Peterborough ſhould be kept up and repaired. It appears from hiſtory that Abbot Godfrey, elected in 1299, built of his own free will the bridge leading into the city, in the fourth year of King Edward II. There was an inquiſition made concerning the ſaid bridge, which being gone to decay, the queſtion was, how or by whom it ſhould be repaired. To determine this there was a jury impannelled, ſix out of Northamptonſhire and ſix out of Huntingdonſhire, who, upon examination, returned an ignoramus in the following manner: "That there was none of right bound to repair or ſuſtain the ſame." But, the king and queen coming to Peterborough, the ſaid bridge was repaired by Abbot Adam

for

for their paſſage into the city. The bridge has for many years been kept up by the feoffees, who, much to their credit, in the year 1790, undertook a thorough repair of the ſame. An act paſſed about the ſame time for the paving, lighting, and otherwiſe improving, the city.

Here is a plentiful market on Saturday, which is well ſtored with the beſt of meats, fiſh, and fowl, wild and tame, and at more reaſonable prices than many neighbouring markets. Fruit is in general plentiful and cheap; as is firing, coals being ſeldom higher than twenty-nine ſhillings a chaldron, delivered in.—There are two chartered fairs; the firſt by King Richard, upon the feaſt of St. Peter, for eight days, but now contracted to two, on the 10th and 11th of July, which is moſt noted for home-ſpun cloth, beaſt, horſes, wood, haberdaſhery, and toys: the ſecond fair, chartered by King Henry VI. is called Brigg fair, holden on the 2d and 3d of October. Conſiderable ſums are turned in the articles of wood, cheeſe, cabinet-goods, haberdaſhery, upholſtery, braziery, &c.

There is a charity-ſchool in this city founded by Thomas Deacon, Eſq. who endowed it with a freehold eſtate of above one hundred and ſixty pounds per ann. A very ſtately monument of the Corinthian order is erected on the ſouth-eaſt of the altar in the cathedral church ſacred to the memory of that pious and benevolent man.

Mr. Wortley, who was formerly one of the repreſentatives of this city, gave a very good houſe, with extenſive premiſes, as a workhouſe for the poor, the average number of whom is from ſeventy to eighty. Their chief employ is ſpinning of wool, which is ſent to Norwich and there manufactured. The maintenance of the poor, till within theſe eleven years, was very burthenſome to the inhabitants, amounting annually to upwards of twelve hundred a year, more than three ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound; but, ſince it has been farmed, it does not exceed two ſhillings and threepence: and the perſon who farms it has, although formerly a pauper, by his induſtry, gained a decent independance in eleven years. There being no manufacture in the city or neighbourhood, the number of idle and abandoned children were immenſe, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants; but, ſince the excellent inſtitution of Sunday-ſchools, the morals of the lower claſs of children are much mended.

The moſt accuſtomed inn is the Angel, which is alſo the poſt-office.

The poſt-boy with the mail arrives here at ſeven o'clock every morning, Monday excepted, and returns at half paſt three in the afternoon, and meets the mail-coach at Stilton, ſix miles from Peterborough.

A coach from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſets out every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, afternoon, at four o'clock; and another from the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at the ſame hour. The above coaches go through every day to Barton Waterſide: fare to Peterborough, inſide 1l. outſide 10s. 6d. Proprietors: Bolton, Boyce, and Dymock, London; Herbert, Baldock, and Holmes, Alconbury-hill; Bowen, Blades, Ellis, and Dawſon, Peterborough.—Boſton coach, from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Peterborough about eight at night; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at four o'clock: inſide fare 1l. outſide 10s. 6d. Proprietors: Mountain, London; Watſon, Royſton; Smith, Huntingdon; Carter, Spalding; and Harle, Boſton.

A waggon ſets out from the Horſe-ſhoes, Goſwell-ſtreet, every Wedneſday and Saturday noon, arrives at Peterborough on Tueſday noon and nine o'clock Friday night; returns to town every Sunday evening at ſix o'clock and Wedneſday night at ten. Goods are forwarded by a waggon from Peterborough to Deeping, &c. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; to Stamford every Wedneſday; and to Spalding every Tueſday and Friday. Samuel Bowen, proprietor.

Two paſſage-boats, one belonging to Meſſrs. Squire and the other to Mr. Brown, ſail from Peterborough key every Friday morning for Wiſbeach, and return on Sunday forenoon.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Blake Robert, Eſq. *Juſtice of Peace*
Clark Mrs. H.
Draper John, Gent.
Hudſon Nathaniel, Gent.
Image Mary
Northook John, Gent.
Ogilvie Mrs.
Samboke Mrs.
Sericold Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Wilkinſon Mr. Matthew

CLERGY.

Brown Rev. Wm. *D. D. Archdeacon*
Clark Rev. James
Freeman Rev. Henry
Head Rev. John
Hodſon Rev. Richard
Maden Rev. Spencer, *D. D.*
Moore Rev. Thomas
Schutz Rev. Henry, *D. D.*
Skeeles Rev. William Drury, (F.)
Strong Rev. William
Tarrant Rev. Charles, *D. D. Dean*
Weddred Rev. John
Wright Rev. Charles, ſen.
Wright Rev. Burton

PHYSIC.

Betham Brian, *Apothecary*
Gaſner James, *M. D.*
Hinks Edward, *Surgeon*
Hopkinſon Francis, *Surgeon*
Lloyd Edward, *Druggiſt*
Miller John, *Surgeon*
Palmer John Fiſh, *M. D.*
Spolding John, *Surgeon*
Vinter Benjamin, (F.) *Apothecary*

LAW.

Booker William, *Attorney*
Edmonds George, *Attorney*
Orme Charles, *Attorney*
Smith William, ſen. (F.) *Proctor, and Returning-officer for the City*
Smith William, jun. *Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace*

TRADERS, &c.

Alerſon Mrs. *Milliner*
Allen Samuel, *Book-keeper*
Andrews Edward, *Victualler*
Arpin Anthony, *Peruke-maker*
Aſhby Robert, (F.) *Wine-cooper*
Aſhby William, *Hemp-dreſſer*
Bailey William, ſen. *Farmer*
Bailey William, jun. *Farmer*
Baines Thomas, *Glazier*
Baker Richard, *Carpenter*
Baker John, *Joiner*
Baker Robert, *Dyer*
Barfoot Edward, *Shoemaker*
Barrow Robert, *Ironmonger*
Beaver William, *Brewer*
Beaver John, *Confectioner*
Beeby John, *Grocer*
Beeſley John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Berridge William, *Baker*
Berry John, *Shoemaker*
Bevis John, (F.) *Farmer*
Bingham Edward, (F.) *Maſon*
Bingham Richard, *Baker*
Blades James, *Farmer*
Blake James, *Farrier*
Bodger John, *Butcher*
Bond John, *Carpenter*
Booker Samuel, (F.) *Grocer*
Boulton John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Bowen Samuel, (F.) *Carrier*
Brooks Edward, *Cooper*
Brown Sprignal, *Merchant*
Bull John, *Farmer*
Bull Benjamin, *Draper*
Burdet Charles, *Baker*
Burſnal George, *Maſon*
Burton Thomas, ſen. *Cheeſemonger*
Burton John, jun. *Draper*
Buſſey Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Butcher Edward, (F.) *Hatter*
Cave Thomas, *Weaver*
Cave Thomas, *Waterman*
Chapman William, *Exciſe-officer*
Chappell John, *Cooper*
Clark John, *Carpenter*
Clark John, *Hoſier*
Clarke Mary, *Victualler*
Clifton William, *Hatter*
Cole James, *Auctioneer*
Cole Thomas, *Hemp-dreſſer*
Cole Dinah, *Grocer*
Cox John, (F.) *Brewer*
Cole Henry, *Merchant*
Cooper Michael, *Peruke-maker*
Cooper Mary, *Glazier*
Corpe Abraham, ſen. *Taylor & Draper*
Corpe Abraham, jun. *Taylor & Draper*
Cotton William, *Slater*
Crookham Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Dates Joſeph, *Butcher*
Dawſon John, *Victualler*
Deakeneer William, *Victualler*
Denney Benjamin, *Cooper*
Dextor Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Dixon John, *Victualler*

Dodſon William, ſen. *Baker*
Dodſon William, jun. *Baker*
Ebage William, *Exciſe-officer*
Ellington Robert, ſen. *Boatwright*
Ellington Thomas, jun. *Victualler*
Elliſs Samuel, *Sadler*
Elliſs Peter, *Angel Inn*
Elſom William, *Grocer*
Elſom Mrs. *Victualler*
Engliſh Robert, *Fiſherman*
Engliſh William, ſen. *Staymaker*
Engliſh William, jun. *Staymaker*
Engliſh James, *Slater*
Felton John, *Victualler*
Filley John, *Horſe-dealer*
Flutter Thomas, *Gardener*
Foot John, *Cabinet-maker*
Freear John, *Baker*
Freeman William, *Farmer*
Friſby William, *Auctioneer*
Garner Mary, *Milliner*
Garner John, *Woolcomber*
Gates John, *Taylor and Draper*
Gates James, *Taylor*
Gayler Chriſtopher, *Higler*
Gibbs W. ſen. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Gibbs John, *Gaoler*
Gibbs George, *Taylor*
Gilbert Jeremiah, ſen.
Gilbert Jeremiah, jun. *Victualler*
Gilbert John, *Grocer*
Goodman Thomas, *Grocer*
Goodman F. *Draper*
Goodyear Matthew, *Baker*
Goulding Thomas, *Tanner*
Gratrix Abraham, *Breeches-maker*
Gratrix Samuel, *Hatter*
Greathead William, *Gardener*
Green Matthew, *Wheelwright*
Green Sarah, *Mantua-maker*
Grey William, *Shoemaker*
Hankar John, *Taylor*
Harris James
Harriſon Edward, *Milkman*
Harriſon ——, *Milliner*
Harriſon William, *Nicker*
Heineman John, *Victualler*
Hetherington John, (F.) *Tea-dealer*
Hetley Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Hill John, *Victualler*
Hill Richard, *Grocer*
Hilliam John, *Gardener*
Hodſon Timothy, *Victualler*
Holmes David, *Book-keeper*
Hopkins William, *Brewer*
Horden John, (F.) *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Horden Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Howes John, *Victualler*
Howes George, *Woolcomber*
Jackſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Jacob James, *Printer*
Jambling John, *Slater*
Jarvis Tobias, *Peruke-maker*
Jones Adam, *Fellmonger*
Kearly James, *Watchmaker*
Kingſton Edward, *Butcher*
Kingſton Thomas, *Brewer*
Knight John, ſen. *Whiteſmith*
Knight John, jun. *Whiteſmith*
Laxton Edward, *Farmer*
Lee Mary, *Victualler*
Leyton Edward, *Baſket-maker*
Leyton William, *Victualler and Maſon*
Luey James, *Gardener*
Mann Thomas, (F.) *Stamp-diſtributor*
Marſhall Anthony, (F.) *Grocer*
Maſingarb Stephen, *Butcher*
Meadows John, *Draper*
Meadows John, *Schoolmaſter*
Miller George, *Fellmonger*
Miller Robert, *Woolſtapler*
Mitchell William, *Slater*
Mottley John, *Breeches-maker*
Mugelſon Robert, (F.) *Draper*
Newzam William, *Silverſmith*
Noble Mark, *Watchmaker*
North John, *Hoſier*
Olive John, *Cheeſemonger*
Parnal John, *Butcher*
Parnall James, *Butcher*
Parnwell William, *Sadler*
Pearſon Amos, *Watchmaker*
Pinkney Jane, *Dealer in Tea and Hops*
Plant John, *Potter*
Porter John, *Farrier*
Powell John, *Paſtry-cook*
Powell John, *Cooper*
Pritchard John, *Sadler*
Proctor Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Read Maydwell, *Glazier and Cutler*
Richardſon Robert, *Blackſmith*
Roberts John, *Slater*
Robinſon Jeremiah, *Horſe-breaker*
Robinſon John, *Victualler*
Rogers Henry, *Victualler*
Roſe William, *Shoemaker*
Roſe Gabriel, *Brewer*
Roſe Nathaniel, *Shoemaker*
Roſe Thomas, *Butcher*
Roſe William, *Butcher*
Roſs William, *Dealer in Small Wares*
Salmon William, *Grocer and Chandler*
Scotney Joſeph, *Gardener*
Seaton Robert, (F.) *Brazier*
Searſon Zachariah, *Book-keeper*

Searſon Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Sharman John, *Baker*
Sharman John, *Gun and White Smith*
Sharp William, ſen. *Peruke-maker*
Sharp William, jun. *Peruke-maker*
Shawley Edward, *Victualler*
Shelſton Shelſton, *Victualler*
Shepheard Stephen, *Victualler*
Shepheard Alexander, *Glazier*
Shittleborough William, *Baſket-maker*
Silverwood Samuel, (F.) *Baker*
Simkin Thomas, *Farmer*
Smith James, *Shoemaker*
Smith John, *Victualler*
Smith Mary, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Speechly Richard, *Butcher*
Speechly Richard, (F.) *Gardener*
Speechly Richard, *Higler*
Speercinks Joſeph, (F.) *Wine-cooper*
Spriggs William, *Superviſor*
Squire Thomas Wright, (F.) *Merchant*
Squire William, (F.) *Merchant*
Stevens Samuel, ſen. *Currier*
Stevens Samuel, jun. *Currier*
Stokes William, *Breeches-maker*
Strickſom John, *Gardener*
Sutton Joſeph, *Draper*
Tabor Richard, *Baſket-maker*
Tabor John, *Baſket-maker*
Tabor George, *Baſket-maker*
Tanſley John, *Shoemaker*
Taylor John, *Draper*
Tebbs Charles, *Victualler*
Templeman John, *Dealer in Coals*
Thompſon William, *Butcher*
Thompſon Thomas, *Butcher*
Trigg John, *Butcher*
Waite John, *Victualler*
Wakeling John, *Carpenter*
Wales Sarah, *Draper*
Wallis John, *Wheelwright*
Walker Lewis, *Breeches-maker*
Walker George, *Pipemaker*
Wardley William, *Gardener*
Ward John, *Taylor*
Watſon Wm. *Farmer of the Workhouſe*
Wells John, *Farmer*
Wells John, *Horſe-breaker*
Weſt William, *Schoolmaſter*
Weſton Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
White William, *Hemp-dreſſer*
White Richard, *Taylor*
White William, *Carpenter*
White John, *Carpenter*
Whitehead William, *Farrier*
Wilkinſon Edward, *Upholſterer and Auctioneer*
Willſon John, *Watchmaker*
Woller Sarah, *Victualler*
Wrigelſworth John, *Staymaker*
Wright Thomas, *Waterman*
Wright Benjamin, *Corn-factor*

Fotheringhay caſtle is ſituated on a branch of the Nen, famous for the impriſonment and decollation of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. It ſeems to have been very ſtrong, and it had a high mount or keep, environed with a deep ditch; it is moſtly demoliſhed, and the materials carried off; ſome ſay it was deſtroyed by order of King James I. in revenge of his mother's ſufferings. They pretend to ſhew the ruins of the hall where that princeſs was beheaded. It was the ſeat of Edmund Langley duke of York, whoſe body was buried in the collegiate church here; a very neat building, founded by Edward duke of York, likewiſe interred here. The chancel, in which they were buried, was intirely demoliſhed at the ſuppreſſion; but theſe monuments were reſtored by Queen Elizabeth. The church windows are filled with handſome painted glaſs, ſaved by a ſum of money to the ſoldiery in the civil war, and repreſent St. Denys, St. Guthlac, Archbiſhop Scrope, &c.

Earl Fitzwilliam has a ſeat at Milton, about three miles from Peterborough, on the right of the road to Stamford.—About one mile from Milton is Thorp Houſe, late Sir Robert Barnard's, but now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. At this ſeat, in the year 1720, a Moſaic pavement was found. This was undoubtedly a villa of ſome Roman of diſtinction. In the garden are ſome fine antique marble ſtatues, from the Arundel collection, which ſuffer more from the weather than from age;—for it is obſervable that all marble ſtatues are ſoon injured by our air, more in the little time we have had them than for ages in Greece and Italy, where they were made. In the middle is a Livia of a Coloſſean proportion: in the four quarters, Diana, Amphion, an Orator, and a Gladiator: upon the terrace, an admirable Hercules killing the Hydra: over moſt of the doors of the houſe are placed buſtoes of Baſianus, Caracalla, and others.

In

In the court, two equeſtrian figures in copper, King Henry IV. of France, and Don John of Auſtria.—At Orton, in Huntingdonſhire, two miles from this city, is the ſeat of the late Miſs Cope, now Ducheſs of Dorſet.—At Alwalton is a neat box belonging to Captain Belford, of the horſe-guards.

The moſt remarkable villages or towns near Peterborough are, Stilton, on the north road, diſtant ſix miles, Whittleſea ſeven, Croyland and Thorney ſeven, Deeping nine, Wansford ſeven, and Stamford fourteen.

PORTSMOUTH, HANTS.

THE town is ſuppoſed to receive its name from Port, a famous Saxon chieftain, who, A. D. 501, landed here with his two ſons. It made a conſiderable figure in the time of the Saxons; and, from the utility of its ſituation, was highly favoured by all our monarchs of the Norman line. It was incorporated, and became alſo a parliamentary borough. In the reign of Edward III. it was in a very flouriſhing ſtate; but, A. D. 1338, in the very ſame reign, was burned by the French, when that monarch (which was afterwards ratified by King Richard II.) forgave the inhabitants a debt, and remitted their fee-farm for ten years; within which ſpace they ſo recovered themſelves, as to equip a ſquadron, which ſailed into the mouth of the Seine, ſunk two ſhips, and brought away a great booty. The ſingular excellence of its port, and the convenience of fitting out fleets from thence in the time of a French war, induced Edward IV. to think of fortifying it, as he actually, in ſome meaſure, did; which fortifications were further carried on by Richard III. But King Henry VII. was the firſt who ſettled a garriſon therein; which was increaſed, and the place made ſtill ſtronger, in the reign of Henry VIII. who had a great dock there, wherein was built the Henry Grace de Dieu, which was the largeſt ſhip in the navy of his time. The ſame monarch, remarkably attentive to the ſecurity of all maritime places, built what is now called South-Sea Caſtle, for the protection of this.—The improvements made here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were much ſuperior to all theſe. King Charles II. after his reſtoration, directed great alterations, eſtabliſhed new docks and yards, raiſed ſeveral forts, and fortified them after the modern manner; which works were augmented under his brother's reign. Notwithſtanding this, King William directed likewiſe freſh alterations and additions; and ſucceeding princes, following his example, have, at a large expence, extended theſe fortifications, and taken in a vaſt deal of ground: ſo that it is at preſent, as the importance of the place deſerves, the moſt regular fortreſs in Britain; and, as it cannot be effectually attacked by ſea, may be juſtly eſteemed impregnable.

A bell is rung here, to denote what number of ſhips at any time enter the harbour; of which there is a fine proſpect from the top of the ſteeple, as well as of Spithead. This town was ſecured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the reſtoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal, and here married to her. After the revolution this port flouriſhed exceedingly, by being the moſt conſtant rendezvous of the grand fleets and ſquadrons, as well as the convoys for the merchant-ſhips; and a thouſand ſail may ride ſafe in the harbour. Within theſe few years, the government has bought ſtill more ground for additional works; and, no doubt, it may be made impregnable by land, as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it.

It is amazing to ſee the vaſt quantities here of all ſorts of military and naval ſtores, and the exact order in which every tool is laid up, ſo that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is ſo hard, that they can work at them but four hours a-day. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard is ſaid to be 1000. The docks and yards, in ſhort, reſemble a diſtinct town, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers; and they are

under a ſeparate government from the garriſon. Here is a fine key for laying up the cannon; and the arſenal at Venice is not better diſpoſed.

The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned aguiſh. The ſtreets are not very clean, the place being in want of freſh water; yet the continual reſort of ſeamen and ſoldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people, and makes thoſe people ſeem always in a hurry, ſo that the inns and taverns are perpetually crouded; by which means there is ſuch a conſumption of proviſions as makes them dear, as are alſo lodgings and fuel. Here is a deputy-governor and garriſon, with all the proper officers to take care of the revenue. In the reign of Edward IV. its members of parliament were elected only by 13 burgeſſes; but in that of Edw. VI. the electors were the mayor and burgeſſes. Charles I. altered the ſtyle to the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes; and ſo it continued till the convention-parliament, ſummoned by the Prince of Orange, when they were choſen by the mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, and commonalty; but, in the reign of William III. the right of election was determined to be only in the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes.

The right of election in this town being therefore excluſively in the corporation, the admiralty for a number of years, was always admitted to have the nomination of its members. The corporation, however, being chiefly compoſed of men of independent fortunes, and inimical to the American war, and to the unconſtitutional meaſures of Lord North's adminiſtration, refuſed to accept the miniſterial nomination of the late Peter Taylor, Eſq. the army-commiſſary, upon the death of the late Sir Matthew Featherſtonhaugh, in 1774, and invited Joſhua Iremonger, of Wherwell, in this county, a gentlemen of great opulence and independence, to oppoſe the government intereſt. The patriotic party had not yet acquired a ſufficient ſtrength to overcome the influence which had uſually prevailed here, ſo that Mr. Taylor carried his election by a majority of three votes.—This oppoſition to government irritated them to ſuch a pitch, as to cauſe them, the enſuing term, to move the court of King's Bench for informations in the nature of *quo warranto*, againſt the mayor, ſeveral of the aldermen, and ſixty-three of the burgeſſes. Theſe informations having been ſeverally obtained, and trials had thereon, judgment of ouſter was iſſued againſt the whole number. Similar informations were then moved on behalf of the patriotic againſt the miniſterial party, and twenty-nine of the latter were likewiſe ouſted. Theſe judgments left the corporation without a mayor or recorder, only four aldermen remained in their offices, and a few of the burgeſſes. Adminiſtration had now ſo far ſucceeded as to have a clear majority in this garbled corporation; but of the four remaining aldermen, Wm. Carter, ſen. Eſq. Mr. White, Mr. Linzee, and Mr. Varloe, the two former being in the independent intereſt, and the two latter in that of government, and as the power of making aldermen, and nominating candidates for the office of mayor, is veſted by the bye-laws of the corporation in the court of aldermen, no election could legally be made for either. The majority of burgeſſes who were in the intereſt of government, however, aſſembled, and aſſumed to themſelves a power of chuſing a mayor; and elected Mr. Munday, an officer of the cuſtoms in this port, and one of the burgeſſes, into that office. This election being illegal, judgment of ouſter was ſoon obtained againſt him; but the burgeſſes ſtill perſevered in the ſame mode of election, and as often as judgment of ouſter was obtained againſt one, they ſet about electing another of their own party, and continued this practice for nearly nine years, at the expiration of which time, Linzee and Varloe, the two miniſterial aldermen, died, and left the corporate power in the hands of their opponents. The Earl of Sandwich, who had been conſidered the patron and ſupporter of the miniſterial party in this borough, being about this time removed from the office of the firſt lord of the admiralty, they loſt that ſupport by which they were enabled for ſo many years to carry on their oppoſition. The two remaining aldermen, Carter and White, having now the ſole command of the corporation,

tion, and the election of mayor of neceſſity falling upon one of them, Mr. Carter was accordingly choſen on the Michaelmas-day following.

The corporation having once more obtained a legal form, a court of aldermen was held, the vacancies were filled up, and a number of new burgeſſes elected, of ſuch a character and independence as placed them beyond the reach of improper influence. Sir John Carter, eldeſt ſon of the above-named alderman, has ever ſince been conſidered the leader and patron of this corporation. The conſtitutional objections which we have to make againſt them are, that the majority of them are non-reſidents; and that by their conſtitution they elect each other, without the ſuffrages of the inhabitants, who are thereby not only ſecluded from their natural right to their choice of magiſtrates, but alſo from the more important one, of delegating their repreſentatives to the legiſlature, in whom is the diſpoſal of their liberty, life, and property. The number of voters is 110; returning-officer the mayor.

The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; the fair July 10, which is called free mart, and continues for a fortnight.—There are ſeveral commodious bathing-machines on South-Sea Beach.

The mouth of the harbour which is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, beſides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other ſide by South-Sea Caſtle, before-mentioned; but that caſtle, whilſt we were at war with the French in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, whether by accident or deſign was never yet known. The parliament in the ſame year granted 6937l. for the better fortifying the town and dock of Portſmouth.—The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, as there is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips, and is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham, a market-town, about ſix miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a ſecond goes up to Portcheſter; and a third to Portſea-bridge. Beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes or channels, where the ſmall men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by ſurrounding lands, and from the fury of the ſea by the Iſle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about ſix miles diſtant.

It ought not to be omitted, that, on the 3d of July, 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at twelve o'clock in the morning, in a fine pile of building in this dock-yard, the lower part of which contained pitch, tar, oil, and turpentine, and the upper, cables, ſails, and canvas; the next ſtore-houſe was the ſpinning-houſe, and above it hemp; the next, where the bell hung, was a long lane, piled up with decayed ſtores; next to that were the rope-makers laying and tarring walks, over which were ſails, canvas, and ropes. The flames raged with ſuch fury, that all theſe buildings were deſtroyed. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the ſtores caught fire by the lightning, which was very terrible, the element appearing all on a blaze. In the warehouſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil.—But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July, 1770; and as no reaſonable proof has been ever yet produced that it happened in conſequence of lightning, or any other natural cauſe, and as the utmoſt precautions were uſed to prevent any accidents by fire, the public are of opinion that it was done by ſome of our French enemies, who at that time were joining in concert with the Spaniards to deprive us of ſome of our moſt valuable colonies. It was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all on a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with ſuch violence that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greateſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting about, and the aſſiſtance of the marines and ſailors, its progreſs was ſtopped before ſeven in the evening. The fire was

firſt ſeen to burſt through the roof of the laying-houſe, about the middle, and burnt with ſuch violence, that the flames communicated themſelves to the ſpinning-houſe, owing to ſome temporary ſheds erected between the two buildings. From thence it communicated itſelf to the oar-houſe, and ſet fire to the carpenter's-ſhop, at which time the ſtore-houſes took fire, the flames reaching as far as the maſt-houſe; ſo that in a few hours the moſt valuable material were totally conſumed. The carver's ſhop was totally reduced to aſhes, nor indeed did any of the different departments eſcape damage. The loſs was eſtimated at 100,000l.—The rope-houſe was again deſtroyed December 7, 1776, when the damage was 60,000l. For this act a villain called John the Painter was executed; and a ſmall part of his remains now hangs on a gibbet on the Goſport ſide of the entrance of the harbour.

At the latter end of Auguſt 1782, was unfortunately ſunk in this harbour the Royal George, of 100 guns. This accident happened while they were giving her a parliament heel. It appears that her lower-deck ports were not laſhed in, and the ſhip thwarting on the tide with a ſquall from the north-weſt, filled her with water, and ſhe ſunk in the ſpace of about three minutes. She was a very fine ſhip, and was built at Woolwich in 1736. Admiral Kempenfelt, Major Graham, Lieutenant Symonds, and another lieutenant of the ſhip, with two lieutenants of marines, ſeveral midſhipmen, upwards of 400 ſeamen, and 200 women, periſhed in her. Admiral Kempenfelt was writing in his cabin when the accident happened.

On Thurſday, the 26th of June, 1794, his majeſty and the princeſſes came to Portſmouth, to inſpect the French prizes taken by Lord Howe on the firſt of that month; they were preſent at the launch of the Prince of Wales, of ninety-eight guns; and the grand naval review in honour of the glorious victory. On this occaſion, the following moſt extraordinary exertion, which never was and probably never will be equalled, ought to be recorded to the honour of the artificers of this dock-yard: the Prince of Wales, of ninety-eight guns, went off the ſtocks on Saturday at eleven o'clock, came into the wet dock next tide, and was caulked and coppered complete in nine hours, in order to ſhew his majeſty the operation.—On the 29th of Auguſt following, as the people were removing the gunpowder and ſtores out of l'Impetueux French man-of-war of 74 guns, one of the prizes taken by Lord Howe, as mentioned above, preparatory to her being taken into dock to refit, a ſpark communicating itſelf to ſome gunpowder, ſhe took fire, and burnt with the to the water's edge. The flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that they ſeemed to threaten the whole dock-yard; and, the ſhip being moored near the powder-magazine, alarmed the inhabitants of the town very much; but the fire was fortunately got under without doing any other damage.

On the firſt of May, 1795, a fire broke out on-board his majeſty's ſhip the Boyne, of 98 guns, in this harbour. There was a freſh breeze at S. W. and, it being tide of ebb, the ſhips were riding with their ſterns to the wind. The fire began in the after-part of the ſhip, which was conſequently almoſt immediately in flames. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the tops and all the rigging were in a blaze. About twelve the tide turned, and the poſition of the ſhips became changed, but it was now too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to come near her. Previous to this, however, from the number of boats that went inſtantly to their aſſiſtance, moſt of the crew were ſaved. About two her cables were burnt, and ſhe went adrift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The ſhips to leeward of her, having got under weigh to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and ſhe drifted ſlowly to the eaſtward, her mizen-maſt and top-maſts having fallen down before ſhe began to drift. Her loweſt deck guns were ſhotted, which did more damage in going off than was at firſt thought. Two men were killed and three wounded on-board the Queen Charlotte, which alſo had her main-ſtay carried away. One ſhot ſtruck the Oreſtes brig, but fortunately did not hurt any of her people: ſeveral fell near Monckton Fort, one of which carried away part of a cottage; and ſeveral

veral fell on South-Sea Beach.—The remnant of the wreck as the tide flowed, drifted on the Spit till it came to South-Sea Caſtle. Preciſely at five o'clock a very conſiderable ſhock was felt over the town of Portſmouth; at that moment the after-magazine blew up with a very great exploſion; the effect was tremendous and grand! ſhot and pieces of timber were thrown to a very conſiderable diſtance all around her, and a column of ſmoke roſe in the air that formed itſelf into the moſt ſublime and pictureſque appearance. At the time ſhe blew up many boats received the ſhock of the exploſion: ſeveral of them were blown to pieces, and it is thought not leſs than twenty of their people periſhed, notwithſtanding the ready aſſiſtance of ſuch of the boats as were more fortunate.—Mr. Burridge, a merchant, in Portſmouth, has entered into a contract with the navy board to get up the remaining ſtores, and entirely clear the wreck of the above ſhip, within twelve months, under the penalty of 1000l.

BANKERS.

Meſſrs. Griffiths, Chaldecott, Drew, and Godwin, on the Grand Parade; they draw on Meſſrs. Fry, Robinſon, and Co. St. Mildred's-court, London.

Meſſrs. Grant and Burby, in the High-ſtreet; they draw on Meſſrs. Ladbroke, Rawlinſon, Parker, and Watſon, Bank-buildings, London.

POST-OFFICE.

Poſt outward for London, diſpatched every evening at ſeven o'clock, Saturdays excepted, takes letters for all parts of Scotland, Iſle of Man, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Yorkſhire, Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Northamptonſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Kent, Middleſex, and Warwickſhire. Alſo for Petersfield and Kingſclere, in Hampſhire; Midhurſt and Arundel, in Suſſex; and Haſlemere, Godalming, Guildford, Cobham, and Kingſton, in Surrey.

The mail arrives with letters from the above-mentioned places every morning, Mondays excepted, about a quarter paſt ſix; as alſo letters from all parts of Ireland, viz. Bandon, Bantry, Carrick, Caſhell, Caſtle-Martyr, Charleville, Cork, Clogheen, Cloghnakilty, Clonmel, Dingle, Donnerail, Dungarvon, Iniſtiague, Killarney, Kinſale, Milltown, Mickelſtown, Ratheale, Roſs, Shibereen, Tallow, Tarbert, Tipperary, Tralee, Thomas-town, Waterford, Wexford, and Youghall. All letters for Ireland, except from the above-mentioned towns, are forwarded by the way of Briſtol.

The poſt is diſpatched outwards for the weſt country every afternoon at five o'clock, with letters to Fareham, Biſhop's Waltham, Wincheſter, Southampton, the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, Iſle of Wight, Pool, Saliſbury, Warminſter, Frome, Bath, Briſtol, and all parts of the north of Ireland; taking letters at the ſame time for all the other parts of Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Somerſetſhire.—Letters arrive from the foregoing parts every morning at ſeven o'clock.

The mail for the eaſt is diſpatched every morning at eight o'clock, with letters for Chicheſter in Suſſex, and Coſham, Havant, and Emſworth, in Hampſhire; and returns from thoſe places every evening at half paſt ſix.

CHRISTOPHER SAVERLAND, Poſtmaſter.

COACHES.

A mail-coach every night at ſeven o'clock to the Angel Inn, the back of St. Clement's church, in the Strand, London, at ſix o'clock in the morning. John Eames, proprietor.—He has alſo a poſt-coach which goes to the ſame place every afternoon at five o'clock.

A mail-coach ſets out every morning at four o'clock, through Southampton, Saliſbury, Warminſter, and Bath, to the Buſh Tavern, Briſtol.

A mail-coach ſets out every morning, at eight o'clock, to the Swan, Chicheſter; and Brighthelmſtone.

The

The True Blue coach ſets out every evening, at ſix o'clock, from the George Inn, High-ſtreet, to the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs, London.—Alſo a diligence every morning from the George Inn, at five o'clock, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill; and Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs. Sam. Palmer, proprietor.

The Royal poſt-coach, with a guard, ſets out from the Blue Poſts, Portſmouth Point, every evening at ſix o'clock, to the Spread Eagle and Croſs Keys Inns, Gracechurch-ſtreet, London. William Clark, proprietor.

WAGGONS.

William Clark's waggon ſets out from the Blue Poſts Inn, Broad-ſtreet, Portſmouth Point, every morning at ten o'clock, to the White Hart and King's Head Inns, Borough; and returns from thence at the ſame hour.

William Badger's waggon ſets out from No. 52, Broad-ſtreet, every morning at nine o'clock, to the Ship Inn, in the Borough; and returns from thence at the ſame hour.

COASTERS and PACKETS.

For SOUTHAMPTON three times a-week.
Elizabeth, Richard Maſters
Johanna, Richard Benham

POOLE once a-week.
Active, Joſeph Pitt
Hope, William Vincent

NEWPORT once a-week.
Good Intent, John Ballard
William and Mary, John Wendover
Philip and Jane, James Furmidge

COWES every day except Sundays.
Royal William, William Stevens
Sally, Edward Stephens
Three Brothers, Richard Stephens

LYMINGTON every week.
Owners Goodwill, Joſeph Smith

HAVRE PACKETS.
Tartar, Daniel Smith
Charlotte, John Davies
Maria, James Clear
Enterprize, Thomas Clear

OFFICERS at the GUN-WHARF.

Storekeeper, Richard Veal, 180l.
Clerk of the Survey, John Blake, 150l.
Clerk of the Cheque, Francis Matthews, 100l.
Clerks, David Onion, Anthony Frith, and John Gribble, 60l. each
Ditto, Semour Matthews, Thomas Newnham, and Rd. Suet, 50l. each

VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

Agent, Wm. Spencer Cooper, 200l.
First Clerk, William Reeks, 50l.
Second, Richard Skews, 50l.
Third, John Thomas, 50l.
Fourth, Joſeph Clark, 50l.
Fifth, John Goldſmith, 50l.
Sixth, George Harward, 50l.
Clerk of the Cheque, William Joſeph Porter, 80l.
First Clerk, Bedford Cheeſeman, 50l.
Second, Robert Godfrey, 50l.
Third, Edw. Chittingſworth, 50l.
Fourth, Samuel Ireland, 50l.
Fifth, George Roſs, 50l.
Storekeeper, Geo. Deſborough, 96l.
First Clerk, John Valentine, 50l.
Second, John Foſter, 50l.
Third, Daniel Giberne, 50l.
Fourth, Charles Paſſoot, 50l.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

John Whiteway, Eſq. *Collector*
James Peers, Eſq. *Comptroller*
Henry Roe, *Cuſtomer*
Thomas Damerum, *Landing-ſurveyor*
John Williams, *Searching and Landing Waiter*

Landing Waiters.
Stephen Ribeleau
William Williams
William Andrews
Robert Earl, *Warehouſe-keeper*
Tho. Heather, *Collector's First Clerk*
William Earl, *Second ditto*
Edward Lipſcombe, *Third ditto*
Moſes Heather, *Comptroller's Clerk*
William Caſe, *Cuſtomer's ditto*

EXCISE-

EXCISE-OFFICE.

—— Williams, *Collector*
John Lewis, *Surveyor and Port-surveyor*
Thomas Buckley, *Port-gauger, First Division Officer, and Office-keeper*
William Williams, *Second Division Officer*
John Mann, *Third ditto*
John Johnſon, *Fourth ditto*
John Hernaman, *Fifth ditto*
Abraham Dymock, *Riding-officer*
William Matthews, *Aſſiſtant*
William Greet, *Collector's Aſſiſtant*

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Sir John Carter, Knt. *Mayor*
John Eames, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

William Carter, Eſq.
Thomas White, Eſq.
William White, Eſq.
John Miſſing, Eſq.
John Godwin, Eſq.
Thomas White, Eſq. *of Milton*
John Gawlor, Gent.
Jervoiſe Clarke Jervoiſe, Eſq.
Richard Goodman Temple, Eſq.
Stephen Barney, *Town-clerk*

GENTRY.

Fenwick ——, Gent.
Hobbs Stephen, Gent.
Hulk William, Gent.
Leeke Samuel, Gent.
Linzee Edward, Gent.

CLERGY.

Cuthbert Rev. George
Cooley Rev. William
Fouſter Rev. Benjamin
Morgan Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Chaldcott Iſaac, *Surgeon*
Gibbs Harry, *Druggiſt*
Meek Thomas, *M. D.*
Marder Thomas, *Surgeon*
Swinburn John, *Surgeon*
Shepherd Richard, *Surgeon*
Taſwell Luke, *Surgeon*
Wilkes James, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Binſteed George, *Attorney*
Callaway Roger, *Attorney*
Elliott Vining John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Herbert, *Hatter*
Allen George, *Victualler, (Ship Kent)*
Anchor Charles, *Cooper*
Antrim Richard, *Butcher*
Atcheſon Anthony, *Coal-merchant*
Atkins John, *Brandy-merchant*
Aylward William, *Victualler*
Badger William, *Carrier*
Bailey William, *Blackſmith*
Barey John, *Victualler*
Barry Alexander, *Grocer and Slopſeller*
Batchelor ——, *Baker*
Batchelor William, *Victualler*
Baterſhell Joſeph, *Victualler*
Bennellick William, *Victualler*
Bennett Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Betteſworth Charles, *Wine-merchant*
Binſteed Edward, *Shoemaker*
Blundell James, *Pawnbroker*
Bonamy Thomas, *Victualler*
Boyce John, *Draper*
Boyes Alexander, *Draper*
Boyes Thomas, *Grocer*
Boyes Rebecca, *Grocer*
Bradley Joſeph, *Innkeeper, (Crown)*
Bridges John, *Maſon*
Broughton George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Brown Anthony, *Grocer & Cheeſemonger*
Bucknill Mary, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Bull James, *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Bungay E. *Victualler, (Sun)*
Burnett Thomas, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Burrell Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Buſhell Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Butter Thomas, *Brieklayer*
Buttler William, *Cornfactor*
Button Robert, *Boat-builder*
Caines Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe Keeper*
Carpenter William, *Ship-builder*
Carſlick Benjamin, *Victualler*
Carver Robert, *Shoemaker*
Cave Joſeph, *Coal-merchant*
Chattely Ephraim, *Stoffordſhire-warehouſe*
Cheeſeman James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Cheeſeman Mary, *Maker*
Churcher Richard, *Baker*
Churchill James, *Victualler*
Clark William, *Coachmaſter*
Clark Thomas, *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Clark Andrew, *Tin-plate Worker*
Cleaver Mary, *Victualler*
Cole James, *Blackſmith*

Cole James, *Carpenter*
Collins Thomas, *Grocer*
Compare Abraham, *Baker*
Coſtello——, *Victualler*, (*Glazier's Arms*)
Coſter Edward, *Victualler*
Courtney Robert, *Painter and Glazier*
Coveney Mary, *Innkeeper*, (*Vine*)
Crocker John, *Undertaker*
Croft Richard, *Victualler*
Croſs John, *Innkeeper*, (*Blue Poſts*)
Cunningham William, *Victualler*
Damram William, *Houſe-carpenter*
Davidge Thomas, *Victualler*
Deacon William, *Brewer*
Diaper John, *Grocer, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Donaldſon William, *Diſtributor of Stamps, Bookſeller, Stationer, Printer, &c.*
Dowdele Wm. *Victualler*, (*Three Tuns*)
Downer William, *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Drayton William, *Shoemaker*
Dugard Joſeph, *Leather-ſeller and Breeches-maker*
Dykes Thomas, *Victualler*
Edwards William, *Butcher*
Edwards Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Eldridge Mary, *Butcher*
Emden C. A. *Slopſeller*
Exell Charles, *Victualler*, (*Royal Swan*)
Fielding Geo. *Innkeeper*, (*Fountain*)
Fowler Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Frazer David, *Stationer*
Friend Iſaac, *Butcher*
Fullex John, *Victualler*, (*Blue Bell*)
Gardner——, *Shoemaker*
Garrett and Son, *Brewers*
Garret Henry, *Wine-merchant*
Gauntlett John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
George George, *Town-cryer*
Gibbens William, *Cutler*
Grant and Burbey, *Grocers*
Grant Ann, *Grocer and Slopſeller*
Graves Nathaniel, *Shoemaker*
Graves Nathaniel, *Pawnbroker*
Green Robert, *Victualler*
Groſſmith William, *Baker*
Hall Ann, *Hatter*
Hammond William, *Linen-draper*
Harling Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Harris George, *Victualler*
Harvey William, *Slopſeller*
Harvey William, *Grocer*
Hawkins Stephen, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hawks John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hayles John, *Pork-butcher*
Hayles Jane, *Pork-dealer*
Heary John, *Grocer*
Hickley Ann, *Grocer*
Hill William, *Joiner*
Hill John, *Tin-plate Worker*
Hodges Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Roebuck*)
Holley Richard, *Wheelwright*
Holmes Joſeph, *Coal-merchant*
Holt William, *Seedſman*
Hookey George, *Grocer and Coal-merchant*
How Thomas, *Victualler*
Hunt Mat. *Victualler*, (*Old Highlander*)
Innis James, *Victualler*, (*Corniſh Arms*)
Iriſh Joſeph, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Iſaac Joel, *Watchmaker*
Iſaac Levi, *Silverſmith*
Jackſon Thomas, *Staymaker*
Jackſon Nathaniel, *Victualler*
Jarret George, *Victualler*
Jarvis Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Jenkinſon Robert, *Taylor*
Jones John, *Victualler*, (*Cooper's Arms*)
Jubber Jonathan, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Jubber James, *Baker*
Judſon Mary, *Baker*
Judſon James, *Baker and Corn-chandler*
Killing Joſeph, *Victualler*
Kirkbridge Mary, *Pawnbroker*
Kirkham James, *Shoemaker*
Kirkman Edward, *Linen-draper*
Kitſon John, *Undertaker*
Knight James, *Butcher*
Lacey George, *Watchmaker*
Ladd Thomas, *Rope-maker and Ship-chandler*
Laing David, *Taylor*
Lake John, *Butcher*
Lang William, *Tallow-chandler*
Lea John, *Glazier*
Lear John, *Sail-maker & Ship-chandler*
Legg Cor. Tho. *Wine-cooper*
Leggat Joſeph, *Butcher*
Lemon Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Goat*)
Lewis Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Lewis David, *Victualler*, (*Ship Tyger*)
Light William, *Victualler*
Lindegren Andrew, *Merchant*
Lipſcomb K. *Plumber and Glazier*
Love William, *Ironmonger*
Maber Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
M'Clean——, *Shoemaker*
Mackey Charles, *Victualler*, (*Earl Howe*)
Magonies Ann, *Victualler*
Maſon Robert, *Hatter*
Maxwell Patrick, *Victualler*
Mayo Thomas, *Cork-cutter*
Meredith Melchiſedec, *Taylor*
Mills John, *Leather-ſeller*

Mitchell William, *Cooper*
Mitchell John, *Victualler*
Monk James, *Victualler, (White Swan)*
Moore Wm. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Moore Francis, *Vine Tavern*
Morgan Thomas, *Victualler*
Morgan William, *Linen-draper*
Mottley James, *Stationer*
Mountaine William, *Cutler*
Mowbray Walter, *Printer*
Muirhead John, *Hatter*
Nance Anthony, *Hatter*
Nathan ——, *Lodging-house Keeper*
Nathan Philip, *Silversmith*
Newland Henry, *Breeches-maker*
Newman Peter, *Victualler*
Norris William, *Cooper*
Oakley John, *Fruiterer*
Oates Martin, *Victualler, (Old Plough)*
Paffard James, *Baker*
Palmer Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Palmer Samuel, *Innkeeper, (George)*
Parker John, *Baker*
Pates and Paffard, *Grocers and Tallow-chandlers*
Patridge Joseph, *Victualler*
Pearce Edward, *Victualler, (White Swan)*
Pennet William, *Victualler*
Perfet Noah, *Victualler, (Peacock)*
Pike and Co. *Brewers*
Pim Robert, *Victualler*
Pink Thomas, *Victualler*
Ploughman William, *Victualler*
Poor George, *Merchant*
Price Samuel, *Grocer*
Prout Daniel, *Pastry-cook*
Pucknell William, *Innkeeper, (Vine)*
Pucknell William, *Carpenter & Joiner*
Quick George, *Glazier*
Ready James, *Taylor*
Reddett Robert, *Bricklayer*
Reed William, *Jeweller*
Reed William, *Sadler*
Reynolds John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Richards Edward, *Victualler, (Vine)*
Richards Edward, *Pork-butcher*
Richards George, *Perfumer*
Rogers John, *Coachmaster*
Rogers ——, *Baker*
Rood Robert, *Innkeeper, (Dolphin)*
Ross John, *Schoolmaster*
Rout William, *Victualler, (Three Guns)*
Rout James, *Taylor*
Rowe Miles, *Draper and Slopseller*
Sarradin Solomon, *Grocer*
Saunders Tho. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Sharp Thomas, *Mercer*
Sharp Joseph, *Victualler*
Shelden Mary, *Innkeeper, (Fountain)*
Shoveller and Co. *Rope-makers*
Shuffler Thomas, *Glazier*
Silvester William, *Perfumer*
Simons William, *Victualler*
Sismoore and Paler, *Linen-drapers*
Slight Thomas, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Slight Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Smith Lawrence, *Taylor, Draper, and Man's Mercer*
Smith Richard, *Victualler, (Ship Kent)*
Soale Edward, *Butcher*
Sparkes Henry, *Victualler, (Rising Sun)*
Spearing Thomas, *Plumber & Glazier*
Spencer William, *Slopseller*
Stanford Jas. *Victualler, (Orange-tree)*
Starkey Henry, *Victualler, (Post-boy)*
Starkey Henry, *Victualler*
Stead George, *Baker*
Stevens George, *Chairmaker*
Stratford Richard, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Street Joshua, *Blacksmith*
Tappy Henry, *Taylor*
Taylor George, *Painter and Glazier*
Thomas David, *Victualler, (Still)*
Thomas Charles, *Grocer*
Thompson Burch, *Wheelwright*
Thompson John, *Victualler*
Tollerrey William, *Butcher*
Tollerrey Edward, *Baker*
Toop George, *Rope-maker and Ship-chandler*
Tucker John, *Watchmaker*
Tuckey Thomas, *Victualler*
Tunbridge ——, *Slopseller*
Turner William, *Grocer*
Veall William, *Bricklayer and Plasterer*
Waldgrave John, *Shoemaker*
Waldron Richard, *Perfumer*
Ward John, *Parade Coffee-house*
Watts William, *Silversmith and Cutler*
Webb John, *Wine-cooper*
Wells Daniel, *Slopseller*
Wellstead Henry, *Baker*
Wheeler Samuel, *Cornfactor*
Whild John, *Victualler, (Three Jolly Butchers)*
White Benjamin, *Shopkeeper*
White Richard, *Staymaker*
Whitebread William, *Hair-dresser*
Whiting Edmond, *Keeper of the White-house*
Wilkes Ann and Son, *Ironmongers*
Williams William, *Joiner*
Wilmot William, *Silk-dyer*
Wimpory J. *Shoemaker*
Winkworth William, *Baker & Grocer*
Wooldridge Mary, *Milliner*

Wooldridge William, *Shoemaker*
Wolfe and Solomon, *Silverſmiths*
Woodhouſe Ralph, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Woods Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Blue Bell*)
Yeates Thomas *Victualler*
Young William, *Innkeeper*, (*Red Lion*)
Young Thomas, *Baker*

PORTSEA, HANTS.

ADJOINING to Portſmouth is the town of Portſea, originally called Portſmouth Common; the houſes at firſt built were on this tenure—that, in caſe of the landing of an enemy, they were to be all thrown down without any compenſation being afterwards made to the owners. So little fear however is entertained of a circumſtance of this kind ever coming to paſs, that this ſuburb promiſes to outdo, for numbers of inhabitants and beauty of buildings, even the town itſelf; and the rather, as it is unconfined by the laws of the garriſon, and unincumbered with the corporation-badges, freedoms, town-duties, ſervices, and the like.

Robert Rook's waggon ſets out from his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Portſea, every Monday morning at four o'clock, for his warehouſe at the Clough Inn, Saliſbury; returns the next morning and arrives at Portſmouth every Wedneſday afternoon.

A light fly van to Saliſbury in ten hours continues to ſet out from No. 156, Queen-ſtreet, Portſea, and the Roebuck, Middle-ſtreet, Goſport, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning, at five o'clock; returns from Saliſbury every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning, at ſeven o'clock.

Thomas Gunner's caravan ſets out from the Prince George's Head, Prince George's Street, Tueſday and Friday mornings at eight o'clock for Wincheſter; returns on Wedneſdays at the ſame hour, and very early on Saturdays with the Hampſhire Chronicle.—Anthony Knight ſets out from the Red Lion, St. James's Street, every morning at ſeven o'clock to the White Horſe, Chicheſter, and returns at three in the afternoon.

DOCK-YARD.

Commiſſioner, Cha. Saxton, Eſq. 500l.
Firſt Clerk, John Jeffery
Second, James Beazley
Third, J. M. Poulden
Firſt Maſter Attendant, T. Moſley, 200l.
Second ditto, John Crane, 200l.
Clerk, William Floyd
Clerk of the Cheque, Joſeph Davis, 200l.
Firſt Clerk, John Perkis
Second, William Poole
Third, Thomas Grant
Fourth, George Waller
Fifth, Robert Clen Daniel
Sixth, William Nickelſon
Seventh, Solomon Saradin
Senior Clerk of the Survey, Thomas Grant, 200l.
Firſt Clerk, John Baun
Second, George Nunn
Third, George Anſon Thompſon
Fourth, John Loffman
Fifth, Cyprian Danford
Sixth, Henry Hide Monday
Storekeeper, John Greenway, Eſq. 200l.
Firſt Clerk, William Gilbert
Second, John Howell
Third, John Croſby
Fourth, William Hellyer
Fifth, William Hoar
Sixth, Robert Weſton
Seventh, Thomas Thorp
Eighth, George Thompſon
Ninth, Charles Hawker
Maſter Shipwright, Edward Tippet, 200l.
Aſſiſtant, John Trefry, 100l.
Maſter Caulker, David Polhill, 100l.
Surgeon, 100l.
Maſter Shipwright's Firſt Clerk, Robert Parkis, 45l.
Second, Edward Thorpe, 40l.
Third, Benjamin Cannon, 35l.
Maſter Ropemaker, Peter Martin, 100l.
Clerk of the Rope-yard, Jas. Ruſſell, 100l.
Clerk of the Rope-yard's Clerk, Thomas Martin
Boatſwain, Andrew Jeffereys, 80l.
Porter, Thomas Butler, 30l.

PAY-OFFICE.

C. W. Dilkes, 230l.
Joſeph Swaffield, 200l.

ACADEMY.

ACADEMY.

Governor, Charles Saxton, Eſq.
Firſt Maſter, William Bayby
Uſher, John Bradley
French Maſter, Jaques Sam. Charrier
Drawing Maſter, Thomas Whichell
Dancing ditto, Peter Alliez
Fencing ditto, Stephen Clungen
Armourer, Richard Moors

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Hawk William, Gent.
Howell John, Gent.
Paffott William, Gent.

CLERGY.

Howell Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Buckland James, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt to his Hoyal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence*
Gaſellee Stephen, *Surgeon*
Goldſon William, *Surgeon*
Hayward Peter, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Hill Samuel, *Surgeon*
Hillyer James, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Hurſt Thomas, *Surgeon*
Johnſtone James, *Surgeon*
Marſhall ——, *Surgeon*
Millard Jn. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Orange David, *Druggiſt*
Rowe George, *Surgeon and Druggiſt*
Waller Thomas, *M. D.*
Young John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Bedford James, *Attorney*
Betteſworth Auguſtus Wm. *Attorney*
Betteſworth Joſeph, *Attorney*
Godden George, *Attorney*
Greetham Moſes, *Attorney*
Grigg James, *Attorney*
Hancock James, *Attorney*
Peirs Charles, *Attorney*
Piercy William, *Attorney*
Richards John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abraham Simon, *Watchmaker*
Adams John, *Butcher*
Adams John, *Taylor and Man's Mercer*
Adams Mary, *Victualler*
Adams Phebe, *Pawnbroker*
Adams Peter, *Baker*
Abraham Moſes, *Saleſman*
Alexander Iſaac, *Saleſman*
Alexander Solomon, *Watchmaker*
Allen Martha, *Haberdaſher and Milliner*
Allen Nathaniel, *Linen-draper*
Andrews William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Aſhby Thomas, *Victualler*
Bacon William, *Cabinet-maker and Victualler, (George and Dragon)*
Bailey James, *Coal-merchant*
Baker and Son, *Grocers, and Agents to the Sun Fire-office*
Baker Catharine, *Grocer*
Baker Francis, *Grocer*
Baker James, *Victualler*
Ball John, *Broker*
Barber Jas. *Victualler, (Gen. Blakeney)*
Barnett Alexander, *Saleſman*
Barthauer John Erneſt, *Muffin-baker*
Barttelot Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Baxendine William, *Victualler*
Beale Benjamin, *Victualler*
Bedford Peter, *Victualler, (Old Union)*
Bennet George, *Painter and Glazier*
Betteſworth George, *Butcher*
Biden Wm. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Binſtead James, *Victualler, (3 Tuns)*
Biſhop Richard, *Shoemaker*
Black Auguſtus Brice, *Grocer*
Blake Arthur, *Rag-merchant*
Blake George, *Crown Tavern*
Blake John, *Victualler, (Rainbow)*
Blake James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bly Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bond Rich. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Bond William, *Hoſier*
Boreman Edward, *Victualler*
Boſwell Robert, *Pawnbroker*
Boulton L. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Bramble John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Breet James, *Cabinet-maker*
Brent Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Bromfield Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Budd John, *Cheeſemonger*
Burbidge Ann, *Victualler, (Antelope)*
Buſh Rich. *Victualler, (Prince of Wales)*
Calley Michael, *Braſs-founder*
Carter Ann, *Grocer*
Carter George, *Victualler*
Carter Jane, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Catermole John, *Schoolmaſter*
Ceaton Richard, *Baker*
Chamberlain Jas. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Chamberlain John, *Maltſter*
Chamberlain Joſeph, *Shoemaker*

Chaplen James, *Staymaker*
Chapman Joſeph, *Slopſeller*
Cheeſeman Richard, *Victualler*
Clark John, *Victualler, (Three Tuns)*
Cockle William, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Coleſbrook William, *Butcher*
Colley Thomas, *Engraver*
Collins George, *Baker and Grocer*
Collins John, *Appraiſer and Auctioneer*
Collins William, *Baker and Grocer*
Coltherup Richard, *Silk-dyer*
Coken Joſeph, *Slopſeller*
Coker Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Compton John, *Grocer and Diſtiller*
Commer Joſeph, *Butcher*
Conway Tobias, *Linen-draper*
Cook John, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Cook John, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Cook William, *Baker and Grocer*
Cotton Richard, *Shoemaker and Leather-cutter*
Cotton Richard, *Tinman*
Courtney Mary, *Victualler*
Courtney John, *Victualler, (George)*
Cox William, *Butcher*
Cox William, *Victualler*
Dagliſh William, *Cabinet-maker and Undertaker*
Dance James, *Victualler, (Old Dolphin)*
Darley Samuel, *Perfumer*
Dart Richard, *Grocer*
Davage John, *Butcher*
Davids Lamley, *Pawnbroker*
Davin Joſeph, *Taylor*
Davis George, *Painter and Glazier*
Davis Hannah, *Slopſeller*
Davis William, *Baker*
Daws Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Daw Robert *Mercer and Linen-draper*
Dear Joſeph, *Victualler*
Dixon Wm. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Doling James, *Butcher*
Dowling Ann, *Milliner*
Drake James, *Auctioneer*
Dunford John, *Victualler, (Old Star)*
Eaſtman James, *Cabinet-maker*
Edeſs Newell, *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Elgar William, *Auctioneer and Broker*
Elkin Iſaac, *Slopſeller*
Emanuel Samuel, *Saleſman*
Emden Michael, *Watchmaker*
Evans John, *Butcher*
Evans Wm. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Fabine William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Feltham Joſeph, *Butcher*
Fletcher James, *Fruiterer*
Forder Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Forman Charles, *Saleſman*
Foord James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fowles Edward, *Grocer*
Franklin John, *Painter, Glazier, and Toyman*
Frett Edward, *Coal-merchant*
Fricker Henry, *Pork-butcher*
Fricker William, *Leather-cutter*
Friend William, *Butcher*
Froſt Edward, *Taylor*
Froſt Edward, *Victualler, (Ship Anſon)*
Fry John, *Coachmaſter*
Gain Jonathan, *Butcher*
Gain William, *Butcher*
Garnett William, *Coal-merchant*
Garret John, *Grocer*
Gates John, *Grocer*
Gauntlett Henry, *Victualler, (Pelican)*
Gauntlett William, *Victualler*
Gearing Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Gilbert John, *Cabinet-maker and Ironmonger*
Gill Wm. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Gittens Edward, *Baker*
Goff Richard, *Grocer*
Goodeve James, *Merchant*
Green Richard, *Butcher*
Griffith John, *Victualler, (Three Cups)*
Grigg William, *Victualler and Coachmaſter*
Griggory William, *Grocer*
Grills John, *Victualler, (Ship & Caſtle)*
Griſt Edward, *Rag-merchant*
Griſt James, *Stationer and Wine-merchant*
Gunner Thomas, *Victualler*
Hale Charles, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Hale John, *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Ham Thomas, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Hambleton William, *Victualler*
Hannam Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Hannam William, *Ironmonger*
Harding James, *Stationer*
Harding Wm. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Harris Tho. *Victualler, (3 Compaſſes)*
Harriſon George, *Grocer*
Hart Judah, *Silverſmith*
Hart Moſes, *Saleſman*
Harward William, *Linen-draper*
Harwood James, *Victualler*
Hatfield William, *Ropemaker*
Hawkes Thomas, *Baker*
Hay James, *Maſon and Carver*
Hayles Tho. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Haytor Thomas, *Baker*
Hayward Joſ. *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Heath Rich. *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Heauford Smith, *Baker*
Hellard Samuel, *Victualler, (Bell)*

Helyer John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Hendry Francis, *Whiteſmith*
Henſhaw William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hewlings Edward, *Victualler*
Hill William, *Saleſman*
Hillman John, *Baker*
Hind Tho. *Victualler*, (*Coach & Horſes*)
Hinton Thomas, *Victualler*
Hodder and Son, *Cabinet-makers, Brokers, and Auctioneers*
Hollis Thomas, *Baker*
Holt William, *Currier*
Honey Barnard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Honey Shadrach, *Victualler*
Honeyborn John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Hookey Sarah, *Grocer*
Howey Joſeph, *Turner and Chair and Patten Maker*
Huntingford Thomas, *Grocer*
Huntingford William, *Victualler*
Hurlock Wm. *Joiner and Undertaker*
Hurſt William, *Pawnbroker*
Irons John, *Baker*
Iſaac Solomon, *Saleſman*
Iſrael Iſrael, *Saleſman*
Jackſon Thomas, *Staymaker*
Jacob Solomon, *Saleſman*
Jameſon ——, *Watchmaker*
Jarvoice Thomas, *Cutler*
Johnſtone Charles, *Grocer*
Jones John, *Ironmonger*
Kearley James, *Victualler*
Kimber William, *Grocer*
King Thomas, *Patten-maker*
Kingsford John, *Hatter*
Knapp John, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Knight John, *Painter and Glazier*
Knight William, *Victualler*
Lacy George, *Watchmaker*
Lambert William, *Plaſterer*
Lampert Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Lane James, *Ironmonger*
Langford William, *Baker*
Lawrance Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Lazarus David, *Watchmaker*
Legg Shields, *Shoemaker*
Leggate Thomas, *Victualler*
Letty John, *Victualler, (Old Monmouth)*
Levi Elias, *Engraver*
Levi Jacob, *Pawnbroker*
Lipencott Henry, *Grocer*
Lipſcomb K. *Painter, Glazier, and Plumber*
Littlefield James, *Grocer*
Littlefield John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Loney Peter, *Victualler*
Long John, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Love Jane, *Victualler*, (*King & Queen*)
Lovell William, *Victualler*
Luſhcomb Geo. *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Lutman John, *Grocer*
Lye Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Lye John, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Mantle Eliz. *China and Glaſs Shop*
Marder Joſeph, *Wine-merchant*
Marſhall Charles, *Butcher*
Marſhall Joſeph, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Martin Richard, *Paſtry-cook*
Martin Jane, *Fruiterer*
Martin John, *Taylor*
Maybe William, *Victualler*
Mayor Joſeph, *London Carrier*
Merchant Mary, *Grocer*
Meredith John, *Taylor*
Mergon Michael, *Victualler, (Leopard)*
Meſſum Thomas, *Pawnbroker*
Mial Daniel, *Grocer, Painter, and Glazier*
Mial Moſes, *Brewer*
Miſſing Matthew, *Copper-ſmith, Brazier, and Tinman*
Miſſing John, *China-ſhop*
Mitchell William, *Chairmaker*
Monday John, *Bricklayer*
Monk Henry, *Shoemaker*
Moore George, *Boat-builder*
Moore John, *Joiner and Undertaker*
Moran John, *Taylor and Man's Mercer*
Mordecai Samuel, *Saleſman*
Morey John, *Butcher*
Morley Ann, *Shoemaker*
Moſes Barnett, *Saleſman*
Moſes Henry, *Glaſs-cutter & Saleſman*
Moſes Jacob, *Saleſman*
Moſes Lewis, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Muirhead John, *Hatter*
Mungridge William, *Baker*
Muſſell John, *Taylor*
Naters Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Neal Joſeph, *Victualler*, (*Croſs Keys*)
Newham Robert, *Carpenter*
Newman James, *Carrier*
Newnham and Co. *Tallow-chandlers, Soap-boilers, and Grocers*
North Mary, *Dealer in Worſted & Wool*
North John, *Shoemaker*
Norton Ann, *Dealer in Foreign Spirits*
Page Thomas, *Navy-agent*
Paffott Charles, *Cooper*
Palmer James, *Cabinet-maker*
Palmer John, *Victualler*, (*Three Crowns*)
Payne John, *Silk-mercer*
Pearce Joſeph, *Victualler*
Pearce Robert, *Grocer*
Pearce William, *Mercer and Draper*
Pearcey James, *Victualler*

Perrin Thomas, *Baker & Corn-chandler*
Pine William, *Taylor and Habit-maker and Fortune teller*
Pinhorn James, *Linen-draper*
Pinhorn Jane, *Victualler*, (*King's Arms*)
Pink Joſeph, *Painter and Glazier*
Pink Joſeph, *Pawnbroker*
Ploughman William, *Victualler*
Poate George, *Tallow-chandler*
Pook William, *Coachmaſter*
Pope Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Potter William, *Fruiterer*
Pratt George, *Cabinet-maker*
Pratt Thomas, *Paſtry-cook and Baker*
Price William, *Silverſmith and Cutler*
Prouting Mary, *Broker*
Quinch Robert, *Fruiterer*
Ran Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Red William, *Victualler*, *(Gen. Wolfe)*
Redward Samuel, *Fruiterer*
Reed William, *Sadler*
Reed William, *Victualler*, *(Royal Oak)*
Reid Francis, *Broker*
Rogers Rich. *Cheeſemonger and Pork-butcher*
Rollis Mary, *Milliner*
Rook Robert, *Cheeſemonger*
Ruſſell Chaſe, *Navy-agent*
Salman Sam. *Victualler*, (*Brown Bear*)
Salter Cleaveland, *Watch & Clock Maker*
Scarley Edw. *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Scrivener Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sealey Alexander, *Baker*
Shaw Joſeph, *Victualler*, *(Still)*
Sheen John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Shoveller John, *Coal-merchant*
Shoveller Wm. *Cutler and Silverſmith*
Sibley John, *Corn-merchant*
Sibley J. *Organiſt*
Silver William, *Grocer*
Simmond George, *Grocer*
Smith James, *Blackſmith*
Smith Joſeph, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Smith Rich. *Dealer in Pork and Bacon*
Smith William, *Stationer and Binder*
Snook Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Snook John, *Baker and Miller*
Snook Thomas, *China-ſhop and Glaſs-warehouſe*
Solomon Samuel, *Broker*
Spicer Samuel, *Diſtiller*
Spratt Patience, *Grocer*
Stevens George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Stevens Joſeph, *Victualler*
Stigant William, *Baker*
Stockman Edw. *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Stone and Brown, *Wheelwrights*
Stroud Rich. *Victualler*, *(3 Pigeons)*
Sturges Joſiah, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Such William, *Shoemaker*
Talbot John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Target William, *Grocer*
Taylor John, *Victualler*, *(Three Cups)*
Temple Richard, *Brewer*
Terry Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Thompſon Geo. Anſon, *Coal-merchant*
Thompſon John, *Chandler's Shop*
Thompſon Ralph, *Victualler*
Tiper William, *Victualler*, (*Vine*)
Tracy John, *Victualler*, *(Row-barge)*
Tracy William, *Grocer and Stationer*
Triphook Mary, *Victualler*
Turner Edward, *Baker*
Turner William, *Baker*
Vallas Richard, *Staffordſhire and Glaſs Ware Shop*
Vine John, *Taylor*
Urry William, *Hatter*
Urry William, *Linen-draper*
Upton William, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Wadges Joſiah, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Waldron David, *Baker*
Walker Thomas, *Broker*
Waller John, *Victualler*
Warder David, *Poulterer*
Warder David, *Victualler*, *(Royal Oak)*
Warner Henry, *Baker*
Welſh James, *Linen-draper*
Weſt George, *Brazier*
Wheeler Abraham, *Victualler*, (*Bugle*)
Whidgar Richard, *Victualler*
Whilds John, *Grocer*
White and Son, *Tallow-chandlers*
White Bartholomew, *Shoemaker*
White James, *Victualler*, (*Mitre*)
White James, *Butcher*
White John, *Baker*
White John, *Bricklayer*
Whitebread George, *Cabinet-maker*
Whitewood Thomas, *Stationer*
Whiting Benj. *Victualler*, (*Roebuck*)
Whiting James, *Shoemaker*
Whittle William, *Slopſhop*
Wickendon Joſeph Sheppard, *Butcher*
Wickendon Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Wigg William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wildey William, *Taylor, Draper, and Man's Mercer*
Williams Owen, *Staymaker*
Williams Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Willing Catharine, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Wills R. *Pawnbroker*
Wilkes George Agw. *Brazier*
Wilſhire Samuel, *Taylor and Draper*
Withers John, *Butcher*

Woodward Thomas, *Victualler*
Woodman Francis, *Baker*
Woolf Abraham, *Saleſman*
Woolf Gerſhom, *Navy-agent and Silverſmith*
Woolford Thomas, *Navy Tavern*
Worsfold Henry, *Victualler*
Wright Sarah, *Slopſhop*
Wyatt Wm. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Yandale Francis, *Pork-butcher*
Yeoman Joſeph Proud, *Navy-agent*
Young James, *Clog-maker*

Portſdown, four miles diſtant, has a fair on the 26th of July. Upon Portſdown, near the high London road, the late Peter Taylor, Eſq. erected a very handſome houſe, and at the time of his death was making very great and extenſive improvements around it. It is ſaid this gentleman had it in actual contemplation to ſupply the town of Portſmouth with water, (which the inhabitants are now obliged to fetch at a great diſtance,) by means of pipes to be laid from a ſpring near his houſe to the town; but, perhaps from the difficulty, or immenſe expence, of the undertaking, it was not accompliſhed.

Portcheſter-caſtle was built out of a Roman city, where many of the French priſoners were ſecured during the time of the two late wars; it has been lately repaired, and is full of priſoners at preſent.

On the eaſt ſide of the harbour lies the iſland of Portſea, about fourteen miles in compaſs, fertile in corn, and very pleaſant, ſurrounded at high-water on all ſides by the ſea; but united to the continent at the northern extremity by Portbridge, which was formerly defended by a fortreſs.

PAINSWICK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

PAINSWICK is a ſmall town, but an extenſive and populous pariſh, in which the clothing-buſineſs is carried on to a very great extent. The church is a large Gothic building, conſiſting of a nave, with two aiſles, three galleries, and three chancels, with a handſome altar-piece, erected in 1743.

There is a quarry of very fine free-ſtone in the neighbourhood of Painſwick, and it has a nominal market on Tueſday, and two annual fairs, viz. Tueſday in Whitſun-week, and the 19th of September.—This place is diſtant from Glouceſter ſix miles, Stroud three, Cheltenham ten, London ninety-four.

Poſt in and out every day.—The Glouceſter and Bath coach paſſes through three times a-week.—Several carriers paſs daily.—Principal inn is the Falcon.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Carruthers Mrs. Grace,
Davis William, Gent. *Wellcloſe*
Duroure Hon. Colonel
Howell John, Eſq. *Prinknaſh-park*
Hyett Benjamin, Eſq. (F.)
Newland Mrs. ——
Townſend Theyer, Eſq. (F.)
Webb Nicholas, Eſq. (F.)
Webb Samuel, Eſq. (F.)
Week Mrs. Anne
Week Mrs. Elizabeth
Week Mrs. Mary

CLERGY.

Metcalf Rev. William, *Brimſfield*
Moſeley Rev. John, (F.) *Vicar*
Winter Cornelius, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Jenner John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Poulton Richard, (F.) *Apothecary*

LAW.

Burgh and Bryant, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Adey Daniel, *Yeoman*
Biſhop Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter*
Biſhop John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Bridges Michael, (F.) *Baker*
Bryan John, (F.) *Maſon*
Cooke Thomas, *Mealman*
Cother William, *Yeoman*
Cox Elizabeth, *Clothier*
Cutts Edward, (F.) *Mealman & Maltſter*
Davies Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Dowell John, *Yeoman*
Driver Nathan, *Clothier*
Frankis Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Gainey Daniel, *Yeoman*
Gardner John, (F.) *Clothier*
Gardner Edward, *Clothier*
Hewett Richard, (F.) *Yeoman*

Hewett John, *Yeoman*
Hinton William, *Shopkeeper*
Hogg William and Samuel, *Butchers*
Holder John, *Butcher*
Holder Jacob, *Poſtmaſter and Innkeeper, (Falcon)*
Holder William, *Shopkeeper*
Horlick Charles, *Clothier*
Horlick John, *Clothier*
Horſley John, (F.) *Butcher*
Horſley William, *Butcher*
James Edward, *Mealman and Maltſter*
King William, *Clothier*
Knight William, *Clothier*
Loveday John, *Yeoman*
Loveday Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Loveday William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Merrell Daniel, *Baker*
Parker Edward, (F.) *Clothier*
Parrat and Son, *Bakers*
Pegler Leonard, *Innholder*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Stanley James, *Clothier*
Walker John, (F.) *Clothier*
Walker Thomas, *Clothier*

PATRINGTON, YORKSHIRE,

IS in the Eaſt Riding of the county, in Holderneſs, being the ancient *Prætorium* of Ptolomy, and is ſeated on a river that runs into the Humber. It is 192 miles from London; has a pleaſant proſpect of the ſhore of the Humber, and the green fields on the borders of Lincolnſhire. The inhabitants boaſt of its antiquity, and of the priſtine excellency of its harbour.—This town has a well-built church, with a lofty ſpire, which is a good ſea-mark.

It is a corporate town with a market on Saturday; fairs, March 28, July 18, and December 6, for ſhoes, linen-drapery, woollen-cloths, copper and tin ware, toys, &c.

A bye-poſt comes from Hull with letters three times a week, viz. Tueſdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

There is a ſtage-coach from this place to Hull twice a week in ſummer and once in winter, viz. it ſets off at ſix in the morning, every Tueſday and Friday, and returns from the Blue Bell, in the Market-place, Hull, at five o'clock in the evening.

A ſtage-waggon ſets off every Tueſday and Friday, at one o'clock in the morning, to the Rein Deer, Hull, and returns from thence the ſame day, at one in the afternoon.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Taylor William, Gent.

CLERGY.
Atkinſon Rev. Mr. John, *Curate*

PHYSIC.
Featherſtone Jere. Joy, *Surgeon*
Stephenſon Chriſtopher, *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.
Allen Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Andrew Aaron, *Cooper*
Atkinſon John, *Exciſeman*
Barron John, *Hardwareman*
Barron Edward, *Linen-draper*
Blenkarn Thomas, *Carpenter*
Cooper William, *Blackſmith*
Croſs John, *Taylor*
Carter John, *Vintner*
Cole Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Dunn John, *Shopkeeper*
Drew William, *Bricklayer*
Dring Robert, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Edſon Robert, *Blackſmith*
Eſcreet John, *Vintner*
Gaul Phillis, *Shopkeeper*
Grindall James, *Peruke-maker*
Gawan Samuel, *Coal-dealer*
Harriſon Mary, *Dealer in Coals, Corn, &c.*
Harriſon James, *Wheelwright*
Hord Peter, *Grocer*
Johnſon Chriſtopher, *Plumber and Glazier*
Langthorp Henry, *Plumber & Glazier*
Munby John, *Sadler*
Newcomb John, *Taylor*
Pearſon Edward, *Butcher*
Pearſon Francis, *Butcher*
Peacock Joſeph, *Butcher*
Potts John, *Watchmaker*
Rayler John, *Brewer*
Robinſon Thomas, *Vintner*
Robſon Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*

Settle William, *Flax-dreſſer*
Sherwood George, *Grocer*
Simon William, *Blackſmith*
Simpſon Richard, *Vintner*
Smith Robert, *Vintner*
Stephenſon William, *Fellmonger*
Wallis Richard, *Glover*
Wreghitt John, *Baker*
Wood David, *Gardener*

Patring Haven or Key lies ſouth of Patrington about one mile, where ſmall ſhips load with corn for the London market; and where many ſloops and keels bring lime, coals, and timber, from the Weſt Riding of this county.

Near this is Hornſey, which is almoſt ſurrounded with a little arm of the ſea. The ſteeple here is a notable ſea-mark, but is much fallen to ruin. Here was a whole ſtreet waſhed away by the ſea; as it is ſaid a village called Hide was, a little to the north, as well as many other villages on this coaſt.

North-weſt of Hornſey, ſome diſtance from the ſea, ſtands Kilham, deſcribed in its place in the Second Volume.

PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

PEMBROKE, the principal town in the county, is ſituated upon a creek of Milford Haven, in the moſt pleaſant part of all Wales, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles from London. It is the county-town, and has two handſome bridges over two ſmall rivers that run into a creek, which forms the weſt ſide of a promontory. It is well inhabited, and has many good houſes, and two churches St. Mary and St. Michael, with one in the ſuburbs, St. Nicholas, adjoining to the priory, which priory was given, by Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, to the abbey of St. Alban's.—Here is alſo a cuſtom-houſe.

The town conſiſts of one long ſtraight ſtreet, upon a narrow part of a rock; and the above-mentioned rivers ſeem to be two arms of Milford Haven, which ebbs and flows cloſe to the town. It was anciently fortified with walls, and a magnificent caſtle ſeated on a rock at the weſt end of the town. In this rock, under the chapel, is a natural cavern called Wogan, remarkable for a very fine echo. This is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtore-room for the garriſon, there being a ſtaircaſe leading into it from the caſtle, and it has a wide mouth towards the river. This ſtructure being burnt a few years after it was erected, it was rebuilt. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garriſon for King Charles I.—Market on Saturdays; fairs, May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25.

This town ſends one member to parliament. It has for ſome years been under the influence of the Owen family. The burgeſſes of this place, in conjunction with thoſe of Wiſton and Tenby, elect the member. There is no ſpecial reſolution of the houſe of commons reſpecting the right of the burgeſſes of Tenby; but, with reſpect to thoſe of Wiſton, it has been reſolved, "that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ancient borough of Wiſton, in the county of Pembroke, have a right to vote in the election for the borough of Pembroke."—It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and burgeſſes. The number of voters is about five hundred. The returning-officer the mayor.—Pembroke has given the title of earl to many royal as well as noble families; the laſt of which appears to have been given in the reign of Edward VI. to the family of Herberts, who ſtill continue to enjoy it.

Pembroke is diſtant from Haverfordweſt ten miles, Narbeth fifteen, Tenby ten, Coſheſton two, Jameſton four, St. Florence eight, Lamphey two, Hundleton two, Pwllchrochan ſix, Templeton twelve, Hubberſtone eight, Angle ten, Lawrenny four, Manerbear five, Hodgeſton four, Carew five, Stackpool four, Caſtlemartin eight, Jefferſton nine.

The view of Pembroke and its caſtle, from the river, is very grand. The town is ſituated upon the ridge of a long and narrow neck, gradually aſcending to the higheſt point, on which ſtands the caſtle, at the edge of the precipice. If we may compare ſmall things with great, it reſembles much the ſituation of

Edinburgh. The caſtle is a Norman ſtructure, mixed with the early Gothic. The principal tower, which is uncommonly high, has even its ſtone-vaulted roof remaining. This fortreſs was built by Girald, conſtable of Windſor, the anceſtor of Cambrenſis.

The principal inns are, the New Inn, King's Arms, and Green Dragon.

The poſt ſets out from here regularly at ſix o'clock every morning, and returns in the evening about ſix.

A common carrier ſets out to Carmarthen on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, and returns on Thurſday noon.—Another carrier ſets out for Haverfordweſt on Friday evening, and returns on Saturday evening following.

There are two veſſels that carry goods and paſſengers to and from Briſtol: fare 5s.—Likewiſe two other veſſels that carry goods and paſſengers to and from London; fare one guinea for each paſſenger.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Ackland Dudley, Eſq. (F.)
Adams Ann
Aynge Alexander, Gent.
Ball Capt. A. J. *Navy*
Barnes John, Gent. (F.)
Bowling John, Gent. (F.)
Bowling George, Eſq. (F.)
Collins Harriet
Holcombe Mr. John
Kynaſton T. Eſq. (F.)
Leach Henry, Gent. (F.)
Leach Abraham, Eſq. (F.)
Llewhellin Abraham and Mary
Lloyd John, Eſq.
Lord Joſeph, Eſq.
Manſel Ann and Mary
Mayer T. Eſq.
Mears Griffith, Eſq.
Raymond Mr. Harry
Rice Miſs
Robertſon David, Eſq. (F.)
Thomas Mr. William
Tucker Mary
Tucker Margaret

CLERGY.

Jones Rev. George, *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Julian Rev. Peter
Holcombe Rev. John
Woods Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Allen Joſhua, *Surgeon*
Bonner Mary, *Druggiſt*
Manul Thomas, *Surgeon and Commiſſary for the Sick and Wounded*
Ridgway Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Edwards William, *Attorney*
Paynter David, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams J. P. (F.) *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Adams John, *Watchmaker*
Adams John, *Schoolmaſter*
Allen Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Amſon Jane, *Innkeeper*
Bagſhaw Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Barton Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Bevan Henry, *Shopkeeper*
Bevan John, *Glover*
Blethin William, *Clockmaker*
Blethin George, *Whiteſmith*
Bittle Johanna, *Shopkeeper*
Bowen George, (F.) *Stay and Habit Maker*
Bowen Geo. *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Bud Lewis, *Shopkeeper*
Davies James, *Maſon*
Davies Thomas, *Mealman*
Davies George, *Shopkeeper*
Davies Evan, *Victualler*
Drinkwater Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Dugon William, *Carpenter*
Edmonds William, *Shoemaker*
Evans Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Eynon William, *Shopkeeper and Maſon*
Flowers John, *Shopkeeper*
Furlong John, *Cabinet-maker*
Gambold Mary and Rebecca, *Milliners*
Game Aaron, *Innkeeper*
George Richard, *Smith*
Hellier Lawrence, *Shoemaker*
Hodge Abraham, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Home John, *Tinman*
Howell Nicholas, *Water-bailiff*
Howells John, *Blackſmith*
Hood John, *Sadler*
Hookes Robert, *Tallow-chandler*
Humphreys William, *Surveyor of the Window Lights*
Hughes Griffith, *Shoemaker*
Hughes Thomas, *Town-crier*
Huſband John, *Maſon*
Hutter William, *Maltſter*
James George, *Auctioneer*

Jenkins

Jenkins Richard, *Victualler*
Jenkins David, *Mariner*
Jenkins Mary, *China and Glaſs Seller*
Jenkins James, *Taylor*
John Mark, *Whiteſmith*
Johns Mary and Grace, *Milliners*
Jones William, *Shoemaker*
Leach John, (F.) *Merchant*
Levi Samuel, (F.) *Silverſmith*
Levi George, *Tanner*
Lewis John, *Shopkeeper*
Llewhellin Pearce, *Poſtmaſter*
Lloyd Iſaac, *Shopkeeper*
Millinchamp David, *Sadler*
Morgans Arnold, *Shoemaker*
Oriel George, (F.) *Glover*
Oriel John, *Breeches-maker*
Palmer Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Phillips Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Powell Llewhellin, *Currier*
Powell George, *Currier*
Price William, *Watchmaker*
Pritchard William, *Carpenter*
Pykes John, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Reynolds David, *Shopkeeper*
Rogers Zachariah, *Shopkeeper & Taylor*
Rogers Thomas, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Ruſſell John, *Shopkeeper*
Ruſſent William, *Shoemaker*
Smeaton Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Streets William, *Houſe-joiner and Auctioneer*
Thomas Alexander, *Shoemaker*
Thomas Richard, *Tawer*
Thomas Jane & Elizabeth, *Shopkeepers*
Tucker Wm. *Gardener and Seedſman*
Tucker Charles, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Webb B. *Surveyor of Milford Haven*
White John, *Taylor*
Williams Hugh, (F.) *Innholder*
Williams George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Williams John, *Maltſter*
Williams John, *Maſon*
Wilmot George, *Bookſeller*
Wilmot William, *Printer*
Woodward George, *Tallow-chandler*

Gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood of Pembroke:—Buſh, the ſeat of J. Meyrick, Eſq. (F.)—Lodge, the ſeat of F. Meyrick, Eſq. (F.)—Lanyon, the ſeat of Captain Ackland, (F.)—Pembroke Ferry, the ſeat of Mr. William Nichols, *Wine-merchant*.—Upton Caſtle, the ſeat of John Taſker, Eſq. (F.)—Lawrenny Hall, the ſeat of Hugh Barlow, Eſq. (F.) member of parliament.—Creſſelly, the ſeat of J. B. Allen, Eſq. (F.) juſtice of the peace.—Ivy Tower, the ſeat of William Williams, Eſq. (F.) juſtice of the peace.—St. Florence, the ſeat of the Rev. Philemon Hicks.—Jordaſton, the ſeat of George Lock, Gent.—Honeyſpark, the ſeat of William Phelps, Gent.—Tunny Hill, the ſeat of Cuthbert Fenwick, Eſq.—Norchard, the ſeat of James Roach, Gent.—Portclew, the ſeat of John Parry, Eſq. (F.)—Cleggars, the ſeat of J. Rowe, Gent. (F.)—Paſkeſton, the ſeat of Nicholas Rock, Gent. (F.)—Stackpool Court, the ſeat of John Campbell, Eſq. (F.) member of parliament.—St. Petrox, the ſeat of the Rev. Charles Pritchett.—Loveſton, the ſeat of John Linton, Eſq.—Brownſlade, the ſeat of John Mirehouſe, Eſq. juſtice of the peace.—Orielton, the ſeat of Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. (F.)—Crickmale, the ſeat of John Freeman, Gent. (F.)—Crickmahaſen, the ſeat of Nicholas Dunn, Gent. (F.)—Roſecrowther, the ſeat of the Rev. James Bowen.—Holyland, the ſeat of Joſeph Adams, Eſq. (F.) Eaſtington, the ſeat of the Rev. John Powell Cuny, (F.)—Naſh, the ſeat of John Keys, Gent.

There is a peculiarity in the dreſs of the Pembrokeſhire women, who, even in the midſt of ſummer, wear a heavy cloth gown; and, inſtead of a cap, a large handkerchief wrapt over their heads, and tied under their chin. This cuſtom is certainly peculiar to Pembrokeſhire; for in the other parts of Wales the women, as well as the men, wear large beaver hats, with broad brims, flapping over their ſhoulders.

It has been long expected that a public dock would be eſtabliſhed in Milford Haven; and, in the year 1757, a petition of ſeveral merchants of London was preſented to the houſe of commons. This petition was referred to a committee: and, upon the report, an addreſs was reſolved to his majeſty, to appoint a ſurvey of the ſaid harbour. It was accordingly ſurveyed in November 1757, by Lieutenant-colonel Baſtide, director of engineers. In the ſucceeding ſeſſion of parliament, the report, plans, and eſtimates, for fortifying Milford Haven, by Lieutenant-colonel Baſtide, were referred to a committee; and, in conſequence

thereof, 10,000l. were granted towards carrying on the works for fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford, and an act paſſed for that purpoſe; but we are ſorry that we cannot as yet congratulate the public upon the completion of this great national object.

That part of the county lying beyond the Haven, and watered by two rivers, is inhabited by the deſcendants of thoſe Flemings who were permitted to ſettle there by Henry I. when the ſea had overflowed their native country. The Welſh call it Little England beyond Wales; the inhabitants moſtly ſpeaking the Engliſh tongue.

PENRITH, CUMBERLAND.

THIS is an inland town; not large, but has, when viewed collectively, a very neat appearance, many of the houſes being handſome ſtructures, built of red freeſtone, and covered with that laſting and beautiful article called blue ſlate. Penrith is perhaps the greateſt thoroughfare in the north of England, paſſengers to and from the metropolis to Ireland croſſing the ſea at Port Patrick, or Whitehaven, paſs through this town; and, ſince the improvements of the roads, thoſe who are travelling from Scotland to London moſtly take this way.

There is but one pariſh-church in this town, which is a handſome modern ſtructure, having been re-built in the year 1721, the tower excepted, which appears to be of much older date, and the time of its foundation is unknown. —In the church-yard are two pillars, about five yards from one another, ſaid to have been ſet up in memory of Sir Owen Cæſarius, a famous warrior of theſe parts, buried here, who killed ſo many wild bears, which much infeſted this county, that the figures of bears, cut out in ſtone, on each ſide of his grave, were ſet there in remembrance of the execution he made among thoſe beaſts; and it is ſaid his body extended from one pillar to the other. In the market-place there is a town-houſe of wood, beautified with bears climbing up a ragged ſtaff. There is a memorandum on the north ſide of the veſtry without, that, in in 1598, 2266 perſons died here of the plague. In 1715 the Scots highland rebels entered this town, and quartered here one night, in their way to Preſton, without doing much harm; but in the laſt rebellion, in 1745, they were very rapacious here, and cruel. Its handſome ſpacious church above-mentioned has its roof ſupported by pillars, whoſe ſhafts are of one entire reddiſh ſtone, dug out of a neighbouring quarry.

There are in this town meeting-houſes for the Preſbyterians and Quakers; and adjoining to the church-yard on the north is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Queen Elizabeth. There are alſo charity-ſchools and Sunday-ſchools, where indigent children are taught reading, writing, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Penrith are ſome curious remains of antiquity, concerning which antiquarians have formed various conjectures. Thoſe who wiſh to be further informed reſpecting theſe may conſult Meſſrs. Burn, Nicholſon, Clarke, Weſt, &c.

Penrith has an excellent market on Tueſday, and a ſmaller one on Saturday. —It may be preſumed that the number of inhabitants is conſiderably increaſed, ſome manufactures of checks, fancy pieces for waiſtcoats, and ſpinning cotton, having within theſe few years been eſtabliſhed, which has induced a number of people from various parts of the country, and particularly from Ireland, to ſettle in this place. Theſe manufactures alſo afford employment for great numbers of the native inhabitants, children, &c.

Penrith is eighteen miles from Carliſle, thirteen from Heſket Newmarket, eighteen from Keſwick, twenty-two from Ambleſide, eleven from Shap, fourteen from Appleby, twenty from Alſton, twenty-two from Branton, and eight from Kirk Oſwald.

CARRIERS,

CARRIERS.—*From Carliſle:* Jonathan Wilſon and Iſaac Holmes arrive at Penrith every Tueſday and Friday, and return the ſame evenings to Carliſle.

From Glaſgow: John Scott, William Graham, and James Jackſon, arrive at Penrith every Monday; return for Glaſgow on Tueſday, at which place they arrive on Saturday.—The ſame carriers arrive at Penrith every Thurſday; return for Glaſgow on Friday, and arrive there on the Wedneſday following.

From Stockton, Darlington, and Barnard Caſtle, by Brough and Appleby: Thomas Gowling arrives at Penrith on Monday, and returns on Tueſday; arrives alſo every Thurſday at Penrith, and returns for Stockton on Friday; arrives at Stockton on Friday and Monday every week.

From Whitehaven: David Sanderſon arrives at Penrith on Tueſday, returns the ſame evening, and arrives at Whitehaven on Thurſday morning; arrives at Penrith on Friday, returns the ſame day, and arrives at Whitehaven on Tueſday.

From Edinburgh: John Scott, William Graham, and James Jackſon, arrive at Penrith every Monday and Friday, and return the ſame days to Edinburgh.

From Heſket Newmarket: Joſeph Slack arrives at Penrith every Tueſday, and returns the ſame day.

From Newcaſtle, by Durham, Biſhop's Auckland, Barnard Caſtle, Brough, and Appleby: Joſeph Thompſon arrives every Saturday at Penrith, and returns the ſame evening for Newcaſtle.

From Alſton: Thomas Jackſon arrives at Penrith every Tueſday and Friday, returns the ſame days, and arrives at Alſton every Wedneſday and Saturday.

From London: John Handley and Co. arrive at Penrith every Monday and Friday, go forward to Carliſle, return every Thurſday and Sunday, and ſet off from Penrith on the ſame days for London.

From Kendal: Richard Walker and Iſaac Holmes arrive at Penrith every Tueſday and Friday, and ſet off for Kendal on the ſame day, at which place they arrive every Wedneſday and Saturday.—Goods forwarded by them to Lancaſter, Preſton, Mancheſter, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, and to all places on the road.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Abbot Miſſes
Bleamire Thomas, Gent.
Bowerbank John, Gent.
Brougham Mrs.
Cookſon Mrs.
Corney Miſs
Crackenthorpe Chriſtopher, Eſq. (F.)
Green William, Gent. (F.)
Hewetſon James, Gent.
Hutton ——, Gent. (F.)
James Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Longrigg Joſeph, Gent.
Monkhouſe John, Gent. (F.)
Parker Iſaac, Eſq. (F.)
Pearſon John, Gent. (F.)
Percival William, Gent. (F.)
Raincock Mrs.
Redhead George, Eſq.
Redhead William, Gent. (F.)
Richardſon John, Eſq. (F.)
Robinſon Chriſtopher, Eſq. (F.)
Scott Mrs.
Sharp Edward, Gent. (F.)
Sinclair Captain John
Wildale Mrs.
Wilkinſon John, Gent. (F.)
Wilſon William, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Fletcher Rev. James, (F.) *Vicar*
M'Conochie Rev. James, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Moorhouſe Rev. John, *Maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool*
Robinſon Rev. John, (F.) *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Fallowfield Meſſrs. (F.) *Druggiſts, &c.*
Gill Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Harriſon Anthony, *Surgeon*
Harriſon John, *M. D.*
Nicholſon Rowland, *Surgeon*
Story Richard, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Dixon Henry, (F.) *Attorney*
Grave Edward, (F.) *Attorney*
Lough Joſeph, *Attorney*
Preſton J. H. (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbot George, ſen. *Weaver*
Abbot George, jun. *Weaver*

Abbot

Abbot George, *Blackſmith*
Adamſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Aikin John
Aikin James, *Blackſmith*
Allen William, *Gunſmith*
Allen George, *Innkeeper*
Allinſon John, *Grocer, &c.*
Allinſon Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Allinſon Joſeph
Andrews Joſeph, *Weaver*
Andrews Robert, *Weaver*
Andrews Mrs. widow
Armſtrong George, *Gardener*
Armſtrong William, *Tanner*
Arſcott Mrs.
Atkinſon James, *Hatter*
Atkinſon Bridget, widow
Atkinſon Thomas, *Baker*
Atkinſon Mary, widow
Bailiff Rachael, widow
Barclay Andrew, *Cordwainer*
Barker Daniel, *Victualler*
Barnſley James, *Cordwainer*
Barnſley John, *Shoemaker*
Barton Henry, *Hatter*
Beck John, *Shoemaker*
Bell John, *Weaver*
Bell William
Bell John, *Victualler*
Bell Matthew, *Victualler*
Bell Ann, *Printer*
Bell John, (F.) *Weaver*
Bennet John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Birbeck C. *Painter*
Bird Iſaac, *Cabinet-maker*
Birket Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Bleamire William, (F.) *Brazier*
Bleamire Joſeph, *Gardener*
Bleamire William, (F.) *Brazier*
Bliſs William, (F.) *Check-manufacturer*
Boak Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Boak John, *Maltſter*
Bousfield Eleanor, *Broker*
Bousfield Edward, *Farmer*
Bowerbank John, *Slater*
Bowman Richard, *Cordwainer*
Bowman Joſeph, *Broker*
Bows James, *Farmer*
Boys John, *Shoemaker*
Bradley John, *Saddle-tree Maker*
Braithwaite Thomas, (F.) *Sadler*
Brown William
Brown James, *Innkeeper*
Browning Iſaac, *Clockmaker*
Buchanan Mrs. *Innkeeper*
Buchanan John, *Poſt-maſter*
Bunting John, (F.)
Burn Thomas, *Staymaker*
Burney John, *Farmer*
Butterworth John, *Check-manufacturer*
Butterworth Hen. *Check-manufacturer*
Calvin William, *Painter*
Cannon David, (F.) *Butcher*
Cannon Stephen and Son, (F.) *Butchers*
Cannon James, L. and W. *Drapers*
Cannon William, *Butter-factor*
Cannon Joſeph, *Farmer*
Carmalt Abigail, *Victualler*
Carmalt Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Carmalt Richard, (F.) *Merchant*
Carr Thomas, *Butcher*
Carrick Francis, *Schoolmaſter*
Carrick Robert, *Cordwainer*
Caſtlehouſe Lancelot, *Butcher*
Chapplehowe Thomas, *Auctioneer*
Chapplehowe John, *Cordwainer*
Chapman William, *Victualler*
Chartens Thomas, *Taylor*
Clarke and Birbeck, *Brewers*
Clement John, *Weaver*
Clementſon Mrs. widow
Coatſworth Elizabeth, *Tinplate-manufacturer*
Cockin Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Cockin William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Compton Lancelot, *Carpenter*
Cowper Mary, widow
Cowper Rowland, *Maltſter*
Cowper Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Cowper John, (F.) *Tanner*
Coxon John, *Cordwainer*
Crone Fergus, *Sheriff's Officer*
Cumberland Mrs. *Grocer*
Curry George, *Flax-dreſſer*
Cuthbertſon William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Dalſton Frederic, *Cordwainer*
Dawſon Joſeph, *Victualler*
Dawſon James, *Brandy-merchant*
Dawſon John, *Pariſh-clerk*
Dawſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Dawſon James, *Cabinet-maker*
Dawſon Mrs. widow
De Lap Cha. (F.) *Check-manufacturer*
Denniſon John, *Weaver*
Denniſon John, *Butcher*
Dent Mrs. widow
Dixon Robert, *Check-manufacturer*
Dixon John, *Potter*
Dobby John, *Weaver*
Dobſon Lancelot, *Sadler*
Dobſon Mrs. widow
Dobſon John, *Butcher*
Dobſon William, (F.) *Baker*
Dobſon Thomas, *Skinner*
Edenall John, (F.) *Taylor*
Fawcet James, *Cordwainer*

Fawcet William, *Clogger*
Fawcet Joſeph, *Grocer*
Fidler Mrs. widow
Fiſher Meſſrs. *Check-manufacturers*
Forreſter James, *Tobacco-manufacturer*
Foſter John and Peter, *Check-manufacturers*
Gaſkin Iſaac, *Victualler*
Gaſkin John, *Carpenter*
Gibſon John, *Maſon*
Gibſon John, ſen. *Slater*
Gibſon John, jun. *Glazier, &c.*
Gibſon Anthony, *Plaſterer*
Gibſon Eleanor
Gibſon Mary
Goodall John, *Coachmaker*
Goodburn Margaret, widow
Graham Robert, *Hair-merchant*
Graham Iſaac, *Victualler*
Graves Mrs. widow
Graves Ann, widow
Griſdale William, *Cordwainer*
Griſdale Jacob, *Cordwainer*
Griſdale Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Hamilton John, *Farmer*
Hammond John, *Schoolmaſter*
Harriſon Joſeph, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hayton Joſeph, *Plaſterer*
Henderſon William, *Nailor*
Hetherington John, ſen. *Maſon*
Hetherington John, jun. *Maſon*
Hewetſon Iſaac, (F.) *Clogger*
Hind Edward, (F.) *Victualler*
Hindſon John, *Tanner*
Hodgſon Joſeph, *Currier*
Hodgſon Mrs.
Hodgſon William, *Ironmonger*
Hodgſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Hodgſon John, *Baker*
Hogarth Mrs. widow
Holliday John, *Grocer*
Hope Robert, *Cooper*
Hudſon Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Huddleſtone Robert, *Staymaker*
Hullock Robert, *Whiteſmith*
Jack William, *Victualler*
Jackſon Thomas, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Jackſon Richard, *Grocer*
Jackſon Jeremiah, *Sadler*
James William, *Mercer*
Jameſon Samuel, *Carpenter*
Jameſon John, *Grocer, &c.*
Jurdon John, *Taylor*
Kendal John, *Victualler*
Kirkbridge John, *Clogger*
Knot John, *Weaver*
Knubley George, *Butcher*
Lamley Robert, *Mercer*
Lamley Robert, *Maſon*
Lamley Tho. and Robert, *Skinners*
Lamley Bridget, *Victualler*
Lee John, *Cordwainer*
Lee Joſeph, *Broker*
Lewis Thomas, *Bailiff to the Duke of Devonſhire*
Lewis Thomas, jun. *Butcher*
Longmire Thomas, ſen. *Carpenter*
Longmire Thomas, jun. *Bailiff*
Lough Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*
M'Claughery William, *Turner*
M'Donald Sergeant
Marbel Chriſtopher, *Victualler*
Martindale John, *Farmer*
Matthews Robert, *Glazier*
Matthews Philip, *Glazier*
Mawſon Joſeph, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Medcalf Miſs
Monkhouſe William, (F.) *Collector of the Horſe-tax and Window-duty*
Moreland John, *Taylor*
Moſs Joſeph, (F.) *Joiner*
Mounſey James, *Breeches-maker*
Mulcaſter Thomas, *Hatter*
Murthwaite Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Nanſon John, *Taylor*
Newby John, *Brazier*
Nicholſon Joſeph, *Farmer*
Nicholſon John, *Currier*
Nicholſon Joſeph, *Brandy-merchant*
Nicholſon Sergeant John
Nixun John, *Victualler*
Noble John, *Blackſmith*
Noble Thomas, *Taylor*
Noble John, *Victualler*
Orde Mrs. widow
Orde Miſs
Oſtle Jonathan, *Tobacconiſt*
Patterſon George, *Farmer*
Pattinſon Henry, *Grocer*
Pattinſon Benjamin, *Clogger*
Pattinſon Mrs. widow
Pearſon Mary, *Currier*
Percival Edward, (F.) *Whiteſmith*
Pinder Elizabeth, *Baker*
Porthouſe Mrs. widow
Porthouſe George, *Clockmaker*
Railton John, *Bleacher*
Rawſon Thomas, *Fiſhhook-maker*
Rawſon Jn. jun. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Relph George, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Richardſon William, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Rinvington Michael, (F.) *Grocer, &c.*
Ritſon Joſeph, *Check-weaver*
Ritſon John, (F.) *Grocer*
Robinſon Mrs. *Victualler*
Robinſon Elizabeth, *Brazier*

Robinſon John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Robinſon James, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Robſon Joſeph, *Farmer*
Rogers John, ſen. *Nailor*
Rogers John, jun. (F.) *Joiner*
Roper William, (F.) *Skinner*
Roper Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Roper Mary, *Innkeeper*
Roper John, *Glazier*
Roper George, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Routledge Joſeph, *Whiteſmith*
Routledge Nicholas, *Dyer*
Roy James, *Shoemaker*
Sanderſon Joſeph, (F.) *Collector of the Horſe-tax and Window-duty*
Sanderſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Satterthwaite John, *Combmaker*
Scott John, *Weaver*
Scott Iſaac, *Butcher*
Sewell George, (F.) *Butcher*
Shepherd Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Shepherd Joſeph, *Farmer*
Shepherd Samuel, (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Simpſon John, *Staymaker*
Siſſon Joſeph, *Weaver*
Siſſon William and Son, (F.) *Mercers and Drapers*
Smilie Adam, *Gardener*
Smilie John, *Tobacconiſt*
Smith William, *Farmer*
Smith John, *Cordwainer*
Smith George, *Farmer*
Smith John, *Maſon*
Soulby John, (F.) *Stationer*
Soulby Anthony, *Stationer*
Sowerby John, *Blackſmith*
Spour William, *Hatter*
Stagg John, (F.) *Joiner*
Stalker John, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Steel Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Stephenſon Shepherd, *Victualler*
Stephenſon John, *Mercer and Draper*
Stephenſon Tho. (F.) *High Conſtable*
Stephenſon Margaret, widow
Steward James, *Peruke-maker*
Steward William, (F.) *Taylor*
Stockdale Robert, *Cooper*
Swainſon John, *Ropemaker*
Thomas Edward, *Cordwainer*
Thomas John, *Cordwainer*
Thompſon Matthew, *Victualler*
Thompſon John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Thompſon Jacob, *Auctioneer*
Thompſon Benjamin, *Weaver*
Tiffin Joſ. (F.) *Maſter of the Workhouſe*
Todd William, (F.) *Farmer*
Todd Joſeph, *Skinner and Glover*
Todd William, *Victualler*
Todhunter Mrs. *Ironmonger*
Tolſon Mary, *Victualler*
Tolſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Townley Richard, *Glazier*
Unthank Robert, (F.) *Butter-factor*
Varty John, *Victualler*
Varty William, (F.)
Vipond John, (F.) *Butcher*
Vipond Mary, (F.) *Victualler*
Vipond Joſeph, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer*
Vipond Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Waiſtell Thomas, *Superviſor*
Wallis Thomas, (F.) *Bridewell-keeper*
Watkins Chriſtopher, ſen. *Victualler*
Watkins Chriſtopher, *Hair-dreſſer*
Watſon Mrs. widow, (F.)
Watſon Thomas, *Carpenter*
Watſon Joſeph, (F.) *Glazier*
Watſon Joſeph, *Tinman*
Watſon Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Watt Thomas, *Victualler*
Weightman Andrew, *Stationer, &c.*
Wilkinſon Mrs. widow, (F.)
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Wilkinſon John, *Broker*
Wilkinſon Mrs. widow
Wilkinſon W. (F.) *Check-manufacturer*
Wilkinſon John, (F.) *Chandler*
Wilkinſon Iſaac, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Wilkinſon William, *Butcher*
Williams George, (F.) *Grocer*
Willock Matthew, *Baker*
Wilſon Thomas Leake, *Butcher*
Wilſon William, *Weaver*
Wilſon Joſeph, *Clogger*
Wimbles John, *Muſician*
Wiſeman Richard, *Confectioner*
Workman Dorothy, *Grocer*
Wright James, *Victualler*

A little to the ſouth of the town, on a ſmall elevation, ſtand the remains of an old caſtle, of which we have no certain account, either of the time of its foundation nor even of the time of its being demoliſhed. Previous to Edward IV. his uncle, Richard duke of Glouceſter, (afterwards Richard III.) reſided here in quality of ſheriff of Cumberland, who repaired it, and lived here five years together; doubtleſs with a deſign to collect his friends in the north, and intimidate thoſe of the houſe of Lancaſter. The duke's repairs, conſiſting of a tower, porter's lodge, &c. have been pulled down and taken away; but that part

of the ancient building which is ſtill ſtanding is too firmly cemented to be ſeparated by the efforts of the workmen employed for that purpoſe, and probably muſt remain till the all-ſubduing hand of time moulders the materials, and levels it with the ground. This caſtle, with the manor of Penrith, was part of a grant from William III. to William Bentick, Eſq. (afterwards earl of Portland,) in which family it continued till 1784, when the preſent Duke of Portland ſold it to his brother-in-law the Duke of Devonſhire.

Greyſtoke Caſtle is near five miles to the weſt of Penrith, a ſeat belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, and the place of his nativity. His grace has added ſeveral thouſand acres to the ancient demeſne, and built ſome curious edifices upon the improved lands.

Dalemain, a handſome modern ſtone building, belonging to Edward Haſell, Eſq. is ſomething more than three miles to the ſouth-weſt of Penrith, on the right of the road leading from Penrith to Ulſwater, taking the Cumberland ſide of the river Eamont, (there being another road leading to Ulſwater on the Weſtmoreland ſide of the ſaid river.)—A little further on the ſame road, but at a greater diſtance from it, ſtands Dacre Caſtle, an old tower, though pretty entire, and formerly the ſeat of the Dacres. It appears to have been ſtanding at the time of the Saxon invaſion, and probably much earlier. This caſtle alſo belongs to Edward Haſell, Eſq.

Hutton-John, a ſeat belonging to the ancient family of Huddleſtone, is about five miles and a quarter from the town of Penrith, a little to the left of the road leading to Keſwick. It is out of ſight in paſſing along the road, ſtanding on the declivity of a hill facing the ſouth; but its ſituation may be nearly known to travellers by ſome ſmall groups of firs, &c. adjoining to the road.—Hutton Hall, a handſome modern building, belonging to Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane, Bart. is about five miles from the town of Penrith, on the road leading to Wigton.

Eden Hall, about three miles to the eaſt of Penrith, is an ancient, large, and noble, ſtructure, ſeveral of the apartments being ornamented with curious hiſtorical prints, tapeſtry hangings, and ſtucco work; and an elegant ſtaircaſe with hanging ſtairs, &c. This noble ſtructure belongs to Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. who ſeldom reſides at it, though it is pleaſantly ſituated.—Melmerby Hall, eight miles eaſt, in a pleaſant ſporting country, is the ſeat of Thomas Pattinſon, Eſq.

Leaving Penrith and travelling to Eamont-bridge, at about half a mile from the town, on the left, may be obſerved a road which leads to Carleton Hall, the ſeat of the late James Wallace, Eſq. who died attorney-general to his preſent majeſty George III. which place he filled with the higheſt reputation. He ſpared no expence in improving and beautifying it, and lived to ſee it a moſt charming and delightful place of retirement from the arduous and buſy ſcene of life in which he made ſo conſpicuous a figure.

After paſſing Eamont-bridge, (the river Eamont being the boundary which ſeparates the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland,) and proceeding on the road to Brough, at about two miles from Penrith, on a ſmall but beautiful eminence, ſtands Bird's Neſt, or Brougham Hall, a handſome building, with ſmall but neat gardens; but this place has of late been much neglected, and conſequently much out of repair, the preſent proprietor, Henry Brougham, Eſq. ſeldom reſiding at it.—At the diſtance of three miles from Penrith, on the left of the road leading to Brough, are the venerable ruins of Brougham Caſtle. From what remains ſtanding of this ancient pile, it has evidently been a fortreſs of great ſtrength. It formerly belonged to the illuſtrious family of the Cliffords. Margaret, daughter of Anne counteſs dowager of Pembroke and Montgomery, being married to John lord Tufton, brought this and the adjoining eſtate into the family of the preſent Earl of Thanet, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains.

On the north bank of the river Eamont are two caves or grottoes, dug out of the ſolid rock, and ſufficient to contain one hundred men. The paſſage to them is very narrow and dangerous, and perhaps its perilous acceſs may have given it the name of Iſis Parlis, though the vulgar tell ſtrange ſtories of one Iſis, a giant, who lived here in former times, and, like Cacus of old, uſed to ſeize

men and cattle, and draw them into his den to devour them. But it is highly probable that theſe ſubterraneous chambers were made for a ſecure retreat in time of ſudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long ago, do not a little confirm that ſuppoſition.

Old Penrith is five miles from New Penrith and thirteen from Carliſle. Here are great ruins of a town; here was formerly a Roman ſtation, of which there are a great many remains, and numbers of Roman antiquities have been found here.

Beacon-hill is thus deſcribed by Mr. Hutchinſon: "Our firſt excurſion from Penrith was to mount the ſteep hill on which the beacon is placed, upwards of a mile to the northward of the town; the labour was great by which we aſcended, but the view amply rewarded our fatigue. The beacon houſe is a ſquare building of ſtone, and happily ſituated for the purpoſe of alarming the country in times of public danger, as it commands an extenſive vale. The northern window of the beacon houſe affords a proſpect of Croſs Fell, with the pikes of Dufton, together with a chain of mountains extending from eaſt to weſt near thirty miles; the weſtern point ſinking in the ſpacious plain where the city of Carliſle lies. The utmoſt bounds of this view are formed by a ridge of Scotch mountains. The eaſtern window preſented a view of the country bounded by the hills of Stanemore, and that lofty promontory Wildbore Fell, with its neighbouring mountains above Kirkby Stephen. The ſouth window preſented to us a view of Brougham Caſtle, with its plains of paſture ground. The ſpreading woods of Lowther, intermixed with rich cultivated lands, formed the riſing grounds. Some parts of the lake of Ulſwater were ſeen, whilſt the mighty rocks and mountains, which hemmed in the lake, lifted up their heads in rude confuſion, and crowned the ſcene. The weſtern window afforded a new, and not leſs pleaſing, proſpect; the town of Penrith lay before us, and here and there the river Eamont ſhewed its windings through the woods. The hill which riſes above the town is crowned with the awful remains of a royal fortreſs; time has deſpoiled its grandeur, but its honours ſtill ſurvive to its noble owner, the Duke of Portland, who therewith holds the honour of Penrith, formerly a royal franchiſe. Beyond theſe objects, amidſt a range of mountains, at the diſtance of eighteen miles, Skiddow is ſeen, whoſe majeſtic front ſurmonts all the high lands that terminate the view.

PENTONVILLE, MIDDLESEX.

PENTONVILLE is pleaſantly ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Iſlington. The eſtate belongs to Henry Penton, Eſq. of Wincheſter, letter-carrier to his majeſty. Although it joins Iſlington, 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. The paintings in this chapel are beautiful, and the whole does credit to the builder; it coſt five thouſand pounds, and has belonging to it a ſpacious burial-ground. There is another chapel at the back of Chapel-ſtreet, called Eden chapel.

The inhabitants of this place are chiefly merchants and principal tradeſmen of London.

There are two poſt-offices in Pentonville; one in High-ſtreet and the other in Penton-ſtreet. Letters diſpatched from High-ſtreet at ten and four, Thomas George, poſtmaſter; and from Penton-ſtreet at nine and four, Richard Pendleton, poſtmaſter.

Coaches ſet off from High-ſtreet every other hour to the Royal Exchange and Somerſet Houſe: Sarah Harriſon, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants.

GENTRY, &c.

Allen Mr. William
Arnold Mr. John
Atkinſon Mr. Thomas
Atkinſon Mr. John
Batley Mr. ——

Bell

Bell Mr. Cornelius
Bellamy Mr. ——
Bellamy Mr. John
Berridge Mr. James
Bird Mr. Joſeph
Blaſhford Mr. Joſeph
Bletchly Mr. Michael
Boaty Mr. Richard
Bowyer Mr. James
Bridges Mr. ——
Brown Mr. Thomas
Bull Mr. J.
Cannon Mr. Edward
Carpenter Mr. Thomas
Caſſey Mr. Alexander
Caſtor Mr. William
Chandler Mr. John
Chaplain Mr. John
Church Mr. ——
Clark Mr. ——
Clarkſon Mr. James
Clements Mr. James
Cole Mr. Edward
Collier Mr. Thomas
Cook Mr. Thomas
Cook Mr. Henry
Cope Mr. John
Cotterell Mr. Edmund
Cox Mr. John
Cox Mr. Daniel
Cummings Mr. Alexander
Davies Mr. John
Davis Mr. John
Davis Mr. ——
Dixon Mr. ——
Dring Mr. Robert
Drummond Mr. ——
Dutton Mr. Thomas
Dyſon Mr. George
Ellgy Mr. William
Fearing Captain Benſon, *Navy*
Field Mr. Edward
Froſt Mr. John
Gabbraith Mr. James
Gadd Mr. Joſeph
Gifford Mr. Richard
Gold Mr. John
Golding Mr. William
Granger Mr. Joſeph
Groom Mr. Hugh
Gurney Mr. Robert
Hamilton Mr. ——
Hardwick Mr. George
Harriſon Mr. Joſeph
Hawkins Mr. ——
Hetchet Mr. Abraham
Hitchins Mr. Thomas
Hobler Mr. Francis
Holder Mr. Thomas
Holdfield Mr. Thomas
Hookey Mr. Samuel
Jack Captain Alexander, *Army*
Jeffries Mr. James
Jones Mr. George
Jones Mr. Thomas
Jordan Mr. Thomas
Julian Mr. Paul
King Mr. Linis
Lacy Mr. Samuel
Lance Mr. Thomas
League Mr. James
Lear Mr. Jeremiah
Linden Mr. ——
Linley Mr. Francis
Lucas Mr. John
Malcom Mr. Alexander
Mansfield Mr. James
Marks Mr. John
Meek Mr. John
Metter Mr. Cain
Miller Mr. Thomas
Norris Mr. John
Obrian Mr. James
Ogleby Mr. William
Owen Mr. Robert
Park Mr. Thomas
Parrs Mr. Henry
Parſon Mr. Thomas
Pattenden Mr. William
Paul Mr. ——
Pearſon Mr. John
Perney Mr. William
Perry Mr. ——
Phipps Mr. James
Pollard Mr. Robert
Pollard Mr. William
Printer Mr. John
Pugh Mr. John
Ranſon Mr. John
Richmond Mr. Robert
Riddick Mr. ——
Robinſon Mr. John
Rogers Mr. Samuel
Rudd Mr. Thomas
Sawer Mr. John
Scott Mr. Thomas
Sealey Mr. William
Sexton Mr. John
Sheen Mr. Sander
Silk Mr. Thomas
Simpſon Mr. Robert
Singleton Mr. George
Smallman Mr. James
South Mr. Thomas
Stacy Mr. John
Stevenſon Mr. John

Summers Mr. ——
Taylor Mr. James
Tracy Mr. Thomas
Trice Mr. Richard
Twicroſs Mr. Arcot
Umfrivel Mr. Charles
Walker Mr. William
Warrand Mr. Alexander
Weſton Mr. James
Whiteman Mr. Chriſtopher
Whiteman Mr. William
Williams Mr. John
Wormald Mr. John
Wynt Mr. William
Yallop Mr. ——
Yates Mr. Chriſtopher

CLERGY.

Clark Rev. William
Davis Rev. ——
Hamilton Rev. Frederic
Sterbridge Rev. ——, *D. D.*

PHYSIC.

Ager Thomas, *Apothecary*
De Valengin Francis, *M. D.*
Hurle Henry, *Surgeon*
Lydekker Richard, *Surgeon*
Provo Peter, *Apothecary*
Taylor Thomas, *Surgeon*
Wakefield Richard, *Apothecary*
Weſtwood Robert, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Bawſtead John, *Attorney*
Buckton George, *Attorney*
Chitham ——, *Attorney*
Croſly Anthony, *Attorney*
Gifford William, *Attorney*
Humphreys John, *Attorney*
Kennady Thomas, *Attorney*
Murcott Francis, *Attorney*
Randell Thomas, *Attorney*
Rawlins William, *Attorney*
Skilton John, *Attorney*
Walton Robert, *Attorney*
Wheeble Thomas, *Attorney*
Williams Lawrence, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aldridge William, *Cooper*
Aldridge Thomas, *Victualler*
Alexander ——, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Anderſon Alexander, *Merchant*
Andley Thomas, *Maſter-mariner*
Andrews Robert, *Artiſt*
Arnold Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Arnold John, *Baker*
Arnott Samuel, *Hoſier*
Auſtin Charles, *Plumber, Painter, and Glazier*
Baker Thomas, *Collector's Clerk*
Baker Joſeph, *Engraver*
Baldwin Edward, *Butcher*
Barker Sarah, *Coal-merchant*
Barnard Mr. Edward
Barnard John, *Coal-merchant*
Barnes William, *Brandy-merchant*
Beck Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Becket John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Beile William, *Grocer*
Bellandy Joſeph, *Organ-builder*
Berridge James, *Linen-draper*
Biggs Benjamin, *Stock-broker*
Birch Edward, *Brewer*
Birket Aſkew, *Merchant*
Biſhop Joſeph, *Grocer*
Blackith Joſeph, *Ship-ſaleſman*
Blake Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Blybatroy John, *Staymaker*
Bodkin Peter, *Auctioneer*
Bolton Samuel, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Binder*
Booth John, *Diſtiller*
Bottomley William, *Poſt-office*
Bowtell Richard, *Banker*
Boycott Thomas, *Banker*
Brent Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Brent James, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Briſtol Robert, *Cuſtom-houſe*
Brittell John, *Bricklayer*
Brooks William, *Turkey Merchant*
Brotherton Thomas, *Taylor*
Brown John, *Coal-merchant*
Brown Richard, *Paper-hanger*
Brown Charles, *Painter*
Bullock Richard, *Wine-merchant*
Buſh William, *Carpenter*
Byfield Mr. James
Campion Sarah, *Cheeſemonger*
Carrington Samuel, *Merchant*
Caſeby Lemon, *Cheeſemonger*
Cettell Francis, *Butcher*
Chadwick John, *Maſon*
Chapman William, *Saleſman*
Chapman William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Charlwood William, *Poſt-office*
Chenery Thomas, *Stamp-office*
Cheyne Charles, *Stationer*
Clapp James, *Carpenter*
Clark Henry, *Bricklayer*
Clark Charles, *Bricklayer*
Claxton Tho Price, *Tallow-chandler*
Clout Thomas, *Pork-ſhop*
Cock William, *Poulterer*
Collier John, *Tallow-chandler*
Compigney James, *Cuſtom-houſe*
Cook William, *Bricklayer*
Cook Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Cook Thomas, *Shoemaker*

Cook William, *Agent*
Cooper John, *Milkman*
Cottrell Mr. John
Crump Edward, *Cabinet-maker*
Cummings John, *Houſe-painter*
Curry David, *Merchant*
Dane Catharine, *Green-grocer*
Davis Mrs. *Cow-keeper*
Davis William, *Chandler*
Death Edward, *Accountant*
Dickins Mr. Thomas
Drawwater John, *Sheriff's Officer*
Du Croz John, *Taylor and Man's Mercer*
Dye John, *Merchant*
Dyer Henry, *Grocer*
Edwards Joſeph, *Navy-office*
Elliot C. *Merchant*
Elliot Thomas, *Gardener*
Elwood Sarah, *Dealer in Coals*
Emmet William, *Carpenter*
Evans David, *Surgeons' Inſtrument Maker*
Farquar Robert, *Printer*
Farr John, *Baker*
Faſtnedge Mr. Edward
Fidler William, *Smith*
Fillingham George, *Hop-merchant*
Fitcher William, *Glover*
Fletcher George, *Wine-merchant*
Foſſet William, *Linen-draper*
Foſter Joſeph, *Taylor*
Fowler Charles, *Navy-agent*
Franklin James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Freeman Samuel, *Cooper*
Gains John, *Victualler, (Three Johns)*
Gale John, *Carpenter and Grocer*
Gammond Sarah, *Belvidere Coffee-houſe*
Gardſon Jeffery, *Taylor*
Garner Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Gayton George, *Needle-maker*
Gibſon Mr. *Boarding-ſchool*
Gibſon William, *Mathematician*
Gibſon John, *Baker*
Gilbert Charles, *Back-maker*
Goddard William, *Huckſter*
Godfrey William, *Baker*
Goodhall William, *Shoemaker*
Gould John, *Carpenter*
Haddon George, *Cuſtom-houſe*
Hale Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hall James, *Plumber*
Hall Smith, *Hoſier*
Ham William, *Bricklayer*
Harris Charles, *Oil and Colour Man*
Harris Samuel, *Ironmonger*
Harris John, *Butcher*
Harris Daniel, *Hatter*
Harvey Samuel, *Staymaker*
Haſtings William, *Taylor*
Hawkſworth Joſeph, *Engraver*
Hay James, *Baker*
Herbert Jaſper, *Victualler*
Herron Patrick, *Linen-draper*
Holbird James, *Upholſterer*
Holborn Levi, *Pork-ſhop*
Holdfield Thomas, *White Conduit-houſe*
Humphreys Thomas, *Green-grocer*
Hyam Somerſet, *Broker*
Jackſon Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
James Henry, *Smith*
Johnſon Thomas, *Milkman*
Johnſon ——, *Broker*
Johnſton John, *Victualler, (Bull)*
Jones John, *Green-grocer*
Jones Robert, *Shoemaker*
Jones William, *Tallow-chandler*
Jones William, *Surveyor*
Jones Edward, *Victualler*
Keel Thomas, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Kendrick Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Keniſon James, *Wine-merchant*
King Hannah, *Grocer*
King John, *Organ-builder*
Knapp Thomas, *Paſtry-cook*
Knight James, *Huckſter*
Knight William, *Schoolmaſter*
Lafount Moſes, *Glaſs-manufacturer*
Lambord Thomas, *Grocer*
Lane Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Lawrence Richard, *Baker*
Lawſon Mr. William
Lawrence John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Lebes William, *Silverſmith*
Lodge William, *Grocer*
Love William, *Corn-chandler*
Lovell George, *Glazier*
Lowe James, *Pawnbroker*
Lucy John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lyndell Richard, *Grocer*
Lyne Mark, *Victualler, (Rodney's Head)*
Macey William, *Saleſman*
Mackie James, *Baker and Corn-chandler*
Madley Samuel, *Baker*
Marks George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Marſden Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Marſhall Frances, *Haberdaſher*
Martindale Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Melvill John, *Watchmaker*
Metcalf Bilton, *Hoſier*
Midhurſt George, *Clockmaker*
Middleton ——, *Pencil-manufacturer*
Middleton John, *Toy-ſhop*
Miller Charles, *Linen-draper*
Molineux Thomas Gibſon
Moore Mr. Matthew
Moorman William, jun. *Wheelwright*

Moſſop Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Naſh Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Neale Richard, *Taylor*
Newcomb William, *Tea-warehouſe*
Newman Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Nickelſon Nicholas, *Coachmaſter*
Nichols Samuel, *Grocer*
Odell Joſeph, *Taylor*
Padbury George, *Watch-caſe Maker*
Page John, *Engraver*
Parradice Joſeph, *Bookſeller*
Partington Thomas, *Clothier*
Payne ——, *Butcher*
Payne John, *Grocer*
Pelly Ann, *Broker*
Perry Edward, *Muſician*
Pinckney George, *Bacon-merchant*
Pirdy William, *Merchant*
Pitcher Richard, *Green-grocer*
Playtor James, *Engraver*
Pooley Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Poſtlethwaite William, *Tinplate-worker*
Preece Thomas, *Victualler, (3 Hats)*
Preſton Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Prindle John, *Cabinet-maker*
Quickly Timothy, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Raffles Caroline, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Rayner ——, *Hatter*
Renicar John, *Capillaire-maker*
Reynolds John, *Butcher*
Reynolds Ann, *Grocer*
Rice John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Ridgeway Joſeph, *Grocer*
Rigby Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Rigby James, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Riton Joſeph, *Painter*
Rivers David, *Watchmaker*
Roberts James, *Carpenter*
Roberts Thomas, *Taylor*
Robinſon George, *Bookſeller*
Robinſon John, *Haberdaſher*
Rowley John, *Grocer*
Rutley John, *Poſt-office*
Rutley Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Sanders ——, *Skinner*
Scot John, *Painter*
Seele John, *Lodging-houſe*
Sharwood Thomas, *Taylor*
Shaw Thomas, *Lamp-contractor*
Shull Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Simpſon Samuel, *Carpenter*
Smart John, *Carver*
Smith William, *Watchmaker*
Smith George, *Gold and Silver Smith*
Smith Mr. William
Smith Thomas Berkley, *Paper-hanger and Print-manufacturer*
Smith Samuel, *Accountant*
Smitheys George, *Taylor*
Speare John, *Bookſeller*
Spence Robert, *Staymaker*
Stackhouſe Thomas, *Maſon*
Street Thomas, *Butcher*
Strother Elizabeth, *Coal-merchant*
Studley David, *Saleſman*
Sturgeſs John, *Victualler, (Peacock)*
Taylor William, *Broker*
Teſter James, *Victualler, (Maidenhead)*
Thomas David, *Victualler*
Thorn Thomas, *Angel Inn*
Thornton Martha
Thurſton ——, *Carpenter*
Todd John and William, *Cheeſemonger*
Torkin Thomas, *Watch & Clock Maker*
Tunſtall Francis, *Victualler*
Turner James, *Shoemaker*
Turner James, *Bookſeller*
Upton William, *Carpenter*
Vaſs Thomas, *Coachmaſter*
Vickers Thomas, *Carpenter*
Vitch Andrew, *Gardener*
Wallis Thomas, *Victualler*
Walſham William, *Bricklayer*
Warbridge Richard, *Muſician*
Webb Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Weeks Tho. William, *Coal-merchant*
Whaites George, *Cuſtom-houſe*
Whatley Henry, *Plaſterer*
Whatmore Thomas, *Baker*
Whitcomb John, *Painter*
White Mr. John
White Peter, *Merchant*
White John, *Book-keeper*
Whitebread Thomas, *Baker*
Wilſon Suſannah, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Wilſon Samuel, *Grocer*
Winfield William, *Pocket-book Maker*
Woodington Thomas, *Painter*
Woolf Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Woolnutt Richard, *Oil-ſhop*
Wornon Matthew, *Banker*
Wright William, *Smith*

PETHERTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

PETHERTON, or South Petherton, was famous of old for the palace of King Ina. It is diſtant one hundred and thirty-ſeven miles from London, and was called Pedred's Town, from the river Pedred, now Parrot, on which it

it ſtands, above twelve miles ſouth-eaſt from North Petherton.—Market on Tueſday, and fair July 5, for bullocks, lambs, ſheep, and wool.—Crewkerne, five miles diſtant, is the neareſt poſt-town; and Bridport, eighteen miles diſtant, the neareſt ſea-port.—The beſt inns are the Crown and the George.

Whitmarſh and Co.'s London waggon every Monday and Friday morning to and from London.—Corniſh's Briſtol waggon every Saturday.—Gill's Exeter waggon every Monday night.—No London coach nearer than Crewkerne.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Anſtice Joſiah, Gent. (F.)
Bridge Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Eaſon John, Gent. (F.)
Edmonds John, Gent. (F.)
Hilland Robert, Gent. (F.)
Hilland William, Gent.
Hilland Thomas, Gent.
Lock George, Gent. (F.)
Prows John, Eſq.
Ranger Roger, Gent.
Vaux Samuel, ſen. Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Robins Rev. Thomas, (F.) *D. D.*
Walter Rev. Thomas, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Bridge Stephen, (F.) *Surgeon*
Chapman Samuel, (F.) *Surgeon*
Cox Richard, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Toller Richard, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Anſtice John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Clarke William, (F.) *Hempen-thread Maker*
Cole Samuel, *George Inn*
Daniel Samuel, *Cutler*
Daniel James, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Denman Andrew, *Innholder*
Derby John, *Innholder*
Drewer Daniel, *Collar-maker*
Elliot Robert, *Yeoman*
England William, (F.) *Baker*
Farnham John, *Dowlas-maker*
Gifford William, *Yeoman*
Griffin John, *Yeoman*
Harding Abraham, ſen. (F.) *Yeoman*
Harding William, jun. *Yeoman*
Hebditch Robert, *Yeoman*
Horſey John, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Hurdſman Richard, (F.) *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Lydden Thomas, *Maltſter and Currier*
Maſters Samuel, *Yeoman*
Mitchel Joſeph, *Linen-draper & Grocer*
Oſtler John, *Yeoman*
Pook Nicholas, *Exciſe-officer*
Prew Matthew, *Crown Inn*
Robinſon John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Stower Samuel, *Carpenter*
Vaux John, *Innholder*
Vaux Joſeph, *Dowlas-maker*
Vaux William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Wadſworth Silvia, *Linen-draper*
Whiby John, *Grocer, &c.*
White Robert, *Hempen-thread Maker*
Willy James, *Land-ſurveyor*
Willy Samuel, *Yeoman*
Willy Robert, *Carpenter*

The village or hamlet of Watergore is adjoining to the town; of which the principal inhabitants are, William Day, *Yeoman*; and John Maſters, *Cordwainer*.

Over Straton, at the town's end. Principal inhabitants: Joſeph Vile, (F.) *Yeoman*; Samuel Hebditch, *Yeoman*; and William Hebditch, *Blackſmith*.

Compton is about one mile diſtant from the town. Principal inhabitants:

Beſt Linna, *Yeoman*
Hearn Robert, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hebditch John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Peren John, *Yeoman*

Lower Straton is one mile diſtant. Principal inhabitants are as follow:

Baker William, *Yeoman*
Griffen James, *Yeoman*
Iriſh William, *Yeoman*
Patch Edward, *Yeoman*

Lopen is diſtant about two miles. Principal inhabitants are as follow:

GENTLEMAN.

Bartlet William, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Adams Rev. John, (F.)
Templeman Rev. John, (F.)

TRADERS, &c.

Arden Thomas, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Baker John, *Yeoman*

Brown Edward, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Cable John, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Cable William, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Elliot John, *Yeoman*
Gifford Richard, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Goodland Benjamin, (F.) *Butcher*
Gould Joſeph, *Dowlas-maker*
Gundry John, *Yeoman*
Harding John, *Yeoman*
Horſey Peter, *Miller and Baker*
Horſey William, *Yarn-waſher*
Roſe Robert, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*
Row Edward, *Grocer*
Taylor George, (F.) *Dowlas-maker*

Hinton St. George, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Earl Poulet, is three miles diſtant.—Dillington Houſe, four miles, the ſeat of Lord North.—Burrington pariſh is three miles diſtant; Shepton Beauchamp two; Lambrooks Eaſt one; Martock three, a large pariſh; Stoke-under-Ham three; Montacute five; Norton three; Ilminſter ſix; Rodwell Houſe three; Seavington St. Mary three; Seavington St. Michael two; Merriot three; Bridge and Drayton one; and Wigborough Houſe one.

PETWORTH, SUSSEX.

PETWORTH is a town pleaſantly ſituated in the weſtern part of the county of Suſſex, upon a dry ſoil, and is a very healthy ſpot. It is diſtant from Midhurſt and the Suſſex downs five miles, and from London forty-nine miles. The market is on Saturdays, where are brought great quantities of oats, barley, and wheat; the latter of which is chiefly bought up by the Surrey millers for the London markets, being of excellent quality. There are alſo two fairs, the one on Holy Thurſday and the other on the 20th of November.

The rectory of Petworth is the richeſt in the county, and is ſaid to be worth upwards of eight hundred pounds a year. Many of the Percies earls of Northumberland lie buried in a vault in the church.—In the late Duke of Somerſet's armoury here there was a ſword, which, by circumſtances, appears to have been the weapon of the famous Henry Hotſpur, though it is not ſo unwieldy as other ancient ſwords generally are.

There are two almſhouſes; one for twelve widows, who have each fifteen pounds yearly; the other for twelve poor perſons, who have each ſix pounds a year.—There is a charity-ſchool for twenty poor children.

Two ſtage-coaches go through Petworth, backward and forward, every day in the week, Sundays excepted.—Alſo two road waggons, which go from Petworth to London every Tueſday and Friday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Arnop Mrs. (F.)
Ayling Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Ayling John, Gent. (F.)
Barttelot Hooker, Eſq.
Betteſworth Richard, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Biddulph Charles, Eſq.
Faulconer Benjamin, Gent. (F.)
Hampton William, Gent. (F.)
Mitford William, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Newland John, (F.) Gent.
Rhoads Mrs. Frances, (F.)
Sargent John, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Smythe Walter, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Tripp James, Eſq.
Woolgar Mrs. (F.)

CLERGY.

Dunſter Rev. Mr. *Rector*
Vernon Rev. Mr.
Watſon Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Blagden Richard, *Surgeon*
Whicher Joſeph, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Carlton William, *Attorney*
Daintrey John, (F.) *Attorney*
Johnſon William, (F.) *Attorney, and Coroner for the County*
Tyler William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Andrews John, *Exciſeman*
Arthur William, *Butcher*
Barttelot John, *Sadler*
Baxter Robert, *Shoemaker*
Belchamber George, (F.) *Maſon*
Bowyer John, (F.) *Draper*

Boxall ——, *Toy-ſhop*
Boxall Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Bradley ——, *Half-moon Inn*
Briggs John, (F.) *Butcher*
Broadbridge William, *Farmer*
Brown John, (F.) *Swan Inn*
Caplen William, (F.) *Baker*
Challen Benjamin, (F.) *Chandler*
Challen James, *Shopkeeper*
Chriſtmas William, *Farmer*
Clayton John, *Farmer and Horſe-dealer*
Clouſley William, *Shopkeeper*
Collins William, *Shoemaker*
Combs John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Combs George, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Combs John, *Blackſmith*
Cox Robert, *Maſon*
Dale William, *Miller*
Dawtry Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Dearling John, (F.)
Denyer William, *Farmer*
Dowden Jethro, *Breeches-maker*
Dowden Peter, *Glazier*
Dugdale Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Eade Henry, (F.) *Tanner*
Eade Robert, *Collar-maker*
Eade ——, *Farmer*
Earwaker Henry, *Carpenter*
Eaſton John, *Poſtmaſter*
Edſaw ——
Edwards Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Edwards James, *Glover*
Edwards William, *Bricklayer*
Feard Michael, ſen. (F.) *Farmer*
Feard Michael, jun. *Farmer*
Foote William, *Shopkeeper*
Garland Henry, (F.) *Taylor*
Gibbs Mary, *Plumber and Glazier*
Goldring John, *Wheelwright*
Goldring James, *Schoolmaſter*
Goldring Sarah, *Bookſeller*
Goodyer Richard
Green Thomas, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Greenfield John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Grevatt Thomas, *Cooper*
Hall John, *Maſon*
Hammon Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Hampton John, (F.) *Farmer*
Hampton Francis, (F.) *Farmer*
Haſlet Jeſſe, *Shoemaker*
Hearſey Edward, (F.) *Maltſter*
Hearſey Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe*
Herington George, (F.) *Farmer*
Hews Thomas, (F.) *Stonemaſon*
Hews ——, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Hill John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Hind William, (F.) *Cooper*
Hind Henry, (F.) *Cooper*
Hoad William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Holland William, (F.) *Farmer*
Holt Thomas, (F.) *Heelmaker, and Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Hook Henry, *Gardener*
Hooker John, *Farmer*
Hubourn Daniel, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hurſt William, (F.) *Farmer*
Hurſt James, (F.) *Carrier*
Hurſt Peter, (F.) *Linen-draper &c.*
Ireland Henry, *Linen-draper*
Ireland Iſaac, *Breeches-maker & Glover*
Johnſon William, ſen. (F.) *Taylor*
Johnſon William, jun. *Taylor*
Johnſon John, *Clockmaker*
Keen William, *Proprietor of the Petworth Diligence*
Knight John, (F.) *Farmer*
Knight William, *Cooper*
Knight ——, *Baker*
Lintott John
Louch Joſeph, *Timber-viewer*
Lucas Henry, *Farmer*
Ludbey William, *Shoemaker*
Luff Robert, *Gardener*
Luff Richard, *Collar-maker*
Luff James, *Wheelwright*
Luttman Peter, (F.) *Tallow-chandler, Grocer, &c.*
Mansfield Thomas, (F.) *Carrier*
Marſhall Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Martin Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Mills William, (F.) *Maſon*
Mills John, *Maſon*
Mills Henry, *Butcher*
Mitchell John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Muggeridge Arthur, *Taylor*
Naſh Mary, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Newman Edward, (F.) *Groom*
Newman John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Oſbourn John, *Innkeeper*
Oſbourn Peter, *Farmer*
Palmer Robert, (F.) *Mercer, &c.*
Parrott Benjamin, *Schoolmaſter*
Peacock Alice, *Baker*
Peacock John, (F.) *Farmer*
Peacock Richard, *Farmer*
Pearſon Thomas, (F.)
Petar Edward, (F.) *Butcher*
Phillips William, *Innkeeper*
Price Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Pullin William, *Sexton and Clerk*
Puttick John, (F.) *Butcher*
Puttick Edward, (F.) *Brewer*
Randall Jeremiah, *Plumber and Glazier*
Rothwell Richard, *Collar-maker*
Row James, *Cabinet-maker*
Scutt William, *Farmer*

Sherwin Thomas, *Farmer*
Sparks William, *Bridewell-keeper*
Smith Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Smith John, *Maſon*
Sopp Edmund, *Farmer*
Speirſhott William, *Farmer*
Stanford Richard, *Farmer*
Steer Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Stenning Elizabeth, (F.)
Stoner Richard, (F.)
Stoner John, (F.)
Stoner William, *Baker*
Taylor William, *Watchmaker*
Tooth Edward, (F.) *Hatter*
Tribe Thomas, (F.)
Trow Robert
Upchurch Edward, *Butcher*
Upton William, ſen. (F.) *Merchant*
Upton William, jun. (F.) *Auctioneer*
Upton John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Upton Thomas, *Surveyor*
Waite John, (F.) *Taylor*
Waller Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Watts William
Willard Robert, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Willard William, *Shoemaker*
Winpenny Thomas, *Cutler*
Wooldridge Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*

The principal beauty of Petworth is the ancient ſeat of the old family of Percy earl of Northumberland, whoſe daughter, the ſole heireſs of all his vaſt eſtates, married Charles Seymour duke of Somerſet; and among other noble ſeats brought his grace this of Petworth. It is now the ſeat of the Earl of Egremont, great grandſon of the ſaid duke, by his ſecond daughter Lady Catharine Seymour. The duke pulled down the ancient houſe, and on the ſame ſpot built from the ground one of the beſt-modelled houſes then in Britain. The apartments are very noble, well-contrived, and richly furniſhed; but the avenues to the front want ſpace: hence the front has the appearance of being too long and unbroken, although if the ground could have admitted of a gradual approach towards it through an avenue, the effect would be equally magnificent and elegant. The diſpoſitions within merit both theſe characters, and all the principal apartments are furniſhed with antique ſtatues and buſts, ſome of which are of the firſt-rate value; a ſingular circumſtance attending them is, that a great many, when the late earl bought them, were complete invalids; ſome wanting heads, others hands, feet, noſes, &c. Theſe mutilations his lordſhip endeavoured to ſupply by the application of new members, very ill ſuited either in complexion or elegance of finiſhing to the Roman and Grecian trunks; ſo that, in ſome reſpects, this ſtately fabric gives us the idea of a large hoſpital or receptacle for wounded and diſabled ſtatues.

From Petworth weſt the country is a little leſs woody than the Weald; and, after aſcending the South Downs, a great many fine ſeats begin to ſhew their heads above the trees; as the Duke of Richmond's ſeat at Goodwood, near Chicheſter, (deſcribed under the article Chicheſter, vol. ii. page 607;) the ſeats of Sir Harry Featherſtone, and of the late Earl of Halifax.—Parham, the ſeat of Sir Cecil Biſhop.—Bignor Park, the ſeat of the Honourable William Windham.—New Grove, the ſeat of Mr. Dunſter.—Woollavington, the ſeat of John Sargent, Eſq.—Piſhill, the ſeat of William Mitford, Eſq.

Turning to the north you command Shillinglee, the ſeat of the Earl of Winterton.—Parkhurſt, the ſeat of John Butcher, Eſq.—Eberno, the ſeat of William Peachey, Eſq.—And a little more to the eaſt you ſee at one time ſeveral pariſh-churches ſituate in a range through the Weald of Suſſex.

PICKERING, YORKSHIRE.

PICKERING is an ancient market-town, in the North Riding of the county of York, and two hundred and twenty-ſeven miles north on the poſt-road from London to Whitby, which lies north-eaſt twenty-one miles.—It is a pretty large town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, on a hill among the wild mountains of Blakemore, having the foreſt of Pickering on the north and Pickering-common on the ſouth. It is ſaid to have been built two hundred and ſeventy years before Chriſt, by Peridurus, a king of the Britons, who was buried here. It had once a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, to whoſe

juriſdiction

juriſdiction many of the neighbouring villages were ſubject; and the adjacent territory commonly called Pickering Lath, or the liberty or foreſt of Pickering, was given by Henry III. to his ſon, Edmund earl of Lancaſter. A court is kept here for all actions under forty ſhillings ariſing within the honour of Pickering. The neareſt and beſt road from the north to Scarborough is through this place.

Scarborough is diſtant eighteen miles eaſt, Malton nine miles ſouth, and Kirkby Moorſide eight miles weſt.—Here is a good large church, a Quakers meeting, Preſbyterian, and a Methodiſt, meeting-houſes.

The weekly market is on Monday; and the annual fairs are on Monday before the 13th of February, Monday before the 12th of May, the 25th of September, and Monday before the 22d of November, all for beaſt and ſheep.

Here has been a very ſtrong caſtle, ſome of the towers and walls of which are yet ſtanding.—The lord of the manor calls his court four times in the year, viz. the ſecond and third Mondays after Eaſter, and the firſt and ſecond Mondays after Michaelmas.

The Black Swan; kept by Mr. William Yeoman, is a large good inn; and the White Swan is a good inn, kept by Mr. Anderſon.

The poſt arrives every morning from all parts, north and ſouth, at ſix o'clock in ſummer and ſeven in winter; and from Whitby at half paſt four o'clock every afternoon: goes out every day at four o'clock in the afternoon for all parts north and ſouth; and for Whitby at ſix o'clock in the morning.

The Whitby and York diligences come in from both places and all parts ſouth every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, noon, to the Black Swan one week, and the White Swan the other; and ſet off for all places, north and ſouth, the ſame days at two o'clock: fare 3½d. per mile.

The Whitby carrier comes in every Tueſday noon, and ſets off for York at four o'clock the ſame day; returns from York on Friday morning, and ſets off for Whitby at eleven o'clock the ſame day.—The Scarborough carrier ſets off every Wedneſday morning, and returns on Thurſday night; proceeds to Helmſley on Friday and returns on Saturday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Belt Leonard, Eſq. (F.)
Boyſe Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Coltman William, Gent. (F.)
Dobſon Roger, Gent. (F.)
Gray Stephen, Gent. (F.)
Hardwick Ralph, Gent. (F.)
Kitching Robert, Gent. (F.)
Marſhall John, Gent. (F.)
Mitchelſon Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Mitchelſon Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Mitchelſon William, Gent. (F.)
Neſs Richard, ſen. Gent. (F.)
Neſs Richard, jun. Gent. (F.)
Newton John, Gent. (F.)
Piper William, Eſq. (F.)
Rowantree Mr. William, (F.)
Simpſon Richard, Gent. (F.)
Simpſon William, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Grimdon Rev. William Smelt, (F.)
Harding Rev. Samuel, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Birdſale William, (F.) *Apothecary and Man-midwife*
Harriſon Joſ. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Watſon John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Errington Henry, *Attorney*
Piper John, *Attorney and Poſtmaſter*

TRADERS, &c.

Atkinſon Thomas, (F.) *Grocer, Woollen-draper, and Seedſman*
Barker John, (F.) *Farmer*
Barker Robert, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Bird Thomas, (F.) *Dyer*
Boddy James, (F.) *Brewer*
Burnet Matthias, (F.) *Farmer*
Campion Thomas, *Linen-weaver*
Champley Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Cheeſeman Nich. (F.) *Land-ſurveyor*
Cook John, (F.) *Farmer*
Dennice William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Dobby Chriſtopher, (F.) *Linen-draper and Flax-dreſſer*
Dobſon John, (F.) *Farmer*
Dobſon Roger, (F.) *Farmer*
Dobſon Robert, (F.)
Dobſon Ralph, (F.) *Farmer*
Dobſon Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*

Dobſon Robert, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Dobſon Thomas, (F.) *Malton Carrier*
Frankland William, (F.) *Farmer*
Garbut Richard, (F.)
Gray William, (F.) *Gardener*
Grayſon George, (F.) *Farmer, and Dealer in Linen*
Grayſon Thomas, (F.) *Tanner and Wool-dealer*
Grayſtock James, (F.) *Farmer*
Grayſtock Ralph, (F.) *Butcher*
Halder John, (F.) *Maſon*
Halder Chriſtopher, (F.) *Maſon*
Hart Roger, (F.) *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Cheeſemonger*
Hogg Richard, (F.)
Huerdine George, (F.) *Baker*
Jackſon George, (F.) *Gardener*
King Joſeph, (F.) *Hatter*
Kirby Roger, (F.) *Bacon factor and Cheeſemonger*
Kirby Francis, (F.) *Bacon-factor and Merchant*
Kirby Thomas, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Kirby George, (F.) *Joiner and Roper*
Kirby Thomas, (F.) *Currier*
Kitching John, (F.) *Farmer*
Kneeſhaw Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Marſhall Thomas, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Mathers John, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Neſs John, (F.) *Linen-weaver*
Page William, *Woollen-draper and Hatter*
Parke William, (F.) *Butcher*
Parkinſon Robert, (F.) *Currier*
Parkinſon William, (F.) *Farmer*
Parkinſon John, (F.) *Farmer*
Pattiſon Robert, *Auctioneer, Joiner, & Hardware-man*
Pearſon Thomas, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer and Weaver*
Pearſon Samuel, (F.) *Grocer, Woollen-draper, and Seedſman*
Pinnock Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Pinnock James, (F.) *Tanner and Wool-dealer*
Pinnock John, (F.) *Tanner*
Piper Nicholas, (F.) *Mariner*
Potty Thomas, (F.) *Weaver*
Read Thomas, (F.) *Grocer and Woollen-draper*
Richinſon John, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Salton Robert, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Seavers Thomas, *Brandy-merchant and Druggiſt*
Simpſon William, (F.) *Linen-weaver*
Spenceley John, (F.) *Farmer*
Spink Joſeph, (F.) *Farmer*
Stockton Robert, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer*
Stockton John, (F.) *Farmer*
Stockton William, (F.) *Farmer*
Storr William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Thackray George, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Thornton Robert, (F.) *Joiner and Hardware-man*
Todd Richard, (F.) *Surveyor of the King's Wood*
Walmſley John, (F.)
Watſon ——, (F.) *Mariner*
Whitfield William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Willſthorp James, *Sadler*
Wilſon Thomas, (F.) *Linen-weaver*
Wilſon John, (F.) *Farmer*
Wood George, (F.) *Grocer*

Thornton is a large village two miles ſouth-eaſt from Pickering, in the road to Scarborough, where is the ſeat of Richard Hill, Eſq. lord of the manor for Pickering Lath. John Nattreſs and Henry Townſon, *Shopkeepers*.—Aiſlaby, two miles weſt, in the road to Kirkby Moorſide, but in the pariſh of Whitby, where is the ſeat of Thomas Hayes, Eſq. juſtice of the peace for the North Riding of the county.—About ſix miles north is a large moor, where there is plenty of moor-game in the ſeaſon.—At Ellerborn, three miles north-eaſt, is a large paper-mill, occupied by James Nicholls.—Middleton, one mile, where reſides F. Cagley, Eſq. juſtice of the peace.

POCKLINGTON, YORKSHIRE.

POCKLINGTON, in the Eaſt Riding, is twelve miles from York, ſix from Beverley, twenty-five from Hull, and one hundred and ninety-ſix from London; it lies one mile eaſt of the turnpike-road leading from York to Hull. The market-day is Saturday; and fairs March 7, May 6, Auguſt 5, and November 8.—One carrier from Hull and one from York on Wedneſdays, and go out the ſame day.—William Haggeard, carrier to York, ſets out every Thurſday and Saturday.

The

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Croſs John, Gent. (F.)
Hawder Matthew, Gent.
Hewet William, Gent. (F.)
Huddleſtone Richard, Gent. (F.)
Weddell John, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Baſket Rev. Kingſman, (F.) *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Croſs Rev. John, *Uſher of the Grammar-ſchool*
Plummer Rev. Richard
Willcock Rev. James

PHYSIC.

Bell John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Hornby William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Robinſon Charles, (F.) *Surgeon*
Rogeſon William, ſen. *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Hudſon George, *Attorney*
Jenkinſon Richard, (F.) *Attorney*
Lawſon John, (F.) *Attorney*
Terry John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abell Hugh, (F.) *Farmer*
Atterthorn John, *Shoemaker*
Bagley Thomas, (F.) *Chief Conſtable*
Bagley John, (F.) *Butcher*
Bagley Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Bagley William, (F.) *Victualler*
Bagley George, (F.) *Butcher*
Balderſon James, (F.) *Butcher*
Baldwin Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Barker Richard, *Woolſtapler*
Bawſer William, *Brewer*
Bayes Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Beal George, (F.) *Brandy-merchant and Baker*
Beck Matthew, *Blackſmith*
Blanchard Francis, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Bland Anthony, *Butcher*
Brigham Robert, *Farmer*
Brown John, *Bookbinder and Stationer*
Byas Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Calverley John, (F.) *Joiner*
Cattan James, (F.) *Farmer*
Cattan Thomas, *Horſe-farrier*
Cattan Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Cattan Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Clark William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Clark Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Clarkſton George, *Farmer*
Clifton ——, (F.) *Farmer*
Cobb Frances, *Innkeeper*
Collins Francis, *Tanner*
Collinſon William, (F.) *Brewer*
Cook William, (F.) *Farmer*
Cook Thomas, *Cheeſemonger*
Cooper John, *Farmer*
Daniel William, *Millwright*
Dunn Robert, *Grocer*
Eaſton Mary, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Eaſton John, *Joiner*
Fallowfield Francis, (F.) *Victualler*
Feſſel Robert, (F.) *Grocer*
Fields William, *Leather-dreſſer*
Garland Rich. *Blackſmith and Innkeeper*
Garland John, *Blackſmith*
Gilbertſon Thomas, *Saddler*
Gray Robert, *Grocer*
Groves John, *Auctioneer*
Hacket Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Haggeard William, *York Carrier*
Hall Richard, *Innkeeper*
Hall John, *Breeches-maker*
Hodgſon John, *Dyer*
Hodgſon Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Horſley John, (F.) *Farmer*
Horſley William, (F.) *Farmer*
Hudſon William, (F.) *Farmer*
Hudſon William, (F.) *Butter-factor*
Hudſon Henry, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Hunter Leonard, *Miller*
Ibertſon Hugh, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Jackſon Mary, *Milliner*
Jackſon Matthew, (F.) *Tallow-chandler and Poſtmaſter*
Judſon William, (F.) *Joiner*
Ketwell Thomas, ſen. (F.) *Butcher*
Ketwell Thomas, jun. *Butcher*
Laſhels John, *Farmer*
Laton William, (F.) *Farmer*
Laton Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Lee Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Linton William, *Fellmonger*
Linton Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Linton William, *Tea-dealer*
Linwood William, (F.) *Saddler*
Ludgate Thomas, *Currier*
Maſon Chriſtopher, (F.)
Mead William, *Glover*
Mead John, (F.) *Glover*
Nickelſon John, *Cooper*
Ponder Wm. (F.) *Victualler, (Buck)*
Powell James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ranſan Robert, *Merchant-Taylor*
Raſpen Richard, *Grocer*
Raſpen William, *Shoemaker*
Raſpen James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Raſpen Richard, *Grocer and Merchant-Taylor*
Richardſon William, *Shoemaker*

Richardſon

Richardſon William, *Innkeeper*
Rogeſon William, (F.) *Farmer*
Sanderſon Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Seaſe Thomas, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Seaſe James, *Merchant-Taylor*
Seaſe Chriſtopher, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Shaw John, *Innkeeper*
Silburn James, (F.) *Butcher*
Snell John, *Shopkeeper*
Stables Henry, (F.) *Joiner*
Staveley Thomas, (F.) *Brewer*
Staveley John, (F.) *Butcher*
Terry Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Thompſon Jane, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Thompſon Robert, *Cheeſemonger*
Thruſk Robert, *Slaymaker*
Tindal James, *Cooper*
Turner Thomas, (F.) *Roper*
Walker John, *Innkeeper*
Ward John, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Watſon John, *Watchmaker*
Willſon John, *Farmer*
Willſon Robert, *Tanner*
Wilſon John, (F.) *Farmer*
Wray John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Wright Philip, *Shoemaker*

The following gentlemen have ſeats in this neighbourhood:—Kilauk Percy's Hall, two miles from Pocklington, the ſeat of Robert Denniſon, Eſq.—Warter Hall, four miles, the ſeat of Lady Parmenton.—Haton, two miles on the Hull road, the ſeat of Rudſon Calverley Rudſon, Eſq.—Everingham Hall, four miles, the ſeat of William Hagerſton Maxwell Conſtable, Eſq.—Melburn Hall, five miles, the ſeat of Henry Vavaſer, Eſq.

POOLE, DORSETSHIRE.

POOLE, called the Town and County of Poole, takes its name from the bay on the north ſide of which it is ſituated, and by which it is ſurrounded on all ſides, except on the north. It lies on the border of a barren dreary heath, which affords no pleaſant view to travellers who come from the more delightful part of the county. Its weſtern longitude is 2 deg. 10 min. and latitude 50 deg. 45 min. It is ſeventy-eight leagues from London by ſea, ninety computed and one hundred and ten meaſured miles by land; and ſixteen leagues from Portſmouth by ſea. It is a peninſula joined to the pariſh of Canford by an iſthmus or neck of land; and is the moſt conſiderable port, and moſt populous town, in the county.

The ground on which Poole ſtands is three quarters of a mile long and half a mile broad. There are only three or four conſiderable ſtreets, running nearly from N. E. to S. W. beſides a croſs ſtreet parallel with the quay, with ſeveral lanes of communication. The buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many elegant houſes have been erected.

Here is a great trade carried on to ſeveral parts of the world, but chiefly to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina.—Henry III. granted a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs annually, one on the feaſt of St. Philip and James, and ſeven days following; and another on All Souls day, and ſeven days following; and is a free mart. There is another ſmall market held on Mondays.

Though the liberties do not extend without Poole-gate they have a right in the common of Canford by preſcription, and may cut as much heath, turf, and furze, in the waſte ground belonging to that manor as they uſed to do, and keep what kind and number of cattle they will. 34, 35 Henry VIII. the mayor, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of Poole, had leave, by an act of parliament, to erect a windmill on the king's waſte ground and common in the town at Baker; and a conduit-head in a place called Totnam, and to have ſixteen feet ſquare for the conduit-head; and to dig and draw in, through, &c. all places convenient into and from the ſame; yielding yearly to the king and his heirs, a pepper-corn.

There is a Roman road from Winbourn to Poole. The *dorſum* is plain a little beyond Cogdean Elms, where are two large barrows on the left hand of it; thence it has been traced into a private lane, that ends in the Poole road, near Upton. This may be an argument to prove that the Romans uſed this ſpot as a convenient landing-place, whence they directed their marches to and from their ſtation

ſtation at Winbourn. This place is not mentioned in Doomſday-book, being no doubt then included in the ſurvey of Canford; of which it always was a member, till it was made a town and county, and became independent. But it ſeems to have afterwards undergone a variety of fortune. About 1365, 39 Edw. III. Hollingſhead and Speed ſay, it was made a garriſon for the wars in France, when that prince claimed that kingdom. Soon after, 42 Edward III. it ſeems to have fallen into decay; and they omitted ſending members to parliament from that year to 31 Henry VI. Yet, by his charter, when he removed the privileges of Melcomb to Poole, it is ſaid it was well inhabited, and frequented by a multitude of people. That prince greatly countenanced it, and granted it ſeveral privileges, as did his ſucceſſors Edward IV. and Richard III.

Leland gives the following account of this place:—"Pole is no town of auncient occupying in merchantdiſe; but rather of old tyme a poor fiſhar village and a hamlet, or member of the paroch church, (i. e. of Canford.) It is, *in hominum memoria*, much encreaſed with fair building and uſe of merchantdiſe. It ſtandith almoſt as an iſle in the haven, and hangith by N. E. to the mayne land by the ſpace of almoſt of a flite ſhot. And in this place is a dyke, and to it often cummith throughout the haven water, and here is an embatelid gate of ſtone to enter into the town. The length of the town leythe almoſt full by N. and S. the kay for the ſhippes ſtandith S. E. There is a fair town-houſe of ſtone by the kay. King Richard III. began a pece of a town waulle at one end of the kay, and promiſed large thinges to the town of Pole. I can gather no otherwiſe, but whereas of old times, ſhippes came ſumwhat nere Wereham, up the haven, and there had vent of their wares, and ſynce ſhippes loſt there rode there for lak of depth of water, ſhippes kept and reſortid nerer to Pole town, and ſo it by a little encreaſid, and Wereham felle clene to ruins. Howbeit Wereham was ons ſo re-raiſid in the Danes wars. There is a fair chirche in Pole. There lyith agayn the kay a point of land, as a cauſey, after the faſcion of a brode ſwerd with a ſharp; the poynte is agayn towarde the town, and the brode parte hangynge up to the land, and by this cauſey men cum from Lichet to the fery. The water of Pole haven gulfith in on bothe ſid of this cauſey or point of ground. If a man ſhould round about cumpace the water, within the mouth of Pole haven, it wold ſtreach welle toward twenty miles. There be men alive that ſaw almoſt all the town of Pole kyverid with ſegge and riſshis."

Mr. Camden obſerves, "That in the laſt age it was improved from a ſedge-plat with a few fiſhermens huts, to be a well-frequented market-town, and grew very wealthy, being adorned with fair buildings; and, from the time of Richard III. by I know not what ill deſtiny, or rather negligence of the townſmen, it has been decaying: ſo that now the houſes for want of inhabitants are quite out of repair."

Mr. Coker ſays, "That in his time it was much fallen from its priſtine glory, that the houſes began to decay for want of dwellers."

After this time Poole ſeems generally to have flouriſhed; but, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the breaking out of the wars in Spain, the Spaniſh merchants, who before much frequented it, left it. There ſtill remain many old houſes of Flemiſh building, viz. timber and plaſter in the Spaniſh taſte: and, though the failure of this branch of trade might and did affect it, it ſeems to have recovered itſelf in part of that and the two following reigns.

During the whole time of the civil wars it was a gaariſon for the parliament, and a very troubleſome neighbour to the adjacent country, particularly to Blandford, Winbourn, Wareham, and Corfe-caſtle. Auguſt 20, 1642, the treaſurer of the county paid 50l. towards fortifying the town. Soon after it was ſummoned by the Marquis of Hertford, then at Sherborn; but to no purpoſe. It was then provided with ordnance and a garriſon. In 1643, Prince Maurice neglecting to improve the enemy's fears, and ſtaying too long at Dorcheſter and Weymouth, ſummoned Poole, which returned ſo peremptory a refuſal, that he reſolved to attack it.—But the Earl of Crawford, who was quartered in this neighbourhood, by means of Captain Phillips, held intelligence with Fr. Sydenham,

denham, a captain in the garriſon, to admit him into the town, who ſeemed inclinable, if he might have his pardon, and a valuable conſideration; but he communicated his deſign to the governor. The earl aſſured him that his terms ſhould be complied with, and, as an earneſt, ſent him forty pounds. It was then agreed, that on ſuch a night, Sydenham ſhould be captain of the watch, and his men on the guard; the earl to approach in the dead of the night, and the gates to be left open, and the earl to cauſe a horn to be blown as Sydenham uſed to do, for want of a trumpet, that the town, and a frigate lying near the gate, might not ſuſpect them; they ſhould then enter the town, and ſeize the ſhip. The earl then ſent him 100l. more, and promiſed him a major's commiſſion and the ſhip.—At the time appointed, February 20, the earl, with eight troops of horſe and two regiments of foot, in all 500 men, advanced, and with half of his men entered the gate, juſt before which was raiſed an half-moon and guns planted; as ſoon as they entered the chains were drawn up, and the ſoldiers fired, and the earl with difficulty eſcaped. Had not the guns been planted too high, moſt of them had been cut off. There were taken 20 priſoners, 50 horſe, above 200 arms, and ſeveral killed; moſt of thoſe who entered were ſlain or made priſoners.

The manor of Poole was always a member of the manor of Canford; and, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, belonged to the lords of that village, viz. the Longeſpées, earls of Saliſbury; the Plantagenets, dukes of Lancaſter; the Lacys, earls of Lincoln; the Montacutes, earls of Saliſbury; and, from 14 Henry VI. to the time of Charles I. it was granted to ſeveral perſons, in like manner as the manor of Canford was.—When Poole was made a town and county, 10 Elizabeth, this manor ſeems to have been extinct, and ſevered from Canford; yet, in 1652, Sir J. Webb's two-third parts, part of his royalties here, 8l. 8s. were ſequeſtered. Since the charter 10 Elizabeth, it has been adjudged that the lord of Canford ought of right to keep the law day on the morrow of New Year's Day, in Poole, once a year, by the ſteward of that manor. It being only a member of Canford, there never was any court-baron held here; yet the ancient fee-farm rent is ſtill paid to the lord of Canford.

On Friday, September 15, 1665, King Charles II. viſited Poole, accompanied by the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Latherdale, Lord Gerrard, Lord Aſhley, Lord Crofts, Lord Arlington, &c. &c. an account of which is here extracted from an ancient record:—"Be it recorded, and in order to the perpetual memory and humbleſt gratitude of this town and county of Poole, in due acknowledgment of the unparallelled honour and grace his majeſty was then pleaſed to caſt on this place and corporation, (this day) by his moſt ſacred and royal preſence, attended by the ſaid dukes, earls, lords, &c. afore-mentioned, in the acceptance of a moſt humble and loyal treatment, wholly provided and paid for, excepting ſuch expences paid at the inns for horſes, &c. at the only coſt and charge of the ſaid Peter Hall, mayor; who, in company with the aldermen and ſaid ſheriff, had the ſingular honour to attend on his majeſty at a dinner, provided for him at, and in, the houſe of Mr. Peter Hiley, ſet apart for that purpoſe, where his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to declare his royal acknowledgement of the ſame; and in like manner his ſaid grace the Duke of Monmouth, as alſo the ſaid earls and lords with their reſpective retinues, were pleaſed nobly, ingenuouſly, and friendly, to acknowledge, ſuch the ſaid mayor's candid and humble entertainment as aforeſaid. After dinner it pleaſed his majeſty, with the ſaid duke and Lord Aſhley, &c. to take Collector William Skut's boat to Brownſea, ſteered by the ſaid collector, and rowed by ſix maſters of ſhips, where his majeſty took an exact view of the ſaid iſland, caſtle, bay, and this harbour, to his great contentment, &c. and then returned in the ſaid boat unto the quay of Poole, where the ſaid mayor had the honour to hand his majeſty on-ſhore, from whence he went on foot to the houſe of the ſaid Collector Skutt, the ſaid ſheriff going before, and the ſaid mayor, and Edward Man ſenior bailiff, bearing their maces before him, where was a ſtately banquet provided for him, the which he pleaſed right graciouſly to accept of; and then, underſtanding that day to be an annual time conſtituted for the election of the ſucceeding mayor for the year following, his majeſty was

pleaſed then and there to nominate and appoint the ſaid Collector Skutt for the future mayor of Poole, to the ſaid collector's great honour, with equal contentment and humble thanks of the preſent mayor, aldermen, &c. for his majeſty's moſt gracious favour therein; and then, attending his majeſty to the town-gates, he was pleaſed there again to declare his good ſentiments of the ſaid mayor's moſt dutiful and cordial entertainment, and therewith departed."

About the year 1666, a young woman named Mary Cutler, was condemned to be hanged in this town for the murder of her baſtard child. That dreadful diſeaſe the plague being then in this town, the ſheriff granted her a reſpite from execution provided ſhe would attend the perſons afflicted with the plague as a nurſe; this ſhe faithfully performed and eſcaped the contagion, and, in conſideration of her ſervices, the ſheriffs and corporation made great intereſt to obtain her pardon from the king; but ſuch was the juſtice or cruelty of thoſe times, that their ſolicitations were without effect, and ſhe was executed near the entrance of the town (to the great concern of the corporation and inhabitants), which place retains to this day the name of "Cutler's Gallows."

William Thompſon, maſter of a ſmall hoy here, May 30, 1695, with one man and a boy, and two ſmall guns and ſome ſmall arms, took a French privateer of Cherburgh, which had ſixteen men, two pateraros, &c. after having wounded the captain, lieutenant, and ſix men, and having eight ſound men when ſhe ſurrendered, after two hours engagement; for which the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty gave him the ſloop he took, and a gold medal and chain of the value of fifty pounds. And likewiſe a reward of the ſame value to Peter Jolliff, maſter of the Adventure hoy of this town, who perceiving a privateer near Purbeck, taking a fiſhing-boat of Weymouth, attacked her though three times as ſtrong, and forced her on ſhore at Lullworth, where the country people took the veſſel and crew.

This borough is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, a ſheriff, a coroner, a town-clerk, and an indefinite number of burgeſſes. The mayor, who is admiral within the liberty, is choſen from among the burgeſſes: after he has paſſed the chair he is always an alderman; and, the firſt year of his mayoralty, he is ſenior bailiff and a juſtice of the peace. From among the aldermen are annually choſen three juſtices, the mayor and recorder being of the quorum; and the election of the freemen or burgeſſes muſt be made by the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes.

Poole was poſſeſſed of the ineſtimable privilege of chooſing their members by the commonalty or inhabitants at large, in conſequence of the charter granted by Elizabeth. Poole enjoyed the privilege before by immemorial uſage; but, by the intrigues and contrivance of the ſelect part of the corporation, conſiſting of about one hundred reſident and non-reſident burgeſſes, the right has been wreſted from the inhabitants, and aſſumed excluſively by the former. It is therefore now diſputed between the burgeſſes and inhabitants.

At the election of the convention parliament, 1688, Henry Trenchard, Eſq. and Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart. were returned in one indenture; and Mr. Trenchard and Thomas Chaffin, Eſq. in another. The committee of elections reported, that Sir Nath. Napier had thirty-three burgeſſes, and Mr. Chaffin twenty-two; and alſo the greater number of commonalty. February 19, 1688, the committee reſolved that the right of election of burgeſſes was in the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, paying ſcot and lot, and that Thomas Chaffin, Eſq. was duly elected; but, on a debate in the houſe, it paſſed in the negative, and it was reſolved that Sir Nath. Napier was duly elected.

At the general election in 1774, Sir Eyre Coote, and Joſhua Mauger, Eſq. were returned to parliament by the mayor and burgeſſes; but the inhabitants having tendered their votes at the poll for the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox and John Williams, Eſq. and theſe being rejected by the ſheriff, they petitioned the houſe againſt the return of the former. This petition came to be heard on the 24th of March, 1775, before a committee conſtituted under the Grenville act; when the counſel for the petitioners contended that, by the general rule of law,

where there is no original charter, and no preſcriptive uſage to the contrary, the right of election is in the inhabitant houſeholders; that this rule is recognized in a variety of caſes. A complete body of evidence was adduced in ſupport of this caſe, and to prove the claim of the inhabitants, as part of the corporation, to turn out cattle, and to cut turf on Canford-heath, in right of their original charter, granted by Longeſpée earl of Sarum.

The returns had alſo been made by the commonalty upon various occaſions, previous to the charter of Elizabeth: that the town-arms and common-ſeal belonged to the inhabitants, and prove that the right of election, which by the common law was in the inhabitants (houſeholders), was, in fact, enjoyed and exerciſed by them.—The charter which was granted the 23d of June, 1568, the 10th of Elizabeth, and which is the charter under which the corporation now act, was produced, and ſeems to be deciſive as to the right of the inhabitants. It recites the charter of 3 Henry VIII. and thoſe therein recited, and ratifies and confirms the immunities granted by them to the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, as the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, from the time of making the ſaid charters, were accuſtomed to hold and enjoy them. It recites, that the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, time out of mind, had enjoyed the ſaid privileges, &c. and others, as well by preſcription as by reaſon of the aforeſaid grants, but that the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, had not enjoyed them for many years paſt, to the great detriment of the ſaid town, by which it was threatened with ruin, and the good government of the ſame was almoſt extinct. That thereupon the burgeſſes and inhabitants of Poole had petitioned the queen, that ſhe would make, reſtore, and create, the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants into another body corporate and politic. That ſhe therefore, &c. (hoping that, if the inhabitants of the town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould enjoy, by her grant, greater honours, liberties, and privileges, they will think themſelves bound, &c.) grants that the ſaid town of Poole ſhall be, for ever after, a free town of itſelf, and be incorporated; to conſiſt of one mayor, two bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty (in the original *communitas*); and that the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, be one body politic, by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the town of Poole, &c. That the burgeſſes of the town aforeſaid may elect every year (on a day fixed by the charter) a fit and diſcreet burgeſs to be mayor, and two other burgeſſes of the ſaid town to be bailiffs, &c. That the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, and the inhabitants and reſidents within the ſaid town, be in no ſort liable to be bound by any precepts of the ſtewards, marſhal, or clerk of the market of the houſehold. She grants a ſtaple to the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and their heirs and ſucceſſors; and that the ſaid burgeſſes may chooſe out of themſelves, annually, a mayor, and two conſtables, of the ſtaple. That the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, may annually elect and conſtitute (on a day fixed), out of the inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs thereof, or out of others, all manner of brokers, &c. She then grants to the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, that the town aforeſaid, with the ſuburbs, places, and precincts, aforeſaid, be, for ever afterwards, one entire county, incorporated in deed and name, and diſtinct and altogether ſeparate from the county of Dorſet, by the name of the town of Poole. That the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, ſhall have in the ſaid town of Poole one ſheriff; and the burgeſſes of the ſaid town, and their ſucceſſors, in every year (on a day fixed) are accordingly to elect one diſcreet perſon out of their fellow-burgeſſes (*com. burgenſes*, in the original), for the ſheriff of the ſaid town. She grants to the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, a weekly court to be held in the guildhall, before the mayor and ſenior bailiff. To the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, that the mayor for the time being, and one ſkilled in the law, and alſo four burgeſſes to be choſen annually out of the diſcreet burgeſſes (on a day fixed) ſhall be keepers, i. e. juſtices, of the peace. To the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty,

lty, view of frank-pledge, &c. To the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, that none of them, nor any inhabitant or reſident within the town, &c. ſhall be impannelled againſt his will, on aſſize, jury, or inquiſition, &c. without the town of Poole. That the inhabitants, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the town of Poole, may have their guild, and all their liberties, juriſdictions, &c. by land and by ſea, in the ſame manner with the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the town of Southampton, and all other liberties, &c. which the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, heretofore had or uſed to have. That the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, ſhall have the return of all writs within the town. That the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, ſhall create, out of themſelves, coroners, &c. That none of the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, inhabiting within the ſaid town, ſhall be impleaded without the ſaid town, except for ſuch treſpaſſes as ſhall be done againſt the queen and her heirs.

Another, bearing date the 24th of November, 19 Charles II. contains a grant of all former privileges, and recites that the town of Poole had been of old incorporated by the name of mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, and that the burgeſſes and inhabitants thereof, as well by that name as by other names, have uſed and enjoyed various privileges, &c.

That commonalty in theſe charters meant inhabitants, is clear, becauſe they were granted to, and at the requeſt of, the inhabitants; becauſe it confirms all former grants to the inhabitants; and becauſe the commonalty are, thoughout, diſtinguiſhed from the burgeſſes.

In the profligate reign of Charles II. this town, in common with the city of London, and moſt other corporations, came under the garbling of a *quo warranto* information, and their franchiſes were ſeized into the hands of the crown. This information was iſſued againſt the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants.—The 30th of Charles II. the burgeſſes and inhabitants preſented an addreſs and ſubmiſſion to the king, praying that they might be reſtored.

The fourteenth charter, 14th of James II. is a charter of releaſe and reſtoration: it recites the good ſervices of the burgeſſes and inhabitants, the judgments obtained againſt them; and it reſtores and grants to the ſame burgeſſes and inhabitants all the liberties, &c. which they had, or by right ought to have.

Theſe charters demonſtrate that the inhabitants were part of the corporation, and that commonalty and inhabitants were terms indiſcriminately uſed, as deſcriptive of the ſame perſons.

At the laſt general election the inhabitants made another attempt to recover their loſt rights, by tendering their votes for Lord Daer, ſon to the Earl of Selkirk; and the late Lord Haddo, ſon to the Earl of Aberdeen. There were alſo, at the ſame time, four other candidates on the right of the burgeſſes, viz. Benjamin Liſter, Eſq. a merchant of Poole; the Hon. Charles Stuart, youngeſt ſon to the Earl of Bute; Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq. and Captain Kingſmill, of the navy. The election was conducted with much eagerneſs on all ſides: the burgeſſes were equally divided, until Lord Hood, whom Mr. Taylor publicly accuſed of a breach of promiſe to him, arrived and gave the caſting vote for Mr. Stuart: the numbers upon the burgeſſes poll, at the cloſe of the election being, for

Benjamin Liſter, Eſq.	50	Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq.	48
The Hon. Charles Stuart,	49	Robert Kingſmill, Eſq.	45

The numbers of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Taylor would have been finally equal; but one of the burgeſſes in the intereſt of the latter was arreſted for debt, as he was going up the ſteps of the town-hall to give his vote. Bail was offered, and even payment of the debt, but the ſheriff and his deputy were too much engaged upon the election, to be interrupted by ſo trifling a concern as the liberty of a Britiſh ſubject; and the elector was ſuffered to remain in the cuſtody of an officer until the poll was cloſed.

Lord Daer and Lord Haddo being candidates on the right of the commonalty, the inhabitants tendering their votes for thoſe noblemen were rejected by the ſheriff. Two petitions were accordingly preſented to the houſe of commons, at the meeting of parliament in 1790, againſt the return of Liſter and Stuart; one by Lord Daer and Lord Haddo in ſupport of the claim of the commonalty, and another by Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq. and Robert Kingſmill, Eſq. on the claim of the minor part of the burgeſſes, againſt the majority.

Theſe petitions were heard the ſame ſeſſion; when it was agreed by all the parties, that the petition of Lord Daer and Lord Haddo ſhould be determined firſt: for, if the committee ſhould be of opinion that the *right* was in the inhabitants, the other four candidates were ſo inferior in point of numbers, that they intended to relinquiſh their reſpective claims.

The committee accordingly began with the petition of Lord Daer and Lord Haddo; when nearly the ſame caſe was opened as we have reported upon the petition of the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox and John Williams, Eſq. in 1775, and which had been repeated on ſimilar grounds by Joſhua Mauger, Eſq. in 1781. The committee confirmed the determinations of the preceding ones, by deciding, that Lord Daer and Lord Haddo were *not duly elected*, and reſolved upon a ſpecial report to the houſe, "That the right of election, in the town and county of Poole, is in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, only."

This petition being diſpoſed of, a compromiſe took place between the contending parties, on the poll of the burgeſſes. The vote of the burgeſs who had been arreſted and detained in cuſtody, during the election, was added to the poll of Mr. Taylor, and another ſtruck off from that of Mr. Stuart. The numbers were, for

Liſter,	49	Stuart,	48
Taylor,	49	Kingſmill,	46

The committee accordingly reported to the houſe,—"That Benjamin Liſter, Eſq. and Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq. *were duly elected.*"

The ſucceſs of Mr. Liſter was, however, rendered abortive. The oppoſite parties had all diſcovered that he had been a contractor within the year preceding his election; and that the taking his ſeat would be attended with the diſagreeable conſequence of his being liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds every time he gave his vote in the houſe of commons. This incapacity was only to be removed by Mr. Liſter vacating his ſeat, and, as the twelve months ſince the ſurrender of his contract had now expired, to get re-elected. The Chiltern Hundreds were accordingly given him, and a new writ was iſſued for another election; when the inhabitants of Poole, with that fervour and love of liberty which nature has implanted in the human mind, and which, although ſuppreſſed by temporary miſcarriages and inconveniences, will omit no opportunity of aſſerting its own dignity, recurred to their original claim of right, and again beſtowed their unbiaſſed ſuffrages on Lord Daer.

The ſtatute of the 28th of George III. chap. 52, allows them one more chance, and that a final one, of regaining that right which they had enjoyed for centuries, and which their charters clearly entitle them to poſſeſs. The deciſions of three committees have certainly been againſt them; and we wiſh to be underſtood as ſpeaking with the greateſt deference, when we mention the verdicts of ſo reſpectable a judicature. But the borough of Saltaſh has encountered the ſame difficulty, and ſucceeded: three ſucceſſive committees had determined the right of election there to be in the corporation; the fourth gave it to the freeholders. The committees on the Helſtone conteſt, in the year 1774, determined the ſame right to be in the corporation, under the old charter; the ſecond committee, in 1791, determined it to be in the corporation, acting under the new charter granted by his preſent majeſty. And, when it is recollected that, in the caſes of Colcheſter, Boſton, Bridport, Pomfret, and Warwick, the determinations were different from thoſe of Poole; and that the doctrine of eighty years uſage, however corrupt or inconſiſtent with right, is neither ſanctioned by act of parliament nor conſidered as the common law of committees, and has been followed only in one

ſolitary

ſolitary inſtance, that of Lyme-Regis; we truſt the inhabitants of Poole may yet look forward to the final deciſion with well-founded hopes of ſucceſs.

The corporation of Poole are divided, as may be ſeen from the ſtate of the poll, into two parties, ſo nearly equal in number as to render it difficult to determine which will preponderate. Mr. Liſter, the preſent member, and Mr. Hide, of Arne, near Poole, are at the head of the miniſterial party; and Mr. John Jeffery, a moſt reſpectable and opulent merchant, of this town, is at the head of the oppoſition. The recorder and town-clerk are in the intereſt of the latter. The aldermen, who acquire that ſituation by ſerving the office of mayor, are moſtly in the miniſterial party; and as a bye-law is ſtill in force, allowing them to nominate two of their own body to the burgeſſes, one of whom the latter is bound to chooſe for mayor, there is little chance, unleſs that bye-law is deemed illegal, or repealed, which is now attempting to be accompliſhed, that the oppoſition will be able to ſuſtain their ſuperiority.

There is a ſeſſions held for the town by the mayor and juſtices of the peace four times a year. When any criminal or civil cauſes are to be tried, one of the judges of the circuit comes hither in his way to Dorcheſter, and holds the aſſizes; but civil cauſes are generally tried at Dorcheſter or Wincheſter.

The church ſtands at the weſt end of the town, and a little north of the key, is under the juriſdiction of the royal peculiar of Canford, and dedicated to St. James, and was anciently a chapel of eaſe to Canford, though now independent of it. William de Evreux earl of Sarum gave this chapel of St. James to the priory of Bradenſtoke, together with the church of Canford and advowſon of the vicarage. When it became exempt from its dependence on Canford does not appear, nor is it ever mentioned in the Sarum regiſters of inſtitution. Before 1520 it was preſented to by the king *ratione ducatus Lancaſtriæ.* It is an ancient fabric, conſiſting of a body, two aiſles, and a tower. The chancel is divided only from the higher end of the body by rails. The body is the moſt ancient part of the ſtructure, and was the old chapel of St. James. The aiſles were added in after-ages. It is at preſent divided from the aiſles by five arches in each aiſle, formerly ſix; but two in each aiſle ſeem to have been thrown into one large one. The north aiſle was built about 1500. In 1509 John Bedford willed to be buried in the cemetery of St. James's church, and gave ten pounds to it. In 1517 William Meſurer, of this place, appointed his body to be buried in Our Lady aiſle in this pariſh-church, if he died here; and bequeathed to the making of the new rood-loft and tower of the ſaid church all ſuch money as reſted unpaid at the hour of his death of the twenty pounds he promiſed to the edifying this fabric. This aiſle is not ſo long and broad as the other. The ſouth aiſle is of equal length with the body, and is thought, by many merchants' marks and devices on the north ſide, to have been built in the time of Edward IV. At the upper end, projecting towards the ſouth, is a veſtry. In the north aiſle are theſe inſcriptions.

Over the arches:—Theſe arches were made at the charge of James Haveland and Helene his wife, on whoſe ſouls God have mercy. Amen. Anno Domini MCCCCCij. [1502.] He is ſuppoſed to have built this aiſle.

At the higher end of this aiſle is an altar-tomb in memory of Thomas Roberts, merchant, five times mayor, who died 1632; and Jane his wife, who died 1629.

Againſt one of the arches:—Underneath lies the body of George Lewen, a worthy member, and three years mayor, of this corporation. Ob. 15 November, 1718, Æt. ſue 71.

In the ſouth aiſle, againſt one of the arches, is a neat white marble monument, with the following inſcription:—"Near this place lies the body of Peter Jollifſe, who in the late wars ſignalized himſelf againſt the French with uncommon courage, and frequently revenged their inſolence towards the Engliſh by captivity or death. William the Third, in juſtice to the merit of ſo brave a man, rewarded his ſervices with a commiſſion and a medal of gold. George the Firſt, at his acceſſion to the throne, gave him the command of this town in all military matters. Thus, having been diſtinguiſhed by theſe two great kings, and eſtabliſhed

bliſhed a general reputation in the world, he died in the 72d year of his age, on the 12th day of November, 1703. He left ſeveral children; William, the youngeſt, (whoſe filial piety may the reader imitate!) cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory."

There are many other neat monuments in the body of this church, &c.—Here is alſo a very neat mahogany altar-piece, which was erected in the year 1736, being the gift of Richard Pinnell, Eſq. a native of this town.

In 1785 two new galleries were built in the north and ſouth aiſles, on a new plan, extending from the old ones to the eaſt end of the church.

At the weſt end of the church-yard is a large hillock of earth, under which, in a vault, was interred James Thompſon, merchant of this town. His corpſe was firſt put into a wooden coffin, pitched and filled with ſpirits of wine, wrapped in another of lead, and depoſited in a handſome one of wood, all which were put into a large ſtone coffin. His brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Haſaldine, maſter of the royal academy of Portſmouth, was buried at the ſame time.—The church-yard being too ſmall and crowded, a large field at the upper part of the town was incloſed, and conſecrated by Dr. Beilby Porteus, then biſhop of Cheſter, (now biſhop of London,) the 3d of July, 1781, for a burying-place. The tower was built about 1500, and is of a moderate height; but ſeems never to have been finiſhed. In it is one large bell, and the ſaint's bell. Tradition ſays here were eight, which were loſt at ſea about a league hence, as they were carrying into Holland. They were ordered to be ſold in the time of Edward VI. by the Duke of Somerſet, to fortify the town.

The rectory is a perpetual curacy, to which there is no inſtitution or induction, ſubject only to the juriſdiction of Canford. The miniſter has been choſen of late years in a different manner; ſometimes by the mayor and aldermen; ſometimes by them in conjunction with the burgeſſes; ſometimes by the inhabitants aſſembled in veſtry. About 1500 the crown nominated or preſented; and this was the caſe of Mr. Howſon, in 1682. The church-wardens gave him poſſeſſion by delivery of the keys of the church and the regiſter, and he was confirmed by the official of Canford. The great tithes of Parkſton and Longfleet, veſted in the corporation, are by them conferred on the miniſter. The lord of the manor of Canford appoints an official and regiſter, who holds eccleſiaſtical courts, proves wills, grants licences, &c.

There are ſeveral meeting-houſes, the diſſenters being very numerous; one for the Preſbyterians in Hill-ſtreet, and another in Leg-lane, or Lackland-ſtreet; but, this being too ſmall, a genteel one was built a few years ſince in Skinner's Field, not far from the other; one for the Quakers in Leg-lane; and another for the Anabaptiſts at Weſt-butts, in Weſt-ſtreet, but this has not been uſed for many years. There are two burial-places for the Quakers and Anabaptiſts.

The old town-hall is in Fiſh-ſtreet, and was built in 1572. The priſon is under the ſame. An elegant new town-hall was built in Market-ſtreet, with ſhambles under it, at the expence of the repreſentatives, viz. Joſeph Gulſton and Thomas Calcraft, Eſqrs. in 1761. This hall is ſpacious, and is ornamented with chandeliers and ſconces, being a preſent from Mr. Pitt, the preſent member.

Adjoining to the King's Hall is a priſon called Saliſbury Priſon, ſo named from the Earls of Saliſbury; it is an ancient building, perhaps as ancient as the Longeſpées.—The workhouſe is in Weſt-ſtreet, built 1739, by Mr. Miſſing.

Rogers's almſhouſes, in Weſt-ſtreet, are for twenty poor people. The original donation was 333l. for building almſhouſes, and ten pounds to be given to the poor immediately after his deceaſe.

There is a free-ſchool at the weſt end of the church-yard, in Church-ſtreet, ſupported by the repreſentatives, at the expence of ten pounds per annum each. It was built in 1628.

The Great-cellar or King's Hall, or Wool-houſe, ſtands on the key, and is an edifice of ſome antiquity, ſuppoſed to have been built in the time of Edward III.

III. or 11 Henry VI. It has of late years been partly rebuilt.—The town-houſe was built in the year 1727, by a contribution of the merchants, Benjamin Skutt then mayor. The newſpapers, votes of the houſe of commons, and other periodical publications, being there depoſited for the uſe of the viſitors. Strangers are admitted without any expence.

The trade is chiefly confined to Newfoundland; a number of ſeamen are trained up to this fiſhery. Young ſtout country fellows indent themſelves for two ſummers and a winter; during which time, being conſtantly employed in boats or ſhips, they become ſeaſoned to the ſea and fit to rank as mariners. The exports in proviſions, nets, cordage, ſail-cloth, and all ſorts of wearing apparel, with a variety of other commodities for the conſumption of the planters and ſervants, are to a very large amount. Their returns are in cod and ſalmon ſent to foreign markets, oil, ſeal-ſkins, furs, and lately cran-berries are become an article of home-conſumption. So much has the laudable ſpirit for commerce increaſed, that one capital houſe before the American war had twenty-four ſail of ſquare-rigged veſſels, from one hundred to three hundred tons burthen, all employed in the Newfoundland trade.

There are two large boys employed to carry proviſions and paſſengers every week to Portſmouth; they ſail on Mondays and return on Saturdays, ſooner or later, as the wind ſerves. There are two large paſſage-boats from Swanage in the Iſle of Purbeck to Poole, every Monday and Thurſday, and ſometimes oftener, as the weather permits, with goods and paſſengers. Likewiſe ſeveral large boats from Wareham, &c.

Poole grew to be a port of ſome note about 15 Edward III. though it appears by William Longeſpée's charter to have had ſome trade earlier; about which time, or before, Wareham grew into decay. It is now an head port; the moſt conſiderable and principal one in the county, to which all members and creeks are ſubject. The entrance into it is difficult; but the ſands decreaſe, and there is more water on the bar of late years than formerly; but a veſſel of three hundred and twenty or four hundred tons can come up to the key, though there are not many ſhips of the town above two hundred and twenty tons burden.

This harbour lies ſeven leagues north-weſt by weſt from the Iſle of Wight, and ſixteen from Portſmouth; a ſouth-ſouth-eaſt moon makes high-water before this harbour; a ſouth-by-eaſt moon in it; which is imputed to the ebb that comes out of the Iſle of Wight. The tide riſes nine feet perpendicular in in the harbour, which has this peculiar in it, that the ſea, contrary to all other ports in England, ebbs and flows four times in twenty-four hours; twice when the moon comes to the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, and twice when it comes to the ſouth-by-eaſt and north-by-weſt. Two of theſe tides are occaſioned by Brownſea iſland, which, obſtructing the water as it runs out, cauſes it to flow back into all parts of the harbour. This is the ſecond flood. In the harbour the ebb and flood work alternately every ſix hours. The ebb at low water, between Hampſhire and the Iſle of Wight, runs ſo ſtrong, that it ſhoots into the harbour of Poole, lying in the line of its courſe, ſo that when it is low water at Hurſt it is high water at Poole. It appears, by all the harbours on this coaſt, that the convenience is owing to a large inlet of water within the land, every tide, which, venting at low water, ſcours the channel.

The harbour is good for any ſhip not exceeding the draught of fourteen feet. The firſt flood, or proper high water, is at nine or ſouth-eaſt; then it ebbs an hour and a half, and flows as much, making the counter or latter flood at ſouth, or eleven three-fourths; then it ebbs till paſt four; ſo that it flows with the counter flood near ſeven hours, and ebbs five. It flows up and down at ſpring-tide ſix feet; at neap-tide four feet ſix inches. The counter flood flows up and down, or perpendicular, at ſpring-tides, ſix feet; at neap-tides four.

There is a bar a little eaſt of the entrance of the harbour: the ſands about it are ſhifting, and therefore all ſhips generally take in a pilot at Studland. The water on the bar is about eighteen or twenty feet at high water, and about twelve

or thirteen at low. The frequent ebbs and flows of the ſea, which keep it in continual motion, conduce much to the health of the town, otherwiſe the ooze or mud would be very offenſive; many of the lanes of this place being very cloſe and narrow.

This harbour is on all hands allowed to be one of the beſt and ſafeſt in the whole Channel for merchant-ſhips to lie in, as the ground is every where ſoft, and water always ſufficient at ſpring-tides for veſſels of ſixteen feet draught of water to come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring-grounds in Swanage Bay, and likewiſe in the Bay of Studland, juſt without the harbour; as alſo oppoſite Brownſea Caſtle, at the entrance of the harbour. Very accurate ſoundings have been made, by order of government, (under the direction of Captain Mackenzie,) not only of the harbour, but all around the coaſt; and it is found that former charts were either originally erroneous, or that time has materially improved the entrance to this port ſince the ſoundings were firſt laid down in theſe charts; which are now almoſt become obſolete, and will be totally uſeleſs as ſoon as the modern ſurvey above alluded to ſhall be made public. Upwards of 2500l. have been expended within theſe few years on the improvement of the quays which are now encircling the town, and will, when completed, be unrivalled by any port of its ſize in the three kingdoms, not only for ſpacioufneſs and good accommodation, but for the depth of water at all times for veſſels to lie with eaſe and ſafety along-ſide their reſpective landing places.

An act was paſſed the 29th of George II. for levying certain duties for improving the harbour and maintaining the works; it recites that the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and collectors, may demand payment of the ſeveral duties appointed by this act in reſpect of goods imported into Poole harbour, and alſo of ballaſt duties and boomage, from the maſter of the veſſel wherein ſuch goods, &c. ſhall be imported, at the time he ſhall make his entry, with the officers of the cuſtoms, of the cargo of ſuch veſſel; and may alſo demand payment of the duties on goods exported from, re-loaded at, or taken out of, any other veſſel in the ſaid port or harbour (in order to be exported), from the maſter, at the time he ſhall clear out. The non-payment of the duties, the mayor, or any other juſtice of peace of the town of Poole, may by warrant diſtrain or ſtop ſuch veſſel till the duties are paid, with the coſts and charges of ſuch diſtreſs. The maſter to deliver to the collector of the duties, an account of all goods on-board, or forfeit ten pounds.

No perſon to empty any ballaſt into the harbour. Twenty hundred weight of ſcale-goods, two hundred and fifty-two gallons of liquids, or forty ſquare feet of meaſureable goods, to be deemed a ton; five quarters of wheat, ſix quarters of barley, ſeven and a half quarters of oats, to be deemed a ton; all diſputes to be ſettled by the mayor, two juſtices, and four younger brothers of the Trinity-Houſe, or the majority of them.

For boomage, the following duties ſhall be paid, except for veſſels employed in fiſhing or dredging.—Every decked veſſel

10 tons, or under, 6d.	50, tons, or above 40, 4s.
20, or above 10, 1s.	60, or above 50, 5s.
30, or above 20, 2s.	100, or above 60, 6s.
40, or above 30, 3s.	above 100 tons 7s.

Without the bar, and in the boundaries of Poole, is an extenſive bed of oiſters, from which there are ſeveral ſloops loaded every year, and carried to creeks in the mouth of the river Thames, where they are laid to fatten to ſupply the London markets; and in catching of which upwards of forty ſloops and boats are employed for two months every ſpring, which ſeaſon is the fiſherman's harveſt; during which time they receive upwards of 3000l. The laſt day's catching is, by a preſcriptive regulation, thrown into the channels within the harbour, where they fatten, and ſupply the town and country, during the winter, with excellent oiſters. Fiſh are caught in great plenty, and the harbour plaice are moſt

excellent. Herrings have been caught in ſuch plenty as to be ſold for a penny a dozen, and continued on our coaſt for three months.

There are belonging to this port two hundred and thirty ſail of ſhipping, burthen twenty-one thouſand three hundred and one tons, and employing about fifteen hundred men; about one hundred and forty ſhips are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coaſting and fiſhing; and, beſides the number of men actually employed in navigating the ſhips, there are annually a very conſiderable number employed in the fiſhery on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

COASTING VESSELS.

LONDON TRADE.

Hope, Charles Lander
Minerva, William Lander
William, William Cockram
Olive Branch, William Thompſon
Blandford, Samuel Jafford

PORTSMOUTH TRADE.

Hope, —— Burt
Active, —— Fiander

The imports and exports of corn are here very conſiderable; the principal export is in barley, of which the county of Dorſet can in a favourable year ſpare upwards of twenty thouſand quarters; as was the caſe in 1785, when nearly that quantity was exported by the merchants of this port. The imports for the laſt ſeven years ſtand nearly as follows: ninety-ſix thouſand eight hundred and ninety-ſeven quarters of wheat, one hundred and ſixty thouſand of oats, four thouſand of barley, twelve thouſand of beans, two thouſand nine hundred and forty of peaſe, and one thouſand eight hundred and ninety of rye; a large part of which is diſtributed through the counties of Dorſet, Wilts, and Hampſhire; and ſome part carried to the borders of Somerſet. The central ſituation of this port is of great importance in receiving foreign corn from the northern parts of Europe, and from Holland; which is diſtributed along the coaſt, and round the land to the north channel, in coaſting ſloops and veſſels from thirty to one hundred tons, of which here are a great many which have been built within a few years. The ſpacious and airy granaries for corn will ſtand as a conſpicuous proof of the ſpirit of theſe times in extending the commerce and improving the conveniences of this port. The correſpondence from this place has been greatly extended, within theſe fifteen years, by the ſpirit and perſeverance of houſes, who, not confining themſelves to any particular line of trade, have very properly aſſumed the title of General Merchants; and, by their credit and ſtability, have eſtabliſhed a correſpondence of great conſequence, not only throughout Europe, but likewiſe in every maritime port on the coaſt of North America. About thirty years ago ſome attempts were made, by adventurers from this port, to eſtabliſh a trade to the coaſt of Africa, and ſeveral voyages were undertaken, and the returns made in ſlaves, which were carried to the Weſt Indies and Carolina; but the hand of Providence interpoſed, and put an end to a traffic ſo repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and to the principles of true religion.

There is a long narrow neck of land which projects from the north-eaſt part of the Iſle of Purbeck called South-haven Point, and ſuch another ſhoots out of the main land of Dorſetſhire, called North-haven Point. The diſtance between theſe is about a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Poole. Directly facing this entrance lies the entrance of Brownſea, which divides the ſtream; the largeſt and navigable branch flows to the north, and leads to Poole. This iſland was formerly a barren ſpot with only one houſe, and an old caſtle intended for the defence of the harbour. It was purchaſed by the late Humphrey Sturt, Eſq. who, by planting and other improvements, has converted it into a moſt delightful ſpot. The caſtle is built upon, and enlarged with additional buildings, commanding an extenſive view of the Britiſh Channel, Iſle of Wight, Studland Bay, and country round. Government in the late war gave guns to each haven point, beſides a battery on each ſide of the caſtle, to ſecure the harbour and town from the incurſions of privateers.

The court of admiralty has been very anciently held here. It was ſometimes kept on the key, or over the paſſage, at a place called Bromehill. In the town archives the records of this court are extant from the time of Edward VI.

The key lies on the ſouth ſide of the town; the bounds of it are laid out by a commiſſion, returned into the Exchequer in Eaſter term, 31 Charles II. The great key is one hundred and ninety-two feet long, beginning at the dead wall, commonly uſed for heating pitch, adjoining to Henry Harbin's houſe and land, and weſt-ſouth-weſt along the ſaid key to the head thereof, with a pair of ſtone ſtairs about the middle, being in depth at the ſaid head forty-two feet, and in depth at the eaſt-north-eaſt end about fifty-four feet; bounded by the houſe and lands of the ſaid Henry Harbin, towards the north-north-eaſt, and the river above Poole on the weſt-ſouth-weſt; and the lands and warehouſes belonging to John Webb, Eſq. and the houſe and land of Dennis Smith, merchant, towards the north-by-weſt, and Poole ſtream towards the eaſt. And the little new key for diſcharging, landing, and ſhipping, of all goods coaſtwiſe, as alſo timber, plank, deals, maſts, and all other raff, pantiles, bricks, and train-oil, and no other goods or merchandiſe whatſoever, being in length thirty-four feet; is bounded with a dead wall belonging to Captain William Orchard towards the eaſt-by-north, and the houſe and lands belonging to Henry Harbin, Gent. towards the weſt-by-ſouth, and Poole ſtream towards the ſouth-by-eaſt, and the houſe late of John Cleeve towards the north-by-weſt. The keys have been very much enlarged and improved of late years at ſeveral different times, being extended in a right line from one end to the other, and are rendered very ſpacious and commodious. On the Ham ſide of the harbour there are keys to careen ſhips, to throw out and take in ballaſt, with intermediate ſlips for building, where there have been nine on the ſtocks at a time; the communication from one ſide of the harbour is by means of a paſſage-boat large enough to hold eighty perſons, which continues to ply all day, and is hauled by a rope ſtretched from one ſide to the other, for which every family pays only four-pence a year, and every ſtranger a halfpenny each time.

The cuſtom-houſe ſtands at the eaſt end of the great key. Here is a collector, three patent officers, a cuſtomer, comptroller, and ſearcher, beſides general tide-waiters, land-waiters, and other attendants. The cuſtoms in 1770 amounted to 13,747l. Town dues, or petty cuſtoms, are claimed by the corporation for goods landed, or taken out of veſſels moored to the key. They ſeem to be the ſame that are mentioned in the inquiſition of 15 Edward III. which has occaſioned ſeveral diſputes between the towns of Poole and Wareham; the latter of which claims, from time immemorial, certain rights and immunities for goods and merchandiſe, exported and imported to and from Poole and Wareham.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

John Lander, *Collector, and executing the Office of Patent Cuſtomer*
Edward Allen, *Comptroller of the Coal-duties, and Patent Comptroller*
John Strong, *Land and Tide Surveyor*

Thomas Courtin, *Landing Waiter and Deputed Searcher*
George Wiſe, Richard Buck, John Hyde, } *Landing Waiters and Comptrolling Searchers*

In 29 George II. 1756, an act paſſed for aſcertaining, &c. duties on importation or exportation of goods out of the harbour, ballaſt and boomage duties, and for enlarging and repairing the harbour, keys, and wharfs; to provide a place to keep gunpowder, eſtabliſhing a nightly watch, and enlightening the ſtreets.

But all imports and exports, from the channel leading to Wareham to the weſt of the ſouth-weſt buoy off the bulwarks of Ham key, near the entrance of the little channel leading to Poole, are exempted from the duty of three-pence per ton. No duties are to be paid for goods in open veſſels brought from or to Wareham, or any part of the channel to the weſt of the ſouth-weſt buoy, in any part of Purbeck within North-haven point. All ballaſt ſhipped or unſhipped in thoſe bounds to be duty free; but at any key within the mouth of the little chan-

nel

nel within Poole-ſtakes, ſix-pence per ton ſhall be paid, but nothing on re-ſhipping it. Tobacco-pipe clay is exempted from all duty.

Being almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, Poole neither wanted nor had many fortifications. In 11 Henry VI. leave was granted to fortify the town. King Richard III. according to Leland, began a piece of a town-wall at one end of the key, where in his time remained a ſmall embattled gate, and ſome of an embattled wall. This once ran under part of the Weſt-ſtreet, where the foundations have been found, and excluded the town cellars, as appears by the ſteps at the weſt end of the key, under part of the ſtreet ſouth of the town cellars, and weſt of the gate. It was probably the water-gate. The ſea formerly came quite up to it, but is now retired ſeveral paces from it. But theſe works ſeem never to have been finiſhed, and its chief fortifications were two dykes and a wall on the north, which was levelled when the embattled gate at the entrance of the town, mentioned by Leland, was pulled down in King Charles the Second's reign, as a mark of ignominy for their obſtinacy in the rebellion.

In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. great quantities of oiſters, taken in and near the harbour, were pickled, barrelled, and ſent hence to London, Holland, the Weſt Indies, Spain, and Italy. In 1747, in digging a dock for a ſhip on the tongue of land oppoſite the harbour at Ham, a large bed of oiſter-ſhells was found ſix feet and an half thick, regularly piled one upon another. The ligatures of moſt were viſible; the whole bed was covered over with about a foot of black mould; but this was not a natural bed of oiſters, for they had all been opened, and the fiſhermen had a knack of taking them out without breaking the ligatures. They were formerly opened at Ham, and the ſhells left on the ſhore; but, about 1640 or 1670, they were forbid by the corporation, who imagined they prejudiced the channel; on which they opened them in the boats on the mud near the Strand, and threw the ſhells there, by which that hill of ſhells was raiſed, which, at low water at leaſt, is ſurrounded by the ſea, and called the Oiſter Bank.

The bay, or at leaſt that part of it which immediately ſurrounds Poole, is called Luckford Lake in ſome maps, and is of a very large extent like a ſea, having a narrow entrance on the eaſt from the Britiſh Channel. It probably has its name from the calmneſs or ſtillneſs of the ſea, which reſembles a ſtanding water or pool in calm weather. Leland accounts it twenty miles in circumference, which is much too ſhort; for if all the turnings and windings of the ſhore, and the projections of the mud banks, were exactly traced, it would amount to ſixty miles. Mr. Horſley, in his Britannia Romania, is of opinion that it was the *Magnus Portus* of Ptolemy, who indeed countenances this opinion; but as his geography is very inaccurate, and Richard of Cirenceſter having placed it beyond all doubt at Portcheſter, where Mr. Camden and other antiquaries have fixed it, there is no pretence to move it hither.

It contains ſeveral iſlands; on the ſouth ſide lies Brownſea the largeſt, Furſey, St. Helen's, Long and Round iſlands, which lie in a ſemicircular form; Grove Iſland lies near Godin's, and Stone Iſland on the eaſt near the entrance into the bay. On the north part are Swan, Perquain, alias Pelham, and Horſe, iſlands; the latter is almoſt waſhed away. On the weſt part, near the mouth of the river Frome, are three ſmall iſlands, viz. Gigger's Iſland, another belonging to the North-living in Arne, and another ſmall ſpot. Near Holton, eaſt of Lichet-bay, near the mouth of Sherford river, are two more iſlands, Utter-heath and Vernigore; the latter is an iſland only at low water.

This bay is full of mud banks, interſected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other ſmall veſſels can paſs; the principal of theſe are Wareham, the Great or North Channel; the other the South or Weſt Channel, by which ſmall veſſels can paſs; in the reſt only ſmall fiſhing boats. The ooze in this bay begins to dry at the firſt quarter ebb, and is all dry at the laſt quarter ebb, at ſpring tides; ſo that at low water the verdure of the ſea-weeds makes it look in ſummer time like a meadow interſperſed with little rivulets.

Though the town of Poole claims much power in this bay, Mr. Banks, as lord of Corfe-caſtle, purſuant to Queen Elizabeth's grant to Sir C. Hatton, claims a power and juriſdiction as admiral, by water and land, on the ſeas round the Iſle of Purbeck, on the high ſeas, and throughout the whole iſland; others ſay that fiſhing and other liberties, in that part of the ſea within the channel towards the coaſt of Purbeck, belongs to the town of Corfe, and has no relation to the ſaid grant. The town of Wareham has only a right of navigation in the bay, in the two rivers, and on the coaſt of Purbeck. The fiſhermen of that town always fiſh in Mr. Banks's right, and formerly paid him a yearly acknowledgement; but of late, it being ſmall, has been neglected to be collected.

The navigation in the bay is almoſt wholly confined to the channels. There is no ſailing over the mud-banks, even at high water, except for boats lightly laden, or thoſe of the ſmaller ſize. The windings of the channel lengthen the way.

In Wareham channel, from the river head to Ruſſel key, the depth of water at low water is from ſeven to eleven feet; from thence to Poole-ſtakes twelve to fourteen, where it decreaſes to eight and nine; from thence to the bar from ten to twenty, and ſometimes twenty-four and twenty-eight, in the main channel, but in the little channel from nine to twelve; in Wyche channel the depth is from twelve to eighteen; in South-deep channel five; at Brownſea twelve to twenty. Theſe are the principal channels; the reſt are inconſiderable.

The mail-coach, to and from London every day, carries four inſide paſſengers; comes in at twelve o'clock and goes out again at four the ſame day. Carries no letters on Saturdays, nor brings any on Mondays.—The weſtern poſt meets the mail-coach at Winbourne every day (Sundays excepted.)—The weſtern poſt from Blandford to Poole comes in about ſix o'clock on Sunday evenings.—The Wareham poſt comes in every day at twelve o'clock, and goes out again at one the ſame day.

A waggon to and from London every week, comes in on Monday mornings from London, and goes out for Saliſbury the ſame day, and returns again to Poole on Thurſdays, with goods from Saliſbury, &c. and then ſets out for London.—A waggon from Blandford, with goods from London, Briſtol, Exeter, &c. ſeveral times a week.—Alſo a waggon from Chriſtchurch, &c. &c.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Allen Lieutenant David, *Navy*
Durell Capt. Thomas Pike, *Navy*
Laugharne Capt. Thomas, *Navy*
Liſter Benj. *M. P. for Poole*
Routh Richard, Eſq. *Collector of the Cuſtoms in Newfoundland*

CLERGY.

Aſhburner Rev. Edward, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Holmes Rev. ——, *Ditto*
Jolliffe Rev. Peter William
Lamport Rev. ——, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Bell Thomas, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Briſſowe James, *Apothecary*
Campbell and Weſt, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Millar Richard, *Ditto*
Taylor John, *M. D.*

LAW.

Aldridge John, *Notary Public, & Keeper of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office*
Durnford Samuel, *Attorney and Notary Public*
Foot John, *Ditto*
Parr Thomas, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams James, *Painter & Colourman*
Ady Stephen, *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Ady William, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Ady Thomas, *Mariner*
Aſh Joſeph, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Abſolam William, *Draper*
Baker John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Barfoot Stephen, *Taylor*
Barnes Robert, *Joiner*
Barter William, *Merchant*
Barter Joſeph, *Deal-merchant*
Bayly Robert, *Baker and Grocer*

Bayly James, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Bayly John, *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Bedloe George, *Breeches & Glove Maker*
Bird Thomas Young, *Merchant*
Bird John, ſen. *Mercer*
Bird John, jun. *Grocer, Mercer, and Draper, & Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Bowles John, *Clock & Watch Maker, & Bell-hanger*
Briſtowe and Co. *Ship-brokers and Auctioneers*
Brown John, *Merchant*
Budden John, *Grocer*
Budden William, *Grocery & Tea Warehouſe*
Budden William, jun. *Merchant*
Bunn and Forreſt, *Sail-cloth, Twine, & Net, Manufacturers*
Burt Robert, *Ironmonger, &c.*
Burt John, *Ship-builder*
Burt Thomas, *Hoyman*
Buſh Robert, *Blackſmith*
Campbell Archibald, *White and Black Smith*
Carter William, *Ropemaker and Smith*
Cherrett and Wills, *Ship-builders*
Chriſtian Abraham, *Schoolmaſter*
Clarke Samuel, *Rope-maker*
Cockram William, *Mariner*
Corben James, *Baker*
Cox John, *Shoemaker*
Coward and Son, *Hair-dreſſers*
Coward Robert and Co. *Boot and Shoe Makers*
Crew Thomas, *Merchant*
Critchell William, *Victualler*
Cull Widow, *Grocer*
D'Aubeny Henry, *Coal-merchant*
Dawſon ——, *Butcher*
Dean Thomas, *Brewer*
Drew William, *Joiner, Cabinet-maker, and Auctioneer*
Dunford ——, *Block-maker*
Durell F. *Ship-builder*
Dowding John, *Shoemaker*
Eaſter John, *Victualler, (Lion & Lamb)*
Eaſter Samuel, *Ship-builder*
Elliot ——, *Tin-plate Worker*
Ethridge John, *Maſter of the Workhouſe*
Evans Joſeph, *Sadler & Harneſs-maker*
Ferris James, *Grocery & Tea Warehouſe*
Fiander John, *Hoyman*
Francklin Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Fricker John and William, *Brewers, Butchers, and Tallow-chandlers*
Fryer Nathaniel, *Cooper*
Furnell James, *Pawnbroker*
Gadin William, *Merchant*
Garland Joſeph and Co. *Cornfactors*
Garland, Unity, and Co. *Milliners*
Gater William, *Shoemaker*
Gleed Thomas, *Mariner*
Gollop George, *Joiner & Cabinet-maker*
Gooding ——, *Sadler & Harneſs-maker*
Gregory William, *Baker*
Harcourt Maurice, *Schoolmaſter*
Harriſon George, *Sail-maker*
Harris Henry, *Bricklayer*
Harris John, *Baker and Confectioner*
Hatchell ——, *Hatter*
Hayward Suſannah, *Baker*
Hayward William, *Baker*
Henning Ann, *Linen-draper, &c.*
Henning John, *Wine-merchant*
Hillier Richard, *Town-cryer*
Hiſcock John, *Stonemaſon*
Hodges Robert, *Currier*
Hooper Henry, *Bricklayer*
Houſe Robert, *Victualler*
Hunt and Pimir, *Coal-merchants*
Jeffery John, *Merchant*
Johnſon Geo. William, *Mariner*
Jolliffe Chriſtopher, *Merchant*
Kemp John, *Mercer, Draper, Haberdaſher, &c.*
Kemps and Co. *Merchants*
Kendall John, *Baker and Grocer*
Kendall Widow, *Baker & Confectioner*
Kiffen William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Knight and Garland, *Blockmakers*
Knowles Thomas, *Grocer*
Lacy Richard, *Taylor*
Lacy John, *Baker*
Lander Charles, *Mariner*
Lander William, *Mariner*
Ledgard Richard, *Merchant, Ropemaker, and Stationer*
Leſter John, *Deal-merchant*
Leer Sarah, *Sub-diſtributor of Stamps*
Lock George, *Taylor and Draper*
Lodge Bartholomew, *Victualler*
Lonſdale William, *Grocer & Seedſman*
Mackenzie ——, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Madwick Samuel, *Slopſeller*
Major John and Son, *Ropemakers*
Marder Samuel, *Silverſmith, & Agent to the Blandford Bank*
Martin John, *Ironmonger*
Mead Thomas, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Miller Robert and Co. *Merchants*
Miller Robert, *Cooper*
Mitchell ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mitchell Elizabeth, *Shoemaker*
Moore Joſeph, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Stationer*

Moore John, *Baker and Victualler*
Neave Widow, *Baker and Grocer*
Neave George, *Hoſier and Draper*
Newman ——, *Staymaker*
Norman Lucy, *Milliner*
Notting Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Olive Joſeph, *Merchant*
Pelly Joſiah, *Slopſeller and Tea-dealer*
Penney George, ſen. *Cooper*
Penney George, jun. *Coal-merchant*
Penny Richard, *Ship-builder*
Peterſon Miſs, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Petty Hezekiah, *Blackſmith*
Philpot John, *Victualler, (Poole Arms)*
Phippard George, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Phippard Thomas, *Ditto*
Pike and Anſley, *Sailmakers*
Plowman Cornelius, *Boot and Shoe Maker, and Slopſeller*
Pope ——, *Victualler, (Balloon)*
Pritchet Widow, *Innkeeper*
Puddicombe Amy, *Slopſeller & Milliner*
Puntis ——, *Taylor*
Randall J. and J. *Merchants*
Reeve William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Reynolds Thomas, *Grocer, Draper, Tea-dealer, &c.*
Rolles Samuel, *Merchant*
Rolles Amy, *Linen-draper*
Rolles John, *Mariner*
Romſey Jacob, *Schoolmaſter*
Robinſon Mrs. *Perfumery and Tea Dealer*
Rule Jane, *Printer, Bookſeller, & Stationer*
Saunders Thomas, *Merchant*
Saunders and Sweetman, *Merchants*
Scalpen William, *Sailmaker*
Scott Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Seager James, *Merchant*
Seager Mark, *Mariner*
Sedgley Wm. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Seymour James, *Joiner, Cabinet-maker, Upholſterer, and Auctioneer*
Simper John, *Baker*
Slade John and Co. *Merchants*
Smith William, *Baker*
Smith Edward, *Ironmonger*
Spurrier and Son, *Merchants*
Spurrier John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Stainer Charles, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Stickland Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Stickland Philip, *Grocer & Tea-dealer*
Stocker and Brooks, *Tallow-chandlers*
Street Thomas, *Merchant*
Street M. P. and J. *Merchants*
Strong Thomas, *Brewer*
Taverner Miſs, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Tilſed Thomas, *Sailmaker*
Thomas William, *Painter, Plumber, and Glazier*
Thompſon and Watts, *Painters and Colourmen*
Vallis Samuel, *Mariner*
Wadham Adam, *Cooper*
Warne William, *Mariner*
Waterman William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Watts John, *Coal-merchant*
Watts John, *Grocer*
White Samuel, ſen. *Merchant*
White Samuel, jun. *Salt-maker*
Williams Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Willis Mary, *Butcher*
Wills and Pritchet, *Sailmakers*
Wiſe William, *Ship-builder*
Witteridge John, *Butcher*
Witteridge Samuel, *Butcher*

The heath which ſurrounds Poole, for four miles from the eaſt to the north-weſt, appears to have been in times paſt cultivated, as the veſtige of the fences which ſurrounded every field may be diſtinctly traced all over it.

The ſoil of Poole and its environs is particularly adapted to the culture of the mulberry, where it grows ſo luxuriantly that a whole foreſt might be raiſed from layers, without any trouble or difficulty. As the many experiments which have been attempted in different parts of the kingdom for raiſing ſilk-worms failed through a dearth of mulberry-leaves, would not a trial here be an object worthy the attention of ſuch as are competent for the undertaking? —Mr. Henry Barham, of Chelſea, wrote to Sir Hans Sloane, that in the months of May, June, and July, 1719, he had made, with much eaſe, as good ſilk, in the judgment of the dealers in that commodity, as any imported; and further wrote, that the worms produced from an ounce of eggs will make fifteen pounds of fine ſilk, which is twice as much as is made in Languedoc and Provence; and that experience had taught him, that we may have ſilk-worms twice a year, and that the mulberry-tree will bear to be ſtripped of its leaves twice a year, without any injury to the tree or fruit. On the whole, as the materials for

for ſo valuable a manufactory could be raiſed, and children and o'd perſons, who are at preſent a burthen to the people, could be inſtructed in a day, and be employed; it appears to be an improvement worthy the patronage of the lord of the manor and others concerned. Should ſo beneficial an improvement be introduced, and found to thrive here, it could not long be confined to this ſpot. But it is of great conſequence, that it ſhould be begun where it is moſt likely to ſucceed, and where it would beſt deſerve that encouragement which it would be equally neceſſary and expedient for the public to give.

PRESCOT, LANCASHIRE.

PRESCOT is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and eighty-ſix miles, twenty-eight from Manchester, ten from Warrington, and eight from Liverpool. Market-days Tueſday and Saturday; fair, June 2, which continues three days; there is alſo a fair on the 21ſt of October.

There are ſeveral cotton manufactories in the town; but the chief trade of this place is in the watch line, and it is ſaid that no town in the kingdom exceeds it in that branch. The town is large, but not populous.—The church has a ſteeple fifty-two yards high, allowed to be the completeſt in the county of Lancaſhire; there are ſix bells and an organ.

The exciſe-office is at the Legs of Man and Bull Inn.

The London mail arrives at two in the morning, the York mail at half paſt five in the evening, and the mail from Liverpool to York at half paſt five in the morning: Mary Naylor, poſt-miſtreſs.

A caravan from the Roſe and Crown ſets out every day, except Tueſday and Sunday, to the Golden Lion, Dale-ſtreet, Liverpool; returns the ſame days: John Scariſbrook, proprietor.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Alton Joſhua, Gent.
Aſhton Peter, Gent.
Atherton John, Eſq.
Atherton William, Eſq.
Bromelow Thomas, Gent.
Chorley John, Gent.
Fazarkley John, Gent.
Graves George, Gent.
Houghton John, Eſq.
Steward Andrew, Gent.

CLERGY.

Ellam Rev. William
Sewell Rev. Samuel

PHYSIC.

Becket Wm. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Hayle James, *Surgeon*
Myers John, *Surgeon*
Rawlinſon Thomas, *Surgeon*
Thomas John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Hodgſkinſon Robert, *Attorney*
Houghton John, *Attorney*
Rawſon Henry, *Attorney*
Wright Harvey, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbot William, *Watchmaker*
Ackers Thomas, *Brewer*
Adden Robert, *Brewer and Maltſter*
Alcock Aaron, *Joiner*
Almond William, *Gold-hand Maker*
Appleton Mary, *Huckſter*
Arnis Robert, *Taylor*
Aſhcroft Peter, *Brewer*
Aſhley William, *Victualler*, (*Birch-tree*)
Aſhton ——, *Bow-arrow Maker*
Aſhworth Robert, *Grocer*
Atkinſon, Hardy, and Foſter, *Brewers*
Attwood Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Ball John, *Victualler*
Barlow John, *Sadler, and Cap and Whip Maker*
Barrow Eliz. *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*)
Barrow Robert, *Sadler*
Barrow David, *Gold-hand Maker*
Barrow Robert, *Huckſter*
Beazley Michael, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Beeſley John, *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Bell H. *Linen-draper*
Bibby Thomas, *Victualler*
Bimſon Lawrence, *Watch-tool Maker*
Birchall Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Birchall John, *Draper*
Birchall Edward, *Schoolmaſter*
Biſpham William, *Mercer and Draper*
Bold Matthew, *Watch-tool Maker*

Bold

Bold William, *Watchmaker*
Bormer Peter, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Bradburn John, *Ironmonger*
Bradſhaw James, *Grocer*
Bradſhaw James, *Victualler*
Breſt Edward, *Watchmaker*
Brown Margaret, *Milliner*
Byram John, *Grocer*
Byram William, *Bricklayer*
Byron John, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Carver Richard, *Farrier*
Cheeſeman Ann, *Victualler*
Chorley and Son, *Sail-cloth Manufacturers*
Claughton Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Coarns Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Cook Ralph, *Butcher*
Copples Tho. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Crickley L. *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Cummings James, *Linen-draper*
Daniel James, *Gardener*
Daward John, *Taylor*
Dawner ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dean Thomas, *Grocer*
Dixon William, *Joiner*
Douglas Robert, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Ducker Jane, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Dumbri Joſeph, *Watch-finiſher*
Durram Thomas, *Grocer*
Dwereyhouſe Catharine, *Grocer*
Edmonds James, *Linen-draper*
Elliſon Richard, *Butcher*
Elliſon Joſeph, *Tallow-chandler*
Fellingham Robert, *Watchmaker*
Fellingham Henry, *Victualler*
Finch and Fleetham, *Liquor-merchants*
Finion John, *Huckſter*
Forbes William, *Bricklayer*
Foſter James, *Farmer*
Foſter John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Froſt James, *Gold-hand Maker*
Furley Ralph, *Watchmaker*
Gaſkell George, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Gaſkell John, *Butcher*
Gill George, *Linen-draper*
Glover John, *Watchmaker*
Graves Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Greely John, *Wheel-poliſher*
Green William, *Wheelwright*
Green Thomas, *Tinplate-worker and Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Green John, *Ironmonger*
Hand Henry, *Watch-tool Maker*
Hardy Elizabeth, *Linen-draper*
Harris Sarah, *Baker*
Harris Henry, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Haſleden Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Haſleden John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hatton Henry, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Haytor Mary, *Grocer*
Heſketh Thomas, *Victualler, (Clock)*
Hewitt Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Higginſon Wm. *Dealer in Watch-tools*
Highfield Thomas, *Woollen and Linen Draper*
Hill Richard, *Potter*
Hill John, *Watchmaker*
Hilſby James, *Victualler*
Holland Henry, *Victualler*
Holt Mary, *Linen-draper*
Houghton John, *Shoemaker*
Houghton Ralph, *Victualler*
Houghton James, *Watch-tool Maker*
Houghton Iſabella, *Tea-dealer and Perfumer*
Jackſon Sarah, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Jackſon John, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Jarvey Rachel, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Johnſon Samuel, *Gold-hand Maker*
Johnſon Thomas, *Gold-hand Maker*
Johnſon John and Thomas, *Watch and Clock Manufacturers*
Johnſon James, *Watchmaker*
Johnſon John, *Huckſter*
Johnſon Ralph, *Victualler, (Fire-engine)*
Jolley Samuel, *Staymaker*
Jones Thomas, *Watch-motion Maker*
Jopſon George, *Grocer*
Jump Thomas, *Watch-movement Maker*
Lancaſter John, *Watch-tool Maker*
Large Alexander, *Tool-maker*
Large John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Leather William, *Joiner*
Lee James, *Grocer and Seedſman*
Lion John, *Blackſmith*
Liptrott John, *Watch-tool Maker*
Lomas William, *Watch-hand Maker*
M'Millan James, *Victualler*
Mancheſter Joſhua, *Victualler*
Marſden William, *Sadler*
Marſden Jn. *Stonemaſon and Victualler*
Marſh George, *Joiner and Victualler*
Marſh Edward, *Watch-balance Maker*
May Ann, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
May William, *Victualler*
May David, *Watchmaker*
Mercer Thomas, *Potter*
Millet John, *Grocer*
Molineux Robert, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Molineux Thomas, *Potter*
Monkes George, *Clockmaker*
Moſs William, *Grocer*
Muſh Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Muſket John, *Watchmaker*
Myers Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Oriel Hugh, *Watch-tool Maker*

Owen Richard, *Hat-maker*
Parker William, *Miller*
Parkinſon Henry, *Wheelwright and Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Parr John, *Bricklayer*
Pennington William, *Taylor*
Pickford Joſeph, *Painter*
Poſtlethwaite John, *Merchant*
Potter John, *Watch-movement Maker*
Potter Robert, *Victualler*
Rawtham Robert, *Miller*
Redman Jonathan, *Victualler, (Harp)*
Renſhaw Luke, *Watch-verge Maker*
Rhoads John, *Smith*
Richardſon Iſaac, *Victualler*
Rimner John, *Huckſter*
Roughſedge Jane, *Victualler*
Scariſbrick Anthony, *Victualler*
Scariſbrick James, *Cooper*
Scariſbrick John, *Victualler*
Seddon Richard, *Dyer*
Seddon Thomas, *Taylor*
Sephton Sarah, *Milliner*
Sephton Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Sharrot William, *Victualler*
Sharrot Aaron, *Shoemaker*
Sharrot David, *Potter*
Sims George, *Watchmaker*
Simcock William, *Shoemaker*
Simcock Thomas, *Staymaker*
Sixſmith Daniel, *Bricklayer*
Smith Thomas, *Sadler*
Smith Ann, *Grocer*
Southerall Peter, *Linen-draper*
Southern Samuel, *Linen-draper and Mercer*
Spencer Thomas, *Potter*
Swift William, *Shoemaker*
Taylor William, *Butcher*
Taylor Jane, *Baker*
Taylor Peter, *Hatter*
Taylor Thomas, *Stationer and Binder*
Tindell ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Titherington James, *Bull Inn*
Warren James, *Bricklayer*
Webſter Henry, *Victualler*
Whitehead Michael, *Innkeeper*
Woods Edward, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wright James, *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Wright John, *Victualler*
Wright Mary, *Grocer*
Yandala John, *Grocer*

About a mile from Preſcot, on the right hand, in the road to Liverpool, is the ſeat and park of the Earl of Derby.

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE,

IS twenty-two miles from Lancaſter, and 212 from London, is as handſome and as large a town as ſome cities; has a ſtone-bridge over the Ribble, by which it is plentifully ſupplied with fiſh (particularly ſome of the beſt ſalmon in England), coal, &c. and is a very gay place, being greatly enlivened with aſſemblies, balls, &c. as at York, not only from the variety of gentry that reſort hither in the winter from many miles round, but from the reſidence of the officers that belong to the county-palatine; and is called Proud Preſton, though not near ſo rich as Liverpool or Mancheſter.

Preſton, which is an abbreviation of Prieſt-town, was ſo called from its being inhabited by a great number of religious, and is a large handſome borough, ſeated on a delightful eminence on the north ſide of the river Ribble, and was incorporated by King Henry II. It roſe out of the ruins of Ribcheſter, now a village, but anciently a very conſiderable city, in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Hamilton was routed here, when he brought an army from Scotland to aſſiſt King Charles I. as were likewiſe the Engliſh rebels in the year 1715, who had taken arms againſt King George I. when the forces belonging to the king were obliged to ſet fire to the houſes in order to diſlodge the rebels, who fired on them from the roofs and windows; but the town was afterwards amply recompenſed by the government for the damage the inhabitants had ſuſtained: after which it roſe more beautiful than before. This happened on the 12th of November, 1715, on the very day that the Scotch rebels were routed in Scotland.

This borough, having ſent members to parliament in the 23d, 26th, 33d, and 35th of Edward I. and in the 1ſt of Edward II. intermitted ſending till Edward VI. when it was reſtored. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, four under aldermen, ſeventeen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk.

A queſtion has been at iſſue for near a century and a half, Whether the right of election for this borough was in the in-burgeſſes of the laſt guild, and thoſe admitted ſince by copy of court-roll, or in the inhabitants pot-wallers? This queſtion has come twice before the houſe of commons, previous to the paſſing of the Grenville act; firſt on the 18th of December, 1661; ſecondly, on the 29th of November, 1768; and twice more ſince the paſſing of that act. Firſt, upon the petition of John Fenton Cawthorne, Eſq. againſt Lieutenant-general Burgoyne, and Sir H. Houghton, in 1780; and again upon the petition of Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq. againſt the ſame ſitting members, in 1784; in all of which caſes it was determined, that the right of election was in the inhabitants at large.

The Earl of Derby has a very handſome houſe here, and has ſufficient influence to return one of its members; the other ſeat is generally carried by the diſſenting intereſt. The number of voters is 600. The returning-officers are the mayor and two bailiffs.

There is a very large handſome town-hall for the better tranſacting public buſineſs. The aſſembly-rooms were built by and at the ſole expence of the Earl of Derby for the uſe of the ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and are deemed as elegant as any in the county.—The principal manufacture in this town is cotton, in which article a prodigious trade is carried on, and an incredible number of hands daily employed, as it is brought to an amazing degree of perfection.

Preſton has three markets every week, viz. Wedneſday and Friday, for fiſh, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. &c. and Saturday, for all kinds of garden-ſtuff, butcher's-meat, fiſh, fowl, eggs, vegetables, butter, corn, &c. &c. at the laſt of which a very conſiderable quantity is bought and ſold every market-day. In ſhort, this town is abundantly ſupplied with every neceſſary of life, and in general at a reaſonable price.—The fairs are March 27, for three days; September 7; and the firſt Saturday after January 6. Every twentieth year they have a guild, or jubilee, which begins the laſt week in Auguſt, and continues a month. The laſt was held in 1782.

Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty-five boys, and another for as many girls. The new priſon, on Howard's plan, is now nearly finiſhed, and is very extenſive, grand, and convenient, and every way ſuited for the purpoſe.—The juriſdiction of the mayor of Preſton, as a magiſtrate, only extends to the borough; the others are general as uſual.

There are a number of very fine walks about this town, the principal of which is Haynham, that being moſt reſorted to by ſtrangers.—On the neighbouring common, where are frequent horſe-races, there are the traces of a Roman military way, from Ribcheſter to the mouth of the Ribble.

The bankers in this town are Meſſrs. Athertons, Greaves, and Co. (Preſton Bank), who draw on Meſſrs. Joſeph Deniſon and Co. London.

The principal inns are the Black Bull, Red Lion, and White Horſe.

The ſouth mail-coach arrives here every morning at eight o'clock, goes northward, and returns the ſame evening at five o'clock.—A coach from Manchester on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.—A coach from Liverpool and Lancaſter every day, Sundays excepted, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The London waggon arrives every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returns every Tueſday, at nine in the morning.

The river is only navigable for ſmall veſſels that coaſt it with goods from Liverpool and other parts, alſo coals, &c. &c. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Cheſter, Stafford, Weſtmoreland, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Aſheton William, Eſq.
Bolton George, Eſq.
Culliford William, Eſq.
Dalton John, Eſq.
Gorſt R. C. Eſq.
Heſketh Roger, Eſq.
Hornby Geoffry, Eſq.
Rawſtorne Lawrence, Eſq.
Riſhton Edward, Eſq.
Shawe William Cunliffe, Eſq.
Walmſley John, Eſq.
Whitehead Richard, Eſq.
Winckley Thomas, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Barton Rev. James, *Juſtice of the Peace*
Nicholſon Rev. John
Shuttleworth Rev. O. *M. A. Vicar*
Whitehead Rev. Thomas, *Juſtice of the Peace*

PHYSIC.

Fallowfield John, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Low Thomas, *M. D.*
Oſbaldeſton Alexander, *Man-midwife*
Prichard William, *Apothecary*
St. Clare William, *M. D.*
Stapleton ——, *M. D.*
Tomlinſon John, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Walton Jackſon, *Apothecary & Surgeon*

LAW.

Addiſon John, *Attorney*
Aſpden J. S. *Attorney*
Bickerſtaff Henry, *Attorney*
Carr William, *Attorney*
Croſs John, *Attorney*
Gardner John, *Attorney*
Grimſhaw John, *Attorney*
Grimſhaw Nicholas, *Attorney*
Hankinſon John, *Attorney*
Knowles James, *Attorney*
Lawe Robert, *Attorney*
Lodge Edward, *Attorney*
Loxham Richard, *Attorney*
Myers Thomas, *Attorney*
Nabb John, *Attorney*
Pilkington John, *Attorney*
Sallom Richard, *Attorney*
Threlfall John, *Attorney*
Unſworth J. *Attorney*
Walſhman Henry, *Attorney*
Wilſon Thomas, *Attorney*
Winſtanley Robert, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbatt George, *Flour-dealer*
Abbatt Edward, *Nailor and Coal-dealer*
Addiſon Thomas, *Woollen-draper*
Alſop John, *Hoſier*
Anderſon Richard, *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Appleton Wm. *Thread-manufacturer*
Atherton Richard, *Woollen-draper & Mercer*
Baines Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer & Coal-merchant*
Baron Thomas, *Bruſh-manufacturer*
Binns Nathaniel, *Printer, Bookſeller, & Stationer*
Blackhurſt James, *Liquor-merchant*
Blalock Richard, *Maltſter*
Blundell John, *Wholeſale Linen-draper*
Brade William, *Liquor-merchant*
Brandreth William, *Currier*
Brekell William, *Brazier*
Brewer Henry, *Maltſter*
Briggs William and Son, *Liquor-merchants*
Brown George, *Clogger*
Boothman W. and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Bowran William, *Grocer*
Cardwell Miſs, *Milliner*
Caton Ellen, *Milliner*
Chadwick Francis, *Liquor-merchant*
Chetham James, *Farrier*
Clarke Jane, *Milliner*
Colliſon William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Cooper Thomas, *Poſtmaſter*
Corneck Samuel, *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Cowburn Thomas and James, *Cotton-merchants and Manufacturers*
Cowell Thomas, *Tinman and Brazier*
Crane and Son, *Ironmongers*
Dalton John and Co. *Salt-merchants*
Eaſtwood John, *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Edmondſon James, *Dealer in Flour, Cheeſe, &c.*
Elliſon Edward, *Cabinet-maker*
Elliſon Mrs. *Dealer in Glaſs, China, &c.*
Emett Thomas and Co. *Cabinet-makers*
Farrar Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Fiſher Henry, *Clock & Watch Maker*
Forſhaw Mrs. *Plumber and Glazier*
Foſter Robert, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Foſter John, *Gunſmith*
German Seth, *Glazier and Plumber*
Glover Thomas, *Seedſman*
Green William and Son, *Woollen-drapers*

Greaves John, *Maltſter*
Herdſon George, *Hoſier*
Heys Samuel, *Liquor-merchant*
Hilton Robert, *Grocer*
Hodgkinſon Barbara and Son, *Tallow-chandlers*
Hoghton William and John, *Grocers*
Holding Ralph, *Nailor*
Lawe William, *Grocer*
Leach Robert, *Bruſh-maker*
Leeming Thomas, *Timber-merchant*
Lomax Peter, *Salt-merchant*
Loremer James, *Grocer*
Lunt Henry, *Confectioner*
M'Candliſh John, *Linen-draper*
Meadow James, *Corn-merchant*
Marſden Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Moore James, *Woollen-draper*
Myers Joſeph, *Stamp-diſtributor*
Myers Nathan, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Nightingale James, *Confectioner*
Norris James, *Ropemaker*
Oſbaldeſton Mrs. *Dealer in China, Glaſs, &c.*
Parr Henry, *Tallow-chandler*
Pedder James and Edward, *Cotton-merchants*
Poulton John, *Confectioner*
Rainford Ralph, *Tallow-chandler*
Riley John, *Upholſterer*
Ruſſell and Bradſhaw, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Satterthwaite Edward, *Clogger*
Sergent Elizabeth, *Bookſeller & Printer*
Shorrock Thurſton, *Watchmaker*
Sill Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Simpſon John, *Dyer*
Smith John, *Tallow-chandler*
Swainſon and Crane, *Linen-drapers*
Swainſon and Chippendall, *Cotton-merchants*
Talbot William, *Cheeſefactor and Hoſier*
Taylor Joſeph, *Nurſery & Seeds Man*
Thompſon James, *Dyer*
Travers Edward, *Furrier*
Travers and Lyon, *Hatters*
Unſworth Robert, *Grocer*
Walker Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Walton Richard, *Woollen-draper and Mercer*
Waterworth Hugh, *Linen-draper*
Watſon, Myers, Fielding, and Co. *Cotton-printers*
Watſons, Myers, and Co. *Cotton-merchants and Manufacturers*
Whitehead Joſeph, *Button-maker*
Wilſon William, *Ironmonger*
Winſtanley William, *Corn-merchant*
Wood John, *Linen-draper*
Woodcock Thomas, *Timber-merchant*

Not far from Preſton is Ribblecheſter, commonly called Ribcheſter, ſuppoſed to be the *Rigodunum* of the ancients; a town which, in its flouriſhing ſtate, was ſaid to be the richeſt in Chriſtendom. So many pieces of antiquity have been dug up in its neighbourhood, that it was moſt probably a place of great importance among the ancient Romans.

Between the Ribble and a little river ſome miles ſouth of Lancaſhire, the land elbows out, in the form of a ſemicircle into the ſea; and this tract they call the File-lands, in which is a ſmall market town, called Kirkham; only remarkable for a good free-ſchool, which has three maſters.

Poulton is another market-town in the ſame tract, very convenient in its ſituation for trade, being near the mouth of the river Wire, and the Iriſh ſea. Here the ſhore is fine for bathing in the ſalt water, and very little inferior to Scarborough.

PUTNEY, SURREY.

THIS place is four miles from Hyde-park Corner, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite to Fulham. The church is an old Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, ſix bells, and an organ. This church is a perpetual curacy, and 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.

Putney was 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.

ney. 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 in which Oliver Cromwell (then lieutenant-general) was quartered, cannot now be aſcertained. The houſe belonging to Mrs. Pettiward was alſo occupied by one of the officers of this army.

Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty boys; alſo twelve alms-houſes for old men and women, endowed by Lady Pettiward, who are allowed three pounds two ſhillings per year each.

The principal inns are the White Lion and the Red Lion.

Letters are diſpatched from the Queen's Head, for London, at nine in the morning, and four o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive from thence, at ſeven and eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon. Benjamin Willcock, poſtmaſter.—Letters are alſo diſpatched from the Fox and Hounds, for London, at a quarter paſt nine in the morning, and quarter paſt four in the afternoon; and arrive from thence at eleven in the morning, and half paſt four in the afternoon. John Bradbury, poſtmaſter.

Charles Rix's coach ſets out from his houſe to London twelve times a day, to the following inns in London, viz. White Hart, Strand; New Inn, Old Bailey; and the Crown, St Paul's Church-yard.

John Fiſher, the Putney waterman, carries goods and paſſengers to and from London every day. Goods, &c. carefully booked at the Roſe and Crown, Queenhithe, Thames-ſtreet; and at the Swan, Hungerford-ſtairs.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Barker Lady
Boyd Walter, Eſq.
Budge William, Gent.
Cormack John, Eſq.
Capadoce Joſeph, Eſq.
Drummond Robert, Eſq.
Duffin ——, Gent.
Daniels James, Eſq. *Herbert-lodge*
Emer John, Eſq.
Ford ——, Gent.
Grantham Lady
Hallcock Joſeph, *Juſtice of the Peace*
Hoare Charles, Eſq.
Hankey ——, Eſq.
Johnſon ——, Eſq.
Jenkins Abel, Gent.
Lincoln Lady
Layton ——, Gent.
Mills John, Gent.
Oakes ——, Eſq.
Polwarth Lady
Pettiward Lady
Roſe John, Eſq.
Staples ——, Eſq.
Steel Hon. Mr.
Turner John, Gent.
Thompſon Captain, *Army*
Williams Captain, *Marines*
Whiſton Charles, Gent.
Walker John, Gent.
Warner Simeon, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Adams Rev. John, *Schoolmaſter*
Appleby Rev. Charles, *Schoolmaſter*
Hughes Rev. Thomas
Licence Rev. ——

PHYSIC.

Malden Jonas, *Surgeon*
Swift James, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Winburn Rowland, *Attorney*
Wells Benjamin, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aris Edward, *Baker*
Bell Hugh, *Wine-merchant*
Bucknell Richard, *Waterman*
Betts James, *Innkeeper, (White Lion)*
Bartlett James, *Plumber*
Blackford George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Bruſher John, *Tallow-chandler*
Baſſett Mrs. *Butcher*
Ball Jane, *Porkſeller*
Baker Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Bradbury John, *Victualler*
Ballentine Sarah, *Mantua-maker*
Beckett James, *Sadler*
Bowvell Benjamin, *Liquor-merchant*
Bates Robert, *Carpenter*
Carpenter Edward, *Plumber & Painter*
Caſlick James, ſen. *Tythingman*
Caſlick James, jun. *Ditto*

Charlwood

Charlwood George, *Gardener*
Collins and Betts, *Bricklayers*
Calvert Iſaac, *Glazier and Painter*
Chapman T. *Brewer*
Chapman Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Cook Robert, *Victualler*
Charter William, *Smith*
Champion William, *Innkeeper*
Dallett Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Dolley ——, *Gardener*
Dyer Edward, *Gardener*
Day ——, *Iron-merchant*
Farrand John, *Cooper and Victualler*
Fielder Benjamin, *Butcher*
Gill ——, *Gardener*
Griffin Charles, *Huxter*
Gunton Hannah, *Clothes-ſeller*
Gawler ——
Graves Ann, *Haberdaſher*
Green Ann, *Haberdaſher*
Holloway Thomas, *Grocer*
Hill James, *Grocer*
Hill Jane, *Green-grocer*
Hill William, *Gardener*
Hudſon Elizabeth, *Glaſs & Toy Seller*
Hacker Elizabeth, *Clothes-ſeller*
Harris Joſeph, *Whiteſmith*
Hunt William, *Oilman and Cheeſemonger*
Hopham Edward, *Brazier*
Howey John, *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Howard John, *Farrier*
Hackford B. and A. *Glaſs and Staffordſhire-ware Dealers*
Hackford Thomas, *Baker*
Judge William, *Baker*
Jarratt Richard, *Poulterer*
Jennings ——, *Tanner*
Keene Edward, *Victualler*, (*Green Man*)
King Thomas, *Huxter*
Knight Judas, *Victualler*
Knight Timothy, *Taylor*
Lawley Barnard, *Painter and Glazier*
Layton William, *Smith*
Layton Lavender, *Hair-dreſſer*
M'Kenzie ——, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
May William, *Bricklayer and Plaſterer*
Marſhall Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Miller William, *Broker*
Mortimer Charles, *Taylor*
Muſkett William, *Victualler*
Otte Joachin, *Linen-draper*
Preſton Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Plaugh Ezekiel, *Gardener*
Parker Iſaac, *Currier*
Priſeman James, *Wheelwright*
Pecks Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Read William, *Hair-dreſſer & Victualler*
Roberts Tho. *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Sanders Richard, *Cheeſemonger*
Snell Robert, *Victualler*, (*Caſtle*)
Stevens James, *Corn-chandler*
Smith William, *Engraver*
Smith George, *Bricklayer*
Simpſon Thomas, *London Waterman*
Sherwood Mary, *Grocer*
South Charles, *Shoemaker*
Twigg Phœbe, *Victualler*, (*Spotted Horſe*)
Wakeford William, *Shoemaker*
Wheatley John, *Victualler*, (*8 Bells*)
Wheatley ——, *Baſket-maker*
Williams William, *Waterman*
Willcock Benj. *Victualler & Well-digger*
Wood James, *Butcher*
Wall Wm. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Wills Mrs. *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*
Wilſon Archibald, *Gardener*
Wickham George, *Carpenter*
Walker Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Walker Thomas, *Gardener*
Woodcock Francis, *Huxter*
Waller William, *Victualler*
Young Thomas, *Tea-warehouſe*

Putney Common commands a fine view of the Thames. An obeliſk was erected, in 1786, on this common, on the ſide of which towards the road, is an inſcription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniverſary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for ſecuring buildings againſt fire; an inſcription toward Putney records a reſolution of the houſe of commons, in 1774, granting 2500l. to David Hartley, Eſq. for this invention; on the ſide toward London, is a reſolution of the court of common-council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in conſideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public from this invention; and, on the ſide toward Kingſton, is their reſolution, ordering this obeliſk to be erected. Near the obeliſk is a houſe three ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the cielings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no leſs than ſix were made in this houſe, in 1776; one, in particular, when their majeſties, and ſome of the royal family, were in a room under the ground floor, while the room under them was furiouſly burning. Mr. Hartley is allowed 1500l. a year from government for his invention.

On

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady Grantham, the Right Honourable Thomas Steele, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Daniel, James Macpherſon, Eſq. and Beilby Thomſon, Eſq. On the ſide of the Thames is Copthall, the reſidence of the Counteſs Dowager of Lincoln, and a houſe the property of Simeon Warner, Eſq. Between the roads which lead to Wandſworth and Wimbledon is the reſidence of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Eſq. ſo well known to the public as a ſcientific traveller and a claſſical obſerver. 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.

Fulham is oppoſite Putney. This place has been the demeſne of the biſhops of London ever ſince the conqueſt. Here they have a palace: and in the churchyard are the tombs of the Biſhops Compton, Robinſon, Gibſon, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. On the Thames are the handſome villas of Dr. Milman, Philip Stephens, Eſq. Mr. Woodcock, Dr. Cadogan, and Miſs Chauncey.

PADSTOW, CORNWALL.

PADSTOW, alias Petrockſtow, is a very ancient ſeaport town, ſituate on the Briſtol Channel, about two hundred and thirty miles diſtant from London, a place of conſiderable trade, and a commodious harbour, into which ſhips of five hundred tons burthen or upwards can come with eaſe and ſafety; but to do this it is neceſſary that they keep the weſtern ſhore cloſe a-board, as there is a bar of ſand which obſtructs the entrance of the harbour to veſſels of conſiderable burthen, at every other part except at high water and ſpring tides. From this port large quantities of ſlate are exported and ſent coaſtwiſe. Here is a good pier, where veſſels of four or five hundred tons burthen can lie in perfect ſafety. Here is alſo a herring fiſhery, which in favourable ſeaſons is very productive.—The church is an ancient Gothic ſtructure, dedicated to St. Petrock, from whom the town takes its name.—Here is a market on Saturdays, and two fairs annually on the 29th of April and 2d of October.

This place is very convenient for ſea-bathing, the water being extremely pure, with a ſandy bottom; and a commodious bathing-machine is kept here for the accommodation of the public.

A Sunday-ſchool here is well ſupported by the liberal contributions of the inhabitants of the town and pariſh.

The firſt religious houſe which we read of founded in Cornwall was that erected by St. Patrick at this place, in 432. In this church there was an altar dedicated to St. Patrick, much reverenced in thoſe times, as ſuppoſed to be the ſame on which (according to his legend) that ſaint ſwam from Ireland into Cornwall, to avoid the pomp and ceremony with which the Iriſh continued to teaze him. The monaſtery of Padſtow being near the ſea-ſhore, and expoſed to the piracies of the Saxons, and after them of the Danes, the monks afterward removed to Bodmin in this county; and, carrying the body of Patrick or Petrock with them, the church there was alſo dedicated to that ſaint.

The poſt goes out about ſix o'clock in the morning, and comes in about ſeven o'clock in the evening, four times a week, viz. on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

A veſſel conſtantly trades to and from this place and Cotton's wharf, London, and three veſſels are conſtantly on the trade between this place and Briſtol. The other veſſels belonging to this port, which are numerous, are general traders in the foreign and coaſting trades.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.	
Arnett William, Gent.	Biſhop Lieut. F. *Navy*
	Broad Thomas, Gent. (F.)

Hellyar

Hellyar Charles, Gent. (F.)
Irving Joſeph, Gent.
Martyn Hooper, Gent. (F.)
Mitchell Henry, Gent. (F.)
Roſe Lieut. Abraham, *Navy*

CLERGY.

Rawlings Rev. William, (F.) *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Palk Richard, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

TRADERS, &c.

Avery Thomas, (F.) *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Bazely William, (F.) *Golden Lion Inn*
Beſt Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Bone John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Bonny Caleb, *Clockmaker*
Boyd John, (F.) *Mariner*
Boyle James, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Brewer Richard, (F.) *George Inn and Butcher*
Brewer John, *Miller*
Clemoes William, *Blackſmith*
Clemoes John, *Blackſmith*
Cundy Thomas, *Mariner*
Dungey John, *Shopkeeper*
Gard Samuel, *Shopkeeper*
Godby Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Gurney John, (F.) *Cornfactor*
Harvey William, (F.) *Feltmonger*
Harvey Henry, *Feltmonger*
Hawke James, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Hearn Ann and Elizabeth, *Shopkeepers*
Hicks George, *Chandler and Sadler*
Hockin John, *Cooper*
Horſewell John, (F.) *Farmer*
Ivey William, *Shopkeeper*
Kendall William, *Farmer*
Kent William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Lander William, *Schoolmaſter*
Martyn Richard, *Shipwright*
Maſſey S. *Exciſe-officer*
Mitchell H. (F.) *Tanner*
Nance Richard, (F.) *Poſtmaſter*
Nance William, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Pearce Thomas, (F.) *Shipwright*
Pennaligan William, (F.) *Taylor*
Peters Francis, *Ropemaker*
Peters Joſeph, *Mariner*
Pettigrew William, *Mariner*
Phillips John, *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Phillips Charles, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Pope Thomas, *Shipwright*
Prynn William, (F.) *Butcher & Baker*
Raw William, *Shopkeeper*
Rawlings Thomas, (F.) *Merchant*
Richards James, *Mariner*
Rowe George, *Cornfactor*
Rowe John, ſen. (F.) *Mariner*
Rowe John, jun. *Mariner*
Sheppard William, *Sergemaker*
Symons Jn. (F.) *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*
Tredwin R. *Shipwright*
Vivian John, ſen. (F.) *Mariner*
Vivian John, jun. *Mariner*
Withell Martin, *Shipwright*

Prideaux Caſtle, the ſeat of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, who is lord of the manor, and a juſtice of the peace for the county, is a fine old houſe, beautifully ſituated near the town, and commanding an extenſive view of the harbour, town, and country round.

The country from hence to St. Ive's is both fruitful and pleaſant, and ſeveral other gentlemen's houſes are met with; the ſands alſo are very agreeable to the eye, and to travel upon. The hills are fruitful of tin, copper, and lead, all the way on the left hand; the product of which is carried to the other ſhore, ſo that we ſhall have little to ſay of it here. The chief buſineſs on this ſhore is the herring-fiſhing: the herrings about October come driving up the Severn ſea and from the coaſt of Ireland in prodigious ſhoals, and beat all upon this coaſt as high as Biddeford and Barnſtaple in Devonſhire; and are caught in great quantities by the fiſhermen, chiefly on account of the merchants of Falmouth, Foy, Plymouth, and other ports on the ſouth.

Not far from Padſtow lies St. Michael's, a mean portreeve borough, but which ſends two members to parliament, and was of great note in the Saxon time.—This borough is ſo deſpicable a town, that it does not conſiſt of above thirty thatched houſes and one inn. It ſtands in the two pariſhes of Newlyn and St. Enedore; which laſt is a valuable vicarage, in the gift of the Biſhop of Exeter. It is one of the oldeſt boroughs by preſcription in the county. It is governed by a portreeve, choſen annually, by a jury of the chief inhabitants, out of the ſix principal tenants, who are called deputy lords of the manor, from poſſeſſing lands in the borough. The manor belonged to the Arundels of Llanhern: one of the anceſtors of this family procured for this place the privileges of a free borough,

rough, with a market and fair; both of which are now diſuſed. In 30 Edw. I. this little town was called Modiſhole, from which it may have derived its preſent name. It ſent members to parliament 6 Edw. VI. in which return it is called Burgus et Villa Mychel, Mitchel, or Modiſhole. It is no where called St. Michael, until of latter date. The borough is now the joint property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth and Sir Francis Baſſet, between whom a ſtrong conteſt for ſuperiority aroſe at the general election in 1784. At this conteſt David Howell, Eſq. and Roger Wilbraham, Eſq. were candidates on the intereſt of Sir Francis Baſſet; and Chriſtopher Hawkins, Eſq. and Mr. Boſcawen on that of Lord Falmouth. The numbers on the poll were:

David Howell, Eſq. -	27	Chriſtopher Hawkins, Eſq.	21
Roger Wilbraham, Eſq.	21	Mr. Boſcawen, -	15

A committee was however choſen, on the 15th of June following, to try the merits of this double return, which was made in conſequence of the equality of numbers polled for Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Hawkins. The counſel for the former ſtrove very hard to invalidate the election of the latter, on the plea of bribery committed by Mr. Curgenven, ſteward to Lord Falmouth. It was ſtated, that Mr. Curgenven reſided with Mr. Hawkins, in the houſe of one of his lordſhip's agents, during the election; and it was proved that they canvaſſed the borough together, and that Curgenven aſked the vote of one of the witneſſes for Mr. Hawkins in his preſence, and jointly with him. The committee were however of an opinion, that the agency of Mr. Curgenven was not ſufficiently proved, to admit this evidence of bribery being a plea to invalidate the election of Mr. Hawkins. Being therefore relieved from this accuſation, his counſel propoſed to ſtrike off four votes from the poll of Wilbraham, which had been admitted by the returning-officer, and to add one to that of Hawkins, which had, by the ſame authority, been rejected. Upon the evidence adduced in ſupport of this propoſition, the committee decided, that Mr. Hawkins was duly elected.—Since the above determination, Lord Falmouth and Sir Francis Baſſet, whoſe intereſts are ſo much upon an equality, have avoided the cauſe of future conteſts, by each contenting himſelf with ſending one member.

The right of election has been variouſly determined. In the firſt caſe which appears upon the journals, the members were choſen by *burghers*, a name which does not, at preſent, exiſt in the borough. To this report, it is alſo added, "the inhabitants condeſcended;" which proves, that the right being thus conceded by the inhabitants at large, in favour of the burghers, they originally poſſeſſed the privilege as it was anciently by the inhabitants of every borough in the kingdom, before the right was excluſively granted to cities, towns, and boroughs, that were more immediately in the intereſt of royalty. The next caſe, which was in 1660, the members were choſen by two elizors, who were themſelves choſen by the lord of the manor, and twenty-two of the freemen choſen by theſe two elizors. The right of election was then diſputed between them and the commonalty at large, which was decided by the houſe in favour of the former. Thus was the right of repreſentation in this borough transferred from the people to the lord of the manor. Another conteſt did not ariſe for twenty-nine years afterwards. At this deciſion, the rights of the people ſeemed to have been ſo little underſtood, that neither the lord of the manor, nor the commonalty, appear to have aſſerted the leaſt claim to the privilege. The diſpute, at this conteſt in 1689, was between the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and the houſekeepers at large. The determination of the houſe of commons was entirely different from what they had before determined in 1660: for now they, on the 12th of December, 1689, reſolved, "That the right of election of burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid borough (*Mitchel in com. Cornub.*) is in the lords of the borough, who are liable to be choſen portreeves thereof, and in the houſekeepers of the ſame not receiving alms."—*March* 20, 1700. Reſolved, "That the right of election of members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Mitchel in the county of Cornwall, is in the portreeves, and lords of the manor who are capable of being portreeves, and the inhabitants of the ſaid borough paying ſcot and lot."

The conſtitution of Mitchel is that of a ſuperior or high lord, and five meſne or deputy lords, who hold of him: the portreeve, who preſides in the borough, is one of the deputy lords, annually choſen to that office at the court-leet of the high lord. The number of voters is forty-two.

The next place to this is St. Columb's, a little market-town, a lordſhip belonging to the Arundels of Wardour; ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from the Arundels of Trerice, in this county; both families, eſpouſing the king's ſide in the civil wars, ſuffered much; and the former was ennobled in Charles the Second's time. St. Columb's is one of the beſt parſonages in Cornwall; the yearly value between five and ſix hundred pounds.—Near this place is a hill, which has a rampire on the ſummit of it, and a cauſeway leading to it. It is an old Daniſh camp, and called Caſtellum Danis.

PENRYN, CORNWALL.

PENRYN is an ancient borough in the hundred of Kirrier, in the county of Cornwall, pleaſantly ſituated on a hill between two other hills, at the head of a navigable river, whoſe entrance is guarded by the ſtrong and impregnable fort of Pendennis. It is exceedingly well watered, having ſtreams of water running through it; and is bounded by a ſtream of water on each ſide.

This place was firſt incorporated by James I. and is now governed by a corporate body, conſiſting of twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, a ſteward, and other inferior officers. The right of election is in the mayor, portreeve, aldermen, and inhabitants at large, who pay ſcot and lot. The number of voters is about one hundred and forty. Returning-officer the mayor.—This is a ſcot and lot borough. The number of houſekeepers paying to church and poor is about one hundred and forty. The property is divided between the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe and Sir Francis Baſſet; but the latter has, at preſent, the greateſt part, and the majority of the electors are in his intereſt.

Penryn is an ancient manor, belonging to the ſee of Exeter; of which it is now held by the corporation, at a ſmall annual rent. It was a free borough, and had a market before 30 Edward I. and has ſent repreſentatives to parliament ever ſince the firſt of Queen Mary. It was made a free borough about the year 1270, by Walter Broneſtcomb, then biſhop of Exeter. It ſends two members to parliament; the preſent are Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. and Richard Glover, Eſq.

Here was once a monaſtery, which was a cell to Kirton; and here are ſtill to be ſeen a tower and part of the garden-walls, the ruins of a collegiate church.

There is no church within the borough, but the inhabitants attend divine ſervice at the adjacent pariſh-church of Gluvias, the vicar of which has the benefits of the borough.—There are two markets in the week held here, viz. Thurſdays and Saturdays; and there are three fairs held here in the year, viz. May 12, July 7, and December 21.

Penryn is diſtant from Truro nine miles eaſt, Grampound ſeventeen eaſt, Marazion twenty weſt, St. Ives twenty-two weſt, Mitchel ſeventeen eaſt, St. Columb's ſixteen eaſt, Penzance twenty-three weſt, Redruth eight weſt, and from London two hundred and ſixty-two.

The principal ſtreet of Penryn is ſpacious and airy, and there are many very good houſes. There is a fiſh-croſs, market-houſe, town-hall, aſſembly-room, and an excellent town-clock with chimes, made by Tompion. Upon the ſtreams, before mentioned, are four griſt-mills and a paper-mill; and in the town are three very good porter and beer breweries.—This place is the granary of the ſouth-weſt of the county, the warehouſes for flour and grain being very numerous, and the ſupply from the Iſle of Wight and Hants being conſiderable. An extenſive woollen-manufactory was once ſet on foot near the old abbey lands of Glaſney, but for want of proper management did not ſucceed. At preſent trade is not very conſiderable here, but is likely to increaſe.

The

The inhabitants of Penryn are a loyal and affectionate people, and have raiſed a larger body of volunteers than any other town in Cornwall, for internal defence.—They conſiſt of four companies, and of the following commiſſioned officers:

Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. *Lieutenant-colonel Commandant*
George Chapman George, Eſq. *Major*
Captains.
Benjamin Hearne, Eſq.
Edward Penwarne, Eſq.
Richard Harris, Eſq.
Lieutenants.
Richard Behenner
Chriſtopher Robins
Edward Williams
Richard Spargo
James Edgcome, jun.
Enſigns.
John Street
William Pellowe
Thomas Adams
Rev. Robert Dillon, *Chaplain*
Hugh Parker, *Acting Adjutant*
John Street, *Surgeon*

The non-commiſſioned officers are, a ſerjeant-major, twelve ſerjeants, and twelve corporals. They have ſixteen drums and fifes, two triangles, a long drum, and a pair of cymbals.—The privates amount to two hundred. They have a handſome pair of colours, preſented them by their lieutenant-colonel, and are in every reſpect completely accoutred and diſciplined.

Mr. Rymer gives this very remarkable account how Penryn was once ſaved by a company of ſtrolling players, viz. That, towards the latter end of the ſixteenth century, the Spaniards were landing to burn the town juſt as the players were ſetting Sampſon upon the Philiſtines, which performance was accompanied with ſuch drumming and ſhouting, that the Spaniards thought ſome ambuſh was laid for them, and ſcampered back to their ſhips.

There is a very numerous and reſpectable lodge of free maſons held at the principal inn in this borough, viz. the Lodge of Joy, Peace, and Brotherly Love, at the houſe of Brother Pellowes, the ſign of the King's Arms.—*Treaſurer*, Francis Mukins, Eſq. *Secretary*, William Crowſey, who is alſo commiſſary for French priſoners at the priſons of Kergilliack and Roſcrow. *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Dillon.

The manor of Penryn Forryn has a court of record, and the ſteward holds pleas to any amount, and proceeds by bailable capias in all caſes above ten pounds.

Philip Webber, *Steward of the Manor of Penryn Forryn*
Conſtables.
William Pellowe
Richard Toy
Ezekiel Gregg
William Edgcombe
John Edey and Thomas Nurden, *Serjeants at Mace*
John Edey, *Crier*
Bread-weighers and Ale-conners.
John Behenna
James Grey
Stephen Harris
William Turner
James Pellowe, *Quay-maſter*
Lewis Crowle, *Maſter of the Workhouſe*
William Pellowe and Richard Toy, *Overſeers*
Way-Wardens.
Jonathan Hornblower
Peter Price
William Croggen
Stephen Harris

The London mail comes in every Friday, and goes out the Sunday following.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.
Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. *Recorder*
John Thomas, Gent.
William Williams, Gent.
William Jackſon, Eſq.
Edward Coode, Eſq.
Benjamin Pender, Eſq.
Rev. William Baker
John Stona, Gent.
Joſeph Dillon, Eſq.
Rev. Robert Dillon
Edward Penwarne, Gent.

John Penwarne, Gent.
John Davies, *Steward of the Manor of Penryn*

GENTRY.

Crowgey William, Eſq.
Dillon Robert, Eſq.
George Chapman George, Eſq.
Harris Richard, Gent.
Hearne Benjamin, Eſq.
Hodge Edward, Eſq.
Humphry James, Eſq.
James Robert, Gent.
Mukins Francis, Eſq.
Richards Robert, Gent.
Richards Philip, Eſq.
Roberts William, Eſq.
Robins Chriſtopher, Eſq.
Scott Sir Charles
Spargo Richard, Gent.

CLERGY.

Beverley Rev. Thomas
Collins Rev. John
Dillon Rev. Henry

PHYSIC.

Street Samuel, *Surgeon*
Symons John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Johns Stephen James, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Thomas, *Brewer*
Adams John, *Brandy-merchant*
Anderſon Andrew, *Gardener*
Behenna Robert, *Brewer*
Behenna Richard, *Maltſter*
Behenna John, *Carpenter*
Behenna Robert, *Shopkeeper*
Bolitho Thomas, *Tanner*
Bunſter Matthew, *Shopkeeper*
Cock Elizabeth, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Corniſh Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Croggon Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Crowle James, *Flour-merchant*
Dillon Henry, *Roper*
Dixon John, *Shopkeeper*
Edgcombe John, *Tanner*
Edgcombe James, *Currier*
Edgcombe William, *Carpenter*
Gregg Ezekiel, *Maſon*
Grey Thomas, *Maſon*
Grey James, *Shopkeeper*
Hearne Benjamin, *Tallow-chandler*
Hollings Nicholas, *Shopkeeper*
Hornblower Jonathan, *Brazier*
Jordan John, *Stamp-diſtributor*
Leverton James, *Stationer*
Leverton Mary, *Tallow-chandler*
Lugg Jenefer, *Flour-merchant*
Nicholas Richard, *Currier*
Olive Thomas, *Silverſmith*
Pellowe Thomas, *Carpenter*
Pellowe James, *Ironmonger*
Polack Frances, *Shopkeeper*
Price Peter, *Flour-merchant*
Reed Thomas, *Roper*
Scott, Williams, and Co. *Soap-manufacturers*
Stona John, *Shopkeeper*
Trathan William, *Shopkeeper*
Treeve John, *Brewer*
Treloar Thomas, *Maltſter*
Treloar John, *Maſon*
Trewran Thomas, *Brazier*
Toy Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Tucker William, *Bookbinder and Paper-factor*
Turner Thomas, *Silverſmith*
Weſcott Samuel, *Shopkeeper*
Williams William and Co. *Brewers*
Williams William, *Tallow-chandler*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Richard Behenna, *Collector*
James Edgcombe, ſen. *Tide-ſurveyor*
Richard Corfield, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
J. Treloar, *Salt-Officer*
William Harris, *Comptroller*

Gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood of Penryn:—Enys, the ſeat of John Enys, Eſq. one mile diſtant.—Trefuſis, Lord Clinton, two miles.—Carclew, Sir William Lemon, Bart. three miles.—Tretheage, Mrs. Tincombe, four miles.—Trevales, Thomas Reed, Eſq. three miles.—Trelill, John Rawe, Eſq. nine miles.—Penroſe, John Rogers, Eſq. eleven miles.—Godolphin, Duke of Leeds, fourteen miles.—Penwarne, Sir Michael Nowell, Knt. three miles.—Roſemerrin, Peter Bown, Eſq. three miles.—Penjerrick, Geo. Fox, three miles.—Mendon, Richard Pidſeley, Eſq. five miles.—Boſwarthack, Thomas Moore, Eſq. four miles.—Tywardreath, Thomas Trewren, Eſq. ſix miles.—Lenarth, Thomas Nicholas, Eſq. ſix miles.—Halvoſe, John Hawkins, Eſq. eight miles.—Trelowarren, Sir Carew Vivian, Bart. ten miles.—Pengriepe, Joſeph Beauchamp, Eſq. four miles.—Trevince, Miſs Beauchamp, five miles.—Bochim, Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart. fourteen miles.—Clowance, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. fourteen miles.—Tehidy Park, Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. twelve miles.—Pendawes,

John

John Stackhouſe, Eſq. twelve miles.—Roſewarne, William Harris, Eſq. twelve miles.—Lower Roſewarne, Matthew Vivian, Eſq. twelve miles.—Killiow, Robert Lovel Gwatkin, Eſq. ſeven miles.—Place, Admiral Spry, fifteen miles.—

Within the hundred of Kirrier, beſides the borough of Penryn, are, the borough of Helſtone ten miles weſt, the town of Falmouth about two miles ſouth, and the village of Fluſhing, within the pariſh of Mylor, about two miles eaſt.

The pariſhes within the hundred of Kirrier are as follow:

Gluvias and Budock, Rev. William John Temple, *Vicar.*
Perranarworthal four miles, and Stythians ſix miles, Rev. James Buckingham, *Vicar.*
Falmouth two miles, Rev. —— Wilbraham, *Rector.*
Conſtenton ſix miles, Rev. Edmund Gilbert, *Vicar.*
St. Keverne ten miles, Rev. James Paſcoe, *Vicar.*
Helſtone ten miles, Rev. Richard G. Grylls, *Vicar.*
Ruan Major fourteen miles, Rev. S. Sandys, *Rector.*
Ruan Minor fifteen miles, Rev. William Robinſon, *Rector.*
Mawgan thirteen, and St. Martin thirteen, miles, Rev. —— Trevillian, *Rector.*
Mabo two, and Mylor three, miles, Rev. Richard Mills, *Vicar.*
Gwennap ſix miles, Rev. A. Radford, *Vicar.*
Wondron nine miles, a *Vicarage.*
Mawnan five miles, Rev. William Peter, *Rector.*
Manackan eight miles, Rev. Richard Polwhele, *Vicar.*
St. Anthony in Meneage eight miles, Rev. William H. Reynel, *Vicar.*
Mullion ſeventeen miles, a *Vicarage.*
Sithney twelve miles, Rev. Morgan Cove, *Vicar.*
Breage fourteen miles, Rev. Edward Marſhal, *Vicar.*
Cury, Gunwallo, Grade, and Germo, chapels to Breage.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE,

IS two hundred and fifteen miles from London; it ſtands between the Plym and Tamar, juſt before their influx into the Britiſh Channel, and, from a mere fiſhing-town, is become one of the biggeſt in the county, and is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, or rather two harbours, the ſafeſt in England, and capable of containing one thouſand ſail. It is defended by ſeveral forts mounted with near three hundred guns, particularly by a royal citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. oppoſite to St. Nicholas Iſland, which is within the circuit of its walls (that is, at leaſt two acres), and contains a large ſtorehouſe and five regular baſtions. In war-time the outward-bound convoys frequently rendezvous here; and homeward-bound ſhips generally put in here to provide pilots up the channel, as men of war do to wait for a wind.

About two miles up the mouth of the Tamar (which inlet of the ſea is called Hamoaze, as the mouth of the other is Catwater, and commanded by the caſtle on St. Nicholas Iſland) are two docks, built in the reign of William III. one wet, the other dry, (with two others which have been built ſince,) that has all the conveniencies for building or repairing ſhips, is hewn out of a mine of ſlate, and lined with Portland ſtone. The dry dock is built after the mould of a firſt-rate man of war; and the wet dock will contain five of the ſame bigneſs. What followed theſe, as it were of courſe, was the building of ſtorehouſes and warehouſes for the rigging, ſails, &c. of ſuch ſhips as may be appointed to be laid up there; with very handſome houſes for the commiſſioner, clerks, and officers of all kinds uſual in the king's yards, to dwell in.

Adjoining the yard is alſo a gun-wharf, where all the cannon belonging to the men of war, lying in the Sound in the time of peace, are laid up. This wharf is remarkable for being hewn out of, and contained within, a ſolid rock. It contains an arſenal and magazines, in which are generally kept a large quantity of arms and ſtores, in like order, though not in ſo great a quantity, as thoſe in the

the Tower of London. It has alſo, within the walls, houſes for the officers belonging to his majeſty's ſtores within this place. Here are likewiſe ſpacious and very commodious barracks for the ſoldiers who lie here, and conſiſt of a number of ſquares well ſupplied with water. This place is, in ſhort, now become as complete an arſenal, and yard, for building and fitting out men of war, as any the government are maſters of; and perhaps much more convenient than ſome of them, though not ſo large: and this has occaſioned a proportional increaſe of building to the town, which is now become a very conſiderable, well-built, and large, place, and has the name of Plymouth Dock, but generally Dock only.

Plymouth, during the civil wars, adhered to the parliament, and, by an obſtinate reſiſtance, did more harm to the royal cauſe than any other town of the weſt; the king's army being obliged to raiſe the ſiege, after lying before the place many months. King Charles II. well knowing its importance, built a fort on the brow of the hill, at the end of the Haw, which at once awes the town, and is a defence to the harbour.

Here is a ferry over the Tamar, called Crumwell or Crimble Paſſage, the weſt ſide of which is called Weſtone-houſe, and is in Devonſhire, though moſt of the pariſh wherein it ſtands is in Cornwall. In April, 1759, the parliament granted 25,159l. for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth, which was viſited by George III. with the queen, &c. in Auguſt 1789.

This town has a good pilchard fiſhing, drives a conſiderable trade to the Streights and to Newfoundland, and has a cuſtom-houſe, and two churches, which, though here are ſeveral meeting-houſes, have each ſo large a cure of ſouls, that the pariſh-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the ſacerdotal functions. The profits of the pews go to the poor. The choice of the lecturers, every three years, is veſted in the corporation, which was conſtituted in the reign of Henry VI. to conſiſt of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen. The mayor is elected by a jury of thirty-ſix perſons, choſen by four others, of whom the mayor and aldermen chooſe two, and the common council the other two. Here is alſo a recorder, and a town-clerk, whoſe place is very profitable. The town is divided into four parts, which, till they had a mayor, were governed by as many captains, who had each three conſtables under him. It is well ſupplied with freſh water, which was firſt brought hither from a place ſeven miles off, at the coſt of Sir Francis Drake, born here.

Its markets are Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and fairs January 25 and September 21. The toll of the markets, and of the cotton, yarn, &c. with the profit of the mill, which is very conſiderable, belongs to the corporation, as do the revenues of the ſhambles, which are farmed out for the mayor's kitchen.

Here is a charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a workhouſe, in all which one hundred poor children are clothed, fed, and taught; and here are two printing-houſes. To one of the hoſpitals Colonel Jory gave a charity for twelve poor widows, as he did a mace, worth 120l. to be carried before the mayor, and ſix good bells, valued at 500l. to Charles-church, ſo called from our kings, in whoſe reigns it was begun and finiſhed.

In the entrance of the bay lies the Edyſtone-rock, which is covered at high water, and on which the ingenious Mr. Winſtanley undertook to build a light-houſe for the direction of ſailors; and with great art and expedition finiſhed it; which work, conſidering its height, the magnitude of its building, and the little hold there was to faſten it to the rock, ſtood to admiration, and bore out many a bitter ſtorm. He often viſited and frequently ſtrengthened the building by new works; and was ſo confident of its firmneſs and ſtability, that he uſually ſaid to thoſe who doubted its ſtanding in hard weather, that he only deſired to be in it when a ſtorm ſhould happen. But, in the dreadful tempeſt of November 27, 1703, when he happened to be ſo unfortunate as to have his wiſh, he would fain have been on ſhore, making ſignals for help; but no boats durſt go off to him; and, in the morning after the ſtorm, nothing was to be ſeen but the bare

rock, the lighthouſe being gone, in which Mr. Winſtanley and all that were with him periſhed; and a few days after, a merchant-ſhip called the Winchelſea, homeward-bound from Virginia, not knowing the light-houſe was down, ran foul of the rock, and was loſt with all her lading and moſt of her men. There was another light-houſe built on the ſame rock by the corporation of the Trinity-houſe, in purſuance of an act of parliament paſſed in the fifth of Queen Anne. But December 2, 1755, this took fire, and all the timber-work was burnt; but the ſtone-work, thirty feet high, and founded on the rock, remained unhurt. Admiral Weſt, at Plymouth, ſeeing the fire, ſent out a boat, and brought off the two men who had the care of the place. It was rebuilt in 1759; but was burnt down again, and rebuilt in the year 1770.

In the reign of Edward III. the French landed and burnt part of the town, but were ſoon repulſed by Hugh Courtenay earl of Devon. In the reign of Henry IV. the French landed here again, and burnt ſix hundred houſes.—Between this town and the ſea is a hill called the Haw, which has a delightful plain on the top, having a pleaſant proſpect all round it, and a good landmark for the uſe of mariners.

The liſt of parliament men for this borough, formerly divided into two parts, by the names of Sutton-Valtort and Sutton-Prior, commences the 26th of Edward I. and continues to the 14th of Edward III. after which we find no return made for it till the 20th of Henry VI. when the privilege was renewed.

This town, which is as large and populous as the city of Exeter, affords a moſt convincing proof of that want of reform in our repreſentative ſyſtem, which has been the object of our greateſt men and beſt patriots. This is one of the places termed admiralty boroughs, from that board taking upon itſelf the nomination of the members. It is generally repreſented by a lord of the admiralty, and an admiral or captain of the navy. The right of election of members to repreſent twenty thouſand inhabitants, who are calculated to be in this town, is inveſted in a ſelf-created corporation; but the *right* in this place, as in all others, was originally in the people at large, until the ingenuity of power defined commonalty to mean corporation, and populacy to mean tax-payers. The number of voters therefore is only one hundred and ſixty; and the mayor is the returning-officer.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

The names of the principal officers and gentlemen of his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth:

Captain Richard Creyk, *Governor*
Samuel Hayter, *Firſt Lieutenant*
Abraham Roſe, *Second ditto*
William Williamſon, *Third ditto*
William Farr, *Phyſician*
Francis Geach, *Surgeon*
George Cleather, *Steward*
George Searle, *Agent*
Stephen Hammick, ſen. *Diſpenſer*
John Moore, *Apothecary*

Aſſiſtant Surgeons.

Samuel Fuge
John Furnival
Robert Forteſcue
Stephen Hammick, jun.

Aſſiſtant Diſpenſers.

William Watſon
John Fryer
Thomas B. Scammell
James Harford
John Pulley

Agent's Clerks.

James Hodgſon
William Willcock
Matthew Jackſon

Steward's Clerks.

John Baylis, jun.
James Lavees
William Stephens
Rev. George Jope, *Chaplain*
John Baylis, ſen. *Firſt Porter*
John Morgan, *Second ditto*
Joſeph Netten, *Butler*

CITADEL.

Campbell, *Lieutenant-Governor*
Maxfield, *Fort-Major*
Hatfield, *Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant*

Captain

Captain Ellerington
Captain Hurſt
Lieutenant Codd
Lieutenant Douty
Lieutenant Frazier
Lieutenant Moody
Lieutenant Carnac
Lieutenant Williams
Enſign Hurſt
Enſign Siddon
Enſign Bowers
Enſign White
Reynolds, *Lieutenant of Artillery and Maſter-Gunner*
Hart ——, *Storekeeper*
Luſcomb John, *Maſter-Armourer*
Nettleton P. *Victualler*

VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

William Crees, Eſq. *Agent*
Richard Arthur, *Storekeeper*
Thomas Miller, *Clerk of the Checque*

Agents Clerks.

Thomas Lloyd
J. Lillicrap
Francis Meheux
William Mumford
Elizeus Jeſſop, ſen.
Edward Evans

Storekeeper's Clerks.

Elizeus Jeſſop, jun.
Joſeph Robbins
Robert Rabjohns
Michael Scott

Checque Clerks.

James Hawkins
Robert Churchward
Edmund Wills
Richard Eales
Sam. White, *Agent of the French Priſon*

OFFICERS belonging to the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Henry Talcher, Eſq. *Collector*
George Marſhall, Eſq. *Patent Comptroller of Plymouth and the Ports of Cornwall*
John Newton, Eſq. *Deputy Comptroller*
W. Swan, *Warehouſe-keeper*
John Baſkerville, *Collector's Clerk*
William Kent, *ditto*
Richard Jemmett, *Pro Cuſtomer*
Andrew Hill, Eſq. *Landing-ſurveyor*
William Steere, *Landing-waiter*
Joſeph Talcher, *ditto*
N. Hunt, *Tide-ſurveyor*
Anthony Triſcoll, *ditto*
Thomas Collins, *Acting Searcher*
John Steere, *Coaſt-waiter*

Conſtant traders to Briſtol are, the Dove, Rover, Unity, and Lamb; each lie thirty days at Briſtol to take in goods for Plymouth and places adjacent.—The following ſhips belonging to W. S. Shepherd, the Hope, Stort, Fleece, Nancy, and Two Brothers, take in goods at Chamberlain's Wharf.—The following traders belonging to Meſſrs. Bayley and Son, viz. Albion, London Packet, Three Siſters, and Peggy, lie at Cotton's Wharf twelve days to take in goods for Plymouth and places adjacent.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

William Symons, Eſq.
Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq.
Henry Talcher, Eſq.
Samuel White, Eſq.
George Marſhall, Eſq.
Stephen Hemmick, Eſq.
Sir F. Rogers
Peter Tonkin, Eſq.
William Crees, Eſq.
Andrew Hill, Gent.
Nicholas Hunt, Gent.
Robert Fuge, Gent.
Richard Birdwood, Gent.

GENTRY.

Arthur Mrs. widow
Avent Mrs. widow
Barrow Jonathan, Gent.
Batt Mrs. widow
Bell Mrs. widow
Bews Mrs. widow
Boger Captain, *Navy*
Boxley Captain, *Marines*
Boyles Captain, *Navy*
Brooks Lieutenant, *Marines*
Brown Mrs. widow
Burton James, *Purſer in the Navy*
Chamberlain Admiral
Clark William, Eſq.

Cobham

Cobham J. Eſq.
Cookworthy Philip, Eſq.
Coram Mr.
Culone John, Eſq.
Darracott Mrs. widow
Daw Lieutenant, *Navy*
De Liſle Mr.
Detton Mrs.
Douglas Mrs. widow
Dyer Lieutenant, *Marines*
Elliot Miſs
Elliſon Captain, *Navy*
Fanſhaw Mrs. widow
Featherſtone Captain, *Navy*
Foſter Mrs. widow
Freeman Richard Yeo, Eſq.
Fuge Benjamin, Gent.
Gifferina George, *Purſer in the Navy*
Grovenor Captain, *Navy*
Groves Lieutenant, *Navy*
Hawker Mrs. widow
Higginſon Captain, *Marines*
How Mrs. Hannah
How Mrs. Jane
Julian Charles, Eſq.
Keaſt John, *Purſer in the Navy*
Kelly Captain, *Navy*
Lewis Captain, *Marines*
Lindſey Major
Luke Captain, *Navy*
Manley Captain, *Navy*
Melligan Mrs. widow
Miller Grace, widow
Money Major, *Marines*
Morgan Mrs. widow
Moyſey Philip, Gent.
Mumford Captain
Newton Lieutenant, *Navy*
Nicholls Mrs. widow
Patterſon Captain, *Artillery*
Peters Mrs. widow
Proſſer Captain, *Marines*
Raynor Mrs. widow
Rogers Lady, widow
Scammel Thomas, Gent.
Shepheard William Savil, Eſq.
Tonkin Mrs. widow
Trowbridge Captain, *Navy*
Watſon Captain, *Navy*
Webb Mrs. widow
White Samuel, Eſq.
Winne Mrs. widow
Woolcombe Thomas E. Eſq.
Wooldridge Captain, *Navy*
Vallient Captain, *Navy*
Viel ——, *Collector of Fxciſe*
Vincent Admiral
Vinnecomb Captain, *Navy*

CLERGY.

Bidlake Rev. Mr.
Gandy Rev. J.
Gibbs Rev. P. *Diſſenter*
Hawker Rev. R.
Hornabrook Rev. H. *Diſſenter*
Manley Rev. Mr.
Mends Rev. Mr. *Diſſenter*
Mends Rev. Herbert, *Diſſenter*
Peeters Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Baſſett ——, *Surgeon*
Cooban George, *Surgeon*
Cookworthy William, *Druggiſt*
Dunſtervill Bartholomew, *Surgeon*
Fox Francis, *Druggiſt*
Fuge S. *Surgeon*
Gaſking James, *Phyſician*
Lloyd Thomas, *Surgeon in the Navy*
Moore John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Pett ——, *Phyſician*
Pitman Robert, *Druggiſt*
Remmett Benjamin, *Phyſician*
Rendle Reuben, *Druggiſt*
Rider John, *Druggiſt*
Scammil B. *Surgeon*
Williams Thomas A. *Surgeon*
Woollcombe T. *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Young Charles, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Burrell ——, *Attorney*
Cleather Thomas, *Attorney*
Eaſtlake George, *Attorney*
Harris William, *Attorney*
Hunt George, *Attorney*
Johns Thomas, *Attorney*
Leach George, *Attorney*
Lewis Tubal, *Attorney*
Lockyer Edward, *Attorney*
Mangles John, *Attorney*
Prideaux John, *Attorney*
Pridham Richard, *Attorney*
Reynolds Thomas, *Attorney and Coroner*
Roſden Richard, *Attorney*
Sanders John, *Attorney*
Squires Thomas, *Attorney*
Tonkin Peter, *Attorney*
Whiteford William, *Attorney*
Woollcombe George, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aaron Aaron, *Silverſmith*
Abrahams Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Alexander Abel, *Taylor*
Anthony ——, *Ironmonger*
Anthony Thomas, *Maltſter*
Arthur John, *Brewer*
Arthur Linn, *Mercer and Draper*
Ayres Charles, *Wine-merchant*

Ball J. *Taylor*
Baptiſt S. *Toyſhop*
Barnicot M. *Milliner*
Barnicot Richard, *Houſe-carpenter and Auctioneer*
Barniell Richard, *Bookſeller, Stationer, and Binder*
Baron William, *Cabinet-maker*
Baron Mrs. *Milliner*
Barret Titus, *Victualler, (Barley-ſheaf)*
Barrow Thomas, *Brazier and Plumber*
Bartley William, *New Inn*
Bath Mary, *Milliner*
Battle G. *Victualler*
Bayley J. B. *Ship-chandler*
Bayley Richard, *Timber-merchant*
Bayley John, *Merchant*
Beedle T. *Coal-meter*
Beedle Thomas, *Victualler*
Beedle T. *Shoemaker*
Beer Abraham, *Taylor*
Behenna Edward, *Victualler*
Bell John, *Shopkeeper*
Bellman James, *Plaſterer, &c.*
Bennett C. *Muſic-maſter*
Bennett John, *Hatter*
Bennett J. *Baker*
Bennett S.
Bennett J. *Blackſmith*
Bickel Richard, *Victualler*
Bicknell ——, *Victualler*
Bicknell T. *Merchant*
Bicknell William, *Taylor*
Bidcook J. *Stone-cutter and Bricklayer*
Bignell William, *Flour-merchant*
Birdwood Richard, *Linen-draper*
Boddy J. *Houſe-carpenter*
Bond George, *Confectioner and Baker*
Bone J. *Taylor*
Bowden Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Bowen P. *Grocer*
Bowles Ann, *Diſtiller*
Bradley William, *Shoemaker*
Brend J. *Shipwright*
Brewer T. *Broker*
Brice James, *Victualler, (Roſania)*
Bridgman Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Bridgman James, *Shoemaker*
Brind J. *Shoemaker and Wharfinger*
Broderick ——, *Shipwright*
Brown Fran. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Brown Captain E.
Brown John, *Victualler, (Robin Hood)*
Brown John, *Victualler*
Bryant Titus
Budd John, *King's Pilot*
Bulley J. *Wine-merchant*
Burn Francis, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Burnett Arthur, *Anchor-ſmith*
Burt T. *Wheelwright*
Buſſell J. *Cabinet-maker*
Byrn C. *Banker*
Cardew Mary, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Carter Richard, *Gardener*
Caſſell T. *Tinman*
Chaff T. *Grocer*
Chamberlin W. *Victualler*
Champion S. *Milliner and Tea-dealer*
Chapple J. *Taylor*
Chimmo R. *Hair-dreſſer*
Chipman James, *Shopkeeper*
Chown P. *Victualler*
Chubb John, *Painter*
Clatworthy M. *Milliner*
Cliverton Richard, *Maſon*
Cock Francis, *Tallow-chandler*
Cock John, *Victualler, (Lord Hood)*
Cock Richard, *Cutler*
Cock M. *Victualler, (Lord Howe)*
Cockey S. *Brazier and Plumber*
Cockram John, *Victualler*
Cohin Samuel, *Watchmaker*
Coleman Walter, *Houſe-carpenter*
Collier J. *Cooper*
Collier ——, *Brandy-merchant*
Collins Mrs. *Victualler, (Fox and Gooſe)*
Colton J. *Butcher*
Congdon F. *Victualler, (Fiſhing Smack)*
Cookworthy Joſeph, *Tallow-chandler*
Cooper Mrs. *Cabinet-maker*
Coppleſton Jacob, *Grocer*
Cornthwaite J. *Stone-cutter and Maſon*
Coumbe Joſeph, *Glazier*
Coumbe Jonathan, *Grocer*
Coumbe M. *Victualler*
Cove T. *Shoemaker*
Cowl Daniel, *Maltſter*
Crap J. *Brewer*
Crimp W. *Flour-merchant*
Croft T. *Porter-merchant*
Croſſman T. *Baker*
Cudmore ——, *Broker*
Cummins John, *Tallow-chandler*
Curtis W. *Grocer*
Curtis J.
Curgenven Richard, *Pope's Head Inn*
Danill Abraham, *Miniature Painter*
Darby William, *Paper-maker*
Dart Charles, *Butcher*
Davis J. *Victualler*
Decourdeux ——, *Dancing-maſter*
Derriman James, *Maſon*
Dickins William, *Earthenware-man*
Dickins J. *Earthenware-man*
Dinnis Mary, *Linen-draper*
Diſling J. *Butcher*

Diſſing William, *Tallow-chandler*
Ditchet Samuel, *Victualler*
Dodds J. *Baker*
Douglas Henry, *Sailmaker*
Dove William, *Cooper and Tanner*
Down John, *Victualler*, (*Sawyer's Arms*)
Down George, *Victualler*, (*Brick Wall*)
Downing Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Drew John, *Victualler*
Drewitt Stephen, *Pawnbroker*
Drown John, *Brewer*
Duncalf Jn. *Victualler*, (*Roſe & Crown*)
Dunſtervill Michael, *Blockmaker*
Dunſtervill William, *Blockmaker*
Dunſtervill T. *Shipwright*
Dyer William, *Breeches-maker*
Eales Thomas, ſen. *Coachmaker*
Eales Thomas, jun. *Coachmaker*
Earle T. *Hair-dreſſer*
Eaſton J. *Flourman*
Edwards Edward, *Shoemaker*
Ellems William, *Baker*
Elliot Thomas, *Grocer*
Elliot J. *Brewer*
Ellis J. *Victualler*
Elworthy J. *Shoemaker*
Evans W. *Linen-draper*
Evans William, *Cooper*
Evans J. *Victualler*
Fillis William, *Wine-merchant*
Fiſher J. *Blackſmith*
Forord J. *Mercer and Draper*
Foſſey E. *Woolcomber*
Foſter S. *Woolcomber*
Foſter S. *Writing-maſter*
Fox Miſs, *China-ſeller*
Fox James, *Tea-dealer*
Frazier Alexander, *Captain of a Cuſtom-houſe Cutter*
Freeby John, *Taylor*
Friend J. *Taylor*
Friend J. *Heel-maker*
Froſt Jonathan, *Glazier and Painter*
Fry J. *Baker*
Fuge Robert, *Ironmonger*
Furſe Philip, *Tinman*
Gallery Thomas, *Victualler*
Galt James, *Stone-cutter and Maſon*
Geare J. *Victualler*
George E. *Victualler*
George Philip, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gendle Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Gibbs Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gibſon A. *Clerk to the Navy Bank*
Giles William, *Baker*
Giles J. *Grocer*
Giles William, *Grocer*
Glanvil Robert, *Linen-draper*
Godfrey ——, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Good Richard, *Butcher*
Govet E. *Slaymaker*
Gray Robert, *Houſe-carpenter and Picture-frame Maker*
Gray Aaron, *Sadler*
Greenſlade ——, *Victualler*
Gribble S. *Shopkeeper*
Grigg J. *Shoemaker*
Grigg Wm. *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Grigg Mark, *Tea-dealer*
Grout Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Angel*)
Halditch ——, *Earthenware-ſhop*
Hale William, *Grocer*
Hall Mrs.
Hall M. *Linen-draper*
Ham Elizabeth, *Baker*
Hambly M. *Grocer*
Hambly Philip, *Tinman*
Hambly Richard, ſen. *Tallow-chandler*
Hambly Richard, jun. *Hat-maker*
Hambly J. *Baſket-maker*
Hammet Miles, *Merchant*
Hanniford Mrs. *Victualler*, (*Golden Lion*)
Harding J. *Umbrella-maker*
Harlo Thomas, *Butcher*
Harper Thomas, *Sadler*
Harris John, *Mercer and Linen-draper*
Harris J. *Victualler*, (*Iſlander*)
Harris James, *Glazier and Painter*
Harris William, *Tinman*
Harris J. *Butcher*
Harris Robert, *Butcher*
Hart Benjamin, *Navy Poſt-office*
Hart Henry, *Silverſmith*
Hart Emanuel, *Watchmaker*
Hart Samuel, *Watchmaker and Miniature Painter*
Harvey Jane, *Victualler*, (*Jolly Maltſter*)
Harvey W. *Houſe-carpenter*
Harvey Miſs, *Linen-draper*
Hatton J. *Tea-dealer*
Hawker John, *Timber-merchant*
Hawkins Henry, *Watchmaker*
Hawkins James, *Clerk in the Victualling-office*
Hawkins Thomas, *Staymaker*
Haydon Benjamin, *Printer, Bookbinder, and Stationer*
Haynes William, *Ropemaker*
Haynes Henry, *Serge-maker*
Headdon J. *Blackſmith*
Headon Tho. *Victualler*, (*Golden Lion*)
Hearn George, *Tanner*
Hellier Thomas, *Coal-meter*
Hellier Thomas, *Glazier*
Henſleigh Henry, *Linen-draper*
Herbert Geo. *Banker & Flour-merchant*

Hicks T. *Victualler, (Ship)*
Hill N. *Fruit-ſeller*
Hill W. *Bookbinder and Stationer*
Hill William, *Victualler, (Riſing Sun)*
Hilley William, *Brewer*
Hobbs M. *Milliner*
Hodge J. *Victualler*
Hodge James, *Cabinet-maker*
Hole Mrs. *Victualler*
Hole Benjamin, *Tinman*
Hole Richard, *Butcher*
Hole Francis, *Grocer*
Holman Richard, *Glazier*
Holman Thomas, *Victualler*
Holmes Thomas, *Houſe-carpenter*
Honey Henry, *Victualler*
How Joſhua, *Shoemaker*
Hunt T. *Sadler*
Iſaac Solomon, *Silverſmith*
Ivey J. *Hair-dreſſer*
Jacobs Abraham, *Umbrella-maker*
Jacobſon Peter, *Confectioner*
James James, *Cabinet-maker*
Janes Edward, *Victualler, (Packhorſe)*
Jardine David, *Canvas-manufacturer*
Jenkins J. *Victualler, (Boot)*
Jenkins P. *Victualler*
Jenkins John, *Baſket-maker*
Jewell John, *Coal-meter*
Johns John, *Dealer in Spirits*
Johnſon Richard, *Linen-draper*
Johnſon John, *Linen-draper*
Joſeph Joſeph, *Silverſmith and Slop-merchant*
Julian James, *Wine-merchant*
Keen Aaron, *Grocer*
Keenor J. *Wine-merchant*
Kerſwell W. *Shipwright*
Kimber John, *Butcher*
King Thomas, *Brewer*
King W. *New Inn*
King ——, *Shoemaker*
Kingdon G. *Hatter*
Kingwell William, *Flour-merchant*
Kingwell J. *Miller*
Kinſman Andrew, *Grocer*
Kirtle M. *Shopkeeper*
Kivern T. *Staymaker*
Kroger H. *Timber-merchant*
Lake J. *Butcher*
Lane J. *Victualler, (Jolly Gardener)*
Lane Captain, *Revenue-cutter*
Lane Daniel, *Victualler*
Lane John, *Taylor*
Lane William, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Langman Thomas, *Victualler*
Langmead Philip, *Brewer*
Langmead J. C. *Brewer*
Lapp John, *Baker*
Lawrance M. *Milliner*
Leach William, *Cabinet-maker*
Leach Joſeph, *Grocer*
Lee John, *Victualler, (Bunch of Grapes)*
Lee John, *Leather-cutter*
Lee T. *Taylor*
Legaſſick H. *Shoemaker*
Leigh Joſeph, *Houſe-carpenter*
Levi Benjamin, *Optician*
Levi Levi, *Umbrella-maker*
Lewis Morgan, *Victualler*
Ley John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Lillicrap J. *Dyer*
Lillicrap Jane, *Victualler*
Little William, *Coal-meter*
Lock Mary, *Cook-ſhop*
Lockyer Thomas, *Sailmaker*
Luxmore J. *Brewer*
Lyn ——, *Clerk in the Exciſe*
M'Clellan John, *Paper-maker*
Macey Rob. *Watchmaker and Milliner*
Mackrell Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Major Thomas, *Taylor*
Manning Miſs, *Linen-draper*
Manning Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Manuell John, *Shoemaker*
Mare Grace, *Shopkeeper*
Mare Tho. *Whiteſmith and Bell-hanger*
Marſhall W. *Coachmaker*
Mathews J. *Cooper*
Mathews W. *Baker*
Mathews Richard, *Cooper*
May Mrs. *Cabinet-maker*
May John, *Lath-maker*
Merrifield E. *Victualler*
Miller Thomas, *Victualler, (Sloop)*
Miller Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Milton Mrs. *Broker*
Mitchell Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Moore J. *Ship-builder*
Moore Captain Thomas
Morrell ——, *Shoemaker*
Morris Thomas, *King's Arms Inn*
Morriſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Moyſey Philip, *Sadler*
Moyſey Philip, ſen. *Merchant*
Moyſey Philip, jun. *Sailmaker*
Mumford Daniel, *Victualler*
Murch Joſhua, *Globe Inn*
Nettleton Philip, *Printer and Stationer*
Newton J. *Clerk in the Cuſtoms*
Nicholſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Nichols J. *Houſe-carpenter*
Noel George, *Grocer*
Norrington Geo. *Staymaker and Hoſier*
Northcote Samuel, *Watchmaker*
Odgers Richard, *Earthenware-man*

Oldree Richard, *Maſon*
Olver M. *Lime-burner*
Opie Thomas, *Blockmaker*
Orchard T. *Broker*
Ord George, *Sailmaker*
Pallott John, *Troller*
Pallott Daniel, *Troller*
Palmer M. *Milliner*
Palmer G. *Perfumer*
Pardon Benjamin, *Peruke-maker*
Parr W. *Ship-builder*
Parry William, *Taylor*
Paterſon P.
Payne John, *Prince George Inn*
Pearce William, *Watchmaker*
Peneliggan Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Pennington J. *Linen-draper*
Penticoſt John, *Maſon*
Pepperal W. *Shoemaker*
Perry T. *Taylor, and Serjeant at Mace*
Peters J. *Butcher*
Pickin William, *Victualler*
Pinphraze William, *Baker*
Pinwell William, *Ship-builder*
Plimſale James, *Taylor and Slopſeller*
Plimſale John, *Taylor and Slopſeller*
Plimſale Oliver, *Taylor and Slopſeller*
Pool Thomas, *Victualler*
Pope George, *Grocer*
Poppleſton Abraham, *Victualler*
Powells Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Prance William, *Linen-draper*
Pretty ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Prinn John, *Grocer*
Price Mrs. *Victualler and Poſtmiſtreſs*
Pridham John, *Spirit-merchant and Auctioneer*
Prout Samuel, *Slopſeller*
Pyke J. *Gunner in the Navy*
Raworth Henry, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Reed John, *Wine-merchant*
Reed Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Reed Richard, *Victualler*
Reed B. *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Reed G. *Broker*
Rendle Samuel, *Tobacconiſt*
Rendle Henry, *Cabinet-maker*
Reynolds Thomas
Reynolds Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Richards John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Richards J. *Stationer and Stamp-office*
Rider W. *Victualler, (Black Bull)*
Rivers Miſs, *Poſt-office*
Roach John, *Bookbinder*
Robbins J. *Silk-dyer*
Roberts Henry, *Ironmonger*
Rogers J. *Anchorſmith*
Rorcy T.
Rottenbury ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Row William, *Houſe-carpenter*
Row William, *Troller and King's Pilot*
Rowe Henry, *Houſe-carpenter*
Rowland Thomas, *Victualler*
Rowland P. *Victualler*
Rowland T. *Victualler*
Rowſe M. *Victualler*
Rowſe Walter, *Ironmonger*
Rowſe S. *Tallow-chandler*
Rowſe S. *Victualler*
Sanders John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sanders John, *Gardener*
Sanders John, *Confectioner*
Sanders Caleb, *Houſe-carpenter*
Saunders Edward, *Varniſh and Pitch Manufacturer*
Sawrey Miles, *Linen-draper*
Shea Patrick, *Victualler, (Ad. M'Bride)*
Shellebear Richard, *Writing-maſter*
Shepheard Benjamin, *Linen-draper*
Shepherd ——, *Baker*
Shepherd Philip, *Maſon*
Shute John, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Sibberal John, *Ship-builder*
Simpſon ——, *Cutler*
Skelton S. *Coal-meter*
Smart Robert, *Linen-draper*
Smith John, *Sailmaker*
Smith ——, *Victualler, (Turk's Head)*
Smith Philip, *Baker*
Smith Grace, *Victualler*
Smith Meſſrs. *Curriers & Leather-cutters*
Smith John, *Victualler*
Smith John, *Whiteſmith*
Smith James, *Sadler*
Smith J. *Calico-glazier*
Snook H. *Ironmonger*
Snow William, *Salt-refiner*
Snowden John, *Linen-draper*
Soper John, *Cooper*
Soper J. *Butcher*
Southerland Alexander, *Victualler*
Southwood Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Southwood Anthony, *Shoemaker and Linen-draper*
Spark Angel, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Squire Richard Jago, *Sun Fire Inſurance-office*
Squires Joſeph, *Anchorſmith*
Stachiétheckir James, *Victualler*
Stafford Mrs. *Butcher*
Stedſon T. *Painter*
Steel Thomas, *Brewer*
Stevens Thomas, *Watch & Clock Maker*
Stevens John, *Victualler*
Stoget Thomas, *Gardener*
Story Captain John

Sutton M. *Slopſeller*
Swain Jane, *Baker*
Symmons John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Symons William, *Merchant*
Symons Peter, *Merchant and Broker*
Tanner John Newman, *Currier*
Tanner William, *Baker*
Tatam Thomas, *Shoemaker, and Serjeant at Mace*
Taylor John, *Gardener*
Taylor William, *Grocer*
Thomas John, *Jeweller*
Thomas Richard, *Confectioner*
Thomas John, *Hatter*
Thomas John, *Victualler*
Thorn John, *Taylor*
Thornton John, *Victualler*
Threſher J. *Victualler, (Balloon)*
Tingcombe John, *Banker*
Tingcombe Jonathan, *Silverſmith and Tea-dealer*
Tooker John, *Grocer*
Topham Thomas, *Baker*
Triſcot ——, *Tinman*
Triſt Nathaniel, *Woolcomber and Worſted-factor*
Tucker John, *Paper-maker*
Turner George, *Gardener*
Wakeham John, *Grocer*
Waldron Thomas, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Wales Mrs. *Painter*
Walker Thomas, *Undertaker*
Walten Thomas, *Victualler*
Warm A. *Shopkeeper*
Warren Charles, *Victualler*
Warren James, *Victualler*
Watts John, *Glazier*
Weatheril Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Weech John, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Welch William, *Silverſmith and Button-maker*
Wenmouth Samuel, *Baker*
Weſtlake William, *Baker*
Wheeler John, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Whiddon Samuel, *Dyer*
Whipple W. *Butcher*
Whipple John, *Tallow-chandler*
Whipple Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
White Charles, *Sergemaker*
White Thomas, *Glaſs-ſeller*
White James, *Linen-draper*
Whitefield M. *Milliner*
Widdicomb J. *Cooper in the Victualling-office*
Wilkey John, *Grocer*
Wilkins Samuel, *Hatter*
Williams Tho. A. *Purveyor*
Williams Richard, *Taylor and Slopſeller*
Williams Ann, *Pawnbroker*
Wills Edward, *Stationer*
Wills John, *Whiteſmith*
Wills John, *Cabinet-maker*
Wilſon Thomas, *Taylor*
Woodmaſon William, *Shopkeeper*
Woodmaſon James, *Victualler*
Wrath Thomas, *Baker*
Wright Mrs. *Baker*
Voyſey Robert, *Hatter*
Yeoland Samuel, *Maltſter*
Yeomans Suſanna, *Victualler*

Oppoſite to this place, on the other ſide Hamoaze, is ſituated Mount Edgcumbe, the ſeat of Lord Edgcumbe, deemed one of the nobleſt proſpects in England, overlooking at once the ſea, the harbour, citadel, and town, of Plymouth, and the country adjacent for a great way. At the ſame time it poſſeſſes, within its own domain, all the beauties of the moſt inland ſituation. In the park myrtles grow naturally, and the fine woods flouriſh in ſtrength and verdure to the very brink of the ocean.

Between Mount Edgcumbe and Plymouth are erected two baths, and near them an elegant building for a breakfaſting or aſſembly room, called the Long Room, to accommodate the gentry who reſort there. On the top of a neighbouring hill is a bowling-green, which commands a view equal to that at Mount Edgcumbe; and at Stonehouſe, between Plymouth and the Dock, is lately built a handſome bridge over the river Plym.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, DEVONSHIRE.

THE town of Plymouth Dock lies about two miles below Plymouth. It is nearly as large as Plymouth itſelf, as the liſt of inhabitants will ſhew.—A new Ball coach ſets out every morning for Exeter, Briſtol, Bath, and London, from Mr. Lockyer's, the Old King's Arms Inn and Tavern.—A diligence

ſets

ſets out every morning at ſix o'clock for London, Bath, Briſtol, and Portſmouth, from Mr. John Sole's, the Fountain Inn and Tavern.

Portſmouth ſloops, that bring paſſengers to Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, and from thence to Portſmouth:

Three Brothers, Henry Haſkell
Roſe, James Churchill
Duke of Portland, Benjamin Stephens
Daniel, Richard Haſkell
Enterprize, William Harvey
Hope, Richard Braggs

The following is a Liſt of the reſident Commiſſioner and principal Officers, &c. of his Majeſty's Dock-yard.

Rob. Fanſhaw, Eſq. *Reſident Commiſſioner*
John Lloyd, Eſq. *Clerk of the Checque*

Maſter Attendants.
James Smith
Samuel Hemmans

Edward Siſon, *Maſter Shipwright*
George Teait, *Storekeeper*
Joſeph Lugger, *Clerk of the Survey*

Maſter Shipwright's Aſſiſtants.
Joſeph Foote
Charles Kevern
William Collins, *Maſter Caulker*
Richard Sheppard, *Surgeon*
Richard Dutton, *Boatſwain*
Thomas Harriſon, *Purveyor*
Richard Wharton, *Porter*

Clerk of the Checque's Clerks.
Thomas Netherton
F. T. Dyer
Henry Damerell
John Roberts
Walter Damerell
Benjamin Nankivel
Daniel Tom
George Forſter

Maſter Attendants' Clerks.
John Patey
George Wharton

Maſter Shipwright's Clerks.
Robert Duins
Richard Blackmore
William Parkin
Jonathan Clouter

Storekeeper's Clerks.
Richard Blackler
William Pengelly
John Knapman
Thomas Gill
Thomas Hawkins
James Channins
Edward Knapman
Edward Pownoll
Mark Luke Morris
—— Teait

Clerk of the Survey's Clerks.
Peter Manico
Othnel Gidley
Mark Grigg
Richard Blanchard
William Curtis
Henry Vallack
George Rivers
Thomas Jenner, *Maſter Maſt-maker*
William Tuſon, *Boat-builder*
William Lemyn, *Smith*
William Hayward, *Joiner*
John Thompſon, *Houſe-carpenter*
John Penkivelle, *Bricklayer*
Thomas Tarraway, *Sailmaker*

OFFICERS of the GUN-WHARF, Plymouth Dock.

Storekeeper, Alexander Schaw, 140l.
Clerk of the Survey, Robert Atkinſon, 120l.
Clerk of the Checque, And. Long, 100l.

Clerks, at 60l. each.
G. Hart
J. H. Hooper
B. Murray
—— Lower, 50l.
Surgeon, Vaughan May, 63l. 17s. 6d.

Powder Magazine at Caym Point.
Storekeeper, William Lawrance, 100l.
Clerk of the Checque, Robert Atkinſon, jun. 70l.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bannick Mr. William
Couch Mr. George
Crapp Mr. William
Croft Mr. John
Eaſtlake Mr. John
Henderſon Mr. John
Jago Mr. Walter
Lancaſter Mr. Joſeph
Langmaid Mr. John

Lower

Lower Mr. Edward
Mitchel Mrs. Ann, widow
Nelſon Richard, Eſq.
Patey Mr. ——
Pemberton William, Eſq.
Rowe Mrs. Suſanna, widow
Silly Mr. William
Smith Mr. Richard

CLERGY.

Birt Rev. Iſaiah, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Hughes Rev. Richard, *Chaplain of Plymouth Dock-yard*
Hughes Rev. Robert, ſen.
Hughes Rev. Robert, jun.
Wilkinſon Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Willey Rev. Michael, *Miniſter of the Proteſtant Church of United Brethren*
Williams Rev. Jonathan, *Chaplain of St. Aubyn Chapel*

PHYSIC.

Croad Abel, *Druggiſt and Surgeon*
Danſey Frederic, *Druggiſt and Chemiſt*
Dunning Rich. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Glencroſs James, *Druggiſt and Chemiſt*
Little Daniel, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Lower John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
May Vaughan, *Surgeon & Man-midwife*
Sargent Rob. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Smith John, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Sparke Iſaac, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Spry Digory, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Tripe Thomas, *Druggiſt and Chemiſt*

LAW.

Barlow William, *Attorney*
Berriman Richard, *Attorney*
Bone Robert, *Attorney*
Elford Jonathan, *Attorney*
Elworthy John, *Attorney*
Foot William, *Attorney*
Harris J. *Attorney*
Parham Benjamin, *Attorney*
Rodd Richard, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abram John, *Shopkeeper*
Adams ——, *King's Pilot*
Adams Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Allan James, *King's Pilot*
Andrew ——, *Maſter Ropemaker in the Dock-yard*
Andrews David, *Hatter and Saleſman*
Andrews Peter, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Annis William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Arthur William, *Baker, and Wholeſale Flour-merchant*
Atkins Aaron, *Grocer*
Atkins George, *Blockmaker & Tinman*
Atkins George, *Tinplate-worker*
Auſten John, *Blackſmith*
Backwell Richard, *Blackſmith, & Pantheon Stove Maker*
Baker Grace, *Slopſeller*
Baker John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Ballhatchet John, *Mercer and Taylor*
Bank Ralph, *Silverſmith*
Barrett John, *Victualler, (Turk's Head)*
Barter Robert, *Shoemaker*
Bartlibein C. *Baker*
Bartlet Richard, *Shopkeeper & Saleſman*
Baſtow Richard, *Shoemaker*
Batton James, *Silverſmith and Saleſman*
Bayles Thomas, *Tallow chandler*
Beard Thomas, *China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire, Warehouſe*
Beer Chriſtopher, *Dealer in Spirits Wholeſale and Retail*
Bennett Grace, *Shopkeeper*
Bennett William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Berry John, *Painter and Glazier*
Beſt John, *Grocer*
Billing John and Robert, *Carpenters, Joiners, and Timber-merchants*
Billing Mary, *Oxford Inn*
Birt Elizabeth, *Mercer and Draper*
Black William, *China-ſhop*
Blackford John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Blackmoore Richard, *Leather-cutter*
Blake John, *Grocer*
Blatchford Jane, *Victualler*
Blatchford John, *Saleſman*
Blaxland George, *Pearl Frigate Inn*
Boddy Edward, *Carpenter, Joiner, and Timber-merchant*
Bone John, *Taylor*
Bone John, *Wholeſale and Retail Dealer in Spirituous Liquors*
Bothwell John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Bowhay John, *Slopſeller*
Bozen Francis, *Pawnbroker*
Bozen Mark Anthony, *Navy-agent*
Bradden John, *Old Golden Lion Inn, and Brewer*
Bradden Tho. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Bray John, *Baker*
Bray Robert, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Bray William, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Breay John, *Shoemaker*
Breay Wm. *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Brend James, *Saleſman*
Brend John, *Shoemaker*
Brenham John, *Victualler, (3 Ships)*
Brice Thomas, *Printer*
Bridges Francis, *Exciſe-officer*
Brinckman Henry, *Victualler*

Brown Jane, *Mantua-maker and Quilter*
Brown John, *Exciſe-officer*
Brown John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Brown Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Bryant John, *Taylor*
Bryne William, *Saleſman*
Budge John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Buller Peter Charles, *Shoemaker*
Bullen William, *Mercer and Draper*
Bulling William, *Victualler*
Bullon Francis, *Slopſeller*
Burch Robert, *Victualler, (Jolly Sailor)*
Burnaford William, *Shopkeeper*
Burnell William, *Baker*
Butcher John, *Baker*
Butland William, *Butcher*
Byrth John, *Grocer*
Campbell Luke, *Schoolmaſter*
Cannon William, *Grocer*
Cape Thomas, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Carne John, *Mercer and Draper*
Carrington Henry, *Grocer*
Carver William, *Pawnbroker*
Cawſey Bartholomew, *Saleſman*
Cawſey Benjamin, *Baker*
Cayzer John, *Baker*
Chappel William, *Banker and Merchant*
Charleſworth Ann, *Bear Inn*
Chenowith William, *Baker*
Ching Richard, *Shoemaker*
Chipman Mrs. *Slopſeller*
Chubb John, *Cooper*
Clapp Samuel, *Goldſmith, Working-jeweller, and Engraver*
Clark John, *Grocer*
Clark Richard, *Royal Oak Inn*
Clark Robert, *Ironmonger*
Clarke John, *Maſter Blackſmith in the Gun-wharf*
Clarke Richard and Philip, *Mercers and Drapers*
Clemens William, *Victualler*
Cloutter Jonathan, *Corniſh Inn*
Cock Andrew, *Shoemaker*
Cock Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Cock Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Cock Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer, Perfumer, and Toyman*
Cock Wm. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Cock William, *Glazier*
Cockram John, *Baker and Tea-dealer*
Cockram Richard, *Victualler*
Cole Nicholas, *Shoemaker*
Collins George, *Leather-cutter*
Collins Joſeph, *Wine-merchant*
Collorn Philip, *Dolphin Inn*
Colvin Philip, *Hair-dreſſer*
Congdon Elizabeth, *Slopſeller*
Congdon Lazarus, *Stationer & Printer*
Cooling John, *White Lion Inn, and Brewer*
Coombs Robert, *Butcher*
Coppleſtone Richard, *Staymaker*
Coppleſtone Richard, *Three Tuns Inn*
Coppleſtone Thomas, *Half-moon Inn*
Cork John, *Staffordſhire Warehouſe*
Corniſh John, *Shopkeeper*
Corniſh Thomas, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Couch Mary, *Midwife*
Courtis George, *Grocer*
Courtis John, *Shoemaker*
Courtis Mary, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Courtis Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Couts William, *Victualler, (True Blue)*
Cowan Alexander, *Cabinet-maker*
Coxworthy ——, *Overſeer of his Majeſty's Works*
Coxworthy Tho. *Clock & Watch Maker*
Crabb Richard, *Taylor*
Cragg Ann, *Marquis of Granby Inn*
Cree John, *Mercer, Draper, and Saleſman*
Crocker William, *Barfleur Inn*
Croft William, *Taviſtock Inn*
Cromwell Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Croſſing Ann, *Slopſeller*
Cummings James, *Hair-dreſſer and Saleſman*
Cunningham Judith, *Slopſeller*
Dabnoth Samuel, *Baker*
Dale Francis, *Smith*
Dale James, *Maſter Furbiſher in the Gun-wharf*
Daniell Robert, *Watchmaker*
Davey Richard, *Grocer*
Davies William, *Recruiting Officer Inn*
Davies William, *Mercer and Draper*
Davis Ann, *School for Young Ladies*
Davis Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Dawe Charles, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Dawe Joſiah, *Mercer*
Day Samuel, *Old King's Head Inn*
Debro John, *Shopkeeper*
De Carteret John, *Wine-merchant*
Delacombe Henry, *Auctioneer*
Denham Henry, *Grocer*
Derry Richard, *Grocer*
Dickerſon James, *Maſter Carver in the Dock-yard*
Dillin Robert, *Working-jeweller, Goldſmith, and Engraver*
Dinniſs James, *Baker*
Doidge John, *Sword-cutler & Gunſmith*
Doidge John, *Schoolmaſter*
Drew George, *Prince William-Henry Tavern*

Drew Gideon, *Grocer*
Drew John, *Stationer and Bookbinder*
Drewitt Stephen, *Pawnbroker*
Dunn Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Dunn Roger, *Victualler*, (*Pack-horſe*)
Dunsford Joſeph, *Peruke-maker*
Dunsford Philip, *Schoolmaſter*
Durham George, *Slopſeller*
Durriey Phillippa, *Midwife*
Dyer John, *Mutton Cove Inn*
Dyer Samuel, *Sawyers' Meaſurer*
Earle Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Earlidge James, *Soap-boiler & Chandler*
Eaſtbrook John, *Butcher*
Eaſterbrook Samuel, *Butcher*
Eaſton James, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Ebdon Thomas, *Poſt-office Inn*
Edgcombe Richard, *Butcher*
Edmund John, *Taylor*
Edmund Joſiah, *Slopſeller*
Edwards John, *Victualler*, (*Black Horſe*)
Elliott John, *Taylor*
Elliott Richard, *Old Blue Bell Inn*
Ellis James, *Shoemaker*
Elmes George, *Baker*
Emanuel Abraham, *Jeweller and Silverſmith*
England Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Evans John, *China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire, Warehouſe*
Evans William, *Dock Gates Inn*
Evans William, *Mercer and Grocer*
Falkner Thomas, *Baker*
Finemoore John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Finemoore Richard
Fiſher William, *Half-moon Inn*
Fletcher Bridget, *Liverpool Inn*
Foot Jonas, *Shoemaker*
Ford Ann, *Bird-in-Hand Inn*
Ford Edward, *Ironmonger*
Foſter James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Foſter Mary, *Cook-ſhop*
Foſter Sarah, *Grocer*
Fox John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Fradgley Samuel, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Franklyn G. *White Lion Inn*
Franklyn James, *Importer of Iriſh Linen*
Fraſer James, *Stationer and Bookbinder*
Freeman Richard, *Coaſt-waiter*
Friend Richard, *Baker*
Froſt William, *Victualler*
Fry Samuel, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Gardner John, *Victualler*, (*Britiſh Tar*)
Garland John
Gates George, *Shoemaker*
Gay ——, *Butcher*
Gay James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Gay John, *Shoemaker*
George William, *Perfumer and Toyman*
Gerhart Philip, *Baker*
Geſt John, *Teacher of the Claſſics, &c.*
Gibbons Tho. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Gibbs John, *Slopſeller*
Gibbs John, *Coach and Horſes Inn*
Gibbs Robert, *Ropemaker*
Gibbs William, *Wine-merchant*
Gilbart James, *Mercer and Draper*
Gilbert John, *Butcher*
Gill John, *Cordage-manufacturer*
Gill John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Gill Mary, *Victualler and Brewer*
Goad William, *Butcher*
Godhood Edward, *Tallow-chandler*
Goodridge Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe*
Goſſier B. *Mercer and Draper*
Govan Alexander, *Taylor*
Gover Chriſtopher, *Taylor*
Granvill Arthur, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Granvill James, *Baker and Confectioner*
Granvill Robert, *Broker, Mercer, and Draper*
Gray Alexander, *Auctioneer*
Gray William, *Victualler*, (*Earl Howe*)
Gregory James, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Gregory Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Greney Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Griffin E. *Midwife*
Griffiths Levi, *Pipemaker*
Grigg Nathaniel, *Tea-dealer*
Grilts William, *Stone-engraver*
Groſe John, *Shopkeeper*
Guither John, *Grocer*
Guither Stephen, *Grocer*
Haddy Sampſon, *Shoemaker*
Haddy Stephen, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hailey Robert, *Clerk of the Dock Workhouſe*
Halberſtadt Rebecca, *Milliner*
Hale Mary, *Shot and Block Inn*
Hall Stephen, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hallet William, *Victualler and Brewer*
Hambly James, *King's Pilot*
Hamblyn John, *Butcher*
Hamblyn Wm. *Shoemaker & Saleſman*
Hamford Thomas, *Plumber and Brazier*
Hancock Eliz. *Victualler*, (*Barley-ſheaf*)
Hancock Oliver, *Victualler*, (*Sheer Hulk*)
Handcock Robert, *Grocer*
Harding John, *Grocer*
Harding John, *Shopkeeper*
Harris Henry, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Harris Thomas, *Tinman*
Harry E. *Victualler*, (*Milford Arms*)
Harry John, *Silverſmith*

Harry William, *Victualler, (Old Boot)*
Hartnol John, *Exciſe-officer*
Harvey Elizabeth, *Black Milliner*
Harvey William, *Dealer in Staffordſhire-ware*
Hatch George, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Hawke John, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Hawke Samuel, *Victualler*
Hawkins Hannibal, *Maltſter*
Hawkins Margaret, *Slopſeller*
Hay Arthur, *Peruke-maker, Hair-dreſſer, and Perfumer*
Heath William, *Shoemaker*
Hearle Charles, *Gardener*
Helſon Robert, *Slopſeller*
Hendey Stephen, *Royal Sovereign Inn*
Hennem John, *Mercer and Draper*
Herd Solomon, *Butcher*
Heyden John, *Printer, Stationer, and Bookbinder*
Hicks Matthew, *Shopkeeper*
Higg Mary, *Lodging-houſe*
Higman Mary, *Grocer*
Higman William, *Sadler*
Hill Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Hill Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Hill John, *Taylor*
Hill William, *Victualler*
Hinſton Andrew, *Plumber and Brazier*
Hinton John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Hoar John, *Tobacconiſt*
Hodge John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hodge William, *Banker and Merchant*
Holberton William, *Shoemaker*
Holman John and Son, *Carpenters and Joiners*
Hood Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Hooper William, *Grocer*
Hopping Mary, *Bunch of Grapes Inn*
Hore Ann, *Mercer*
Horton George, *Victualler*
Howard John, *Agent to the Dock Barracks*
Howard Thomas, *Grocer*
Howe William, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Howell Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Hoxland Edward, *Stationer and Printer*
Humes John, *Victualler*
Hunt Robert, *Saleſman*
Hunt Suſanna, *Worſted-dealer*
Hurrell John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Huſband Robert, *Baker*
Huſband Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Huſs Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Hutchings Richard, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Hyett Robert, *Baker*
Iſaac Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Ivory John, *Saleſman*
Jackman William, *Shopkeeper*
Jago John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
James Thomas, *Butcher*
James William, *Shoemaker*
Jenkins William, *King's Pilot*
Johnſon ——, *Poſtmaſter*
Joll John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Joll Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Joll Richard, *Town-crier*
Jolly William, *Victualler*
Jones Suſanna, *Grocer*
Jones Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Joythorne Eraſmus, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Kearſley John, *Butcher*
Keelir John, *Baker*
Kelley E. *Diſtiller and Mantua-maker*
Kellonſy Ann, *Dolphin Inn*
Kellow William, *Maſon and Hallier*
Kelly John, *Swan Inn*
Kent John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Kent John, *Maſon and Hallier*
Kilkaney Jane, *Shopkeeper*
Knight Richard, *Shoemaker*
Lacey Mary, *Victualler*
Lamb Mary, *Slopſeller*
Lambert John, *Auctioneer and Land-ſurveyor*
Lampen John, *Grocer and Cheeſemonger*
Lancaſter William, *Watchmaker*
Lander James, *Shoemaker*
Lang Oliver, *Slopſeller*
Lark Richard, *Stoke Inn*
Latimoor Ann, *Grocer and Pork-ſhop*
Lawes Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Leaman ——, *Maſter Blackſmith in the Dock-yard*
Lean E. *Taylor and Saleſman*
Lee William, *Old Star Inn*
Lewis Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Lipſcombe Matthew, *Butcher*
Lobb William, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Lockyer D. *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Lockyer Orlando, *King's Arms Tavern*
Loder William, *Shopkeeper*
Long Robert, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Lord William, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Lotſon Mary, *Midwife*
Luke David, *Victualler, (Jolly Potters)*
Luxton Adam, *Shoemaker*
Lympany John, *Baker*
M'Arthur James, *Mercer and Draper*
M'Arthur Archibald, *Foreman of the Works at Caym Point*

M'Dugal Duncan, *Pawnbroker*
M'Lin Hector, *Slopſeller*
Maddock Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Maddocks ——, *Confectioner*
Maddocks Samuel, *Grocer*
Major John, *Grocer*
Mallet William, *Hat-maker*
Manning John, *Baker*
Mark John, *Saleſman*
Mark Philip, *Taylor*
Martin Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Martin Wm. *Victualler (Civil Uſage)*
Maſon John, *Victualler, (11 Stars)*
Maſters Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Maſters Luke, *Victualler*
May ——, *Pork-ſhop*
Meally Grace, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Medder John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Medlyn James, *Butcher*
Melluiſh Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Merritt Sampſon, *Grocer*
Miall Charles, *Shoemaker*
Miller Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Mills John, *Corniſh Inn*
Mills John, *Market-houſe Inn*
Mills William, *Shoemaker*
Milton John, *Butcher*
Milton William, *Butcher*
Mitchell James, *Baker*
Mitchell Mary, *Victualler, (3 Cranes)*
Mitchell Miſs, *Milliner*
Moore John, *Fowey Inn*
Moore Mary, *Dealer in Staffordſhire-ware*
Mooring Patrick, *Slopſeller*
Morcomb Daniel, *Saleſman*
Morgan Letitia, *Victualler and Cook-ſhop*
Morrey John, *Taylor*
Morriſe Richard, *Pawnbroker*
Morrogh Margaret, *Square Inn*
Muddell Sarah, *Pork-ſhop*
Mudge Sarah, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Mudgridge Philip, *Shopkeeper*
Mumford E. *Flour-merchant*
Mumford Thomas, *Baker and Flour-merchant*
Murray William, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Muſgrove Chriſtopher, *Saleſman*
Mutton George, *Grocer and Slopſeller*
Mynard Henry, *Tinplate-worker, Brazier, and Ironmonger*
Naden Mary, *Pawnbroker*
Narraway William, *Milkman*
Nelſon ——, *Banker*
Nettleton Peter, *Victualler*
Newman Thomas, *Milkman*
Nichols Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Nichols Richard, *Hat-maker*
Nicholſon Joſeph, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Norgate Charles, *Block and Pump Maker*
North John, *King's Pilot*
Northam Thomas, *Victualler*
Northgate Charles, *Dealer in Staffordſhire-ware*
Norton William, *Confectioner*
Noſeworthy Matthew, *Schoolmaſter*
Ogleby William, *Victualler*
Olive George, *Taylor*
Olvar Thomas, *Grocer*
Oram Wm. *Victualler, (General Howe)*
Oram Wm. *Victualler, (Sailor's Return)*
Orwell William, *Victualler*
Oyens Peter, *Watchmaker*
Palmer Peter, *Victualler, (Druid)*
Pardew James, *Victualler, (Stag)*
Park John, *Grocer and Saleſman*
Parnell H. *Wheat-ſheaf Inn*
Paſcoe Peter, *Grocer*
Paſmoore John, *Maſter Stone-maſon in the Dock-yard*
Patchet Iſet, *Milliner*
Patey James, *Confectioner*
Patrick John, *Jeweller*
Payne Jeremiah, *Victualler*
Payne Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Peacock Thomas, *Glazier*
Pearce Ann, *Slopſeller*
Pearce William, *Star Inn*
Pearn Edward, *Grocer*
Pearn Mary, *Slopſeller*
Pearn William, *Pawnbroker*
Pears George, *Quebec Inn*
Perkins John, *Victualler, (Riſing Sun)*
Phillips Alexander, *Grocer*
Phillips Richard, *Ordnance Inn*
Phillips Robert, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Philp and Friend, *Hair-dreſſers*
Philp John, *Shoemaker*
Philp Robert, *Shoemaker*
Pill James, *Tavern-keeper*
Pillor John, *Plaſterer*
Pinch Richard, *Victualler*
Pinch Richard, *Dealer in Staffordſhire-ware*
Pink James, *Victualler, (Ships)*
Pink Phillis, *Victualler, (Croſs Oars)*
Pollard John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Pollard John, *Croſs Oars Inn*
Pollyblank John, *Butcher*
Pomerry Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Pomerry Elizabeth, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pomerry Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Pool Michael, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Poole Tho. *Feltmonger & Breeches-maker*
Poole William, *Butcher*
Provo Richard, *Mercer and Saleſman*

Prowſe Elizabeth, *China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire, Warehouſe*
Prowſe James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Prowſe James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pulman Thomas, *Slopſeller*
Putt John, *Baker*
Pyke Richard, *Butcher*
Pyke Robert, *Butcher*
Pyke William, *Butcher*
Radmoore James, *Victualler*
Ralph James, *London Inn*
Rapſon John, *Grocer*
Rapſon John, *Butcher*
Rawlings Edward, *Shopkeeper*
Rawlings Edward, *Soap-boiler and Chandler*
Rawlings William, *Builder*
Rawlings William, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Reep Triſtram, *Shopkeeper*
Reeves J. *Mantua-maker*
Reynall William, *Shopkeeper*
Reynolds Samuel, *Schoolmaſter*
Richards William, *Grocer*
Richardſon Adnam, *Bookſeller and Hardware-man*
Rickard Francis, *Victualler*
Rider George, *Glazier*
Rider John, *Shopkeeper*
Ridout James, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Rippin Edward, *Slopſeller*
Riſe Roger, *Victualler, (True Blue)*
Robarts William
Roberts John, *Whiteſmith & Ironmonger*
Roberts Stephen, *Mercer and Grocer*
Rockett William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rodd Richard, *Brewer*
Rogers Nicholas, *Butcher*
Rogers Richard, *Shoe and Boot Maker*
Roney John, *Slopſeller*
Roth John, *Taylor*
Row John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Rowe James, *Taylor*
Rowland Thomas, *Grocer*
Sagunwin John, *Victualler*, (15 *Bells*)
Sambells Richard, *Innkeeper*
Sampſon Mary Ann, *Mantua-maker*
Sanders John, *Mercer and Draper*
Scobel Hannah, *Victualler*
Scott James, *Victualler*
Seal Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Shapland Ann, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Sheppard Thomas, *China, Glaſs, and Staffordſhire, Warehouſe*
Sherrill William, *Baker*
Shilſon Henry, *Wine-cooper*
Shilſton William, *Shopkeeper*
Simms Thomas, *Saleſman*
Skinner John, *Slopſeller*
Skinner Powell, *Grocer*
Smith John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith Richard and Co. *Curriers and Leather-cutters*
Smith Thomas, *Proſpect Inn*
Smith William, *Cabinet-maker and Upholſterer*
Snell Benjamin, *Seedſman, Corn-factor, and Coal-merchant*
Snell Chriſtian, *Chandler*
Snell John, *London Inn*
Soady William, *Tallow-chandler*
Sole John, *Fountain Tavern*
Southwell Richard Hays, *Ironmonger*
Sowdon Mrs. *Midwife*
Sowten John, *Slopſeller*
Sparks Phillippa, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Spence Robert, *Victualler*, (*Ships*)
Spiller Samuel, *Blackſmith*
Spray William, *Cabinet-maker and Upholſterer*
Spry John, *Cabinet-maker*
Spry William, *Confectioner*
Spurior Richard, *Pavior*
Spurrell Matthew, *Baker*
St. Aubyn John, *Banker*
Stacombe Richard, *Ropemaker*
Stanbury Ann, *Innkeeper*
Stanbury John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Stanton George, *Slopſeller*
Stear William, *Painter and Glazier*
Steedman Ann, *Victualler*
Stephens Elizabeth, *Slopſeller*
Stephens John, *Shoemaker*
Stephens John, *Shopkeeper*
Stone John, *Victualler, (Adm. Rodney)*
Stumbles Grace, *Baker*
Stumbles William, *Taylor*
Sturgus Thomas, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Summers Richard, *Maſter of the Windmill*
Tapſon E. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Taylor Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker and Leather-cutter*
Thomas ——, *Organiſt*
Thomas John, *Wheelwright*
Thomas John, *Houſe-painter*
Thomas Martin, *Mercer and Draper*
Thomas Ormond, *Victualler*
Thomas Thomas, *Grocer*
Thompſon John, *Mercer, and Linen and Woollen Draper*
Tickell John, *Grocer*
Tickell Nicholas, *Grocer*
Tilman John, *Carpenter, Joiner, and Mercer*

Tink Charles, *Dealer in Foreign Spirits Wholeſale and Retail*
Todd Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Tonkin Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Towan Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Towſon John, *Mercer and Slopſeller*
Towſon John, *Watchmaker*
Trathen William, *Victualler*
Trebec Suſanna, *Slopſeller*
Tregoning Hugh, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Tregoning Richard, *Innkeeper*
Tregoning William, *Shoemaker*
Trewin Samuel, *Victualler*
Trickey Samuel, *Butcher*
Truſcot Ann, *Mantua-maker*
Tucker Richard, *Victualler*
Tucker William, *Grocer and Cheeſe-merchant*
Turle James, *Phœnix Inn*
Turner Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Tyle Samuel, *Maſon and Hallier*
Upcott William, *Old Exeter Inn*
Upham Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Veal Sampſon, *Seven Stars Inn*
Vincent James, *Grocer and Pork-ſhop*
Viney Peter, *Mitre Inn*
Viney Thomas, *Victualler*
Voſper Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Wacum Mary, *Peruke-maker*
Walkinſhaw Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Walter Robert, *Hat-maker*
Warburton Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Warkman Richard, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Warren George, *Old George Inn*
Watts Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Watts John, *Shoemaker*
Waymouth Miſs and Co. *Milliners*
Webb Daniel, *Spread Eagle Inn*
Webb John, *Mercer and Slopſeller*
Webber John, *Maſon and Hallier*
Welch ——, *Silverſmith*
Welch William, *Button-maker*
Whitaker William, *Baker*
Whitaway William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
White ——, *Victualler, (Minerva)*
White James, *Painter*
White Thomas, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Whitford John, *Saleſman and Slopſeller*
Whitford John, *Innkeeper*
Willing William, *Grocer*
Wilcocks Ann, *Painter*
Wilcocks Samuel, *Victualler*
Willercott John, *Slopſeller*
Williams Edward, *Exciſe-officer*
Williams Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Williams George, *Cabinet-maker, Upholſterer, and Auctioneer*
Williams John, *Butcher*
Williams Samuel, *Innkeeper*
Williams Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Williams Thomas, *Taylor*
Willing John, *Sawyer*
Wills Thomas
Wilmot Peter, *Saleſman and Slopſeller*
Winſland John, *Taylor*
Wood John, *Shopkeeper*
Woods Samuel
Woolaboth Samuel, *Slopſeller*
Woolcock George, *Taylor & Saleſman*
Woolcock James, *Taylor*
Woolcock William, *Tinplate-worker*
Woolcock William, *Mercer & Slopſeller*
Woolcombe John, *Taylor*
Worley William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Wotton Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Wyatt John, *Victualler, (Duke of York)*
Yates Thomas, *Admiral Howe Inn*
Yeo James, *Innkeeper and Brewer*
Youlton John, *Innkeeper, (Grapes)*

Stonehouſe, Weſt and Eaſt, the former weſt of the paſſage at Crimble-ferry, near Plymouth, which ſhews the ruins of the houſes formerly burnt by the French, from which there is a proſpect of St. Nicholas Iſland, Plymouth, Saltaſh, and Milbrooke. Eaſt Stonehouſe, anciently called Hipeſton, is become a large populous town, and the foundation of a new church was laid here in Auguſt 1787. Here is a good ſtone bridge in the path to Plymouth. It has the fineſt barracks in the kingdom.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Macklyn Mrs. Elizabeth, widow
Parlby Thomas, ſen. Eſq.
Parlby Thomas, jun. Gent.
Shea Mrs. Suſanna, widow
Tonkin John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Bedlake Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Bunce Benj. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Burlin John
Penroſe Francis, *Surgeon*
Roberts Lazarus, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen William, *Shopkeeper*

Andrews

Andrews Joſeph, *Innkeeper*
Arnell Richard, *Innkeeper*
Avant Thomas, *Wholeſale Grocer*
Babbidge Thomas, *Dock Inn*
Bateman Sarah, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Belcher Mary
Belman Grace, *Innkeeper*
Burke Cath. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Campbell James, *Mercer and Draper*
Chapland James, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Chaſe Nicholas, *Blackſmith*
Cheeſſman Richard, *Grocer*
Clark Richard, *Ship-painter & Glazier*
Carlile George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Claſe John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Cloke James, *Grocer*
Cockram Elias, *Poſt-horſe Keeper*
Davis William Ellicombe, *Umbrella & Oil-caſe Manufacturer*
Dawſon Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Douglas Humphry, *Taylor*
Drake Mary, *Red Cow Inn*
Durham John, *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Dyer John, *Baker*
Edgcombe Francis, *Shopkeeper*
Field Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Fleming Philip, *Dancing-maſter*
Frances Mary, *Victualler*, (*Old Red Lion*)
Franks Benjamin, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Frowde John, *Tinplate-worker*
Gant Robert, *Victualler*, (*Jolly Marine*)
Geach Jonathan, *Cooper*
Gillet Edward, *Edgcombe Tavern*
Grant Richard, *Bricklayer*
Griffiths Ann, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Hachett Sarah, *Grocer*
Hare William, *Baker*
Harris John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Heydon Charles, *Cooper*
Hooker John, *Grocer*
Hoſs John, *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Huſs Thomas, *Stationer*
Hyne John, *Butcher*
Hyne Simon, *Butcher*
Iſbell Richard, *Marble-maſon & Sculptor*
Iſbell James, *Stone-cutter and Builder*
Ivy William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Jenkins Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Kent Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Keſtell James, *Pawnbroker*
King John, *Victualler*, (*Swan*)
King Thomas Bland, *Victualler*
Lamoreux John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Lane Sarah, *Seller of Drugs*
Lindſay William, *Baker*
Lintott Thompſon, *Slopſeller*
Luſcombe Matthew, *Tar, Turpentine, Lampblack, and Varniſh, Manufacturer*
Maingy Peter, *Guernſey Merchant*
Maynard Samuel, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Milman James, *Grocer & Coal-merchant*
Mitchel Robert, *New Inn*
Moore Phillippa, *London Inn*
Morgan Elizabeth, *Slopſeller*
Nettle Henry, *Staymaker*
Niſbett William, *Wholeſale and Retail Porter-merchant*
Nivett William, *Lockſmith and Bell-hanger*
Norrice George, *Ropemaker*
Organ John, *Lodging-houſe*
Phillips Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Preedom John, *Maſter of the Long Room and Bathing-houſe*
Pritchard Seth, *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*)
Robinſon Hugh, *King's Pilot*
Rogers Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Row John, *Market-houſe Inn*
Row William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Rowden John, *Taylor*
Rowland Robert, *Victualler*
Ruſſell John, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Spry Jane, *Mercer and Draper*
Strong Elizabeth, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Summers Richard, *Victualler*
Thompſon ——, *Painters Meaſurer*
Thompſon Maria and Elizabeth, *Mercers and Drapers*
Tonkin Judith, *Victualler*
Trego Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Walke John, *Miller*
Williams Anthony, *King's Arms Inn*
Williams George, *Shopkeeper*
Winter Silles, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Wyatt Roger, *Victualler*, (*Jolly Sailor*)

Stoke Damerel lies north of Plymouth, by a creek called Damerel.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Baylay Mrs. widow
Creed George, Gent.
Rider Right Hon. Dudley
St. Aubyn John, Gent.
Squires Triſtram, Gent.
Willett John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Hitchins Rev. Thomas M. *Curate*

PHYSIC.

PHYSIC.

Boone John, *Phyſician to the Army*

TRADERS, &c.

Boone John, *Gardener*
Finny Henry, *Grocer*
Fox Thomas, *Painters Meaſurer in Plymouth Dock-yard*
Gilbert Henry, *Baker*
Greenway John, *Dock Inn*
Light Ann, *Mantua-maker*
Light William, *Taylor*
Moore John, *Victualler, (Pear-tree)*
Prowſe Solomon, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Redſtone William, *Houſe-carpenter, Joiner, and Organ-builder*
Small William, *Grocer*
Telore Mary, *Church-houſe Inn*
Treeby John, *Innkeeper*
Wiſe Thomas, *Shoemaker*

PLYMPTON, DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMPTON Maurice, or Plympton Earl, was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Plympton St. Mary's, which is near it; and alſo becauſe it was formerly of great account, and the glory of the ancient Earls of Devon, where are tenures at this day, called Caſtle-guard, for defending and repairing the walls of the caſtle; which, however, is now in ruins.

This place is ſituated in a valley encompaſſed with hills, except on the weſt ſide; is five miles from Plymouth, two hundred and ten from London, and lies on a ſtream one mile from its influx into the Plym. It is a populous town, but conſiſts chiefly of two ſtreets, with ordinary buildings. Here is a guildhall, ſupported by ſtone pillars, where the corn-market is kept; and the beſt free-ſchool in thoſe parts, built on the like pillars, anno 1664.

Plympton is an ancient borough, governed by a recorder, mayor, and ſeven aldermen; a bailiff and two ſerjeants at mace, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a ſmall town, conſiſting of about two hundred houſes, forming two irregular ſtreets, in the form of a Roman T. The chief influence being in the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, this borough may be ſaid to be under the ariſtocratical influence which has ſubverted that freedom of election containing the eſſentials of liberty. This borough ſent members to parliament as early as 23 Edward I. It was made a mayor-town by King John, and was incorporated, according to Dr. Brady, by Baldwin de Redvers earl of Devonſhire, in the thirteenth year of Edward III. whoſe charter was afterwards confirmed by Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and Henry VI. The ſyſtem of modelling the charters, exerciſed in the arbitrary reigns of Charles II. and James II. was practiſed in this borough: but the charter of James II. was, at the revolution, voted deſtructive of the conſtitution and government; and the freemen claiming under the former charters were re-admitted to their franchiſe.—The right of election is in the mayor, bailiff, and freemen, and in the ſons of freemen, who, although they have a right to demand their freedom, have been refuſed the ſame.—Number of voters one hundred and four.—Returning-officer the mayor.

There is a ſmall market on Saturday for butchers' meat; and the town is well ſupplied with fiſh from the neighbouring ſea-ports almoſt every day. There is alſo a market for all kinds of cattle the ſecond Wedneſday in every month. Here are five fairs, viz. the 25th of February, the 5th of April, Holy Thurſday, the 12th of Auguſt, and the 29th of October, for all kinds of cattle, woollen cloth, ſhoes, leather, &c.

Plympton is about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the turnpike road leading to Exeter; and the ſoil in this neighbourhood is very fertile, and abounds with great plenty of corn and apples; not leſs than ten thouſand hogſheads of cider being made in one year in the ſpace of ten miles round Plympton.

Poſt-days are the ſame as at Plymouth. The poſt formerly went through Plympton; but, ſince the inſtitution of the mail-coach, the poſt goes through Ridgeway, and the poſt-maſter waits at the George Inn to take the bag.—There are two inns, the London Inn and the Exeter Inn.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

John Palmer, Eſq.
John Boger, Eſq.
John Aſcott, Eſq.
William Evleigh, ſen. *Bailiff*
William Evleigh, jun. *Serjeant at Mace*

GENTRY.

Briſco Mrs. widow
Burt Charles, Eſq.
Clark William, Eſq.
Hamlin Mrs. widow
Kite Mr. William
Norriſh Mrs.
Palmer John, Eſq.
Ports Miſs
Sanders Joſeph, Gent.
Sims Mr. Samuel
Snowden Mrs. widow
Trebey Mr. John
Trebey Miſſes
Ward Mr. Joſeph
Woolcombe Miſs

CLERGY.

Bateman Rev. John, *Rector of Harford*
Forſter Rev. Rob. *Rector of Plympton*
Forſter Rev. William, *Curate of Plymſtock*
Mayow Rev. Philip, *Curate of Plympton St. Mary*

PHYSIC.

Aſcott John, *Surgeon*
Jones Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Boger John, *Attorney*
Fletcher James, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Anderſon Thomas, (F.) *Cooper*
Balhatchett Richard, *Shoemaker*
Beves William, (F.) *Butcher*
Broming John, *Taylor*
Bryant Robert, *Carpenter*
Budge Edward, *Hatter and Shopkeeper*
Cawſe John, (F.) *Taylor & Shopkeeper*
Davis Margaret, *Shopkeeper*
Daw Francis, *Shoemaker*
Dayer Daniel, *Baker*
Delefield Daniel, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Evleigh William, ſen. (F.) *Bailiff and Poſt-maſter*
Evleigh William, jun. *Serjeant at Mace, and Peruke-maker*
Gubbins John, *Woolcomber*
Hancock ——, (F.) *Grocer*
Hannaford Edward, (F.) *Farmer and Timber-merchant*
Hillſon Richard, *Clockmaker*
Hunt John, *Baker*
Lavers Richard, *Shoemaker*
Maddick Robert, *Farmer*
Maddick Robert, *Blackſmith*
Maddick Robert, (F.) *Farrier*
Maddick Stephen, *Carpenter*
Mitchell William, (F.) *Exciſe-officer*
Oldridge Richard, *Baker*
Parrymore Peter, (F.) *Taylor and Shopkeeper*
Pinwell Peter, *Carpenter*
Rendel William, *Gardener*
Richards William, *Schoolmaſter*
Roſvare William, (F.) *Farmer*
Scoble William, (F.) *Farmer*
Scoble Francis, *Taylor*
Sendey Ambroſe, *Maſon*
Sendey William, *Maſon*
Sendey George, *Maſon*
Stephens ——, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Stothards William, *Lacemaker*
Taylor William, *Muſic-maſter*
Trickey Benjamin, (F.) *Butcher*
Trickey Samuel, ſen. (F.) *Butcher*
Trickey Samuel, jun. (F.) *Butcher*
Warn James, *Carpenter*
Webb John, *Shopkeeper*
Webb William, *Taylor*
Webb George, *Innkeeper*
Weeks Joſeph, (F.) *Tanner*
Williams Thomas, *Innkeeper*

The ſurrounding villages are numerous.—Ridgeway, a quarter of a mile diſtant.—Underwood, a quarter of a mile; here is a fair on the 5th of July.—Colebrook, one mile.—Brixton, two.—Yalmpton, near the river Yalme, is four miles ſouth-eaſt, where Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, had his chief palace.—Elburton, two.—Orſton, three and a half; Newton Ferrers, ſeven; Crabtree, three; all ſea-ports.—Ermington, ſeven; has a fair on the 3d of February.—Ivey-bridge, ſix.—Cornwood, five.—Sparkwell, three.—Nighton, four.—Holberton, ſix.—Stadiſcombe, four.—Hew, four.—Venton, four.—Letton, four.—Lee Mill, three and a half.

Plympton St. Mary's is only half a mile from Plympton Maurice, of which it was once the mother-church, had a college of a dean and four prebendaries,

founded by one of the Saxon kings, who were diſplaced by one of the biſhops of Exeter, and a priory of canons-regular erected in their ſtead.—Plymſtock is on the Plym, below Plympton St. Mary, near the ſea.

Gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood of Plympton are as follow:—Saltram, the ſeat of Lord Burringdon, two miles.—Cittley, the ſeat of John Polixfen Baſtard, Eſq. member for the county, three miles.—Coffiett, the ſeat of Thomas Lane, Eſq. three miles.—Goodmoor, the ſeat of Paul Trebey, Eſq. three miles.—Blachford, the ſeat of Sir Frederic Lemon Rogers, Bart. member for Plymouth, five miles.—Leym, the ſeat of Admiral Macbride, three miles and a half.—Radford, the ſeat of John Harris, Eſq. four miles.—Bellvue, the ſeat of Thomas Bulteel, Eſq. four miles.—Lineham, the ſeat of James Bulteel, Eſq. three miles.—Sherford, the ſeat of Hugh Bickford, Eſq. one mile.—Puſnidge, the ſeat of James Young, Eſq. four miles.—Elfordlee, the ſeat of —— Morſhead, Eſq. two miles.—Fleet, the ſeat of John Bulteel, Eſq. ſix miles.—Furſdon, the ſeat of John Pode, Eſq. four miles.—Newnham, the ſeat of —— Strode, Eſq. one mile and a half.—Chattlewood, the ſeat of Edward Spark, Eſq. one mile.—Mimblon, the ſeat of —— Perring, Eſq. ſeven miles.

PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

PENZANCE is the fartheſt town of any note weſt, being two hundred and eighty-nine miles from London, and within about ten miles of the promontory called the Land's End; ſo that this promontory is from London two hundred and ninety-nine miles, or thereabouts. It was burnt in 1595 by the Spaniards, who, with four galleys, ſurpriſed this part of the coaſt, and ſet ſeveral villages and farms on fire; but it was ſoon rebuilt, made one of the coinage towns, and has now a conſiderable trade. It lies in the pariſh of Madern, noted for its reſtorative ſpring, effectual in the cure of lameneſs, as well as the cholic, &c. It is well built and populous, and has many ſhips belonging to it. Here is a good market on Thurſday, and fairs on Trinity-Thurſday and Holy-Thurſday.

Here are a great many good families of gentlemen, though in this utmoſt angle of the nation; and, which is yet more ſtrange, the veins of lead, tin, and copper, ore, are ſaid to be ſeen, even to the utmoſt extent of land, at low water mark, and in the very ſea. So rich, ſo valuable, a treaſure is contained in theſe parts of Great Britain, though they are ſuppoſed to be poor, becauſe ſo remote from London, which is the centre of our wealth.

The method of laying and preſſing their fiſh, eſpecially pilchards, is as follows: They pile them up on a bed of great length and breadth, to wit, as long and broad as the houſe made for that purpoſe will permit, and breaſt-high; then in the wall behind, they have a hole into which they thruſt a rafter or poſt of timber, (which reacheth acroſs the bed of fiſh,) and on the other end of it hang one or two great ſtones, of which they have many lying there, with a great hook of iron faſtened in them for that purpoſe; of theſe holes and rafters they have many all along the bed, which preſs down the boards wherewith the bed of fiſh is covered, and ſo preſs the fiſh equally underneath the bed; they have a gutter to receive and convey the oil which comes from the fiſh into a veſſel made on purpoſe in the ground at one end of the houſe. They have a pretty quay made with a pier of ſtone, and a good yard for ſhipping.

Penzance ſends no members to parliament.

The Methodiſts have a meeting-houſe here; as have the Quakers, Calviniſts, and Preſbyterians; and the Jews have a ſynagogue.

The poſt arrives from Helſton every day about eight o'clock in the morning, and returns at ſix in the evening.—Ruſſell's waggon from Falmouth arrives once a week.

The

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

John Beard, Eſq. *Mayor*
John Batten, Eſq. *Juſtice*
John Price, Eſq.
Thomas Paſco, Eſq.
Walter Burlace, Eſq.
John Tonquin, Eſq.
George John, Eſq.
John Tremencer, Eſq
Thomas John, Gent.
Thomas Gildy, Eſq.
John Beard, jun. *Town-crier*

Common Council.

Peter John, Gent. (F.)
John Vigurs, Gent. (F.)
Daniel Ley, Gent. (F.)
Charles Viport, (F.)
John Reed, jun. (F.)
Thomas Roberts, (F.)
Charles Gwavas, (F.)
Thomas Branwill, (F.)
John Batten, jun. (F.)

GENTRY.

Bird Bertie, Eſq.
Burlace Mrs. Elizabeth
Burlace Miſs Caroline
Hill William, Eſq.
Jenkin Mrs.
Robins Mrs.
Treweek Mrs.

CLERGY.

Batten Rev. Joſeph, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Burlace Rev. Wm. *Vicar of Madern*
Coryton Rev. George, *Curate*
Thompſon Rev. J. Thomas
Tonquin Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Burlace John Bingham, *Surgeon*
Hawey William, *Druggiſt*
Pennick Henry, *Surgeon*
Warne James, *Surgeon*
Woodis George, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Beard John, jun. *Attorney*
John George, *Attorney*
John Samuel, *Attorney*
Painter Charles, *Coroner, and Deputy Steward of the Court of the Hundred of Penwith*
Paſco James, *Attorney*
Roberts Eldred, *Attorney*
Scopell Aaron, *Attorney*
Stephens William, *Scrivener*
Tremencer John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Acorbadilley Ralph, *Grocer*
Battin Nehemiah, *Merchant*
Baws Francis, *Butcher*
Blaxland ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Blewet Hannibal Colonel, *Mercer*
Bolitho Thomas, *Tanner*
Bramwell Richard, *Innkeeper*
Bramwell Joſeph, *Butcher*
Broad Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Broad William, *Maltſter*
Broad James, *Grocer*
Bullock Benjamin, *Tinman*
Bullock Richard and Thomas, *Shipwrights*
Caine William, *Grocer*
Cock Solomon, *Maſon*
Colenſoe Robert, *King's Head Tavern*
Colſon Thomas, *Painter*
Colſon ——, *Watchmaker*
Corin John, ſen. *Cordwainer*
Cunnack Richard, *Tanner*
Cunnack John, *Tanner*
Cunnack James, *Currier*
Davey William, *Watchmaker*
Dinnes Grace, *Mercer*
Dinnes John, *Clothier*
Dunkin Robert, *Sadler*
Dunkin John, *Merchant*
Edmans William, *Currier*
Edwards James, ſen. *Merchant*
Edwards James, jun. *Merchant*
Ellis John, *Merchant*
Fennil John, *Schoolmaſter*
Frant John, *Tallow-chandler*
Gardner Alexander, *London Inn*
Halſe Thomas, *Merchant*
Hambleton Edward, *Architect*
Heath John, *Innkeeper*
Hewett John, ſen. *Stationer*
Hewett John, jun. *Stationer*
Hoſkin Thomas, *Mariner*
Huſband William, *Star Tavern*
Jeffery John, *Blackſmith*
Judge Mark, *Mariner*
Julian John, *Tide-waiter*
Keam John, *Shopkeeper*
Kevil James, *Shipwright*
Kevil Thomas, *Hotel*
Lloyd Barnabas, *Grocer*
Love Thomas, *Merchant*
Luke John, *Brewer*
Marſhall John, *Peruke-maker*
Mathews John, *Victualler*
Mathews Henry, *Innkeeper*
Mathews Joſeph, *Sailmaker*
Mitchell William, *Victualler*
Mitchell Joſeph, *Innkeeper*

Nicholls Samuel, *Shipwright*
Nicholls Joſeph, *Deputy Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Ninnis John, *Peruke-maker*
Owens Henry, *Blackſmith*
Oxnam Richard, *Merchant*
Paul Thomas, *Butcher*
Pedwell Benjamin, *Mercer and Draper*
Penbethey Thomas, *Brazier*
Penbethey Jane, *Grocer*
Phillips Suſanna, *Victualler*
Pidwell Thomas, *Hat-maker*
Polgrean William, *Sadler*
Prian John, *Innkeeper*
Purchaſe William, *Mariner*
Reed James, *Innkeeper*
Reynolds Sampſon, *Innkeeper*
Richards Nicholas, *Innkeeper*
Richards William, *Taylor*
Richards William, *Land-ſurveyor*
Richards William, *Millwright*
Roberts Humphry, *Peruke-maker*
Roberts John, *Maſon*
Roberts Henry, *Hat-maker*
Rogers John, *Mercer*
Roope Richard, *Cordwainer*
Sampſon Henry, *Watchmaker*
Scadden Richard, *Painter*
Scopell John, *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Stone Elizabeth, *Ship and Caſtle Tavern*
Tonquin Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Treludrow William, *Mariner*
Videley Richard, *Innkeeper*
Vigurs Thomas, *Victualler*
Williams John, *Grocer*
Willis Thomas, *Gardener*
Woodis George, *Builder*

Gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood of Penzance:—Richard Hitching, Eſq. has a ſeat at Paltier, about one mile north-weſt.—Trenear, the ſeat of J. Robins, Eſq. half a mile north.—Trereiff, the ſeat of Mrs. Nichols, one mile weſt.—Caſtle Horneck, the ſeat of Samuel Burlace, Eſq.—Keneggie, the ſeat of the Rev. William Harris, one mile eaſt.—Treveler, the ſeat of William Veal, Eſq. one mile north.—Vickeridge Houſe, the ſeat of Charles Pennick, Eſq.

About half a mile weſt of Penzance is a remarkable tin-mine, called the Wherry Mine, about thirty fathom deep, the mouth of which, at high tide, is ſix fathom under the ſurface of the ſea. A bridge, one hundred and twenty fathom long, reaches from the ſhore to a large platform, which is ſurrounded by water, as above; the miners deſcend through a wooden caſe, by means of a windlaſs, to the mouth of the ſhaft or mine, and from thence by ladders to the bottom. The mine is remarkably rich, and yields the adventurers large ſums.

Between Penzance and St. Burien, a town midway between it and the Land's End, ſtands a circular temple of the Druids, conſiſting of nineteen ſtones, the diſtance between each being twelve feet, and a twentieth in the centre much higher than the reſt; not unlike thoſe of Stonehenge, deſcribed vol. ii. p. 38. The pariſh where they ſtand is called Biſcardwoune, from whence the ancient and noble family of Boſcawen (viſcounts Falmouth) derives its name. In Cleer pariſh, in this county, ſix or eight ſtones of prodigious bigneſs likewiſe ſtand up in a circle; a monument of the like nature. Theſe are probably, as thoſe at Stonehenge and Burien, remains of Druids temples.

The Maen-amber, near Penzance, was alſo a very remarkable ſtone, which, as Mr. Camden tells us, though it be of a vaſt bigneſs, yet might be moved with one finger, notwithſtanding a great number of men could not remove it from its place. It was deſtroyed, as one of the ſame ſort was in Fifeſhire, Scotland, by one of Oliver's governors; for thoſe reformers had a notion of theſe works being of a ſuperſtitious kind. Maen is a Britiſh word for a great ſtone; there is one of theſe ſtones, as Dr. Stukeley tell us, in Derbyſhire; and Mr. Toland acquaints us, that there are alſo ſuch in Ireland, as well as Wales: he gives the following account of this piece of antiquity:—"At a place called Maen-amber, ſays he, is an heap of ſtones, roundiſh, and of a vaſt bulk; but ſo artificially pitched on flat ſtones, ſometimes more ſometimes fewer in number, that, touching the great ſtone lightly, it moves, and ſeems to totter, to the great amazement of the ignorant; but ſtirs not, at leaſt not ſenſibly, when one uſes his whole ſtrength."

Near Penzance, but open to the ſea, is that gulph they call Mount's Bay, named ſo from an high hill ſtanding in the water, or rather a rock, which they call

call St. Michael's Mount; the ſeamen call it only the Corniſh Mount. On the top is a church, which is occaſionally uſed for divine ſervice, and has a good ring of bells in the tower. At the bottom are docks for the building and repairing of ſmall veſſels, with houſes for the habitation of the artificers, &c. At low water there is a dry paſſage from the main land to it.

A little up in the country towards the north-weſt is Godolchan; which, though an hill rather than a town, gives name to the ancient and noble family of Godolphin; and nearer on the northern coaſt is Ryalton, which gave the ſecond title to the Earls of Godolphin. This place alſo is infinitely rich in tin-mines.

We muſt not end this account of the utmoſt extent of the iſland of Great Britain weſt, without taking ſome little notice of thoſe kind of excreſcences of the iſland, the rocks of Scilly, where many good ſhips are almoſt continually daſhed in pieces, and many brave lives loſt, in ſpite of the mariner's beſt ſkill, or the light-houſes and other ſea-marks beſt notice. Theſe iſles, called in Latin *Siluram Inſulæ*, lie about thirty miles from the Land's End, and are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, to the number, as ſome reckon, of one hundred and forty-five. Scilly was once the chief in eſtimation; but St. Mary's being the moſt fruitful and largeſt, though but nine miles about, has now the pre-eminence; and it has a very good harbour, fortified with a caſtle built by Queen Elizabeth. Theſe iſles were conquered by Athelſtane, one of the Saxon kings; and from his time they have been deemed a part of the county of Cornwall. Theſe iſlands, of which the moſt noted are twenty-ſeven in number, are thought formerly to have been joined to the main land by an iſthmus, or neck of land, in length of time waſhed away by the ſea, in the ſame manner as Great Britain is ſuppoſed anciently to have been joined to France. Theſe iſlands were called by the ancient Greeks *Heſperides* and *Caſſiterides*, from their weſtern ſituation, and their abounding with tin. The Dutch call them *Sorling*; and in ſeveral of the Tower records, and ancient manuſcripts, they are called *Sully* or *Sulley*, which is probably a contraction from *Inſulæ*, as iſle from iſlands.

The Scilly iſles lie due weſt from the Lizard Point, about ſeventeen leagues, and nearly weſt-by-ſouth, from the ſouthernmoſt or old land's end next Mount's Bay, ten leagues; alſo weſt-ſouth-weſt from the middlemoſt or weſternmoſt land's end above nine leagues, before the entrance of the Briſtol and Britiſh channels. They are ſeen from the land's end in a clear day, and at about ſix or ſeven leagues off Smith's Sound, ſandy ground, and about ſixty fathom water; alſo from the northward, at ſixty fathom, ouſy ſandy ground, as far. Twenty-one or twenty-two leagues weſt-by-north, and weſt-north-weſt, from Scilly, is a bank, on which there is but fifty, fifty-one, or fifty-two, fathom water, but between this bank and Scilly ſixty fathom.

Beheld at a diſtance, theſe iſlands appear like ſo many high banks in the water, as land uſually appears off at ſea. But the rocks about the iſlands, eſpecially thoſe to the weſtward, appear off at ſea like old caſtles and churches, with the ſeas alternately flying over them in white ſheets, or fleeces of that element.

St. Mary's is the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands, containing as many houſes and inhabitants as all the reſt. Its greateſt length is about two miles and a half, middlemoſt breadth almoſt one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height, and are enriched with mineral ſtores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like thoſe in Cornwall, are incloſed with ſtone hedges. Alſo the healthy plains and turfy downs, in ſeveral places of this iſland, afford their uſe and pleaſure. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England in a clear day, and of ſhips going out and returning at the mouths of the channels. Here is alſo moraſs-ground, in two parts of this iſland, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which ſupply the cattle with water in dry ſeaſons; in the upper of which, the fartheſt from Hugh-town, is a pretty large and deep lake.

About two furlongs from Hugh-town, the capital of St. Mary's, to the eaſtward, is a curious ſandy bay called Pomelin, where the beach, from the mark of flood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine writing ſand, and

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of which ſhip-loads may be gathered at low water. On account of its plenty and brightneſs, it is fetched by the inhabitants for ſanding their houſes in Hugh-town, and other parts of this iſland; and preſents of it are ſent to many parts of England as a curioſity. The greateſt curioſities obſerved in St. Mary's are the rocks of Peninnis, and a ſubterraneous paſſage near them, whoſe entrance is called Piper's Hole. This paſſage is ſaid to communicate under ground with the iſland of Treſco, as far as the north-weſt cliffs or banks of it, where another cavity is ſeen, that goes by the ſame name with the former. Going in at the orifice, at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above a man's height, and of as much ſpace in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond which entrance appear rocky baſons or reſervoirs, continually running over with freſh water, deſcending as it diſtils from the ſides of the rocky paſſage: by the fall of water heard farther in, it is probable there may be rocky deſcents in the paſſage: the drippings from the ſides have worn the paſſage, as far as it can be ſeen, into very various angular ſurfaces. This iſland is defended by a ſtrong garriſon, ſituated upon the weſt part of it, overlooking the town and iſthmus, and commanding the country that way and to the ſea about the batteries, of which there are ſeveral ſtrong ones, mounted with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, ſome of eighteen pounders. It alſo contains a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners, a ſtorehouſe, with arms for arming three hundred iſlanders, who are obliged to aſſiſt the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-houſe, barracks, bridge, and ſtrong gates; and, upon the ſummit of the hill, above a regular aſcent, going from Hugh-town, ſtands his majeſty's Star-caſtle, with ramparts and a ditch about it. This caſtle commands a proſpect of all the iſlands and ſeas about them; from whence, in a fair day, are alſo beheld ſhips paſſing to and fro, and England, as though riſing out of the ſea, at a diſtance. Here the king's colours are hoiſted, and appear conſpicuous aloft, for ſhips to obſerve and obey coming in. The right honourable Lord Godolphin, who is alſo proprietor, commands as governor of all the iſlands; and a lieutenant-governor is here commiſſioned to act under his lordſhip by his majeſty, but not upon eſtabliſhment. The captain of the company commands in his lordſhip's and the lieutenant-governor's abſence, who never reſide there.

About a mile ſouth-weſt of the ſouth part of St. Mary's garriſon, lies St. Agnes Iſland, otherwiſe called the Light-houſe Iſland, upon which ſtands a very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of, or coming into, the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting veſſels croſſing the channels. There is nothing particular in the ſoil of this iſland different from the reſt of the iſlands, (being, in that reſpect, very much alike;) nor of the dwellings, or deſcription of places, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, and a church in uſe for devotion.

About three miles and a half northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agnes's Iſland, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called the Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin,) conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes; and near the landing-place of Treſco, in ſight of New Grimſby harbour, ſtands a dwelling called Treſco-palace. This formerly uſed to be a houſe of reſort for maſters of ſhips, and ſtrangers coming to this iſland; but the cuſtom has ſome time been altered to a houſe of better accommodation, farther up the iſland. Hereabouts are ſeveral ſcattered ſtone-built houſes inhabited by labouring people. The remains of an abbey are yet viſible, the ſituation well choſen, with a fine bay of freſh water before it, half a mile long, and a furlong wide, with an evergreen bank high enough to keep out the ſea, and ſerving at once to preſerve the pond and ſhelter the abbey. In this pond there are moſt excellent eels, and the lands lying round it are by far the beſt in thoſe iſlands.

About two miles from the northermoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſtermoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which,

which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow Sound, appearing, at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

Almoſt half a mile from the weſt ſide of Treſco Iſland, to the weſtward of the landing-place, lies the iſland of Bryer, which is inhabited by ſeveral families, ſome of a generous diſpoſition, and perſons of able circumſtances. Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal herbs, grow here, as in ſeveral of the other iſlands.

The number of people upon the iſland of St. Mary is about ſeven hundred, including men, women, and children, and about as many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon; in the laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabited iſlands lives but one family, which goes to the places of worſhip in the other iſlands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The men are endowed with much natural ſtrength of body and mind, giving proofs of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardſhips; are very good ſeamen and pilots, and want only an opportunity of education to render themſelves more uſeful ſubjects. The women are very dexterous in the uſe of the needle, and alſo in talents of good houſewifery; nor do they want beauty and other engaging qualities to recommend them.

The air of theſe iſlands (ſays Mr. Campbell) is equally mild and pure; their winters are ſeldom ſubject to froſt and ſnow. When the former happens, it laſts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their ſummer is much abated by ſea-breezes; they are indeed frequently incommoded by ſea-fogs, but theſe are not unwholeſome. Agues are rare, and fevers more ſo. The moſt fatal diſtemper is the ſmall-pox; yet thoſe who live temperately commonly ſurvive to a great age, and are remarkably free from diſeaſes. The ſoil is very good, and produces grain of all ſorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They ſtill grow a little; but the bread made of it is unpleaſant. For this reaſon they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have ſuch abundance, that though they uſe it both for bread and beer, they have more than ſuffices for their own conſumption. Potatoes is a new improvement, and they proſper to ſuch a degree, that in ſome places they have two crops in a year. They have all ſorts of roots, and pulſe and ſallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooſeberries, currants, raſpberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper ſhelter, thrive exceedingly; but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and moſt kind of flowers, are ſucceſsfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowls of all ſorts, from the ſwan to the ſnipe, and a particular kind called the hedge-chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits, in great number; their black cattle are generally ſmall, but very well taſted, though they feed upon ore-wood: their horſes are little, but ſtrong and lively. Theſe iſlands lie ſo in the middle between the two vaſt openings of the north and ſouth narrow ſeas, or, as the ſailors call them, the Briſtol Channel and the Channel (ſo called by way of eminence), that it cannot, or perhaps never will, be avoided, but that ſeveral ſhips in the dark of the night, and in ſtreſs of weather, may, by being out in their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, miſtake; and, if they do, they are ſure, as the ſailors call it, to run bump aſhore upon Scilly, where they find no quarter among the breakers, but are beat to pieces, without any poſſibility of eſcape.

One can hardly mention the rocks of Scilly without letting fall a tear to the memory of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and all the gallant ſpirits with him; who, in the admiral's ſhip, with three other men of war, and all their men, running upon theſe rocks, right afore the wind, in a dark night, were loſt, in his return from a fruitleſs expedition againſt Toulon. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was loſt upon the Gilſton Rock, October 22, 1707, and not upon the Biſhop and Clerks, as by ſome has been repreſented. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie to in

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the afternoon; but Sir Cloudeſley, in the Aſſociation, ordering ſail to be made, firſt ſtruck in the night, and ſunk immediately. Several perſons of diſtinction being on board at that time were loſt; particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons by Sir John Narborough, with about eight hundred men. The Eagle, Captain Hancock, commander, underwent the ſame fate. The Romney and Firebrand alſo ſtruck and were loſt; but the two captains and twenty-five of their men were ſaved. The other men of war eſcaped by having timely notice.

They tell us of eleven ſail of merchant-ſhips homeward-bound, and richly laden from the ſouthward, who had the like fate, in the ſame place, a great many years ago; and that ſome of them coming from Spain, and having a great quantity of bullion or pieces of eight on-board, the money frequently drives on ſhore ſtill, and that in good quantities, eſpecially after ſtormy weather. This may be the reaſon why, after it has blown ſomething hard in the night, the ſands are covered with country people in the morning, running to and fro to ſee if the ſea has caſt up any thing of value. This the ſeamen call going a-ſhoring; and it ſeems they often find good purchaſe. Sometimes alſo dead bodies are caſt up here, the conſequence of ſhipwrecks among thoſe fatal rocks and iſlands; as alſo broken pieces of ſhips, caſks, cheſts, and almoſt every thing that will float, or roll on-ſhore by the ſurges of the ſea. Nor is it ſeldom that the ſavage country people ſcuffle and fight about the right to what they find, and that in a deſperate manner; ſo that this part of Cornwall may truly be ſaid to be inhabited by a fierce and ravenous people, like thoſe on the coaſt of Suſſex; for they are ſo greedy and eager for prey, that they are charged with ſtrange, bloody, and cruel, dealings, even ſometimes with one another; but eſpecially with poor diſtreſſed ſeamen, when they are forced on-ſhore by tempeſts, and ſeek help for their lives, and where they find the rocks themſelves not more mercileſs than the people who range about them for prey. Here alſo, as a farther teſtimony of the immenſe riches which have been loſt at times upon this coaſt, we find ſeveral engineers and projectors with diving engines, attempting to recover what has been loſt, and that not always unſucceſsfully.

From the tops of the hills, on this extremity of the land, you may ſee out into what they call the Chops of the Channel; which, as it is the greateſt inlet of commerce, and the moſt frequented by merchant-ſhips, of any place in the world, ſo one ſeldom looks out to ſeaward, but ſomething new preſents of ſhips paſſing or repaſſing.

The point of the main land, called the Lizard, which runs out to the ſouthward, and the other promontory called the Land's End, make the two angles or horns, as they are called, from whence it is ſuppoſed this country received its firſt name in Cornwall, or, as Mr. Camden ſays, *Cornubia* in the Latin, and, in the Britiſh, *Cerneu*, as running out in two vaſtly-extended horns. The Lizard Point is ſtill more uſeful (though not ſo far weſt) than the other, which is more properly called the Land's End, being more frequently firſt diſcovered from the ſea; and is therefore the general guide, and the land which the ſhips chooſe to make firſt, being then ſure that they are paſt Scilly.

Nature has fortified this part of the iſland of Britain in a ſtrange manner, and very much worth a traveller's obſervation. Firſt, there are the iſlands of Scilly, and the rocks about them; which are placed like out-works to reſiſt the firſt aſſaults of this enemy the ocean, and ſo break the force of it; as the piles or ſtirlings (as they are called) are placed before the ſolid ſtone-work of London-bridge, to fence off the force, either of the water or ice, or any thing elſe that might be dangerous to the work. Then there are a vaſt number of ſunk rocks, beſides ſuch as are viſible and above water; which gradually leſſen the quantity of water, that would otherwiſe lie with an infinite weight and force upon the land. It is obſerved, that theſe rocks lie under water for a great way off into the ſea on every ſide the ſaid two horns or points of land; ſo breaking the force of the water, and leſſening the weight of it. But, beſides this, the whole body of the land, which makes this part of the iſle of Britain, ſeems to be one ſolid rock, as if it was formed by nature to reſiſt the otherwiſe irreſiſtible power of the ocean.

ocean. And, indeed, if one were to obſerve with what fury the ſea comes on ſometimes againſt the ſhore, eſpecially at the Lizard Point, where there are but few, if any, outworks to reſiſt it; how high the waves come forward, ſtorming on the back of one another, particularly when the wind blows off-ſea, one would wonder, that even the ſtrongeſt rocks themſelves ſhould be able to reſiſt and repel them. And yet, as if all this were not enough, nature has provided another ſtrong fence; and that is, that theſe vaſt rocks are, in a manner, cemented together by the ſolid and weighty ore of tin and copper, eſpecially the latter, with which the ſtones may be ſaid to be ſoldered together, leſt the force of the ſea ſhould ſeparate and disjoint them, and, breaking in upon theſe fortifications of the iſland, deſtroy its chief ſecurity. It is very probable that all theſe Iſles were once part of the main land; but the ſea, violently beating againſt it, carried off the ſofter parts and left the harder. This proceſs of nature and time may be ſeen in miniature at the weſtern point of the Iſle of Wight, and many other expoſed places. Undoubtedly, had not ſuch hard bodies as theſe rocks been there, the ſea would have made ſtill greater havock, and carried away much more of the land. This is certain, that there is a more than ordinary quantity of tin, copper, and lead alſo, fixed by the great Author of Nature in theſe very remote angles, ſo that the ore is found upon the very ſurface of the rocks a good way into the ſea, and does not only lie, as it were, upon or between the ſtones among the earth, which in that caſe might be waſhed from it by the ſea; but is even blended or mixed in with the ſtones themſelves, ſo that the ſtones muſt be ſpilt into pieces to come at it. By this mixture the rocks are made exceedingly weighty and ſolid, and thereby ſtill the more qualified to repel the force of the ſea.

Upon this remote part are numbers of that famous king of crows, which is known by the name of the Corniſh chough; they are the ſame kind which are found in Switzerland among the Alps, and which Pliny pretended were peculiar to thoſe mountains, and calls the *Pyrrhocorax*. The body is black; the legs, feet, and bill, of a yellow, almoſt to a red. It is of a ravenous nature, and is very miſchievous; it will ſteal and carry away any thing about the houſe, that is not too heavy for it, though not fit for its food; as knives, forks, ſpoons, and linen-cloths, or whatever it can fly away with: ſometimes, they ſay, it has ſtolen bits of firebrands, or lighted candles, and lodged them in the ſtacks of corn, and in the thatch of barns and houſes, and ſet them on fire.

QUEENBOROUGH, KENT.

QUEENBOROUGH, otherwiſe Quinborowe, and in very ancient records Quynburgh, is ſituate at the weſt end of the Iſle of Sheppey, in the county of Kent, forty-eight miles from London, twenty-five miles from Canterbury, eighteen miles from Rocheſter, nearly the ſame diſtance from Maidſtone, and two miles from Sheerneſs. It is a ſmall neat town, conſiſting of little more than an hundred houſes, many of them newly built, and none of them more or leſs than two ſtories high.

The principal trade, and the chief ſupport, of Queenborough, is the oiſter-fiſhery, for which it is famous, and in which article, ſimple as it may be eſteemed, they return many thouſands of pounds annually. There is likewiſe a manufactory of copperas, of which many tons are made every year; the copperas-ſtone from whence it is manufactured being gathered in great abundance from the cliffs near Minſter, and the eaſt end of the iſland.—Here is alſo a capital windmill for grinding corn, &c.

Queenborough is a very ancient borough, being firſt incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1369, and called by him Queenborough, in honour of his Queen Philippa. It has however few antiquities to boaſt, except the ſcite of an ancient caſtle, the moat of which only remains, and a well about three hundred feet deep, with a moſt excellent ſpring of water. The old market-houſe, which ſtood near the centre of the town, has been lately pulled down, and a new guildhall very neatly finiſhed, ſtanding on four columns, with the market-place and gaols under, erected in its ſtead. The market-days are Tueſday and Friday, but are very little frequented at preſent; and a fair annually on the 5th of Auguſt, at which the price of wool for the county is generally ſettled.

The church is an ancient building, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, without any painted glaſs or monuments of antiquity, its outſide appearance promiſing very little; but it is as neatly, commodiouſly, and decently, fitted up within, as any little church in the county, having a handſome chancel paved with black and white marble, ſeparated from the reſt of the church by ſcroll-work of iron, and a neat altar-piece. In the ſteeple are five bells. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the corporation.

This place is a diſtinct liberty of itſelf, under the juriſdiction of its own magiſtrates, who hold quarterly courts, and general ſeſſions every half year, in the guildhall; appoint their conſtable and borſholders, overſeers of the poor, &c. It is governed by a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs; the mayor is choſen annually, from among the jurats, on the feaſt of St. Michael: the ſenior jurat is a juſtice of peace for the borough. It ſends two members to parliament. The number of voters, who are all freemen of the corporation, either by patrimony, as being the eldeſt ſons of freemen and born in the town, or elſe by ſervitude, is about one hundred and forty, but they are conſtantly increaſing. Before Mr. Crewe's bill there were one hundred and fifty-two; but, twenty-one being diſqualified by that bill, there then remained only a hundred and thirty-one. At preſent, out of a hundred and forty perſons entitled to vote for this borough, twenty-three hold places under the ordnance, and eleven under the admiralty. There are alſo ſeven officers in the navy, one in the artillery, and fourteen or fifteen ordnance labourers on the gun-wharfs at Sheerneſs and Purfleet. In time of war, the ordnance-intereſt is conſiderably increaſed by the employment of Queenborough boats as extra craft for carrying ſtores. The preſent members are—

Richard Hopkins, Eſq. *one of the Lords of the Treaſury*;
And John Sargent, Eſq. *Clerk of the Ordnance.*

This borough has been very juſtly conſidered for many years as a government borough; for there has been no inſtance, ſince 1727, although there have been many conteſted elections, of any member being returned in oppoſition to adminiſtration. From 1727 to 1754, the elections were carried on by the united intereſts of government and Captain Evans, who reſided in this place, and had the lead for many years in the corporation. From 1754 until the preſent time, the intereſt has been divided between the boards of ordnance and admiralty; each has conſtantly carried a member, and for the laſt ſixteen years by the mere power of office, in oppoſition to the corporation and to the influence of the Evans's family. The ſyſtematic application of the patronage of the board of ordnance to the purpoſes of acquiring an influence in this borough, has been attended with a progreſſive increaſe of their eſtabliſhment on the Thames and Medway, and a very large addition to the expence of carrying on the ſervice by veſſels employed on thoſe rivers. It appears from official documents laid before the houſe of commons, that it amounted in 1754 to 742l. But it now amounts (excluſive of the wear and tear of veſſels the property of government) to 2190l. 8s. 3d. How far the real exigencies of the public ſervice may require and juſtify ſo conſiderable an augmentation, we cannot pretend to decide; as thoſe who are moſt competent have ſo widely differed in their opinions on the ſubject. On the concluſion of the laſt war, Lord Townſhend, the maſter general of the ordnance, ordered the eſtabliſhment (the expence of which was then

850l.

250l. per annum leſs than the preſent) to be reduced. But it has ſince, by his ſucceſſor the Duke of Richmond, been thought neceſſary to be encreaſed.—The mayor is the returning-officer.

The poſt comes in about ſeven every morning (except Monday:) the poſt-office ſhuts every evening at five.

This town is no thoroughfare, and conſequently has no coaches, waggons, or other ſtages, paſſing to or from it, the chief conveyance being by water-carriage, and that principally by the paſſage-boats that go to and from London and Sheerneſs every Wedneſday and Saturday. There is however one hoy, called the Induſtry, Samuel Oſt, maſter, which carries corn and wool occaſionally to Bear-key.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

William Stamp, Eſq. *Mayor*
Jurats.
George Evans Baker, Eſq. (F.) *Senior*
Evans Marſhall, Eſq.
John Barrow, Eſq. (F.)
(One vacant.)
Iles Baker, *Land-bailiff*
Thomas Gibbs, *Water-bailiff*
Alured Henry Shove, Eſq. *Recorder*
John Hinde, Eſq. *Town-clerk*
William Wells, ſen. *Town-ſerjeant and Gaol-keeper*
Iſaiah Marks, *Under Serjeant*
Principal Non-reſident Freemen.
William Parker, Eſq. *Rear-admiral of the Blue*
Captain Robert Parker, *Navy*
Lieutenant King Chambers, *Navy*
Lieutenant Richard Hatherill, *Navy*
Major Thomas Hoſmer, *Artillery*
William Smith, Eſq. *Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Chatham*
William Akid, Eſq. *Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Sheerneſs*
William Breeze, *Clerk in the Ordnance at Sheerneſs*
James Jenkins, *Purſer in the Navy*
Stephen William Saffery, *Surgeon of the Sick and Hurt at Sheerneſs*
John Pennal, *Maſter of the Diſcovery Tranſport*
John Wood, *Maſter of the Navy Tranſport*
Robert Gray, *Maſter of the Townſend Ordnance Sloop*

GENTRY.

Baker John, Gent. (F.)
Blaxland James, ſen. (F.)
Brown Mrs. Mary, (F.)
Cook Mrs. Sarah, (F.)

CLERGY.

Hatherill Rev. Joſeph, (F.) *Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Shove Edward, (F.) *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſhbee John, *Mariner*
Auſtin Walter, *Ship Inn*
Baker Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Baſſett Henry, *Dredger*
Batchelder James, *Mariner*
Bean John, *Dredger*
Biſhop Thomas, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Blaxland James, jun. *Dredger*
Breeze Luke, *Shopkeeper*
Broadbank William, *Mariner*
Broadbank Richard, *Mariner*
Burgeſs William, (F.) *Miller and Baker*
Burgeſs Robert, (F.) *Auctioneer, Grocer, &c.*
Carter John, *Boat-builder*
Chalk Richard, (F.) *Grazier and Saleſman*
Chalk James, *Grazier and Saleſman*
Chambers Thomas, *Mariner*
Clark Richard, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Clark John, ſen. *Dredger*
Clark John, jun. *Dredger*
Cole William, *Dredger*
Cole Thomas, *Dredger*
Cook John, *Dredger*
Crayden Samuel, *Grazier and Butcher*
Dodd William, *Dredger*
Dodd Matthias, *Clerk in the Ordnance*
Doſſell Richard, *Mariner*
Doſſell John, *Mariner*
Eagle William, (F.) *Dredger*
Elleridge Samuel, *Dredger*
Emptage John, *Deputy Water-bailiff*
Galloſſon John, *Pilot*
Gann Stephen, *Mariner*
Gaſkin Robert, *Dredger*
Gibbs Anthony, *Mariner*
Gibbs Henry, *Mariner*
Gunner James, *Mariner*
Hall James, *Dredger*

Hall Mrs. Mary, *Poſt-miſtreſs and Victualler, (George)*
Hammond Thomas, *Dredger*
Hart Francis, *Dredger*
Hart John, *Dredger*
Head William, (F.) *Riding-officer*
Hoggiſon Thomas, *Dredger*
Holeley ——, *Copperas-worker*
Holmes William, *Mariner*
Hewes Richard, *Carpenter*
Hewes Eleanor, *Milliner*
Hughes Jane, *Mantua-maker*
Hughes Rebecca and Sarah, *Shopkeepers*
Jarrett William Baker, *Mariner*
Jefferſon John, *Mariner*
Jefferſon William, *Dredger*
Jones John, *Mariner*
Kemp James, *Dredger*
Knewſtubb William Grey, *Mariner*
Lancaſter Joſeph, *Mariner*
Leſſer Thomas, *Mariner*
Littel John, *Mariner*
Marſhall William, *Caſtle Inn*
Martin Richard, *Dredger*
Matthews John, *Bricklayer*
Miles Jeffreſon, *Sailmaker*
Morley Thomas, *Dredger*
Morris Thomas, *Mariner*
Morris Richard, *Maſter in the Navy*
Naylor William, (F.) *Coal-merchant*
Needham William, *Dredger*
Oſt Mrs. Abigail, *Ship-owner*
Oſt Samuel, *Mariner*
Oſt John, *Mariner*
Pellatt Daniel, *Draper and Taylor*
Pennal Thomas Lewis, *Clerk of the Survey of the Ordnance at Sheerneſs*
Pennal Henry, (F.) *Mariner*
Pennal Iſaac, *Mariner*
Pennal William, *Pilot*
Poulter William, ſen. *Mariner*
Poulter William, jun. *Mariner*
Poulter Robert, *Mariner*
Rake William, *Dredger*
Roberts Richard, *Mariner*
Roberts Henry Soan, *Dredger*
Rogerſon Moſes, *Mariner*
Saffery John, (F.) *Mariner*
Saywell Thomas, *Dredger*
Saywell Mrs. Suſanna, widow
Saywell Mrs. Ann, widow
Science James, *Mariner*
Sexton Mrs. Lydia, *Blackſmith*
Shore John, *Mariner*
Taylor Richard Hicks, *Mariner*
Terry George, *Dredger*
Terry Richard, *Dredger*
Terry William, *Carpenter*
Thurſton John, *Riding-officer*
Underdown John, *Mariner*
Underdown Iſaac, *Mariner*
Ventom George, *Carpenter*
Walker William, *Dredger*
Walſall Henry, *Mariner*
Waterer William, *Mariner*
Wells William, jun. *Dredger*
Winch James, *Dredger*
Woodlow Rich. *Dredger and Coal-meter*

RICHMOND, SURREY.

RICHMOND is eight miles and a half from London, and is perhaps the fineſt village in the Britiſh dominions. It was anciently called Sheen, which, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifies reſplendent. From the ſingular beauty of its ſituation, it has been termed the Freſcati of England. Here ſtood a royal palace, in which Edward I. and II. reſided, and in which Edward III. died of grief, for the loſs of his heroic ſon the Black Prince. Here alſo died Anne, queen of Richard II. who firſt taught the Engliſh ladies the uſe of the ſide-ſaddle; for, before her time, they rode aſtride. Richard was ſo afflicted at her death, that he deſerted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houſes near it. In 1497 it was deſtroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond; he having borne the title of earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a priſoner in this palace for a ſhort time during the reign of her ſiſter. When ſhe became queen, it was one of her favourite places of reſidence; and here ſhe cloſed her illuſtrious career. It was afterward the reſidence of Henry prince of Wales; and Biſhop Duppa is ſaid

ſaid to have educated King Charles II. here. It is not now eaſy to aſcertain when this royal palace abſolutely ceaſed to be ſuch. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by King James II. whoſe ſon, the Pretender, it is ſaid, was nurſed here. It is not totally demoliſhed. The houſes now let on leaſe to William Robertſon and Matthew Skinner, Eſqrs. as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are a part of the old palace, and are deſcribed in the ſurvey taken by the order of parliament in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, ſtill exiſts the old yew-tree, mentioned in that ſurvey. On the ſcite of this palace alſo is Cholmondeley houſe, built by George third earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queenſberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his ſeat at Ameſbury in Wiltſhire. The tapeſtry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon in the court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this houſe. A large houſe, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the reſidence of herſelf and her ſiſter the Counteſs Dowager of Northampton, is alſo on the ſcite of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitſhed Keene, Eſq. built by the late Sir Charles Aſgill, from a deſign of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old or Little Park, to diſtinguiſh it from the extenſive one, made by Charles I. and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the leaſe of which was granted, in 1707, for ninety-nine years, to James duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the houſe, and reſided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after George II. then prince of Wales, purchaſed the remainder of the leaſe, which, after the duke's impeachment, was veſted in the Earl of Arran, and made the lodge his reſidence. It was pulled down about the year 1772, at which time his preſent majeſty, who had ſometimes reſided in it, had an intention of building a new palace on the ſcite. The foundations were actually laid; and, in the public dining-room at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended palace. Not far from the ſcite of the lodge ſtands the obſervatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine ſet of inſtruments are particularly to be noticed, a mural arch of a hundred and forty degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith ſector of twelve feet; a tranſit inſtrument of eight feet; and a ten-feet reflector by Herſchel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial inſtrument. 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 Bridgeman 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.

Queen Caroline, who was very partial to this ſpot, had here a dairy and menagerie. 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.

Inſtead of the trim formality of the ancient ſtile, we now ſee irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful ſwelling lawns, interſperſed with ſhrubberies, broken clumps,

clumps, and ſolemn woods; through the receſſes of which are walks, that lead to various parts of theſe delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciouſly varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the ſouth-eaſt quarter of which a road leads to a ſequeſtered ſpot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the moſt elegant ſimplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domeſtic beaſts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her majeſty's, this cottage is kept in great order and neatneſs. Theſe gardens are open to the public, every Sunday, from midſummer till toward the end of autumn.

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a ſubterraneous communication with the pleaſure-grounds on the oppoſite ſide of the road, which extends almoſt to the ſummit of the hill. Near this is the charming reſidence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herſelf decorated one of the rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the ſame manner as at her late reſidence at Twickenham.

On Richmond Green is a houſe belonging to Viſcount Fitzwilliam, whoſe maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Dicker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this houſe is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, ſaid to be the work of one of Reuben's ſcholars, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is ſurrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre, in which, during the ſummer-ſeaſon, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from Eaſt Sheen to the New Park, with the royal gardens ſloping all the way to the Thames. An elegant ſtone-bridge, of five ſemicircular arches, from a deſign by Paine, was erected here in 1777. The pariſh-church was repaired and enlarged in 1750.

The ſummit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant proſpect, which Thomſon, who reſided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seaſons:

Say, ſhall we aſcend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us ſweep
The boundleſs landſcape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting ſwift, to huge Auguſta ſend;
Now to the ſiſter-hills that ſkirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majeſtic Windſor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contraſt to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt rural grows.
There let the feaſted eye unwearied ſtray:
Luxurious, there, rove through the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;
And, ſloping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
Here let us trace the matchleſs vale of Thames;
Fair-winding up to where the muſes haunt
In Twit'nam's bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
To Claremont's terrac'd height, and Eſher's groves,
By the ſoft windings of the ſilent Mole.
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muſe
Has of Achaia or Heſperia ſung!
O vale of bliſs! O ſoftly-ſwelling hills!
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to ſee the wonder of his toil.
Heav'ns! what a goodly proſpect ſpreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and ſpires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded ſtreams, till all
The ſtretching landſcape into ſmoke decays.

Thomſon's reſidence was at Roſſdale Houſe, now in the poſſeſſion of the Hon. Mrs. Boſcawen, in Kew-foot Lane. It was purchaſed, after his death, by George Roſs, Eſq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 9000l. Mrs. Boſcawen has repaired the poet's favourite ſeat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verſes. Over the entrance is inſcribed:

"Here Thomſon ſung the Seaſons and their change."

The inſide is adorned with ſuitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inſcription: "Within this pleaſing retirement, allured by the muſic of the nightingale, which warbled in ſoft uniſon to the melody of his ſoul, in unaffected cheerfulneſs, and genial though ſimple elegance, lived James Thomſon. Senſibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they roſe in review, and poured the whole profuſion of them into his inimitable Seaſons. Warmed with intenſe devotion to the Sovereign of the Univerſe, its flame glowing through all his compoſitions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tendereſt ſocial ſenſibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, ſave only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1748."—Thomſon was buried at the weſt end of the north aiſle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the ſpot of his interment till a braſs tablet, with the following inſcription, was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: "In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomſon, author of the beautiful poems entitled, The Seaſons, The Caſtle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 22d of Auguſt, and was buried there on the 29th, O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that ſo good a man and ſweet a poet ſhould be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment, for the ſatisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792." Underneath is this quotation from his Winter:

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyſelf!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never-fading, bliſs.

ALMS-HOUSES.—In the Vineyard are Queen Elizabeth's alms-houſes, firſt erected under the Hill, 1600, at the ſole expence of Sir George Wright, Knt. for the accommodation of eight poor women; they were rebuilt on this ſcite on a more extenſive plan, and the endowments augmented by voluntary contributions of many gentlemen of this pariſh, in 1767. Alſo ten alms-houſes for the ſupport of ten old men, built in 1695, and endowed by Humphrey Mitchell, of Richmond, Gent. who died November 16, 1696, in the 84th year of his age. They are allowed four ſhillings a week, and half a chaldron of coals yearly.—On Richmond Hill are ten alms-houſes, endowed by Duppa biſhop of Wincheſter, for ten women; they are allowed ten ſhillings per month, and twenty ſhillings per year for coals. This pious prelate lived here, in a very retired manner, during the exile of Charles II. whom he had educated at this place. After he was made biſhop of Wincheſter, he ſtill occaſionally reſided at Richmond, and, on his death-bed, in 1662, the king viſited him, and begged his bleſſing.—At Marſh Gate, nine alms-houſes were erected and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Houblon, in 1758, for maiden women; they are allowed about four ſhillings and nine-pence per week, and firing; alſo a new gown yearly.

The charity-ſchool is in George-ſtreet: thirty-four boys and thirty-four girls are educated in this ſchool; they are inſtructed in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the boys are taught to read, write, and caſt accompts; and the girls to read, write, knit, mark, &c.

The church has a ſquare tower and eight bells therein.

Here

Here are two very elegant taverns, the Caſtle, in Hill-ſtreet, and the Star and Garter, on Richmond Hill; alſo the Talbot Inn, in Hill-ſtreet.

The poſt-office is in King-ſtreet: the mail arrives from London at nine in the morning and three in the afternoon; ſets out for London at eight, twelve, and four: Robert Rowland, poſt-maſter.

A coach ſets out every day from William Newman's, George-ſtreet; calls at the Greyhound, George-ſtreet, the New Ship, King-ſtreet, the Caſtle, Hill-ſtreet, and the King's Head, Richmond Bridge: ſtops at the Glouceſter Coffee-houſe, Piccadilly, and the Spotted Dog, Strand: William Newman, proprietor.—A coach from George-ſtreet, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-ſtreet, every morning at nine, and returns the ſame evening at ſix: Henry Guliver, proprietor.—A coach from the Old Ship, King-ſtreet, ſets out in the winter at eight, ten, and twelve, in the morning, and three, five, and ſix, in the afternoon; and in the ſummer ſeaſon it goes ten times a day: Charles Rix, proprietor.—A coach from the Queen's Head, King-ſtreet, to London ſix times a day: Joſeph Clinch, proprietor.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Allen Thomas, Eſq. *Richmond-common*
Bailey Captain, *Green*
Baker Herman, *George-ſtreet*
Baker Major Robert, *Marſh-gate*
Baſſet Major, *Mortlake*
Bean Samuel, Eſq. *Marſh-gate*
Blair Mr. Thomas, *Kew-road*
Bowyer Mr. ——, *Richmond-green*
Britain Peter, Eſq. *Vineyard*
Buccleugh Duke of, *Under the Hill*
Bulley John, Eſq. *Ormond-place*
Bulling Mr. William, *Kew-foot Lane*
Bullock Thomas, Eſq. *Kew-road*
Clarence Duke of, *Richmond hill*
Clark Lady, *Under the Hill*
Collier George, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Collins ——, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Cotton Mr. William, *Kew-foot Lane*
Crawley Mr. ——, *Richmond-hill*
Crew Richard, Eſq. *Paradiſe-row*
Cummings Captain, *Navy*
Cunningham Sir William, *Richmond-hill*
Da Coſta Mendez, *Ormond-place*
Daughty Henry, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Day Sir John, *Ellen-court*
Dean John, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Derby Counteſs of, *Ellen-court*
Darrell Edward, Eſq. *Marſh-gate*
Darrell Lionel, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Eaton Mr. Richard, *Richmond-hill*
Eden Mr. Robert, *Square*
Edwards Captain, *Under the Hill*
Eglinton Lady, *Richmond-common*
Foſter Mr. ——, *Kew-foot Lane*
Fox Mr. John, *Green Paſſage*
Frazier Mr. Dunkin, *Richmond-hill*
Gibbon Mr. Hammond, *Kew-foot Lane*
Golwin Thomas, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Guliver Mr. Henry, *George-ſtreet*
Holford Peter, Eſq. *Marſh-gate*
Holmes Mr. Robert, *George-ſtreet*
Hudſon Mr. William, *Richmond-hill*
Kenyon Lord, *Mortlake*
Lawrence Mr. Thomas, *Church-yard*
Leach Mr. William, *Kew-foot Lane*
Leiceſter Lord, *Under the Hill*
Mackebay ——, Gent. *Green*
Merſell Mr. John, *Green*
Millikin Mr. Michael, *Green*
Moore Mr. Thomas, *Under the Hill*
Needham Hon. Miſs, *Richmond-hill*
Nichols Mr. Norton, *Church-row*
Onſlow Lord, *Green*
Owen Mr. John, *Richmond-hill*
Peach Thomas, Gent. *Richmond-hill*
Pearch Mr. Robert, *Red-lion-ſtreet*
Phillips Mr. Philip, *Kew-foot Lane*
Priddle Mr. L. *Green*
Proctor Mr. Edward, *Kew-road*
Rhoads Mr. ——, *Vineyard*
Riguard Mr. Stephen, *Green*
Sell Mr. Thomas, *Kew-road*
Seyer James, Eſq. *Marſh-gate*
Skinner Mr. Matthew, *Old Palace*
Smith Mr. Clement, *Ormond-place*
Tellemack Mr. Richard, *Under the Hill*
Thiſtlethwaite Mr. ——, *Richmond-hill*
Toe Mr. Joſeph, *Green*
Valletort Lord, *Richmond-hill*
Ward Mr. Samuel, *Green*
Warren Count, *Ruſſian Ambaſſador*
Weatherhead John, Eſq. *Kew-foot Lane*
Weyland Mark, Eſq. *Richmond-hill*
Wigtown Lord, *Richmond-hill*
Williams Lady, *Richmond-hill*
Williamſon Mr. John, *Church-yard*
Willoughby Lord, *Marſh-gate*
Wilſon Mr. ——, *Under the Hill*
Wood Sir Francis, *Green Lane*

CLERGY.

Delafoſſe Rev. Robert, *Green*
Demeinbray Rev. Stephen, *Green*
Griffith Rev. ——, *Kew-road*
Wakefield Rev. Thomas, *Marſh-gate*
Wollaſton Rev. George, *Green*

PHYSIC.

Dalton James, *Chemiſt*
Middleton Empſon, *Surgeon*
Robinſon and Dundas, *Surgeons*
Salter William, *Surgeon*
Smith William, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Beſt George, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adder, Holmes, and Walton, *Bricklayers*
Allen Edward, *China-ſhop*
Allenby William, *Corn-merchant*
Allen Jane, *Haberdaſher*
Andrews John, *Coal-merchant*
Andrews James, *Shoemaker*
Anſell William, *Stationer*
Aris ——, *Taylor*
Arnold Thomas, *Calenderer*
Atfield James, *Baker*
Atyat Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Avory Charles, *Baſket-maker*
Ballard Thomas, *Grocer*
Bamford John, *Baker*
Barnard John, *Staymaker*
Barnard William, *Ironmonger*
Barnes ——, *Pork-ſhop*
Bayſſallances Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Beacham John, *Victualler*, (*Sun*)
Bilton Tho. *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Blain William, *Linen-draper*
Bollin Charles, *Painter and Glazier*
Booth John, *Victualler*, (*Blue Anchor*)
Booth James, *Perfumer*
Booth George, *Poulterer*
Bowler Ann, *Perfumer*
Brame Benjamin, *Painter*
Brewſter William, *Boarding-ſchool*
Bridges William, *Coal-merchant*
Briggs Lewis, *Dancing-maſter*
Brown Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Brown Solomon, *Bricklayer*
Brown Thomas, *Victualler*
Budd Benjamin, *Muſician*
Budd Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Budd Thomas, *Muſician*
Bugg Mary, *Huckſter*
Bunch John, *Carpenter*
Burgeſs James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Carleſs James, *Baker*
Carter Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*
Carter Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Carter William, *Shoemaker*
Chalmers Andrew, *Shoemaker*
Charlwood John, *London Waterman*
Clark Robert, *China-ſhop*
Clark George, *Fiſhmonger*
Clubb John, *Chairmaker*
Cole Welcome, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Collier Allen, *Taylor*
Cooper Albion, *Tallow-chandler*
Cope Thomas, *Baker*
Cormack Alexander, *Haberdaſher*
Correll Edward, *Brewer*
Cox James, *Victualler*, (*Three Tuns*)
Cox George, *Shoemaker*
Cripps William, *Grocer*
Crow John, *Smith*
Crutchfield John, *Victualler*
Cundall William, *Teacher*
Dane John, *Brazier*
Darnell Francis, *Tea-warehouſe*
Daws Thomas, *Huckſter*
Demril ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dipple Roger, *Maſon*
Dixon Mary, *Haberdaſher*
Drew John, *Plaſterer*
Durram William, *Carpenter*
Durrant Thomas, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Eachus James, *Dealer in Hats*
Eclis Timothy, *Boarding-ſchool*
Edwards John, *Greyhound Inn*
Eling Benjamin, *Butcher*
Eris William, *Huckſter*
Evans William, *Upholſterer*
Farnham John, *Ironmonger*
Farnham John, *Grocer*
Faulkner Thomas, *Carpenter*
Faulkner Thomas, *Grocer*
Fawcet Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fennell Chriſtopher, *Lodging-houſe*
Fiddes Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Fitzwater ——, *Confectioner to the King*
Ford Charles, *Green-grocer*
Ford John, *Coach and Harneſs Maker and Victualler*, (*Bear*)
Forty Thomas, *Butcher & Caſtle Tavern*
Fricker Tho. *Star and Garter Tavern*
Fuller James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Fuller William, *Butter-factor*
Furlonger William, *Victualler*
Gardner William, *Saleſman*
Gilbert Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Goater Henry, *Fiſhmonger*
Gormer Cha. Anth. John, *Taylor*
Gort Richard, *Carpenter*
Grigg James, *Grocer*
Groombridge William, *Carpenter*
Guildhars J. *Hatmaker*
Guliver Henry, *Coach-maſter*

Guliver Sarah, *Grocer*
Gumble and Childs, *Carpenters and Joiners*
Haines Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Harding Job, *Smith*
Hare Alexander, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Harris Thomas, *Butcher*
Harriſon Joſ. *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Harvey William, *Talbot Inn*
Hellein Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Hellier Thomas, *Butcher*
Hide Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Hiſcock William, *Gardener*
Hopwood John, *Gardener*
Hornſcher ——, *Staymaker*
Howard James, *Carpenter*
Hunter John, *Cabinet-maker*
Jay Richard, *Grocer*
Jeffereys George, *Umbella-maker*
Jenkins Joſeph, *Grocer*
Jeſcott James, *Gardener*
Johnſon William, *Staymaker*
Johnſon Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Jones Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Jones William, *Victualler, (Red-lion)*
Jones Benjamin, *Corn-chandler*
Keep Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Keyte Richard, *Taylor*
King Robert, *Huckſter*
Kingſton William, *Taylor*
Kirkham Jacob, *Muſician*
Lane and Miles, *Butchers*
Langford John, *Butcher*
Larſkin ——, *Victualler*
Lawrence William, *Carpenter*
Ledger Ann, *Baker*
Lee John, *Hair dreſſer*
Lever John, *Taylor*
Little John, *Linen-draper*
Loader John, *Upholſterer and Auctioneer*
Long Edward, *Bricklayer*
Lyon Benjamin, *Schoolmaſter*
Martin Daniel, *Carpenter*
Martin C. *Shoemaker*
Maſon Margaret, *Grocer*
Maſon Thomas, *Waterman*
Mather Richard, *Horſe-dealer*
Mathews Thomas, *Smith*
Maybank Robert, *Shoemaker*
Mayhead William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Michelet Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Millikin William, *Grocer*
Moore John, *Baker*
Moore Robert, *Stationer and Liquor-merchant*
Moore William, *Coach-maſter*
Moore Iſaac, *Painter*
Moore James, *Toy-ſhop*
Morrell James, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Morrell James, *Tea dealer and Grocer*
Morton James, *Shoemaker*
Moſs John, *Victualler*, (3 *Compaſſes*)
Mullis William, *Carpenter*
Nelham Edward
Nevill John, *Butcher*
Nichols Charles, *Angel and Crown Inn*
Noble John, *Carpenter*
Norris John, *Japanner and Chairmaker*
Paine Edward, *Taylor*
Paine Matthew, *Butcher*
Paine John, *Coal-merchant*
Partridge John, *Milkman*
Penfold C. *Silk-ſtocking Cleaner to the Duke of Clarence*
Penney Naſh, *Brazier and Tinplate-worker*
Pennington William, *Cabinet-maker*
Peters Matthew, *Grocer*
Phillips Thomas, *Poulterer*
Pigot James, *Upholſterer*
Piper James, *Carpenter*
Piper Joſeph, *Grocer*
Pledge Henry, *Bricklayer*
Poulter William, *Grocer*
Price Hugh, *Coal-merchant*
Pritchard Tho. *Bricklayer & Plaſterer*
Proctor Chriſtopher, *Fruiterer*
Quarman William, *Victualler*
Raymond Wm. *Victualler*, (3 *Pigeons*)
Read Benjamin, *Fruiterer*
Ree James, *Captain of an Indiaman*
Reed William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rensford John, *Liquor-merchant*
Richins Robert, *Farrier*
Robertſon William, *Carpenter*
Robinſon Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rowland Robert, *Grocer*
Royle John, *Coal-merchant*
Sandiſon William, *Taylor*
Saville Hugh George, *Clockmaker*
Scotford John, *Taylor*
Scuffham John, *Sadler*
Simmonds Thomas, *Victualler*
Singleton Miles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Singleton George, *Shoemaker*
Singleton James, *Gardener*
Slade Robert, *Huckſter*
Smart James, *Taylor*
Smith James, *Butter-man*
Smith Stephen, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith Edward, *Painter and Glazier*
Smith Robert, *Linen-draper and Under-taker*
Smith John, *Schoolmaſter*
Smith Robert, *Schoolmaſter*
Smith Samuel, *Baker*

Smith Samuel, *Farmer*
Smith John, *Linen-draper*
Snelling John, *Victualler*, (*Prince's Head*)
Stevens Joſeph, *Grocer*
Stevens ——, *Glazier*
Stevens Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Stevens Henry, *Milkman*
Stewart James, *Cooper*
Stiles Henry and Co. *Coal-merchants*
Strange ——, *Staymaker*
Summers Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Taſker Robert, *Victualler*, (*Old Ship*)
Taylor Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Taylor Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Taylor Thomas, *Brewer*
Taylor Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Throſſell William, *Shoemaker*
Throſſell Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Tibbs William, *Muſic-maſter*
Tibbs Thomas, ſen. *Muſic-maſter*
Turner Harriet, *Mantua-maker*
Upton James, *Coach and Harneſs Maker*
Vevers Richard, *Brandy-merchant*
Viney William, *Muffin-maker*
Voyer Lewis, *Victualler*, (*Cricketers*)
Wall Alexander George, *Stationer and Binder*
Wall James, *Stationer and Binder*
Wallis Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Waterman William, *Poulterer*
Watkins Robert, *Letter-carrier and Newſman*
Webſter Suſanna, *Grocer*
Weſt Edward, *Breeches-maker*
Weſtbury Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Wheble Robert, *Tallow-chandler*
Wheeler ——, *Confectioner*
Wheeler Joſeph, *Pawnbroker*
White Joſeph, *Victualler*, (*Artichoke*)
White John, *Taylor*
Wickham William, *Plumber & Glazier*
Wilkinſon Mary, *Glover*
Will William and Sons, *Clock & Watch Makers*
Williams Daniel, *Milkman*
Williamſon John, *Butter-man*
Williamſon Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Willingham Cha. *Fiſhing-tackle Maker*
Willis John, *Carpenter*
Willis John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Willye John, *Stonemaſon*
Wilſon William, *Victualler*, (*New Ship*)
Winchlet Richard, *Milkman*
Wood William, *Plumber*
Wood William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Woodbridge William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Worrell Ann, *Midwife*
Wright George, *Schoolmaſter*
Wrightſon Hugh, *Victualler*

Richmond Park, formerly called the Great or New Park, to diſtinguiſh it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this park, and his ſon, Robert lord Walpole, being the ranger, he built the great lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amuſement. This is an elegant ſtone edifice, with wings on each ſide of brick. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and commands a very good proſpect of the park, eſpecially of the fine piece of water. Here alſo is another lodge called the Stone Lodge. When Lord Walpole, afterward ſecond earl of Orford, died, the Princeſs Amelia was appointed ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the park was eſtabliſhed by the iſſue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingſton aſſizes, in conſequence of which deciſion, ladder-gates were put up at ſome of the entrances.—This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains two thouſand two hundred and fifty-three acres, of which not quite one hundred are in Richmond pariſh: there are ſix hundred and fifty acres in Mortlake, two hundred and ſixty-five in Peterſham, two hundred and thirty in Putney, and about one thouſand in Kingſton. His majeſty, who, ſince the death of the late ranger the Earl of Bute, has taken the park into his own hands, is now making ſeveral improvements, which promiſe to make it one of the moſt beautiful parks in the kingdom.

Great part of the pariſh of Mortlake is incloſed in Richmond Park. The ſtone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a deſign of Henry earl of Pembroke, and was intended by George I. as a place of refreſhment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finiſhed till the late Princeſs Amelia became ranger of the park. Great quantities of aſparagus are raiſed in this pariſh, not leſs than ſixty acres being planted with that vegetable; and, at the extremity of the pariſh, toward Richmond, his majeſty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation, which is in excellent cultivation. The barn and granaries were built, and the farm-yard made, with all ſuitable conveniencies, about the year

1787. The manor, which is now included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the ſee of Canterbury; and the manor houſe here was occaſionally the reſidence of the archbiſhops, from Anſelm, who celebrated the feaſt of Whitſuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the laſt, and whoſe ſucceſſor Cranmer alienated the manor to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the diſſolution, gave the manor to his new-erected dean and chapter of Worceſter, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to ſerve the church there and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney.—At Mortlake are the handſome houſe and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient houſe, let to Miſs Aynſcomb, which is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the reſidence, in the preſent century, of that excellent man Edward Colſton, Eſq. the great benefactor of the city of Briſtol, who, in his lifetime, expended more 70,000l. in charitable inſtitutions. He died there in 1721.

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

Barn Elms, ſo called from its majeſtic trees, the theme of many a paſtoral poet. It conſiſts of two houſes only. The firſt is an ancient manſion, called "Queen Elizabeth's Dairy." In this houſe lived and died Jacob Tonſon, the bookſeller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpoſe of occaſionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and moſt celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; ſo denominated from Chriſtopher Kat, the landlord at whoſe houſe the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verſes for the toaſting-glaſſes of the club, which, as they are preſerved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; Lady Carliſle, Lady Eſſex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery Tonſon placed the portraits of all the members of the club. Theſe have been all removed, but the gallery remains; and the houſe is now the reſidence of Mr. Ackland. The other houſe is the manor houſe. Queen Elizabeth, who had a leaſe of it, granted her intereſt in it to Sir Francis Walſingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Eſſex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney), reſided frequently at Barn Elms.—Mr. Heydegger, Maſter of the Revels to George II. was, for ſome time, the tenant of this houſe, of whom the following ſtory is told: His majeſty gave him notice that he would ſup with him one evening, and that he ſhould come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profeſſion to invent novel amuſements, and he was reſolved to ſurpriſe his majeſty with a ſpecimen of his art. The king's attendants, who were in the ſecret, contrived that he ſhould not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with ſome difficulty that he found his way up the avenue which led to the houſe. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be very angry, that Heydegger, to whom he had given notice of his intended viſit, ſhould be ſo ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger ſuffered his majeſty to vent his anger, and affected to make ſome aukward apologies, when, in an inſtant, the houſe and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been ſo diſpoſed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the ſame inſtant. The king laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleaſed with his entertainment. This houſe is ſeated in a ſmall paddock, at ſome diſtance from the Thames. It was purchaſed by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. who, in 1771, conſiderably enlarged and modernized it adding the two wings. In the dining parlour and drawing-room

are

are ſome good pictures, particularly two landſcapes by G. Pouſſin, which are much admired. The pleaſure-grounds are laid out with great taſte. This houſe is now the jointure and reſidence of Lady Hoare, relict of Sir Richard, and ſiſter of Mr. Ackland. At Barn Elms, Cowley the poet reſided, before he went to Chertſey.

RAMSBURY, WILTSHIRE.

RAMSBURY is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough. It was, in the Saxons time, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Sherborn firſt, and then tranſlated to Old Sarum. This place is noted for excellent beer, of which there is a great conſumption in London: here is a charity-ſchool. Ramſbury is a large village, and had a market on Tueſday, but it is diſcontinued. It is bounded by the following towns, viz. Aubourn three miles north, Marlborough ſix miles weſt, Hungerford five miles eaſt, and Great Bedwin ſix miles ſouth.

The poſt goes out at ſix in the evening and comes in at ſix in the morning, every day.—A ſtage waggon ſets out from the Roſe Inn, Holborn-bridge, London, every Wedneſday morning, and comes in here at three every Friday afternoon.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Jones Sir William, Bart.
Popham Mrs. Dorothy

CLERGY.

Meyrick Rev. Edward, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Blackman and Eyles, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Whitelocke James, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Appleford Thomas, *Maltſter*
Appleford John, *Brandy-merchant*
Aſhley Ann, *Tanner*
Atherton Nathan, *Mealman*
Bond Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Pavell John, *Caſtle Inn and Poſtmaſter*
Pound John, *Tanner*
Pullin Robert, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Schollar John, *Brewer and Maltſter*
Tarrant John, *Bell Inn*
Webb John and Son, *Grocers & Drapers*

READING, BERKSHIRE.

THE borough of Reading is pleaſantly ſituated thirty-nine miles weſt of London, on the great road to Bath and Briſtol, having the river Kennet running through, which forms its conflux with the river Thames near the town. Reading is ſo called from the Britiſh word *rheden*, i. e. fern, which formerly grew in great quantity here. It ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes, having three ſerjeants at mace. It conſiſts of three very conſiderable pariſhes, viz. St. Mary's, St. Lawrance's, and St. Giles's, ſeparately maintaining their own poor.

The preſent members are Francis Anneſley, Eſq. of this borough, and Richard Aldworth Neville, Eſq. of Stanlake. This borough, like Abingdon, has not yet been ſubjected to the arbitrary influence of any opulent individual. Corruption, indeed, has been ſaid to have had its influence on former occaſions: but, as it has not yet been reduced to a ſyſtem within the borough, or produced any convictions in the houſe of commons, or in the courts of juſtice, it is far from us to attribute to it any undeſerved delinquency; it being equally the intention of this work to praiſe public integrity, as well as to expoſe national injury. It may here be therefore obſerved, that its preſent repreſentatives are gentlemen of independent connexions, and whoſe intereſt in this borough entirely exiſts in the good opinion of the electors. It muſt however be here noticed, that, although the

the borough is not immediately under the controul of any individual, yet the ſame cannot be ſaid to have been always the praiſe of its repreſentatives; for, in the penſion-parliament, Sir Francis Dolman, one of its members, appeared to have a penſion of 200l. and was aſſiſted by the court in the cheating will, by which he obtained Quarles's eſtate, valued at 1600l. He was then clerk of the council, worth 500l. per annum, and had a promiſe of being ſecretary of ſtate. And that, whatever independence they might poſſeſs at this election, it was not incorruptible, appears by the ſpeaker being ordered, June 13, 1733, to iſſue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for this borough, in the room of Richard Pottenger, Eſq. who ſince his election accepted the office of one of his majeſty's juſtices of the counties of Cheſter and Flint, and of Denbigh and Montgomery. This town has ſent to parliament ever ſince 23 Edward I. though we do not find any charter of incorporation older than Henry VII. The preſent corporation act under a charter of Charles II. The manor of the town was ſettled by King James I. after the death of his queen, on Prince Charles his ſecond ſon, afterwards Charles I. but it is now veſted in the corporation. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot; and the returning-officer is the mayor. The number of voters is above ſix hundred.

A new ſtone bridge was begun here in Auguſt 1787, and finiſhed in 1788.—It had anciently a caſtle, of which the Danes are ſaid to have been in poſſeſſion, when they dug a ditch between the Kennet and the Thames; and that they retreated hither after they had been routed by the Saxon king Ethelwolf, in the neighbourhood; but in 872 they quitted it to the Saxons, who plundered and deſtroyed the town, which they repeated in 1006. But it recovered itſelf, and is ſaid to have been a borough in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its caſtle having been a refuge for King Stephen's party, King Henry II. demoliſhed it. There had been a nunnery near it, that had a park belonging to it, which King Henry I. pulled down, and gave the land to a moſt magnificent abbey of flint-ſtone, which he founded near it; wherein parliaments were formerly held, and wherein, it is ſaid, the founder, his queen, and his daughter Maude, were interred. It is ſaid to have equalled moſt of the abbeys in England for its ſtructure and wealth; and its abbots ſat in the houſe of lords. It was demoliſhed ſoon after the reformation, and its laſt abbot was hanged, drawn, and quartered, with two of his monks, for refuſing to ſurrender it. The gatehouſe of it was pretty entire till very lately, that its remains have been demoliſhed for the building of a new county gaol on the ſpot. In 1787, in digging a foundation for a houſe of correction on the ſpot where the old abbey ſtood, they found in a vault the remains of Henry I. in a leaden coffin, almoſt devoured by time; he was buried in 1133. Here was an almſhouſe for poor ſiſters, which, in the reign of Henry VII. was turned into a free-ſchool; and, it is ſaid, here was a monaſtery of grey friars.

In the civil wars the town was taken in ten days by the parliamentary forces, when King Charles I. had his head-quarters at Oxford. It is now the moſt conſiderable and the largeſt in the county, having at leaſt eight thouſand inhabitants, and three pariſh-churches, with two large meeting-houſes, beſides one for Quakers. It was here that, in 1688, began that alarm, called the Iriſh Cry, which ſpread through the whole kingdom almoſt in an inſtant, that the Iriſh were burning, plundering, and cutting of throats, wherever they came; and every town the report came to believed the town it came from was in flames, and that their turn would be next; ſo that every place was up in arms to defend itſelf.

In the year 1785 an act of parliament was obtained for the paving of this borough, which is now perfectly completed, greatly to the accommodation of the inhabitants; and this improvement, added to the ſalubrity of the air and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, renders this borough a pleaſing ſeat of retirement: and, from the numerous reſpectable families who have recently made it their reſidence, it may truly be ſaid to be conſiderably increaſed in rank, faſhion, and reſpectability, and now only needs the general additional ornament of lamps, which addition, it cannot be doubted, would be cheerfully borne by the inhabitants, who only

only at preſent pay, from 5l. to 10l. a rate of 6d. from 20l. and under 40l. 9d. and from 40l. and upwards, 1s. in the pound, half yearly, to the paving tax.

Mr. Hoare carries on a very conſiderable gauze and ribbon manufactory in the Abbey, whereby numerous families are employed and maintained —Mr. Hallows, of London, has alſo a very conſiderable ribbon manufactory, whereby many other families are employed.—Mr. Bagnall has a ſail-cloth manufactory i the Iſland, and employs upwards of forty men.—Mr. Wallis, of London, employs upwards of thirty men in the like manufactory.—Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Beſtbridge, in the ſacking-manufactory and twine-ſpinning, employ a great number of families.—And Meſſrs. John, Thomas, and Robert, Deane, employ a great number of men, women, and children, in the Oracle and elſewhere, in the making and heading of pins.

The Lent aſſizes and the Epiphany county ſeſſions are conſtantly held at Reading; the Eaſter ſeſſions at Newbury; the ſummer aſſizes and ſeſſions at Abingdon; and the Michaelmas ſeſſions alternately at Abingdon and Reading.—The county meetings and nomination of candidates to repreſent the county are held at Reading, and the election for them and coroners at Abingdon, which is the county-town.—The races, which are run on Bullmarſh-heath, are generally held on the third Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, in Auguſt. Aſſemblies the firſt and laſt days, and monthly during the winter.

In the Forbury, on part of the abbey ground, is built the county houſe of correction, on a very commodious plan: John Prew, keeper.—The county gaol is ſituated in Caſtle-ſtreet, on the road to Bath: George Knight, keeper.

A cattle market is held in this borough every Monday morning, where there is a conſiderable ſhow of neat cattle, from the weſtern parts of the county on their way to Smithfield. There is a very conſiderable corn-market on Saturday; and a plentiful ſupply of poultry, butter, and eggs, and of ſea and Thames fiſh. Market-hours, as regulated (for the convenience of the inhabitants, and to prevent forſtalling) by the mayor, begin at eight in the ſummer and at nine in the winter ſeaſon.

Here are four fairs in the year, viz. on Candlemas-day, chiefly for horſes; on May-day, for horſes and cow-cattle; on St. James's day, for horſes, fruit, &c. and, on St. Matthew's day, for cheeſe, horſes, and hiring ſervants.

In the Forbury is a free grammar-ſchool; the preſent maſter is the Rev. Richard Valpy. The Vice-chancellor, the preſident of St. John's College, and the warden of All Souls College, Oxford, for the time being, hold triennial viſitations to this ſchool; and Sir Thomas White founded two ſcholarſhips in St. John's College, for boys from it. The ſenior ſcholars alſo make annual ſpeeches publicly in the town-hall.—There is alſo a charity-ſchool called the blue-coat ſchool, wherein forty-four boys, natives of Reading, are maintained and educated, on four ſeparate foundations; ſix of whom have ten pounds apprentice-fee.

Mr. John Hall, of London, apothecary, by will, in December 1696, provided a houſe for a ſchoolmaſter. He has five pounds a year, a cloak once in two years about two pounds value, eighteen pounds a year, and one pound a year for ſhoes and ſtockings, to be paid him, to enable him to teach three boys, one out of each pariſh, of the age of fourteen or fifteen years, to read, write, and caſt accompts, and to maintain them; and he alſo gave ſix pounds and a Bible to each boy to put him out apprentice. The ſchool-houſe is ſituated in Chain-lane. The parents of theſe children muſt have been pariſhioners of one of the pariſhes at the time of their birth, and they are elected into it by the mayor and aldermen.—The ſame benefactor alſo gave five meſſuages, adjoining to the ſchool, for five poor ſingle perſons, of good reputation, of the town of Reading; and endowed them with eighteen pence a week, twelve ſhillings a year for fuel, and once in two years a cloth gown.

In the year 1782 the three vicars of Reading inſtituted a charity-ſchool for girls belonging to the town, with ſix girls, now augmented to twelve, ſupported by public contributions. On St. Thomas-day, when Weſt's charity-

rity-ſermon is alternately preached in the three pariſh-churches, an annual collection is made at the church-doors, in aid of this inſtitution, by the truſtees.

John Weſt, Eſq. by will, made an endowment for the maintenance and education of three boys, between the ages of ſeven and eleven years, in the charity-ſchool of Chriſtchurch, London; to be elected by the miniſter, church-wardens, and payers to the poor-rates, out of each pariſh alternately on every vacancy: with each of whom an apprentice-fee of twenty pounds is given by the donor, and the children are apprenticed out to ſuch maſters and trades as their parents approve.—The ſame donor, and Frances his wife, gave to the cloth-workers' company, houſes and grounds, let at 39l. 19s. 4d. a year, in truſt, to pay the rents and profits thereof to blind men and women, five pounds a year each for life. The poor blind in Newbury and Reading to be preferred before others.

The late Archbiſhop Laud, a native of this borough, by deed in his life-time, gave 120l. a-year for ever, to be employed two years ſucceſſively in apprenticing ten boys born in Reading, one belonging to the pariſh of Bray, and one belonging to the pariſh of Wokingham, Berks; and every third year to be divided into 20l. ſhares, and given to ſuch five maid-ſervants born in Reading, with one other maid-ſervant born in the pariſh of Bray or Wokingham, alternately, who have reſpectively lived three years in one ſervice, in Reading, Bray, or Wokingham, as the mayor and aldermen ſhall direct, to promote them in marriage.

Mr. John Allen, late of Harefield, in the county of Middleſex, who was educated in the blue-coat charity-ſchool in this borough, gave by will the ſum of 1000l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, nine-tenths of the clear yearly value of which for the putting out three boys, not under fifteen years, one out of each pariſh in the town of Reading, apprentices in London, every year, by the miniſters of the three pariſhes, and the other tenth to be equally divided between the ſaid three miniſters. He likewiſe gave ten pounds to be diſtributed by the church-wardens to the poor of the pariſh of St. Mary. His monument and rails, in St. Mary's church-yard, to be painted and repaired, as often as there ſhall be occaſion, by the three miniſters, out of the nine-tenth parts of the eſtates above-mentioned.

Mr. John Kendrick, by will, December 29, 1624, gave 50l. one-third part of which he directed to be diſtributed to the poor of each pariſh ſeparately, by the church-wardens and overſeers at Chriſtmas, yearly, for ever, which is regularly done. He alſo gave 10l. yearly, iſſuing out of lands at Mattingly, and of a farm in North-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Tilehurſt, Berks, purchaſed by the corporation in truſt, towards the maintenance of morning prayers at St. Mary's church. The ſame gentleman alſo gave by will to the town of Reading two other very conſiderable gifts, one of 7500l. and the other of 500l. Out of the firſt gift the corporation purchaſed lands in North-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Tilehurſt, and a tenement in Minſter-ſtreet, in Reading, which coſt 1900l. There was bought of Anthony Blagrave, Eſq. a plot of ground adjoining to the ſaid tenement, which coſt 32l. and in building the new part and altering the old, to make it fit for carrying on the trade of clothing, there was laid out the ſum of 1846l. There was likewiſe laid out in ſhop-ſtuff 122l. and the remainder was, by the mayor and aldermen, lent to ſuch perſons as had the beſt intereſt with them, but upon ſlender ſecurities. The people of the town, being apprehenſive that there might be great loſſes accrue to this charity through negligence and partiality, petitioned the king in council to direct them what courſe to take to preſerve that great charity: upon which it was left to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to give his opinion in what manner the ſaid charity ſhould be applied for the uſe and good of the poor of Reading; which was, that the money ſhould be ſecured by the purchaſe of lands, and the profits and produce thereof to be employed in lending to young tradeſmen, that could give good ſecurity for the re-payment in a limited time, without intereſt; to bind out poor fatherleſs and motherleſs boys to handicraft trades; and to give to poor maids, that had lived with one maſter or dame a limited time, and behaved well in her place, and had no friends to give her any portion in marriage, the ſeveral ſums ſpecified in the

decree, which are limited, and not to exceed the ſums therein mentioned. This adjudication of the archbiſhop was ſoon after exhibited into the court of Exchequer; and in Trinity term, in the 14th of King Charles I. anno 1639, a decree paſſed in that court that the ſum of 3600l. left, being part of the ſum of 7500l. of Mr. John Kendrick's firſt gift, ſhould be laid out in lands, and the income and produce of the ſame be employed to the uſes above-mentioned. By virtue of which decree, ſoon after there was bought with part of the ſaid money, of Ralph Verney, Eſq. and Mary his wife, a farm at Greenmer-hill, in South Stoke and Goring, in the county of Oxon, which coſt 1050l. There was alſo bought, with a farther part of the ſaid money, another farm, called Brazen-head, or Parr's Land, at Sulhamſtead Abbots and Banniſters, which coſt 807l. 11s. 7d. bought of William Parr and Son. With a farther part of the ſaid money was purchaſed, of Richard Knollys, Eſq. certain lands called by the name of the Crown-fields, in Reading, which coſt 1100l. All which ſaid purchaſes coſt 2957l. 11s. 7d. ſo that there remains yet to be laid out in land, according to the ſaid decree, the ſum of 642l. 8s. 5d. Out of this ſum, eight ſeveral ſums of 80l. each were lent out upon ſecurity for ten years gratis, without intereſt, and at the end of that time, purſuant to the decree, to be lent to other perſons for the like time, and ſo to continue, from ten years to ten years, for ever. Yet, by the accounts of the ſaid charity, the money was not received back and lent again in twenty years, and ſome a much longer time, and ſome of them quite loſt: ſome of the aldermen themſelves, though to their diſhonour, formerly made uſe of the ſame; ſome without giving any ſecurity, and others upon very ſlender ones; ſo that this branch of Mr. Kendrick's charity is ſo much diminiſhed, that one half, if not more, of the ſaid eight ſums of 80l. are ſunk and loſt, to the great hurt of the trading people of Reading.—The ſecond gift, as before obſerved, was 500l. to be lent gratis, after his firſt nomination, to ten trading men, from three years to three years, they giving ſecurity for the re-payment of the 50l. each. But, for want of due care, both the time and conditions were altered, ſo that in proceſs of time it came into the hands of Mr. Joſeph or John Wigg, where it reſted till his death, and then, about the year 1718 or 1719, was paid into the hands of a certain alderman, as chamberlain of the hall-revenues, where it did not belong, it being for a charitable uſe, he having acknowledged the ſame in one of his chamberlain's accounts: ſo that this part of Mr. Kendrick's charity is not employed for the benefit of thoſe for whom it was intended, either by negligence or miſapplication of the managers of the ſaid charity, who, by a printed publication, were clearly proved debtors to this charity in the ſum of 18,439l. 10s.

This borough enjoys numerous other ſmaller donations and benefactions from different donors, which are regularly diſtributed, agreeable to their ſeveral directions.

On Good Friday in every year three maid-ſervants, who have lived in one ſervice five years, are appointed by the corporation, who throw lots in the council-chamber for twenty nobles, the gift of Mr. John Blagrave, June 30, 1611.—At the nomination of the mayor elect, on the laſt Monday in Auguſt in every year, three other maid-ſervants, appointed as laſt-mentioned, alſo throw lots in the council-chamber for 8l. the gift of the late aldermen Mr. John Deane and Mr. John Richards; and the ſum of 5l. has of late years been given by Martin Anneſley, Eſq. brother to the member. And the late Awbery Flory, Eſq. alſo gave by will the intereſt of 100l. for ever, to be added to Mr. Anneſley's gift, and equally divided between the two unfortunate maids.

ALMS-HOUSES.—Sir Thomas Vatchell, Knt. in 1634, founded alms-houſes for ſix poor men, and endowed them with 40l. per ann. for ever.—John Leche, otherwiſe John à Larder, Eſq. in 1477, founded five alms-houſes for five poor men, and endowed them with 20d. a week, and three others adjoining for three poor women, with the ſame endowment: re-built by the corporation 1775.—John Webb, Eſq. in 1633, founded four alms-houſes, and endowed them with two ſhillings a week, which were re-built by the corporation in 1790.—Mr. Ri-

chard Keys founded four alms-houſes for four poor women, and endowed them with lands of 10l. a year.—There are ſeveral charity-houſes in Hoſiers-lane, and the perſons enjoying them are elected by the miniſter of the pariſh of St. Mary's for the time being.

A ſubſcription has lately been entered into for diſtributing at a cheap rate tracts on moral and inſtructive ſubjects. So laudable an undertaking has met with great encouragement; and in October, 1795, the young gentlemen of Reading ſchool acted the play of King Henry VI. for the benefit of the inſtitution. The epilogue, which was written for the occaſion by Henry James Pye, Eſq. poet-laureat, deſerves to be preſerved from oblivion. It is as follows:

O'er the deep gloom by Night barbaric ſpread,
When firſt her beams rekindling Science ſhed,
Partial and faint, with glimm'ring flame they ſhone
On cloiſter'd Learning's favour'd ſons alone;
Till (as th' aerial zone on mortal ſight
Diffuſes wide the Sun's refracted light)
The Printer's art o'er error's devious maze
Pour'd far and wide Truth's intellectual blaze.
No longer then to ſilent cells confin'd,
Droop'd the free efforts of th' enlighten'd mind;
But home to ev'ry docile breaſt was brought
All the Divine and all the Sage had taught.

Yet, ſuch of things on earth th' imperfect ſtate,
Attendant ills on ev'ry good await.
Still will the worm the faireſt fruit devour,
Still lurks the canker in the ſweeteſt flow'r:
That ſacred ſource, from which alone ſhould flow
Salubrious ſtreams, that health and life beſtow,
Sees its polluted waves, a pois'nous tide,
Waft dire contagion where their waters glide:
That Heav'n-taught art, which o'er the world ſhould ſhow'r
Virtue's pure laws, and meek Religion's pow'r,
Alas! perverted by a demon's hand,
Spreads malice, crimes, and faction, through the land.

To check by wiſdom Vice's headlong force,
To turn misjudging error from its courſe,
To make foul Falſhood's dim and lurid gleam
Fade at the dawn of Reaſon's glowing beam:
Such is our aim—O may your patriot zeal
Aſſiſt to realize the hopes we feel.
Though Folly's viſions cheat awhile the ſight
With fairy forms, or ſpectres of affright,
In its own form each phantom ſhall appear
At the firſt touch of Truth's celeſtial ſpear.

And you, ingenuous Youths, who here have found
The germs of ſcience on our claſſic ground;
Know, all the palms that learning can beſtow,
All the freſh wreaths that bind the poet's brow,
Are like the hues that paint the May-born flow'r,
The idle glory of a tranſient hour,
Unleſs by active Virtue's care confin'd
To guard our country, and to bleſs mankind!

The mails arrive from the general poſt-office to this borough every day, Monday excepted, and from hence to London every day, Saturday excepted; and letters are early and regularly diſtributed throughout the borough, to the reſpective houſes of the inhabitants, for the poſtage only.

A coach

A coach to Oxford ſets out from the Broad-face Inn, in the Market-place, every Monday and Friday mornings, at eight in the winter and nine in the ſummer; returns from thence every Tueſday and Saturday afternoon about four: paſſes through Purley, Pangborne, near Whitchurch, Baſſelden, Streatly, Moulsford, Wallingford, Shillingford, Dorcheſter, Newnham, Sandford, and occaſionally through Abingdon, to and from Oxford. Fare, inſides 6s. outſides and children half price: proprietors Mrs. Norris and Son.

A poſt-coach ſets off from the George Inn every morning at ten, and goes through Binfield and Winkfield, to the Black Lion Inn, Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London; and another coach returns from thence, the ſame road, every morning at eight.—A poſt-coach ſets out from the George Inn every morning at ſeven, which returns the ſame day at one. The above coaches call at the New White-horſe Cellar, Piccadilly, both going in and coming out of London: proprietors, Williams, Mills, and Elms.—From the Angel Inn, in Butcher-row, a poſt-coach, every day at twelve, to the Bolt-in-Tun Inn, Fleet-ſtreet.—Alſo a poſt-coach every morning at ten in the winter and nine in the ſummer, from the Bolt-in-Tun to Reading.—And, during the ſummer-ſeaſon, a fly-coach every morning from the Angel Inn, at five, reaches London by eleven, and returns from the ſame inn every day at twelve. Conveyance by the above coaches, inſides 10s. by the ſummer fly 8s. outſides and children half price. Theſe laſt call at the Old White-horſe Cellar: proprietors, Smith and Clinch, Reading.

Webb and Burt proprietors.—A waggon ſets out from their warehouſe, in Vaſtern-lane, every Wedneſday morning at nine, which arrives at Gerrard's Hall, in Baſing-lane, near Bread-ſtreet, London, every Thurſday morning; and returns from thence the ſame day at noon, and comes to Reading every Friday evening.—Another waggon ſets out from the above warehouſe every Saturday evening, which arrives at the ſame inn in London every Monday morning; and returns from thence every Tueſday morning at ſix, and arrives at Reading every Wedneſday at noon.—Mrs. Poole, in Fiſher-row, alſo ſets out two waggons, which go to and return from the Oxford Arms Inn, Warwick-lane, the ſame days and hours: they ſtop at the Old White-horſe Cellar and Black Bear, Piccadilly. Carriage of goods by the above waggons, 2s. per cwt. paſſengers 2s. 6d. each. The proprietors of the above waggons remove gentlemen's furniture to any part of England on eaſy terms.

There are nineteen coaches, to and from London to Bath, paſſing through this town daily, and four mail-coaches: alſo numerous waggons to and from London to Bath and Briſtol.

This town enjoys particular conveniencies both from land and water carriages to and from London, and to Newbury, which is ſeventeen miles diſtant, by the river Kennet, which is about half a mile below the town, where the Kennet runs into the Thames. The navigation of the Thames extends to Abingdon, which admits of conveyance of goods to and from London, paſſing Caverſham, Purley, Pangborne, Whitchurch, Baſſelden, Streatley, Goring, Moulsford, Wallingford, Shillingford, Benſon, Cromarſh, Dorcheſter, and Sandford. Rates of water-carriage to and from Reading to London:—Carriage of flour 10s. per load; malt 1s. 3d. per quarter; and all other goods 10s. per ton. Upwards of fifteen barges are conſtantly employed, which bring back coals, &c.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

John Simeon, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

William Knapp, Eſq.
William Blandy
Thomas Deane
Robert Micklem
Henry Deane, Eſq.
Martin Anneſley
John Deane
John Bulley
Thomas Hanſon
Richard Maul
Thomas Gleed

Charles Poulton
Thomas Weſt

Burgeſſes.

Robert Deane
Richard Weſtbrooke
William Blandy, jun.
Richard Richards
Launcelot Auſtwick
George Gilbertſon
William Andrews
John Stephens
William Garrard
John Blandy
William Blackall Symonds

Serjeants at Mace.

John Richards
Edward Layton
James Ilſley

Conſtables.

Thomas Duke, *for St. Mary's pariſh*
John Briſtow, jun. *for St. Lawrence's*
William Kent, *for St Giles's*

Each of the above Conſtables chooſe four wardens to aſſiſt them in the execution of their office.

William Warwick, *Common Crier*
Henry Deane, *Town-clerk and Coroner*
William Andrews, *Deputy*
John Deane, *Receiver-general for the County*
Philip Phelp, *Head-diſtributor of Stamps*
John Blandy and Matthias Deane, *Clerks to the Paving-act*
Timothy Hare Earle, Eſq. *Sheriff*
Henry Hodgſon, *Under-ſheriff*

GENTRY, &c.

Abercrombie John, Eſq.
Barton Silvanus, Gent.
Brocas Bernard, Eſq.
Chaſe Stephen, Eſq.
Cliffold Nathaniel, ſen.
Coare Thomas, Eſq.
Compton Francis, Gent.
Glanville John, Gent.
Green Leeds, Eſq.
Harman Edward, Eſq.
Hawkes James, Gent.
Hornblow John, Gent.
Leggatt John, Gent.
Matthews Richard, Gent.
Morris John, Gent.
Newbury Thomas, Gent.
Pocock Sir Iſaac, Knt.
Reeves Andrew, Eſq.
Simmonds Nathaniel, Gent.
Sowdon Thomas, ſen. Gent.
Toovey Charles, Gent.
Truſs Charles, Gent.
Walſham Robert, Eſq.
White William, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Abery Rev. William, *Apparitor*
Baylis Rev. Joſeph
Cadogan Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley, *Vicar of St. Giles's*
Charnock Rev. James, *Curate of St. Giles's*
Ellis Rev. Thomas, *Curate of St. Mary's*
Green Rev. John, *Vicar of St. Lawrence*
Hodgkinſon Rev. George, *Curate of St. Lawrence, and Chaplain to the County-gaol*
Lay Rev. Joſeph
Noon Rev. Thomas
Romaine Rev. William
Siſſon Rev. William
Sturgeſs Rev. Cha. *Vicar of St. Mary's*
Valpy Rev. Richard
Valpy Rev. Edward

PHYSIC.

Baker William, *Surgeon and Apothecary to the County-gaol*
Baker James, *Surgeon*
Blenkinſop John, *M. D.*
Bulley and Ring, *Surgeons*
French Peter, *Chemiſt*
Hooper and Son, *Surgeons*
Lamb Thomas, *Apothecary*
Oſborne Charles Emanuel, *Surgeon*
Schombergh Ralph, *M. D.*
Shipton Samuel, *Surgeon*
Taylor John, *M. D.*
Thomas John, *Chemiſt*
Weſt Thomas, *Chemiſt*

LAW.

Andrews William, *Attorney*
Anneſley Martin, *Attorney*
Deane Matthias, *Attorney*
Hodgſon and Blandy, *Attorneys*
Lockey Francis, *Attorney*
Pedley Robert, *Attorney*
Round Thomas, *Attorney*
Vines Edward, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abery William, *Taylor*
Andra Thomas, *Baker*
Andrews John, *Corn-factor*
Alexander James, *Mealman*
Angel Joſeph, *Habit-maker*
Auſtwick Lancelot, *Poſtmaſter*
Bacon Robert, *Grocer*
Bacon Richard, *Saleſman*
Bagnall Tho. *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Barnet George, *Angel Inn*
Bartlet Thomas and Son, *Sack-makers*
Benham Avery, *Tinman*

Bennett George, *Boat-builder*
Bennett William, *Bargemaſter*
Benwell Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Berris Elias, *Victualler*
Berris John, *Victualler*
Berris William, *Baker*
Beſtbridge James, *Sheriff's Officer*
Bigg Francis, *Grocer*
Biggs John, *Bargemaſter*
Billing Richard, *Carpenter*
Blandy William, ſen. *Ironmonger*
Blandy William, jun. *Ironmonger*
Bonney William, *Baker*
Boult Francis, *Wharfinger*
Briſtow John and Son, *Harneſs-makers*
Cave William, *Printer*
Challis Henry, *Grocer*
Clement Richard, *Timber-merchant*
Cliſſold Nathaniel, *Woollen-draper*
Cockle William, *Woolſtapler*
Collier Joſeph, ſen. *Yeoman*
Collier William, *Carpenter*
Collier Robert, *Book-keeper*
Collins Jane, *Diſtiller*
Collins William, *Timber-merchant*
Collis Thomas, *Miller*
Comyns Mary and Son, *George Inn*
Cooper John, *Bricklayer*
Copeland John, *Chinaman*
Crutwell & Nightingale, *Baſket-makers*
Davenport William, ſen. *Sadler*
Davenport William, jun. *Sadler*
Deane John, *Brewer*
Deane John, Thomas, and Robert, *Haberdaſhers*
Dore John, *Dancing-maſter*
Dredge Sarah, *Tallow-chandler*
Dreweatt Thomas, *Maltſter*
Duke Thomas, *Mealman*
Dunce Joſeph, *Mealman and Baker*
Earles William, *Baker*
Eaſt William, *Chinaman*
Egleton John, *Corn-factor*
Elkens and Sons, *Leather-dreſſers*
Elkens John, jun. *Schoolmaſter*
Finch and Letchworth, *Drapers and Saleſmen*
Flory Stephen, *Brewer*
Ford Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*
Frankum Stephen, *Horſe and Jockey Inn*
French David, *Draper*
Garrard William, *Brewer*
Gilbert Robert, *Saleſman*
Gilbertſon George, *Woollen-draper*
Gleed Thomas, *Mercer*
Glover Jacob, *Draper*
Grainger William, *Grocer*
Green Robert, *Mealman*
Hallows James, *Ribbon-weaver*
Hannington Edward, *Wheatſheaf Inn*
Hanſon Thomas, *Currier*
Harris Robert, ſen. *Maltſter*
Harris Robert, jun. *Mealman*
Havell Luke and John, *Painters*
Hawkes James, *Brazier and Auctioneer*
Hawthorne James, *Currier*
Hayter Thomas, *Upper Ship Inn*
Hedges John, *Tallow-chandler*
Hedges Francis, *Hatter*
Hetherington Thomas, *Hoſier*
Heward John, *Brandy-merchant*
Higgs, Son, and Ford, *Cabinet-makers*
Hill and Son, *Stonemaſons*
Howard John, *Toyman*
Howell Henry, *Corn-factor and Grocer*
Humphries Thomas, *Grocer*
Hunt Thomas, *Maltſter*
Ilſley Richard, *Gingerbread-baker*
Ironmonger Griffith, *Painter*
Jackſon Benjamin, *Stonemaſon*
James James, *Hair-dreſſer*
James Richard and Son, *Braziers*
Jennings William, *Whiteſmith*
Jeſſe Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Jones and Son, *Carpenters*
Karrod Samuel, *Plaſterer*
Knapp William, *Grocer*
Knight Richard, *Yeoman*
Lamb John, *Tallow-chandler*
Lamb Muſgrave, *Draper*
Lane Robert, *Plaſterer*
Lawrance Robert, *Draper*
Legg John and William, *Painters*
Leggatt David, *Schoolmaſter*
Letchworth Tho. *Draper & Saleſman*
Lewington John, *Surveyor*
Littleworth Chriſtopher, *Bargemaſter*
Long John, *Mercer*
Lott Thomas, *Gun-ſmith*
Lyne William, *Currier*
Macklin Joſhua, *Coachmaker*
Man John, *Schoolmaſter*
Marſh, Deane, and Co. *Bankers*
Martin John, *Cordwainer*
Maul and Gleed, *Mercers*
Mears Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Micklem and Deane, *Mercers*
Midwinter Stephen, *Hat-maker*
Millard John, *Saleſman*
Minall Joſeph, *Surveyor*
Montague and Shepherd, *Corn-factors*
Moore John and Son, *Plumbers*
Morey John, *Dancing-maſter*
Morris Joſeph, *Grocer*
Morris Benjamin, *Grocer*
Mortimer Edward, *Coachmaſter*

Newbury Thomas, *Rug-weaver*
Newbury John, *Maltſter*
Nicholas Charles, *Black Boy Inn*
Pacher Charles, *Watchmaker*
Page John, *Painter*
Parr Peter, *Glazier*
Parr Frances, *Staymaker*
Patey Cady and Co. *Brewers*
Phelp John, *Coachmaker*
Phillips Edward, *Cutler*
Poole Henry, *Nurſeryman*
Poole Sarah, *Grocer*
Poore Robert, *Timber-merchant*
Poulton Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Richards Richard, *Woollen-draper*
Rugman Joſeph, *Oil and Colour Man*
Shepherd Michael, *Corn-factor*
Simmons James, *Mealman*
Slaughter James, *Baker*
Smart and Cowſlade, *Printers*
Smith and Clinch, *Coachmaſters*
Smith Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Snare Robert, *Stationer*
Sowdon Thomas, jun. *Wine-merchant*
Spalding William, *Farrier*
Speakman William, *Diſtiller*
Spratley John, *Bear Inn*
Stephens John, *Brewer*
Stone Edward, *Toll-collector*
Stone Richard, *Watchmaker*
Sudbury James, *Whitſter*
Swallow James, *Nurſeryman*
Symonds William Blackall, *Brewer*
Tanner Jonathan, *Draper*
Truſs William, *Plumber*
Tudor Francis, *Crown Inn*
Tutty John, *Mealman*
Vaughan William, *Broad-face Inn*
Vines David and Joſhua, *Cheeſemongers*
Walter Jacob, *Pawnbroker*
Warren John, *Saleſman*
Warwick William, *Laceman*
Warwick Thomas, *Bacon-merchant*
Warry Joſeph, *Cordwainer*
Watlington William, *Grocer*
Webb John and Robert, *Gardeners*
Wellman James, *Diſtiller*
Weſtbrooke Richard, *Grocer*
Weyland William, *Currier*
Wheeler Elizabeth, *Grocer*
White John, *Mercer*
White Edward Skeate, *Mercer*
Whiting Samuel, *Tobacconiſt*
Willats Henry, *Timber-dealer*
Williams William, *Cordwainer*
Wilmſhurſt John, *Diſtiller*
Winkworth James, *Boar's Head Inn*
Wyld Thomas, *Silverſmith*
Yard John, *Maltſter*
Young Joſeph, *Bacon-merchant*

On Cotſgrove Hill, near this place, a remarkable bed of oiſter-ſhells has been diſcovered, of five or ſix acres in extent, of which there is an account in the tranſactions of the Royal Society.—At the turnpike, on the left of the road from Reading to Newbury, is an avenue leading to Coley-houſe, the ſeat of Miſs Thompſon, one mile diſtant.—At Southcote are the ſeats of Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, Eſq. and Sir Francis Wood, Bart. and Southcote-houſe, the ſeat of the late John Blagrave, Eſq. two miles.—Mount-pleaſant, the ſeat of Mrs. Bowers, two miles.—On the left of the forty-ſecond mile-ſtone is the ſeat of Richard Simeon, Eſq. and on the right Calcot-houſe and park, the ſeat of John Blagrave, Eſq. three miles.—Padworth, the ſeat of Mrs. Griffith, and Beenham-houſe, the ſeat of Dr. Boſtock, vicar of New Windſor, eight miles.—Englefield is a beautiful village, ſix miles diſtant, where King Ethelwolf routed the Danes. Here is the ſeat of —— Benion, Eſq. and a white houſe, the rectory, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Knapp.—At Sulhampſtead are the ſeats of —— Thoyts, Eſq. and Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Knt. ſeven miles.—Tilehurſt, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Walker, three miles.—A letter-carrier goes daily from the poſt-office, at Reading, near the above ſeats; and a poſt-man alſo, daily, paſſing Purley, Pangborne, Whitchurch, and Baſſelden, (the ſeat of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. eight miles,) to Streatly, with letters and parcels, ten miles.—Hardwick, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Powys, and Maple Durham Houſe, the ſeat of Michael Blount, Eſq. both which ſeats are very conſpicuous from the hill four miles from Reading, on the road to Wallingford, five miles diſtant.—Caverſham, in Oxfordſhire, is a pleaſant village cloſe to the river Thames, where are the ſeats of Mrs. Loveday and William Grantham, Eſq. and Caverſham Grove, the ſeat of David Fell, Eſq. one mile. The Earl of Cadogan (who was created baron of Reading by King George I. in 1716) built a fine large houſe at this place, which his ſucceſſor thought fit to reduce to a ſmaller and more convenient ſize.

It

It is now occupied by Major Maſach. The park belonging to this ſeat is a moſt beautiful ſcene of rural richneſs; it is unadorned with buildings, and owes its beauty to the fine but gentle inequalities of ground, the great variety and perfection of its trees, with the judicious manner of planting them. From the Henley ſide of the park, the road to the houſe ſerpentines for upwards of a mile along a vale which diſcovers all the pomp of rural elegance.

At Hare-hatch are the ſeats of James Young and —— Girdler, Eſqrs. ſeven miles.—At Ruſcombe are the ſeats of the Lord Chief Baron Eyre and William Walter Knight, Eſq. ſeven miles.—Stanlake, the ſeat of Richard Aldworth Neville, Eſq. member for the borough, eight miles.—Billingbear, the ſeat of Richard Neville Neville, Eſq. and Bill-hill, the ſeat of Lady Gorver, ſeven miles.—Maiden Early, the ſeat of Edward Golding, Eſq. three miles.—Swallowfield, the ſeat of Timothy Hare Earle, Eſq. five miles.—On the north of the race-ground is a ſeat built by —— Wheble, Eſq. of Kenſington, now inhabited by the Right Honourable Henry Addington, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, three miles.—Earley-court, the ſeat of John Bagnall, Eſq. two miles.—White Knights, the ſeat of William Byam Martin, Eſq. one mile.

The Duke of York's, W. H. Hartley's, and William Poyntz, Eſqrs. fox-hounds; and J. Blagrave's, William Vanderſtegen's, and Timothy Hare Earle's, Eſqrs. harriers; are hunted in this neighbourhood during the ſeaſons.

REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

REDRUTH is two hundred and ſixty miles from London, fourteen from St. Ive's, eight from Penryn, ten from Falmouth, and eight from Truro. It is a hamlet among the tin-works, annexed to Uni-Redruth. Though it is no ſea-port, it is more frequented than St. Ive's. The market is on Friday, and is by far the largeſt in the county, owing to the vaſt number of tinners employed in the neighbourhood, the moſt extenſive tin-mines being within a few miles of the town. The fairs are May 2, September 5, and October 1.

Beſides the church, here is a Methodiſt meeting and a Quakers meeting.—The poſt goes up and down every day, except Wedneſday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Harper Mr. Gent.
Jenkin Mr. Gent.
Movle Mr. Gent.
Scrow Mr. Gent.
Symonds Mr. Gent.
Vivian Miſs
Vivian Mr. Gent.

CLERGY.
Gurney Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.
Billings ——, *Druggiſt*
Boaſe ——, *Surgeon*
Hitchings ——, *Druggiſt*
Paul ——, *Surgeon*
Price ——, *Surgeon*
Wiſe ——, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Harris ——, *Attorney*
Pender ——, *Attorney*

GENTRY, &c.
Andrews Joſeph, *Grocer*
Antony Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Atkins ——, *Butcher*
Baldwin ——, *Plymouth Inn*
Bennet ——, *Hatter*
Bodwen Mrs. *Tea-dealer*
Branton ——, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Cock ——, *Hat-maker*
Cock William, *Grocer*
Davy ——, *Victualler, (Royal Standard)*
Davy Richard, *Ropemaker*
Dinneythorne ——, *Blackſmith*
Eathome ——, *Grocer*
Edey ——, *Taylor*
Edey ——, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Edmonds ——, *Cordwainer*
Gray ——, *Tea-dealer*
Gray Mary, *New Inn*
Harris ——, *Shopkeeper*
Harvey ——, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Herberd ——, *London Inn*
Hockin ——, *Shopkeeper*
Honey Catharine, *Shopkeeper*
Jacobs Moſes, *Watchmaker*
James ——, *Grocer and Ironmonger*

Jordon

Jordon ——, *Grocer*
Knight Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Knight ——, *Shopkeeper*
Longjohn Tobias, *Grocer*
Merkem ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Merkins ——, *Shopkeeper*
Mitchel J. *Corniſh Inn*
Mitchel ——, *Draper*
Nicolls James, *Shopkeeper*
Painter ——, *Tinman*
Pearce ——, *Hotel*
Pearce ——, *Painter*
Pearce ——, *Cabinet-maker*
Penroſe ——, *Draper*
Penroſe ——, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Price ——, *Poſt maſter*
Rawle ——, *Grocer*
Reynolds James, *Bookbinder*
Road ——, *Shoemaker*
Scantlebury ——, *Brazier*
Smith ——, *Sample-Trier of Tin*
Sparman ——, *Tea-dealer*
Stevens William, *Shopkeeper*
Stevens ——, *Haberdaſher*
Symons ——, ſen. *Sadler*
Symons ——, jun. *Sadler*
Thomas William, *Confectioner*
Tonkin ——, *Grocer*
Trenery James, *Grocer*
Trevellas ——, *Grocer*
Trevenna William, *Leather-cutter*
Trevenna ——, *Maltſter*
Trevenna John, *Red Lion Inn*
Trevorall ——, *Victualler*
Vivian ——, *Grocer*
Wallis J. *Shopkeeper*
Williams ——, *Shopkeeper*
Williams W. *Grocer*
Wolfe ——, *Draper*

RIPPON, YORKSHIRE.

RIPPON is ſuppoſed to derive its name from *Ripa*, or *Banks*, with which it is ſurrounded. It is a neat, healthy, and well-built, town, pleaſantly ſituated in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, twenty-three miles from York, and two hundred and nine from London. It ſtands between the Ure and a ſmall ſtream called the Skell. The church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure, both parochial and collegiate, with three ſpire-ſteeples, originally founded during the Saxon heptarchy. In the times of popery, this church was famous for a piece of prieſt-craft practiſed in it, by which much money was obtained by the canons. In the church was a ſtrait paſſage, leading into a cloſe vaulted room, ſo contrived, that none could paſs through it but ſuch as were favoured. This paſſage was called St. Wilfrid's Needle, and was uſed to prove the chaſtity of any woman ſuſpected of incontinence. We are told, that, if ſhe found means to ſatisfy the prieſt by a proper preſent, ſhe paſſed through it, and was reputed chaſte; but, if the ſum was not paid, ſhe ſtuck in the paſſage. Annexed to this monaſtery was an hoſpital, the purpoſes of which are very remarkable, and would be worthy of imitation in our days of Proteſtant charity. The houſe was called the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, where, according to the foundation, were to be maintained two chaplains, to perform divine ſervice; and if any begging clergyman, or other needy perſon, ſhould happen to travel or ſtray out of his way, and call at the ſaid hoſpital, he ſhould be relieved there, for one night only, with food and a bed, and ſo be gone in the morning; and every poor perſon, that came craving an alms on St. Mary Magdalen's day yearly, ſhould have one loaf, value an halfpenny (when corn was at the price of five ſhillings, equal to forty ſhillings now, per quarter), and one herring. The church has at preſent a dean, a ſub-dean, ſix prebendaries, two vicars, one organiſt, a clerk and verger, ſix lay-vicars, and ſix choriſters, belonging to it. In December, 1660, the great ſteeple of the church was blown down, which broke into the chancel, and did conſiderable damage to it; for the repair of which the inhabitants obtained a brief of Charles II. It has alſo been much repaired and ornamented ſince the preſent dean became a member of it.

Before the Conqueſt, and ſome time after it, this place was governed by elders, and a chief magiſtrate, called a wakeman or watchman.

In 1318 this town was plundered by the Scots, who were ſo annoyed, however, by a number of the inhabitants, who had retired into the church, that, after three

three days ſtay, they took a thouſand marks to ſpare the town from burning, and then departed; but returned next year, when, becauſe the inhabitants could not raiſe the ſame ſum, they fired the town and church, and put many of the inhabitants to the ſword. In 1322 a ſynod was held here, and in the reign of Charles I. a treaty was made here between his commiſſioners and the Scots. A conſiderable number of Saxon coins were found here anno 1695, particularly the braſs ones, called ſticcas, eight whereof made a penny.

This is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament; alſo a corporate town, and conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, &c. governed by the mayor, recorder, two ſenior aldermen, and other gentlemen juſtices of the peace, conſtables, &c. The right of election for this borough is veſted in burgage-tenures; the greateſt part of which belong to the Aiſlabie family. This place, having returned only 23 Edward I. and 1 Edward II. intermitted ſending till the laſt parliament of Edward VI. or 1 Mary, when it was reſtored. Number of voters one hundred and forty-ſix. Returning-officer the mayor.—The preſent repreſentatives are, William Lawrence, Eſq. of Kirkby Fletcham, and Sir George Allanſon Winn, Bart. of Bramham Biggin, both in this county.

This town was formerly noted for its manufactory of ſpurs, but now no buſineſs of importance is carried on. Two cotton-mills are erecting in and adjoining to this place, which it is expected will be of ſervice to the town by employing the poor. There is a common in the neighbourhood noted for horſe-races.

A bank has been opened here lately under the firm of Harriſon, Beckwith, and Terry.

Here is an hoſpital, founded and endowed by Zacharias Jephſon, for the clothing, maintenance, and education, of fourteen poor boys belonging to the town.—Alſo a free grammar-ſchool, for the education of boys belonging to the town, which is ſupported by grants from Queen Mary, ſuperintended by a maſter and uſher, the former to be a graduate of one of the univerſities.—There are alſo two other endowments in this place for widows and old maids.

The market-place, which is accounted one of the fineſt ſquares of the kind in England, is adorned with an obeliſk, erected by John Aiſlabie, Eſq. chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of George I. It has a good market on Thurſdays; and fairs the twentieth day after Chriſtmas, Old May-day, the firſt Thurſday in June, All Souls day, and 22d of November.

The poſt comes in and goes out daily. The mail-coach came for a ſhort time, but did not anſwer, ſo the bags are fetched and carried to Boroughbridge, where they meet the mail-coach.

Other coaches paſs and repaſs through this town to Carliſle, Newcaſtle, and London, every day in the week.—A waggon alſo from Newcaſtle, Leeds, and other places, every week: the ſame from York twice a week.

A navigable canal comes up to this town, by which coals are brought here, and merchandize conveyed to and from this place to York, Hull, London, &c.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

William Withers, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Thomas Wilkinſon, Eſq.
John Hutchinſon, Eſq.
Mr. John Terry
Mr. William Grimſton
William Lawrence, Eſq. *M. P.*
Thomas Walker, Gent.
Thomas Horner, Gent.
Mr. William Robinſon
Richard Beckwith, Eſq.

Mr. William Aſkwith
Mr. Samuel Coates
Mr. William Bell
Hon. Frederic Robinſon
Peter Taylor, *Common Clerk*

Aſſiſtants.

William Smith, Gent.
John Gilbertſon, Gent.
Charles Harriſon, Gent.
John Ewbank, Gent.
Chriſtopher Thompſon, Gent.
John Grainge, Gent.

Mr. Thomas Leyland
Francis Smith, Gent.
Robert Watſon, Gent.
Mr. William Atkinſon
Mr. John Bell
Mr. Robert Shaw
Mr. Thomas Terry
Mr. Richard Haworth
Mr. Richard Handley
Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon, jun.
Mr. John Stevenſon
Mr. John Pearſon
Mr. Thomas Shaw
Mr. Chriſtopher Turner
Mr. William Coldbeck
Mr. William Theakſton
Mr. George Snowden
Mr. John Britton
Thomas Dinſdale, *Serjeant at Mace*

GENTRY.

Aſcough Miſs
Atkinſon Mr.
Beckwith Richard, Eſq.
Berkeley Mrs.
Chambers William, Eſq.
Deerings Mrs.
Elliot John, Eſq.
Ewbank John, Gent.
Gilbertſon John, Gent.
Grainge John, Gent.
Hamilton Charles, Eſq.
Harriſon Charles, Gent.
Haſſell George, Eſq.
Horner Thomas, Gent.
Hutchinſon John, Eſq.
Kitchenman Thomas, Eſq.
Lakelands Miſs
Metcalfe Thomas, Eſq.
Oxley Chriſtopher, Eſq.
Preſton Thomas, Eſq.
Robinſon Honourable Frederic
Smith William, Gent.
Smith Francis, Gent.
Tanfield Mr.
Thompſon Chriſtopher, Gent.
Walker Thomas, Gent.
Watſon Robert, Gent.
Wilkinſon Thomas, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Allanſon Rev. G.
Barker Rev. ——
Brown Rev. P. *Vicar*
Godmond Rev. J. *Vicar*
Robinſon Rev. S.
Waddilove Rev. Robert Darley, *Dean*

PHYSIC.

Bell William, *Surgeon*
Berkeley Charles, *M. D.*
Brunton Wm. *Druggiſt and Poſt-maſter*
Grimſton John, *Surgeon*
Harriſon William, *M. D.*
Kilvington Thomas, *M. D.*
Robinſon W. and A. *Surgeons*
Walbran Henry, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Darnbrough J. *Attorney*
Harriſon C. *Attorney*
Martin and Waite, *Attorneys*
Parker W. K. *Attorney*
Reynard H. *Attorney*
Taylor P. *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Appleton Thomas, *Victualler*
Aſkwith William, *Maltſter*
Atkinſon William, *Joiner*
Atkinſon and Johnſon, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Ayrton Wm. *Organiſt and Linen-draper*
Batty Richard, *Pocket-book Maker*
Bell John, *Butcher*
Binns John, *Dyer of Wood*
Bland John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Britton John, *Grocer*
Bulmer John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Burnett John, *York Carrier*
Cant William, *Sadler and Tea-dealer*
Carter William, *Watchmaker*
Cartman James, *Tinman and Brazier*
Clarke John, *Taylor*
Coates Samuel, *Bacon-factor*
Coates, Batty, Martin, and Pearſon, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Coldbeck Jacob, *Breeches-maker*
Coldbeck William, *Cooper*
Cooper John, *Ropemaker*
Cundale Francis, *Cordwainer*
Cundale Thomas, *Painter*
Dale Thomas, *Victualler*
Darnton William, *Printer & Bookſeller*
Denniſon S. *Liquor-merchant*
Dowſon Thomas, *Hatter*
Drake John, *Cabinet-maker*
Edſon William, *Fellmonger*
Finney William, *Wine-merchant*
Fiſher Henry, *Baker*
Garthſide Noah, *Victualler*
Gilbertſon John, *Watchmaker*
Gregg Peter, *Blackſmith and Victualler*
Grimſton William, *Grocer*
Haddon Mrs. *Victualler*
Handley Richard, *Mercer*
Harriſon Richard, *Ropemaker*
Harriſon Matthew, *Cabinet-maker*
Harriſon Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Harriſon Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Haworth Richard, *Mercer*
Herdſman Richard, *Victualler*

Horner William, *Spirit-merchant*
Horner Mary, *Ironmonger, &c.*
Hunter Matthew, *Taylor*
Idle John, *Iron-factor and Victualler*
Idle William, *Glazier*
Inman John, *Schoolmaſter*
Jackman Henry, *Cordwainer and Glover*
Janſon John, *Bridle-cutter*
Johnſon Richard, *Watchmaker*
King William, *Whiteſmith*
King John, *Stonemaſon*
Lee and Burnett, *Coachmakers*
Lewis Squire, *Pewterer and Brazier*
Leyland Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Leyland John, *Whiteſmith*
Loftus Thomas, *Gardener*
Lyal William, *Victualler*
Mainman Thomas, *Victualler*
Maſon Jane, *Milliner*
Mawſon John, *Saddle-tree Maker*
Mercer Thomas, *Victualler*
Morrell Robert, *Flax-dreſſer*
Neeſom James, *Grocer*
Nugent ——, *Perfumer*
Pearſon John, *Currier*
Pedden Matthew, *Hoſier*
Pickard James, *Hoſier*
Pickard Paul, *Victualler*
Pickering John, *Victualler*
Potter Henry, *Woolcomber*
Pullein James, *Cordwainer*
Rawſon John, *Cabinet-maker and Victualler*
Richardſon Francis, *Draper*
Ridlay ——, *Tallow-chandler*
Robinſon Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Robinſon Ralph, *Sadler*
Robinſon John, *Woolſtapler*
Scaife Allanſon, *Maltſter*
Scruton Thomas, *Grocer*
Scruton William, *Victualler*
Shaw Thomas, *Maltſter*
Shaw Robert, *Liquor-merchant*
Shepherd Miles, *Victualler*
Simpſon James, *Victualler*
Snowden George, *Draper*
Snowden Thomas, *Tanner*
Spence Henry, *Tea-dealer*
Spetch Robert, *Blackſmith*
Stephenſon John, *Draper*
Stephenſon John, *Victualler*
Taite Thomas, *Victualler*
Taylor Henry, *Victualler*
Taylor Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer and Dealer in Earthenware*
Terry John, *Hardware-man*
Terry Thomas, *Grocer*
Theakſton William, *Hoſier*
Theakſton Michael, *Flax-dreſſer*
Topham John, *Cordwainer*
Turby John, *Schoolmaſter*
Turkington Margaret, *Milliner*
Turkington Joſeph, *Tinner and Brazier*
Turner Chriſtopher, *Bookſeller and Printer*
Tuting John, *Shopkeeper*
Waring Henry, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Watſon Henry, *Glazier*
Watſon John, *Glazier*
Watſon Matthew, *Currier*
Webſter James, *Liquor-merchant*
Whitfield William, *Turner*
Wilkes Thomas, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Wilkinſon Thomas, jun. *Sadler*
Wilkinſon ——, *Wine-merchant*
Williamſon Robert, *Painter*
Wilſon John, *Victualler*
Wilſon Miles, *Spirit-merchant*
Wood William, *Leeds Carrier*
Wood John, *Shopkeeper*

At Rippon are two good ſtone bridges, one of which has thirteen arches or more, over the Ure, and is a very ſtately one. There is another over the ſame river at Boroughbridge, four miles lower than Rippon, which has indeed but three arches, but then theſe arches are near forty feet wide, and the middlemoſt much more, and are high in proportion; the ends of the bridge are likewiſe continued by high cauſe-ways, built of ſtone, to keep the water in its courſe, which however ſometimes overflows them. From theſe bridges it may be obſerved, that, however low theſe waters are in the ſummer, they are high and furious enough in the winter; and yet the river Aire, though its ſource is in the ſame ridge of mountains as the other, is gentle and mild in its ſtream, whereas the others are raging and furious. The only reaſons that can be given for it, are, that this river runs in a thouſand windings and turnings more than any other in theſe parts; inſomuch that, as Camden expreſſes it, near its head in Craven, it ſeems doubtful whether it ſhould run forward to the ſea or return to its ſpring; and from Skipton to Gargrave it is obſerved to be paſſed over eight times within the compaſs of three miles. The next reaſon is, that, after it has deſcended from the mountains, it has a deeper channel.

The late Mr. Aiſlabie's famous ſeats at Studley and Hackfall, as they are both much deſerving the attention of a traveller, here claim a particular deſcription:

Studley Park, now occupied by Mrs. Allanſon, daughter of the late William Aiſlabie, Eſq. is ſituated in the midſt of an agreeable country, about four miles from Rippon. The houſe is a very good one, and contains ſeveral ſpacious apartments well fitted up; but the pleaſure-grounds are the principal objects of attention. The firſt thing you are led to is the banqueting-houſe; a handſome apartment, containing a well-proportioned room for dining, and a ſleeping one with a ſofa, within a ſcreen of very light elegant carving. In the former is a ſtatue of the Venus of Medicis. At one corner of the lawn (laid out in the form of a coffin), in front of this building, ſtands an Ionic dome-temple, in ruins, from which the views are various and pleaſing; there are two of water, partly ſurrounded with wood; another up to a Gothic tower, upon a fine riſing ground; a fourth down upon a baſon of water, with a portico on the backs; beſides others. Advancing up the hill to the right, you come to a bench, which looks down upon a double caſcade, one falling to appearance from out of a cavern of rock, in a juſt taſte, into a canal, which forms a little beneath you another fall, and then is loſt, to the left, behind woods. Winding yet further to the right, and croſſing a woody vale, you mount a little hill, with a tent on the ſummit, in a very picturesque and agreeable ſituation; for you look down on a fine winding lake, which floats the valley, ſurrounded by a bold ſhore of wood riſing from its very banks. In one part of it a green ſeat is ſeen, and an arch in another. From this hill you were next conducted to Fountain's Abbey, an exceeding fine ruin adjoining, and in ſight of the grounds. The extent of the building was very great, and many parts of it perfectly complete. Returning from the abbey, you wind in the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill: the ſpot is exceeding beautiful; that hill, a cone of riſing wood, is exquiſitely pretty. From hence the walk riſes upon the edge of the ſurrounding hills, which are covered with wood; and through the trees you catch many obſcure views that are truly pictureſque. You look through them down upon the lake, in a moſt pleaſing manner, and catch a beautiful view of the abbey. After this you command a river, winding around the tent-hill, covered with trees, and all encircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods; the river meandring towards the abbey, which is ſeen to infinite advantage. Your next view is from the green ſeat, where the noble ruins appear in a varied ſituation. You look down on the water, in front of the tent-hill, and catch to the left, at the top of a range of hanging woods, the arch before mentioned. This view is very fine. Next you come to the white bench, from which the landſcape is different from any of the preceding; it is a fine hollow of wood. Further on, from a bench in a dark walk, an obeliſk in the oppoſite wood is ſeen with a very good effect. This walk leads to the Gothic tower, a very neat and elegant building, commanding a various and very beautiful view. You look down upon a bank of wood, finely diverſified with objects. To the left you ſee a tower, riſing out of hanging woods; next to that a building, peeping over trees in a pleaſing ſtile; over this the ruined dome-temple, in the very point of taſte, is moſt exquiſitely ſituated, ſweetly pleaſing and pictureſque; with ſeveral other objects, that throw a great variety over the ſcene, and render it truly beautiful. Driving from hence through the park, the riding leads by the edge of a vaſt woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley with a rapid ſtream in it; the views of which, among ſteeps of wood and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. The river forms two caſcades that much enliven the ſcene. Upon the edge of this bank of wood ſtands the Roman monument; the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curiatii, from whence the views are equally beautiful. Leaving this ſpot, the riding leads on the edge of romantic precipices, ſcattered with pendant woods, which brings you to the Chineſe temple, ſtanding on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley. Following the riding from hence, through the park towards the houſe, the ſcenes totally change, and that with an effect which is very advantageous; for, loſing the rocky ſteeps and hollows

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of wood, in which the objects are all near, and fully viewed, you rise to the command of a vast prospect of distant country. The town of Rippon and its minster are seen in the centre of a finely-cultivated and well-peopled vale, scattered with villages, houses, and other objects, in a very pleasing manner. Upon the whole, Studley must please every person that views it. The fine deep glens, the winding stream falling in cascades, and surrounded with noble amphitheatres of wood; the picturesque views at a distance of Fountaine's Abbey; the principal scenes viewed from the Gothic tower; the tent-hill vale, and water adjoining, with some other touches before described, are extremely beautiful, and exhibit many romantic scenes, which cannot fail of striking the spectator.

Hackfall, seven miles from Studley, and only two from Swinton, is laid out in a different stile; greatly worth the trouble of any traveller's going many miles out of his way to view it. Entering the woods from Swinton, the first point of view you come to is a little white building, by way of a seat, on the point of a round projecting hill. You look down upon a rapid stream, through scattered trees which fringe the slope. To the right is an opening among the trees, which lets in a most beautiful view of a range of hanging woods, which unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river, Marsham steeple, and part of the town, beautifully appearing over some woods that hang to the water. From hence the riding winds on the bank of the river, and, passing a dropping spring, rises up some slopes to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. To the right you look up a bold shrubby hill, which has an air of grandeur that is striking; to the left a bend of the river is seen fringed with hanging woods, and above them distant prospects. Winding from this spot through the grove, we come next to a rustic stone temple, by the side of a bason, with the stump of a *jet d'eau* in the middle of it. It is in a small area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired, and naturally beautiful. Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from which the scene is beautifully picturesque. You look aslant upon a natural cascade, which falls in gradual sheets above forty feet, in the midst of hanging woods: it is quite surrounded by the trees, and seems to gush forth by enchantment. Following the winding course of the walk, you come to Fisher's Hall, a small octagon room, built of a petrified substance; upon a little swelling hill, in the middle of a hollow, surrounded by a vast theatre of hanging woods. Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, here are others of genuine and native beauty. From one side of this building you have a most pleasing landscape, consisting of two cascades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one clift of the rock to the other, for a considerable space, admirably overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which rises in sweeps around it, gloomy with the brownness of the shade, and contrasting the transparent brightness of the water. The other cascade likewise falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in such strong breaks as the former: it is seen in the bosom of a fine wood, which fringes a rising hill, upon the top of which is a building elegantly placed. Winding from this inimitable scene down to the river's side, and following it, you come to a romantic spot under a range of impending rocks, with shrubby wood growing out of their clifts, and a few goats browzing on their very edges. These are some of the most beautiful scenes in this delightful place; but the ingenious traveller, who carefully surveys Hackfall, will find what we have here said to be but a mere epitome.

A mile from Rippon, or less, is a stately seat called Newbie, built some years since by Sir Edward Blackett. The park is extended to the bank of the river Ure, and is sometimes in part laid under water by that river; which, coming down from the western mountains through a marly loamy soil, fructifies the earth, they say, as the river Nile does the Egyptian fields about Grand Cairo. As Sir Edward spared no cost in the building, and Sir Christopher Wren laid out the design, as well as chose the situation, we shall only say, that nothing can

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be added to the one or the other. The building is of brick; the avenues to it are very fine, and the gardens not only well laid out, but well planted, and as well kept; but for want of fine gravel, the walks cannot ſhew themſelves as they would, were they in the ſouthern part of England. The houſe (in which there is a collection of good paintings and ancient ſtatues) has a fine proſpect over the country, almoſt to York, with the river in view moſt of the way; and it has a very noble appearance to the great north road, which lies at Boroughbridge, within two miles of it.

At Boroughbridge are the three ſtones called the Devil's Bolts or Arrows, by the vulgar, and about which they have a legend. They are tall and four-ſquare, of a pyramidal figure, but not ſharp at the top. They ſtand nearly in a line, from north to ſouth. The ſouth and middle ſtone appears to be about eight yards high above the ground; fluted towards the top, but not regularly, ſaid to be owing to the rain trickling down, and in time forming thoſe channels. The ſides of theſe two are each about a yard and a quarter broad near the ground, but diminiſh upwards. The northernmoſt ſtone is broader and ſhorter than either of the others; being full two yards broad on two ſides, but ſeemingly not above ſix yards high.

About a mile nearly ſouth from Boroughbridge ſtands Aldborough, now a ſmall village, though it ſends two members to parliament; but was a city in the time of the Romans, called Iſurium. Here are many remains of Roman teſſellated pavements yet to be ſeen, and the people frequently find coins and many other Roman antiquities. The ancient bounds of Iſurium are ſtill to be traced, and ſeem to be well known to the inhabitants.

This pariſh, which does not contain one hundred and forty houſes, ſends four members to parliament, under the names of the boroughs of Aldborough and Boroughbridge. They do not, like Steyning and Bramber, in Suſſex, conſiſt of one paltry ſtreet, or, like Weymouth and Melcombe, in Dorſetſhire, unite in chooſing four members, but are ſeparate and diſtinct boroughs, without arms or corporations, and almoſt deſtitute of every thing elſe but repreſentatives. A bailiff, appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, is the returning-officer, and the right of election is in ſixty-four houſe-keepers, paying ſcot and lot; theſe houſes are all the property of the Duke of Newcaſtle and Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq. but, as the latter has only a minority, the election intereſt is wholly in the Duke of Newcaſtle. This place, which is ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Ure, and with Boroughbridge forms only one pariſh; of which it is worthy remark, that this is the only inſtance of a ſingle pariſh returning four members. They are nevertheleſs choſen diſtinctly, viz. both here and at Boroughbridge, which was anciently known by the name of the New Borough, as this continues the appellation of the Old Borough, (Aldborough.) This village never ſent members to parliament till the laſt year of Philip and Mary, 1558.

The road from Boroughbridge to Northallerton is good, the country level, and Hambleton-hills appear, at a diſtance on the right, all the way.—A little beyond Topcliffe, on this road, you ſee Newby, upon the Swale, the ſeat of Sir William Robinſon, Bart. nephew of Lord Grantham. The houſe is built of ſtone, with a baluſtrade of the ſame at top; there are ſome fine plantations about it, with an obeliſk, temple, &c. intermixed.

As you begin to come into the North Riding (for the Ure parts the Weſt Riding from it), you find yourſelf in a place noted in the north of England for the beſt and largeſt oxen, and the fineſt galloping horſes, bred either for the light ſaddle, for the race or the chace, for running or hunting. Sir Edward Blackett was a grazier, and took ſuch delight in breeding and feeding large black cattle, that he had two or three times an ox out of his park led about the country for a ſight, and ſhewn as far as Newcaſtle, and even to Scotland, for the largeſt bullock in England; and very ſeldom, if ever, was he over-matched.

From the town of Rippon, the north road, and the Roman way alſo, which comes from Caſtleford-bridge, parting at Aberford, leads away from thence

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near to the town of Bedal, in the North Riding, and in a ſtrait line called Leeming-lane, leaving Richmond about two miles on the weſt, goes on to Piers-bridge, on the river Tees, which are the utmoſt limits of this vaſt county.

ROCHESTER, KENT.

ROCHESTER is twenty-nine miles from London, fourteen from Dartford, ſeven from Graveſend, ten from Town Malling, twenty from Seven Oaks, twenty from Tunbridge, nine from Maidſtone, twenty-eight from Aſhford, eleven from Sittingbourne, ſeventeen from Faverſham, twenty-ſix from Canterbury, and eighteen from Sheerneſs.—This city is ſituated in a pleaſant valley; and, as there are no ſtagnated waters, the air is ſalubrious.

Rocheſter was, in the time of the Britons, named *Dourbrys*; by giving it a Latin termination, the Romans called it *Durobrovis*, and the Saxons denominated it *Hroffceaſter*. *Ceaſter* is evidently derived from *caſtrum*, a caſtle; and, when thus uſed, it generally implies the Romans having had upon the ſpot a military ſtation; and *Heroff* is thought to be the name of a Saxon, who was a perſon of conſequence in this quarter. Leland ſpells it *Roſeceſtre*.—*Dour* ſignifying water, and *Briva*, a paſſage, obviouſly points out this to have been a common paſſage over the Medway; and, from its vicinity to the great Watling-ſtreet, there is ſufficient ground to conclude that the Romans purſued this courſe in their journey from the ſea-coaſt to London. A ferry was probably their mode of conveyance; there is at leaſt no evidence of there having been a bridge at Rocheſter for many centuries after they retired from Britain. Dr. Thorpe, an eminent phyſician and antiquary, who reſided many years in this place, was ſtrongly inclined to believe that the firſt bridge between Rocheſter and Stroud was erected in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable; but the reaſons on which he founded his opinion are not known. It is, however, certain, that there was a bridge before the conqueſt; and that divers tracts of land were ſubjected to its ſupport by the proprietors of them. There are very ancient MSS. ſtill extant, one of them in the Saxon language, which mark with exactneſs the portions of the work to be executed by the landholders of the reſpective diſtricts; and theſe, which are called contributory lands, are not to this day diſcharged from the obligation in caſes of neceſſity. The bridge was of wood, and placed in the line of the principal ſtreets of Rocheſter and Stroud. It was 430 feet in length, and that is now nearly the breadth of the ſtream at this place. It conſiſted of nine piers, but, as the firſt and ninth piers were no other than abutments againſt the banks of the river, there were only eight ſpaces or arches. As far as can be collected from the deſcription in the MSS. the intermediate piers were ſet at unequal diſtances. From the depth of the water, its conſtant rapidity, the occaſional roughneſs of the tides, and the ſhocks of large bodies of ice, the bridge wanted ſuch frequent and heavy repairs, that the ſupporting of it became a grevious burden to the owners of the contributory lands. At the end of the fourteenth century, they were, in a petition to parliament, repreſented as almoſt ruined, and at the ſame time the bridge was dangerous for paſſengers, and well nigh deſtroyed. Under theſe circumſtances, with a ſpirit of compaſſion and generoſity, the great warrior, Sir Robert Knowles, and Sir John de Cobham, more known by the title of Lord Cobham, built at their joint expence the preſent bridge of ſtone. They ſuggeſted it to be fixed in a better and more ſafe place; by which was probably meant that it ſtood more ſecure, from its being ſituated nearer to the wall of the caſtle.

An act of the legiſlature was requiſite to ſubject the contributory lands to the ſupport of the new bridge; and, from its being about 135 feet longer than the old bridge, there was a proportional increaſe of work among the proprietors.—As this muſt unavoidably in the courſe of a few years have added to their burden, a patent was obtained from the crown, 22 Rich. II. which was afterwards confirmed by parliament, 9 Hen. V. for conſtituting the proprietors a body corporate, under the title of "Wardens and Commonalty," and a licence was granted,

granted, enabling them to receive and hold in mortmain lands and tenements to the value of 200l. a-year. Sir John Cobham was the firſt and greateſt benefactor, and his gift was followed with ſuch conſiderable donations, that the eſtates uſually termed proper have been long adequate to the repairs of the bridge without levying an aſſeſſment upon the contributory lands. The governing members of the corporation are two wardens and twelve aſſiſtants; and, in purſuance of the directions in ſeveral acts of parliament, the practice is, on the Friday in the week, next following the week of Eaſter, to elect, in the bridge-chamber, two wardens and twelve aſſiſtants for the year enſuing, to commence from the Monday in Whitſun-week. Four of the aſſiſtants are appointed auditors of the accounts of the wardens of the preceding year, and Thurſday in Whitſun-week is the day fixed for their being ſettled.

The bridge is in length 560 feet, and fifteen in breadth. It is formed with eleven arches, of which the largeſt is more than forty feet, and moſt of them above thirty feet, wide. At one of the ſpaces there was formerly a draw-bridge, and three of the arches were re-built a few years ago. The greateſt water-way is 340 feet, and ten piers make 190 feet at low water. The ſterlings take up ſo much of the courſe, that there is left but 230 feet for the tide of flood and ebb to act in. Joneval ſuppoſes the bridge to have been built upon a rock, but he was miſtaken. The piers muſt reſt upon piles, and the laying of the foundation of this fabric in ſo deep a river, and where there is a flux and reflux of ſo ſtrong a tide, was an arduous undertaking. Its execution does ſo great credit to the architect, that one muſt wiſh his name had been perpetuated. The ſame writer obſerves, however, with truth, that in his time Rocheſter-bridge was one of the fineſt bridges in England, and eſteemed among its greateſt curioſities. Till Weſtminſter-bridge was erected, London-bridge only could be brought into competition with it; and Mr. Hawkſmoor remarked that Rocheſter might be deemed a better bridge, becauſe the arches were wider than thoſe at London, and becauſe it was not incommoded with houſes. Before London-bridge was altered, the bridge at Rocheſter was unqueſtionably far more convenient for foot paſſengers, there being ſeveral large receſſes in which they might ſtand with ſafety; and theſe receſſes, as well as the other parts, have a ſtone parapet, coped, and crowned with an iron balluſtrade. Under the good management of the wardens for ſeveral years paſt, the eſtates proper have been duly attended to, and the increaſed revenue well applied. Should their ſucceſſors be as aſſiduous and upright in the diſcharge of their truſt, the time may come for there being a ſurplus to encourage them to look forward to the erecting of a new bridge upon a better plan than the preſent, and upon the ſcite of the original bridge; an object very deſirable both with reſpect to beauty and convenience. The turn and return of carriages before and after paſſing the bridge, is ſtill inconvenient, though the the entrances on both ſides have been much improved, and particularly the ſtreet at Rocheſter was widened by the removal of ſome houſes. It was called Chapel-ſtreet, from there having been in it a chantry-chapel, founded by Sir John Cobham, with an endowment of eighteen pounds a year payable out of the bridge lands for the ſupport of three prieſts. The chapel is now a dwelling-houſe, and the entrance into it is through a portico nearly oppoſite the eaſt end of the bridge. In the apartment above the portico the mundiments of the bridge are kept, and over the gateway of the Crown Inn is the audit-chamber, in which the wardens and aſſiſtants hold their meetings. A conſiderable part of the ſtone moulding of the Gothic door of the chapel is in good preſervation, and on each ſide of the door are mouldings of the weſt windows, that had alſo pointed arches. Traces of the old windows in the eaſt and ſouth walls are diſcernable in the yard of the ſame inn, and the houſe on the north ſide is in many leaſes called the chapel-houſe, becauſe it was the place of reſidence of the chaplains. By the rules eſtabliſhed by the founders, there were to be three maſſes ſaid every day; the firſt between five and ſix o'clock in the morning, the ſecond between eight and nine, the third between eleven and twelve, to the end that travellers might have the opportunity of being preſent at theſe divine offices, this being the principal

cipal cauſe for which the chantry was endowed. But at each maſs there was to be a ſpecial collect for all living and dead benefactors to the bridge and chapel, and for the ſouls of Sir John Cobham and others, whoſe names were to be recited. There was another chapel at the weſt end of the bridge, but where placed is not known; chapels for the like purpoſes were not uncommonly fixed near bridges that were much frequented, and a cuſtom is ſaid to have obtained in Ireland, at the beginning of this century, for the natives at paſſing over a bridge, to pull off their hats or ſhew ſome other token of reſpect, and pray for the ſoul of the builder of the bridge.

The caſtle, venerable in its ruins, is another object that muſt attract the notice of every traveller. There are different ways to it; one from the yard of the Crown Inn; another up a paſſage adjoining to the Phœnix Printing-office; and, if this is not what was formerly called Caſtle-lane, probably the lane to the eaſt of the King's Head was ſo denominated, from its leading to the caſtle through a market-place, ſituated to the ſouth of the High-ſtreet. The entrance into the caſtle-area was by a bridge formed on two arches over a deep dry foſs. On each ſide of the portal, part of which is remaining, is an angular receſs with arches on the outſide that commanded the avenues; and over the gateway and receſſes was a large tower. The keep, or maſter tower, of which there are ſuch conſiderable remains, ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the area.

After the Romans became conquerors of our iſland, it is clear they had a ſtipendiary ſtation at Rocheſter; and, the height of the ground upon which the caſtle ſtands, its ſituation with reſpect to the Medway, and to the ancient road leading to the paſſage over the river, denote this hill to have been the ſpot where it is moſt likely they had a fortreſs. This idea is corroborated by the great variety of Roman coins dug up within the diſtrict. It is, however, in vain to ſearch for veſtiges of their buildings; and as fruitleſs would be an attempt to aſcertain what kind of military works there might be in the time of the Saxons; there being ſo few paſſages in their hiſtory in which a caſtle is expreſsly mentioned. But, in the year 884, when the Danes beſieged Rocheſter, there muſt have been a citadel of importance; becauſe the inhabitants were enabled to reſiſt their vigorous attacks, till they were relieved by Alfred; and the enemy had been long enough in the place to raiſe an offenſive fortreſs, which they had not time to deſtroy before their retreat. The firſt William is judged by ſome to have erected a new caſtle; others have apprehended that he might only enlarge what had belonged to the Saxons. It could not have been a very ſtrong hold, becauſe, when in the poſſeſſion of Odo biſhop of Bayeux and his aſſociates, who had revolted in the beginning of the reign of William Rufus, it was ſpeedily reduced, and moſt probably, the king not finding it to be ſo defenſive a poſt as his father had imagined it to be, he reſolved to build a caſtle of ſtone. Gundulph biſhop of Rocheſter, who had been employed by the firſt William to ſuperintend the building of the White Tower in London, agreed, after ſome demur, to be the architect. The condition was, that he ſhould build it at his own expence, on a promiſe from the king, of a grant to the church of Rocheſter in perpetuity of the manor of Hadenham, in Bucks. He accordingly built the caſtle upon what an authentic MS. of the age terms the moſt beautiful part of the city; but, as it did not coſt him more than ſixty pounds, it is with reaſon ſuppoſed that he might only engage to defray the charge of the maſonry workmanſhip.

That the great tower now ſubſiſting was erected by Gundulph there is therefore little room to doubt, and hitherto it has been always called after his name. It is manifeſtly upon the ſame plan with caſtles allowed to have been built by the early Normans, and within the tower there are traits of the ſtyle of architecture to which the prelate uniformly adhered.

Through the little tower was the paſſage into the great tower, after aſcending a flight of ſteps that were carried partly round two of the fronts of the caſtle, and defended on the firſt landing-place by a ſtrong arch, under which hung a maſſy gate, and higher up by a draw-bridge. The entrance into the veſtibule

of the ſmall tower had alſo a ſtrong gate and portcullis; and at the portal of the great tower there was another gate and portcullis. The great tower is about ſeventy feet ſquare at the baſe, and the walls in general are twelve feet thick. The ſmall may be two-thirds of the height of the large tower, and is about twenty-eight feet ſquare. A wall from the bottom to the top ſeparates the apartments of the keep; ſo that the rooms on each floor were forty-ſix feet by twenty-one. In the partition-wall there are arches by which a communication was opened from one room to the other, thoſe on the upper ſtory excepted. In the centre of the wall there is a well, by which every floor was ſupplied with water; its diameter is two feet and nine inches. On the north-eaſt ſide of the tower is a deſcent by ſteps into a vault under the ſmall tower, which might have been uſed for a priſon. In the eaſt angle there is a winding ſtair-caſe, which aſcends from the bottom to the top of the tower; although the ſteps are much deſtroyed, the aſcent is not difficult. In the weſt angle is another ſtair-caſe, winding from the floor of the firſt ſtory to the top of the tower, having alſo communications with every room; on the ground floor were no windows, and very few loop-holes, and thoſe exceedingly ſmall. Their ſtructure and ſituation were ſuch, that a firebrand caſt in could do little miſchief, becauſe when it dropped it muſt fall directly under the arch, through which each loop-hole was approached from within, nor could an arrow ſtrike any one except a perſon who might accidentally be at the loop-hole. On the third floor were the apartments of ſtate; theſe rooms were about thirty feet high, and ſeparated by cylindrical columns, which ſupport four round arches; theſe arches and the round-headed doors have a zig-zag moulding. As you aſcend to the next floor, about mid-way, there is a narrow arched paſſage or gallery in the main wall, quite round the tower. From the upper or fourth floor, the ſtair-caſe is carried ten feet higher to the ſummit, which is about ninety-three feet from the ground, round which is a battlement ſeven feet high with embraſures. After the introduction of artillery it ceaſed to be a defenſible fortreſs, and no perſon of any conſequence could have a wiſh to reſide in apartments ſo dark and dreary. It was, however, inhabited in the reign of Elizabeth; for, in the ſtatutes then enacted for the better management of Rocheſter-bridge, it was directed that the wardens and aſſiſtants ſhould hold meetings in the caſtle.

King James I. in 1610, granted this caſtle, with all the ſervices and emoluments appertaining to it, to Sir Anthony Weldon of Swanſcombe; and Walker Weldon, a deſcendant, ſold the timber-work belonging to the caſtle to Gimmet, who not many years ago applied a part of it in building a brew-houſe on the common. Some maſons of London bought the ſtone ſtairs, and other ſquared and wrought ſtones of the windows and arches; and the reſt of the materials were offered to a paviour, but he declined purchaſing them, finding, upon trial, the cement ſo hard, that the expence of ſeparating and cleaning the ſtones would amount to more than their value. This eſſay was made on the eaſtern ſide, near the poſtern leading to Bully-hill, where a large chaſm ſhews the effects of it. The area of the caſtle diſtrict may be about 300 feet ſquare; but, whatever buildings may have been within it, they were long ſince deſtroyed. It is hardly to be ſuppoſed that ſo large an area ſhould be undivided, and a very accurate inveſtigator of antiquities, who reſides in the neighbourhood, is perſuaded, after repeated ſearches, that there was a wall extending from the tower in the eaſt wall, which is now the only building inhabited, to the weſt wall. The ground to the north of this partition-wall would anſwer to what in other caſtles is often called the inner ballium.

Several towers were built in the angles and ſides of the caſtle walls. There ſeems, in particular, to have been a large one at the north angle, that was a great ſecurity to the bridge; near this tower is a long opening in the wall from the bottom to the top, and it is ſuppoſed to have been uſed for the ſecret conveyance of neceſſaries from the river into the caſtle. In the ſouth angle of the walls there was another tower, and from the number of loop-holes it muſt have been deſigned to annoy an enemy who had ſucceeded in an attack of the ſouth

gate

gate of the city. At a ſmall diſtance from this tower are ſteps of deſcent to Bully or Boley hill; and while the caſtle was in force there might be here a poſtern gate to this part of the outworks.

From the many urns and lachrymatories found on Boley-hill, there is no doubt but it was the burying-place of the Romans, when ſtationed at Rocheſter. It is conjectured by hiſtorians, and with great probability, that the mound on the ſouth ſide might be caſt up by the Danes, when they beſieged the city in 884, and that near it they erected the fort mentioned in a former page.

This caſtle is ſo lofty, that it may be ſeen at thirty miles diſtance; and no perſon who has the leaſt taſte in antiquities or ancient architecture can ſpend an hour more agreeably than in ſurveying this curious fabric, which may be done by applying to Mr. William Penn, who has been the leſſee of it for more than twenty years.

King Edward IV. in 1460, granted to the mayor and citizens a right to a view of frankpledge in the city, and in a certain place called the Boley within the ſuburbs of the city. It is a court-leet ſtill kept ſeparate from that holden in the guildhall. The inhabitants of this ſmall diſtrict are to appear before the recorder of the city as ſteward of the court, which is held on the Monday after St. Michael, and an officer is then appointed, called the baron of the Bully. The form of admiſſion is by the delivery of a ſtaff, no oath of office being required. It is thought that the baron might be the firſt officer under the governor of the caſtle, before the inſtitution of the court-leet. The court is kept under an elm-tree at the eaſt end of the hill, and the houſeholders of the ſeveral tenements within its limits are generally appointed in ſucceſſion to this office. The very elegant and commodious houſe, oppoſite the caſtle, is the ſeat of John Langley, Eſq. recorder of this corporation. It was the habitation of Mr. Watts, of whoſe benefactions to the city notice will be taken in its proper place. He had here the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in 1573, who, as tradition reports, gave to this manſion the title of Satis, as a compliment to the generoſity of her hoſt; it ſtill bears that name. The large houſe on the eminence, which is the reſidence of Mrs. Gordon, is held by leaſe from the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital in London.

Whence the hill itſelf derived its ſingular appellation, has not a little puzzled our antiquaries; but an attention to its ſituation with reſpect to the caſtle, and the uſe to which it was applied while that fortreſs was in its proſperity, may lead to a very reaſonable ſurmiſe concerning the etymology of the word. To moſt old caſtles were appertaining outworks called Ballia; and that there was an outer ballium is clear, from Matthew of Weſtminſter's Hiſtory, who, relating the unſucceſsful attack of the Earl of Leiceſter and the confederate barons againſt the caſtle, obſerves, that having by a fire-ſhip deſtroyed the bridge, and a tower of wood upon it, he became poſſeſſed of the city *cum exteriori ballio caſtri*. But there is clearly no ſpot without the caſtle, except Bully-hill, which can be meant in this paſſage.

The ſouth gate of the city was at the eaſt corner of the Bailey; the arch of it was taken down in the year 1770, but the hooks on which the gate was hung are to be ſeen in the wall of Mrs. Gordon's garden. The lofty wall on the other ſide encloſes the precinct of the biſhop's palace. Through this gate was the high road to Maidſtone, up a ſtreet called St. Margaret's; in which, on the left hand, is an ancient ſtone wall which bounded the grange-yard of the priory to the weſt; part of it is the wall of the archdeacon's garden, at the end of which is a lane leading into the new Maidſtone road. The ſouth wall of this garden terminates at a dilapidated wall that encloſed the vineyard of the monaſtery, and the field retains the name of the vines. Oppoſite this lane, on the right ſide of St. Margaret's-ſtreet, is a houſe, that, towards the end of the laſt century, was given by Francis Head, Eſq. to the biſhops of this ſee, for the better accommodation of their lordſhips, when they ſhould viſit this part of their dioceſe. The next building is the poor-houſe for this pariſh; it was erected in 1724, towards the building of which Sir Thomas Colby and Sir John Jennings, the then re-

preſentatives of this city, gave two hundred pounds. St. Margaret's church is ſituated at the end of the ſtreet; it conſiſts only of a nave about 100 feet in length. In the ſouth ſide are two chancels, of a more modern conſtruction than the church.

Returning down St. Margaret's-ſtreet, and turning on the right through a breach in the wall, we enter the precincts of the priory through the gateway, anciently ſtiled the Prior's-gate. The building adjoining the gate, is the royal grammar-ſchool, founded by Henry VIII. for the education of twenty boys called king's ſcholars. It is endowed with four exhibitions, to be paid by the church to four ſcholars; two of them to be of Oxford and two of Cambridge, which exhibitions, of 5l. per year each, they enjoy till they have taken the degrees of A. M. if they continue members of the univerſities, and have no fellowſhip. An upper and under maſter are appointed for the inſtruction of youth in this ſchool. Six houſes in the row oppoſite are inhabited by the minor canons of this cathedral; the ſeventh at the eaſt end belongs to the organiſt. At a ſmall diſtance to the left is the ſcite of the ancient palace belonging to the biſhop of this ſee. Biſhop Fiſher appears to be the laſt who reſided here. The preſent buildings were erected about the middle of the laſt century, and are by the biſhop leaſed out to tenants, as is his houſe in St. Margaret's. In the weſt quarter of the palace precincts were the biſhop's court, for the trial of civil cauſes, and a priſon. No debtors have been confined in it for upwards of forty years, the practice of the court not being ſufficient to defray the expences of ſupporting the juriſdiction. In what uſed to be the gaoler's garden, the late Biſhop Pearce, in the year 1760, erected a regiſter's office. Not many yards from Minor-canon Row, on the right, is a ſmall embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloiſter of the priory. The arch of the gateway is viſible, but, the ground being much raiſed, it is not eaſy to fix what might be the height of it. Contiguous to the cloiſter were the dormitory and refectory, and perhaps other offices, but they were taken down ſoon after the diſſolution of this religious houſe. A part of the eaſt wall of the cloiſter is ſtanding; there are in it round pilaſters and arches, ſome of which are interſected. There are alſo doorways with ſemicircular arches that were neatly carved. As this was called the dormitory cloiſter, one of the doors doubtleſs led to that apartment; and as Ernulph, who was biſhop of Rocheſter from 1115 to 1124, built the dormitory, it is likely that this cloiſter might be of his conſtruction. It is certain that he erected the chapter-houſe, which is at the north end of this cloiſter; of the front of this room there are conſiderable remains, particularly three windows, and three arches under them. Theſe arches were embelliſhed in a very elegant ſtile of ſculpture, but there was the greateſt profuſion of ornaments on the compartments which formed the faſcia of the centre arch, or doorway.—The almonry of the convent was at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the church. It is now the houſe of the fifth prebendary, and this ſtall is annexed, by act of parliament, to the provoſtſhip of Oriel College in Oxford. There was within memory a gate adjoining to the gable-end of this houſe, which incloſed this part of the precinct, now called College-green.

The weſt end of the cathedral next preſents itſelf to the traveller's eye. Auguſtine, archbiſhop of Canterbury, eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee at Rocheſter about the year 604, and King Ethelbert built a church for Juſtus, the firſt biſhop. If any part of that church was ſubſiſting at the conqueſt, it was ſoon after taken down; for a church entirely new was erected by Gundulph, promoted to this dioceſe in 1077, and who continued in it till his death, which happened in March 1107. He is ſaid to have finiſhed his plan before his deceaſe, and there are ſeveral parts of the preſent fabric that were doubtleſs of his conſtruction; the beautiful weſt door has been attributed to him, and the ſtile of its ſculpture ſhews it could not well be the work of a much later period. It has a ſemicircular arch, agreeable to the early Norman architecture, with ſeveral members, unfortunately much mutilated, containing a great variety of ornaments. Beneath the crown is the figure of our Saviour ſitting on a throne, with a book

open

open in his left hand that reſts upon his knee, the right hand being raiſed in the attitude of bleſſing; but the hand is broken off, as is likewiſe the head, though the nimbus or glory is diſcernible. The throne is ſupported on the right by St. Mark, and on the left by St. John the Evangeliſt; they have their uſual ſymbols, the lion and the eagle; and above their heads are doves. On the north ſide of the door is the ſtatue of King Henry I. and on the ſouth that of Matilda his queen. Henry was preſent at a dedication of this cathedral by Archbiſhop Corboyl, on May 11, 1130, and afterwards a benefactor to the neighbouring priory; Biſhop Gundulph had been confeſſor to the queen. In a niche of the weſt front of the north-weſt tower of the nave, is a very ancient epiſcopal figure ſtanding upon a ſhrine, deſigned, as it is thought, for Gundulph. The old tower was taken down in 1763; the ſtatue was an ornament of that tower, but placed in the north ſide of it, facing the gate of entrance from the city into the precincts. The ground at the weſt end is ſo much raiſed, that there is a deſcent by ſeveral ſteps into the body of the cathedral, which conſiſts of a nave and two ſide aiſles. The dimenſions of this church are as follow: from the weſt door to the ſteps leading up to the choir one hundred and fifty feet, and from thence to the eaſt wall of the chancel one hundred and fifty-ſix feet; total three hundred and ſix feet. The tranſept between the nave and the choir is in length, from north to ſouth, one hundred and twenty-two feet. The eaſt tranſept is in length, from north to ſouth, ninety feet.

In the original plan of Gundulph's church, it is not unlikely there might be a tower over the ſteps leading up to the choir. When the alteration was made in the columns and arches at the eaſt end of the nave, and the croſs aiſles were erected, this tower muſt have been rebuilt; but Biſhop Haymo de Hethe, in 1343, raiſed the tower higher with ſtones and timber, which he covered with lead, and placed in it four bells, named Dunſtan, Paulinus, Ithamar, and Lanfranc. In 1749 Mr. Sloane, an architect of Graveſend, built the preſent ſteeple. There are in the tower ſix bells, and the height of it is one hundred and thirty-ſix feet.

The choir was made with the offerings at the tomb of William, a charitable Scotch baker, who was by the device of ſome crafty monk converted into a martyr and a ſaint; becauſe, whilſt travelling towards the Holy Land, he was unfortunately murdered and robbed near Rocheſter by his ſervant: but the work was manifeſtly completed upon an œconomical plan, the architect having been very ſparing in his ornaments.—Very conſiderable alterations and improvements were made in the choir in the years 1742 and 1743, under the direction of Mr. Sloane; new ſtalls and pews were erected, the partition walls wainſcotted, and the pavement laid with Bremen and Portland ſtone beautifully diſpoſed. The choir was alſo new furniſhed, and the epiſcopal throne erected at the expence of Dr. Joſeph Wilcocks, at that time biſhop of the dioceſe. The pillars, which are of the Petworth marble, were then injudiciouſly white-waſhed, but they have been ſince poliſhed and reſtored to their original beauty; the altar-piece, which is made of Norway oak, is plain and neat. Dr. Herring, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was many years dean of this cathedral, gave fifty pounds towards ornamenting this part of the church. There was then only a pannel of wainſcot in the middle, in the place of which was fixed a large piece of rich velvet in a frame elegantly carved and gilt. This was removed a few years ago, and it is now decorated with a picture of the angels appearing to the ſhepherds, by Mr. Weſt, from an unknown benefactor. Adjoining to the ſouth wall of the chancel there are three elegant ſtone ſeats. They have been called the confeſſionary, but improperly, they not being, either from their form or ſituation, adapted to that uſe. The confeſſionaries are always conſtructed of wood, and are generally placed in the nave, as being the moſt conſpicuous part of the church. Stalls like theſe are ſtill ſubſiſting in the chancels of many parochial as well as cathedral and collegiate churches; and they were doubtleſs for the convenience of eccleſiaſtics of high rank, and would be uſed by the officiating clergy in the intervals during the celebration of maſs. In the front of the ſtalls under

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review are three ſhields of arms: on the firſt or eaſtern ſtall are the arms of the ſee of Rocheſter; the centre ſhield bears the arms of the priory of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury; and it is ſuppoſed that the third ſhield is emblazoned with the arms of the prior and convent of St. Andrew, who was the tutelar ſaint of Rocheſter cathedral. Formerly there were epiſcopal portraits in each of the niches; one of them was a picture of Biſhop John de Shepey, who died in 1360. He was buried at the foot of theſe ſtalls, and his remains were covered with a flat ſtone that was removed when the choir was new paved. Perhaps theſe ſtalls may have anſwered the purpoſe of a cenotaph for this biſhop. From the ſtile of their architecture they do not ſeem to have been of an earlier period.

Within the communion rails there are four tombs: the uppermoſt againſt the north wall has been aſſigned to Biſhop Lawrence de St. Martin, who died June 3, 1274; the lower to Biſhop Gilbert de Glanville, who died June 24, 1214. The tomb neareſt the ſtalls is appropriated to Biſhop Thomas de Inglethorp, who died May 12, 1291; though it is a matter of doubt whether he might not be depoſited in the more eaſtern tomb. This cheſt has indeed, been ſhewn for the receptacle of Gundulph's remains, but without any authority. It is certain that he was not buried near the high altar, but near the altar of the crucifix, which was placed in the centre between the two eaſtern pillars of the nave; and no tranſlation of his body is upon record. At the foot of the ſteps of aſcent to the communion-table, and not far from the ſteps leading up to the rails, there are large braſsleſs ſlabs, each of which had the figure of a biſhop under a rich canopy; there is a ſimilar grave-ſtone near the great weſt door, and two more in the ſouth tranſept of the nave; but tradition has not perpetuated the names of any of the prelates whoſe remains they cover.—Behind the ſouth wall of the choir, there is a chapel called after St. Edmund, though the altar erected in honour of him was fixed in the undercroft. The builder of this chapel, and the time of its conſtruction, are unknown. Through it was the common paſſage for the monks from the north cloiſter into the church, and the arch of the door of communication is ſtill diſcernible, both in the chapel and in the garden of the fourth prebend. The moulding of a pointed arch in the weſt wall ſhews there was formerly another door into this chapel. In the partition wall of the choir there is a ſtone cheſt, which has upon it a figure of Purbeck marble, pontifically habited, lying under a canopy, about thirteen feet high, curiouſly ornamented, and which terminates pyramidically. The head is entirely gone, and in its place is a flat ſtone. A part of a croſier is in the left hand, only the fore-finger of the right is remaining, which is extended to the left, and what it holds has the appearance of a book. The inſcription is ſo much defaced, that it is not poſſible to trace from it to whoſe memory this monument was erected: but there is ſufficient ground for concluding it to be the tomb of Biſhop Bradley, who died April 23, 1283. Suppoſing it to have been the faſhion of the age to mark by a book the monument of a man of learning, this ſymbol was well adapted to the effigies of this prelate. It is ſuppoſed that originally there was a ſouth aiſle of the ſame width with that on the north ſide of the choir, and that the wall of it might be continued to the eaſt tranſept. Traces of ſuch a wall appear by the ſteps into the undercroft, and in what is now the Minor Canons Veſtry.

In this tranſept againſt the ſouth wall there is a ſtone cheſt raiſed about a foot above the pavement; another of the ſame ſize was removed a few years ago. They had antique croſſes upon them, and appeared to have been forced open. It is ſaid that ſome perſons, who, about the year 1645, defaced and pillaged the tombs in this church, found in one of theſe coffins a crucifix and a ring: priors of this convent were moſt probably interred in them.—There is in this tranſept a door-caſe richly ornamented that deſerves attention. It is the entrance into the preſent chapter-houſe, which is alſo uſed for a library; but it was the grand door of communication between the church and the chapter-houſe of Ernulph in all ſolemn proceſſions. The moulding of the arch of entrance into the north cloiſter is ſtill to be ſeen. The conſtructor is unknown, as is alſo the date, but it is judged by an eminent artiſt to have been executed about the middle of the fourteenth

fourteenth century. Age and wilfulneſs have much defaced this elegant piece of ſculpture, and its beauties are alſo diſguiſed by the white-waſh with which it has been injudiciouſly covered. It is preſumed that ſome of the portraits exhibited may be pointed out with a high degree of probability. The royal figures on each ſide, ſupported by buſtos, like thoſe on the ſides of the great weſt door, may be reaſonably thought to denote Henry I. and his queen Matilda; the ſcroll in the king's right hand having a reference to his new grants, and to his acts of confirmation of former rights and privileges; and the church in his left, to his being preſent at the dedication of the cathedral. The queen is holding a book or ſcroll in her hand, but to what they particularly relate there is no clue. Gundulph having been the architect of the church, and founder of the priory, it will be readily admitted that the epiſcopal figure above the king was deſigned for him, though the ſymbols are ſo much mutilated, that an interpretation of them is ſcarcely poſſible. Biſhop Ernulph, who was a man of learning, will not be judged to be unaptly characterized by the book placed before the oppoſite figure. In the niche above the king and Gundulph, if we ſuppoſe the building to be a ſhrine, one ſhall hardly heſitate in determining the figure to be intended for Lawrence de St. Martin, by whoſe intereſt with the pope William the Pilgrim was enrolled in the catalogue of ſaints. What he holds in his hand, and which partly covers the ſhrine, may be meant for a pall, or a label, in alluſion to the papal bull of canonization. There is the reſemblance of a tower in the oppoſite niche; and, if deſigned for one, it was no unſuitable ſymbol to annex to a portrait of Biſhop Hamo de Hethe, who raiſed the ſteeple in the centre of the church, and furniſhed it with bells. Still higher are four angels, two on each ſide, with labels in their hands, enwrapped in clouds. They appear ſinging praiſes to the ſmall ſtatue in the centre, ſurrounded with clouds, deſigned moſt likely for the reſurrection of our Saviour.

The north-eaſt tranſept was formerly ſeparated from the choir by a ſcreen of wood, with Gothic arches. Before the reformation, devotees without number uſed to viſit the chapel, becauſe St. William, from whom it acquired its appellation, was enſhrined in it. The tomb, which conſiſts of a large ſtone coffin of Petworth marble, adjoins to the north wall, near a door that leads up to an apartment, over the eaſt end, called the treaſury. This ſhrine containing within it a ſource of wealth to the monks, it may be preſumed that it was by them richly ornamented. But, whatever decorations it may have had, it now makes a mean appearance. A palmer's ſtaff upon the lid ſtill ſerves to denote the claſs of the perſon here depoſited; it was caſed with metal, that is become ruſty, and is continually peeling off. Hubert de Burg, juſticiary of England in the reign of Henry III. gave the middle window at the ſhrine of St. William. The window here deſcribed, it is apprehended, is not either of the central windows now extant, but a window that was under them. The ſtone frame of it may be ſeen in the wall without the church; and to the weſt of the window is a niche in which might be placed the ſtatue of this imaginary ſaint. The monument to the weſt of this ſhrine is to the memory of Walter de Merton, founder of the college in Oxford which bears his name. He died October 27, 1277, being drowned by unwarily paſſing a river, the depth of which was unknown to him; and he is the earlieſt prelate of the ſee of Rocheſter whoſe place of burial in the cathedral can be aſcertained by his tomb. The original monument was made at Limoges, in France, where the art of enamelling moſt flouriſhed, and that was anciently a common ornament of ſumptuous tombs. Forty-one pounds five ſhillings and ſixpence was the expence of conſtructing it and of the carriage from Limoges to Rocheſter. This tomb was almoſt entirely deſtroyed at the reformation, and a new and elegant monument erected in 1598 at the expence of the warden and fellows of Merton College. In 1662 it was repaired, and in 1772 cleaned and beautified, by the ſame learned body. From this prelate the chapel has acquired the appellation of Merton Chapel. The monument oppoſite to it is in memory of Biſhop Lowe, who died September 30, 1467. It is ſtill in good preſervation, and is the oldeſt monument in the church with a legible

ble inſcription. This may probably be owing to the letters not having been engraven on a braſs plate, but cut in high relief upon the ſtone, which is of Suſſex marble. At the weſt end, within a ſhield held up by an angel, are the family-arms of the biſhop, impaled with the arms of the ſee of Rocheſter, which are, however, placed on the ſiniſter ſide. The prelate's arms on a bend, three wolves heads eraſed, are thought to be an alluſion to his name; *louve* being, in French, a ſhe-wolf. At the eaſt end of this chapel, on the north ſide, is a beautiful tomb, of white and black marble and alabaſter, in memory of Biſhop Warner, who died in 1666, in the 86th year of his age, and was the laſt prelate of the ſee interred in this cathedral. Between Lowe and Warner, Hilſey was the only biſhop interred here. The time of his death is not quite certain, but ſuppoſed to be about the end of the year 1538. It was Biſhop Warner's deſire that his remains ſhould be covered with a grave-ſtone, having on it no other inſcription than "Hic jacet cadaver Johannis Warner, totos annos xxix. Epiſcopi Roffenſis, in ſpem reſurrectionis." In this inſtance however, and in this only, his executors did not comply with his requeſt; for, from the moſt reſpectful motives, they erected this monument with an epitaph too long to be here inſerted. But the moſt honourable memorial entailed on the name of this prelate is his munificent endowment of Bromley college for the ſupport of twenty widows of clergymen.

Behind the weſt wall of this chapel, there were apartments that have long been ruinous; nearly oppoſite to the door of communication chimneys are to be ſeen, and on the ſide of one of them is part of an oven. To the weſt of theſe apartments are conſiderable remains of a tower, ſtiled, in a leaſe dated April 7, 1545, the three-bell ſteeple; and through it was a paſſage leading up to the great tower, which is ſtiled, in the ſame leaſe, the ſix-bell ſteeple. It retains to this day the appellation of Gundulph's tower, from a traditional notion of its having been built by him. Between this tower and the north aiſle of the choir were the wax-chandler's chambers; marks of the floors are diſcernible. The perſon to whom theſe apartments were demiſed by the leaſe juſt cited, was to pay to the dean and chapter the rent of a taper of one pound of wax to be offered on Good Friday to the ſepulchre of our Lord.—From this chapel is a deſcent into the north aiſle, by ſeveral ſteps, which being much worn ſhew their antiquity, and are a proof of the great reſort there formerly was to the ſhrine of St. William. Againſt the wall of the choir is an altar-tomb, placed under a light canopy arch; and within the arch, above the tomb, is a mutilated angel which holds a ſcroll. It has been aſſigned to Biſhop Haymo de Hethe, who died in 1352, and the ſtile of its architecture is of that age. It is the more likely that this prelate might himſelf fix upon this ſpot for the place of his ſepulture; becauſe, from its being in the way to St. William's chapel, in which he founded a chantry, pilgrims as they paſſed might be reminded to offer a pater noſter and an ave-maria for his ſoul. When the north tranſept of the nave was building, it was termed the new work towards St. William's gate. This gate was placed oppoſite the north door; through it was an entrance into the High-ſtreet, where there was a croſs erected in honour of the ſaint. The gate near the north door of the church, over which is a room belonging to the houſe of the third prebendary, was formerly called the ſacriſtry-gate. It was ſo denominated from its leading to the apartments and garden of the ſacriſt, and it might alſo lead to the prior's lodgings, as it does at preſent to the deanery.

In the cemetery, called anciently le Grenechurch Haw, on the north ſide of the cathedral, is the church belonging to the pariſh of St. Nicholas. For ſeveral centuries after the conqueſt the inhabitants of this diſtrict uſed to offer their devotions at a parochial altar within the cathedral. The original ſituation of it is not known; but about the beginning of the fourteenth century, as it is believed, the monks removed the altar to the upper part of the nave, near the ſteps of aſcent to the choir, as being to them a leſs incommodious place. In the eaſt wall of the north tranſept there is a receſs, in which an altar appears to have been erected; and, if this was the altar dedicated to St. Nicholas, an objection might

be made to the ſcite of it, becauſe the aſſembling of the pariſhioners in that aiſle would often interrupt the acceſs of the pilgrims to the ſhrine of St. William. The prior and the chapter afterwards promiſed to accommodate the pariſhioners with a piece of ground, whereon they might build a ſeparate place of worſhip; but, notwithſtanding the inconvenience and trouble that muſt ſo frequently have ariſen from the people's reſorting to their parochial altar, ſo ſolicitous were the monks to retain the pariſhioners in a ſtate of dependance on the mother-church, that a hundred years paſſed before they would fulfil their engagement. The ſpirited conduct, however, of Biſhop Young, and the interpoſition of Archbiſhop Chicheley, to whoſe arbitration all parties agreed to ſubmit, at length prevailed over the pride and obſtinacy of the members of the priory; and the pariſhioners were, by a compoſition, dated March 7, 1421, ſuffered to finiſh their church, the walls of which had been raiſed ſome years before. It appears from the regiſter of Biſhop Langdon, that, on account of his being abſent, the church was conſecrated by John biſhop of Dromore, in Ireland, on Sunday December 18, 1423.—By the firſt article of the agreement, the pariſhioners were on no account, without leave of the convent, to enlarge the original fabric, except by the addition of a belfry at the north-weſt-end, and the hours were ſpecified when they were permitted to ring the bells. This belfry was not built before 1452, becauſe Alicia Hunt bequeathed by her will, dated in that year, four marks to be paid by her executors "in inchoatione fabricæ campanilis eccleſ. St. Nic. Roffen." A difference aroſe between the convent and the pariſhioners ſoon after the finiſhing of their church, in conſequence of their attempting to erect a porch at the weſt end. And the monks were to be commended for putting a ſtop to the work, ſince it was not only a direct violation of the original compoſition, but muſt have obſtructed the paſſage leading from the cemetery-gate to the cathedral, and to the entrance into the priory. This church, of which no deſcription is extant, becoming about 1620 incapable of a thorough repair, was taken down, and the preſent fabric erected upon the ſame ſpot. According to the inſcription over the weſt door, it was dedicated September 20, 1624. The church extends in length from eaſt to weſt one hundred feet, and from north to ſouth ſixty feet. It is a very ſubſtantial building; the ſtone walls being of conſiderable thickneſs, and ſupported on all ſides by buttreſſes. It conſiſts of a nave and two ſide aiſles, which are ſeparated from the nave by two ranges of lofty columns, from which ſpring the arches that ſupport the roof. This church has lately undergone a thorough repair at a very conſiderable expence.

The time when this city was firſt encompaſſed by a wall has not been ſatisfactorily ſhewn. Some have ſuppoſed it was originally built by the Romans; and Dr. Stukeley gave it as his deciſive opinion, that at the weſt end of the north wall there are rows of Roman bricks placed by that people. This eminent antiquary ſeems, however, to have taken for granted, what others may think to be rather queſtionable, that both Britons and Saxons were unacquainted with the Roman method of making bricks. The walls were built nearly according to the four cardinal points. From eaſt to weſt they may be towards half a mile diſtant, and from north to ſouth not a quarter of a mile. They are entire in ſome places; the north-eaſt angle in particular ſtill retains its ancient form, height, and embraſures. The city is without gates; but the ſcites of three old gates are known. In the deſcription of the outer bailey of the caſtle, the ſouth gate was mentioned. There was another, called Cheldegate, which muſt have been in that part of the wall that croſſed the bottom of the lane oppoſite the college-gate, for Chaldegate was the ancient appellation of that lane. Eaſtgate was the third gate; it ſtood at the eaſt end of the High-ſtreet, and was the only gate in uſe in Leland's time, who mentions it to have been in moſt part remaining and marvellous ſtrong.

At the time of the conqueſt, Rocheſter was governed by a chief magiſtrate, ſtiled a provoſt, but was incorporated by King Henry II. in 1165. The corporate ſeal ſtill in uſe, which is a curious piece of ſculpture, is judged to be of

equal antiquity with the firſt charter. The privileges granted by Henry were confirmed and extended by many of his ſucceſſors. The laſt charter was given by King Charles I. Auguſt 11, 1630; and by virtue of it the corporation conſiſts of a mayor with eleven other aldermen and twelve aſſiſtants, who are termed common councilmen, and of a recorder and town-clerk. The mayor is elected on Monday next before the feaſt of St. Matthew yearly, and ſworn into his office on Monday next after the feaſt of St. Michael. The mayor, recorder, ſenior aldermen, and late mayor, are juſtices of the peace, who are empowered to hold ſeſſions, to hear and determine felonies committed in the city liberties, and to puniſh delinquents. This city ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen at large, conſiſting of about ſix hundred. This city, owing to its being in the vicinity of Chatham, feels the influence of the admiralty, dock-yard, cuſtom-houſe, and revenue-officers, too powerfully to aſſert a claim to actual independence. The number of its electors not being, like Plymouth, limited to a ſelf-elected corporation, prevents their repreſentation from being entirely at the diſpoſal of the admiralty; but it has always been cuſtomary to compliment that board with the recommendation of one of them. The numbers on the poll at the laſt general election were, for

George Beſt, Eſq. - -	369
Sir R. Bickerton, - -	322
Marquis of Titchfield, - -	243

The returning-officer is the mayor.

Beſides a charter fair on St. Dunſtan's day, which is now held annually on the 30th of May, another fair has been held by preſcription, long before any charter was granted, on St. Andrew's day, and now begins yearly on the 12th of December. Each of theſe fairs continues three days, but of old they were kept on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow, of the reſpective feaſts. A market is kept every Friday, and is well ſupplied with poultry and other articles from the country adjacent. There is alſo a plentiful market for cattle on the laſt Tueſday of every month.

At the entrance into the High-ſtreet, next the bridge, at a ſmall diſtance from the town-key on the left, are the remains of St. Clement's church. Some of the walls are ſtill viſible at the entrance of the lane, which formerly bore the name of the ſaint to whom the church was dedicated. It is now converted into three dwelling-houſes, in one of which are ſome pillars and an arch entire. The pariſh of St. Clement was united to that of St. Nicholas, by the ſtatue of 2 and 3 of Edward VI. cap. 17.

On the ſame ſide of the ſtreet is the town-hall, which was erected in 1687. It is a handſome brick ſtructure, ſupported by coupled columns of ſtone, of the Doric order; the area under it was paved with Purbeck ſtone, at the expence of Sir Stafford Fairborne, in 1706: adjoining to the back part of the area is the gaol of this city. The entrance into the hall is by a ſpacious ſtair-caſe, the ceiling of which is curiouſly ornamented; as is the ceiling of the hall, with trophies of war, fruits and flowers. At the upper end of the hall are full-length portraits of King William III. and Queen Anne, originals, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Againſt the upper end of the front wall is the portrait of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel. Sir John Jennings and Sir Thomas Colby are ranged on the ſame ſide. At the lower end of the hall are the portraits of thoſe two eminent benefactors to this city, Sir Joſeph Williamſon and Mr. Watts. Sir John Lake is the firſt portrait within the back wall; Sir Thomas Palmer and Sir Stafford Fairborne follow in the ſame line. Theſe portraits are all executed by the moſt eminent maſters of that age. All public buſineſs reſpecting the government of this city is tranſacted in this hall, and here alſo the judges have frequently held the aſſizes for this county. The clock-houſe was built at the expence of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, in 1686, who alſo gave the clock; and, by a deed of gift, confirmed the ſame to the mayor and citizens for ever. The original dial being much decayed, it was taken down in 1771, and the mayor and citizens cauſed the preſent elegant dial to be erected; they alſo added the minute-hand to the clock,

and

and a large bell: over the dial are the arms of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel.—Proceeding eaſtward, at a ſmall diſtance, and directly oppoſite to the College-gate, is the ancient Cheldegate-lane, ſo named from a gate there placed. At the bottom of this lane is a large and commodious brick building for the reception of the poor of St. Nicholas pariſh. It was erected in 1724; towards the building of it, Sir Thomas Palmer and Sir John Jennings gave 500l. Such of the poor as are able are employed in ſpinning worſted and yarn.—Returning to the main ſtreet, near where the pump now ſtands, was anciently the corn-croſs, where was held the corn-market, but it has been long diſuſed. Near to this, on the left, is the cuſtom-houſe; the adjoining building to which is the houſe appointed for the reception of ſix poor travellers. The deſign of this charity may be ſeen from the following inſcription placed over the door:—"Richard Watts, Eſq. by his will dated 22d of Auguſt, 1579, founded this charity for ſix poor travellers; who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and four-pence each. In teſtimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and inducement to his example, Nathaniel Hood, Eſq. the preſent mayor, has cauſed this ſtone gratefully to be renewed and inſcribed, A. D. 1771." That this liberal patron of the poor ſhould except rogues from a participation of his charity, is not matter of ſurprize; for it ill becomes the friend of integrity to countenance or encourage the man of known diſhoneſty and injuſtice. But that proctors ſhould alſo be excluded, in ſo expreſs a manner, carries with it an inuendo, that he had no better opinion of that profeſſion than he had of thoſe whom he has ſtigmatized by the appellation of rogues. At this diſtance of time, it is difficult to account for the exception here mentioned. Popular tradition aſſigns a cauſe, which carries with it ſome plauſible appearance of truth—That Mr. Watts had employed a proctor to make his will, in which he had given and bequeathed to himſelf no inconſiderable part of the effects of his client; who, recovering beyond all expectation, detected the fraud, and ever after conceived an averſion to that order. However it is moſt probable that the teſtator, when dictating this clauſe in his will, had not in his thoughts the practitioners in our eccleſiaſtical courts, the term proctors not being excluſively applicable to them. And in Strype's Annals of the Reformation there is a paſſage which will ſtrongly induce us to believe that Mr. Watts meant thoſe who collected money under begging briefs, and were in general a debauched ſet of vagrants and receivers of ſtolen goods: "If ſome like courſe (viz. committing to a houſe of correction) might be taken with the wandering people, they would eaſily be brought to their places of abode. Being abroad, they all in general are receivers of all ſtolen things that are portable: as namely, the tinker in his budget, the pedlar in his hamper, the glaſſman in his baſket, and the lewd proctors, which carry the broad ſeal and green ſeal in their bags, cover infinite numbers of felonies; in ſuch ſort that the tenth felony cometh not to light. For he hath his receiver at hand in every ale-houſe, in every buſh. And theſe laſt rabble are very nurſeries of rogues." For the ſupport of this charity, Mr. Watts left an eſtate, valued at that time at no more than 36l. per year, which eſtate now produces a neat income of 500l. per annum. He ordered, by his will, that what ſurplus remained, after defraying the expences of this houſe for travellers, ſhould be given to the poor of Rocheſter; in conſequence of which it is paid to the overſeers and church-wardens of the pariſhes of St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, and Stroud, in ſuch proportions as were decreed by the court of chancery. The traveller might notice, on the ſouth ſide of the door entering into the choir, a handſome mural white marble monument. It was erected in 1736 to the memory of Mr. Watts by the mayor and citizens, in teſtimony of their gratitude to his memory; and the elegant buſt which ſurmounts it was given by Mr. Brooke, who was many years the proprietor of Mr. Watts's manſion called Satis, and for a conſiderable part of the time recorder of Rocheſter.

On the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, at a ſmall diſtance, is the free-ſchool founded by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of Charles II. and a repreſentative of this city in four parliaments during the reign of William III.

The eaſt gate ſtood at this end of the High-ſtreet, and might be a ſtructure as large and commodious as it was ſtrong; for, by the charter of Edward IV. a licence was given to the mayor and citizens to build upon it, for the uſe and profit of the city, new houſes, as well of ſtones as wood. A part of it was remaining till the late erection of the houſes oppoſite to the free-ſchool. The ſpacious ſtreet without the gate acquired from it its name. The tide ſeems occaſionally to have flowed acroſs this ſtreet, there being, about the year 1529, a legacy bequeathed towards the repair of a bridge of wood in eaſtgate. At the bottom of this ſtreet a new road that leads to Canterbury opens to view. On this road the traveller will be entertained with an agreeable view of the Medway, the ordnance-office, the dock-yard, the guard-ſhips, and the ſhips in ordinary, lying from the bridge at Rocheſter to Gillingham Fort. The country adjacent ſerves alſo to enrich a proſpect that the moſt luxuriant imagination cannot contemplate without pleaſure. The road was made in the year 1769, in forming which, the workmen were obliged to cut through high hills, and fill up deep valleys. When the ſcheme was propoſed for paving Rocheſter and Stroud, according to the preſent mode, the inhabitants of Chatham were invited to accede to the propoſal, and join in a petition to parliament for paving the three towns. The offer was rejected, which occaſioned the new road to be made behind Chatham.

At a ſmall diſtance from the entrance on the new road is St. Catharine's hoſpital, founded by Simon Poten, maſter of the Crown Inn, in 1316, for the ſupport of leprous or other diſeaſed perſons. It is now the habitation of twelve poor widows, who have ſeparate rooms to dwell in, are found in coals, candles, and receive each about 50s. per annum.

BANKERS.—Day, Hulkes, Troy, Sabb, and Gillman; draw on Meſſrs. Dimſdale, Sons, and Barnard, bankers, in London.

The principal inns are, the King's Head, the Bull, the Crown, and the Duke's Head.

The mail-coach paſſes through Rocheſter at twelve o'clock every night.—Coaches and diligences, every morning at five o'clock preciſely, ſet out from the following inns, London: White Bear, Piccadilly; George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Croſs Keys, Wood-ſtreet; Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane; Bloſſom Inn, Lawrence-lane: inſide coach fares, 7s. 6d. diligence, 9s. 6d. outſide 4s.—Coaches and diligences, from the Bull Inn, to London, Dover, Canterbury, Deal, Margate, and Ramſgate: Heath and Son, proprietors.—Coaches and diligences to London, from the Coach-yard, Eaſtgate, every day at twelve o'clock. Alſo a coach with a guard every night at half paſt twelve, from the Duke's Head: proprietors, James Franklin, Dartford; and William Chaplain and Co. Rocheſter.

COASTERS trading to London: Succeſs, Richard Young, maſter; and the Providence, William Fuller Trannah, maſter: ſail from Rocheſter every Monday to Smart's Quay, Billingſgate, and return on Thurſday.—Good Intent, John Vicken, maſter; and the William and Mary, Bland, maſter: ſail from Chatham every Saturday, to the New Wharf, St. Catharine's, and return on Thurſday.—The Maidſtone, John Edgar, maſter, ſails from Stroud every Monday to Harriſon's Wharf, St. Catharine's, and returns on Thurſday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

John Langley, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Mr. John Matthews
Mr. Richard Pordage
Mr. Edward Dine
Mr. William Frewen
Mr. John Ford
Mr. Samuel Nicholſon
Mr. Thomas Hulkes
Mr. Thomas Stephens
Mr. Richard Thompſon
Mr. James Bridge
Richard Briſtoe, *Town-clerk*

Common Council.

John Sparks
Thomas Eyers
William Robinſon

Ralph

Ralph Clegg
Arthur Manclark
Thomas Hills
Walter Prentice
Matthew Heath
William Francis
William Chambers
John Baker

GENTRY.

Nightingale Mr. John
Nightingale Mr. Thomas
Whitehead John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Cathedral.

Biſhop, Dr. Thomas
Dean, Dr. Dampier

Prebendaries.

Rev. Mr. Coldeal
Rev. Dr. Law
Rev. Dr. Eveleigh
Rev. Dr. Courtney
Rev. Dr. Hey
Rev. Dr. Willis

Minor Canons.

Rev. Mr. Carter
Rev. Mr. Jones
Rev. Mr. Fountain
Rev. Mr. Allen
Rev. Mr. Menſis
Rev. Mr. Bathurſt
Grammar Schoolmaſter, Rev. Mr. Rice
Uſher, Rev. Mr. Jones
Organiſt, Mr. Banks
Verger, —— Grain
Porter, —— Simms

Lay-clerks.

Mr. Burnett
Mr. Chapman
Mr. Robertſon
Mr. Carter
Mr. Turner

PHYSIC.

Adams William, *Surgeon*
Chambers William, *Druggiſt*
Cooper and Son, *Surgeons*
Robinſon William, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Thompſon Richard, *Surgeon*
Weeks John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Soan, Twopenny, and Co. *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Anthony, *Shoemaker*
Alaſton William, *Butcher*
Alaſton William, *Corn-chandler*
Arrowſmith Thomas, *Silk-dyer*
Aſhwood William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Baker Henry, *Grocer*
Baldox James, *Staymaker*
Bartie Mary, *Duke's Head Inn*
Baſs Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Black Boy*)
Beaumont William, *Grocer*
Bennis ——, *Staymaker*
Biſhop John, *Baker*
Boiſier Thomas, *Painter*
Bond Charles, *Baker*
Booth William, *Tinman*
Boucher Thomas, *Sadler*
Boucher Joſeph, *Victualler*
Brady Charles, *Shoemaker*
Brenchley Richard, *Sadler*
Bridge James, *Woollen-draper*
Chapam William, *Grocer*
Chaplain William, *Coachmaſter*
Clark William, *Breeches-maker*
Clegg Ralph, *Butcher*
Cook John, *Clothier*
Cook John, *Haberdaſher*
Corwell Thomas, *Crown Inn*
Cotton John, *Taylor*
Dalton James, *Grocer*
Davies Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Angel*)
Dudy George, *Victualler*, (*2 Brewers*)
Dumell Mary, *Grocer*
Duncan Charles, *Butcher*
Dunning William, *Shoemaker*
Elver Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Ely John, *Ironmonger and Undertaker*
Etherington Mary, *Milliner*
Evans George, *Baker*
Fleet Richard, *Linen-draper, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Fowler Robert, *Gardener*
Francis William, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Froſt Daniel, *Linen-draper*
Gillam and Etherington, *Stationers*
Golbett James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Gown M. *Linen-draper*
Green Mary, *Grocer*
Greenwood John, *Watchmaker*
Griffin Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Hall James, *Draper*
Hall Mary, *Tallow-chandler*
Harling ——, *Brewer*
Hatch Robert, *Grocer*
Hawkins John, *Schoolmaſter*
Heath and Son, *Bull Inn*
Henderſon Anthony, *Glazier*
Hod William, *Victualler*, (*Swan*)
Hodgſon Richard, *Taylor and Draper*
Hunt John, *Butcher*
Hurt and Clark, *King's Head Inn*
Jater James, *Victualler*, (*King's Arms*)
Lake Samuel, *Chapman*
Lamas Hannah, *Butcher*

Leadwig Francis, *Baker*
Levi Iſrael, *Saleſman*
Lowry Alexander, *Grocer*
Maſon and Jenkins, *Watchmakers*
Mepham Benj. *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Mitchell Henry, *Butcher*
Moore Thomas, *Cooper*
Mordecai Solomon, *Saleſman*
Moulding Thomas, jun. *Woolſtapler*
Newſon Francis, *Victualler, (City Arms)*
Nichols John, *Tallow-chandler*
Noble Thomas, *Glazier and Painter*
Oak Abraham, *Victualler*
Oliver William, *Baker*
Paine Richard, *Maſter of a Hoy*
Pamplin Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Parker Elizabeth, *Cook-ſhop*
Parrott James, *Coachmaker*
Pearſe Alexander, *Victualler*
Penn William, *Ironmonger*
Penn Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Penn Meſſrs. *Milliners*
Pitman John, *Ironmonger*
Plumſton Robert, *Painter*
Prentice Walter, *Diſtiller*
Prior Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Pulling Richard, *Victualler*
Reed Eſther, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Roſs Edward, *Ship-builder*
Rudd Richard, *Coffee-houſe*
Saunders Wm. *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Saxton James, *Victualler, (Red-lion)*
Schnebbelie John Chriſt. *Confectioner*
Simcock William, *Linen-draper*
Smith Thomas, *Victualler, (Feathers)*
Snalt Mary, *Milliner*
Starke Francis and Elizabeth, *Linen-draper*
Steddolph Thomas, *Painter and Glazier*
Stephens William, *Butcher*
Sturt Andrew, *Linen-draper*
Swift John, *Victualler*
Taylor James, *Victualler, (George)*
Taylor John, *Bootmaker*
Titmuſs James, *Grocer*
Troupe Fran. *Muſical-inſtrument Maker*
Turner John, *Auctioneer*
Turvill Mary, *Victualler, (Silver Oar)*
Whitehead Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Wickenden Suſannah, *Cook-ſhop*
Wickinton Thomas, *Baker*
Wigan Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Willam John, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Wright Edw. *Office for Hiring Servants*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

William Falſhaw, Eſq. *Collector*
John Price, *Superviſor*
Joſeph Wills
Peter Burdet
John Batchelor
Robert Lyddon
Mr. Thomas

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

John Nightingale, *Collector*
John Nicholſon, *Comptroller of the Coal-duties*
Thomas Harwood and John Rhodes, *Surveyors*
William Waddup and John Bailey, *Land-waiters*
Quarantine-officers ſuperintending that Service.
John Matthews, *Commander of the Otter Cutter*
Mark Hammond, *Mate of ditto*
John Bond, *Maſter of the Princeſs Amelia Lazarette*
Henry Frederic, *Maſter of the Belleiſle*

Patent Officers.

John Nightingale, *Deputy Cuſtomer*
John Nicholſon, *Deputy Comptroller*
Thomas Harwood, *Deputy Searcher*
William Broadbank, *Commander of the Succeſs Cutter*
Iſaac Pennall, *Mate of ditto*
Thomas Nightingale, *Receiver of the Lights and Trinity Duties*
Thomas Harwood, *Receiver of Priſage-duties on Wines*
John Nightingale, *Receiver of Greenwich Hoſpital and Ruſſia Duties*
George Evans, *Superviſor of the Riding Officers*
Thomas Wiſeman, Richard Whitehead, John Thurlow, and William Head, *Riding Officers*
John Nightingale, *Agent to Dover, Rye, and Ramſgate, Harbours*
Six-oared Boat, a Setter and Six Boatmen
Four-oared Boat, Four Boatmen
Twelve eſtabliſhed Coal-meters
Twelve eſtabliſhed Tide-waiters
Twelve extra ditto

ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

ROCHFORD is a market-town, thirty-nine miles and a half eaſt of London, on a ſtream that falls into the creek which opens into the Crowch, and gives name to the hundred. This place gives title of earl to the Zuleſtein family. Its market-day is Thurſday, for cattle, corn, poultry, &c. and its annual fairs are on Tueſday and Wedneſday in Eaſter week, and the firſt Wedneſday and Thurſday after Michaelmas-day, for toys, pedlars' ware, &c.

Rochford-hall is an ancient large fabric, greatly out of repair. It belongs to Sir James Tilney Long, Bart. but is inhabited by a bailiff only. This town contains about one hundred and fifty houſes, and about five hundred inhabitants. There is no general trade carried on in it; but the tradeſmen, merchants, and ſhopkeepers, have the chief part of their cuſtom from the neighbouring gentlemen and farmers. Farming is the principal ſupport of this part of the country. The principal inns are the New Ship and King's Head.

The poſt brings the letters for Rochford and places adjacent, from the mail at Brentwood, every Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, forenoon, at ten o'clock, and returns at two the ſame day.

There are two ſtage-coaches and a diligence from Rochford to London. One of the coaches ſets off from the Roſe and Crown Inn every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at ſeven o'clock in the ſummer and eight in the winter, reaches the Three Nuns Inn, Aldgate, London, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day; returns from thence at eight the next morning.—The other coach ſets off from the King's Head Inn every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at eight o'clock, and arrives at the Blue Boar Inn, Whitechapel, at two the ſame day; and returns from thence at eight the next morning.—The diligence ſets off from the New Ship Inn every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at ſeven o'clock, and arrives at the Three Nuns Inn, Aldgate, at one o'clock the ſame day; returns from thence at eight o'clock the next morning.—Coach fare to London is nine ſhillings.

A caravan ſets off from Rochford every Tueſday and Friday to the Three Nuns Inn, Aldgate, and returns from thence every Wedneſday and Saturday.—Another caravan ſets off every Thurſday, and arrives at the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, the next day; and returns from thence every Saturday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

MAGISTRATES of the DIVISION.
Carr Backhouſe, Eſq. *Rochford*
Harridge Thomas, Eſq. *Leigh*
Harriott John, Eſq. *Great Stambridge*
Lodwick John, Eſq. *Shoebury*
Scratton Daniel; Eſq. *Prittlewell*
Sumner Thomas, Eſq. *South Church*

CLERGY.
Andrews Rev. Sam. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Wiſe Rev. Joſeph, (F.) *Curate*

PHYSIC.
Jackſon Joſeph, *Apothecary*
Marſh Thomas, *Surgeon*
Swaine Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.
Vanderzee James, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Appleton Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Aſhton Hannah, *Sadler*
Bridge Knight, *Wheelwright*
Bruce John, *Shopkeeper*
Burgeſs John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Clark Iſaac, *Blackſmith*
Codlin Edward, *Whiteſmith*
Crick James, *Nurſeryman*
Digby Edward, (F.) *Tallow-chandler and Shopkeeper*
Diſmore Anne, *Baker*
Fairchild James, *Upholſterer*
French Thomas, *Draper and Taylor*
Gallock John, *Watchmaker*
Hurry William, *Baker*
Kemp John, *Bricklayer*
Lemage George, *Painter*
Newman William, (F.) *Victualler*
Powlton George, *Poſtmaſter*
Prentice Golden, (F.) *Maltſter*
Richardſon John, *Peruke-maker*
Roff John, *Innkeeper*
Round John, *Shopkeeper*

Swaine

Swaine Mary
Sopwith Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Stonard Suſannah, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Salmon Robert, (F.) *Builder*
Thorn Abraham, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Thayer Nathaniel, *Victualler*
Thorn James, (F.) *Butcher*
Wade Samuel, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Wade Wiliam, (F.) *Carpenter*
Wood Charles, (F.) *Farmer*

The next adjoining principal villages are, Rayleigh five miles and a half, Prittlewell three miles, Leigh five miles and a half, and Great Wakering ſix miles, from Rochford.

Rayleigh is a pretty large village, contains nearly one hundred houſes and cottages, and a great number of poor inhabitants. The road from Rochford to London paſſes through this village, and the poſt leaves a bag of letters here as it goes to Rochford.

Prittlewell is a neat little village, not ſo large as Rayleigh, and not near ſo populous. In this pariſh is South End, noted for its delightful and retired ſituation; and, its ſea-water being ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt, it is becoming a place of great reſort for company from London and other places in the bathing-ſeaſon.

Leigh is a ſmall ſea-port, and has a cuſtom-houſe and ſeveral officers belonging to it. It is a dirty little village, and very badly built. Near this village is a fountain of the beſt ſpring-water in the hundreds of Eſſex.

Great Wakering is an obſcure village, conſiſting of one long ſtreet, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

ROMFORD, ESSEX.

ROMFORD is twelve miles from London; has three markets weekly, viz. Monday for hogs; Tueſday for calves, ſheep, and lambs; and Wedneſday for corn, cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, lambs, poultry, and butchers' meat. It has a fair annually on Midſummer-day and two days after for horſes, cattle, &c.

Romford, with Havering and Hornchurch, form what is called the liberty of Havering Atte Bower, an ancient demeſne from the crown, and endowed with many privileges, ſuch as holding a quarter-ſeſſions, &c. has two juſtices and a high-ſteward, who ſits as a juſtice, to try all felonies and treſpaſſes, &c. has a coroner, high and petty conſtables, clerk of the market, and many other officers. No juſtice of the county can act in this liberty, no inhabitant of the liberty can ſerve on juries, &c. out of the liberty. On Whitſun-Tueſday a court-leet is held annually by the juſtices and tenants to chuſe all officers for the liberty for the year enſuing, and 5l. is allowed for a dinner by his majeſty. The ſeſſions, &c. are held in a ſpacious court-houſe in the market-place, where all buſineſs relative to the liberty is tranſacted; it was rebuilt in the year 1742.—There are many manors in the ſaid liberty, but the lord of the manor of Guidea-hall is lord paramount.—A new workhouſe was erected in this town for the reception and employment of the poor, in 1787, which coſt 4000l.

Romford has a chapel of eaſe to Hornchurch; beſides which there is one diſſenting meeting-houſe.

The principal inn is the Cock and Bell, Iſaac Palmer, which is the poſt-office. The bag to London goes by the Norwich mail early in the morning: letters to be put in for London by ten o'clock the preceding evening. The bag from town arrives about ten o'clock in the evening, and the letters are delivered next morning at eight o'clock. All letters for the country as far as Norwich muſt be put in by eight o'clock in the evening, and go by the mail without going to the general poſt-office: poſtage to London 2d.

A ſtage-coach ſets out every day, from the Lion Inn, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, or Three Nuns, Whitechapel, each week alternately; and returns at three in the afternoon: fare, inſide 2s. 6d. outſide 1s. 3d.

A ſtage-

A ſtage-waggon every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, to the Swan Inn, Whitechapel: carriage, 6d. per cwt.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Barwis Jackſon, Eſq. *Marſhalls*
Benyon Richard, Eſq. *Guidea-hall*
Craggs ——, Eſq. *Brittons*
Dare Mrs. *Hare-lodge*
Fernandez ——, Eſq. *Sutton*
Heaton ——, Eſq. *Bedfords*
Hulſe Edward, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Murray Mrs. *Romford-hall*
Neave Richard, Eſq. *Dagnams*
Purkins ——, Eſq. *Lee-gardens*
Rigby Mr. *Hornchurch-hall*
Ruſſell John, Eſq. *Lillipots*
Wake Lady, *Pettits*
Wallinger J. A. Eſq. *Hare-hall*

CLERGY.

Bliſs Rev. N. A. *Vicar of Romford*
Puddicombe Rev. Thomas, *Curate of Romford*
Reynell Rev. Mr. *Vicar of Hornchurch*
Strahan Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Wiſeman Rev. Dr. *Nelms*

PHYSIC.

Andrews James, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Dawes Tho. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Hitchnam James, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Weld William, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Beckwith Jonas, *Attorney*
Hodgſon Thomas, *Attorney*
Mullen John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Barlow Roger, *Taylor and Draper*
Beals Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Boram James, *Lamb Inn*
Bourne William, *Carpenter*
Burton Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Collier Stephen, *Miller and Baker*
Collier Pratt, *Miller and Baker*
Collier John, *Butcher*
Collins Edward, *Drover*
Cooper James, *Lion Inn*
Cotton James and Son, *Grocers, &c.*
Cotton George, *Cornfactor & Seedſman*
Delamare and Martin, *Gentlemen's Boarding-ſchool*
Finch Auguſtine, *Drover*
French John, *George Inn*
Godden Abraham, *Bricklayer*
Graves Mrs. *Draper, Mercer, &c.*
Graves Thomas, *Grocer*
Hambleton Charles, *Carpenter*
Hayward Nathaniel, *Auctioneer and Appraiſer*
Johnſon Almond, *Sheriff's Officer*
Lake Peter, *Carpenter*
Langthorpe Robert, *Plumber & Glazier*
Lilley Thomas, *Carpenter*
Marſhall James, *Grocer*
Moore Richard, *Bricklayer*
Nunn William, *White Hart Inn*
Ping John, *Draper, Mercer, &c.*
Smith Richard, *Draper, Mercer, &c.*
Stace Wm. *Auctioneer, Appraiſer, &c.*
Stace John, *Baker*
Upwood Thomas, *Dolphin Inn*
Waghorn Charles, *Taylor and Draper*
Webb John, *Grocer*
Wilſon John, *Butcher*
Worth Thomas, *Miller*
Worth William, *Baker*

Hornchurch, a village, and the only pariſh in the liberty of Havering, is two miles and three quarters from Romford, of which it is the mother-church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the eaſt end of the church, for which tradition aſſigns ſome reaſon too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handſome ſeat of Richard Wyatt, Eſq. and ſome other ſeats included in the liſt of gentry of Romford.

Havering Bower, a village, three miles from Romford, in the pariſh of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a ſeat of ſome of our Saxon kings; particularly of that ſimple ſaint, Edward the Confeſſor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, ſolitary, and fit for devotion. "It ſo abounded," ſays the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they diſturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earneſtly prayed for their abſence; ſince which time never nightingale was heard to ſing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from ſome fine bower or ſhady walk, like Roſamond's Bower, at Woodſtock. It is a charming ſpot, having an extenſive proſpect over a great part of Eſſex, Herts, Kent, Middleſex, and Surrey, and of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing up and down. Here the Confeſſor is reported

ported to have built a palace, ſome part of the walls of which are ſtill ſtanding. Beſide this palace there was another, called Pergo, that ſeems to have been always the jointure houſe of a queen conſort. Here died Joan queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal ſeats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progreſs into Suffolk, in 1570, ſhe reſided here ſome days. It was the ſeat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the ſcite of the former is the elegant villa of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. called the Bower Houſe; and near this is Bedfords, the ſeat of John Heaton, Eſq.

ROMNEY, KENT.

NEW ROMNEY, which was reckoned the laſt of the cinque ports, and was firſt incorporated by the name of the jurats and commonalty of that town, was in a flouriſhing condition in the reign of William the Conqueror; having then twelve wards, five pariſhes, an hoſpital for the ſick, and a priory. It had alſo a good harbour on the weſt ſide, but the terrible inundations from the ſea have ſpoiled the haven. The two great meetings for all the cinque ports are ſtill held here; the members belonging to which are, Old Romney, Bromehill, Orlaſton, and Dungeneſs.

This place enjoys the ſame excluſive privileges with the other ports; in addition to which, it had a charter of incorporation from Edward III. by the ſtile of the barons of the port of New Romney; afterwards by that of jurats and commonalty; and laſtly, by Queen Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, by the ſtile of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; at which time, by letters patent, ſhe ratified all the privileges they had enjoyed in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, or at any other time. By the forms of this charter the corporation is governed at this time; but the charter was ſeized, by order of King Charles II. in 1685, by Colonel Strode, and has never been returned ſince. The corporation ſhould conſiſt, according to that charter, of a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-ſix common councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen; but, as the patrons of this, as well as thoſe of the other cinque ports and boroughs, find a convenience in not ſupplying their vacancies as corporators fall off, eight are deemed ſufficient to exerciſe the ſame conſtitutional powers in this borough, which is depoſited with three only at Winchelſea, and with ſix individuals at Rye.

Sir Edward Deering has, by a very ſimple method, poſſeſſed himſelf of an influence in this port, not eaſily to be rendered inſecure. His property in the neighbourhood is tenanted out, without leaſe, at very eaſy rents, to the electors; who, feeling that gratitude which never fails to inſpire thoſe immediately intereſted in the preſent poſſeſſion of a good thing, could not be ſo ungenerous as to oppoſe the inclination of a paſſive landlord, in ſo trifling a concern as that of the election of a member of parliament.

The right of election is in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; they are eight in number, the reſt of the freemen being diſfranchiſed by Mr. Crewe's bill.—The returning-officer is the mayor, who is alternately Mr. Coates or Mr. Walter, Sir Edward's agents.—Sir Edward Deering, having been engaged in the faſhionable purſuits of the preſent day, has found it expedient to accommodate Sir Elijah Impey and Mr. Sullivan, both gentlemen of Indian celebrity, with the preſent ſeats. The number of places in the poſſeſſion of Sir Edward's friends, and their relations, renders the return of treaſury candidates an indiſpenſible duty.

This place has the diſpenſation of juſtice within its own juriſdiction. It is ſituated on the ſea coaſt, commanding a delightful proſpect of the ſea between Dungeneſs Beach and Dover Cliffs, and a level of marſh land twenty miles long and eight miles wide.

Its weekly market is on Saturday, but not regularly ſupplied with any commodity. Annual fair, 21ſt of Auguſt, for pedlars, &c.

The mail of letters from London, and bye bags of letters for croſs roads by mail-cart from Dover, arrive at the poſt-office on Sundays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, between one and three o'clock in the afternoon; and are diſpatched for London, &c. on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, between eleven and twelve o'clock at noon.

Richard Tucker's ſtage waggon from Dover to Lydd paſſes through here on Mondays and Thurſdays, and returns to Hythe the ſame days.—Richard Brooman's ſtage waggon, from Rye, arrives at the Ship Inn on Mondays, and returns on Tueſdays.

Edward Wenham's ſtage cart, from Tenterden, arrives at the Ship Inn on Mondays, and returns on Tueſdays.—John Mate's ſtage cart ſets out from Romney every Friday morning at ſeven o'clock, through Hythe, to the George Inn, in Aſhford; and returns on Saturday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Charles Robinſon, Eſq. *Recorder*

Jurats.

William Wightwick, Eſq. (F.)
Rev. Thomas Cobb, (F.) *Hardes*
Jacob Walter, ſen. Eſq. (F.)
John Rolfe, Eſq. (F.)
Odiarn Coates, Eſq. (F.)
Benjamin Cobb, Eſq. (F.)
Jacob Walter, jun. Eſq. (F.)
Bartholomew Tookey, Gent. *Seventon*
Edward Tookey, Gent. *Seventon*
William Fowle, *Town-clerk*
John Walter, *Chamberlain*

Freemen.

John Walker, Gent.
Mr. Abraham Walter
Thomas Knight, Eſq. *Godmarſham*
Sir Edward Deering, Bart. *Sulenden*
Richard Jackſon, Eſq.
Richard Wightwick, Gent. *Old Romney*
Edward Deering, Eſq.
Rev. William Fowle, (F.)
Charles Rolfe, ſen. Gent.
John Buckhurſt, ſen. Gent. (F.)
Mr. John Walter, (F.)
Edward Ruſſell, Gent. (F.)
Chomly Deering, Eſq.

GENTRY, &c.

Buckhurſt John, ſen. Gent. (F.)
Coates Odiarn, Eſq. (F.)
Cobb Benjamin, Eſq. (F.)
Rolfe John, Eſq. (F.)
Rolfe Charles, ſen. Gent.
Ruſſell Edward, Gent. (F.)
Walker John, Gent.
Walter Jacob, ſen. Eſq. (F.)
Walter Jacob, jun. Eſq. (F.)
Wightwick William, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Fowle Rev. William, (F.)
Sharp Rev. Richard, (F.) *Vicar of Brookland*

PHYSIC.

Walter John, (F.) *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſhbee Stephen, *Baker*
Avard Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Bayley John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Bine John, *Cooper*
Borman William, *Houſe-carpenter and Joiner*
Bourne James, (F.) *Grazier*
Briſſenden James, (F.) *Grazier*
Briſſenden John, (F.) *Butcher*
Bromfield Thomas, (F.) *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Buckhurſt John, jun. *Grazier*
Children George, *Grazier*
Coates William, *Grazier*
Conſtable John, (F.) *Undertaker and Shopkeeper*
Crampton Job, *Shopkeeper*
Davidſon Andrew, *New Inn*
Elliot William, *Wool-Regiſter and Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Elſted Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Gibbs John, (F.) *Butcher*
Gravitt Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Haffenden Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Hammond Adam, (F.) *Coal-meter*
Hayward Thomas, *Exciſe-officer*
Humphry John, (F.) *Maſon and Coal-merchant*
Kite Felix, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Kurwatzky David, (F.) *Grazier*
Lottie John Skeere, *Grazier*
Mantle John, (F.) *Carpenter & Joiner*
Marchant Margaret, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Maſey William, (F.) *Maſon*
Mate William, *Sadler and Collar-maker*
Mate William, *Shopkeeper*

Mittell John, (F.) *Grazier*
Mowle Eleazer, *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*
Newbery William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Parton William, *Miller*
Pike Rich. *Land-ſurveyor & Schoolmaſter*
Pocock John, *Ship Inn*
Ralfe Pilcher, *Grazier*
Ramſden William, (F.) *Grazier*
Rigden John, *Maltſter*
Sawyer John, (F.) *Houſe-carpenter and Joiner*
Slodden Richard, (F.) *Wool-buyer, Fellmonger, and Glover*
Swaby Jacob, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Tolhurſt John, (F.) *Taylor and Draper*
Tunbridge William, *Farmer*
Vidgen John, ſen. (F.) *Taylor and Staymaker*
Vidgen John, jun. *Taylor and Draper*
Walter Abraham, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Warrington Thomas, (F.) *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Wenn Francis, (F.) *Grazier*
Weſton Edward, *Gardener*
Wiles Stephen, *Smith and Farrier*

Old Romney is one mile and a half weſt of New Romney, of which cinque port it is a member and appendage; was once a large town, with twelve wards, five churches, a priory, and an hoſpital; and had a ſafe and commodious haven, when the ſea came ſo cloſe to it, that ſhips uſed to anchor in one of the church-yards; but the ſea deſerted it in the reign of Edward I. and it has now but one church. It is alſo ſaid by Kilburn and Lambard, that, by a ſtorm here on the 23d of November, 1334, above three hundred windmills and houſes were carried away; which, together with the withdrawing of the ſea, ſo impoveriſhed the place, that it has never recovered it.

Romney Marſh is a tract in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, twenty miles long, and eight broad, including the adjacent marſhes of Welland and Gulford, and contains in that compaſs between forty and fifty thouſand acres of firm fruitful land, the richeſt paſture in England, which fattens vaſt flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle, ſent hither from other parts, and ſold in the markets of London. The ſheep are reckoned rather larger than thoſe of Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire, and their bullocks the largeſt in England, eſpecially thoſe they call ſtalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter ſeaſon within the farmers yards or ſheds, where they are fed for the winter ſeaſon. This marſh is the place from whence the owlers have for ſo many ages exported our wool to France. It is ſuppoſed to have been once covered with the ſea, and is very unwholeſome, therefore is not ſo well peopled as other tracts; and the parliaments of old time uſed to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the ſubſidies levied in other places. It has two towns and nineteen pariſhes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty, of Romney Marſh. They have a court every three weeks, to hold pleas for all cauſes and actions; and a power to chooſe four juſtices yearly among themſelves (beſides their bailiff), who are veſted with the ſame authority, and have the return of all the king's writs, the benefits of all fines and forfeitures, privileges of leet, law-day, and tourn, exemption from toll and tax, ſcot and lot; and, in ſhort, many other privileges and exemptions, which no other place has in England: nor has the king any waſte here, or title to wrecks, they being all appropriated to the ſeveral manors next to the ſea. In this marſh great trees are often found, lying at length under ground, as black as ebony, but fit for uſe when dried in the ſun.

ROYSTON, HERTFORDSHIRE.

ROYSTON is a good market-town, on the utmoſt northern border of Hertfordſhire, where it joins to the county of Cambridge. It owes its foundation to a famous lady named Royſia, counteſs of Norfolk, who, according to the ſuperſtition of the times, erected on the road-ſide, at this place, a croſs, deſigned to put travellers in mind of Chriſt's paſſion, and after her called Royſe's Croſs. But Euſtachius de Marc lord of Nucelle, with ſome others, having purchaſed a piece of land adjoining to the croſs, built a monaſtery for canons-regular

regular of St. Auguſtine, dedicated it to Thomas à Becket, at that time called St. Thomas the Martyr, and endowed the ſame with conſiderable revenues. This monaſtery drew traders and innkeepers to erect dwelling-houſes near it, for their own convenience and profit, to ſell their wares, and to entertain the daily reſort of ſtrangers; ſo that, by degrees, it became a town, and changed its name from Royſe's Croſs to Royſe's Town, which, by contraction, was ſoon pronounced Royſton, as it continues to be written to this day.

King Richard I. gave the manor of this town to the monaſtery; and by a charter, dated November 9, 1189, he confirmed to the monaſtery all the revenues it had ever enjoyed; and granted a fair to be held in the Whitſun-week; a weekly market on Wedneſday, with the liberties of the markets and fairs, granted to the canons of Dunſtable; and the privilege that none ſhould buy or ſell there without the leave of the canons. The fairs are, Wedneſday in Shrove-tide week, Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, the firſt Wedneſday in July, and the Wedneſday after the tenth of October, old ſtile.

In the reign of Henry IV. it was almoſt burnt down. Such was the plenty of corn one year in the reign of Henry VI. that the beſt wheat was ſold for three half-pence the buſhel, which, in that of Queen Elizabeth, roſe to eight ſhillings a buſhel. The town is full of inns, and is much frequented upon the account of the corn trade.

Upon almoſt every eminence about this town, eſpecially eaſt of it, by the Ickenild-ſtreet, there is a barrow. There is a ſort of crows here, that have ſome white about their breaſts and wings, different from other crows. The town became populous on fixing the poſt-road through it, which before ran through Barkway, to Biggleſwade. This town ſuffered greatly by a fire, Aug. 22, 1747. The ſoil, for two miles, either to or from the town, is chalky. A few years ſince an ancient chapel was diſcovered in a cavern near the market-place, ſuppoſed to have been of great antiquity. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and its entrance was at the top.

The church of this town did anciently belong to the priory; and, though it was purchaſed by the inhabitants at the diſſolution, made parochial by an act of parliament, and annexed to the crown, we find it was granted to Sir Robert Cheſter, after he was knighted by King Edward VI. whoſe ſucceſſors preſent a vicar to the ſame; and had intereſt enough, at the reſtoration, to get an act of parliament, A. D. 1660, to oblige all the inhabitants to pay twelve-pence in the pound quarterly, to the vicar, out of the annual rents of all their houſes, ſhops, warehouſes, barns, ſtables, orchards, gardens, lands, and tenements, for his maintenance. This church conſiſts of a nave with an aiſle on each ſide, and a ſquare tower with five bells.

A ſchool was erected here in 1716 by contribution of the town and adjacent parts. The vicarage here is of great value, and generally conferred on ſome perſon of note, who is lord of the manor. When its church was made parochial, here were five pariſhes reduced into one.

COACHES.—The mail-coach from London arrives every morning at two o'clock at the Old Crown; and returns every night at ten o'clock.—Carliſle coach from London every evening at ſeven o'clock, to the Old Crown; returns every morning about four o'clock.—A coach ſets out from the Old Crown every morning, except Sunday, at ſix o'clock, for London; and returns every night at nine o'clock.—Boſton coach from London arrives every other day, at the Red Lion, at twelve o'clock; and returns the following day at noon.—Cambridge diligence arrives at the Red Lion every day at ten o'clock; and returns the ſame day at two o'clock.—Stamford diligence arrives at the Red Lion every day at ten o'clock; and returns the ſame day at one o'clock.—Stilton diligence arrives at the Old Crown every day at ten o'clock; and returns the ſame day at one o'clock.

CARRIERS.—William Docwra's waggon ſets out from the Talbot, for London, every Thurſday morning at eleven o'clock; and returns every Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.—Daniel Docwra's waggon ſets out from the Crown and

and Dolphin, for London, every Thurſday morning at eleven o'clock; and returns every Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.—James Thurley's waggon ſets out from the White Lion, for London, every Tueſday morning at nine o'clock; and returns every Thurſday afternoon at four o'clock.—Francis Kidman's waggon ſets out from the Bull, for London, every Tueſday morning at eight o'clock; and returns every Thurſday afternoon at two o'clock.—Curcheon Gray's waggon ſets out for London every Friday morning, from the Old Crown, at eight o'clock; and returns every Monday morning at ſix o'clock.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Wortham Hale, Eſq. *Juſtice*

CLERGY.
Burguer Rev. Daniel, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.
Creſpin Daniel, *Surgeon*
Daniel Matthew, *Surgeon*
Nums Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Day Edward, *Attorney*
Naſh Thomas, *Attorney*
Wortham Hale, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Abbott John, *Breeches-maker*
Adams William, *Livery-ſtables*
Amey William, *Printer and Stationer*
Andrews Henry, *Bookſeller*
Andrews Henry, *Miller*
Bateſon William, *Blackſmith*
Beldam John, ſen. *Brewer*
Beldam John, jun. *Maltſter*
Beldam William, *Maltſter*
Beldam Valentine, *Woolſtapler*
Broughton Daniel, *Butcher*
Brown William, *Breeches-maker*
Bunyan Robert, *Brazier and Upholſterer*
Butler John, *Woolſtapler*
Clack Richard, *Grocer*
Clarke Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Clarke Joſeph, *Whiteſmith*
Cockett William, *Cordwainer*
Cockett Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Cornwell Edmund, *Baker*
Coxall Samuel, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Croſs John, *Draper*
Daintry Thomas, *Poſt-maſter*
Dear Samuel, *Clothier*
Ellis Joſeph, *Sadler*
Flack Edward, *Cordwainer*
Fordham Edward King, *Woolſtapler*
French Timothy, *Bricklayer*
Good John, *Cooper*
Hankin Robert, *Peruke-maker*
Hankin Philip, *Whiteſmith*
Harris Elizabeth, *Sadler*
Hide John, *Taylor*
Ingrey James, *Peruke-maker*
Johnſon Joſiah, ſen. *Ropemaker and Seedſman*
Johnſon Joſiah, jun. *Upholſterer and Baſket-maker*
Johnſon William, *Corn-factor*
Kifford Joſeph, *Taylor*
Lampkin John, *Painter and Glazier*
Leete Robert, *Carpenter*
Lewer Daniel, *Butcher*
Lucas John, *Wire-worker*
Luke Samuel, *Maltſter*
Maling Samuel, *Baker*
Moule Thomas, *Maltſter*
Moule William, *Maltſter*
Norman Clement, *Taylor*
Phillips John, *Brewer*
Phillips Robert, *Baker*
Phillips ——, *Taylor*
Preſton David, *Taylor*
Rankin Robert, *Draper*
Scaby William, *Maltſter*
Shepherd William, *Cordwainer*
Spaule John, *Ironmonger*
Spencer John, *Bookſeller*
Stamford William, *Maltſter*
Stamford John, *Maltſter*
Thorn Richard, *Blackſmith*
Thornton Thomas, *Butcher*
Tredgold John, *Ropemaker and Hempdreſſer*
Walbey Samuel, *Maltſter*
Wallis William, *Blackſmith*
Warboys John, *Carpenter*
Warner John, *Staymaker*
Watſon Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Wells Thomas, *Grocer and Woolſtapler*
Williams Keziah, *Draper*
Wilſon James, *Baker*
Worſley William, *Draper*
Wortham Thomas, *Grocer*

About three miles ſouth-weſt, among the tops of ſmall hills, hanging, as it were, over Royſton, ſtands the village of Tharfield, anciently Thurreweld, ſo called from the hill on which it is ſeated. The manor of this town was given by

by Ethericke biſhop of Sherborne, A. D. 980, to the abbey of St. Benedict, of Ramſey; and it continued in that tenure till the diſſolution of monaſteries, and ſerved as a pleaſant retirement for the abbots of that monaſtery: for there ſtill remains the old cell or abbot's houſe, making a part of the parſonage, and kept in good repair by the preſent worthy incumbent. The church was erected by one of thoſe abbots, who were patrons of it, and endowed it ſo well, that it was generally called the rich prieſthood of Tharfield; and it is at this day rated at fifty pounds per annum in the firſt-fruit's office. Both the manor and church came into the hands of King Henry VIII. *anno regni* 34, at the diſſolution of Ramſey abbey; and, after two years, were granted by that prince to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, who are ſtill lords of it, and keep a court-leet and court-baron here.

A little diſtance from hence to the ſouth-weſt is the little village and manor of Kelſhul, which, belonging to the crown, was given by Ethelred, father to Edward the Confeſſor, to the abbey of Ely, whoſe abbots enjoyed it till the 9th of Henry I. when, that monaſtery being changed into a cathedral, the biſhops were allowed to enjoy it with all its privileges, and the advowſon of the church. But the Biſhop of Ely ſold it to Queen Elizabeth; and her majeſty granted it to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of London; and from them it has paſſed into ſeveral other hands. The church is a rectory of conſiderable worth, built upon the edge of the champion.

A little above this place ſtands Odſey Grange, on the borders of Ermin-ſtreet, and where the country runs up into a neck of land for near five miles, and has theſe places of note upon it, viz:

Aſhwell ſituated on a low ground, upon the river Rhee; which, iſſuing from ſeveral ſprings riſing out of a rock at the ſouth end of the town, and overſhadowed with divers tall aſhes, on all ſides, ſeems to give name to this fair town. Upon a hill in Harborough-field, within this pariſh, there are plain marks of an ancient Roman fortification, a large four-ſquare work incloſed with a trench or rampart. And here the Romans had a ſtanding camp, ſo advantageouſly ſituated, that they could diſcover an enemy at a great diſtance; of which the coins turned up here frequently are a ſufficient proof. The manor of this village was once a part of the poſſeſſions of the Saxon princes; and at the conqueſt it was a ſmall borough, conſiſting of fourteen burgeſſes, created by the ſaid princes, who granted them a market and four fairs, viz. on Lady-day, the 29th of June, the 25th of July, and on the 18th of October, in memory of their countryman St. Ethelbert. The Biſhop of London is now lord of the manor, by a grant from Queen Mary I. and preſents to the living, which is a vicarage. The church is a handſome building, with three large aiſles, a chancel covered with lead, and a fine tower, with a lofty ſpire and a ring of ſix bells, ſituated in the middle of the town. The learned Dr. Ralph Cudworth was ſome time vicar of this pariſh. One Mr. Lawrence Williams gave four pounds to be diſpoſed of by the church-wardens to the poor, at forty ſhillings per annum; and forty pounds to be lent upon ſecurity to four young men named Lawrence, to begin a trade; and three pounds to be laid out in a dozen of bread every Sunday, to be diſtributed to the poor, the odd loaf to the clerk, and the ſix ſhillings remaining to the repairs of the church. Mrs. Jane Gear gave twenty pounds to remain as a ſtock for the poor for ever. John Sell left ten ſhillings a year in lands for the ſaid uſe; and Thomas Chapman left twenty yards of cloth, at two ſhillings per yard, and twenty dozen of good wheaten bread, to be diſtributed to and among the poor on St. Andrew's day, or the Sunday following, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and church-wardens.

The next hundred towards the eaſt was anciently called Ermineſtree, but now corruptly Edwineſtree, taking its name from the proconſular way, or great north road, raiſed in this part of Britain by the Roman ſoldiers, and running through this diviſion; in which is the village of Barkway, which, in old Saxon, ſignifies the way over the hill. It is a great thoroughfare to London from the northern counties; well inhabited, and was anciently a market-town, privi-

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leged by King Edward I. to keep the market on Tueſdays, and a fair on the morrow of St. Mary Magdalen and five following days; but, in the thirty-ninth of Queen Elizabeth, the market-day was altered to Friday, and at laſt diſcontinued on account of its near neighbourhood to Royſton, though it is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition; and its church, a vicarage in the gift of —— Cheſter, Eſq. is a handſome large building, in the middle of the town.

About three miles ſouth-by-eaſt is the manor and pariſh of Aneſty or Anſty, called by the Saxons Heanſtige, from its ſituation on a ſteep hill, and the path-way leading over the ſame; for Hean, in their tongue, ſignified high, and Stige a foot-way. It ſtands ſo high, that the conqueror commanded Euſtace earl of Bulloigne to build a caſtle upon the high round hill, within this manor, to overawe the Engliſh on this ſide the country; which caſtle was enlarged and more ſtrongly fortified by the barons againſt King John; wherefore his ſon, Henry III. ordered Nicholas de Aneſty to demoliſh its new improvements, and time has conſumed the reſt. Richard de Aneſty, the ſon of Nicholas, built the church, in the reign of Henry III. out of the ruins of the caſtle, which his father, by command, had begun to pull down; and lies buried on the ſouth ſide, under an old monument without any inſcription. It is a rectory, in the gift of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, who bought the advowſon and right of patronage of Sir Rowland Litton, lord of the manor.

On the farther corner of this county north lies the ancient Saxon town Barley, or Bergley, i. e. a town among the hills in the champion. The church is a rectory, in the patronage of the Biſhop of Ely, for the time being, and has been poſſeſſed by ſeveral eminent divines.

Baſſingbourne is one mile and a half north-weſt of Royſton, but in Cambridgeſhire.

Kneedſworth is about the ſame diſtance on the north road: here is the ſeat of —— Nightingale, Eſq.

Wimple is three miles beyond Kneedſworth. Wimple-hall is a beautiful ſeat, with a park, grounds, gardens, &c. belonging to the Earl of Hardwick. This houſe was formerly built, at a vaſt expence, by an Earl of Radnor. It was afterwards bought by his grace John Holles Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle; in a partition of whoſe vaſt eſtate it fell to Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer, in right of his lady, the only daughter of the ſaid duke, who brought the earl this eſtate, and many others, ſufficient to denominate her one of the richeſt heireſſes in Great Britain; but his lordſhip parted with it, a little before his death, to the then Lord Chancellor Hardwick, who lies buried in the church, and whoſe grandſon, the preſent Earl of Hardwick, now poſſeſſes it. The late earl made ſeveral uſeful improvements in and about the houſe; and a great deal has been done to the manſion, the park, and the gardens, by the preſent earl. The late earl alſo erected a curious Gothic tower and ſome ruins about a mile from the manſion. The park and grounds extend about three miles; ſo that the entrance to the park from the great road is in the village of

Arrington, ſix miles from Royſton. This place has a bridge over the Cam towards Wendy. At Arrington is a very large inn, where are holden the petty ſeſſions for this part of Cambridgeſhire.

RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE,

IS ſituated nine miles from the county town, and ſeven miles from the city of Litchfield, on the great road between London, Liverpool, Cheſter, and Holyhead. It is a handſome well-built town, and on one ſide of Cankwood Chace. The church is a little north of the town. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. The chief trade from this town is hats and felts; and it

is

is ſuppoſed on an average that there are ſent away from this town fifteen or ſixteen groſs per week to merchants, and to moſt parts of the kingdom.

This town is governed by two conſtables, and has a market on Thurſday. Fairs, on the 5th and 6th of June, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and merchandiſe; the 5th is particularly for black colts: and October 21ſt, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

The Liverpool, Cheſter, and Holyhead, mail-coaches, paſs through here every day: alſo two heavy coaches to the ſame places.—There are upwards of twenty waggons weekly that paſs through here.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Avarne Mr. Jeffery, (F.)
Buck Andrew, Eſq. (F.)
Cottons Miſs, (F.)
Falconer Miſs, (F.)
Pegg John, Eſq. (F.)
Pegg Miſs
Poyſel John, Eſq. (F.) *Stony-houſe*
Riley Mr. (F.)
Ruſſell Mr. (F.)
Simpſon Mr. James, (F.)
Sneyd Mrs. (F.) *Raven-hill*
Yeand Mrs. (F.)

CLERGY.

Juge Rev. Charles, (F.) *Vicar*
Lander Rev. John, (F.) *Rector*
Talbot Rev. George, (F.) *Rector*

PHYSIC.

Brittain James, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Forteſcue John, *ditto*

LAW.

Armaſhaw ——, *Attorney*
Hickin John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Arthers John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Baford Thomas, *Hatter and Victualler*
Banks William, *Skinner*
Barber Miſs, (F.) *Boarding-ſchool*
Bennett ——, *Plumber and Glazier*
Berland John, *Hatter*
Bickley John, (F.) *Miller*
Bird Joſeph, *Hatter*
Blood Edward, *Butcher*
Brandrick Richard, *Butcher*
Braſſington Edward, *Cooper*
Brittain Joſeph, (F.) *Grocer & Chandler*
Brown Thomas, *Hatter*
Buckley Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Challenor Thomas, *Victualler*
Cheſhire George, *Baker*
Cheſhire Thomas, *Grocer*
Cheſterton John, *Hatter*
Clews Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Cope William, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Cope John, *Breeches-maker*
Cope Elizabeth, *Dealer in Clothes*
Cox Samuel, *Hatter*
Devall William, (F.) *Hatter*
Dickinſon Joſeph, (F.) *Colourman*
Dickinſon ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Dickins John, *Baker*
Gilbert Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Godwin Alice, *Baker*
Hammond Henry, *Seedſman*
Hargrove John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Harryman Samuel, *Hatter*
Hatfield Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Hawkins William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hawley William, *Blackſmith*
Heely ——, *Flax-dreſſer*
Higgit Humphry, *Hatter*
Higgit John, *Hatter*
Higgit Thomas, *Hatter*
Hill George, *Victualler*
Hilliage John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Hind Francis, *Wheelwright*
Hitchcock Charles, (F.) *Grocer*
Hodſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Hollom Samuel, *Huckſter*
Holt Samuel, (F.) *Joiner and Carpenter*
Holt William, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Holt John Jarſey, (F.) *Comber*
Hunt George, *Taylor*
Jackſon Thomas, *Mercer*
Johnſon William, *Joiner*
Key Thomas, *Victualler*
Lakin Moſes, *Hatter*
Langley William, *Currier*
Lawley William, *Watchmaker*
Lycett Thomas, *Weaver*
Lycett William, *Victualler*
Mahan William, *Victualler*
Maſters James, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Maſters William, *Innkeeper and Farmer*
Miffin Clement, *Hatter*
Mokes John, *Victualler*
Moore John, *Currier*
Moxon John, (F.) *Grocer*
Nixon Samuel, (F.) *Hatter*
Nixon Samuel, *Hatter*
Nixon William, *Hatter*
Nixon Walter, (F.) *Tanner*
Oldacre William, *Hatter*

Ottey John, (F.) *Auctioneer*
Palmer John, *Dyer*
Parkins P. (F.) *Latin Schoolmaſter*
Pennel William, (F.) *Farmer*
Pennel Peter, (F.) *Farmer*
Perkins ——, *Victualler*
Ray Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Richards John, *Victualler*
Richardſon ——, *Maſon*
Robotham Robert, *Joiner*
Salt Thomas, (F.) *Mercer*
Seal Samuel, (F.) *Farmer*
Sharp Martha, *Hatter*
Sharp Mrs. (F.) *Maltſter*
Simpſon Edward, *Printer and Innkeeper*
Sleigh Samuel, *Hatter*
Smytheman John, *Painter*
Stevenſon John, (F.) *Farmer*
Tooth Ann, *Weaver*
Tooth William, *Butcher*
Tooth John, *Butcher*
Trigg Thomas, *Hatter*
Trigg Samuel, *Hatter*
Tunſtall ——, *Victualler*
Waddams Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Watſon George, (F.) *Mercer*
Watſon Robert (F.) *Maltſter*
Webb James, (F.) *Sadler*
Wetton William, *Breeches-maker*
Williſcroft Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Wollaſton Edward, (F.) *Staymaker*
Woolley William, *Shoemaker*
Woolley Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Wootton William, *Hatmaker*
Wootton Thomas, *Hatter*
Wootton Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Wyatt Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Young James, *Hatter*
Young Joſeph, *Hatter*

On the weſt of Rugeley is Cannockwood Chace, belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Uxbridge, upon which there is a great number of deer kept.—Between the Trent and the town is the grand trunk canal, where there is a large warehouſe for the ſtowage of goods. A mile from this is the aqueduct, where the canal is carried over the river Trent.—About four miles from hence is the ſeat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Uxbridge, lying ſouth; and ſome diſtance eaſt is Blithefield-hall, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Bagot.—About four miles north is Shugborough-hall, the ſeat of Thomas Anſon, Eſq. late Lord Anſon's.—Cloſe to this town is Hagley-hall, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Curzon.—At two miles diſtance is Wolſeley-hall, the ſeat of Sir William Wolſely.—Upon a brook which runs through the middle of the town, in the compaſs of one mile, are two iron forges, one ſlitting mill, one rolling mill, two corn mills, and one colour mill.—About two miles from hence is a cold-bath, upon Cannock Chace, which ſprings from under the hill, and is of great note.—One mile further are the coal-works belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge.—On the grand trunk canal there is a deal of buſineſs done in the Staffordſhire pottery, coal, iron, ſtone, lime-ſtone, and merchandiſe—Within three miles of this town are Hednesford-hills, where race-horſes are trained; and at the ſpring of the year may be ſeen on the hills thirty or forty noblemen's and gentlemen's horſes.—From a hill near this town, called Stilecop-hill, you may ſee into Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Shropſhire.—One mile from this town is Bellamore-hall, the ſeat of the Honourable Lady Blount.

RUTHIN, DENBIGHSHIRE,

IS fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Holywell, ten ſouth-eaſt of Denbigh, and two hundred and three north-weſt of London. It is ſituate in the midſt of the vale of Cluyd in North Wales, which is allowed by travellers to be the moſt beautiful ſpot in the kingdom. This vale is twenty-ſix miles in length and three in breadth, ſurrounded by high mountains, having at one end an opening towards the Iriſh ſea. The ſtranger's imagination is raiſed into an ecſtaſy of delight in beholding the variegated labours of the huſbandman, extended almoſt to the ſummit of the mountains, which riſe, in a gradual aſcent, the ſpace of nearly two miles. A little above the town the river Cluyd, from which the vale takes its name, riſes, and flows through the midſt, and diſcharges itſelf into the above ſea. It has oftentimes been in agitation to make this river navigable; but, either

either through penury, or diſagreement among the land-owners, it has not been brought to ſuch a criſis. In the mountains around are ſuppoſed to be plenty of lead and coal. The town is neat and very regularly built; is nearly a mile in length, and is a borough, governed by two aldermen, but ſends no members.

Its market-days are on Mondays and Saturdays; and it has five fairs, viz. March the 19th, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Auguſt the 8th, September the 30th, and November the 10th, for cattle and pedlars ware.

It had once a ſtrong caſtle, which is now in ruins.—It has a moſt excellent free grammar-ſchool, which ſends up a great number of ſcholars to the univerſities. This ſchool has to boaſt of having brought up ſome of the moſt eminent men now in the kingdom.

The aſſizes of late are held here; and this town is very convenient for tranſacting county buſineſs, lying in the centre of the county, and having a ſtrong gaol, new hall, and record-office; which, for elegance and workmanſhip, may challenge any other in the kingdom.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Hughes Rev. David
Jones Rev. Edward
Jones Rev. Richard
Parry Rev. William
Roberts Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Conway James, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Hughes John Spier, *Ditto*
Nichols Robert, *Ditto*

LAW.

Ellis William, *Attorney*
Horne Richard, *Attorney*
Jones John, *Attorney*
Phillips John, *Attorney*
Roberts Goodman, *Attorney*
Totty William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Anwyl Kenrick, *Schoolmaſter*
Bird Edward, *Flax-dreſſer*
Davies Owen, *Staymaker*
Edwards Edward, *Bookſeller*
Edwards Robert, *Tinman*
Edwards John, *Carrier*
Edwards Robert, *Butcher*
Evans William, *Maltſter*
Evans Catharine, *Victualler*
Evans Martha, *Grocer*
Evans Evan, *Maſon*
Goodwin Thomas, *Victualler*
Griffiths Henry, *Butcher*
Griffiths Hugh, *Glover*
Gwynne Thomas, *Exciſe-officer*
Harker Owen, *Potter*
Howes Thomas, *Innholder*
Hughes Richard, *Mercer*
Hughes Robert, *Sadler*
Hughes Robert, *Hop-ſeller*
Hughes William, *Sadler*
Jenkins Joſiah, *Grocer*
Jones John, *Grocer*
Jones Joſeph, *Bookſeller*
Jones John, *Sadler*
Jones Peter, *Grocer*
Jones Robert, *Maltſter*
Jones John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Jones Thomas, *Tanner*
Jones Evan, *Exciſe-officer*
Jones Morgan, *Exciſe-officer*
Jones John, *Currier*
Joyce John, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Lloyd Peter, *Mercer*
Lloyd Edward, *Taylor*
Maddocks Nathan, *Flax-dreſſer*
Maurice John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Maurice Price, *Butcher*
Parry John, *Glover*
Parry Simon, *Joiner*
Percival Jane, *Victualler*
Price Catharine, *Victualler*
Roberts Richard, *Sadler*
Roberts John, *Grocer*
Roberts Roger, *Currier*
Roberts Robert, *Smith*
Simon Robert, *Sadler*
Turner William, *Grocer*
Turner Thomas, *Glover*
Williams Robert, *Tanner*
Wright Anne, *Baker*

RYE, SUSSEX.

RYE, or Rhie, the eaſternmoſt town in Suſſex, on the frontier of Kent, is a pretty well-built town, ſituated on a rock, in the rape of Haſtings, with a delightful proſpect of the ſea; and is diſtant ſixty-three miles from London.

It was walled in the reign of Edward III. and was well fortified by William d'Ypres earl of Kent; of whoſe name there is a tower ſtanding, which is the priſon of the town. It has one of the largeſt pariſh churches in England, built with ſtone. In the centre of the town is a handſome town-hall, with a market-houſe under it: the market-days are Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

The harbour, which lies ſouth-eaſt of the town, is at preſent in an indifferent ſtate; notwithſtanding it admits veſſels of two hundred tons burthen, which come quite up to the town-key on the north-weſt ſide of the town, one mile and a half from the entrance. The town, at ſpring high tides, is encompaſſed about two-thirds round with water; which, with the river Rother, that waſhes it on the eaſt ſide, before its influx into the ſea, and the branch of the tide called Tillingham-water, on the north-weſt ſide, form together a ſort of peninſula, which was formerly a ferry, but now has a bridge. The mackarel and herrings taken in the bay, in their ſeaſons, are reckoned the fineſt of their kind. All the reſt of the year they troll for ſoles, plaice, and other flat-fiſh, which are alſo excellent in their ſeaſons, and which are frequently carried up by the rippiers to the London markets, which they perform by three ſtages. It is well ſupplied with water, by pipes, from two hills on the land-ſide. Its trade is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. which are caſt at the iron-works at Bakely, four miles to the north-weſt, and at Breed, five miles to the ſouth-weſt.

There is a ſmall ſettlement of French refugees here, who have a miniſter of their own, who is paid by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; beſides Preſbyterians and Quakers. Here is a ſtorehouſe for planks, hops, and other merchandize, which was formerly a church that belonged to a monaſtery, ſtill called the Friary.

The corporation is held by preſcription, and conſiſts of a mayor, jurats, and freemen. The mayor is choſen out of the jurats, the Monday after St. Bartholomew, by a majority of the freemen. The jurats, who muſt not exceed twelve in number, in caſe of a vacancy, are choſen by the mayor, with conſent of the jurats, on his election-day, or at the general yearly ſeſſions, which are on the Monday after the feaſt of St. Andrew. This place was, with the neighbouring town of Winchelſea, annexed as a member of the cinque ports generally, (but not of Haſtings in particular, as is commonly but erroneouſly ſuppoſed,) before the time of Henry III. in a charter of which king, theſe two places are denominated *nobiliora membra quinque portuum.*—They have enjoyed, from all antiquity, the peculiar appellation of the two ancient towns, and are poſſeſſed, in every reſpect, of equal franchiſes, immunities, and privileges, with the original cinque ports.

Before Mr. Crewe's bill, this place was, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the appellation, a treaſury borough; all the freemen, with ſcarcely an exception, being poſſeſſed of places in ſome revenue department. Since this bill has paſſed, it has become abſolutely neceſſary to make a ſmall addition to the uſual number of freemen, in order that there may be ſome people duly qualified to go through the formal part of the farce of an election to return members to parliament: all which new-made freemen, who are not oſtenſibly holders of a place, are quartered upon, and, in a certain degree, divide the profits with, thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of the more lucrative poſts. At this place there is a cuſtom-houſe, with a very large eſtabliſhment; a cuſtom-houſe boat, as it is called, whoſe crew conſiſts wholly of landſmen, and who are of courſe all freemen; and ſeven riding-officers in the ſervice of the cuſtoms: a cutter is likewiſe ſtationed here, under pretence of cruiſing againſt the ſmugglers, but in truth, by way of giving additional influence to the treaſury; and here we muſt not omit to remark, that this veſſel is actually employed, and paid, by the treaſury, and is immediately under its controul, though it is uſually called a cuſtom-houſe cutter; there is but one other veſſel in the kingdom thus peculiarly circumſtanced. This cutter, which is named the Stag, is commanded by Captain William Haddock, who alone has freemen quartered on him to the amount of 350l. a year. However, it is clear that his place will bear this incumbrance, as he is rapidly making a very

very large fortune. This gentleman, being very active and diligent in his profeſſional purſuits as a revenue-officer, the emolument accruing to this veſſel, by means of its captures from the ſmugglers, and of its pay from the treaſury, being very large, ſerves as an inexhauſtible fund for the quartering thoſe freemen upon, who either have no places, or who do not think the ordinary profits of them ſufficiently ample.

This town, being ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, could not have any particular occaſion for fortifications; however, it has been thought expedient, of late years, to erect a couple of forts, which have, of courſe, their proper officers, gunners, and aſſiſtants; here ariſes another opportunity for government influence. In addition to the above, Rye has the uſual exciſe and poſt office eſtabliſhments, which take place in other towns. We muſt not here omit to make mention of the new harbour of Rye; for the making of which, an act was paſſed about fifty years ſince. The only real object of which ſtatute, was the giving additional force to treaſury influence. After much labour and expence, the new harbour was wholly abandoned in the year 1788; notwithſtanding which circumſtance, the enormous tax of two-pence per ton, on all veſſels of this kingdom, as often as they paſs the Streights of Dover, is ſtill continued. The mode in which the produce of this vaſt burthen on the commerce of the nation is now applied, is well worth the inveſtigation of parliament: certain it is, that all the officers, artiſans, and workmen (moſt of whom are freemen), ſtill continue to enjoy their penſions and ſalaries, though their places are now become, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, ſinecures.

In conſequence of the ſlaughter which took place at the battle of Eveſham, in the time of Henry III. this place, for that time, returned four members to parliament, as did the reſt of the cinque ports. It is probable that the cinque ports were repreſented in the national council before that period. Ever ſince 42 Edward III. this place has conſtantly returned two members to parliament without any intermiſſion. This was anciently ſo conſiderable a port, that it furniſhed the fleet of Edward III. with nine ſhips and one hundred and fifty-ſix men.

It is not neceſſary that the freemen of this port ſhould qualify themſelves according to the corporation-act before they be allowed to vote in the aſſembly-court of the ſaid port. It appears from the old cuſtumal of Rye, ſtill in exiſtence, that the right of voting formerly belonged, of courſe, to every perſon poſſeſſed of a freehold within the corporation, and to every ſon of a freeman; there was, beſides, a third way of obtaining the freedom of this town, viz. by redemption. But, by the contrivance and manœuvres of the agents of the treaſury, this conſtitution has of late years been wholly changed. By a determination of the houſe of commons in 1702, (which is the laſt we find upon the ſubject,) it appears, that the right of election for barons to ſerve in parliament for this port, is in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, inhabiting in the ſaid port, and paying ſcot and lot. But here a great and important queſtion ſuggeſts itſelf: Who are the people that are entitled to their freedom? As to this point there has been no determination. If this ſhould ever be put fairly to iſſue, the probable reſult would be, that the right is, at this day, as ſet forth in the old cuſtumal, notwithſtanding the uſurpation and innovations of modern days. At this time the practice is to admit freemen upon the following grounds only, viz. eldeſt ſons of freemen, at the age of twenty-one, are allowed to have a right; the mayor has a right to name one on coming into office; the others are to be propoſed by him, in the aſſembly, and approved by the majority of freemen preſent. From the account given by Carew of ſome conteſted election at this place, it appears, that the number of freemen was, till very lately, about fifty; but at preſent it is found expedient to keep the number much lower, in order that the claimants to a portion of the good things produced by an election may be as few as decency will admit. Should the eldeſt ſon of a freeman have the preſumption to demand his birth-right of the corporation, if he be a poor man, it is refuſed him; if he chance to be in a ſuperior ſituation, he is perſuaded, if poſſible, to be made the mayor's freeman the year enſuing; the object of which

manœuvre

manœuvre is, to eraſe, if poſſible, all traces of a right to freedom by birth. If the ſon of a freeman chance at any time, either before or after his father's admiſſion, to have a brother born before him, and by whoſe death he becomes the eldeſt, his right is (ridiculouſly enough) utterly denied; becauſe, forſooth, he is not the firſt-born ſon, which the wiſeacres of this corporation inſiſt is the meaning of the eldeſt ſon.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool, erected in the year 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, who alſo endowed it with 32l. a year, for teaching all the children of the town. Beſides which there is a free-ſchool for teaching poor children, founded by a Mr. Saunders.

In the reign of King Richard II. when the nation was in ſome confuſion, the French, then hovering about in the channel for prey, landed and burnt the town; as they did afterwards others in the Iſle of Wight, &c. but the people of Rye ſoon fitted out ſome ſhips, and, in conjunction with thoſe from other ports, took ſeven of their ſhips richly laden. There are ſome remains of its old walls ſtill to be ſeen, but the ditches are almoſt filled up. The houſes are tolerably well built of brick, though generally old faſhioned; but there are ſome very neat, and of a modern taſte. The town contains about two thouſand inhabitants and four hundred houſes. Some of the inhabitants are Baptiſts, and others Methodiſts; the former have a ſmall meeting-houſe, and the latter have lately built a handſome chapel.

King George I. being obliged to put into this port after a very tempeſtuous paſſage from Holland, in January 1725, when he could not make Dover, was under great difficulties to land here, and the larger ſhips were unable to follow him. This is a proof of what benefit it would have been to have had this, which was formerly the only conſiderable haven between Portſmouth and Dover, reſtored to its once flouriſhing ſtate, eſpecially as it is a ready paſſage to Boulogne in France, and to Dieppe in Normandy. The owners of the marſh land next adjoining on each ſide of the harbour, by embankment, kept the tides from overflowing. The ſalts are now become excellent marſh land.

The preſent members in parliament for this port are—Charles Long, Eſq. ſecretary of the treaſury; and the Right Honourable Mr. Jenkinſon, ſon of a former ſecretary of the treaſury.

BANKERS.—Jeremiah Curteis, William Curteis, Robert Maſcall, Henry Waterman, and Co. their notes are payable at Rye, and at Robert and Thomas Harriſon and Co. bankers, in London; or at the Southwark bank.

The poſt from London arrives here on Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, about nine o'clock; and returns for London at four in the afternoon of the ſame day: poſtage of a ſingle letter, four-pence half-penny. Samuel Miller, deputy poſt-maſter.

A coach ſets out from the Red Lion Inn, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at five o'clock; arrives at the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-ſtreet, London, the ſame day; from whence, on the ſame mornings, a coach ſets out, and arrives at Rye the ſame evening: fare, nineteen ſhillings.

John Marchant, of Hawkhurſt, common carrier, arrives at the George Inn on Saturdays, about ten in the morning, and returns to Hawkhurſt the ſame evening; ſets out from thence on Tueſday mornings and arrives at London on Wedneſday noon, and inns at the White Hart, in the Borough; ſets out from thence early on Thurſday morning, and arrives at Hawkhurſt on Friday.

SLOOPS in the COASTING TRADE, &c.

Harmony, Charles Pulford, chiefly employed in carrying wool to Exeter.

Two Brothers, John Leaver
Betſey, Goſley Ottaway
Union, William Colebrook
Rye Merchant, James Cole
John, George Sargent
Winchelſea, Edward Fowle
Henry, John Sargent
Good Intent, Thomas Gravett
Edward, John Betts
Friends Goodwill, Timothy Goſley

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Thomas Lamb, Eſq. *Mayor*
Thomas Philip Lamb, Eſq. *Deputy Mayor*

Jurats.

Mr. William Proſſer
James Lamb, Eſq.
Mr. Nathaniel Procter

Freemen.

Thomas Cooke
John Swaine
Samuel Miller
John Chriſtmas
Thomas Allen
Richard Pollard
James Small
John Haddock
Richard Butler
Lewis Meryon
John Hogben
Thomas Bourn
Thomas Pearch
John Proſſer
Charles Lamb
Richard Fryman
Edward Jacob
William Miller
James Barry
John Giles
James Elliott
John Kennett

GENTRY, &c.

Haddock John, jun. Gent.
Jarret Richard, Gent.
Jenkinſon Right Hon. Mr. *M. P.*
Kennett Thomas, Gent.
Long Charles, Eſq. *M. P.*
Lamb Thomas, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Lamb Thomas Philips, Eſq.
Lamb Charles, Gent.
Watts William, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Sneyd Rev. Mr. *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Butler Richard Weden, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Clark William, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Megaw James, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Butler Henry Pearch, *Attorney*
Curteis Jeremiah, *Attorney*
Waterman Henry, *Attorney*
Woollett John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Juſtinian, *Mariner*
Aſhby William, *Ironmonger*
Auſtin Edmund, *Wheelwright*
Bagnall William, *Gardener*
Barry James, *Cooper*
Benge Elizabeth, *Draper and Mercer*
Betts John, *Mariner*
Brazier William, *Carpenter, Upholſterer, Ironmonger, Auctioneer, and Sworn Appraiſer*
Brooman William, *Fellmonger and Glover*
Brooman Richard, *Romney and Lydd Carrier*
Buckhurſt John, *Draper and Mercer*
Chatterton Mary, *Miller and Baker*
Clark John, *Sailmaker*
Clark James, *Miller and Baker*
Clark Henry, *Baker*
Colebrook William, *Mariner*
Durrant William, *Gun-powder Maker*
Edwards Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ellenden William, *Taylor*
Elliott James, *Wine-merchant*
Farr William, *Grocer, and Curer of Fiſh*
Farr John
Finnis Newman, *Cordwainer*
Friſe Goodwin, *Taylor*
Giles John, *Glazier*
Gill Daniel, *Silverſmith, Clock and Watch Maker, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Goſley William, *Coal-meter and Town-crier*
Goſley James, *Pilot*
Holt John, *Grocer, Draper, Mercer, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Hook John, *Tea-dealer, and Curer of Fiſh*
Jacob Edward, *Wharfinger*
Jarret Thomas, *Carpenter*
Jeakens John, *Gun-powder Maker, and Treaſurer of Rye Harbour*
Kennett Charles, *Grocer, Draper, and Mercer*
Kennett John, *Butcher*
Kennett Samuel, *Drover and Saleſman*
Lawrence John, *Tallow-chandler*
Leaver John, *Mariner*
Lowles John, *Butcher*
Marchant Luke, *Sadler*
Marley Thomas, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Maſters John, *Bricklayer*

Meryon

Meryon Lewis, *Brewer, Maltſter, Corn, Coal, and Fir-Timber, Merchant, and Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Meryon Ann, *Stationer and Bookſeller*
Miller Samuel, *Deputy Poſt-maſter*
Ottaway Goſley, *Mariner*
Pack John, *Draper and Mercer*
Pilcher ——, *Queen's Head Inn*
Pilcher Charles, *Tallow-chandler*
Pollard Richard, *Grocer and Draper*
Pollett Wade R. *Red Lion Inn*
Procter Nathaniel, *Brewer, Maltſter, Corn, Coal, and Fir-Timber, Merchant*
Pulford Charles, *Mariner*
Purdy Thomas, *Baptiſt Preacher*
Rubie John, *Pilot*
Rummens D. *George Inn*
Sargent James, *Butcher*
Sharvel Richard, *Blackſmith*
Smith William, *Exciſe-officer*
Southerden John, *Grocer, and Maſter of the Poor*
Stoffel John, *Shipwright*
Sturley John, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Tampſet James, *Sailmaker*
Tampſet John, *Cabinet-maker, Auctioneer, and Sworn Appraiſer*
Turner John, *Grocer and Draper*
Walker John, *Pipemaker & Cordwainer*
Walker William, *Carpenter*
Waters John, *Muſician*
Waters William, *Blackſmith*
Watſon Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

James Lamb, Eſq. *Collector*
Richard Butler, *Comptroller*
William Miller, *Surveyor*
John Amon, *Deputy Searcher*

Tide-waiters and Boatmen.

Thomas Bourne
John Pilcher
John Proſſer
Richard Fryman
John Hogben, *Landing-waiter*

Riding Officers.

John Swaine
Thomas Cooke
James Small
George Beaſden

Commanders of the Stag Cutter.

John Haddock, *Captain*
Philip Clark, *Mate*
Twenty-one mariners and a boy

Near this place, in the pariſh of Eaſt Guildford, which is the utmoſt boundary of Suſſex eaſtward, is a peculiar way of tithing their marſh-lands, whereby they only pay three-pence per acre to the vicar while in paſture, but if ploughed five ſhillings.

ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE.

ROMSEY ſtands on the river Teſe, or Teſt, which runs from hence to Southampton Bay, ſeventy-nine miles from London; it is a pretty large old town, in the road from Saliſbury to Southampton. It is divided into two pariſhes, Infra and Extra: Romſey Infra is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, and twelve capital burgeſſes. It had a nunnery, of which King Stephen's only daughter was abbeſs. King Edward and his ſon Alfred were buried in the old church here.

The new church, which ſerves the two pariſhes, is a grand piece of antiquity, built in the form of a croſs, arched with ſtone, and may properly be called a quarter cathedral. There is now growing on the outſide, at the top of the church-ſteeple, a large apple-tree, that has borne fruit for many years, often loaded with two different kinds, viz. red-ſtreak and golden pippins, which, as curioſities, ſell for a penny a-piece. It is ſuppoſed a kernel might have fallen by accident into a crevice in the wall of the ſteeple; but the origin of this ſtrange and uncommon tree is not remembered by the oldeſt inhabitants in the pariſh.

A large market for corn, &c. is held here every Saturday: here are alſo three fairs, viz. on Eaſter-Monday, the 26th of Auguſt, and the 8th of November, principally for cattle, cheeſe, and toys.

The principal ſtaple articles of this town are, ſacks, paper, and beer; it once carried on a large trade in the woollen-manufactory, but it is now greatly diminiſhed.

Here is an almſhouſe for ſix poor widows: a charity-ſchool for thirty, and a free-ſchool for ten, boys.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

R. Holmes, *Mayor*

Aldermen.

Thomas May
Henry O'Neil
William Griſt
John Bartlett
Godwin Seward

Burgeſſes.

Richard Trodd
Joſeph Mortimer
James Coſter
William Biggs
James Upſdale
Charles Henry Longcroft
J. S. Hollis
Benjamin Godfrey
Thomas Hall
William Price
Joſeph Tarver
Rich. William Miſſing, Eſq. *Recorder*
Thomas Warner, *Town-clerk*
William Sinnatt and Francis Fletcher, *Serjeants at Mace*
Jeremiah Major, *Town-crier*

PHYSIC.

O'Neil Henry, *Surgeon*
Seward and Bartlett, *Surgeons, &c.*
Weetman John, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Holmes Richard, *Attorney*
Warner and Daman, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Archer J. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Armſtrong John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Arnold John, *Grocer and Baker*
Auger James, *Butcher*
Barling Aaron, *Maltſter*
Bevis John, *Patten-maker and Innholder*
Biggs William, *Brazier and Tinman*
Black John, *Baker*
Blake Samuel, *Brandy-merchant*
Blundell Frederic, *Confectioner and Baker*
Bolt William, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Brookman William Cooper, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Budd Edward, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Calcot J. *Feltmonger, Hoſier, and Slop-ſeller*
Carter Robert, *Catharine-wheel Inn*
Chalk William, *Angel Inn*
Chandler John, *Three Tuns Inn*
Chapman Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*
Child Joſeph, *Merchant*
Clarke Robert, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Claverly Charles, *Cordwainer*
Comley Thomas, *Maltſter and Brewer*
Comley Jn. *Bricklayer and Shopkeeper*
Comley Samuel, ſen. *Cordwainer*
Comley Samuel, jun. *Cordwainer*
Comley J. *Merchant*
Coombes John, *Baker*
Cooper John, *Painter*
Courtney & Prangnell, *Plumbers, &c.*
Craddock Richard, *Cooper*
Curtis Charles, *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Dawkins Nicholas, *Blackſmith*
Dawkins Thomas, *Butcher*
Dawkins George, *Queen's Head Inn*
Dawkins Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Dawkins John, *Mealman*
Day William, *Whiteſmith*
Dennis Edward, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Duſautoy John, *Paper-maker*
Edmonds James, *Cordwainer*
Ely Thomas, *Carpenter*
Farraday Richard, *Innholder*
Figes Richard, *Stamp-diſtributor*
Floyd John, ſen. *Stonemaſon*
Floyd John, jun. *Bricklayer and Shopkeeper*
Floyd Gabriel, *Bricklayer*
Footner William, *Wine-merchant and Maltſter*
Fryer James, *Baker*
George Joſiah, *Grocer*
Godfrey Benj. and Rob. *Linen and Woollen Drapers, Mercers, &c.*
Godfrey John, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Godfrey Benjamin, *Banker*
Godfrey W. and Skeats, *Paper-makers*
Griſt Mrs. *Tanner*
Hampſon Edward, *Mealman*
Hibbs Philip, *Cooper*
Hollis J. S. *Poſtmaſter, Printer, Bookbinder, and Stationer*
Jackſon W. and J. *Ironmongers*
Jenvey J. and I. *Coachmakers*
Jewell Charles, ſen. *Sack-manufacturer*
Jewell Charles, jun. *Sack-manufacturer*
Jones John, *Innholder and Seedſman*
Jones Edward, *Butcher*
King Alexander, *Lead and Glaſs Merchant*

King John, *Vine Inn*
Knowlton Mary, *China-ſhop*
Latham John, *Brewer*
Lawrence John, *Carpenter*
Leach Stephen, *Staymaker*
Legge Wm. *Collar-maker and Sadler*
Limpus Mary, *Slopſeller*
Little Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Lovell John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Ludford John, *Swan Inn*
Mackrell Thomas, *Carpenter and Builder*
Marſhall James, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Maunder Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
May James, *Mealman*
May John and Charles, *Mealmen*
Meredith Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mitchell John, *Hoſier*
Moody William, *Cutler*
Moody Edward and Robert, *Plumbers, &c.*
Moore John, *Brazier and Tinman*
Morton William, *Innholder*
Naſh Abraham, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Newell Thomas, *Carrier*
Newman William, *Silverſmith and Watchmaker*
Newman Richard, *Brewer*
Newman Abraham, *Hair-dreſſer*
Norris Iſaac, *Butcher*
Page Harry, *Slopſeller*
Pearce James, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Ploughman William, *Grocer, Tea-dealer, and Brandy-merchant*
Powell Thomas, *Baker*
Price William, *Sack-manufacturer*
Purchaſe William, *Innholder*
Quinton John, *White-horſe Inn*
Ray Thomas, *Blackſmith and China-ſhop*
Redman Alexander, *Wheelwright*
Redman T. T. *Plumber and Glazier*
Routledge Tho. *Sadler & Collar-maker*
Routledge Charles, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Sanders Abraham, *Butcher*
Sharp Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Sharp Benjamin, *Linen and Woollen Draper, Mercer, &c.*
Sharp James, *Linen and Woollen Draper, Mercer, and Banker*
Sharp William, *Paper-maker*
Shergold Tho. *Turner and Chairmaker*
Sherry Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Sherwood John, *Whiteſmith*
Sims Thomas, *Sadler*
Sinnatt William, *Carpenter*
Skeats James, *Paper-maker*
Slade Thomas, *Lamb Inn*
Slater John, *Currier*
Smith John, *Red Lion Inn*
Snaith John, *Currier*
Tarver James, *Baker*
Tarver Joſeph, *Wine-merchant*
Tarver William, *Maltſter and Coal-merchant*
Trendall William, *Spotted Dog Inn*
Trodd and Hall, *Brewers*
Undy John, ſen. *Cordwainer and Leather-cutter*
Undy John, jun. *Ditto*
Upſdale James, *Merchant*
Wake Richard, *Starch-manufacturer*
Waldron John, *Baker*
Waller Charles, *Fox Inn*
Warner Robert, *Carpenter*
Watſon Robert, *Schoolmaſter*
Watts William, *Confectioner and Baker*
Webb John, *Tanner*
Webb Ambroſe, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Webb Thomas, *White Hart Inn*
Whatley Robert, *Cordwainer*
Withers Rich. *Gardener and Seedſman*
Withers Thomas, *Innholder*
Withers John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Withers Edward, *Mealman*
Young John, *Innholder and Auctioneer*
Young James, *Linen and Woollen Draper, Mercer, and Haberdaſher*

Adjoining the town is a beautiful ſeat, built with white brick, belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Palmerſton. The paintings in this manſion are well worth the notice of travellers, and the ſcenery around truly pictureſque.—Five miles from Romſey is the village of Anfield, where is the ſeat of —— White, Eſq.—One mile farther is Hurſley; here are the delightful park and manſion of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. member for Hants.

RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

RETFORD is twenty-ſix miles from Nottingham, eight from Bawtry, ten from Gainſborough, twenty-two from Newark, and one hundred and forty-four from London; is a royal demeſne, on the eaſt ſide of the river Idle, among large plantations of hops, in which, and barley for malting, it drives a great

great trade, though Workſop has got much of it away. King Edward I. granted this town in fee-farm to the burgeſſes, with power to chooſe bailiffs for its government. King Henry III. granted it a fair for eight days, about Trinity-Sunday, which was diſcontinued. They had other privileges from ſeveral of our kings, particularly exemption from tolls and all foreign ſervices, holding pleas for any ſums, &c. King James I. incorporated it again, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a ſteward, and twelve aldermen, to make a common-council for the town. The two bailiffs, who are diſtinguiſhed by ſenior and junior, are choſen on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and enter into their office September 29; the ſenior being choſen out of the aldermen, and the junior out of the freemen who have been chamberlains. Theſe bailiffs, and the ſteward, who is generally ſome perſon of quality, are to be juſtices of the peace and quorum within the borough. They have alſo two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeant at mace.

The right of election in this borough is in the bailiffs, aldermen, and an indefinite number of freemen, in whom the qualification of reſidence within the town is not neceſſary. The freedom is obtained either by patrimony, as being the eldeſt ſon of a freeman born within the borough; by ſervitude, in conſequence of having ſerved ſeven years apprenticeſhip to a freeman within the ſame limits; or by redemption, which is by gift of the bailiffs and aldermen. Thoſe who obtain their franchiſe by this ſpecial favour of the aldermen, muſt be inhabitant houſeholders at the time they are made free, but may leave their habitations the next day; and, by this method of qualification, a ſingle houſe may, by the court of aldermen, be made the inſtrument of doubling the whole number of electors between one election and another, or of multiplying their own party, ſo as to ſecure the return of any candidate whoſe intereſt they may think proper to eſpouſe. The aldermen of Retford have not, however, been under the neceſſity of having recourſe to the exerciſe of this power, like their brethren at Carliſle, Durham, Seaford, and many other places, who have incurred the correction of parliament, and the cenſure of the public; a mutual agreement between the aldermen and freemen, each to nominate a member, and a concurrence in the election of them, rendering this meaſure unneceſſary. In juſtice to the freemen, and in conformity to that line of impartiality which it is our anxious endeavour to keep, we cannot conclude our account of this borough without relating that, under the impreſſion of gratitude to Major Cartwright, who employs upwards of ſix hundred of the inhabitants of this place in the manufacture of woollens, and out of reſpect to that eſtimation in which his public character and private virtues are univerſally held, they made him an offer of their unbiaſſed ſuffrages at the laſt election; but whether that gentleman conceived the poſt of honour, in the preſent ſtate of things, to be a private ſtation, we cannot take upon us to determine; he declined the honour they intended him, but has not abated that patriotic zeal which he has ſo eminently diſplayed in the cauſe of liberty. This borough never ſent members to parliament till 13 Queen Elizabeth, except one return which it made 9 Edward II. Number of voters one hundred and twelve. Returning-officers the two bailiffs.

This place is a great thoroughfare in the poſt-road to Scotland; and the navigation from the Trent comes up to the town, completed only about two years ago. It conſiſts of two pariſhes, called Eaſt and Weſt, though adjoining; there is a church in each. Eaſt Retford is pretty large, tolerably well built, and receives great benefit by the paſſengers on the great north road. The canal from the Trent to Cheſterfield paſſes near this place.—Here is a free grammar-ſchool; and a good town-hall, in which the ſeſſions are held both for the town and county; and under it are ſhambles, the beſt in the county.—Its market on Saturday is well ſtored with hops, barley, malt, fiſh, fowl, and meat. The fairs are March 23 and October 2.

Weſt Retford, which communicates by a ſtone bridge over the Idle, is another pariſh, but has nothing remarkable, except its hoſpital, founded in 1666, and governed by a maſter (who is to be always the ſub-dean of Lincoln) and ten

brethren, inhabitants of the ſaid hoſpital, who have power to let leaſes for twenty-one years, and have each a garden and orchard.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Bailiffs.

Joſeph Ginever, Eſq.
William Hindley, Eſq.

Aldermen.

Mr. John Barker
Mr. —— Booth, ſen.
Mr. Thomas Brumley
Mr. —— Booth, jun.
Mr. Edward Brown
Mr. Richard Chapel
Mr. Richard Hutchinſon
Mr. —— Moſman
Mr. J. Parker
Mr. D. Parker
Mr. John Thornton
Mr. —— Wheelwright

GENTRY, &c.

Booth Mrs.
Cleaver Mrs.
Dickenſon Thomas, Eſq.
Emerſon Alexander, Eſq.
Frith Dennis, Gent.
Gilby John, Gent.
Ingleby Sir John, Bart. *M. P. for the Town*
Main Mrs.
Marſhall Thomas, Gent.
Miller Mrs.
Monſon Honourable George
Moody Robert, Eſq.
Otter Francis, Eſq.
Parker Mrs.
Paſhley Mrs.
Robinſon George, Eſq.
Stevenſon Mrs.
Tye Miſs
Weſtby Mrs.
Woolby Miſſes

CLERGY.

Booth Rev. Mr.
Morton Rev. Mr.
Trye Rev. Mr. *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Youl Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Cavie Thomas, *Surgeon*
Clater Francis, *Druggiſt*
Hall ——, *Surgeon*
Hartſhorn William, *Surgeon*
Holland William, *M. D.*
Maſon John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Bate Thomas, *Attorney*
Booth William, *Attorney*
Booth George, *Attorney*
Brierly ——, *Attorney*
Holmes William, *Attorney*
Lowther John, *Attorney*
Maſon ——, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abſan John, *Wine-merchant*
Allſbrook ——, *Superviſor*
Atkinſon William, *Brazier*
Barker John, *Glazier*
Beardſall Tho. and Edw. *Carpenters*
Bonſor ——, *Paper-maker*
Bowmer Thomas, *Tanner*
Brown James, *Grocer*
Brown S. *Mercer*
Brown A. *Shoemaker*
Brown Edward, *Draper*
Brumley Thomas, *Merchant*
Camvell William, *Stonemaſon*
Chapel Richard, *Baker*
Clark William, *Draper*
Clark William, *Breeches-maker*
Clayton George, *Sadler*
Cockerill John, *Glazier*
Coltam George, *Butcher*
Creaſey William, *Sadler*
Crooks John, *Blackſmith*
Dauber John, *Maltſter*
Daughty John, *Grocer*
Dawſon Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Dean Iſaac, *Draper*
Dixon Richard, *Engineer*
Dove John, *Exciſe-officer*
Fell John, *Poſt-maſter*
Fiſher Edward, *Grocer*
Fox John, *Draper*
Ginever Joſeph, *Draper*
Ginever Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Golland John, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Goodlad Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Haggerſton George, *Brandy-merchant*
Haggerſton H. *Milliner*
Harvey William, *Turner*
Hindley William, *Mercer*
Hodſon Joſeph, *Hop-merchant*
Hodſon Nathaniel, *Printer*
Holliday Francis, *Victualler*
Hopkinſon Francis, *Carpenter*
Hudſon John, *Horſe-dealer*

Hurſt E. *Milliner*
Hutchinſon William, *Clockmaker*
Hutchinſon Richard, *Grocer*
Hutchinſon John, *Grocer*
Hutchinſon John, *Brandy-dealer*
Johnſon Benjamin, *Builder*
Kippax John, *Tanner*
Kippax George, *Fellmonger*
Marr Jonathan, *Watchmaker*
Marr Ann, *Angel Inn*
Maſon John, *Shoemaker*
Medlam Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Nettleſhip Richard, *Grocer*
Nettleſhip John, *Baker*
Palfreman Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Parker Daniel, *Hop-merchant*
Ruſhton Joſeph, *Grocer*
Saxby John, *Draper*
Scott Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Senior Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Shelton William, *Exciſe-officer*
Smith Thomas, *Grocer*
Sowden Samuel, *Machine-maker*
Sprintall Samuel, *Cooper*
Stan Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Suters John and George, *Hatmakers*
Taylor James, *Bookſeller*
Thornton John, *Shoemaker*
Tootle William, *Ironmonger*
Watſon George, *Brazier*
Wheelwright and Welch, *Grocers*
Whitaker Thomas, *Carpenter*
White E. *Victualler*, (*Roſe*)
White Mark, *Cornfactor*

ROCHDALE, LANCASHIRE,

IS a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ninety-five miles, fifty-four from York, twelve from Mancheſter, forty-eight from Newcaſtle-under-Line, and forty-eight from Liverpool. The manufactures carried on are for woollen, cotton, and hats; the market for which is very great, though the town is ſituated ſo remote, ſo out of the way, and at the very foot of the mountains, that it would otherwiſe be but little frequented. The market-day is on Monday; and fair days May 14 and November 7.

The town lies in a valley or dale, on the river Roche, from whence it takes its name. The church has a ſquare tower, with eight bells and chimes; alſo an organ and clock. It ſtands upon a remarkable eminence, to which you aſcend from the lower part of the town by a flight of a hundred and eighteen ſteps, with ſeveral reſting places before you arrive at the top.—The hills called Blackſtone Edge, under which the town lies, are for the greateſt part of the year covered with ſnow; but in all theſe northern countries, the people have a happy way of mixing the warm and the cold together; for the ſtore of good ale, which flows plentifully in the moſt mountainous part of this country, ſeems abundantly to make up for all the inclemencies of the ſeaſon, or difficulties of travelling, adding alſo the plenty of coals for firing, of which all theſe hills are full. For a farther deſcription of the face of the country in this quarter, ſee vol. iii. p. 323.

The town is well ſupplied with water, and there is a ſtone bridge with three arches.

Here is a charity-ſchool, endowed in 1769, by Mrs. Hardman, for thirty boys.—Here is a chapel called St. Mary's; alſo Methodiſt and diſſenting meeting-houſes.

POST-OFFICE.—The London mail arrives every morning, except Tueſday, about eight o'clock; and ſets out every afternoon, except Friday, at five o'clock.—The mail-coach from Halifax arrives every morning about half paſt ten o'clock, and ſets out for Halifax every morning about eleven.—The mail-coach from Mancheſter arrives every morning about eleven o'clock; and ſets out for Mancheſter every morning about half paſt ten.—Robert Lee, poſt-maſter.

A coach from the Old Roe-buck Inn, to Leeds, ſets out every morning at half paſt eight; returns every afternoon for Mancheſter about four: —— Dixon, proprietor.—A coach from the Golden Lion to Mancheſter ſets out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame evening: Robert Barlow, proprietor.

A waggon from the Reed Inn, to Liverpool, ſets out every Tueſday; returns the Monday following.—Alſo a waggon to Leeds every Tueſday; returns

on

on Friday: —— Hargraves, proprietor.—A waggon from the Spread Eagle, to Burnley and Colne, ſets out every day except Sunday; —— Willman, proprietor.—A waggon from the Reed Inn, to Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, ſets out every Wedneſday, Friday, and Sunday, mornings.—A ditto to Mancheſter every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: John Pickerſgill, proprietor.

A cart to Halifax ſets out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: —— Maſden, proprietor.—A cart from the Spread Eagle to Mancheſter the ſame days as above: Miller, proprietor.—A cart from the White Hart to Mancheſter every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days: Turner, proprietor.—A cart to Mancheſter every day except Sunday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Dorden Mr. James
Entwiſtle John, Eſq.
Fields Mr. John
Gore Mr. Richard, ſen.
Harriſon Mr. Ralph
Holland Mr. James
Holland Mr. John
Hunt Mr. James
Lord Mr. ——
Lord Mr. James
Wood Mr. Thomas

CLERGY.

Bellis Rev. Thomas
Drake Rev. Thomas, *Vicar*
Frillcott Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Hodgſon Rev. Mr.
Littleworth Rev. Thomas, *Academy*

PHYSIC.

Cheetham John, *Surgeon*
Cholmondeley Rachel, *Druggiſt*
Cunningham Mary, *Druggiſt*
Dunlop ——, *M. D.*
Holden Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Ormrod Henry, *Surgeon*
Turner John, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Banniſter ——, *Attorney*
Ferrand Thomas, *Attorney*
Hamer John, *Attorney*
Holt Richard, *Attorney*
Kerſhaw Abraham, *Attorney*
Milne Richard, *Attorney*
Ormrod John, *Attorney*
Shepherd Thomas, *Attorney*
Shuttleworth Ralph, *Attorney*
Stott Richard, *Attorney*
Turner Abraham, *Attorney*
Whalley Nathaniel, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Anderſon James, *Linen-draper*
Aſhton John, *Gardener*
Aſhton Thomas, *Victualler*
Aſhton Mary, *Gardener and Grocer*
Aſhworth James, *Victualler*
Aſhworth James, *Stationer and Binder*
Aſhworth Elizabeth, *Butcher*
Aſhworth James
Aſhworth James, *Baker*
Aſhworth Robert, *Currier*
Atkinſon Richard, *Mercer*
Atkinſon John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Atkinſon John, *Breeches-maker*
Baggaley John, *Hatter*
Baker Richard, *Huckſter*
Ball Thomas, *Dyer*
Bamford Abraham, *Taylor*
Bamford Thomas, *Grocer*
Banks Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Banks George, *Dyer*
Barlow Robert, *Victualler*
Barlow Benjamin, *Hat-manufacturer*
Barret William, *Flour-dealer*
Bartram Abraham, *Hat-manfacturer*
Baveron James, *Victualler*
Bell Robert, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Beſwick Edward, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Binns John, *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Birks Joſeph, *Ropemaker*
Blewett William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bolton John, *Victualler*, (*Queen's Head*)
Bower William, *Card-maker*
Brearley Rob. *Victualler*, (*Pack-horſe*)
Brierley John, *Hatter*
Bromerley Thomas, *Fruiterer*
Bromerley William, *Wheelwright*
Brookes Charles, *Butcher*
Brookes William, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Brookes Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Buckley John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Buckley John, *Victualler*, (*D. of York*)
Butterworth John, *Grocer*
Butterworth John, *Victualler*
Butterworth James, *Card-maker*
Butterworth Benjamin, *Reed-maker*
Butterworth Benjamin, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Chadwick James, *Baker*

Chadwick

Chadwick James, *Rug-maker*
Cheetham John, *Pawnbroker*
Clegg Ellen, *Hatter*
Clegg Robert, *Huckſter*
Clegg Alexander, *Victualler, (Griffin)*
Clegg James, *Card-maker*
Clegg James, *Currier*
Clegg James, *Taylor*
Clegg James, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Clegg Edmund, *Victualler, (Roſe)*
Clegg Joſeph, *Victualler*
Clegg Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Clegg William, *Fruiterer*
Clegg James, *Baker*
Clegg Thomas, *Card-maker*
Clegg Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Clegg Edm. *Grocer and Hardware-man*
Clegg John, *Victualler*
Clegg Nicodemus, *Victualler*
Clegg Abraham, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Clegg William, *Grocer*
Clough James, *Bricklayer*
Crabtree Robert, *Grocer*
Crawſhaw James, *Victualler*
Crook John, *Liquor-merchant*
Cropper James, *Victualler*
Crowder Jonas, *Shoemaker*
Davenport James, *Cabinet-maker*
Denton John, *Methodiſt Preacher*
Donaldſon George, *Victualler*
Dyſon and Son, *Maltſters*
Fairbrother John, *Grocer & Tea-dealer*
Fenton Abraham, *Cook-ſhop*
Fildes Jonathan, *Hat-maker*
Fildes Jonathan, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Fletcher Martha, *Grocer*
Foſter John, *Taylor*
Franklin William, *Breeches-maker and Skinner*
Franklin James, *Skinner*
Gaſkarth ——, *Liquor-merchant*
Gibſon Richard, *Victualler*
Gold Richard, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Golding John, *Shopkeeper*
Gore Richard, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Graves Robert, *Card-maker*
Greenlees Samuel, *Peruke-maker*
Greenlees Tho. *Bookſeller and Binder*
Greenwood Mary, *Linen-draper*
Grindrod John, *Victualler*
Haigh Samuel, *Painter*
Halliwell John, *New Inn*
Halliwell Joſeph, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hamer William, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Hamer James, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Hamer George, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Hamilton James, *Tinman and Brazier*
Hamilton James, ſen. *Grocer*
Hardman James, *Joiner*
Hargraves John, *Huckſter*
Hartley James, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Binder*
Hay Jas. and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Heape Hannah, *Linen-draper*
Helvy William, *Smith*
Hilton James, *Victualler*
Hoath John, *Victualler*
Hogden John, *Engine-maker*
Holding John, *Grocer*
Holland James, *Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler*
Holland Samuel, *Victualler, (Bear)*
Holland William, *Oil and Hop Merchant*
Holland and Holt, *Agents to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Holmes Thomas, *Cutler*
Holt William, *Maltſter and Oilman*
Holt Charles, *Victualler*
Holt Thomas, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Holt John, *Victualler*
Holt John, *Paper-maker*
Holt Robert, *Butcher*
Holt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Holt Richard, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Holt James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Holt Robert, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Holt William, *Reed-maker*
Holt James, *Victualler, (Boar's Head)*
Holt John, *Card-maker*
Holt John and Robert, *Merchants*
Holt John, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Hope Mary, *Linen-draper*
Hopwood George, *Shoemaker*
Hopwood William, *Shoemaker*
Hopwood James, *Flour-dealer*
Hopwood Charles, *Joiner*
Hopwood Charles, *Victualler*
Houldham Samuel, *Victualler*
Houldham Hugh, *Hatter*
Howard James, *Woollen-draper*
Howard Edmund, *Victualler*
Howard James, *Engine-maker*
Howoath Thomas, *Currier*
Howoath John, *Currier*
Howoath Thomas, *Stone-cutter*
Hulherſal John, *Schoolmaſter*
Iſherwood John, *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Jackſon James, *Woolſtapler*
Jewiſon Percival, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Johnſon John, *Grocer*
Jones Edmund, *Linen-draper*
Kenworthy Mrs. *Victualler, (Bell)*
Kenyon Edward, *Victualler*
Kenyon John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Kerſhaw John, *Mercer and Draper*

Kerſhaw John and Co. *Woollen-manufacturers*
Kerſhaw Mary, *Hatter*
Kerſhaw Edmund, *Joiner*
Kerſhaw James, *Linen-draper*
Kerſhaw Samuel, *Victualler and Smith*
Kitſon John, *Dyer*
Lancaſhire James, *Victualler*
Lancaſhire James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Law Jeremiah, *Clockmaker*
Leach John, *Manufacturer*
Leach James, *Manufacturer*
Leach James, *Butcher*
Leach Peter, *Hair-dreſſer*
Leach Thomas, *Pawnbroker*
Leach John, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Lee John, *Butcher*
Lee Rob. *Victualler, (Eagle and Child)*
Lee Robert, *Victualler, (Golden Fleece)*
Liveſley Thomas, *Smith*
Lodge John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lord James, *Sadler*
Lord Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Lord Edward, *Hat-manufacturer*
Lord James, *Grocer*
Lord John, *Corn-factor*
Lord John, *Victualler*
Lord Edmund, *Reed-maker*
Mackay John, *Grocer*
Madgley Wm. *Woollen-manufacturer*
Magſon and Cook, *Liquor-merchant*
Marriot Sarah, *Old Roe-buck Inn*
Marriot Robert, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Maſſie and Mayle, *Woollen and Linen Drapers*
Meanley Jeremiah, *Hatter*
Meanley Benjamin, *Ironmonger*
Mellodew William, *Victualler*
Meſſor Ann, *Clog-maker*
Meſſor Edward, *Victualler*
Midgley John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Miller James, *Mercer*
Mills James, *Shoemaker*
Molineux Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Moorhouſe Thomas, *Butcher*
Mortimer Richard, *Shuttle-maker*
Morton William, *Breeches-maker*
Murray Joſiah, *Leather-cutter*
Newell William and Lawrence, *Woollen-manufacturers*
Newell & Sons, *Woollen-manufacturers*
Nield Mark, *Printer and Binder*
Nield Luke, *Pariſh-clerk*
Nuttall John, *Grocer*
Ogden John, *Grocer*
Percival John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Percival Hugh, *Baker and Maltſter*
Pilling Martha, *Mantua-maker*
Pilling John, *Butcher*
Pilling James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Platt Ann, *Grocer*
Pollett Joſeph, *Pinfold Inn*
Powell M. *Mantua-maker*
Preſton Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Quelch Henry, *Confectioner*
Radds James and Sons, *Woollen-manufacturers*
Redfern Ellen, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Redfern Edmund, *Butcher*
Redfern Thomas, *Staymaker*
Rigby Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Roberts William, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Robinſon Thomas, *Sheriff's Officer*
Royds John and Sons, *Woollen-manufacturers*
Rudd Charles, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Ruſhton Robert, *Shoemaker*
Schofield A. *Stationer*
Seager Richard, *Joiner*
Sharp Iſaac, *Pawnbroker*
Shaw John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Shaw Ralph, *Cheeſemonger*
Shaw Ralph Standring, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Shaw Benjamin, *Corn-dealer*
Shephard Robert, *Victualler*
Shephard James, *Linen-draper*
Shephard John, *Victualler, (Horſe-mill)*
Skellem Hugh, *Tinplate-worker*
Sleddell John, *Hatter*
Smith Benjamin, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Smith Beckworth, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Smith Iſaac, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Smith Thomas, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Smith John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Smith John and Charles, *Woollen-manufacturers and Merchants*
Sparkes Richard, *Bull Inn*
Standring John, *Taylor*
Standring James, *Clockmaker*
Standring Charles, *Taylor*
Standring John, *Whiteſmith*
Stott James, *Joiner*
Stott Thomas, *Chairmaker*
Stott John, *Cabinet-maker*
Stott John, *Joiner*
Stott Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Stott John, *Coal-merchant*
Stott Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Stott Robert, *Victualler*
Stott B. *Engine-maker*
Stott Hales, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Sugden John, *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Sullet John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sutliff James, *Card-maker*

Taylor Miſs, *Milliner*
Taylor John, *Victualler, (Dog)*
Taylor James and Sons, *Merchants*
Taylor James, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Taylor Sarah, *Baker*
Taylor James, *Reed-maker*
Taylor John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Taylor James, *Sadler*
Taylor Ralph and Co. *Grocers*
Taylor Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Taylor John, *Baker*
Taylor John, *Timber-merchant*
Taylor Samuel, *Grocer*
Taylor Lionel, *Hat-manufacturer*
Taylor William, *Staymaker*
Thackſon S. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Thompſon Tho. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Threadfall Henry, *Cooper*
Tomlinſon Joſeph, *Wool-dealer*
Travis John, *Tea-dealer*
Twedell John, *Grocer*
Unſworth James, *Flour-dealer*
Vavaſons Thomas Hippon, *Merchant*
Varniſh John, *Clockmaker*
Walker Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Walton John, *Drawing-maſter*
Wamſley Geo. *Woollen-manufacturer*
Wamſley John, *Merchant*
Wamſley James and George, *Woollen-manufacturers*
Wamerſley Benjamin, *Tea-dealer*
Ward John, *Victualler*
Waugh William, *Shoemaker*
Weſtall Thomas, *Huckſter*
Whatmore John, *Taylor*
Whitaker James, *Butcher*
Whitaker Thomas, *Huckſter*
Whitehead John, *Victualler*
Whitehead George, *Baker*
Whitehead James, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Whitworth Mary, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Whitworth Rob. *Woollen-manufacturer*
Whitworth Roger, *Victualler, (Ram)*
Whitworth John, *Sadler*
Whitworth A. *Woollen-manufacturer*
Wild James, *China-ſhop*
Wild James, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Williamſon George, *Cabinet-maker*
Wood Ann, *Clothes-ſhop*
Wood George, *Green-grocer*
Woolfenden Thomas, *Baker*
Wordſworth Thomas, *New Roe-buck Inn and Exciſe-office*
Wright James, *Butcher*
Wrigley Robert, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Wrigley Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Wrigley James, *Butcher*
Wrigley Edmund, *Joiner*
Wrigley Sarah, *Tea-dealer*
Wrigley James, *Carder*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

William Croſs, *Collector*
Mr. —— Place, *Superviſor*

Officers.

Mr. —— Walker
Mr. —— Cornes
Mr. —— Moore
Mr. —— Ely
Mr. —— Oker

ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE.

ROTHERHAM is in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles from Sheffield, twelve from Doncaſter, and one hundred and ſixty-five from London. It is a neat town, with a fine ſtone bridge over the Don, near its conflux with the Rother; it has a church built in form of a cathedral, an almſhouſe, which was formerly a college: with a market on Monday, and fairs on Whit-Monday and December 1. In Leland's time it was famous for the iron-manufacture. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool. The river Don, which runs by the town, is navigable to Tinſley, two miles beyond Rotherham; it goes by Doncaſter to Thorne and Hull, and conveys goods by it to all parts of the kingdom. A very large and extenſive brewery has been lately commenced for porter and ale, intended for the Baltic trade, by Meſſrs. Green, Wright, and Co.

BANKERS.—Walker, Eyre, and Stanley, draw upon the houſe of Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, and Co. London.

The poſt arrives from Sheffield at three in the afternoon and eleven at night; and from Doncaſter at eleven at noon: Catharine Wilſon, poſt-miſtreſs.

Two coaches ſet off daily from Sheffield to Doncaſter; and return the ſame day.—The London waggon ſets out Tueſday morning to the Bloſſoms Inn, Lawrence-lane: Thomas Hadfield, proprietor.—The Mancheſter ditto ſets out Tueſdays, the Sheffield daily, and the Barnſley Mondays and Thurſdays, from the Angel, Bridge-ſtreet.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Booth William, Eſq.
Holden Mrs.
Hurſt John, Gent. *Cluſt*
Jones William, Gent.
Lilly Mrs.
Oxley John, ſen. Eſq. (F.)
Walker Joſhua, Eſq. *Clifton*
Walker Joſeph, Eſq. *Eaſtwood*
Walker Thomas, Eſq. *Holmes*
Walker Jonathan, Eſq. *Ferhan*
Walker Mrs. *Maſborough*
Wilſon Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bayliffe Rev. Thomas, *Vicar*
Burton Rev. Richard
Warwick Rev. T. O. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Williams Rev. Edward, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Carnelley Thomas, jun. *Chemiſt*
Clarke John, *Apothecary*
Robinſon John, *Apothecary*
Turner Joſeph, *Apothecary*
Wildſmith William, *Apothecary*
Wilkinſon James, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Ball William, *Attorney*
Bowles William, *Attorney*
Harriſon Thomas, *Attorney*
Holden Richard, *Attorney*
Holdſworth William, *Attorney*
Oxley John, *Attorney*
Parker John, *Attorney*
Thurgar J. R. *Attorney*
Tooker Samuel, *Barriſter*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams John, *Grocer*
Armitage Thomas, *Brazier*
Barker John, *Miller*
Barker James, *Sadler*
Barnſley William, *Grocer, Chandler, and Soap-boiler*
Batty John, *Red Lion Inn*
Beeley Edmund, *Cabinet-maker*
Brownell James, *Maltſter*
Calton James, *Grocer*
Carnelley Thomas, *Crown Inn*
Cawthorne Thomas, *Saleſman*
Clarke John, *Farmer*
Clay and Co. *Iron-founders*
Clayton Abraham, *Brazier*
Crawſhaw Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Crooks Thomas, *Stationer*
Croſs John, *Blackſmith*
Coupland John, *Wine-merchant*
Drake John, *Draper*
Drake, Boomer, & Co. *Liquor-dealers*
Earnſhaw Wm. *Victualler*, (3 *Cranes*)
Elliott Ebenezer, *Ironmonger*
Farr John, *Painter*
Favell Benjamin, *Nailmaker*
Firth Anthony, *Draper*
Fletcher Cecilia, *Clockmaker*
Fletcher James, *Watchmaker*
Flint Joſeph, *Grocer*
Green, Wright, and Co. *Brewers*
Green, Bingley, and Co. *Swinton Pottery*
Haigh William, *Draper*
Hall, Walker, & Boomer, *Oil-drawers*
Hoyland Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Hurſt George, *Grocer and Chandler*
Hurſt John, jun. *Farmer*
Jackſon John, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Jillett Thomas, *Hatter*
Johnſon Joſeph, *Glazier*
Jubb William, *Draper*
Kirby Robert, *Staymaker*
Lawton Jonathan, *Chemiſt and Tea-dealer*
Lilley T. *Shoemaker*
Lodge Richard, *Sadler*
Midlam K. *Grocer*
Milbourn Iſaac, *Surveyor*
Newton John, *Glaſs-ſeller*
Nightingale E. *Grocer*
Orton Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Parnell John, *Linen-draper*
Platt John, *Architect*
Raby Samuel, *Dealer in Weld*
Raby Joſeph, *Ship Tavern*
Radley Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Reckleſs Richard, *Baker*
Scholey John, *Bookſeller*
Selveſter T. *Nailmaker*
Smith William, *Saddle-tree Maker*
Squire Francis, *Currier*
Stanley Richard and William, *Porter-merchants*
Taylor and Harvey, *Wine and Brandy Merchants*
Travis George, *Watchmaker*
Turner Thomas, *Cornfactor*
Wadkin George, *Draper*
Walker Joſhua and Co. *Iron-maſters*
Walker & Booth, *Steel-manufacturers*
Waſtney William, *Liquor-dealer*
Watſon John, *Grocer*
Wild Thomas, *Draper*
Wilſon Catharine, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Woolliſcroft William, *Draper*
Yates John, *Cabinet-maker*

SAINT

SAINT AUSTLE, CORNWALL.

THIS is an unrepreſented town, a little north-eaſt of Grampound, ſix miles from Fowey, and two hundred and thirty-nine from London. Its name was given by the Roman Catholics, in honour of St. Auſtin. It ſtands, counting it from eaſt to weſt, nearly in the centre of the county; and is ſituated within ſeven or eight miles of the eaſtern extremity of the hundred of Powder. It lies thirteen miles and a half eaſt of Truro, and eleven miles ſouth of Bodmin. The town is not conſiderably large, but neat, and compactly built. Its ſcite is pleaſant, being on the ſide of a fertile hill facing the ſouth; from the ſummit of which is an extenſive land and ſea proſpect, being within two miles of the ſouth channel. Thirty years ſince its note was inconſiderable, and its appearance rather mean; about which time the turnpike-road was brought through the town, ſince which it has been improving, and is now become the great thoroughfare for travellers from London to the land's end.

Its weekly market is held on Friday; the charter for which was firſt beſtowed by Oliver Cromwell, as a grateful reward for the heroic exertions of one May, who had a ſeat near the town; and for his particular gallantry diſplayed in a battle fought near Boconnoc, in Cornwall. The market is plentifully ſupplied with all manner of proviſions. A large market, equal to a fair, is held annually on the day preceding Good Friday.—It has two fairs for bullocks, ſheep, coarſe woollen goods, &c. The firſt is held on Whit-Thurſday, and the other on the 30th of November. Since the year 1792 there has been two additional fairs, or ſhows of cattle, held annually at this place; the one to be conſtantly on the third Tueſday in July, and the other on the third Tueſday in October. Both theſe laſt-mentioned fairs are for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, &c.

Although the manufactured commodities in Saint Auſtle are not deſerving mention, except it be in coarſe woollens, yet its commerce in various branches is very conſiderable, and its inhabitants numerous. They are in general remarked for an induſtrious thriving people, deriving their ſubſiſtence from trade.

There are ſeveral tin mines, and tin ſtream works, within the circuit of three miles from the town. The moſt capital of the mines is Polgooth, which has two fire or ſteam engines, and a large water engine. The adventurers are Meſſrs. Fox and Co. The quantities of ore produced from this mine are ſo great, that it has on a time been reported to have affected the price of tin, and nearly glutted the market. Upwards of one thouſand hands are employed on this concern, and Polgooth is now the moſt conſiderable tin mine in the world.—Another large tin mine, called Hewas, which has one fire-engine lately erected, is alſo put on by the ſame ſet of adventurers. This mine will employ ſeveral hundred hands when in full force of working.—The principal tin ſtream works in the neighbourhood are, Pentuan, Porth, Par, and Saundrieſcks. The burden of earth from the two firſt is borne, behind the breaſt-workings, by a curious erection of patent machinery. Frequently in theſe works, three or four fathoms, or two or three ſtratums, below the ſurface, are taken up large trees, &c. which all agree muſt have lain there ever ſince Noah's flood.

There are quarries in this neighbourhood, which produce what is commonly called China ſtone. Sometimes not leſs than one thouſand tons per year is ſhipped at Polmear, and conveyed to Briſtol, Liverpool, and Wales, and from thoſe places to Staffordſhire, where it is manufactured into porcelain.

Large concerns alſo, in the pilchard-fiſhery, are carried on upon the coaſt. The ſeaſon for fiſhing is in Auguſt, September, and October. The ſucceſſes of the different ſeaſons greatly varying, no average quantities taken can with any propriety be aſcertained; but, when ſeaſons prove ſucceſsful, for inſtance the year 1791, there were taken upon the coaſt, within ten miles from eaſt to weſt, more than thirty thouſand hogſheads. Theſe are taken by large nets called ſeines, viz. a ſtop-ſeine and a tuck-ſeine. The ſtop-ſeine, when ſpread in the

water, circumſcribes a ſpace more than an acre, and ſometimes encloſes upwards of one thouſand hogſheads at once. The tuck-ſeine is for taking up the fiſh from the ſtop-ſeine. Sometimes the ſtop-ſeine remains in the water for a fortnight or three weeks before all the fiſh can be taken up. Seventeen men, with three boats, are employed on each ſeine. The fiſh is cured by women, in cellars along the ſhore; after which they acquire the name of tumadoes, and, when caſked, they are purchaſed by merchants reſiding chiefly at Falmouth, and ſent to market up the Mediterranean, at Venice, Naples, and the coaſt of Italy. Upon this coaſt is alſo carried on a very extenſive trade from Guernſey.

In Saint Auſtle is a ſtrong fine built church and tower, raiſed by the Roman Catholics. About the tower are many very curious ornaments and decorations. The benefices of Saint Auſtle and Saint Blazey, about four miles diſtant from it, are coupled together, and are in the gift of the crown: it is now enjoyed by the Rev. Richard Hennah. Saint Blazey is famous for being the landing place of Biſhop Blaze, the patron of the woolcombing trade; whoſe effigy is in the pariſh church, to whom it was dedicated, and from whom its name was derived. In this pariſh alſo is held an annual feſtival, on the very period which is obſerved for the commemoration of the great blaze by all the woolcombers in the kingdom.—In a field near the church is a ſtone above ſeven feet high, and not above eighteen inches ſquare, whoſe inſcription is totally obliterated, but tradition ſays was a ſepulchral monument for a Weſt-Saxon chief. On it are ſeveral croſſes engraven.

A new burying-ground has been lately incloſed in Saint Auſtle, in which is built a chapel for performing funeral ceremonies in. Here are likewiſe three pretty large and decent meeting-houſes for the Calviniſts, Arminians, and Quakers.—There is held annually in this place a pariſh feaſt, which commences on Trinity Sunday and continues the three following days.

A very large commodious and ſtrong built market-houſe has alſo very lately been erected here.—The principal inns are, the White Hart, (where only poſt-chaiſes are kept,) the Queen Charlotte, and the General Wolfe.

Poſt days every day in the week except Tueſday.—Two ſtage waggons, belonging to Mr. Ruſſell, arrive here on Fridays alternately, every week, in their way from Exeter to Falmouth; and return in the ſame order every Wedneſday.—Two waggons alſo, the property of Mr. Clapcott, arrive here alternately twice a-week.—Other waggons occaſionally come here.—The carriage of goods from London to this place is ſixteen ſhillings per cwt. and from Exeter ſix ſhillings per cwt.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Blackmore Mr. Edward, (F.)
Clanſie Mr. ——
Crapp Mrs. Jane, widow
Hamley Mr. Richard
Lakes Henry, Eſq. (F.)
Lambe Henry, Eſq. (F.)
Pearſe Mr. John
Peters Mrs.
Polkinghorne Mrs. Ann, widow
Polkinghorne Mr. Francis, (F.)
Raſhleigh Charles, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Hennah Rev. Richard, ſen.
Hennah Rev. Richard, jun.
Pomery Rev. Walter, jun. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Grant G. L. (F.) *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Karkeek John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Nicolls Samuel, (F.) *Ditto*

LAW.

Carlyon Jn. Winſtanley, (F.) *Attorney*
Carthew John, (F.) *Attorney*
Crews Nicholas, ſen. (F.) *Attorney*
Crews Nicholas, jun. *Attorney*
Raſhleigh and Coode, (F.) *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Andrew Benjamin, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Avard Thomas, *Cooper*
Avery John, *Chandler*
Biddick Peter, *Blackſmith and Farrier*
Blewett William, *Hatmaker*
Bond Richard, *Taylor*
Bonythan James, *Wheelwright*
Borrows John, *Tanner*
Bullen Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*

Bunſter Margaret, *Baker*
Butterfield Richard, *Mariner*
Carbis James, *Blackſmith*
Carne William, *Grocer*
Carne John, *Millwright, Engineer, and Proprietor of the Patent Machine for removing burthens from the Stream Works*
Chivers William, *Schoolmaſter*
Cock Walter, *Sadler and Ironmonger*
Colwell Jane, *Mantua-maker*
Couch Jeremiah, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Coombe John, *Gardener*
Cornelius John, *Houſe-carpenter*
Crowle James, *Baker*
Dallen Richard, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Dallen Richard, jun. *Shoemaker*
Dawe John, ſen. *Maſon*
Dawe John, jun. *Maſon*
Dawe Samuel, *Merchant*
Dawe William, *Maſon*
Drew James, (F.) *Farmer*
Drew Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Dugger George, (F.) *Cooper*
Dunsford Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Dunſtone John, *Tin-blower*
Dyer Maria, widow, *Victualler*
Edwards Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Flamank William, (F.) *Mercer, Draper, and Woolſtapler*
Flamank Richard, *Sadler*
Garland Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Gawler Joſeph, *General Wolfe Inn*
Geach James, *Fuller and Dyer*
Geach George, *Miller*
Geach Henry, *Tin-ſmelter*
Geach Joſeph, *Governor of the Workhouſe*
Giles John, *Tin-blower*
Giles Walter, *Tin-blower*
Glanvill Richard, *Shoemaker*
Halls John, *Taylor*
Ham Robert, *Tin-blower*
Ham William, *Taylor and Shopkeeper*
Harris James, *Tin-blower*
Hart Richard, *Baker*
Hawkey Thomas, *Mercer and Draper*
Higman Jn. *Woolſtapler and Shopkeeper*
Hitchens Paul, *Chandler*
Hockins Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Hockins James, *Blackſmith*
Hopwood Alice, widow, *Draper*
Hopwood Alexander, *Grocer*
Hopwood Sam. *Clerk at Polgooth Mine*
Hopwood James, *Woolſtapler*
Hore William, *Agent for the Blowing-houſe of Meſſrs. Daniell and Son*
Hoſkins John, *Sadler and Ironmonger*
Humphrey Robert, *Taylor*
Iſabell Jonah, ſen. (F.) *Grocer*
Iſabell Jonah, jun. *Woolſtapler*
Ivey Humphrey, *Joiner and Houſe-painter*
James James, *Gardener*
Jenkin William, *Miller*
Johns Samuel, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Julyan Thomas, *Gardener*
Julyan John, *Peruke-maker*
Julyan John, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Ley William, *Taylor*
Libby Richard, *Ironmonger*
Lobb William, *Shopkeeper*
Long Ann, widow, *Victualler*
Long Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Long William, *Peruke-maker*
Long John, *Blackſmith*
Mannell Benjamin, *Miller*
Martin Richard, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Merrifield James, *Victualler*
Merrifield William, *Maſon*
Michael George, *Joiner and Houſe-carpenter*
Mitchell Bennet, *Pewterer and Brazier*
Nancollas Oliver, *Hardwareman*
Nancollas Grace, widow, *Shopkeeper*
Nankivell Eliz. widow, *Shopkeeper*
Nicolls Henry, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Parnall Thomas, jun. *Cooper*
Parnall John, *Tinplate-worker and Hardwareman*
Parnall Macklen, *Sadler*
Parnall Edmund, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Parſons John, *Staymaker*
Patterſon ——, *Grocer*
Pendray Richard, *Hatmaker*
Pentecoſt Samuel, (F.) *Maltſter*
Petherick Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Phillips Joſeph, *One of the Captains of Polgooth Mine*
Phillips William, *Victualler*
Polyblank Arthur, *Exciſe-officer*
Pomery Walter, ſen. *Bookſeller, Stationer, and Scrivener*
Pomery Walter, jun. *Mercer, Draper, and Diſtributor of Stamps*
Price David, *White Hart Inn*
Pul Hugh, *Schoolmaſter*
Roberts Thomas, *Houſe-carpenter*
Roberts John, *New Inn*
Roſevear William, *Baker*
Roſevear John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Rundle ——, *Gardener*
Rundle Nicholas, *Victualler*
Saunders Richard, *Maſon*
Skinnard Rich. *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Smith Thomas, *Carpenter*

Solomon Samuel, *Taylor*
Sterling Alexander, *Glazier*
Stripp Thomas, *Houſe-carpenter*
Tallack Tho. (F.) *Queen Charlotte Inn*
Tallack Geo. (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Thomas William, *Cabinet-maker and Poſt-maſter*
Trudgion Bennet, *Engineer and Mill-wright*
Truſcott John, *Shoemaker*
Truſcott Matthew, *Joiner and Houſe-carpenter*
Veale John, *Mercer and Draper*
Veale Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter*
Veale Samuel, *Clothier and Fuller*
Vien William, *Staymaker*
Vivian John, *Shoemaker*
Warrick John, *Wholeſale Dealer in Earthen-ware*
Wheeler Catharine, *Glover*
Wheeler John, *Taylor*
Williams John, *Grocer and Draper*
Woolcock Nathaniel, (F.) *Shopkeeper*

Within a mile of this town are three tin-blowing houſes, carried on under the ſeveral firms of Meſſrs. Sawle, Fox, and Co. Harford, Rawlings, Daubuz, and Co. and Thomas Daniell and Son. At theſe blowing-houſes all the beſt and pureſt grain-tin in the county is melted. There is alſo a ſmelting-houſe, where the tin, raiſed out of the mines, is ſmelted. This belongs to the firſt of the above companies. When either of theſe houſes have a full ſupply of ore, the ſtock is eſtimated at upwards of 60,000l. value. *It may be remarked that there is not another tin-blowing houſe now working in Europe.*

At Polmear, before-mentioned, about a mile and a half from the town, is now raiſing and forming, at the ſole expence, it is ſaid, of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq. a pier and baſon for the ſecurity of ſhipping, accommodation of the fiſhery, &c. To bring this work to perfection will require the labour of years, and perhaps 10,000l. is not adequate to the expenditure. This is an undertaking that will prove advantageous to the public.

About half a mile towards the north of the town is a large plantation of trees, rendered intricate by interſections with gravel-walks, in the midſt of which is an hermitage, built with unwrought elms; which ſtructure appears very groteſque, and is a near approach to primeval artleſſneſs and ſimplicity. Near the ſame are two ponds, repleniſhed with gold and ſilver fiſh, &c. This plantation is the property of Charles Raſhleigh, Eſq. above-mentioned; at the foot of which, in a very ſequeſtered ſituation, ſtands a ſmall ſtone-built, antique, arch-roofed, chapel, in which ariſes a fine cryſtalline ſpring, ſuppoſed to be medicinal, probably erected by the ancient papiſts, and appropriated to the purpoſes of infant baptiſm.

Near Pentuan and Polrudden in this pariſh, opening into the cliff, againſt the ſea, is a ſubterraneous cavity or adit, whether produced by nature or art cannot, from obſervation, be certainly determined; attempts have been made to explore it, but it could never be effected.—On the common, between the town and Polmear, ſtand about twenty large mounds of earth. It is probable that a battle was fought here in the ancient civil wars, and that thoſe barrows were thrown up over the ſlain. On the ſame ground is reared a huge ſtone, about fourteen feet high from the ſurface, its weight computed about ten tons; and it is imagined that this was erected in triumph of victory.—Some of the moſt conſpicuous promontories in the adjacent country are popularly termed beacons. Theſe follow in ſucceſſion, from Pendennis Caſtle, at Falmouth, up to Portſmouth, and the eaſtern part of the kingdom; and were appointed in the year 1588, when the Spaniſh armada threatened an invaſion on this coaſt; and were for apprizing the inhabitants, and wafting intelligence by great lights through the nation.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed country ſeats about Saint Auſtle are, Heligan, about four miles diſtant from the town, the reſidence of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, a juſtice of the peace.—Tregrehan, about two miles and a half, contiguous to the eaſtern turnpike-road, the reſidence of Thomas Carlyon, Eſq.—Duporth, about a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt, the reſidence of —— Peters, Eſq.—And Penrice, two miles and a half ſouth of the town, belonging to Miſs Sawle, and which was the reſidence of the late John Sawle, Eſq.

SAINT COLUMB, CORNWALL.

THIS place, which is properly called Columb Magna, is two hundred and forty-nine miles from London, and thirteen from Bodmin; a great pariſh, but a little town, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday, and fairs on Thurſday after November 13 and Thurſday after Midlent. It is called Saint Columb, becauſe its church was conſecrated to Saint Columba, and had three chantries. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance from thence. It has about a hundred and thirty houſes, badly built, but the ſtreets are broad, and paved. The juſtices of the ſouth diviſion of the county keep their ſeſſions and hold a court here once in three weeks, for all actions under forty ſhillings. Near it is a hill, with a rampart on the ſummit, and a cauſeway leading to it, which was an old Daniſh camp. —Here is a Calviniſt meeting, and a Methodiſt meeting.

The poſt arrives every day from Exeter and Falmouth; goes up about nine in the morning and down at four in the afternoon.

Ruſſel's ſtage waggon comes down every Wedneſday and goes up every Monday.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Arther ——, Gent.
Bateman Mrs.
Drew Miſs
Eaſtcott Mrs.
Hicks Mr. Gent.
Jane Mr. Richard, Gent.
Oak Mrs.
Strange Mrs.
Vivian Miſs

CLERGY.

Tremayne Rev. Mr. *Latin Schoolmaſter*

PHYSIC.

Bond Miſs, *Druggiſt*
Jewell ——, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Peters ——, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Hearl ——, *Attorney*
Prater ——, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Angrove Mrs. *Mercer*
Aſcott and Sons, *Millwrights*
Badgeley ——, *Currier*
Barnicott ——, *Butcher*
Beazley Solomon, *Clothier*
Beazley ——, *Hatter*
Beſt ——, *Cabinet-maker*
Beſt Miſs, *Milliner*
Bond ——, *Shoemaker*
Bond Miſs, *Milliner*
Bond George, *Blackſmith*
Brewer Ann, *Baker*
Buckenham ——, *Cordwainer*
Bullon Richard, *Maſon*
Carvault Mrs. *Maltſter*
Chapman John, *Innkeeper*
Clemon Nicholas, *Carpenter*
Clemon John, *Carpenter*
Colwill George, *Red Lion Inn and Exciſe-office*
Colwill John, *Taylor*
Cook James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Corniſh Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Courtice ——, *Boarding-ſchool*
Courtney John, *Butcher*
Drew ——, *Butcher*
England Joſeph, *Maſon*
England James, *Maſon*
Eveling Grace, *Innkeeper*
Francis ——, *Mercer*
Gilbert James, *Cordwainer*
Geneſor George, *Baker*
George ——, *Tinman and Brazier*
Hatter Nicholas, *Innkeeper*
Hawey ——, *Cabinet-maker*
Hawkin John, *Innkeeper*
Hayne Robert, *Hallier*
Hicks John, *Butcher*
Hicks Grace, *Glover*
Higs Jonathan, *Maltſter*
Hodge ——, *Innkeeper*
Hoſkin Joſeph, *Mercer*
Jane James, *Taylor*
Jane Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Jane Francis, *Cordwainer*
Jane Hugh, *Taylor*
Jennings Roger, *Cordwainer*
John James, *Shoemaker*
Kearn Richard, *Maſon*
Kent Robert, *Innkeeper*
Keſt James, *Taylor*
Lewarne ——, *Cordwainer*
Locket Thomas, *Carpenter*
Lovering ——, *Maltſter*
Mabin Miſs, *Milliner*
May Francis, *Maſon*

May Judith, *Sadler*
Merrifield William, *Miller*
Mewton John, *Carpenter*
Mill Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Nicolls John, *Innkeeper*
Northey William, *Currier*
Oak John, *Hatmaker*
Oliver ——, *Clockmaker*
Philp Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Reſcoyle Thomas, *Roper*
Reyns Jane, *Grocer*
Roberts Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Rouſe Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Rouſe ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Score William, *Mercer and Draper*
Strong Francis, *Cooper*
Symonds ——, *Chandler*
Symonds William, *Sadler*
Thomas ——, *Lord Arnold's Steward*
Trayer ——, *Innkeeper*
Tremean ——, *Hatmaker*
Veal Mrs. *Dealer in Hats*
Walkie Richard, *Taylor*
Warne ——, *Mercer*
Webber John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
White Arthur, *Whiteſmith*
Whitford John, *Carpenter*
Whitford Ann, *Milliner*
Whitford Richard, *Carpenter*
Whitford Thomas, *Gardener*
Whitford John, *Painter, Carver, and Gilder*
Williams John, *Butcher*
Williams ——, *Boarding-ſchool*

The following gentlemen have ſeats in the neighbourhood.—Thomas Vivian, Eſq. at Trewen, half a mile north.—John Oliver Williams, Eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the royal Corniſh militia, at Carnington, two miles and a half north-weſt.—Francis Painter, Eſq. at Trekennin, one mile ſouth-weſt.—At Lanhean, in Mawgan pariſh, is the ſeat of Lord Arnold,' where there is a convent of fifteen nuns, who emigrated from France. His lordſhip has erected a chapel for their uſe.

SAINT GERMAIN's, CORNWALL.

THE pariſh of Saint Germain's is the largeſt in the county, it being above twenty miles in compaſs, and contains more gentlemen's ſeats and lordſhips than any other in the kingdom. The town, while it was the reſidence of the biſhops, was very conſiderable: it ſtands on a riſing ground, in the form of an amphitheatre: it is now, however, a mean place, conſiſting only of a few fiſhermen's huts, placed near the church. It has however a free-ſchool. The rectory of its church is held by leaſe for twenty-one years of the dean and chapter of Wincheſter. The town, to all appearance, will ſoon be reduced to nothing, owing to Lord Eliot's pulling down every houſe as faſt as they fall into his hands, the land of the whole town being his. The borough ſends two members to parliament in the intereſt of Lord Eliot of Port Eliot. The firſt return of members to parliament for this place was 5 Elizabeth. This place cannot be ſaid to have any corporation. There is, however, a portreeve elected annually at the lord's court-leet. This portreeve is alſo bailiff of the borough, and may make any houſe in it the priſon of the perſon he arreſts. The members are choſen by the houſeholders who have lived a year within the borough; which contains only the huts above-mentioned, the reſt of the pariſh being excluded. The number of voters is not more than twenty.

Here is a ſmall market on Friday, and fairs May 28 and Auguſt 1.—The poſt goes up and down every day except Tueſdays: Ann Hunt, poſt-miſtreſs.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Penwarne Rev. Thomas, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Wilkins and Wool, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*

TRADERS, &c.

Andrews ——, *Butcher*
Baker ——, *Shoemaker*
Brickwood ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Cheſley Margaret, *Blackſmith*
Chubb Richard, *Butcher*
Drew ——, *King's Arms Inn*
Dyer ——, *Shoemaker*
Hancock Joſias, *Shopkeeper*

Hill ——, *Tide-waiter*
Hunt ——, *Taylor*
Kelly ——, *Shoemaker*
Liddle John, *Shopkeeper*
Lock ——, *Taylor*
Long ——, *Baſket-maker*
Panter ——, *Shoemaker*
Peters Arthur, *Sadler*
Pickwood Robert, *Shoemaker*
Richards ——, *Tide-waiter*
Rogers Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Tapſom Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Tripp ——, *Taylor*
Trout ——, *Peruke-maker*
Trout ——, *Tide-waiter*
Williams ——, *Shoemaker*
Wills John, *Victualler*

Saint Germain's, as before obſerved, was once a biſhop's ſee, removed hither from Bodmin, and from hence to Crediton, and thence to Exeter. The ruins of the epiſcopal palace are yet viſible at a farm-houſe at Cluttenbeck, one mile and a half from the town; and in the church, which is large and handſome, there are ſtill an epiſcopal chair (which is for the biſhop of Exeter's ſuffragan), and the ſtalls of the prebends.

Here was formerly a priory at a place fronting the river, now called Port Eliot. Lord Eliot's family purchaſed Port Eliot from Mr. Champernoun, who acquired this priory in the following whimſical manner, as related in Carver's Survey of Cornwall: "Upon the diſſolution of abbeys, in the time of Henry VIII. when that king profuſely ſhared the lands among his craving courtiers, two or three gentlemen, the king's ſervants, and Maſter Champernoun's acquaintance, waited at the door where the king was to paſs, with purpoſe to beg ſuch a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquiſitive to know their ſuit; they made ſtrange to impart it. This while out comes the king: they kneel down; ſo doth Maſter Champernoun. Afterwards he requires his ſhare; they deny it: he appeals to the king; the king avoweth his equal meaning in the largeſs (viz. that he had granted it to all three). Whereupon the overtaken companions were feign to allot him the priory for his partage."

In the neighbourhood of this town, as before obſerved, there are many pleaſant ſeats of the Corniſh gentry, who are indeed very numerous, and ſociable, generous, and kind, neighbours one to another; they uſually inter-marry among themſelves; from whence they ſay the proverb, That all the Corniſh gentlemen are couſins. It is the very ſame in Wales; where the greateſt compliment that one gentleman can make to another of the ſame country is to call him couſin. There is a great conformity of manners, cuſtoms, and uſages, between the Welſh and Corniſh; who are accounted of the ſame origin, and deſcendants alſo of the ancient Britons; and there is likewiſe a great affinity between the old Corniſh and Welſh languages.

SAINT IVE's, CORNWALL,

IS a fiſhing-town on the north ſide of the county, and in a moderate ſeaſon takes about eight thouſand hogſheads of pilchards. It is noted for its excellent quay or pier, which forms a ſafe and capacious harbour for veſſels that take in their cargoes therefrom. It is eight miles from Penzance, twelve from Redruth, and two hundred and ſeventy-four miles from London; is a harbour in the Iriſh Channel, the true name of which is Saint Ithes. Though it is almoſt choaked up with ſand, the coaſt from hence to the land's end being a long tract of ſand-banks, ſo that the people have been more than once forced to remove, it has thriven much by trading with pilchards and Corniſh ſlates; and twenty or thirty ſail of ſhips belong to its harbour.

It is governed by a mayor, twelve capital and twenty-four inferior burgeſſes, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c. The manor anciently belonged to the Ferrers family, from whom it came by marriage to the Champernouns; and from them, in the ſame manner, to Sir Robert Willoughby, baron de Broke, whoſe coheireſſes marrying Blunt lord Mountjoy, and Mr. Powlett, anceſtor to the late Duke of Bolton, it came, on a diviſion of the eſtate, to the latter nobleman.

This borough firſt ſent members to parliament in the reign of Queen Mary. The town was incorporated by Charles I. The mayor, while in his office, and a year after, as well as the recorder and ſenior burgeſſes, are always juſtices of the peace. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot. The number of voters is one hundred and thirty. The mayor is the returning-officer.

Here is a handſome ſpacious church, which is often buffeted by the waves of the ſea; but the mother-church is at Unilalant. Here is a grammar-ſchool that was founded by Charles I. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and a fair on Saturday before Advent-Sunday.—The bay, into which runs the river Hayle, lies much expoſed to the north-weſt wind. The rocks hereabouts have ſome ſtreaks of a metal like copper, of which in the neighbourhood there are mines. It is a cuſtom of this manor, that whoever dies worth ten pounds or more, pays ten ſhillings to the vicar, and no more; but they that die worth leſs pay nothing. The land between this and Mountſbay is not above four miles over, and ſo ſituate, that from the hill neither of the two ſeas, viz. St. George's Channel and the Britiſh Channel, is above three miles; and from hence, in a clear day, may be ſeen the Iſlands of Scilly, though above thirty miles off.

A bye-poſt from Market-Jew Sundays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays; comes in at ten, and out at four, o'clock.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Pearce William, Gent.
Tregothan John, Gent.
Trinwith ——, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Arther Rev. Mr. *Curate of Lenant*
Morgan Rev. Mr. (F.)

PHYSIC.

Berryman ——, *Surgeon*
Hitt ——, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Holſe ——, *Attorney*
Slade ——, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Antony James, (F.) *Merchant*
Bearſley ——, *Mercer and Draper*
Bennet ——, *Victualler*
Carlile ——, *Grocer*
Chewley George, *Victualler*
Cook Michael, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Corniſh Margaret, *Dyer*
Cothe ——, *Taylor*
Couch John, *St. George Inn*
Couch ——, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Hitchings William, *Mercer and Draper*
Jennins Richard, *Shipwright*
Kimpthorne ——, *Ship-builder*
Leddra Richard, *Shoemaker*
Leigh William, *Mercer*
Martin ——, *Victualler*
May John, *Tinman*
Nicolls Robert, *Tinman*
Ninnis Iſaac, *Grocer*
Painter ——, *Taylor*
Painter John, *Grocer*
Pamper John, *Taylor*
Phillips ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Quick Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Roe Nathaniel, *Golden Lion Inn*
Rowe Henry, *Grocer*
Stephens Martha, *Victualler*
Stephens Andrew, *Victualler*
Stephens ——, (F.) *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Stevens Vivian, *Cooper*
Thompſon ——, *Victualler*
Tray Edward, *Carpenter*
Tray Ann, *Grocer*
Tremean Paul, *Merchant*
Treweler Chriſtopher, *Sailmaker*
Wadge John, *Merchant*
Wallis ——, (F.) *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Worth ——, *Surveyor of the Port*

The principal ſeats in this neighbourhood are, Tregenna Caſtle, the ſeat of —— Stephens, Eſq. half a mile ſouth.—Trevethorn, the ſeat of Humphrey Pradue, Eſq. two miles and a half ſouth.

SAINT IVE's, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SAINT IVE's is fifty-ſeven miles from London, has a fine ſtone bridge over the Ouſe, had in the ninth century a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. Great part of it was burnt down ſome years ago, but it was rebuilt. Here is a very good market on Monday for fatted cattle brought from the north, and fairs on Whit-Monday and October 10. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm before he was choſen a burgeſs for Cambridge.

The mail to Wiſbeach paſſes through daily at five in the morning, and returns at eight in the evening, from the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs.

A waggon every Wedneſday and Friday to the Vine, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; returns every Thurſday and Saturday.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Allpreſs John, Gent.
Barnes William, Eſq.
Barnes Joſeph, Eſq.
Brittin James, Eſq.
Burton Robert, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Finding Mrs.
Hatley Richard, Gent.
Ind James, Gent.
Skeeles Mrs.
Stacey Robert, Gent.
Wright Mrs.

CLERGY.

Birley Rev. George, *Baptiſt Preacher*
Panting Rev. F. G. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Smith Thomas, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Denny Robert, *Surgeon*
Peek William, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Smith James, *Surgeon*
South Anthony, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Ceſar and Green, *Attorneys*
Garnham John, *Attorney*
Johnſon Samuel, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alliſon John, *Worſted-maker*
Aſhton P. *Grocer*
Aſhton John, *Draper*
Bailey George, *Grocer*
Barnes John, *Sadler*
Barker Francis, *Fellmonger*
Bennett John, *Shoemaker*
Biggs James, *Staymaker*
Bloom John, *Farmer*
Burch John, *Grocer*
Carter Joſeph, *Farmer*
Croft Peter, *Stationer*
Fox John, *Pawnbroker*
Gell William, *Draper*
Gilett William, *Crown Inn*
Haigh Jn. *Woolſtapler and Yarn-maker*
Harris Joſeph, *Haberdaſher*
Holmes John, *Sadler*
Houghton Thomas, *Draper*
Hunt Robert, *Glazier*
Hutchinſon Thomas, *Currier*
James Thomas
Johnſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Knightly Elves, *Staymaker*
Knightly Robert, *Shoemaker*
Lantaff Thomas, *Baſket-maker*
Lindſell John, *Merchant*
Lownds John, *Ironmonger*
Margetts John, *Merchant*
Mitchell William, *Saleſman*
Moody John, *Upholſterer*
Oſborne Elizabeth, *Confectioner*
Oſborne James, *Brewer*
Oſborne Samuel, *Grocer*
Page William, *Merchant*
Peck William, *Poſt-maſter*
Peek James, *Glazier*
Reynolds John, *Watchmaker*
Sanders William, *Cabinet-maker*
Seeking Thomas, *Baker*
Sharpe James, *Breeches-maker*
Sperry Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Staples Robert T. *Draper*
Tolladay William, *Shoemaker*
Townſend Richardſon, *Upholſterer*
Ulph Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Warner Thomas, *Baker*
Warner Robert, *Currier*
Wood Joſeph, *Hat-maker*
Woods and Son, *Bakers*

Fenny Stanton is a pretty large and neat village, two miles and a half from St. Ive's.—Fenny Drayton is about three miles diſtant, a large village.—Hilton is a large village, about three miles diſtant, on the London road.

SAINT NEOT's, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SAINT NEOT's, *vulgo* Needs, is ſix miles from Huntingdon and fifty-eight from London; ſo called from the monument of a ſaint of that name in it, which was burnt by the Danes. It is a large well-built town, having a handſome ſtrong church, with a prodigious fine ſteeple, and a good ſtone bridge over the Ouſe, by which coals are brought to it, and ſold through the country. The ſame ſaint gave name to Saint Neot's in Cornwall, where he alſo reſided ſome time. It has a charity-ſchool for twenty-five poor children. Its market is on Thurſday; fairs January 29, Aſcenſion-day, June 23, Auguſt 1, and December 17.

The poſt ſets out for London, the north, and the eaſt, every day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and comes in every morning at ſeven; ſets out every morning for Kimbolton at ſeven, and returns every afternoon at four. The poſt-office is kept at the Croſs Keys Inn.

Stamford coach paſſes through St. Neot's every morning, Sunday excepted, at three o'clock, for London; returns at ſeven every morning for Stamford.—Thrapſton coach meets the Stamford at the above times, to give and take paſſengers, &c.

Smith's ſtage waggon ſets out every Thurſday evening about ſix o'clock, and arrives at the Three Cups, Alderſgate-ſtreet, about four on Saturday morning; ſets out from London at two the ſame day, and arrives at St. Neot's about three o'clock on Monday afternoon: goes to Kimbolton on Tueſdays and returns the ſame evening.—Wright's waggon ſets out from this town every Thurſday evening at ſix o'clock, and arrives at the White Hart, St. John's-ſtreet, at four o'clock Saturday morning; ſets off the ſame day at two, and arrives at St. Neot's Monday noon: goes to the Cock and Magpie, at Cambridge, every Wedneſday morning at five o'clock; returns from thence at one and arrives at ſix the ſame evening.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

King William, Eſq. (F.)
Reynolds George, Eſq. (F.) *Major of the Huntingdonſhire Militia*

CLERGY.

Bewſher Rev. John, (F.) *Curate*
Gordon Rev. Dr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Archdeacon Samuel, (F.) *Surgeon*
Gorham Jonathan, (F.) *Surgeon*
Halliley William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Perkins and Saunders, *Surgeons*

LAW.

Park John, (F.) *Attorney*
Scarbrow Stephen, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott John, *Breeches-maker*
Arnold Iſaac, (F.) *Baker*
Arnold Mary, *Baker*
Atkins William, *New Inn*
Atkinſon Tho. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Bartlett William, *Butcher*
Betts James, *Plumber, Glazier, &c.*
Boot William, *Shoemaker*
Boſton Charles, *Butcher*
Bridges John, *Butcher*
Claridge Dixie, *Pariſh-clerk*
Cook John, (F.) *Sadler*
Cotton Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Danns Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dumbleton ——, *Wheelwright*
Edis Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Ekins William, *Carpenter*
Elliott and Abbott, *Builders*
Emery Samuel, (F.) *Brewer*
Emery Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fairey Joſeph, (F.) *China and Glaſs Seller*
Fairey Samuel, (F.) *Weaver*
Fowler William, (F.) *Brewer*
Gann Robert, (F.) *Currier*
Gillſon Samuel, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Gorham Geo. Jas. (F.) *Merchant*
Gray James, *Ropemaker*
Gurry Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Hopkins William, *Shoemaker*
Howitt Joſeph, (F.) *Croſs Keys Inn and Poſt-office*
Huckle Richard, *Staymaker*
Hunt Tho. (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*

Hunt John, *Taylor*
Inkerſole William, (F.) *Grocer*
Joyce William, (F.) *Draper*
King John, *Grocer*
Kirby James, *Watchmaker*
Knightley George, *Staymaker*
Ladds Thomas, (F.) *Draper*
Laundy Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Lewis ——, *Blackſmith*
Livett James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Mayes William and Rob. (F.) *Combmakers*
Mee Samuel, *Brazier*
Millard John, *Taylor*
Muſgrove John, (F.) *Cooper*
Norman Charles, (F.) *Butcher*
Norman Henry, (F.) *Butcher*
Okins William, *Cooper*
Okins Charles, *Taylor*
Palmer Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Palmer William, *Victualler*
Parker William, *Farrier*
Pattiſon Robert, (F.) *Tireſmith*
Paxton John, *Watchmaker*
Perkins Bingley, *Millwright*
Reynolds Sarah, *Milliner*
Reynolds Jonas, (F.) *Patten-maker*
Richards William, *Glover*
Rickett Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rix and Hedding, (F.) *Merchants*
Robins Mary, *Grocer*
Robinſon Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Robinſon Joſeph, (F.) *Baker*
Rutter George, (F.) *Hoſier*
Savill Joſeph, (F.) *Draper*
Scarbrow William, (F.) *Baker*
Sharp James Carter, (F.) *Stationer*
Sharp ——, (F.) *Organiſt*
Small Thomas, (F.) *Falcon Inn*
Smart Richard, *Taylor*
Smith James, *Glover*
Smith James, (F.) *Bull Inn*
Smith Wenham, *Butcher*
Smith James, (F.) *Butcher*
Smith John, *Butcher*
Smith Thomas, *Butcher*
Smith John, (F.) *Carrier*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Smith Mary and Sarah, *Milliners*
Squires James, (F.) *Merchant*
Stead John, *Grocer*
Taylor Robert, *Whiteſmith*
Ward Henry, *Collar-maker*
Warren Iſhmael, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Waterfall Robert, *Shoemaker*
Webſter Meſſrs. *Drapers*
Wells Mary, *Turner*
Wiles Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Wiles Silveſter, (F.) *Farmer*
Wiles Thomas, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Wiles Wm. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Yates Robert, *Draper*
York James, *Victualler, (Wreſtlers)*
Young James, (F.) *Fellmonger*

The following are the ſeats and villages in this neighbourhood:—Eyneſbury, a village, adjoining St. Neot's.—Little Paxton is one mile diſtant, where are two gentlemen's ſeats, pleaſantly ſituated; one belonging to Henry Pointer Standly, Eſq. and the other to Richard Reynolds, Eſq. a juſtice of the peace.—At Ruſhmead, a village, five miles diſtant, is the ſeat of Richard Gery, Eſq. a juſtice of the peace.—Eaton, a village, one mile diſtant, through which the great north road paſſes.—At Temsford, a village, is the ſeat of Sir Gillias Payne, Bart.—The three laſt villages are in Bedfordſhire.

SALTASH, CORNWALL.

SALTASH ſeems to be the ruins of a larger place; it is governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, has many privileges, ſends two members to parliament, and has the ſole oiſter-fiſhing in the whole river, which is conſiderable. It has alſo juriſdiction upon the river Tamar, down to the mouth of the port; ſo that they claim anchorage of all ſmall ſhips that enter the harbour. Their coroner ſits upon all bodies that are found drowned in the river. Here is a good market on Saturday, which is very much benefited by the increaſe of the inhabitants of Plymouth, as lying near the dock at the mouth of the Hamoaze; for thoſe people chooſe rather to go to Saltaſh to market by water, than to walk to Plymouth by land, for their proviſions; becauſe, firſt, as they go in the town-boat, the ſame boat brings home what they buy, ſo that it is much leſs trouble; ſecondly, becauſe proviſions are bought much cheaper at Saltaſh than at Plymouth: and of late they have ſome ſhips that uſe the Newfoundland fiſhery.

Parliamentary

Parliamentary influence has been an object of legal contention in this borough for near twenty years. The queſtion has been, whether the right of election was in the corporation, conſiſting of twenty-eight members, or in the freeholders of ancient houſes or their ſcites, held by burgage-tenure, of which there are thirty-eight, and all the property of Mr. Buller, brother to the judge. This queſtion has been four times conteſted at different elections, and brought to iſſue by committees of the houſe of commons ſince the paſſing of the Grenville act. The determinations were, in the three firſt, favourable to the corporation; but the latter decided the right to be in the burgage-holders. This produced an occurrence that muſt convince more ſtrongly than any hypothetical argument can inform the mind, that the preſent ſyſtem of repreſentation muſt remain incomplete until its innumerable imperfections are forced to yield to a radical reform. The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinſon and Charles Ambler were returned by the corporation at the general election in 1785, and reſolved, by a committee, on Monday the 25th of April, 1785, to be duly elected. A vacancy happened in October, 1786, by Mr. Jenkinſon being created a peer, when the Earl of Mornington was returned by the corporation in his room; and Mr. Lemon petitioned againſt the ſaid return, on the right of the burgage-holders. The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition met on the 25th of April, 1787, and, on the 6th of May following, reported to the houſe, that Mr. Lemon was duly elected. Thus two members were ſitting in the houſe of commons at the ſame time, for the ſame borough, upon the right of different deſcriptions of electors, who had, each of them, been deemed ineligible in the ſame parliament. But what is ſtill more remarkable, and derogatory to all principles of conſtitutional conſiſtency, is, that this error in the repreſentation for Saltaſh ſhould remain yet uncorrected. Indeed the right is ſtill diſputed, and is therefore to be aſcertained. The committees have three ſeveral times ſeated the members choſen by the corporation, and once determined in favour of the perſon who had the ſuffrages of Mr. Buller's thirty-eight burgage-tenures; but neither of them are final. By the amended Grenville act, the parties have yet the chance of two more petitions on this queſtion of elective right, which may probably be as oppoſite in their deciſions to each other as thoſe which have been already determined.—With regard to the influence over this borough, the preſent members were returned by the burgage-tenures of Mr. Buller. They had the good fortune to preſerve their ſeats without incurring the expence of a petition. Should the right be finally adjudged to be in theſe burgage tenants, the property, and conſequently influence, of the borough, will be transferred entirely from the corporation to Mr. Buller; but, on the contrary, ſhould the preſent corporation of Saltaſh gain the victory, the influence will then belong to the treaſury. This borough is involved in the ſame difficulties and obſcurities as moſt of the other boroughs in the kingdom. Having deſtroyed that ſimple but general right of all tithings, which were originally boroughs, having a ſhare in the legiſlature by excluſive charters, ſucceeding charters have been made by ſucceeding kings, according to ſeparate views and intereſts, ſo as to have deſtroyed even the tenor and principle of each other. Endeavouring to limit a privilege that, by nature and juſtice, was and ſhould be a common inheritance, has involved the municipal conſtitution of our boroughs in abſurd perplexities, as well as expoſed them to arbitrary encroachments. It was firſt chartered as a borough ſo early as Henry IV. by its lord Reginald Valletort, who was lord of the houſe of Trematon, within which Saltaſh is ſituated; but it did not ſend members to parliament before Edward VI. It was firſt incorporated by Charles II. who granted the inhabitants the privilege of being governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, and thirty-three burgeſſes, although the number is now indefinite. Theſe may chooſe a recorder, and elect members of parliament. The manor of the borough is veſted in the corporation, who, upon the payment of eighteen pounds annually, enjoy the tolls of the markets, fairs, &c. A power was reſerved in the crown, as in all other charters granted by this monarch, to diſplace at pleaſure any mayor, alderman, burgeſs, town-clerk, &c. This was the tenure by which

the

the electors in theſe places held their franchiſe; ſo that, by this mode of incorporating moſt of the boroughs in the kingdom, Charles poſſeſſed himſelf entirely of the elective influence. He was certain of having none but his friends choſen by theſe dependent boroughs, whoſe inhabitants had no other ſecurity for their tenures but obeying the dictates of his pleaſure. It is, however, proper here to obſerve, that this arbitrary principle, which had ſubjected the freedom of election in all ſuch boroughs as were thus chartered by Charles II. to miniſterial influence was, in a trial reſpecting Cheſter, decided about eight years ſince to be nugatory. As, therefore, this city has thus emancipated itſelf from the fetters of court authority, it may be obſerved that every other borough, in the ſame predicament, has the ſame means of redreſs.

On the 21ſt of May, 1773, the members of the corporation, whoſe whole number at that time was leſs than twenty, petitioned his preſent majeſty for a new charter: they ſtated the diſſolution of the old charter, and their incapacity to continue it. A new charter was accordingly granted the 7th of June, 1774, in principle ſimilar to that of Charles II. for it reſerved the ſame power of diſplacing corporators at pleaſure. The members named in this charter were moſt of them placemen in the dock-yard at Plymouth, or perſons holding offices under government. The returning-officer is the mayor for the time being.

A bye-poſt from Plymouth arrives every Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday; the expence of which is paid by a ſubſcription from the inhabitants.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Brand Mr. *Maſter of the Diviſion, Navy*
Downing ——, Gent.
Drew Stephen, Eſq.
Gennis Lieutenant, *Navy*
Glaſcow Captain, *Navy*
Goborian Lieut. James, *Navy*
Herrin Mrs.
Hicks Robert, Eſq.
Hoſkin ——, Gent. (F.)
Irehane ——, Gent. (F.)
Mayo Mrs.
Mollett Miſs
Nepean ——, *Officer in the Army*
Nepean Lieutenant, *Navy*
Sadler Mr. *Maſter in the Navy*
Spires ——, Gent.
Squires Mr. *Maſter in the Navy*
Titt Mrs.
Treal ——, *Marine Officer*
Wills Francis, Eſq.
Woodis Mrs.

CLERGY.

Barlow Rev. Mr. *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Carew Sir Thomas, *Surgeon*
Perry ——, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbot ——, *Victualler*
Arnold ——, *Victualler*
Blith ——, (F.) *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Cade George, *Poſt-maſter*
Chubb ——, *Glazier*
Clemmence Mrs.
Clerk ——, *Hat-maker*
Collin ——, *Baker*
Daitor ——, (F.) *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Darton ——, *Maſter Fiſher*
Dunn Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Durnford ——, *Fiſherman*
Ford ——, *Grocer*
Grubb ——, *Tide-waiter*
Hancock ——, *Victualler*
Hatwell Mrs. *Gardener*
Herring ——, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Hill ——, *Blackſmith*
Hilman ——, *Shoemaker*
Hoſkin ——, *Grocer*
Jago ——, *Taylor*
Jago ——, *Shoemaker*
Jewell ——, *Victualler*
Kenney ——, *Fiſherman*
Lackland Mrs. *Grocer*
Maiard ——, *Wine-merchant*
Milton ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Palmer ——, *Tallow-chandler*
Pearce ——, *Oxford Inn*
Predeaux ——, *Taylor*
Richards ——, *Baker*
Roberts ——, *Cordwainer*
Roe ——, *Taylor*
Rowe ——, *Shoemaker*
Smith ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Stratton ——, *Shoemaker*
Taylor ——, *Merchant*
Toby ——, *Plaſterer*
Toms ——, *Maſter Fiſher*
Tucker ——, *Carpenter in the Navy*

Warmington ——, *Shopkeeper*
Webb ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Weſtcott ——, *Gardener*
Weſtcott ——, *Shipwright*
Whitford ——, *Paſſage Houſe*
Whitford ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wilcocks ——, *Grocer*
Wilcocks ——, *Butcher*
Williams ——, *Shoemaker*

Graveſend, the ſeat of Admiral Graves, is cloſe to the river-ſide, about one mile diſtant from this place, which affords a rural proſpect. The river, in fair weather, is covered with boats to and from Dock, and places adjacent.

SANDWICH, KENT.

SANDWICH is one of the cinque ports, and is ſituated near a mile and a half from the ſea, nine miles from Margate, ſeven from Ramſgate, twelve from Canterbury, eleven from Dover, and five from Deal. It ſends two members to parliament, who ſtill retain the ancient name of barons of the cinque-port of Sandwich. The trade of the town chiefly conſiſts in coal, fir-timber, deals, &c. with which the country is ſupplied. Here alſo are ſhipped corn, malt, fruit, and ſeeds, for London and other markets. Market-days are Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and a fair on the 4th of December, which continues two market-days.

This was formerly one of the chief ports of England, and walled round. It has ſtill a wall on the north and weſt ſides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It has ſuffered much by the Danes, &c. whoſe king, Canute, here ſlit the noſes and cut off the hands of thoſe Engliſhmen who were given as hoſtages to his father Swain. In 1217 it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monaſteries, and other religious foundations. It was firſt incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edward III. by the ſtile of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The mayor is choſen in the guildhall, on the Monday after St. Andrew's day. Here are three churches, three hoſpitals, a cuſtom-houſe, a quay, and a free-ſchool built out of the ruins of the Carmelite monaſtery. This was reckoned one of the cinque-ports even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are, Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramſgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar; and Brightlingſey, eight miles from Colcheſter, in Eſſex, is under the juriſdiction of its mayor.

This is the only cinque-port, except Dover, which has the leaſt claim to independence, and that ariſes from the extenſive number of its electors. Sandwich, which has for many years been ranked as an admiralty borough, from the influence of innumerable places, and the douceurs which the voters hold under the patronage of that board, has been generally repreſented by two members of their nomination; but, at the laſt election, Sir Horace Mann, who reſides in the neighbourhood, having the largeſt Kentiſh eſtate of any man in the county, and who is ſo much reſpected for his hoſpitality and convivial talents that no other perſon would have ſtood the ſmalleſt chance of ſucceſs in oppoſition to government, became a candidate on his own intereſt, in oppoſition to Lord Parker, comptroller of the houſehold, (who was ſupported by government, in conjunction with Mr. Stephens, ſecretary to the admiralty,) was ſucceſsful, as will appear by the cloſe of the poll; the numbers being, for

Philip Stephens, Eſq. - -	474
Sir Horace Mann - - -	311
Lord Parker - - -	290

Thus the independent intereſt ſucceeded, for the firſt time, in the election of one of their members. The other is ſtill conſidered as being at the diſpoſal of the admiralty.—At the election of 1620, the third parliament of James I. Lord Cobham, warden of the cinque-ports, made an order, which he got confirmed by the lords of the privy-council, that the mayor and jurats only ſhould make the elections of members of parliament. The freemen, or commons, were therefore debarred from giving their voices, with threats of impriſonment. Sir

Robert Hatton was returned by the mayor and jurats. The commons, who intended to chooſe Mr. Borrowes, were intimidated by the magiſtrates. The houſe of commons, however, held the election void, and ordered a new writ, for the freemen at large to make the election.

It likewiſe appears, that the corporation of this port have not been exempt from the charge of corruption any more than their neighbours; as, on the 25th of November, 1695, a petition of John Thurban, ſerjeant at law, was preſented to the houſe, ſetting forth, that he was duly elected a baron to ſerve in parliament for this port; but that Edward Brent and John Taylor, Eſqrs. had prevailed with the mayor to return them, though they were not duly choſen. Upon the examination of evidence, the following matter came out before a committee: Ralph Goodchild ſaid, a great while before the writ came down, and he believes a month before the election, at the deſire of ſome of Mr. Taylor's friends, he went to Mr. Taylor's houſe, with an account of what men they thought would engage for him; and that Mr. Taylor ſaid to him, and, as he believes, Mr. Paramour, Mr. Mandy, and Mr. Gregg, were by, that he had heard ſome people got places of profit by being parliament-men; and that, if the town choſe him, and he got any, he would give half to the corporation, and twenty pounds a-year to the poor, and give the corporation a treat on the day he was choſen, yearly; that Mr. Taylor bade him ſpeak of it, and he did, accordingly, make uſe of it, to perſuade ſeveral to vote for Mr. Taylor; that he voted ſo, and deſigned to do ſo before the ſaid promiſe; and ſaid, he believed he ſaw bills of charges of three hundred pounds on Mr. Taylor's account, and that Mr. Cricket was Mr. Taylor's agent.—Twiſden ſaid, that Mr. Taylor, the day before the election, declared, Mandy being preſent, if he got a place of a thouſand or five hundred pounds a-year, as he hoped he ſhould, or whatever it was, he would give one half to the town; and Mr. Cricket ſaid, he would give his bond, that Mr. Taylor ſhould expend forty or fifty pounds yearly upon the town, and give twenty pounds yearly to the poor; and Turner, ſitting by, ſaid, he would drink the petitioner's health, but durſt not vote for him, for, if he did, they would never employ him again.—John Chapman ſaid, Cricket declared, that Mr. Taylor had promiſed, and he (Cricket) would give his bond as before teſtified; and that, on account of his voting for Mr. Brent, Cricket had received forty ſhillings of Rickſey, which he paid in part of ſeven pounds owing from him to the ſerjeant, but owned Cricket was bound with him for it; but it did not appear Mr. Brent had employed Cricket.—Cricket and Moor ſaid, the mayor went to ſeveral to vote for Mr. Brent; and Moor owned, that he himſelf had ſpoken to ſeveral to vote for the ſerjeant.—Clark, Jenkinſon, and Stone, ſaid, that a letter was read, as from Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, by which they pretended, that all the ſeamen who would not vote for Mr. Brent ſhould be preſſed. Rickſey and others were preſent, and ſome ſeamen were ſcared out of the town by it.—Rickſey produced a letter which, being read, he ſaid was only a recommendation of Mr. Brent, without any threatening or promiſes.—John Vatchelor ſaid, Broderly, who voted and made intereſt for Mr. Brent, offered him two half-crowns to vote for Mr. Brent, and Rickſey and Fiſher were by, and was threatened to be ruined, becauſe he would not vote againſt the ſerjeant.—N. Vatchelor, his brother, ſaid, he had heard his brother John declare, that Broderly had offered him no money.—Hutton ſaid, he had a debt of three pounds odd money owing to him from Curſer; but, he dying, it became dubious; and that he was offered to have it paid if he would vote for Mr. Taylor.—The number of voters is four hundred and eighty; returning-officer, the mayor.—The preſent corporation, by a charter dated in the year 1685, conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common councilmen.—This town gives the title of earl to the family of Montague.

The harbour has for many years been ſo choaked up with ſands, and by a ſhip of great burden, of Paul IV. ſunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water enough for veſſels of a conſiderable ſize. The wool-ſtaple was removed hither from Queenborough in the reign of Richard II. and ſome Walloons

and Dutchmen, who fled hither, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from perſecution, ſet up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in ſhipping and malting. The London markets are ſupplied from hence with the largeſt and ſweeteſt carrots, and the ſeedſmen with moſt of their ſeeds, the ſoil being very good for all ſorts of garden-ſtuff. Here are two charity-ſchools for twenty-five boys, and as many girls.

The mayor carries a black knotted ſtaff, whereas the mayors of the other cinque-ports generally have white ſtaves. Before the gates are two Roman tumuli; and, on the ſouth ſide, by the ſhore, are ſix large broad Celtic tumuli, at equal diſtances. From hence to Hithe the French coaſt is viſible all the way.

The principal inns are, the Old Bell, kept by William Harriſon, Strand-ſtreet, near the bridge.—New Roſe, kept by Stephen Rayner, Market-place.—New Inn, kept by John Williams, Delph-ſtreet. An aſſembly for dancing and cards once a month, and for cards once a fortnight, during the winter.—Flower-de-Luce, kept by Daniel Clarebut, Delph-ſtreet. A corn-market is held here every Wedneſday; and an aſſembly for cards every fortnight during the winter.

The London poſt comes in every morning, Mondays excepted, about nine o'clock.—The Ramſgate poſt returns to Sandwich about five in the afternoon, except during the ſeaſon, when it is allowed to be half an hour later.—The Sandwich bag is ſealed at half paſt five, and ſets off at ſix; at which time the poſt comes from Deal.—Jeremiah Hunt, poſt-maſter.

A coach ſets out from the Old Bell to Canterbury every Saturday, and returns the ſame day.

Hoile's caravan goes from Deal to Canterbury on Mondays and Fridays, and returns through Sandwich the following day: he alſo comes from Deal to Sandwich on Thurſday, and returns the ſame day.—Thornton's caravan arrives from Margate every Thurſday, and returns the ſame day.—Waller's caravan ſets out from Sandwich to Canterbury every Saturday, and returns the ſame day.—Philpott's and Price's caravans come from Ramſgate every Wedneſday and Saturday, and return the ſame day.

HOYS.—The Fortune, Daniel Valder; Two Brothers, Maurice Read; Endeavour, William Oſborn; and Stephens, Stephen Stanner; are employed in carrying corn and other goods to and from London and Rocheſter, for Sandwich, Deal, and the adjacent country.

VESSELS.—The Union, Robert Cook; Hare, John Sayer; Martin, Michael Lotherington; and Johanna, Thomas Simey; are employed in the coal-trade.—Endeavour, Michael Neam; Good Intent, John Cumming; Nancy, James B. Fiſk; and Kitty, George Smith; are employed in the Baltic and Norway trades.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Charles Robinſon, Eſq. *Recorder*

Jurats.

Terry Sayer, Eſq.
Valentine Sayer
Daniel Rainier
William Boys
Benjamin Sayer
John Harvey
William Slaughter
Henry Matſon
Auguſtine Smithers
Joſeph Solly
Henry K. Bradford
Richard Emmerſon
Edmund Fowle

Common Council.

William Jordan
Samuel Silver
Benjamin Denne
John Deveſon
John Matſon
John Jordan
Peter Rainier
Henry Sayer, jun.
Francis Cocking
John Woodruff
Peter Harriſon
John Brown
William Brice
Andrew Hills
Charles Warman
Daniel Enſton, ſen.
William Warman
Thomas Bundock, ſen.
Jacob Waller
Thomas Bundock, jun.
Robert Bayly

Samuel

Samuel Harvey
Slodden Caſtle
William Philpott, *Town-clerk*
Herbert Hooper and Latham Oſborn, *Treaſurers*
Tho. Woodward, *Common Wardſman*
Henry Laurence and Jacob Hawkes, *Serjeants at Mace*
Nathaniel Bradley, *Gaol-keeper*
Peter Bunton, *Common Crier*

GENTRY.

Addiſon Henry, Gent.
Barton William, Gent. (F.)
Boys Lieut. Pearſon, (F.) *Navy*
Bradly Lieut. R. B. *Navy*
Brown John, Gent. (F.)
Buller Peter, Gent. (F.)
Bundock Thomas, ſen. Gent. (F.)
Caſtle William, Gent. (F.)
Cooper Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Curling Edward, Gent.
Dilnot John, Eſq. (F.)
Edwards Capt. John, (F.) *Navy*
Elgar Nathaniel, Eſq. (F.)
Garrett Richard, Gent. (F.)
George Lieut. James, *Navy*
Harvey Capt. John, (F.) *Navy*
Hills Richard, Gent. (F.)
Horton William, Gent. (F.)
Lilly John, Gent. (F.)
Luſhington Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Matſon John, Gent. (F.)
Pickmore Capt. Francis, *Navy*
Pinfold Lieut. Richard, (F.) *Navy*
Prince Richard, Gent. (F.)
Sayer Valentine, Gent. (F.)
Sayer Terry, Gent.
Sayer Henry, Gent. (F.)
Shrubſole John, Gent. (F.)
Slaughter Iſaac, Gent. (F.)
Smithers Auguſtine, Gent. (F.)
Waller Capt. Jacob, (F.) *Navy*
Wood Lieut. John, (F.) *Navy*
Wood Thomas, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Bunce Rev. Wheler, (F.)
Conant Rev. John, (F.)
Milnes Rev. James

PHYSIC.

Boys William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Curling Bunce and Robert, *Surgeons*

LAW.

Philpott William, (F.) *Attorney*
Solly Joſeph, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abrahams Samuel, *Silverſmith*
Aſh Samuel, (F.) *Staymaker*
Baker John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Baker Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Barrett Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Baſden Charles, *Shopkeeper*
Beadle Arthur, (F.) *Victualler*
Belſey Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Bing Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Blackbourn William, *Shopkeeper*
Bottle Alexander, *Butcher*
Bradley and Harvey, (F.) *Brewers*
Brice William, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Bundock Thomas, jun. (F.) *Weaver*
Burnap Edward, ſen. (F.) *Maſter of the Charity-ſchool*
Burnap Edward, jun. *Baker*
Caſtle Slodden, (F.) *Grocer*
Caſtle Elizabeth, *Innkeeper*
Church Samuel, (F.) *Baker*
Clarebut Daniel, *Innkeeper*
Claringbold William, (F.) *Baſket-maker*
Cloke William, *Blackſmith*
Cocking Francis and Son, (F.) *Grocers, Druggiſts, Bookſellers, &c.*
Cook Robert, (F.) *Coal-merchant*
Cornwell Peter, *Shopkeeper*
Coveney May, *Glazier*
Davye Thomas, *Hatter and Sadler*
Denne John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Deveſon John, (F.) *Stonemaſon*
Emmerſon Richard, (F.) *Merchant*
Enſton Daniel, ſen. *Grocer*
Enſton Daniel, jun. *Cabinet-maker*
Epps Iſaac, *Shopkeeper*
Forreſt Auguſtine, (F.) *Butcher*
Forwood Stephen, (F.) *Turner*
Fowle Suſanna, *Glazier*
Fowle Edmund, (F.) *Deal-merchant*
Friend William, (F.) *Draper*
Friend William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Gardner Rebecca, *Shopkeeper*
Gent John, *Currier*
Gill Thomas, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Goodchild Nicholas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Goodwin Chriſtopher, *Shoemaker*
Graham Margaret, *Shopkeeper*
Gray James and Edward, (F.) *Millers*
Hammond George, *Shoemaker*
Harriſon Peter, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Harriſon William, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Hawkes Michael, (F.) *Weaver*
Hayward John, *Taylor*
Hills Andrew, (F.) *Shipwright*
Hoile John, (F.) *Hoyman*
Hooper Herbert, (F.) *Grocer*
Hopkins Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Horn John, *Peruke-maker*
Horton Edward, *Seedſman*
Hubbard Stephen, (F.) *Maltſter*

Hunt Jeremiah, *Linen-draper, and Diſtributor of Stamps*
Hutſon James, (F.) *Miller*
Huxſtep Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Johnſon John, (F.) *Weaver*
Jones Stephen, *Blackſmith*
Jones Henry, *Victualler*
Jones Mark, *Taylor*
Jull Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Kingsford Charles, *Cooper*
Kipps Henry, *Pipemaker*
Marbrook John, *Schoolmaſter*
Matſon Henry, (F.) *Woollen-draper*
Motton Richard, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Neales William, *Shopkeeper*
Omer John, (F.) *Butcher*
Omer Andrew, *Butcher*
Oſborn Latham, *Hoyman*
Parker Samuel, *Taylor*
Perſonneaux Charles, *Dancing-maſter*
Petman William, *Shopkeeper*
Porter Charles, (F.) *Baker*
Pott William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Powell George, (F.) *Carpenter*
Rainier Daniel, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Ralph Stephen, *Tinman*
Rayner Stephen, *Innkeeper*
Rutter Jinnings, *Cabinet-maker*
Saunders, Lemon, and Saxby, (F.) *Deal-merchants*
Sayer John, *Mariner*
Scott Stephen, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Slaughter William, ſen. (F.) *Merchant*
Slaughter William, jun. (F.) *Tanner*
Slaughter John, (F.) *Butcher*
Smeed William, *Victualler*
Smith Thomas, *Hoyman*
Southouſe John, *Baker*
Spurgen John, (F.) *Draper*
Stannard Samuel, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Stanner John, *Shopkeeper*
Stanner Stephen, (F.) *Mariner*
Stapley Bartholomew, *Exciſe-officer*
Stone Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Tatterſall Richard, (F.) *Glover*
Tatterſall Edmund, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Taylor David, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Taylor Thomas, *Brazier*
Temple George, *Shopkeeper*
Temple Henry, *Baker*
Tucker Laurence, *Turner*
Valder Peter, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Valder Daniel, *Mariner*
Waller Arthur, *Seedſman*
Warman William, (F.) *Draper*
Warman Charles, (F.) *Currier*
Williams John, *Innkeeper*
Woodcock Francis, (F.) *Butcher*
Woodcock Henry, (F.) *Baker*
Woodcock William, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Woodcock Edward, (F.) *Baker*
Woodruff John, (F.) *Butcher*
Woodruff Thomas, *Butcher*
Woodward Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Young Thomas, (F.) *Baſket-maker*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

William Jordan, *Collector*
Benjamin Denne, *Deputy Comptroller*
Henry K. Bradford, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*
Edward Nairne, *Superviſor*
Stephen Holmans, *Riding-officer*

Boatmen.

Thomas Forreſt
Thomas Friſby
Joſeph Tetter
John Sayer

Tidemen.

William Blackbourn
William Caſpell
Thomas Deboch

Coal-meters.

Henry Temple
George Temple
William Butler

One mile from Sandwich, after croſſing a bridge over the Stour, are two or three houſes, which are the only remains of the ancient town of Stonar, well known to the antiquaries of this country, to many of whom it has furniſhed a very curious ſubject of reſearch and examination.

About a mile to the right of this place is Richborough, the Rutupium of the Romans, and their firſt and moſt conſiderable ſtation in this kingdom, being the chief port from whence they carried on their trade and connections with the continent. The remains of the caſtle are ſtill viſible, and appear of conſiderable extent. The walls, whoſe original height cannot be aſcertained, becauſe they are no where perfect, are, in ſome parts, near twelve feet in thickneſs, compoſed chiefly of flints and Roman bricks; the latter are ſixteen inches in length and eleven broad, and the intervening ſpaces filled up with round beach ſtones. The whole eaſtern ſide of the caſtle is ſunk down and deſtroyed by the fall of the cliff; the remainder is ruinous and overgrown with ivy, and ſtands a melancholy monument of its priſtine greatneſs.—Upon an eminence near the caſtle are the remains

remains of an amphitheatre made of turf, where the garriſon is ſuppoſed to have exerciſed themſelves in the manly diverſions of thoſe days. The ſoil is gravel and ſand, and has long been ploughed over. To thoſe who may wiſh for a particular account of, and examination into, theſe venerable remains, we ſhould recommend a very ingenious little diſcourſe by Dr. Battely, entitled *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, a tranſlation of which, with explanatory notes, has been publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury.—Six miles from hence is Wingham, which gives title of baron to Earl Cowper.

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH is in the North Riding, forty-three miles from York, and two hundred and twenty-one from London, is a very ancient borough, ſheltered north-eaſt by a high ſteep rock, quite ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the weſt ſide, where is a narrow ſlip of land. On this rock King Henry II. erected a noble large caſtle, now in ruins, into which Edward II. put his minion Piers Gaveſton, to ſecure him from the reſentment of the nobility, whom he had inſulted; but they forced it to ſurrender, and took him priſoner. The top of the rock is a plain of about nineteen acres.

The houſes of the town, which are well-built and ſtrong, are of a romantic ſituation, bending in form of a half-moon to the main ocean, and extending confuſedly on the declining ſide of a rock. There are many new buildings in it, and more going forward; ſo that there is now good accommodation for great numbers even of the higheſt quality; and they have aſſemblies and public balls in long rooms built on purpoſe.

It is incorporated with two bailiffs, a recorder, and common council. The right of election in this town is in thirty-eight individuals. The patron was the late Duke of Rutland, whoſe influence is managed, during the minority of the preſent duke, by his uncle the Duke of Beaufort, who likewiſe holds the recorderſhip of the corporation, until his nephew comes of age. By Mr. Crewe's bill, ten of the common councilmen are incapacitated to vote for repreſentatives; but, as thoſe incapacitated to vote may happen to be ſeniors of the body, they may, conſequently, have a voice in the election of new common councilmen, and therefore be inſtrumental to bringing ſuch into their body as may be dependent upon them. It has, therefore, not ſtruck at the evil in this or any other corporation, which it was meant to remedy. This town, which is a very ancient borough, ſent to parliament 23 Edward I. being (York and Hull excepted) the only place in this very large county that conſtantly returned before the reign of Edward VI. The bailiffs are the returning-officers.

This place has a good trade and a commodious quay, one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, and a good number of veſſels, chiefly employed in the coal-trade from Newcaſtle to London. It is the beſt place, between Newcaſtle and the Humber, for receiving ſhips in the ſtreſs of weather that come from the eaſtern ſeas, on this coaſt; and therefore the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland; and the mariners have erected an hoſpital for the widows of poor ſeamen, which is maintained by a rate on veſſels, and by deductions out of the ſeamen's wages. Herrings are taken here in great numbers from the middle of Auguſt to November; with which, and cod-fiſh, mackarel, turbots, and variety of other fiſh, they ſupply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and ſale, of the herrings, is a great advantage to the inhabitants. Here is a manufactory of ſail-cloth. There are at preſent 33,400 tons of ſhipping which belong to this port, the prime coſt of which was 450,000l. the number of ſeamen about 1,500. The quantity of coals conſumed here annually is about eight thouſand chaldrons.

The wealth of this town muſt be chiefly aſcribed to the numbers of people of all ranks that flock hither, in the hotteſt months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic, much of the ſame kind with thoſe of Pyr-

mont,

mont, in Germany. The Spa-well, as it is improperly called, is a ſpring a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town, in the ſands, at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, and riſes upright out of the earth, near the level of the ſpring-tides, which often overflow it. It was diſcovered near a hundred and fifty years ago. It is never dry, and yields twenty-four gallons of water in an hour. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and ſalt; and it is very tranſparent, ſomething like a ſky-colour. It has a pleaſant taſte from the vitriol, and an inky ſmell. The unfortunate accident that happened in December 1737, whereby this famous Spa had like to have been loſt, deſerves to be mentioned. The Spa, as before obſerved, lay about a quarter of a mile ſouth from the town, on the ſands, and fronting the ſea to the eaſt, under an high cliff on the back of it, weſt; the top of the cliff being above the high-water level fifty-four yards. The ſtaith or wharf projecting before the Spa houſe was a large body of ſtone, bound by timbers, and was a fence againſt the ſea, for the ſecurity of the houſe. It was ſeventy-ſix feet long, and fourteen feet high, and in weight by computation 2463 tons. The houſe and buildings were upon a level with the ſtaith; at the north end of which, and near adjoining to it, upon a ſmall riſe above the level ſands, and at the foot of the ſtairs that lead up to the top of the ſaid ſtaith, and to the houſe, were the Spa wells. On Wedneſday, December 28, in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spa houſe, and, upon ſearch, the cellar was found rent; but, at the time, no farther notice was taken of it. The night following another crack was heard; and in the morning the inhabitants were ſurpriſed to ſee the ſtrange poſture it ſtood in, and got ſeveral gentlemen to view it, who, being of opinion the houſe could not ſtand long, adviſed them to get out their goods; but they ſtill continued in it. On Thurſday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent two hundred and twenty-four yards in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth, and was all in motion, ſlowly deſcending; and ſo continued till dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of paſture-land, and had cattle then feeding upon it, and was on a level with the main land, but ſunk near ſeventeen yards perpendicular. The ſides of the cliff neareſt the Spa ſtood as before, but were rent and broken in many places, and forced forward to the ſea. The ground, when ſunk, lay upon a level, and the cattle next morning were ſtill feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the weſt, and ſome part of the ſide of the cliff as a wall to the eaſt; but the whole, to view, gave ſuch a confuſed proſpect, as could hardly be deſcribed. The rent of the top of the cliff aforeſaid, from the main land, was two hundred and twenty-four yards. The rent continued from each end, down the ſide of the cliff, to the ſands, was meaſured on the ſands, from one end to the other, one hundred and ſixty-eight yards; to wit, ſixty-eight ſouth of the ſtaith and Spa wells, and one hundred to the north of the Spa. As the ground ſunk, the earth or ſand, on which the people uſed to walk under the cliff, roſe upwards out of its natural poſition, for above one hundred yards in length, on each ſide of the ſtaith, north and ſouth; and was in ſome places ſix, and in others ſeven, yards above its former level. The Spa wells roſe with it; but, as ſoon as it began to riſe, the water at the Spa-well ceaſed running, and was gone. The ground thus riſen was twenty-ſix yards broad; the ſtaith, which was computed at 2463 tons, roſe, intire and whole, twelve feet higher than its former poſition, (but rent a little in the front,) and was forced forwards towards the ſea twenty yards.

The moſt reaſonable account then given for this phænomenon, and the occaſion of the deſtruction of the ſtaith, and Spa houſe, and the loſs for ſome time of the Spa ſpring, is as follows:—When this ſtaith, or wharf, was lately rebuilt (it being thrown down by the violence of the ſea), Mr. Vincent, engineer for the building of the new pier at Scarborough, was deſired to rebuild this ſtaith at the Spa; and, digging a trench to lay the foundation thereof, with great difficulty cleared it of water; and, when he had done it, could, at ſeveral parts thereof, very eaſily thruſt his ſtick or cane up to the handle; from whence it is concluded, that all the earth under the ſtaith was of a porous, ſpongy, ſwampy, nature,

nature, and was much the ſame below the foundation of the Spa houſe, and all under the ſides of the cliff adjoining, as well north as ſouth. Allowing this to be fact; the ſolid earth, ſinking on the top of the cliff, as afore-mentioned (which was of ſo vaſt a weight, as by computation to amount to 261,360 tons), preſſing gradually upon and into the ſwampy boggy earth beneath it, would of courſe, and did, raiſe the earth and ſands, as before noticed, and ſo effect the miſchief we have particulariſed. But, very luckily for the town, after a diligent ſearch, and clearing away the ruins, as we may ſay, they found again the Spa ſpring; and, on trial, had the pleaſure to find the water rather bettered than impaired by the diſaſter. And now the whole is in a more flouriſhing condition than ever.

The proverb of a Scarborough warning, to denote a ſudden ſurprize, took its riſe from the ſeizing of its caſtle by one Thomas Stafford, in the reign of Queen Mary I. with a handful of men, when the town had no notice of his approach, and was therefore unprovided for its defence. There was a ſtately tower to the caſtle, which ſerved as a land-mark to the ſailors, but was demoliſhed in the civil wars.—Among many other religious foundations which this town formerly ſupported, was a cell of monks, belonging to the abbot and convent of Ciſtertium, in France; a houſe of grey friars, founded about the year 1240; a houſe of black friars, founded before 1285; and a houſe of Carmelites, ſaid to have been founded by Edward II.

BANK.—Here is only one banking-houſe, under the firm of Tindall, Woodall, and Co. draw on Down, Thornton, and Frees, London.

Markets here are on Thurſday (which is the principal) and Saturday; the fairs on Holy-Thurſday and Martinmas-day, old ſtile.

The poſt comes in every day, generally about eight o'clock in the morning, and goes out exactly at two in the afternoon. The bags are brought on horſe-back during the ſeaſon, i. e. from June to the end of September.—A coach runs every day to and from York: fare eleven ſhillings.

There are three or four packets which go conſtantly from here to the wharf of Backhouſe and Tomlinſon, London; the fare for paſſengers is commonly about fifteen ſhillings. Freight of goods variable, according to the different packages.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Beaufort Duke of, *Recorder*
Forſter Thomas, Eſq.
Forſter Joſeph, Eſq.
Hinderwell Thomas, jun. Eſq.

CLERGY.

Bottomley Rev. Mr.
Burgh Rev. Cornelius
Dodſworth Rev. George
Hewetſon Rev. J. *Curate*
Kirk Rev. J. *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Dunn ——, *Druggiſt*
Forſythe ——, *M. D.*
Keld Thomas, *Surgeon*
Travis and Wilſon, *Apothecaries*
Wilkinſon and Williamſon, *Apothecaries*
Williford Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Atkinſon John, *Attorney*
Hebb John, *Attorney, and Town-clerk*
Liſter and Travis, *Attorneys*
M'George William, *Attorney*
Paul ——, *Counſellor*
Robſon Smith, *Attorney*
Skelton Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott Thomas
Abbott Leonard
Abram Robert
Adamſon Mrs.
Ainſworth Benjamin, *Flax-dreſſer*
Allan Richard
Allan Robert
Allan Mr.
Allinſon John, *Smith*
Archer Triſtram
Atkinſon Robert
Baker Sarah
Barker Chriſtopher, *Breeches-maker*
Barton Elizabeth
Barton Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Bates James, *Pawnbroker*

Beal Hannah, *Innkeeper*
Beal Ann
Bean William, *Gardener*
Beans Matthew
Bearcroft Matthew
Bee Edward, *Grocer*
Bee John
Bell Mrs. ſen.
Bell Mrs. jun.
Belwood Richard, *Grocer*
Bennet Henry, *Baker*
Bentley Francis
Bentley and Dutchman
Beſwick Anthony, *Joiner*
Bielby Thomas, *Organiſt*
Boaſt William
Boldero William
Boldero Robſon
Bolderſtone Elizabeth
Borch Samuel
Boſman Robert
Boſs Criſpin
Botterill Mrs.
Bradley James
Bradſhaw Benjamin
Bradſhaw George, *Shoemaker*
Broadrick John, *Sadler*
Broadrick John
Broadrick George
Brown Thomas
Broxup and Co. *Perfumers*
Bulmer Mark, *Taylor*
Bumbles Joſiah
Burn Robert
Burniſton George, *York Carrier*
Burton Mrs.
Buſkill Chriſtopher
Byron Mrs.
Cade Thomas
Calam George
Candler and Co. *Millers*
Cant Candler
Caſs Francis
Caſs Mrs.
Chambers John, *Ironmonger*
Chambers Miſs
Chambers William, *Maſon*
Chancellor Mrs.
Chancellor Richard, *Taylor*
Chapman John, *Mercer*
Chapman Thomas
Chapman George, *Innkeeper*
Charters ——, *Joiner*
Chatwin John, *Gardener*
Clark James
Clark Mrs.
Clarke Mrs. *London Inn*
Clarkſon William
Cleathing Thomas
Clemeſha Samuel, *Mercer*
Coates Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Cobb George, *Mercer*
Cockrell John
Cockrell Joſeph, *Innkeeper*
Colley Thomas
Colliſon John
Cook Thomas
Cooke John
Cooke John, *Spirit-merchant*
Cooper James
Cooper John
Cornwall Frederic, *Ship-owner*
Cornwall, Fox, and Co. *Coal-merchants*
Coulſon Robert
Coverdale Johnſon
Cowling Matthew
Cowton Mrs.
Cozens ——, *Ship-owner*
Crawford Alexander, *Watchmaker*
Croaſdale William, *Bull Inn*
Crompton Richard
Croſby Matthew
Crumpton Roger
Dale George, *Ship-builder*
Dale Ann
Darley Jonathan, *Taylor*
Davidſon Thomas, *Ship-owner*
Davidſon Clark
Davidſon Robert, ſen.
Davidſon Robert, jun.
Day Edmund, *Grocer*
Dibble James, *Currier*
Dickinſon Grace
Dickinſon Edward
Diſbrough Mrs.
Dixon William
Dobby Henry
Dodds William, *Grocer*
Donkin Grange
Donner Edward, *Maſter of the Long Rooms*
Dowſon William
Drinkrow Robert
Dueſbury Mrs.
Dueſbury William
Dunwell Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Dutchman John
Eaden Jacob
Eades Mrs. *Milliner*
Eaton Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Eſtill Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Eſtill John
Eſtill David, *Mercer*
Etherington Thomas
Farſide Rob. *Maſter of the Ceremonies*
Featherſtonhaugh Mrs. *Milliner*

Ford William, *Joiner*
Ford John
Foſter Suſannah
Fowler Valentine
Fowler John, *Ship-builder*
Fowler George, *Sailmaker*
Fowler George
Fowler William
Fowler Benjamin
Fox Miſs
Fox John
Fox William
Fox Richard
Garbutt Richard, *Joiner*
Garnett Miſs
Gartſide Adam
Gilbertſon Mr.
Gilley Mrs.
Glaſs William
Glaves Samuel
Glaves Thomas
Glover William
Goffton Robert, *Butcher*
Goldſborough William, *Watchmaker*
Goodbarn Joſeph
Gott Sarah
Gray Francis
Gray James
Gray John, *Grocer*
Greenwood John
Haggitt Thomas, *Ship-owner*
Hall William, *Ship-owner*
Hall Mr.
Hall John
Hall Thomas, *Ship-owner*
Hall John, *Shopkeeper*
Hall Mrs.
Halley John, *Ship-owner*
Halloday Mrs.
Hamcoat Robert
Harbutt Thomas
Harding Mrs.
Hardy Joſiah
Hardy Samuel, *Innkeeper*
Harriſon George
Harriſon Robert, *Glazier*
Harriſon John
Harriſon Francis
Harriſon Thomas
Harriſon Chriſtopher
Harriſon James
Hart Thomas
Hart Roger, *Cooper*
Haſlewood Robert
Hawſon Thomas
Hawſon George
Hawſon Robert
Headley Thomas, *Governor of the Spa*
Headley Thomas
Hebden William
Hebden George
Henderſon William
Henderſon Thomas
Henderſon Eſther
Henderſon John and Robert
Hepper ——, *Hoſier*
Herbert William
Hervey Mrs.
Hewetſon William, *Ship-owner*
Hewit Benjamin
Hewit Joſeph
Hill George
Hick John
Hinderwell Thomas, ſen. *Ship-owner*
Hinderwell Francis
Hodge John
Hodgſon John
Hoffman Mrs.
Hopper George, *Ship-owner*
Hopper Thomas
Hopper John, *Wood-merchant*
Hord William
Hornſey John, *Schoolmaſter*
Hudſon Richard, *Brazier*
Hugill John
Huntreſs John
Huntreſs Jonathan
Huntreſs Mrs.
Huſband Gibſon
Hutchinſon John
Hutchinſon Robert
Jackſon John
Jackſon Joſeph
Jackſon Thomas
Jackſon John, *Innkeeper*
Jackſon Francis, *Hull Carrier*
Jefferſon Richard, *York Carrier*
Jennings James
Johnſon Bartholomew
Johnſon James
Johnſon William
Johnſon Mr.
Johnſon Mrs.
Johnſon George, *Innkeeper*
Jordan John, *Innkeeper*
Jordan Mrs.
Jordan Robert
Jordan Samuel
Keld John
Keymeys William, *Ship-owner*
Kingſton John, *Cabinet-maker*
Kirby William
Kirk James
Kirton and Co. *Hair-dreſſers*
Kirton John
Kneeſhaw Mrs.

Lacy William
Lambert John
Lancaſter Benjamin
Langdale William
Laws Thomas
Lawſon William, *Joiner*
Laycock William, *Smith*
Leek Robert
Lightfoot John, *Innkeeper*
Ling Chriſtopher, *Brewer*
Longbottom Andrew, *Mariner*
Lotherington William
Lowney Thomas
Lunn Thomas
Mackever Iſabella
M'Millan Hugh, *Hoſier*
Mainpriſe Mrs.
Mallory Edward, *Grocer*
March Chriſtopher
March William
Marfleet Robert, *Blue Bell Inn*
Marſhall Ann, *Milliner*
Marſhall Peter
Marſhall Thomas
Maſterman George
Maxwell William
Maxwell Miſs, *Milliner*
Medd William, *Butcher*
Medd William
Mennell Mrs.
Michelſon William
Middleton Samuel
Middleton Thomas, *Grocer*
Mills James, *Glazier*
Moaks Joſeph, *Baker*
Moaks Miſs, *Milliner*
Moody Robert
Morſam George
Morſam John
Morwan Robert
Morwan John
Mundel Edward, *Linen-draper*
Murray Chriſtopher, *Hatter*
Nesfield John, *Brewer*
Nesfield Samuel
Nesfield Anthony
Nesfield Glaves
Newham Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Newſtead William, *Keeper of the Long Rooms*
Nicholſon John
Nightingale John, *Sadler*
Nightingale John
Oliver Mrs.
Otbie Mrs.
Otterburn Chriſtopher
Otterburn Richard
Outram Thomas
Owen Charles, *Innkeeper*
Owſton William, *Maltſter*
Owſton Richard, *Mariner*
Palmer Miſs
Pantling Walter
Pape Joſeph
Park John
Park Ann, *Coffee-houſe*
Park William, *Baker*
Park Richard, *Grocer*
Parkin Thomas
Parking John
Parkinſon Robert
Parrett Mrs.
Parſey Robert
Pattiſon John
Pattiſon William
Peacock Benjamin
Pears Thomas
Pearſon Thomas
Pearſon Huntrods
Peckitt John, *Baker*
Pennock John
Pennock Iſaac
Percy William, *Shopkeeper*
Percy George, *Shoemaker*
Peverley William
Phillikirk Thomas
Pickering Samuel
Pickering John, *Printer*
Pickering Hugh
Pilmore Miſs
Potter William
Powley Robert, *Innkeeper*
Potter Henry
Prieſtman Henry, *Mercer*
Prowd John
Read Jonathan
Reed Thomas
Reed John
Reed Ralph
Renniſon John
Reves Theophilus, *Talbot Inn*
Richardſon John
Richardſon Mark
Ridſdell Henry
Rigby William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rigley John
Robinſon John
Robinſon Mrs.
Rowbotham Charles, *Grocer*
Rowland Mrs. *Innkeeper*
Rowntree John, *Mercer*
Ruſton Peter
Ruſton Anthony
Ruſton Benjamin
Sanderſon ——, *Shopkeeper*
Salmon William

Schofield James, *Bookſeller*
Scott Robert, *Goldſmith*
Sealey Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Sedman Mrs.
Seller George
Serjeant Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Sharp James, *Whiteſmith*
Shaw Kemeys
Shaw Miſs
Shepherd William
Sherrington Thomas
Sigſworth George
Simms William
Simpſon George
Simpſon William, *Cabinet-maker*
Simpſon Samuel, *Brewer*
Simpſon Mrs. *Dealer in China*
Skelton Iſaac
Sleightholm John
Sleightholm William
Smith Thomas
Smith Matthew
Smith Richard
Smelt Luke, *Maltſter*
Smith John, *Bricklayer*
Smith Chriſtopher
Smith John
Smith William
Sollitt Richard, ſen.
Sollitt William, jun.
Spark Simon
Spite James
Stains Elizabeth, *Mercer*
Staveley Samuel
Staveley Samuel, *Joiner*
Stephens George, *Hardware-man*
Stephens William, *New Inn*
Stephenſon Robert
Steriker James, *Serjeant at Mace*
Stockdale Mrs. *Liquor-merchant*
Stockdale Simon
Stockdale Mrs.
Stockton George
Straker Robert
Stringer John
Stringer Edmund, *Shoemaker*
Stringer Francis, *Shoemaker*
Stubbs Thomas
Suddevel John
Sunley Henry, *Serjeant at Mace*
Sutton Mrs. ſen.
Sutton Mrs. jun.
Sutton William, *Hardware-man*
Tate Mrs.
Taylor Mrs.
Taylor William, *Innkeeper*
Taylor Gawen, *Mercer*
Temple John
Temple Mrs.
Temple Mary, *Victualler*
Thirlwall and Vicarman, *Liquor-merchants*
Thomas William, *Peruke-maker*
Thornhill John, *Innkeeper*
Thornton Thomas
Thornton Mrs.
Tindall Robert
Tindall, Woodall, and Co. *Bankers*
Tindall Mrs.
Tindall John
Tinker George, *Grocer*
Todd Wyvill, *Ship-owner*
Todd George
Todd Matthew, *Hair-dreſſer*
Tomlinſon George, *Shoemaker*
Tong Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Trott Henry
Tunnell ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Turner Captain
Turner John
Tygar William, *Grocer*
Underwood Hugh, *Cabinet-maker*
Varley Benjamin
Vickerman Thomas
Vickerman Joſeph, *Liquor-merchant*
Walker Dickſon
Walker James, *Painter*
Walker Thomas
Walker Miſs
Walker ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Walker Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Walker Miſs, *Shopkeeper*
Walſhaw Thomas, *Gardener*
Ward John, *Shopkeeper*
Ward William
Wardrobe Robert, *Ship-owner*
Watkinſon John, *Grocer*
Watſon Jane, *Shopkeeper*
Watſon Robert
Watſon William, *Peruke-maker*
Watſon George
Wayman Robert
Webſter John, *Baker*
Weſterman ——, *Peruke-maker*
Wharton Stephen, *Wood-merchant*
Wharton William
Wharton Joſeph, *Ship-owner*
Wharton John, *Roper*
Wharton Samuel, *Ship-owner*
Wheelhouſe John, *Peruke-maker*
White Thomas, *Brazier*
White Thomas
White John
Whiting Richard
Wilkinſon William
Williamſon Thomas, *Ship-owner*

Williamſon John, *Ship-owner*
Williamſon William
Willis John
Willis Mrs.
Willis George
Wilſon William
Wilſon Chriſtopher
Wilſon Richard, ſen.
Wilſon Richard, jun.
Wilſon Henry, *Tallow-chandler*
Wilſon Richard, *Globe Inn*
Windle and Smelt, *Grocers*
Wood William, *Grocer*
Wood Charles, *Innkeeper*
Woodall John
Woodall John, *Banker*
Woodill Richard, *Poſt-maſter*
Wrangler Thomas
Wright Charles, ſen.
Wright Charles, jun. *Grocer*
Wrightſon Leonard
Yeoman William, *George Inn*
Yeoman Mrs.

SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

IS ſixteen miles from Skipton, thirty-ſeven from Halifax, and two hundred and thirty-ſeven from London; it is in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the Ribble; a good town, being at the foot of the hills which part Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire.—A market on Tueſdays; alſo a market for fat and lean cattle every fortnight on the Monday, attended by the butchers from Manchester, Bolton, &c. as at Skipton.—Annual fairs, Thurſday before Good-Friday for cattle; three fortnight fairs every other Friday from thence to Whitſuntide for cattle; April 26th, ſheep, &c. Whit-Tueſday, woollen-cloth, pedlary, &c. Auguſt 19th, for leather and cattle; 20th, ſheep and wool; 21ſt, woollen-cloth, pedlary, &c. and the firſt Tueſday after the 27th of October, for cattle.—Principal inns: Golden Lion, William Fawcett; Spread Eagle, William Bradley.

Bankers. Birbecks, Alcock, and Co. draw upon Baron Dimſdale, Sons, and Barnards, London.

The poſt is diſpatched from Settle, for the ſouth, on Sunday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning; and Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at half paſt eleven o'clock in the morning; arrives on the firſt-mentioned four days at two o'clock in the afternoon, the other three days at nine o'clock in the morning; the north poſt arrives on Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ten o'clock in the evening, and ſets out on Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, immediately on the arrival of the ſouth poſt of that day. The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Parker John, Eſq. (F.) *Marſhfield*
Swale David, Eſq. (F.)

PHYSIC.

Hall Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Sutcliff William, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Carr William, (F.) *Attorney*
Hartley and Swale, (F.) *Attorneys*
Peart John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alliſon William, *Broker*
Armiſtead Thomas, *Mercer*
Baldwin Jonathan, *Nailer*
Banks Richard, *Pocket-book maker*
Bell A. and M. *Grocers*
Birbecks, Alcock, & Co. (F.) *Bankers*
Birbeck William & Co. (F.) *Merchants*
Birbeck William, jun. *Agent to the Phœnix Fire Office*
Brayſhaw Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Buck Thomas and William, (F.) *Worſted-ſpinners and Machine-makers*
Carter William, *Grocer*
Claytons and Walſhman, (F.) *Cotton-ſpinners*
Dale John, *Carpenter*
Dods Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Eglin Adam, *Baker*
Farrady James, *Seedſman*
Garforth Robert, (F.) *Grocer*
Halpike V. *Cabinet-maker*
Hardacre T. *Mercer*
Hargraves Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Hargraves Thomas, *Sadler*
Hargraves William, *Grocer*
Hartley Jeremiah, *Mealman*
Horner Robert, *Grocer*
Holgate William, *Tallow-chandler*
Huddleſtone Thomas, (F.) *Sadler*
Jackſon John, (F.) *Stationer*
Kenyon Martha, *Grocer*

Liſter William, (F.) *Mealman*
Marſden William, *Sadler*
Ormrod George, *Currier*
Paley Catharine, *Linen-draper*
Parkinſon Edward, *Watchmaker*
Preſton Thomas, *Glazier*
Read John, *Clogger*
Redmayne Giles, *Mercer*
Redmayne and Thornber, *Calico-manufacturers*
Relph John, *Cooper*
Salmon Henry & Tho. *Paper-makers*
Shackleton S. and M. *Grocers*
Slinger John, *Liquor-dealer*
Taylor and Son, (F.) *Cotton-ſpinners*
Thornber and Co. (F.) *Cotton-ſpinners*
Triſtram Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Twiſleton William, *Tinman*
Waddington John, *Rope-maker*
Watſon John, *Mealman*
Whaley John, *Mercer*
Whittam William, (F.) *Skinner*
Wigleſworth Robert, *Grocer*
Wilſon Thomas, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Windſor Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Winder John, (F.) *Dyer*

GENTLEMEN, &c. in the Neighbourhood of Settle.

Armiſtead, Brown, and Co. cotton-ſpinners, at Rathmill, three miles diſtant.
Brown Chriſtopher, Eſq. Stainforth, three miles.
Brown John, Eſq. Calton, ſix miles.
Bolland William, Eſq. Gigleſwick, one mile.
Currer Rev. William, and Clapham Rev. Chriſtopher, Clapham, ſix miles.
Clapham Rev. John, and Clapham Thomas, Eſq. Gigleſwick.
Clapham William, Eſq. Stackhouſe, one mile.
Farrer James, Eſq. Clapham.
Foſter John, Eſq. Armiſtead, two miles.
Foſter Mrs. Heſleton, ſix miles.
Gorell Edward, Eſq. Hazel Hall, ſeven miles.
Heſleden William and Bryan, Eſqrs. Brackenbottom, ſix miles.
Hammerton James, Eſq. Hellifield Peel, ſix miles.
Holden Rev. George, Horton, ſix miles.
Holden Thomas and Co. cotton-ſpinners, Rathmill.
Ingleby J. A. Eſq. Lawkland Hall, three miles.
Ingleby Columbus and Thomas, Eſqrs. Auſtweek, four miles.
Ingleby Thomas, Eſq. Clapham.
Lund John, Eſq. Stackhouſe.
Lund Henry, Eſq. Malham, five miles.
Liſter Antony, Eſq. Belle Hill, one mile.
Liſter Thomas, Eſq. Water Houſe, five miles.
Moon Richard, Eſq. Longpreſton, four miles.
Paley Rev. William, Gigleſwick.
Parkinſon John, Eſq. Otterburn, ſeven miles.
Preſton William, Eſq. Paley Green, two miles.
Preſton John, Eſq. Merebeck, three miles.
Preſton Dale, cotton-ſpinner, Otterburn.
Preſcott Rev. Edward, Longpreſton.
Proctor Thomas, tanner, Merebeck, three miles.
Redmayne and Armiſtead, cotton-ſpinners, Stainforth, three miles.
Rimington Joſeph, Eſq. Scoſtrop, five miles.
Starkie Richard Lawſon, Eſq. Langeliff, one mile.
Seyianſton and Tatham, and Seyianſton Robert, cotton-ſpinners, Longpreſton.
Tennant John, Eſq. Ridding, three miles.
Wilkinſon Richard, Eſq. Hellifield, ſix miles.
Waddington Henry, Eſq. and Welch John, Eſq. Crowneſt, three miles.
Wood Rev. Nicholas, Gigleſwick.
Yorke Thomas, Eſq. Hatton-place, ſeven miles.

Gordale Scar, a ſtupendous maſs of rocks, about ſeven miles eaſt of this place, with a romantic caſcade.—Malham Cove, one of the higheſt pieces of lime-ſtone rock in the kingdom, five miles eaſt of Settle, and about two miles from

om Gordale Scar.—Malham Tarn, a little above the cove, a lake nearly on the top of the mountains, about four miles in circumference.—An ebbing and flowing well two miles north of Settle, on the ſide of the turnpike road leading to Kendal, &c. under a prodigious lime-ſtone rock, called Giglesvick Scar; beſides ſeveral caves and caſcades in the neighbourhood of Ingleton, &c. about ten miles north of this place.—Theſe curioſities are well ſituated for thoſe who may make the tour of the lakes; the beſt road from the ſouth into Weſtmoreland and Cumberland lying directly through the country where they are ſituated.

SHAFTESBURY, DORSET.

SHAFTESBURY is ten miles from Blandford, fourteen from Saliſbury, and a hundred and three from London, in the poſt-road to Exeter. It ſtands in the nothern extremity of the county, on the borders of Wiltſhire, on a high hill, dificult of acceſs, except on the eaſt, with an extenſive proſpect over Dorſet, Somerſet, and Wilts, including the rich vale of Blackmore, beautifully checquered with villages, caſtles, and a champaign woody country. This town is ſuppoſed to have been built in the eighth century, and to have been enlarged by King Alfred, and had twelve churches, beſides a Benedictine monaſtery, in the Saxons time. To increaſe the reputation of the nunnery, and bring a greater number of pilgrims, with their offerings, to it, it was pretended that the body of Edward the Martyr was ſtolen from the church of Wareham, and depoſited under the ſhrine of this monaſtery. This pious fraud had its deſired effect; for the place was ſo much frequented by people from all parts of the kingdom, that they built no leſs than ten new churches; and the ſhrine of St. Edward received ſo many offerings, that it became immenſely rich, and the name of the town was for ſome time loſt in that of the martyr.

It had three mints before the Conqueſt; and, in the reign of Henry VIII. was the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop. It is a borough town by preſcription, and incorporated firſt by Queen Elizabeth. A charter was alſo granted by King James; and afterwards, on the petition of the corporation, in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of King Charles II. another charter was granted, giving them greater privileges, and they are incorporated by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes. The common council conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, and twelve capital burgeſſes; and the mayor, laſt mayor, and recorder, are juſtices of the peace for the borough. The mayor is elected, by the common council, from the capital burgeſſes, every year on the Monday before Michaelmas-day, and ſworn into his office on the Friday after Michaelmas day.

The influence in this borough is, at preſent, diſputed between Sir John Call, Bart. Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Eſq. late member for this town, and Mr. Bryant, an attorney at Ryegate, in Surrey, and clerk of the papers in the King's Bench priſon. The former gentleman has ſecured the corporation in his intereſt, and ſucceeded in getting his friends returned at the laſt election by a very conſiderable majority. The numbers upon the poll were, for

Charles Duncomb, jun. Eſq.	224	Hans W. Mortimer, Eſq.	67
William Grant, Eſq. -	224	W. Bryant, Eſq. -	67

Mr. Grant is nephew to Sir John Call, and Mr. Duncomb is brother to the member of the ſame name for Yorkſhire. Theſe gentlemen were ſupported by Sir John and the corporation.

Mr. Mortimer's intereſt conſiſts in being the proprietor of about a hundred and twenty houſes of the moſt inferior. Mr. Bryant's intereſt conſiſts in having about ſixty of the more ſuperior. But, from their having loſt their election, it does not appear that their property in the borough affords them a ſucceſsful influence over the tenants. The cauſe of this may be ſaid to be owing to the adverſe change in the circumſtances of Mr. Mortimer. During more proſperous days,

days, he was always certain of their ſuffrages; but, ſince he has been unfortunately confined in the Fleet Priſon, his former electors have withdrawn their confidence, and given it to thoſe they find more the favourites of fortune.

The right of electing members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury, is only in the inhabitants of the ſaid borough, paying ſcot and lot. Number of voters two hundred and ninety-one. Returning-officer the mayor.

This borough has returned members from the very beginning of parliaments to this time, ſaving a defect in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

The place conſiſts of about five hundred and forty houſes, many of which are of free-ſtone. Water is ſo ſcarce here, that it uſed to be ſupplied with it from Melcomb. The indulgence of fetching their water from Melcomb obliged them to make an annual acknowledgment, which is ſomewhat whimſical:—On the Monday before Holy-Thurſday the mayor, aldermen, &c. went in proceſſion, having a large quantity of plate carried before them called a prize-beſom, in form of the London garlands on May-day, dreſſed with peacock's feathers. The plate is borrowed from the neighbouring gentry; and, when they arrived at the manor houſe, it was preſented, together with a calf's head and a pair of gloves, to the lord or his ſteward, who received it with great formality, and diſtributed twelve penny loaves and twelve dozen of beer to the populace. After which the plate was delivered again to the mayor, and carried in proceſſion back again to the town.

Afterwards, in the reign of George I. a Mr. Benſon, one of their repreſentatives in parliament, preſented them with engines for raiſing water, by means of which the water was raiſed above three hundred feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large ciſtern in the middle of the town, from the diſtance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aſide, and they have dug ſeveral pits, in which they preſerve the rain-water; and the poor get their living to this day, by fetching in pails, or on horſes.—Here is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. A neat town-hall in the corn-market, where the quarter-ſeſſions are held. Here is a free-ſchool, and two alms-houſes; and ſeveral remains of antiquity in different parts of the town; which conſiſts of three pariſhes, St. Peter, Holy Trinity, and St. James, to each of which there is a church. The place contains three thouſand five hundred inhabitants; and the authority of the juſtices for the borough or town extends to every pariſh and place in and throughout the limits of the town. All the members of the corporation are ſtiled magiſtrates, though only three, from time to time, are juſtices of the peace.—There are ſome ſmall remains of the abbey-houſe. On the top of Park-hill here, a fine plantation was made for the inhabitants to walk in.

Here is a very good market on Saturdays for butchers meat, poultry, butter, corn, and beaſts; which is allowed to be one of the firſt butter-markets in the weſt of England. From hence the towns of Wincheſter, Southampton, and Saliſbury, are generally ſupplied with freſh butter.—Here are three fairs for cattle, toys, &c. on Palm-Saturday, Midſummer-day, and the 22d of November.—The chief manufacture here is ſhirt-buttons, in which about twelve hundred women and children are employed.

The principal inns are, the Red Lion, kept by Mr. Howells; the Three Swans, kept by Philips; and the Angel, kept by Mrs. Moore.

Poſt to and from London every day in the week except Saturdays.—The mail comes in from London, and all parts of the north and ſouth, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and ſets off for all parts of the weſt about ten minutes after: comes in from all parts of the weſt about three o'clock in the afternoon; and ſets off immediately for London and all parts of the north and ſouth: C. Pinhorn, poſt-maſter.

CARRIERS.—Pittard's waggon, from the White Swan, Holborn-bridge, arrives every Thurſday morning; returns to London Saturday mornings.—Gibbons's caravan, from Goſport, Wincheſter, and Saliſbury, arrives Friday evenings; returns Saturday afternoons.—Fort's caravan to Bath ſets out every Monday

day morning at nine o'clock; and to Poole every Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Walter Whitaker, Eſq. *Recorder*

Capital Burgeſſes.

John White, Eſq.
Charles Pinhorn, Gent.
James Blackmore, Gent.
Robert Jolliffe, Gent.
Peter Batiſcombe, Gent.
Thomas Tucker, Gent.
Henry Edwards, Gent.
A. Burlton Bennett, Eſq.
Walter Swyer, Gent.
William England, Gent.
James Atchiſon, Gent.
One vacant.
Edward Buckland, *Town-clerk*

CLERGY.

Blandford Rev. Mr.
Bowles Rev. Mr.
Everett Rev. Mr.
Jones Rev. Mr.
Limbert Rev. Mr.
Marchant Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Wilkins Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Blackmore James, *Surgeon*
Hoſe Philip, *Surgeon*
Jolliffe Robert, *Surgeon*
Peirce Richard, *Surgeon*
Shipley Robert, *Surgeon*
White John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Buckland Edward, *Attorney*
Buckland Richard, *Attorney*
Bowles Charles, *Attorney*
Oram S. M. *Attorney*
Real ——, *Attorney*
Whitaker Walter, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Atchiſon James, *Shirt-button Manufacturer*
Atchiſon James, *Breeches-maker*
Barfoot T. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Bennett Thomas, *Tanner*
Buckland R. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Deal John, *Brewer*
Dowland Thomas, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Everett John, *Haberdaſher*
Everett Widow, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Forward James, *Grocer*
Fry James, *Mercer and Linen-draper*
Gardiner William, *Cooper*
Gillingham David, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Hiſcock Joſ. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Imber John, *Edge-tool Maker*
Imber James, *Edge-tool Maker*
Luſh James, *Mercer*
Maniford Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Mansfield John, *Cooper*
Mathews Betty, widow, *Brazier*
Meader William, *Cabinet-maker*
Melyard Widow, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Miles Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Norris William, *Tanner*
Ogden E. *Banker*
Pond Sarah, *Grocer*
Pope William, *Grocer*
Pritchett Thomas, *Glazier*
Reynolds John, *Glazier*
Rogers John, *Grocer*
Ruſſell John, *Carpenter*
Scammell Miſs, *Milliner*
Scammell John, *Timber-merchant*
Short Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Staning Robert, *Brewer*
Stothert Adam, *Ironmonger*
Stothert Abel, *Cutler*
Swyer ——, *Banker, and Diſtributor of Stamps for the County*
Thomas James, *Currier*
Upjohn James, *Land-ſurveyor*
Wilmott W. *Haberdaſher*
Wilmott Widow, *Haberdaſher*

Gentlemen's ſeats in the neighbourhood of Shafteſbury are as follow:—Fernhouſe, the ſeat of Thomas Grove, Eſq.—Donhead-hall, the ſeat of J. Kneller, Eſq.—Stepleton, the ſeat of Peter Beckford, Eſq.—Seals, the ſeat of William Chaffin Grove, Eſq.—Metcombe, the ſeat of the Rev. William Whitaker.—Gillingham, a village, four miles from hence. Here is a conſiderable ſilk-mill belonging to Meſſrs. Hanham and Co.—Fontmill, a village, four miles diſtant. Here is a conſiderable ſwan-ſkin baize manufactory, carried on by Mr. Jeremiah Cole.—A tick-manufactory is carried on at Silton, ſix miles diſtant, by Mr. Iſaac Maggs and Co.

A few miles from Shafteſbury is Wardour Caſtle, the ſeat of Lord Arundel, who pulled down the old houſe, and erected a new one, which may vie with fineſt edifices in this kingdom.—In the ſame neighbourhood alſo is Fonthill, the fine houſe of the late William Beckford, Eſq. twice lord-mayor of London.

Stourton,

Stourton, or, as it is ſometimes called, Stourhead, the fine ſeat of Mr. Hoare, is within a few miles. The houſe is built of ſtone, in an oblong form, from a deſign of Mr. Colin Campbell, the architect of Wanſtead, in Eſſex. It conſiſts of a grand floor between a ruſtic baſement and an attic ſtory, and contains ſome fine rooms and elegant apartments. The principal entrance is by a double flight of ſtone-ſteps into a very handſome hall, of more than thirty feet ſquare, adorned with pictures, buſtos, ſtatues, &c. from thence croſſing the ſtair-caſe veſtibule you enter the ſaloon, a very noble and pleaſing room, ſixty feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth and height. It is lighted by three large windows at the end, and contains only one door, which is oppoſite the centre window. On each ſide the hall and ſaloon is a range of very handſome rooms, conſiſting of an eating-room, library, gallery, and bed-chamber apartments. The whole is furniſhed in a very handſome manner, and is replete with curioſities and valuable pictures, ſome of which are matchleſs, and of the beſt maſters: the pictures hang by two hinges at one ſide, which gives an opportunity of examining them in a proper light. This houſe, while it poſſeſſes a proportionable grandeur, is a model for the comfortable and convenient diſpoſition of its apartments, arrangement of its offices, &c.

From the principal front there is a very pleaſing diverſified proſpect. Turning through a gate to the right of the houſe is a large lawn, whereon is a large ſtatue of the Belvidere Apollo, at the end whereof a winding ſhady walk leads to a very noble avenue of fir-trees, terminated by a handſome obeliſk; leaving this walk, and deſcending a ſhort way through a wood, you arrive at a large tent, fixed to the ſpot, and made in the form of an eaſtern pavilion. This point commands a view of the lake, the pantheon, hanging wood, the temple of the Sun, &c. which form a ſcene of the moſt poliſhed beauty. Deſcending from hence to the ſide of the lake, and croſſing an arm of it by a wooden bridge, conſiſting of one very extenſive and lofty arch, from a deſign of Palladio, you enter the bottom of the hanging wood, where ſtones, roots, &c. mark the paſſage to the grotto, whoſe pebble floor and ivy-mantled roof denote it to be the grotto of Nature. It receives its light from a circular aperture in the roof, from whence the wild plants ſuſpend their dropping tendrils, and form an arch in the wall, through which the eye catches a part of the lake. In a receſs in the grotto is a marble baſon, which is uſed as a cold bath, and is ſupplied by a beautiful dropping ſpring, that diſtils its ſlender ſtreams around the marble ſtatue of a ſleeping nymph, placed in the interior part of the receſs. In the front of the bath, on its marble margin, the following lines of Mr. Pope are inſcribed:

Nymph of the grot, theſe ſacred ſtreams I keep,
And to the murmur of theſe waters ſleep:
Ah! ſpare my ſlumbers, gently tread the cave;
And drink in ſilence, or in ſilence lave.

Almoſt adjoining is another ſmaller grot of the ſame kind characteriſtically adorned, in which a river-god is ſeen reclining upon an urn, which is actually the fountain of the river Stour, whoſe water iſſues from thence in a clear and copious ſtream, which falls immediately into the lake. From this delicious ſpot, aſcending by ſteps of rugged ſtone, you paſs through a ſkirt of the wood above the grotto; and, deſcending on the other ſide to the verdant banks of the lake, you approach the building called the Pantheon, from the portico whereof you look back, over the lake, to a finely wooded brow, on whoſe declivity the tent already mentioned is placed. This building is erected on the model of the pantheon at Rome, and therefore bears its name; and, except the temple of Concord in Lord Temple's gardens at Stow, is the moſt ſuperb garden-building in Great Britain. It contains a rotunda of about thirty-ſix feet in diameter, which is lighted from its dome, and is adorned with ſtatues placed in niches, over which are characteriſtic baſſo relievos. But the principal object in this room

is a modern one of Hercules, by Mr. Ryſbrack, and allowed to be the *chef d'œuvre* of that celebrated artiſt.

Proceeding to the right from this beautiful ſtructure, the eye is ſurpriſed with a magnificent caſcade, which falls in very fine breaks into a ſhaggy valley on the outſide of the garden, and is ſupplied by the overflux of the lake, which, by this means, never overflows its banks, and, from the ſupply of the river, never ſinks beneath them, but preſerves a continual fullneſs. Paſſing onwards, through a ſmall ſhrubbery, you aſcend a rude flight of ſteps, irregularly detached from each other, which conduct you through various cells of ore, minerals, ſtone, and ſuch rude materials; which form a paſſage into another part of the improvements, which are divided by a common road, and receive their communication from this rude but well-conſtructed arch. Proceeding up the hill, whoſe ſteepneſs is alleviated by a meandring path, you arrive at a ſhady and thick-planted grove, where a root-houſe claims your attention; it is well and judiciouſly formed, nor is it without the ſolemn accompaniments of eremitical ſolitude, the ſcull and the hour-glaſs. Paſſing from hence along the ſide of the hill, the temple of the Sun is the next object of admiration: it is a very ſuperb edifice, and commands a view not only of every thing hitherto deſcribed, but alſo of the adjacent country, the park, and Alfred's tower, a moſt magnificent object, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Deſcending a fine verdant ſlope from this building, by a ſubterranean grot, you paſs under the road over which the rugged arch had before conducted you, and re-enter the principal part of the gardens, near a beautiful ſtone-bridge of three arches, which is thrown acroſs a branch of the lake. From this bridge, and a little to the left of it, there is an aſſemblage of beautiful objects both near and diſtant, ſuch, indeed, as would demand the pencil of a Claude to delineate with any tolerable degree of perfection. Paſſing from hence through the ſkirts of the wood, by a Doric building called the temple of Ceres, whoſe portico faces the lake, and winding onwards, by an aſcending embowered path, you come to a ſmall ruſtic green-houſe, with parterres and platforms of flowers, and ſcented ſhrubs, in a ſmall open garden before it; a path from hence leads to the gate which brings you to the village. Near this gate, on a ſmall jutting point of the garden, which is let into the village as it were by a ſunk fence, ſtands a gawdy, enriched, ancient, croſs, of a conſiderable height, which, ſome years ago, ſtood in the city of Briſtol; but, being an obſtruction to ſome propoſed improvements in that city, it was procured by Mr. Hoare, and brought piece-meal in waggons to Stourhead; and, after being repaired and richly coloured, it was erected on this ſpot, where it is a very contraſting and ornamental object. The part of Mr. Hoare's improvement already deſcribed, is the moſt claſſical and poliſhed ſcene in this iſland. But this is not all. Alfred's tower is a very magnificent building, erected on a ſpot which is rendered memorable by a victory ſuppoſed to have been there gained by that brave, wiſe, and illuſtrious, monarch.

We now proceed, through Mr. Hoare's woods and park, to a little building called the Nunnery. It is a Gothic deſign, and has ſome good old portraits in its apartment, and ſerves as a place for occaſional dinner and tea-drinking entertainments. Its ſituation is very romantic. From hence, by a winding road, you aſcend the terrace, which is of a great length and breadth, and from whence there is the moſt extenſive inland proſpect ever beheld. At the extreme point, which is a bold jutting eminence planted with firs, ſtands Alfred's tower. It is a triangular building of white brick, large in its dimenſions, and of a very great height. At each angle there is a tower, one of which contains a circular ſtair-caſe, that leads to a ſmall room at the top, juſt ſufficient for the placing of teleſcopes. From hence there is a proſpect in circumference and extent really aſtoniſhing. The interior part of the building is open to the top; it ſeems to be intended chiefly as an object, and a moſt noble one it is. For though it is without any ornament, except the figure of King Alfred in a niche, and the inſcription under it, which is over the entrance, and is nothing but a lofty wall

of

of brick, with the projecting towers of the ſame materials and plainneſs; yet ſuch are the proportions, that it poſſeſſes the moſt affecting ſimplicity and natural grandeur we ever remember to have ſeen in any ſingle ſtructure, of any kind or in any country. After this long deſcription we ſhall only add, that the moſt captivating beauties of nature, the higheſt poliſh of art, and the magnificence ariſing from largeneſs of domain and extent of proſpect, combine to conſtitute the perfection of Stourhead.

SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD, or Sheaffield, a town of conſiderable note for its manufactures, in the deanery of Doncaſter, and the Weſt Riding of the county of York, on the borders of Derbyſhire. It is pleaſantly ſituated upon an eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, over each of which is a ſtone-bridge. That over the Don is called Lady's Bridge, conſiſting of three arches; and leads to Barnſley to the north, and Rotherham to the north-eaſt: ſuppoſed to be ſo named from a religious houſe, which anciently ſtood near it, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was afterwards converted into alms-houſes for poor widows. But, when the bridge was widened in 1768, theſe houſes were pulled down. It was erected originally in 1485, for one hundred marks, the town finding all the materials. The bridge over the Sheaf was rebuilt by Edward duke of Norfolk, in 1769, conſiſting of one arch, and leads to Sheffield-park, Hanſworth, Woodhouſe, &c. to the eaſt.

The extent of the town from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, is about three quarters of a mile. It is ſix miles diſtant from Rotherham, eighteen from Doncaſter, thirteen from Barnſley, thirty-ſix from Leeds, ſix from Dronfield, eleven from Cheſterfield, and a hundred and ſixty-two from London.

In the north-eaſt part of the town, where the two rivers meet, ſtood anciently a ſtrong caſtle, of a triangular form, guarded on two ſides by the rivers Don and Sheaf; having a ſtrong breaſt-work before the gates, which were paliſadoed, with a trench twelve feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, full of water, and a wall round five yards thick. This caſtle, with the lordſhip of Sheffield, was granted to Thomas lord Fournyvale, 39 Edward III. to be held by homage and knight's ſervice, and the payment, to the king and his heirs, of two white hares yearly, on the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt. It was ſurrendered upon articles of capitulation, to the parliament forces, by Gabriel Hemſworth, Samuel Savile, and Thomas Robſon, commiſſioners authoriſed by the governor, Major Beaumont, Auguſt 10, 1644, and was afterwards demoliſhed; ſo that there are very few veſtiges of it remaining, except that the ſtreets and places thereabouts ſtill retain the names of the Caſtle-hill, Caſtle-ditch, Caſtle-fold, Caſtle-green, &c.

As a certain portion of ground, or tenements in the town, belongs to the freeholders at large, ſo ſeven of them (four of the eſtabliſhed church, and the three others diſſenters) are appointed, under the title of town collectors, to grant leaſes, receive rents, and apply the produce of the eſtate to public uſes, ſuch as lighting the ſtreets, &c.

Here are four churches, viz. Trinity church, St. Paul's, St. James's, and the chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hoſpital. Trinity church, anciently called St. Peter's, which ſtands near the centre of the town, was erected about the year 1100. It is a vicarage, and formerly belonged to the priory of Worksop, in Nottinghamſhire. The vicar's income chiefly depends upon the ſmall tithes, Eaſter dues, and fees for marriages, churchings, and burials, the glebe being but ſmall, though lately improved. The vicar has three aſſiſtant miniſters, who were firſt appointed, and a donation of land made for their ſupport, and other purpoſes, by Queen Mary, in 1553. They are elected by twelve capital burgeſſes, as they are ſtiled, who are truſtees for the donation. The church is a Gothic ſtructure, with a handſome ſpire in the centre, has eight very tuneable

bells, and a ſet of chimes made in 1773. It conſiſts within of a nave, two ſide aiſles, and a large chancel. On the north ſide of the communion-table are the veſtry and library, over which is a room where the twelve burgeſſes before-mentioned tranſact buſineſs. Here are interred three earls of Shrewſbury and Judge Jeſſop, one of the nine judges of Cheſter, and his lady, of Broomhall, near this town.

St. Paul's church is an elegant modern ſtructure, in the Grecian ſtile. It was begun to be erected in 1720, being founded through the benefaction of 1000l. from Mr. Robert Downes, a ſilverſmith in this town, together with the ſubſcriptions of ſeveral other gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. It was finiſhed in 1771. It has a tower at the weſt end, with a bell and clock, preſented by Francis Sitwell, Eſq. Within is a good organ, erected in 1755, and the galleries are ſupported by two rows of Corinthian pillars. It is a chapel of eaſe to Trinity church.

St. James's church is a handſome modern building, erected by ſubſcription upon the glebe land belonging to the vicarage, according to an act of parliament paſſed in 1788, and was conſecrated the 5th of Auguſt, 1789.

The chapel at the Duke of Norfolk's hoſpital, rebuilt in 1777, is of an octagon form; and was principally deſigned for the uſe of the penſioners, who have daily prayers performed here. It is calculated to contain a large congregation, but its conſtruction is unfavourable to the hearers.

There are alſo ſeven different meeting-houſes, and one for Quakers, beſides a Romiſh chapel.

On the eaſtern ſide of the river Sheaf, near the bridge, is an hoſpital erected in 1670, by Henry earl of Norwich, great grandſon of Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury, in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, and endowed with divers eſtates. March 3, 1770, Edward duke of Norfolk gave by deed 1000l. for the augmentation of the funds of the ſaid hoſpital, which ſum was applied by the truſtees towards building a new chapel on the ſcite of the old one. This hoſpital maintains fifteen men and fifteen women, aged decayed houſekeepers, for each of whom is provided a houſe and garden, with a penſion of five ſhillings per week, beſides clothes and coals.—The other hoſpital was erected in 1703, by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a merchant in London, for the benefit of ſixteen poor cutlers widows. They have each a ſeparate habitation, and 6l. 10s. a-year, which is paid in meaſure quarterly, two cart-loads of coals annually, and a brown gown and petticoat every ſecond year.—Upon the ſame foundation 4l. a quarter is paid to a maſter for teaching forty boys to read; and 5l. per annum to a writing-maſter for inſtructing a number of boys during three or four of the ſummer months.

At the corner of Trinity church-yard is a charity-ſchool, erected in 1786, for clothing, feeding, and inſtructing, poor girls. There are at preſent fifty upon the foundation. They are admitted at the age of ſeven, and continue till they are fourteen or fifteen, at the option of the truſtees, after which age they are hired out to proper places. This charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions. —Weſt from hence is a free grammar-ſchool, the patent for which was granted by James I. It has a head maſter (who muſt be a graduate in one of the univerſities) and an uſher. The head maſter has a good houſe adjoining to the ſchool.

About half a mile weſt from the town, on Wedneſday September 4, 1793, was laid the firſt ſtone for an infirmary, towards which near ſeventeen thouſand pounds had then been ſubſcribed.

In 1762 was erected, on the ſouth-eaſt part of the town, in Norfolk-ſtreet, an aſſembly-room and a theatre, by the joint ſubſcription of about thirty gentlemen of the town. The theatre has been ſince pulled down, and built upon a larger plan.

On the ſouth ſide of Trinity church-yard is the cutlers hall, where buſineſs relative to the corporation is tranſacted, erected in 1726.

At

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Trinity church-yard is the town-hall, built in 1700, where the town affairs are ſettled, and the ſeſſions held.

On Auguſt 31, 1786, a new market-place was opened, containing extenſive and commodious ſhambles, and other conveniencies, erected by the Duke of Norfolk.

Water is conveyed by pipes into Sheffield, whoſe inhabitants pay but a moderate rent for it. In the neighbourhood there are ſome mines of alum.

The following is a ſtate of the population of Sheffield at different periods. In 1615 the inhabitants were in number 2207; in 1736, 9695; in 1755, 12,983; at preſent there are about 7000 houſes and about 30,000 inhabitants. In 1732, according to Mr. Gelling's plan, there were thirty-two ſtreets in Sheffield. In 1771, according to Mr. Fairbank's plan, there appears to have been an addition of twenty-five ſtreets. In 1792 there appears to have been a further addition of ſeventeen ſtreets.

The communication with the metropolis is rendered very commodious by the road being made turnpike from Leeds through this town to Derby, and a machine going out to, and coming in from, London three times a week in the ſummer and twice in the winter. There is an excellent road likewiſe from hence to Chatſworth, Buxton, and Mancheſter; and another from Attercliffe to Worksop, in Nottinghamſhire. The buildings are in general of brick, and there are ſome good houſes, eſpecially in the High-ſtreet, Norfolk-ſtreet, near St. Paul's chapel, and Paradiſe-row; but, from the great quantity of ſmoke occaſioned by the manufactory, the neweſt buildings are apt ſoon to be diſcoloured. The town is, however, in general, very healthy, ſeldom any epidemical diſtemper prevailing here, except the ſmall-pox, whooping-cough, or meaſles; the firſt of which, as inoculation has not gained much ground here, ſometimes proves very fatal, having greatly increaſed the burials. There are the greateſt variety of agreeable walks and proſpects on every ſide this town that are to be met with in the ſame compaſs in any part of England. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor; and the greateſt part of the inhabitants in this town, and for ſeveral miles near it, are his tenants.

A great number of benefit-clubs in Sheffield, having taken into conſideration the enormous price of grain, the dreadful ſcarcity of which, whether real or artificial, was moſt ſeverely felt by their reſpective members, after ſeveral meetings upon the ſubject, at length determined to engage unanimouſly in a plan for ſupplying themſelves and their families with flour and meal at prices as reaſonable as the times and circumſtances would allow. Among other things, they reſolved to build a mill for grinding their own corn; and a convenient piece of ground at Hill-foot, near the river, having been purchaſed for that purpoſe, the clubs, on Thurſday the 5th of Nov. 1795, marched in proceſſion to the place to lay the foundation-ſtone of the mill. At twelve o'clock at noon the reſpective clubs aſſembled in different parts of the town, and followed their maſters and wardens to the general granary, on the Lady's Bridge, where they ranged themſelves in order, four and four. At one o'clock the proceſſion began:—The maſons' ſociety marched firſt, followed by near twenty other clubs, who had each a handſome flag. Mr. Edward Oakes the ſecretary, Mr. Joſeph Machin the architect, and Mr. Ebenezer Hancock, and an excellent band of muſic, went next. Immediately after them Mr. J. Ledward carried the engraved plate, to be depoſited in the foundation ſtone. Jeremiah Mate, the firſt perſon in the club company's firm of buſineſs, followed in a duſty miller's dreſs, under an elegant arch, curiouſly wreathed about with ears of wheat and garlands of oats, intermixed with laurel; from the arch a medallion was ſuſpended, repreſenting a child with a loaf in its hands, and the motto "Now we ſhall get bread!" The delegates of all the ſocieties, with ears of corn in their hats, followed, and were ſucceeded by the reſt of the clubs. The proceſſion marched up Wingate round the market-place, and from thence through Weſt-bar and Gibraltar. A great number of elegant flags, with emblems and mottos, were borne and diſplayed by the beadles of the reſpective clubs. On Shales Moor the

the proceſſion was met by Colonel Athorpe, at the head of the Loyal Independent Sheffield Volunteers, and the troop of Weſt Riding Yeoman Cavalry. The volunteers and cavalry very politely drew aſide to the left, and ſaluted their townſmen and neighbours. The compliment was returned on the part of the ſocieties with three cheers. When the proceſſion, which was accompanied by an immenſe multitude of ſpectators, arrived at the place, the buſineſs was opened by Mr. Revel, with a ſhort but pertinent prayer. Mr. Oakes then read the inſcription on the plate, which was as follows:

This MILL
Was erected by a numerous aſſociation of
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in SHEFFIELD;
Conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand members, for the ſole purpoſe of ſupplying the ſaid members and their families with flour and meal, at reaſonable prices. By the calamities of war, and the rapacious iniquitous practices of monopoliſing farmers, millers, and bakers, the poor were unable to procure bread, except at the moſt exorbitant rates.
Wheat, in Auguſt, 1795, ſold for 7l. 10s. per quarter.
Bread-flour was retailed at 5s. 6d. per ſtone.
And oatmeal at 2s. 2d. per peck.
EDWARD CARTWRIGHT,
The firſt promoter of this laudable ſcheme, attended by the members of the ſocieties united in this undertaking, laid the foundation ſtone, November 5, 1795.

The market-days are Tueſday and Saturday; and two fairs annually, Tueſday after Whitſun-week and the 28th of November.

BANKS.—Meſſrs. Walker, Eyre, and Stanley, in Fargate, make their bills payable at Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, Free, and Cornwall, Bartholomew-lane.—Meſſrs. John and William Shore, in Bank-ſtreet, make their bills payable at Meſſrs. Welch, Rogers, and Olding, No. 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FIRE-OFFICES.—John Brookfield, agent to the Royal Exchange life and inſurance office.—Samuel Robinſon, agent to the Sun fire-office.

PRINCIPAL INNS.—The Bull and Mouth, Thomas Aſhmore; Hotel, exciſe and permit office, Francis Beardſall; Tontine inn and hotel, William Carnelley.—Black Swan, Joſeph Greaſby; Three Travellers, Samuel Grubb; George's coffee-houſe, James Healey; King's Head, James Kay; Angel, Samuel Peache; and Yellow Lion, Thomas Wright.

The poſt-office is in Angel-ſtreet. The poſt comes in from London daily at nine at night, and returns at three in the morning; comes in from the north at eight in the morning, and returns at two in the afternoon: Rice James, poſtmaſter.

COACHES.—The firſt ſtage coach from Sheffield was ſet up about the year 1760, and now there are five, viz. the London mail, at three in the morning, through Mansfield and Nottingham, to the Bull and Mouth: inſide fare, 3l. 13s. 6d.—London coach daily: inſide fare, 2l. 14s.—Birmingham coach daily, at four in the morning, through Cheſterfield and Derby: fare, 1l. 10s.—The Leeds and Halifax coaches daily, at three in the morning: all the above coaches go from the Angel inn, Mr. Samuel Peache's.—The Rotherham and Doncaſter coaches daily, at ſeven in the morning, from the Angel and Tontine inns.

WAGGONS.—London waggon, Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning, to the White Horſe, Cripplegate, from Robert Clark's warehouſe, Arundel-ſtreet.—Halifax waggon, Monday and Thurſday, by John Rycroft, through Barnſley and Huddersfield.—A waggon Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from Brinſworth Orchard, by John and George Johnſon.—A ditto to Manchester daily, by Robert Iberſon, Sycamore-ſtreet.—A ditto to Bradford, Lancaſter, Kendal, and Carliſle, Monday noon; to Walſall, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, and Bewdley, Monday evening; to Wakefield, Leeds, Newcaſtle, Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, and Glaſgow, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, noon; to Derby, Litchfield, and Birmingham, Tueſday and Friday evenings; by John Anderton. —From Royle's warehouſe, Cheyney-ſquare, through Mansfield, Newark, Lincoln, Sleaford, Boſton, Grantham, Stamford, Peterborough, Huntingdon, St. Ive's, Eaton, Cambridge, Bury, Norwich, Biggleſwade, Nottingham, Litchfield, Birmingham, Loughborough, Leiceſter, Harborough, Northampton, and London, Tueſday and Friday, to the Axe inn, Aldermanbury; by John Royle. —A ditto to Wakefield and Leeds, Wedneſday and Saturday, by John Roycroft.—A ditto to Stockport, Mancheſter, Liverpool, Macclesfield, and Cheſter, twice a week, by Kirk and Lomas.—A ditto to Peniſtone, Huddersfield, and Halifax, Monday and Thurſday, by E. Jackſon.

A cart to Mancheſter Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, by John and George Johnſon, through Chapel-le-Frith, from Brinſworth Orchard.

MANUFACTORIES.—It is probable from the town ſeal, and other circumſtances, that Sheffield has been a ſtaple for iron manufactures from the year 1297, eſpecially for falchion heads, arrow piles, and an ordinary ſort of knives called whittles; but in proceſs of time, other articles of more importance being invented, the cutlery trade was purſued in the town and neighbourhood, conſiſting of various ſorts of ſheers, knives, ſciſſars, ſcythes, and ſickles. About the year 1600 began to be manufactured an ordinary ſort of iron tobacco-boxes, and a muſical inſtrument called a Jew's trump. In 1638 files and razors began to be made. In 1630 claſp or ſpring knives began to be manufactured, with iron handles, which in a ſhort time were covered with horn, bone, tortoiſe-ſhell, &c. Still however it appears, that, for near a century ſucceeding, the Sheffield manufactures diſcovered more of induſtry than ingenuity; the workmen durſt not exert their abilities in labour for fear of being overſtocked with goods. Their trade was inconſiderable, confined, and precarious. None preſumed to extend their traffic beyond the bounds of this iſland; and moſt were content to wait the coming of a caſual trader, rather than to carry their goods, with much labour and expence, to an uncertain market. Old perſons ſtill remember that the produce of the manufactory was carried weekly by pack-horſes to the metropolis. About fifty years ago, Mr. Joſeph Broadbent firſt opened an immediate trade with the continent; and the river Don being made navigable up to within three miles of the town in 1751, greatly facilitated the conveyance of goods abroad. A ſtage-waggon was ſet up by Mr. Wright, which was ſoon ſucceeded by others. Maſter manufacturers began to viſit London in ſearch of orders with good ſucceſs. Several factors now eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with various parts of the continent, and engaged foreigners as clerks in their compting-houſes. The roads began to be improved, and Britain and Ireland were thoroughly explored in ſearch of trade. The fairs in different parts of the kingdom annually decreaſed in their importance, becauſe ſhopkeepers could be eaſily ſupplied with goods at any time of the year. Buttons of plated metal had been made by Mr. J. Bolſover for a conſiderable time; but about 1758 a manufactory of this material was begun by Mr. Joſeph Hancock, an ingenious mechanic, comprehending a great variety of articles, ſuch as ſauce-pans, tea-urns, coffee-pots, cups, tankards, candleſticks, &c. &c. Since that time, this branch has been purſued by numerous companies, which has greatly contributed to the wealth and population of the town.

The cutlers and ſmiths manufactures are encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. The houſes here look black, from the continual ſmoke of the forges. Here are about ſix hundred maſter cutlers, incorporated by the ſtile of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, (of which this is reckoned the chief town,) who employ not leſs than forty thouſand perſons in the iron manufactures, and each of the maſters gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. The act for the eſtabliſhment of this company was paſſed in 1625, and an amendment in

1791. It is governed by a maſter, two wardens, ſix ſearchers, and twenty-four aſſiſtants. The maſter is elected annually on the laſt Thurſday in Auguſt, after having paſſed through the inferior offices.

The river Don, which, being joined with the Sheaf, runs hence to Rotherham, is navigable at about three miles diſtance from Sheffield: and from thence to and above the town, great numbers of works are erected upon it for forging, ſlitting, and preparing, the iron and ſteel for the Sheffield manufacturers, and for grinding knives, ſciſſars, ſheers, &c.

We muſt not omit the large ſteam-engine, of immenſe conſtruction, for the purpoſe of poliſhing and grinding the various ſorts of hardware. On the 28th of April, 1796, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, this engine was diſcovered to be on fire. Before the engines could be brought to the place, the conflagration was terrible. Happily, however, the exertions uſed were ſo effectual as to preſerve the largeſt and moſt valuable parts of the building. The loſs ſuſtained by the induſtrious tenants was great; their tools, together with the different articles of hardware that were in the place, were almoſt totally deſtroyed.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Brownell John, Gent.
Buſſard Miſs
Ellam Mrs.
Haines Miſs
Hellewell Miſs
Hutton Robert, Gent.
Outram Mrs.
Pegg Miſs
Shore William, Eſq.
Smith Mrs.
Smitter Philip, Gent.
Watſon Mrs.
Wilſon Mrs.
Winter Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bayliffe Rev. George
Brewer Rev. Jehoiada, *Independent Miniſter*
Chadwick Rev. Charles, ſen.
Chadwick Rev. Charles, jun.
Downes Rev. John
Goodwin Rev. Edward
Mackenzie Rev. Alexander
Naylor Rev. Benjamin, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Parker Rev. Francis
Preſton Rev. Matthew
Radford Rev. Thomas, *Miniſter of St. James's*
Rimmer Rev. Richard, *Romiſh Prieſt*
Smith Rev. George, *Curate*
Wilkinſon Rev. James, *Vicar*
Young Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Bagſhaw and Wreakes, *Chymiſts and Druggiſts*
Barker Matthew, *Apothecary*
Bower George, *Apothecary*
Brown George, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Burton William, *Apothecary*
Cheney Hugh, *Apothecary*
Duncan John, *M. D.*
Favell John, *Apothecary*
Frith William, *Apothecary*
Handley Ann, *Chymiſt*
Hodgkinſon Ralph, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Hodgſon John, *Apothecary*
Horndon John, *M. D.*
Hounsfield George, *Apothecary*
Jones Cæſar, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Lunn and Jackſon, *Apothecaries*
Rawſon James, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Reike Walter, *Apothecary*
Sanderſon and Co. *Druggiſts*
Staniforth William, *Apothecary*
Stansfield John, *Apothecary*
Sterndale John, *Apothecary*
Stewart T. R. *M. D.*
Sutcliff Abraham, *M. D.*
Sutcliff Richard, *Druggiſt*
Wainwright Benjamin, *M. D.*
Webb C. H. *Apothecary*

LAW.

Beſt William, *Attorney*
Brookfield John, *Attorney*
Brookfield Charles, *Attorney*
Bullock John, *Attorney*
Dawſon Anthony, *Attorney*
Fiſher Samuel, *Attorney*
Greaves John, *Attorney*
Hoyle William, *Attorney*
Mapplebeck Thomas, *Attorney*
Parker K. and A. *Attorneys*
Remington John, *Attorney*
Shearwood John, *Attorney*
Thompſon William, *Attorney*
Wells Joſeph, *Attorney*
Wheat James, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Francis, *Painter*
Addy John and Co. *Sciſſar-makers*
Aldam William, *Grocer*
Alſop Samuel, *Iron-founder*
Alſop William, *Anvil-maker*
Amory George, *Flax-dreſſer*
Andrew Iſaac, *File-maker*
Ardon John, *Grocer*
Armitage William, *Upholſterer*
Aſhforth, Ellis, Wilſon, and Hawkſley, *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Bayley and Green, *Ironmongers*
Badger Joſeph, *Builder*
Bailey and Eadon, *Sciſſar-makers*
Baker George, *Lancet-maker*
Bardſley and Mackenzie, *Pawnbrokers*
Bardwell John, *Auctioneer*
Barker and Davy, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Barlow William, *Baker*
Barlow and Deakins, *Sciſſar-makers*
Barnes Iſaac, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Barnes and Son, *Pen and Table Knife Cutlers*
Barrowclough Joſeph, *Pen-knife Maker*
Barry George, *Hoſier*
Bartram James, *Ivory and Bone Turner*
Bate William, *Grocer*
Battie James, *Watchmaker*
Battie William, *Cooper*
Beardſhaw William, *Pen and Table Knife Cutler*
Belcher Zachariah, *Braſs and Iron Founder*
Beldon, Hoyland, and Co. *Merchants and Manufacturers*
Bell Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Bennet John, *Sugar-refiner*
Bently and Wilſon, *Ironmongers*
Berry John, *Button-maker*
Binge John, *Cabinet-maker*
Binney Joſeph, *Pen and Pocket Knife Cutler*
Birks William and John, *Cutlers and Razor-makers*
Birks Ebenezer, *Grocer*
Biſhop George, *Wool-ſhear Maker*
Biſhop, Weldon, and Co. *Factors, and Manufacturers of Steel Saws and Edge-tools*
Biſhop Peter, *Edge-tool and Saw Maker*
Bland Thomas, *Merchant*
Blonk, Silcock, and Co. *Merchants and Cutlers*
Blyth William, *Draper*
Booth and Co. *Braſs and Iron Founders*
Booth and Co. *Iron-manufacturers*
Boothby William, *Draper*
Botham George, *Confectioner, &c.*
Brady & Marſhall, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Brailsford Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Brailsford William, *Upholſterer*
Bramhall James and Son, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Brammall Thomas & Sons, *File-ſmiths*
Brearey William, *Confectioner*
Brightmore William, *Merchant and Factor*
Brittain, Wilkinſon, and Brownell, *Merchants and Manufacturers*
Broadhead John, *Grocer*
Broadhead, Gurney, Sporle, and Co. *Sciſſar, Knife, and Britannic-metal Goods, Makers*
Broadhead Joſeph, *Grocer and Maltſter*
Broadhead Iſaac, *Razor-maker*
Broomhead and Ward, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Broomhead T. *Grocer*
Broomhead Joſ. and Benj. *Cutlers*
Brown Cornelius, *Silverſmith*
Brown Revel, *Leather Ink-ſtand and Powder-flaſk Maker*
Browne, Wheat, and Co. *White and Red Lead Merchants & Manufacturers*
Brownell Luke, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Burch Henry, *Fork-maker*
Burdett John, *Claſp and Dog-collar Maker*
Burnand Robert, *Broker*
Burnand Thomas, *Broker*
Butler Stephen, *Table and Pen Knife Cutler*
Cadman David, *Razor-maker*
Cadman Peter and Co. *Table-knife Makers*
Cahill David, *Lockſmith*
Calton Godfrey, *Draper*
Cam James, *File-ſmith*
Carr Peter, *Staymaker*
Carr James, *Saw-maker*
Carr and Scott, *Saw-makers*
Carr George, *Steel-maker*
Clarbaur and Hancock, *Table and Pen Knife Cutlers*
Cloſe George, *Brazier*
Clough Jane, *Milliner*
Cockayne George, *Flax-dreſſer*
Cockayne William, *Breeches-maker*
Colley & Hargraves, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Condliff M. *Clockmaker*
Connop and Co. *Manufacturers of the Patent Machine for Batting Cotton and Wool and Machinery in general*
Conſtantine Richard, *Britannic-metal Maker*

Cook Samuel, *Block-tin Manufacturer*
Cooper S. *Hardware-man*
Cooper William, *Sciſſar-maker*
Cooper Edward, *Button-maker*
Coupland and Co. *Brandy-merchants*
Crabtree Thomas, *Table-knife Cutler*
Creſwick Joſeph, *Pen and Table Knife Cutler*
Cripps and Norton, *Milliners*
Croſland Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Croſs Elizabeth, *Cut-glaſs Dealer*
Curr John, *Proprietor of Coal-works*
Daniel Samuel, *Hatter*
Daniel Chriſtopher, *Taylor*
Davidſon Lemuel, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Davis Morgan, *Pawnbroker*
Deakin Samuel, *Factor*
Deakin, Smith, and Co. *Silver-platers*
Denton John, *Plumber*
Dewſnip John, *Manufacturer of Silver and Plated Mountings for Whips, Knives, &c.*
Dewſnip George, *Razor-cutler*
Dickinſon and Brady, *Drapers and Grocers*
Dickinſon M. *Milliner*
Dixon James, *Joiners-tool Maker*
Dixon James, *Pocket-knife Cutler*
Dixon, Hallam, and Hudſon, *Platers*
Dixon, Hallam, Hudſon, and Wilkes, *Plated-wire Drawers*
Doncaſter Daniel, *File-ſmith*
Drabble Enoch, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Drabwell B. *Milliner*
Drake Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Dungworth Jonathan, *Table and Spring Knife Cutler*
Eadon, Kibble, and Weaver, *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Eanſworth Benjamin, *Awl-blade and Needle Maker*
Edmondſon James, *Cap and Harneſs Maker*
Elliott George, *Shoemaker*
Elliott Charles, *Grocer*
Ellis, Tucker, Machan, and Co. *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Ellis and Cadman, *Razor and Table-knife Cutlers*
Ellis and Sons, *Bone and Horn Pocket-knife Makers*
Ellis Charles, *Factor*
Epworth Joſeph, *Tea and Glaſs Dealer*
Eyre John and Co. *Cutlers and Factors*
Eyre, Smith, Hall, and Co. *Steel-refiners*
Fairbank William, *Surveyor*
Fanſhaw Thomas, *Cooper*
Fiſher John, *Knife-cutler*
Fletcher John, *Cabinet-maker*
Foley Alexander, *Schoolmaſter*
Fox Benjamin, *Razor-maker*
Fox George, *Fileſmith*
Fowler Samuel, *Fine Sciſſar Maker*
Fowler Samuel, *Pawnbroker*
Fowler Woollin, and Hodgſon, *Fine Sciſſar Maker*
France John, *Fileſmith*
Frith and Atkins, *Grocers*
Frith Francis, *Grocer*
Frith and Son, *Grocers*
Froggatt, Coldwell, and Lean, *Britannic-metal and Plated Manufacturers*
Froſt Thomas, *Taylor*
Furneſs Matthias, *Grocer*
Furneſs James, *Grocer*
Gaines Edward, *Fork-maker*
Gales A. and E. *Bookſellers, &c.*
Gardon William, *Sciſſar-maker*
Gehrwin Jacob, *Factor*
Gillatt Samuel and Sons, *Scythe, and Straw and Hay Knife, Manufacturers*
Gilles and Baldwin, *Wire-workers*
Gillot Malin, *Edge-tool Maker*
Goodman Michael, *Pawnbroker*
Goodwin and Reeves, *Houſe and Sign Painters*
Goſling George, *Upholſterer*
Gould William, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Goulding William, *Painter & Glazier*
Grant George, *Ink-horn Maker*
Grayſon John, *Staymaker*
Greaves, Woodhead, and Hodgſon, *Merchants*
Greaves Samuel, *Grocer*
Greaves and Son, *Merchants*
Greaves and Son, *Shearſmiths*
Greaves Geo. *Cutler & Braſs-founder*
Green John, *Edge-tool Maker*
Green Jane and Sons, *Wool-ſhears and Edge-tool Makers, and Factors*
Green and Co. *Plated Knife Makers*
Green James, *Carpenter*
Green, Fox, & Atkinſon, *Pawnbrokers*
Green and Hague, *Table and Pen Knife Cutlers*
Gregory Thomas, *Cheeſe-factor*
Hadfield Robert and Co. *Merchants*
Hadfield John, *Grocer*
Hall Peter, *Hatter*
Hall George, *Fileſmith*
Hall James, *Cutler*
Hall Samuel, *Hatter*
Hancock and Jeſſop, *Britannic-metal Manufacturers*
Hancock B. *Sadler*

Hancock William, *Grocer*
Harker A. C. *Tinman and Brazier*
Harmar Samuel, *Grocer*
Harris Thomas, *Engraver*
Harriſon John and Son, *Saw-makers*
Haſlehurſt S. *Hoſier*
Hartops Wm. and John, *Flour-dealers*
Harwood and Co. *Cutlers*
Harwood and Thomas, *Merchants and Manufacturers*
Hawke Francis, *Fileſmith*
Hawkſley and Sons, *Merchants and File-cutlers*
Hawkſley, Wreak, and Co. *Factors*
Hawkſworth John, *Brewer*
Hawkſworth, Oakes, and Co. *Manufacturers of Table-knives and Razors, and Factors*
Hauge and Nowell, *Penknife-cutlers*
Hedley Samuel, *Grocer*
Heild Matthew, *Sadler*
Henfrey John, *Fine Sciſſar Maker*
Heppenſtall John, *Draper*
Hill Samuel, *Clockmaker*
Hill Michael, *Filemaker*
Hinchcliffe David, *Sciſſar-maker*
Holl Thomas, *Cutler*
Holben John, *Ironmonger*
Holborn Robert, *Watchmaker*
Holden and Dodworth, *Spring-knife Cutlers*
Holland James, *Shoemaker*
Holy, Wilkinſon, and Co. *Silver Platers*
Holy, Newbold, and Suckley, *Merchants*
Hoole John, *Button-maker*
Hornſworth B. *Plumber*
Hounsfield John and Co. *Merchants and Factors*
Howard M. *Liquor-dealer*
Hoyland John, *Iron-dealer*
Hudſon John, *Table-knife Cutler*
Hutchinſon E. *Tea-dealer*
Hutchinſon Charles, *Ivory-turner*
Hutchinſon John, *Coach & Harneſs Maker*
Ibbotſon and Son, *Grocers*
Ibbotſon Wm. Geo. and Co. *Saw and Fender Manufacturers, and Factors*
Iredale John, *Currier*
James Rice, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Jarvis Edward, *Grocer*
Jarvis John, *Penknife-cutler*
Jebſon and Son, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Jeeves Geo. *Bruſh-maker and Turner*
Jenkinſon John, *Upholſterer*
Jennings John, *Cutler*
Jennings John, *Bookſeller*
Jeſſop Rich. *Braſs Ink-ſtand Maker*
Johnſon M. *Staymaker*
Johnſtone Sam. *Leather Ink-ſtand Maker*
Jones, Butcher, and Frith, *Mercers*
Jubb John, *Draper*
Kay John and Co. *Table-knife Cutlers*
Kemp J. *Pen-knife Cutler*
Kent William, *Table-knife Cutler*
Kenyon John, *Saw-maker*
Keſteven William, *Table-knife Cutler*
Kirkby, Waterhouſe, and Co. *Plated Manufacturers*
Knutton Thomas, *Factor*
Law Thomas and Co. *Silver & Plated Manufacturers*
Law John, *Pen-knife Cutler*
Law Philip, *Edge-tool Maker*
Leaf John, *Painter*
Lee William, *Shoemaker*
Lee John, *Cooper*
Levick George, *Horn-button Maker*
Linley John, *Maltſter*
Lindley William, *File-manufacturer*
Lindley Wm. and G. *Sciſſar-makers*
Lindley Thomas, *Circulating Library*
Liſter Nathaniel, *Grocer*
Londſdale Matthew, *Taylor*
Love, Morton, and Co. *Silver & Plated Manufacturers*
Loy William, *Table-knife Cutler*
Makin James, *Fork-blade Maker*
Malliſon David, *Grocer*
Marples Samuel, *Penknife-cutler*
Marſden William, *Fellmonger, Leather-dreſſer, and Glue-boiler*
Marſden M. *Milliner*
Marſhall Samuel, *Iron-merchant*
Marſhall Jonathan, *Steelmaker*
Mather William, *Muſic-ſeller*
Mearbeck John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Mekin Joſeph, *Engravers-tool Maker*
Mellor John, *Grocer*
Middleton John, *Cooper*
Micklethwerte and Co. *Penknife-cutlers*
Milner Thomas, *Brazier and Tinman*
Milwood William, *Plumber & Glazier*
Mitchell and Co. *Merchants and Manufacturers*
Montgomery James, *Printer*
Mortons, Handley, Sykes, and Co. *Silver-plated Manufacturers*
Mower Joſeph, *Currier*
Naden Alfred, *Staymaker*
Nanſon and Co. *Brewers*
Needham William, *Auctioneer*
Nell John, *Shoemaker*
Newbold William, *Button-manufacturer*
Newbold Samuel, *Edge-tool and Wool-ſhear Manufacturer*

Newbold, Ridge, and Wilde, *Saw, Fender, and Caſt-ſteel, Manufacturers*
Newton Edmund, *Penknife-cutler*
Nicholſon William, *Table-knife Cutler*
Nicholſon Joſeph, *Currier*
Nicholſon William, *Shoemaker*
Norcroſs William, *Fine Sciſſar Maker*
Norris Samuel, *Razor and Knife Cutler*
Northall John, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Nowill and Kippax, *Cutlers*
Oakes John, *Fine Sciſſar Maker*
Oates Francis, *Ditto*
Oates, Colley, and Co. *Table-knife Cutlers*
Ogden Peter, *Flour and Corn Dealer*
Owen Joſeph, *Builder*
Palfreeman Robert, *Hoſier*
Palfreeman Luke, *Hoſier*
Parkin Joſeph and Son, *Razor & Penknife Cutlers*
Parnell John, *Draper*
Paſmore Thomas, *Sword-cutler*
Paſs John, *Table-knife Cutler*
Pearce George, *Baker*
Penlington Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Peters Edward, *Watchmaker*
Pheaſant William, *Draper*
Pierſon Thomas, *Bookſeller, &c.*
Pinder George, *Staymaker*
Porter and Newton, *Grocers*
Primroſe E. *Plumber*
Proctor and Beilby, *Spectacle and Teleſcope Manufacturers*
Pye John, *Hair-cloth Maker*
Ramſay Robert, *Carver and Gilder*
Rawſon Thomas and Co. *Brewers*
Read, Lucas, and Read, *Refiners*
Reeves and Co. *Painters*
Reuſhaw Thomas, *Button-maker*
Rhodes and Co. *Builders*
Richardſon William, *Flour-dealer*
Ridgard and Bennet, *Bookſellers, &c.*
Riley John, *Draper*
Roberts and Nephew, *Merchants*
Roberts Samuel and Co. *Plated-manufacturers*
Roberts, Cadman, and Co. *Ditto*
Roberts and Son, *Razor-makers*
Robinſon Sam. *Sciſſar and Razor Cutler*
Roebuck and Fenton, *Merchants*
Rodes and Champion, *Sciſſar-makers*
Rodgers J. and M. *Pen and Pocket Knife Cutlers*
Roſe William, *Painter and Glazier*
Rolliſon Dollif, *Plated-manufacturer*
Rowbotham John, *Grocer*
Rutherford Wm. *Sheath & Caſe Maker*
Sadler and Clark, *Pawnbrokers*
Salkeld John, *Painter*
Sanderſon Charles, *Taylor*
Saunders Thomas, *Broker*
Sawyer, Eyre, and Shepperd, *Factors*
Saynors Samuel and John, *Knife, Razor, and Lancet, Cutlers*
Sayles, Hancock, and Co. *Table-knife, Razor, and Lancet, Cutlers*
Scantlebury Tho. *Looking-glaſs Maker*
Schofield and Co. *Table-knife Cutler*
Scott Henry, *Brazier*
Senior Geo. *Hatter, Hoſier, and Glover*
Sharrow, Colley, and Co. *Merchants*
Shaw Joſeph and Co. *Steel-fender, and Princes-metal and Iron Kitchen-furniture, Manufacturers*
Sheppard John and Son, *Chair-makers*
Sheppard and Sons, *Razor-cutlers*
Shipley William, *Table-knife Cutler*
Sikes George, *Steel-bow Maker*
Skidmore Simon, *Shear-cutler*
Skidmore William, *Grocer*
Smith Stephen, *Slitting Mills*
Smith Wm. *Pen & Pocket Knife Cutler*
Smith, Stacey, and Co. *Iron-founders*
Smith Henry, *Filemaker*
Smith and Beet, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Smith William, *Snuffer-maker*
Smith Joſeph, *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Smith John, *Bookſeller*
Smith George, *Grocer*
Smiths, Knowles, Creſwick, and Co. *Silver-platers*
Smith Wm. and J. F. *Penknife Cutlers*
Snidall James, *Watchmaker*
Sorby John, *Sheep-ſhears and Edge-tool Makers*
Spencer George, *File-cutler*
Spurr R. and P. *Knife-cutlers and Cork-ſcrew Makers*
Stacey John and Son, *Builders*
Staneland John, *Table-knife Cutler*
Staniforth and Son, *Drapers*
Staneland and Gregory, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Staniforth Sam. *Wine & Brandy Dealer*
Staniforth, Parkin, and Co. *Merchants*
Staniforth, Carver, & Wright, *Drapers*
Stanley, Lifters, and Kay, *Factors*
Stockel William, *Currier*
Stocks Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Storry Edward, *Hoſier*
Sutcliff Rob. *Merchant & Manufacturer*
Sutcliff John, *Draper*
Sutton Jonathan, *Penknife-cutler*
Swallow Joſ. *Spotted-horn Knife Cutler*
Swallow Richard, *Iron-founder and Tin Mills*
Swift Joſeph, *Maltſter*

Sykes Denis, *Silver and Plated Knife Cutler*
Sykes John and Co. *Ditto*
Taylor Paul, *Pen & Pocket Knife Cutler*
Taylor Cornelius, *Shoemaker*
Taylor George, *Ditto*
Thompſon Robert, *Pen & Pocket Knife Cutler*
Thompſon William, *Knife-caſe Maker*
Tillotſon and Sons, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Timm John, *Ditto*
Tompkin Samuel, *Engraver*
Toothill John, *Baker*
Trickett John, *Fork-maker*
Trippit John, *Hardwareman*
Truelove William, *Ironmonger*
Tudor, Leader, and Co. *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Turner Samuel, *Knife-cutler*
Turner John, *Factor*
Turner Margaret, *Draper*
Turner Robert, *Wholeſale Leather-ſeller*
Turner John, *Breeches-maker*
Twigg S. *Plumber and Glazier*
Twigg William, *Sciſſar-cutler*
Vickers and Son, *Britannic-metal Manufacturers*
Vickers John, *Miller*
Unwin Joſ. and Rob. *Timber-merchants*
Urton Wm. and Geo. *Penknife-cutlers*
Wade John and Robert, *Maltſters and Cornfactors*
Wadſworth Wm. *Earthenware-dealer*
Wakefield George, *Grocer*
Walker and Thompſon, *Brewers*
Walker R. L. *Draper*
Walker Robert, *Shoemaker*
Walker John and Co. *Steel-manufacturers*
Wallis and Son, *Opticians*
Walton Thomas, *Draper*
Warburton Samuel, *Table-knife Cutlers*
Warburton Thomas, *Razor-maker*
Watſon, Fenton, and Co. *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Webſter and Co. *Drapers*
Wells, Heathfield, and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Whalley John, *Baker*
Wheatcroft William, *Flour-dealer*
Whitham H. *Milliner*
Whitham Jonathan, *Watchmaker*
Whittington William, *Patent Roaſting-jack Maker*
Wigfull Joſeph, *Flour-dealer*
Wilcockſon Edward, *Hoſier*
Wilcockſon S. *Hoſiers*
Wild William, *Taylor*
Wild James, *Table-knife Cutler*
Wildſmith and Styring, *Carpet-makers*
Wildſmith Joſeph and Co. *Carpet and Hair-ſeating Manufacturers*
Wiley Robert, *Linen-draper*
Wilkinſon George, *Shoemaker*
Wilkinſon William, *Shoemaker*
Wilkinſon John, *Tea-dealer*
Wilkinſon John, *Penknife-cutler*
Wilſon William, *Diſtiller*
Wilſon B. and I. *Hoſiers*
Withers Benj. and Joſ. *Cutlers & Factors*
Withworth Charles, *Whip-maker*
Withworth William, *Sadler*
Wood and Son, *Sciſſar-makers*
Woodcock Samuel, *Bruſhmaker*
Woolhouſe George, *Grocer*
Woollen James, *Toyman*
Woollen James, *Baker*
Wortley John, *Sciſſar-maker*
Wrakes and Tillotſon, *Sciſſar-cutlers*
Wreakes M. *Toyman*
Wright John and Robert, *Table-knife and Razor Cutlers*
Wright Abraham, *Hatter*
Wright Richard, *Factor*
Yeoman John, *Sciſſar-cutler*
Yeoman Richard, *Baſſin-tanner*
Young John T. and Sons, *Button-manufacturers*
Younge John T. Sons, and Co. *Silver and Plated Manufacturers*
Younge and Whitelock, *Merchants & Steel-refiners*

Places of note in the neighbourhood are:—Wickerſley, a village upon the turnpike-road between Sheffield and Bawtry, is noted for ſupplying the manufactory of Sheffield with grind-ſtones for all the finer articles of cutlery.

The Manor, about a mile diſtant to the eaſt, which is moſtly in ruins, except that one part of it has been converted into a farm-houſe, and other parts have been made into dwellings for poor people, one large turret of the original building being now only left ſtanding; this was formerly the ſeat of the Earls of Shrewſbury. Here Cardinal Wolſey was taken ill, in his way to London, and died at Leiceſter; and here Mary queen of Scots, was, ſome time, kept priſoner.

The pariſh of Sheffield extends about nine miles from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about five miles from north to ſouth, and ſix miles from eaſt to weſt. It has two chapels of eaſe under Trinity church, viz. Attercliffe, one mile and

an half north eaſt; and Eccleſhall, three miles ſouth-weſt. The principal commons in the pariſh are, Crockſmoor, Sheffield-moor, and Sharrow-moor. The land in this pariſh is not reckoned to be naturally very good for the plough; but through the vaſt quantities of manure which are laid upon it, on account of its being contiguous to ſo large a town, it is very fertile, and produces large crops of moſt kinds of grain, eſpecially in that part called the Park, and near Little Sheffield and Broomhall. Several parcels of land are let hereabouts at the rate of forty ſhillings an acre for hay and paſturage. They grind down parts of bones, which in their trade are uſeleſs, to a kind of powder, in mills erected for that purpoſe, which is a prodigious improver of the ground: they have alſo horn-ſhavings, which are equal, if not ſuperior.

SHERRINGTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

IS fifty-three miles from London, in the turnpike-road leading from Newport-Pagnell to Wellingborough; is noted for bone-lace, and a large manufactory of royal matting, great quantities of which are ſent weekly to London. The lady of the late rector, the Rev. Mr. Barton, left 300l. to pew and beautify the church. A foot poſt every day, from Newport to Olney, calls at the King's Head, Sherrington, to bring and receive letters. The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Smith Dryden, (F.) Gent.

CLERGY.
Cromleholme Rev. Alex. *Rector*

TRADERS, &c.
Attwood William, (F.) *Taylor*
Britain John, *Matmaker*
Cripps Thomas, *Grocer and Joiner*
Joice Joſeph, *Matmaker*
Joice Samuel, *Matmaker*
Knight Richard, *Matmaker*
Richards John, (F.) *Innkeeper, & Nurſery and Seedſman, (King's Head)*
Rogers John, *Carrier*
Roſe George, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Simco John, *Blackſmith*
Slayter Joſeph, (F.) *Victualler, (Swan)*
Tandy Thomas, (F.) *Matmaker and Laceman*
Tandy Richard, (F.) *Matmaker*
Tarry John, *Matmaker*
Tompſon William, (F.) *Matmaker*
Umney William, (F.) *Matmaker*
Umney Thomas, (F.) *Matmaker*
Wair William, (F.) *Wheelwright*

SHIFFNAL, SHROPSHIRE,

IS one hundred and thirty-ſix miles from London, twenty-ſix from Birmingham, twelve from Wolverhampton, eighteen from Salop, eight from Wellington, eight from Newport, ten from Bridgenorth, eight from Broſeley, and five from the iron bridge. The market is on Tueſday; and two fairs in a year, on the 5th of Auguſt and 22d of November. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

In Shiffnal church is the following inſcription: "William Wakely was baptized at Idſall, alias Shiffnal, May 1, 1591, and buried at Adbaſton, November 28, 1714, his age one hundred and twenty-four and upwards: he lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens." (viz. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and George I.)

Shiffnal lies in the direct road from London to Holyhead.—The mail-coach ſets out every morning for London at nine o'clock; and in the afternoon for Shrewſbury at half-paſt four: inſide fare to London 2l. 2s. outſide 1l. 4s.—The Balloon coach every day: inſide 1l. 16s. outſide 18s.—Prince of Wales coach every other day: inſide fare 1l. 10s. 6d. outſide 16s.—The heavy coach, Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, ſets out about ſix o'clock in the morning: inſide fare 1l. 12s. outſide 16s.

A waggon ſets out for London every Wedneſday morning, and one arrives from London the ſame day: inns at the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Appleby George, Esq.
Bailey Mr. John, (F.)
Beddoes Richard, Esq. (F.)
Byne Major Charles
Cuxon R. Gent. (F.)
Felton Mr. George, (F.)
Holmes Mrs.
Jones Mrs.
Owen ——, Gent.

CLERGY.

Dean Rev. Robert, *Master of the Grammar-school*
Leeke Rev. William
Morris Rev. Richard
Rogers Rev. John, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Beddoes Thomas, *M. D.*
Stanner and Bennett, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Wenlock Richard, *Surgeon*
Yale Ann, *Druggist*
Young and Bailey, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*

LAW.

Brown Gilbert, (F.) *Attorney*
Phillips Revel, (F.) *Attorney*
Slaney Moreton Aglionby, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Altree William, *Baker*
Amies Richard, *Maltster*
Bartley John, *Grocer*
Beresford T. (F.) *Maltster*
Brooke Richard, *Hair-dresser*
Bullock William, *Cabinet-maker*
Butler ——, *Exciseman*
Cherrington W. (F.) *Currier*
Cherrington William, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Chune Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Clomson John, *Taylor*
Cooper Michael, (F.) *Sadler*
Corbet John, *Grocer, Chandler, and Druggist*
Cox Ann, *White Lion Inn*
Cox Job, *Breeches-maker*
Culwich William, *Sadler*
Downing John, *Shoemaker*
Duppa ——, *Tanner*
Foxall Thomas, (F.) *Skinner, Glover, and Breeches-maker*
Halley George, sen. *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Halley George, jun. *Cabinet-maker*
Hammersly William, (F.) *Miller and Baker*
Harding Peter, *Ironmonger, Chandler, and Grocer*
Hassall John, *Butcher*
Hayward George, *Staymaker*
Hurd Esther, *Grocer*
Hurd John, (F.) *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Ingram John, (F.) *Schoolmaster*
Jones Richard, *Mercer and Draper*
Lawrence William, *Blacksmith*
Martin Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Masefield Barth. (F.) *Hair-dresser*
Masefield John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Masefield, Higgins, and Co. *Mercers and Drapers*
Nock Sarah, *Victualler*
Onions Thomas, (F.) *Blacksmith*
Parker Joseph, *Sadler & Harness-maker*
Pidgeon Henry, *Shoemaker*
Pidgeon Robert, (F.) *Currier and Maltster*
Price George, *Angel Inn*
Reynolds Joseph, (F.) *Maltster*
Richards Edw. *Skinner and Breeches-maker*
Robinson Ann, *Red Lion Inn*
Roden Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Rushton John, *Butcher*
Samprooke Hannah, *Post-mistress*
Scarrott Thomas, *Gardener*
Scarrott William, *Printer & Bookseller*
Skyrmsher Mytton, *Grocer*
Summers Richard, (F.) *Maltster*
Swan Benjamin, *Breeches-maker*
Taylor William, *Maltster*
Taylor Rich. (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Thomason Richard, (F.) *Maltster*
Wall Ann, *Talbot Inn*
Whitehouse John, (F.) *Blacksmith and Farrier*
Yates Thomas, (F.) *Builder*

HAMLETS in the parish of SHIFFNAL, with the principal residents in each.

Hatton, two miles south-east from Shiffnall.

Hurd John, Gent. (F.)
Jones Samuel, (F.)
Slaney Robert, Esq. (F.) *Hatton-house*
Wright John

Wyke, one mile from Shiffnall. William Rushton, (F.)
Neard, one mile from ditto. John Smith, (F.)

Haughton,

Haughton, half a mile from Shiffnal. Ralph Leeke, Eſq. (F.) Richard Amies, (F.) Leonard Ward, (F.)

Drayton, one mile north from Shiffnal, on the borders of Staffordſhire. Honourable Thomas Fitzwilliams, *Decker-hill.* Thomas Paddey, Eſq.

Between Drayton and Newport is Bloreheath, famous for a battle fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, wherein Nevil earl of Saliſbury for the former, with five thouſand men only, beat Lord Audley with ten thouſand men, after a moſt bloody engagement. A remarkable ſtone croſs is erected upon the ſpot where Lord Audley was ſlain; and near this heath ſtands Oakley, a fine ſeat of Sir John Chetwode, Bart.

Newport, on the borders of Staffordſhire, is a little market-town, where is one of the nobleſt foundations for a ſchool in the whole kingdom, endowed by Mr. Adams, an haberdaſher of London, to the value of ſeven thouſand pounds. The ſchool is ſeventy feet long, twenty-two wide, and the ſame in height; a library, an houſe for both the maſter and uſher, forty pounds a-year to the firſt, and twenty to the other; and a garden to each houſe of an acre, and two acres for the boys to play in. Near it he has likewiſe built an alms-houſe; and gave five hundred and fifty pounds towards building the town-houſe.—There is likewiſe an Engliſh ſchool in this town, of a very ancient foundation, free to all the inhabitants, worth about thirty pounds a-year, and in the gift of the crown. Newport gave the title of baron to the late Earls of Bradford, and the Earls of Shrewſbury and Gower are joint lords of the manor. The facetious Tom Brown was a native of this town, his father being a tanner therein.

Coppice-green. John Smith, (F.) *Builder.*

Aſton-hall. John Moultrie, Eſq.

Stanton. Richard Phillips, (F.) John Roden, (F.)

Upton. Richard Langley, (F.) *Windmill Inn*

Priors-lee, two miles and a half from Shiffnal. Rev. Edward Roberts. Benjamin Rowley, *Proprietor of the extenſive Coal-works at Pain's Lane and Oaken Gates,* near Shiffnal.

VILLAGES near SHIFFNAL, with the principal inhabitants reſident at each.

Kemberton, three miles ſouth-weſt from Shiffnal. Rev. George Baker, and George Wilday Hurd, *Paper-maker.*

Beckbury, four miles from Shiffnal, on the borders of Staffordſhire.

GENTRY.
Bailey James, Gent.
Bettany Mr. John, (F.)
Wilks Robert, Gent.

LAW.
Stubbs Walter, (F.) *Attorney.*

TRADER.
Child Peter, *Staymaker*

Ryton, three miles from Shiffnal.

CLERGY.
Mountfort Rev. Richard

TRADERS, &c.
Bright Francis, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Cauſer Francis, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Siſhton Mr. George, (F.)
Harding Mr. Samuel, (F.)

Sheriff Hales, in the county of Stafford, three miles from Shiffnal. Mr. Thomas York, (F.)

Albrighton, Shropſhire, five miles from Shiffnal. Here are fairs May 23, July 18, and November 9.

GENTRY.
Bailey Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Broomall Addiſon, Gent. (F.)
Wood Mr. John, (F.) *Whiſton*

CLERGY.
Lawrence Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.
Crump George, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

TRADERS, &c.
Baddely Thomas, (F.) *Clockmaker*
Birch William, (F.) *Taylor*

Blakeway

Blakeway Charles, (F.) *Clock and Watch Maker*
Boulton James, *Sadler*
Bradburn William, *Gardener*
Brown Benjamin, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Cauſer William, *Shoemaker*
Dyke James, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Evans Francis, *Grocer*
Harris William, *Glazier*
Howel John, *Blackſmith*
Lewis Mary, *Harp Inn*
Meeſon Thomas, (F.) *Miller and Maltſter*
Owen Edward, (F.) *Butcher*
Smith George, (F.) *Maltſter*
Sutton Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Thomas Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Thomas John, *Joiner*

Dunnington, four miles from Shiffnal. Rev. John Chappel Woodhouſe.

Killſhal. John Biſhton, (F.) and George Baylis.

Tong, three miles from Shiffnal, ten from Wolverhampton and Bridgenorth, twenty from Shrewſbury, and one hundred and thirty from London. From hence to the curious and much-admired iron bridge over the Severn it is about eight miles. This ſtructure is amazingly grand. At about ſix hundred yards from the caſtle, in the park, ſtands the venerable pariſh-church, a much-admired piece of antiquity, remarkable for having one of the largeſt bells in England, as well as many rich, elegant, and ancient, monuments.

GENTRY.	TRADERS.
Paine Honourable Major	Bridgewood William, *Cooper*
Plowden Edm. Eſq. (F.) *Tong-caſtle*	Phillips Richard, *Butcher*

Weſton, Staffordſhire, three miles from Shiffnal. Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. (F.) Rev. Rice Williams. Samuel Smith, (F.) *Wheelwright.*

Beighterton. Guſtavus Younge, *Surgeon.*

Blymhill, Staffordſhire. Rev. Mr. Dickenſon.

Woodhouſe, near Shiffnal. John Hammonds, (F.)

SHOREHAM, SUSSEX.

NEW SHOREHAM is a healthy market-town on the ſea-coaſt, having a market weekly on Tueſdays, principally for corn by ſample, and particularly for malt, for exportation; and it has a fair on July 25 for pedlary. Here are good oiſters and flounders caught for the conſumption of the inhabitants. It has a market-place ſtanding on Doric pillars. There is an old piece of a wall ſtill ſtanding in the church-yard, which was formerly a part of the church.

It is a borough-town, governed by two conſtables, and ſends two members to parliament. At preſent only a part of the people, who pay to the poor-rates, are privileged to vote at elections; the reſt were diſfranchiſed about twenty years ago, for taking bribes, at which time the freeholders of the whole rape of Bramber were allowed the ſame privilege of voting for the borough of Shoreham as the inhabitants of Shoreham who were not diſfranchiſed. Since that time the town has been in a leſs flouriſhing condition than before. It is a borough by preſcription, having ſent members to parliament ever ſince the year 1298, in the 26th year of the reign of Edward I.

New Shoreham is remarkable for being the place where Ella the Saxon landed, with ſupplies from Germany, and drove the inhabitants into the great wood called Andreſledge, now the Weald. He had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the Britons; but, having afterwards beſieged and taken Andredcheſter, their chief fortreſs, he poſſeſſed himſelf of their country, and eſtabliſhed a kingdom here. It formerly had a priory of Carmelite or White friars, founded by Sir John Mowbray, Knt. and alſo an hoſpital dedicated to St. James.

There is a harbour at Shoreham, running along by the town, parallel to the ſea-ſhore; it falls into the ſea about a mile eaſt of the town; it is at preſent but indifferent, which is a conſiderable detriment to the good of the place, whoſe principal trade and ſupport was ſhip-building. There is one of the king's cutters ſtationed here; and another very frequently comes here, though ſtationed

at the port of London, as the captain's principal reſidence is at this place. Theſe two cutters and two packets, which go to and return from France almoſt every week, conſtitute, at preſent, the principal trade of the place. Here is a cuſtom-houſe, where a conſiderable deal of buſineſs is tranſacted; to it belong a collector, comptroller, and clerk.

Though moſt of the town has been waſhed away by the ſea, it is ſtill populous. The pariſh-church, formerly collegiate, has been lately repaired, and greatly beautified, at the expence of the inhabitants, to whoſe credit, it is alſo obſerved, there is not one who receives alms: this muſt ariſe from the induſtry of the inhabitants; and is a circumſtance worthy not only of praiſe, but of imitation. Shoreham is juſtly noted for ſailors, and for neat and ſtout ſea-boats. The builders of ſhips ſeem to have ſettled here chiefly becauſe of the quantity and cheapneſs of timber in the country behind them; being a wooded country, which continues through this county and the next. The river this town ſtands upon, though not navigable for large veſſels, yet ſerves to bring down this large timber in floats from Bramber, Steyning, and the country adjacent.

The principal inns are, the Star, the Dolphin, and the Fountain, where gentlemen may be genteelly accommodated.

Shoreham is ſix miles from Brighthelmſtone, eight from Hurſt, four from Beeding, five from Bramber, five from Steyning, four from Sompting, five from Broadwater, ſix from Worting, ſix from Tarring, eight from Findon, fourteen from Arundel, and fifty-eight from London.

The poſt-office opens and ſhuts as follows: Sunday morning ſhuts at eight, opens as ſoon as the poſt goes out; Sunday afternoon ſhuts at two, and opens as ſoon as the poſt goes out; Monday afternoon ſhuts at two, and opens as ſoon as the poſt goes out; Tueſday morning ſhuts at eight, and opens as ſoon as the poſt goes out; Wedneſday and Friday the ſame as Monday; and Thurſday the ſame as Tueſday; Saturday no poſt comes in or goes out. When the poſt ſhuts up in the morning it goes to the weſtward; when it ſhuts up in the afternoon it goes to the eaſtward: Sunday afternoon the poſt goes only to Brighthelmſtone and Lewes.

A coach runs from Shoreham to London, going through Steyning, every Monday at ſeven in the morning, and returns every Saturday at five in the afternoon, during the months of May, June, July, Auguſt, and September; it does not run through Shoreham in the winter, but goes along a road about a mile from Shoreham: inſide fare is 15s.—Two diligences run through Shoreham three times every week. Their ſtage is from Brighthelmſtone to Portſmouth, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and return Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. They arrive at Shoreham, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning; and Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at four in the afternoon: inſide fare to Brighthelmſtone, 2s. to Arundel 4s.

A ſtage-waggon, which goes to London every week, arrives at Shoreham every Friday.—Another ſtage-waggon, from Chicheſter, arrives every Wedneſday; and returns the next day.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Burton Capt. John, (F.)
Butler Capt. John, (F.)
Elgar Sideric, Gent. (F.)
Hooper John, Gent. (F.)
Miller Capt. William
Miller Capt. James
Monkhouſe Capt. John
Pelham John, Gent. (F.)
Roberts John, Gent. (F.)
Roberts Lieut. Bartholomew
Robinſon Henry, Gent. (F.)
Tompſon Capt. James
Wingfield Capt. George, (F.)

CLERGY.

Marchant Rev. William, (F.) *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Sutliff John, (F.) *Apothecary*

LAW.

Brown John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Amos Thomas, (F.) *Captain of the King's Cutter*
Auſtin William, *Blackſmith*

Balcomb

Balcomb Thomas, *Taylor*
Barnet John, *Caulker*
Beach James, *Caulker*
Bennet Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Boyce John, ſen. (F.) *Innkeeper*
Boyce John, jun. *Carpenter and Ironmonger*
Brooker Jonathan, *Mariner*
Brookfield Elizabeth, *Baker*
Brown Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Burnet John, *Victualler*
Burrows Caleb, (F.) *Harbour-maſter*
Burton John, (F.) *Merchant & Maltſter*
Butler John, *Mate of the King's Cutter*
Button Benjamin, *Mariner*
Byas Harry, *Mariner*
Carpenter Richard, (F.) *Glazier*
Cave William, (F.) *Grocer, Linen-draper, and Stamp-office*
Clement Simon, *Schoolmaſter*
Clements William, *Mariner*
Cooper Francis, (F.) *Mariner*
Cooper James, *Bricklayer*
Cooter William, *Bargeman*
Cooter William, (F.) *Coal-dealer*
Corbet William, *Baker*
Courtney James, *Mariner*
Daniel Adam, *Blackſmith and Linen-draper*
Deadman Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Dean Frederic, (F.) *Butcher*
Dean Olbinus, *Bricklayer*
Draper Thomas, *Mariner*
Durrant Michael, *Baker*
Edwards Tho. *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Edwards John, ſen. (F.) *Ship-builder*
Edwards John, jun. *Shipwright*
Egdean Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Foſter John, *Taylor and Grocer*
Freeman Clement, *Corker*
Fuller William, *Riding-officer*
Gates John, *Grocer*
Geer Deborah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Gradick William, *Bargeman*
Hannington Charles, (F.) *Brewer*
Hannington Harry, (F.) *Bargeman*
Harley William, *Ropemaker*
Harris Richard, *Sawyer*
Haſelgrove William, (F.) *Maſon and Stone-cutter*
Hawkins John Roberts, (F.) *Captain of the King's Cutter*
Hayler William, *Bricklayer*
Herſal William, *Fiſherman*
Hillier Edward, *Carpenter*
Hillman Nathaniel, *Victualler*
Hogſdean John, *Shipwright*
Holden John, *Coal-meter*
Hollingham Thomas, *Victualler*
How James, *Glazier*
Innott John, (F.) *Brewer*
Jones Rice, *Poſt-maſter and Tide-waiter*
Kelly James, *Mariner*
King William, *Exciſe-officer*
Laſhman William, *Mariner*
Laſhman William, *Cooper*
Laſhman Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Light James, *Mariner*
Lintott John, *Taylor*
Mitchell James, *Block-maker*
Monkhouſe Richard, *Deal and Coal Merchant*
Moore Ralph, *Pilot*
Moorrey John, *Carrier*
Morley Thomas, *Sawyer*
Muns George, *Mariner*
Nayler William, *Mariner*
Norton John Bridger, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Page John, *Mariner*
Pannet William, *Mariner*
Parker Thomas, *Mate of the King's Cutter*
Parſons John, *Innkeeper*
Partington Henry, *Cuſtom-houſe Clerk and Surveyor of Windows*
Pelham Thomas, *Ship-builder*
Pockney Tho. *Gardener & Town-clerk*
Puttick Thomas, *Sawyer*
Ridgewell Joſiah, *Tide-waiter*
Roberts Nicholas, (F.) *Coaſt-waiter*
Roberts Hugh, *Sailmaker*
Robſon James, *Mariner*
Ruby William, *Mariner*
Saliſbury Thomas, *Mariner*
Sawyers John, *Peruke-maker*
Sawyers Thomas, *Carpenter*
Sawyers Harry, *Mariner*
Sawyers William, *Town Crier*
Sawyers Samuel, *Mariner*
Smith Hannah, *Grocer & Linen-draper*
Smith John, (F.) *Tide-waiter*
Smith Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Smith James, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Snook John, *Victualler and Mariner*
Snook Thomas, *Shipwright*
Snook John, (F.) *Tide-waiter*
Stanes Eliz. *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Stent John, (F.) *Grocer and Gardener*
Stevens William, *Shoemaker*
Stow Jas. (F.) *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*
Stow James, *Carpenter*
Tilſtone Joſeph, (F.) *Ropemaker*
Tilſtone Benjamin, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Tilſtone Thomas, (F.) *Ship-builder*

Trower Robert, *Gardener*
Truſler Joſias, *Mariner*
Vennal Richard, *Mariner*
Walker William, *Taylor*
Waterman William, *Mariner*
Weakham Thomas, *Victualler*
Weſt Harry, *Shoemaker*
Wilſon Samuel, *Tide-waiter*
Wilſon George, (F.) *Bricklayer and Stone-cutter*
Wincheſter William, *Mariner*
Wingfield John, *Mariner*
Wingrove Jn. *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
Young William, *Shoemaker*

Old Shoreham is a village adjoining to New Shoreham, from the ruins of which New Shoreham gained its preſent conſequence.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Old Shoreham:

GENTLEMAN.
Bridger Colvill, Eſq. (F.)
TRADERS, &c.
Badcock Richard, *Farmer*
Badcock William, (F.) *Miller*
Chatfield John, *Farmer*
Cudington Harry, (F.) *Labourer*
Ellman Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Hoick Harry, *Grocer*
Kent William, *Shoemaker*
Oram Edward, *Gardener*
Penton William, *Victualler*
Ratcliff John, (F.) *Grocer*
Ratcliff William, *Glazier*

Lancing, one mile diſtant from Shoreham.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Lloyd James, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
TRADERS, &c.
Allen William, (F.) *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Buſhby Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Carver Richard, *Farmer*
Carver James, *Innkeeper*
Feard Thomas, *Farmer*
Feard John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Grinſtead John, *Farmer*
Hampton William, *Shoemaker*
Hampton John, *Shoemaker*
Heaver John, *Miller*
Leadbetter John, *Farmer*
Muffett John, *Grocer*
Newman William, *Taylor*
Newman James, *Farmer*
Newman William, (F.) *Farmer*
Penfold Hugh, *Farmer*
Sharp Richard, *Blackſmith*
Southern John, *Carpenter*
Southern John, (F.) *Labourer*
Stone John, *Victualler*
Weller John, *Farmer*

Kingſton is between New Shoreham and the coaſt of Suſſex, one mile from the former.—Principal inhabitants:

TRADERS, &c.
Baker John, *Innkeeper*
Baker Harry, *Mariner*
Gorringe William, *Farmer*
Norton Thomas, (F.) *Collector of the Cuſtoms*

Southwick. This place has a fair on the 19th of May. It is two miles from New Shoreham.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Norton John, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
TRADERS, &c.
Brown James, *Pilot*
Burton Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Engliſh Thomas, (F.) *Labourer*
Graveſtock John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Grover Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Hall Nathaniel, (F.) *Farmer*
Hunter John, *Grocer*
Jay William, (F.) *Labourer*
Leg James, (F.) *Tide-waiter and Coal-meter*
Marſhall William, (F.) *Pilot*
Morley William, *Blackſmith*
Nell Harry, *Carpenter*
Nye Thomas, *Carpenter*
Rice Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*
Rice John, (F.) *Merchant*
Short Nathaniel, *Victualler*
Smith John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Turner James, (F.) *Miller*
Upperton Thomas, (F.) *Mariner*
Weſton John, *Victualler*
Young Daniel, *Shoemaker*

Portſlade

Portſlade is on the eaſt ſide of New Shoreham, three miles diſtant.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Cheeſeman William, ſen. Gent. (F.)
Hall Nathaniel, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.
Clutton Rev. John, *Vicar*

TRADERS.
Arnold George, *Wheelwright*
Bleaker Nathaniel, (F.) *Farmer*
Cheeſeman William, jun. *Miller*
Clark Ann, *Miller and Victualler*
Combs Mary, *Blackſmith*
Dyer Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Elgar Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Goldſmith Thomas, *Taylor and Peruke-maker*
Mitchell Thomas, (F.) *Coal-merchant*
Newman James, (F.) *Farmer*
Peters John, *Butcher*
Strong Mrs. *Baker*
Whitbane Henry, *Victualler*
Whitbane William, *Shoemaker*

SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY is ſituated nearly in the centre of the county, and is the principal town in the county; moſt delightfully ſituated on two eminences, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompaſſes it in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. It has ſuffered ſeveral times by floods, particularly in December, 1740, when it even flowed into the chancel of the abbey-church; again in 1770, when the waters exceeded that in 1740 by a foot in height. In 1748 a dolphin was taken in the Severn, near this place, where that river produces excellent freſh-water fiſh.

This town was originally built by the Britons, between 520 and 594. In 617 it was called Pengwerne-Powis, when a prince of Powis and earl of Cheſter reſided here, in a palace which then ſtood where now the church of St. Chad ſtands. This was called a city in Alfred's reign, and Ethelred kept his Chriſtmas here in 1006. It had a mint in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. It was walled all round in 1102, and, where the river does not fence it, it has a caſtle, built in 1068. It was a well-built and well-frequented place ſo long ago as the Norman conqueſt, when twelve of the townſmen were bound to keep guard when the kings of England came hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. An abbey was founded here, whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. It was called St. Giles, or the Holy Croſs. The governor and ſheriff of this town and county held out the caſtle for the Empreſs Maud, till King Stephen took it by ſtorm. In the reign of Henry III. part of this town was burnt by the Welch. In 1283 Edward I. held a parliament here. The lords ſat in the caſtle, and the commons in a barn. The court reſided at Acton-Burnell, where David, the laſt of the Welch princes, was executed, and his body quartered (the firſt inſtance of the kind), in 1283. King Richard II. held a parliament here, wherein he ſat with the crown on his head, in 1397, created ſeveral peers, and made Cheſter a principality. The corpſe of Henry Piercy, the younger, ſurnamed Hotſpur, who had rebelled againſt Henry IV. and who was routed and killed at a place in the neighbourhood, from hence called Battle-field, was taken out of his grave, by order of that king, and put between two mill-ſtones in Shrewſbury; after which it was here beheaded and quartered: and his uncle, the Earl of Worceſter, being taken priſoner, was alſo beheaded in this town. Richard duke of York, and George Plantagenet, ſons of Edward IV. were born here. Henry VII. viſited this town in his route from Milford-Haven, and in remembrance of their aſſiſtance to him, frequently viſited it after his acceſſion to the throne, particularly in 1488, when he held the feaſt of St. George in St. Chad's church; when the whole expence, with the attendance of the queen and prince, amounted to 39l. 17s. 6d.—Though it is acknowledged to be a healthy, as well as pleaſant, place, yet the ſweating ſickneſs, which was ſo fatal throughout the kingdom, anno 1551, is ſaid to have firſt broken out here.

This

This town will for ever be diſtinguiſhed for the reception it gave to King Charles I. who, after ſetting up his ſtandard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewſbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with ſuch a general affection and hearty zeal, that his majeſty recovered himſelf from the diſcouragement of his firſt ſtep at Nottingham, and raiſed and completed a ſtrong army in leſs time than could be imagined; inſomuch that, to the ſurprize of the parliament, and indeed of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them ſo faſt, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edge-hill, near Banbury. But, the fate of the war turning afterwards againſt the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almoſt ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in England. The walls and gates are yet ſtanding, but uſeleſs; and the old caſtle is gone to ruin, as is the caſe of almoſt all the old caſtles in England.

Mr. Camden ſays, that, in his time, this was a fine, populous, trading, town, much enriched by the induſtry of the inhabitants, their cloth manufacture, and their commerce with the Welch, who brought their commodities to this place, as to the common mart of both nations.

Near the Black Raven inn, which is of note by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largeſt ſchools in England. It was firſt founded and endowed by King Edward VI. by the name of the Free Grammar-ſchool. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine ſtately fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and ſpacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; in which laſt univerſity ſeveral ſcholarſhips are founded in its favour. Beſides hoſpitals, and St. George's, St. Chad's, and other, alms-houſes, here are alſo ſeveral charity-ſchools, where a hundred and forty boys, and forty girls, are taught and partly clothed.—An orphan-houſe was opened here in 1759, and an elegant ſtructure erected in 1760, at the expence of the Foundling Hoſpital in London; but, no children having been lately ſent to it, the building is now uſed as a woollen-manufactory. The building coſt 12,000l.

The abbey was built in the year 1085, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. It was ſuppreſſed at the general diſſolution, of which nothing now remains but the weſt part, from the croſs aiſle to the weſt tower, and the ſtone roof of this part, fallen down. In a garden near it is St. Winifred's pulpit, a neat Gothic ſtone ſtructure, ſaid to be a maſter-piece of the kind.

St. Chad's church, ſaid to be the oldeſt in the town, ſtands on the ſcite of a palace, belonging to the princes of Powis, burnt down by the Saxons. This church was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, in 1393, but was rebuilt ſoon after. This building, which was a Norman Gothic ſtructure, was under repair in July, 1788, when its decayed tower ſuddenly fell down, while the workmen were gone to dinner, and in a great meaſure deſtroyed the whole of this venerable fabric. This church was rebuilt in 1796.—St. Mary's, the other collegiate church, was founded by King Edgar, and is exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop. The ſpire of this church, which ſtands upon an elevated part of the town, and is ſeen at a great diſtance, has been ſeveral times damaged by high winds.—St. Alkmond's church was an old ſtructure, with an high ſpire, and is an irregular ſquare pile of Norman architecture. This church was alſo rebuilt in 1796 in a ſtile of modern elegance.—St. Julian's church is a modern ſtructure, built in 1748, except the tower.—Beſides theſe churches, there have been ſeveral religious foundations in this town, and at preſent there are ſeveral diſſenters' meeting-houſes.—All the pariſhes, except St. Mary's, which is a royal peculiar, are in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry.

The market-days for corn, cattle, and proviſions, are Wedneſday and Saturday; and every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are ſold as much as come to 1000l. a-week, one with another. The fairs are, Saturday after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, Wedneſday before Holy-Thurſday, July 3, Auguſt 12, October 2, and Dec. 12.

King

King Charles I. incorporated the bailiffs and burgeſſes of this town, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes; and the government thereof conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have their ſword-bearer, three ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high-treaſon. The burgeſſes qualified to chooſe its members of parliament are about four hundred and fifty. The right of election in this town was anciently popular and free; ſo late as the year 1709, we find, by the journals of the houſe of commons, the franchiſe extended not only to the burgeſſes inhabiting within the town, paying ſcot and lot, but alſo to thoſe inhabiting ſix other pariſhes, and forty-ſix vills in its ſuburbs and neighbourhood. Theſe were however diſfranchiſed by a ſubſequent reſolution of the houſe, on the 9th of April 1723, and the right was limited to the burgeſſes inhabiting the precinct of the borough only.

The ſtreets of this town are wide and large, and the houſes tolerably well built. It is ſaid, Charles II. would have erected this town into a city; and that the townſmen, refuſing this honour, were afterwards called The Proud Salopians. It was firſt paved in 1254; and it is now, in conſequence of an act paſſed in 1756, well paved and lighted. In 1750 it contained eight thouſand one hundred and forty-one inhabitants, and one thouſand eight hundred and eighty-four houſes, now conſiderably increaſed. This town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes, and its excellent brawn. There is ſuch plenty of proviſions of all ſorts here, eſpecially ſalmon and other good fiſh, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itſelf is ſo pleaſant, that it is full of gentry, who have aſſemblies and balls here once a week all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundſbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and it is obſerved, that more gentlemen's coaches are kept here than in any town in the north-weſt part of the kingdom, except Cheſter; for the cheapneſs of proviſions draws many genteel families to the place. One great ornament of this town is that called the Quarry, from ſtones having been dug there formerly, but ſince converted into one of the fineſt walks in England. It takes in at leaſt twenty acres, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt ſides of the town, between its walls and the Severn; it is ſhaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with ſeats, one ſide facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble gate upon the Welch bridge, over the arch of which is the ſtatue of Llewellin, their laſt prince of Wales, this being the town where the ancient princes of Powis-Land, or North Wales, uſed to reſide. The eaſt bridge, or ſtone-bridge, was rebuilt in 1769, now called the New-bridge, conſiſting of ſeven arches, and is four hundred and ten feet in length. The caſtle is ruinous; but the walls, built ſoon after the Conqueſt, on that ſide of the town which is not encloſed with the Severn, are yet ſtanding, with their gates, though houſes are built on ſome part of them; and two bridewells, one for the town and the other for the county. Here is an infirmary for ſixty patients, which was opened in April 1747.

There is a town-houſe here, built in 1552, a low timber building, in which the aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other courts, are held; and is commodious, but not elegant. Adjoining it is the green room, where the aſſemblies uſed to be held; and near it the exchequer. Near the town-hall is the market-houſe, built in 1595, over which is held a market for Welch cloths. The croſs is a building, erected with arches ſupporting a reſervoir of water, from whence the town is ſupplied, and which contains one thouſand barrels of water. The preſent ſtructure was erected in 1755, of arched groin-work, to ſupport the bed of the ciſtern. Here are ſeveral halls belonging to the trading companies. The twelve incorporated trading companies, every year, on the Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide, repair in their formalities to a place called Kingland, on the ſouth ſide of the town, and on the oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation in arbours or bowers erected for that purpoſe, each

of

of which is diſtinguiſhed by ſome motto or device, alluding to their ſeveral arts. The inhabitants enjoy a theatre, which was formerly a palace, and built before 1326, and converted to the preſent purpoſe in 1765. They all ſpeak Engliſh in the town, though it is inhabited both by Engliſh and Welſh; but, on Thurſday's market-day, the chief language is Welſh. The ancient road, called Watling-ſtreet, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmoſt coaſt of Wales. It is raiſed very high above the ſoil, and ſo ſtraight, that it may be ſeen for ten or fifteen miles. A dreadful fire broke out here on April 1, 1774, which conſumed fifty dwelling-houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, &c.

The improvements of this town go on very rapidly. One wing of Claremont-buildings is now finiſhed; the Welſh-bridge and St. Alkmond's church are completed. The elegant new church of St. Chad, the Creſcent, and the late erected buildings in St. John's row and Quarry-place, together with the many other judicious alterations ſo recently made in various parts of this very healthy and reſpectable town, cannot fail attracting the notice of ſtrangers, and adding ſtill to the number of genteel families as reſidents; for whoſe information it is proper to add, that rents and taxes are conſiderably lower in Shrewſbury than in many other large towns. And there is no doubt, that, when the olive-branch of peace ſhall have extended itſelf over this happy iſle, (which may it pleaſe God ſoon to grant,) and the navigations are completed, Shrewſbury will be as much admired for its commerce, as it always was for its benevolence, liberality, and the natural beauties of ſituation. We ſhall only further remark, that the beſt proviſions of every kind are very abundant and reaſonable in the markets, and regular ſupplies of fiſh from Merionethſhire and Cardiganſhire brought weekly.

There are about 2000 houſes and 12,000 inhabitants in Shrewſbury. In the town is a houſe of induſtry, where near 300 poor are employed, and different manufactories carried on, by the truſtees. Here are ſeveral capital inns, from which near thirty coaches go weekly to London, Holyhead, Briſtol, Bath, Cheſter, &c.

About twenty veſſels are in conſtant employ on the river Severn, between Salop, Glouceſter, and Briſtol.

During the extraordinary dearneſs of proviſions at the beginning of the year 1796, the liberality of Sir Richard Hill, M. P. for the county, moſt nobly relieved the poor of Shrewſbury by the ſale of about 12,300lbs. of flour weekly, for a certain time, at 1½d. per lb. Fifteen hundred and thirty-nine families, and 305 ſingle perſons, amounting to 6037 individuals, partook for ſeveral weeks of this moſt ſeaſonable ſupply.

This town is 114 miles from Briſtol, fifty-five from Liverpool, 136 from York, forty from Cheſter, forty from Litchfield, forty-four from Birmingham, twenty-eight from Ludlow, twenty from Bridgenorth, twenty from Newport, and 156 from London.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Anwyll L. L. Eſq. *Dog-pole Court*
Bevan H. Eſq.
Biſhop John, Eſq.
Blakeway Joſeph, Eſq.
Burton R. Eſq.
Burton Edward, Eſq.
Corbett John, Eſq.
Corbett R. Eſq.
Edwards R. Eſq.
Flint John, Eſq.
Forbes ——, Eſq.
Fowler T. jun. Eſq.
Fownes T. Eſq.
Gardner J. Eſq.
Gittins ——, Gent.
Hill Sir Richard, Bart.
Hill John, Eſq.
Jeffreys E. Eſq.
Kynaſton John, Eſq.
Kynerſley A. Eſq.
Leighton B. Eſq.
Lloyd John, Gent.
Loxdale T. Eſq.
Maſon J. Eſq.
Maſon T. Eſq.
Mitchell ——, Gent.
Morhall R. Eſq.
Morris S. Gent.
Oakley William, Eſq.
Olney O. Gent.
Ottley Thomas, Eſq.

Ottley Adam, Eſq.
Pemberton R. Eſq.
Penbury E. Eſq.
Powel J. Eſq.
Powys T. Jelf, Eſq.
Probert J. Eſq.
Pulteney William, Eſq.
Rogers R. Eſq.
Sandford ——, Gent.
Sandford H. Eſq.
Sandford F. Eſq.
Smith W. Eſq.
Scott R. Eſq.
Tayleur William, Eſq.
Thomas R. Eſq.
Thurſby ——, Eſq.
Vernon R. Eſq.
Williams E. Eſq.
Wingfield R. Eſq.
Wingfield T. jun. Eſq.
Winnall ——, Gent.
Yardley ——, Gent.

CLERGY.

Adams Rev. Mr.
Amber Rev. Mr.
Atcherley Rev. Mr.
Bather Rev. Mr.
Blakeway Rev. Mr.
Brown Rev. Mr.
Burton Rev. Mr.
Dana Rev. Mr.
De Courcy Rev. Mr.
Johnſon Rev. Mr.
Jones Rev. Mr.
Kinaſton Rev. Mr.
Leighton Rev. F.
Lewis Rev. Mr.
Lucas Rev. Mr.
Oakley Rev. Mr.
Owen Rev. Mr.
Powys Rev. Mr.
Rocke Rev. J.
Rowlands Rev. Mr.
Scott Rev. Mr.
Stedman Rev. Mr.
Wingfield Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Cartwright, *Apothecary*
Clement, *Apothecary*
Darwin, *M. D.*
Dodd, *Surgeon*
Evans, *M. D.*
Higgins, *Druggiſt*
Holt, *Apothecary*
Lomax, jun. *Surgeon*
Perry, *Apothecary*
Roberts, *Druggiſt*
Ruſſel, *Surgeon*
Sandford, *Surgeon*
Sutton, *Surgeon*
Symonds, *Apothecary*
Tudor, *Apothecary*
Wynne, *Apothecary*
Yeomans, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Coupland, *Attorney*
Ford, *Attorney*
Glynn, *Attorney*
Jeffreys and Lloyd, *Attorneys*
Maddocks, *Attorney*
Maddocks, *Attorney*
Morgan, *Attorney*
Pemberton, jun. *Attorney*
Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſterley, *Baker*
Atcherley, *Ironmonger*
Bage, *Wine-merchant*
Bagley, *Schoolmaſter*
Baker J. and T. *Drapers and Clothiers*
Ball, *Builder*
Bangham and Morris, *Mercers*
Barkley, *Sadler*
Barnet, *Silverſmith*
Barrot, *Watchmaker*
Barrow, *Tinman*
Baſnett, *Brazier*
Baſſett, *Wire-worker*
Beacale, *Currier*
Beacall, *Currier*
Bean, *Timber-merchant*
Beck, jun. *Grocer*
Beck P. *Grocer*
Beech, *Tea-dealer*
Bennett, *Currier*
Benyons Meſſrs. *Drapers*
Betton, *Tanner*
Betton, *Glazier*
Binnall, *Baker*
Birch, *Builder*
Birch, *Sadler*
Bowdler, *Merchant-taylor*
Bowdles, *Baker*
Bowdlers, *Grocers*
Bowen and Morris, *Painters*
Bowley, *Engraver*
Boyer, *Grocer*
Bratton, *Grocer*
Brayne, *Butcher*
Bromfield, *Architect*
Broughall, *Butcher*
Brown, *Taylor*
Bryan, *Tinman*
Bucknall, ſen. *Cork-cutter*
Bucknall, jun. *Cork-cutter*
Bull, *Butcher*

Burd, *Ironmonger*
Caird, *Merchant*
Careſwell, *Watchmaker*
Carline and Tilley, *Architects*
Chapman, *Ironmonger*
Cheſter, *Taylor*
Clarke, *Hoſier*
Clarke, *Taylor and Broker*
Clarke C. *Wool-merchant*
Cook, *Banker, Goldſmith, Tea-dealer, &c.*
Cooke S. *Draper*
Cooke and Hawley, *Grocer*
Cooke, *Maltſter*
Cooper, *Coachmaker*
Cooper, *Cabinet-maker*
Corrie and Craig, *Linen-drapers*
Croſs, *Maltſter*
Crump G. *Mercer*
Cullis, *Owner*
Dale, *Cheeſefactor and Hoſier*
Dainty, *Plumber*
Davies, *Sadler*
Davies, *Draper*
Davies, *Upholſterer*
Davies, *Watchmaker*
Derrett, *Bruſh-maker*
Dolphin, *Skinner*
Drinkwater Meſſrs. *Wool-merchants*
Driver, *Staymaker*
Dyke, *Hatter*
Edwards, *Maltſter*
Edwards, *Ironmonger*
Edwards, *Shoemaker*
Edwards, *Hair-dreſſer*
Eddowes Meſſrs. *Stationers*
Edgerley, *Cheeſefactor*
Edgerley, jun. *Grocer*
Evans, *Shoemaker*
Evans, *Watchmaker*
Farmer, *Mercer*
Field, *Owner*
Fowler C. *Draper*
Fradgley, *Whiteſmith*
France, *Baker*
France, *Cabinet-maker*
Franks, *Maltſter*
Franks, *Builder*
Franks, *Glazier*
Gittins, *Plumber*
Gittins, *China and Glaſs Merchant*
Glegg, *Undertaker*
Gower, *Hair-dreſſer*
Grant, *Seedſman*
Gray, *Taylor and Mercer*
Gray, jun. *Ditto*
Green, *Dyer*
Gronna, *Maltſter*
Hall, *Mercer*
Hand, *Butcher*
Harley and Son, *Watchmakers & Goldſmiths*
Harries, *Mercer*
Harris, *Joiner*
Hartſhorn, *Cabinet-maker*
Harwood, *Stationer*
Haycock, jun. *Architect*
Haynes, *Joiner*
Hazeldine, *Braſs-founder*
Heath P. *Butcher*
Heath P. *Baker*
Heath, jun. *Mercer*
Heighway, *Ironmonger*
Hewett, *Upholſterer*
Hill, *Plumber*
Hill, *Wine-merchant*
Hill, *Broker*
Hill, *Staymaker*
Hill Meſſrs. *Confectioners*
Hodges William, *Draper*
Hodges and Lawrance, *Upholſterers*
Hollingſworth, *Engraver*
Hudſon, *Flax-dreſſer*
Hulme J. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Hulme, *Perfumer*
Hunter, *Mercer*
Hughes, *Starchmaker*
Hughes, *Glover*
Hughes, *Grocer*
Inge, *Draper*
Jackſon, *Seedſman*
James, *Merchant-taylor*
Jeffreys and Brayne, *Tinmen*
Jelicoe, *Butcher*
Jones, *Coachmaker*
Jones, *Umbrella-maker*
Jones, *Baker*
Jones, *Wine-merchant*
Jones, *Hatter*
Jones J. *Baker*
Keate and Co. *Tea-dealers*
Kinaſton, *Carver*
Lacy, *Cabinet-maker*
Lawrance, *Confectioner*
Lawrance, *Innkeeper, (Lion)*
Lawrence M. *Taylor*
Leake, *Cabinet-maker*
Lee S. *Butcher*
Lee, *Architect*
Lee, jun. *Carver and Gilder*
Lewis, *Tea-dealer*
Lloyd, jun. *Cheeſefactor*
Lloyd, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lloyd, *Skinner*
Lloyd, *Flax-dreſſer*
Lomax, *Cabinet-maker*
Lowe, *Hair-dreſſer*

Maddocks, *Breeches-maker*
Manſell, *Stay-maker*
Marſton, *Clockmaker*
Maſon, Scott, and Co. *Drapers*
Morris, *Mercer*
Morris, *Law-ſtationer*
Morris, *Maltſter*
Muckleſton, *Grocer*
Nelſon, *Architect, Carver, and Gilder*
Newling, *Sadler*
Ollier, *Grocer*
Oſwell, *Draper*
Owen, *Hair-dreſſer*
Owen E. *Maltſter*
Parry, *Tobacconiſt*
Parry H. *Draper*
Parry J. *Hatter*
Parry J. *Haberdaſher*
Pearſon, *Shoemaker*
Perkins, *Maltſter*
Phillips, *Brazier*
Pinches and Son, *Ironmongers*
Powel, *London Carrier*
Pritchard, *Painter*
Pritchard and Son, *Hatters*
Pritchard E. *Wine-merchant*
Pryce, *Grocer*
Pryce Mrs. *Stationer*
Purſlow, *Innholder*
Purſlow, *Innkeeper, (Talbot)*
Ravenhill, *Dancing-maſter*
Rawlins, *Butcher*
Reynolds, *Sadler*
Richards, *Cutler*
Richards and Aſterley, *Glaziers*
Rodbury, *Glover*
Rogers, *Currier*
Rowlands, *Grocer*
Ruſco, *Sadler*
Sandford, *Stationer*
Sandford, *Butcher*
Saxton, *Currier*
Scoltock, *Glazier*
Scoltock Jonathan, *Builder*
Scoltock S. *Architect*
Scott J. *Draper*
Shepherd, *Tanner*
Simkis, *Breeches-maker*
Smith, *Joiner*
Spendlove, *Timber-merchant*
Stanier, *Mercer*
Stanton, *Gunſmith*
Stevens, *Shoemaker*
Studley, *Butcher*
Tamerlane, *Grocer*
Taylor G. *Butcher*
Teace, *Currier*
Telford, *Architect*
Thornton, *Innkeeper*
Tipton, *Owner*
Tipton, jun. *Grocer*
Tipton, *Grocer*
Tomlings, *Schoolmaſter*
Treheam, *Innkeeper, (Fox)*
Tudor, *Upholſterer*
Tyler, *Schoolmaſter*
Vaughan P. *Draper*
Vincent, *Tinman*
Urwick, *Grocer*
Walford and Crockett, *Sadlers*
Walker, *Mercer*
Walton, *Grocer*
Walton, jun. *Grocer*
Watkis, *Shoemaker*
Webſter, *Clockmaker*
Webſter, *Cutler*
Whittingham, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wickſteed, *Glover*
Wigley, *Hoſier*
Wilding John, *Butcher*
Wilding Richard, *Ditto*
Williams, *Hatter*
Williams, *Innholder*
Wilſon and Vaughan, *Mercers*
Winnall, *Ironmonger*
Winſtanley, *Brazier*
Wood T. *Stationer and Printer*
Wood J. *Watchmaker*
Wood, *Undertaker*
Wood, *Cabinet-maker*

The principal ſeats near Shrewſbury are, Berwick, the ſeat of Thomas Powis, Eſq. Sundon, of Mr. Corbet; Tern, of Noel Hill, Eſq. Lerignor, of Robert Burton, Eſq. Cundover, of Lord Clive; and Underhill, of Hen. Powis, Eſq.

Here is a very viſible and remarkable appearance of the great ancient road called Watling-ſtreet, which comes from London to this town, and goes on from hence to the utmoſt coaſt of Wales. Remains of a ſtone-bridge are to be ſeen in the bottom of the river, when the water is low. This road is raiſed a good height above the ſoil, and ſo ſtraight, that upon an eminence you may ſee it to ten or fifteen miles before you, and as much behind, over many hill-tops anſwering one another as a viſta of trees.

In the month of May, 1773, a very remarkable accident happened at a place called the Birches, between the Colebrooke-dale and Builder's bridge, where

a high bank, that lay by the Severn, ſlipt quite acroſs the river, entirely ſtopped up the channel, and turned the courſe of the river over a meadow that lay on the other ſide. That part where the river ran inſtantly become a high bank, with twenty lofty oaks ſtanding upon it; and, where the ground divided, a chaſm was left ſeven or eight yards wide, and five or ſix deep. The depth of the earth that moved, appeared to be twenty yards, and the quantity of land rather more than twenty acres. The turnpike-road was removed ſeveral yards, and turned up edgeways. As ſoon as the bank had ſtopped up the bed of the river, the veſſels below were left dry at the bottom of the channel, and the water took its courſe over the meadow. About 400 yards from the river's bank ſtood a houſe, where a family dwelt. The man got up about three o'clock in the morning, and hearing a rumbling noiſe, and finding the ground ſhake under him, he inſtantly called up his family. They perceived the ground begin to move, but knew not which way to run for ſafety. However, they haſtened off the ſpot, and, juſt as they had got to a neighbouring wood, the ground they had left ſeparated from that on which they ſtood. The houſe was left ſtanding, but a barn, that ſtood near it, was thrown down.

About a mile from Shrewſbury, in a large wood, ſtands Boſcobel-houſe, or White Ladies, as ſome call it, where the Pendrils lived, who preſerved King Charles II. after Worceſter battle, and famous for the Royal Oak. The floor of the garret, which is a Popiſh chapel (formerly a nunnery in poſſeſſion of the family of Cookſey), being matted, prevents any ſuſpicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the ſtair-caſe, where the king was hid. His bed was artfully placed behind ſome wainſcot, and ſhut up very cloſe. A deſcendant of the Cookſeys ſtill keeps the gloves and garters which his majeſty left behind him. The ſaid chapel is ſtill ſtanding, and has ſome painted ſaints upon the wall at one end.

A bow-ſhot from the houſe, juſt by an horſe-track paſſing through the wood, ſtood the Royal Oak, into which the king and Colonel Carlos climbed, by means of the hen-rooſt ladder, when they thought it no longer ſafe to ſtay in the houſe, the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happened, as the people related it to us, that, whilſt the king and the colonel were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horſe (ſent to ſearch the houſe) came whiſtling and talking along this road; and, when they were juſt under the tree, an owl flew out from a neighbouring tree, and hovered along the ground as if her wings were broken, which the ſoldiers merrily purſued. The tree is now encloſed within a brick wall, the inſide whereof is covered with laurel, of which we may ſay, as Ovid did of that of the Auguſtan palace—*Mediamque tubere quercum.* For the oak is in the middle, almoſt cut away by travellers, whoſe curioſity leads them to ſee it. Cloſe by the ſide grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns. After the reſtoration, the king, reviewing the place (no doubt, with very different emotions from what he had when he was in it), gathered ſome of the acorns, and ſet them in St. James's park or garden, and uſed to water them himſelf. He alſo beſtowed 200l. per annum on Pendril, which remains in the family. Over the door of the incloſure is a Latin inſcription, cut in marble; which may be thus tranſlated:

"Baſil and Jane Fitzherbert recommend to poſterity this moſt fortunate tree, which the all-gracious and almighty God, by whom kings reign, ordained here to grow, to be the aſylum of the moſt potent prince King Charles II. and have begirt it with a wall, as well in perpetual remembrance of ſo great an event, as a teſtimony of their firm allegiance to kings."

"—The Oak belov'd by Jove,"

SKIPTON, YORKSHIRE.

SKIPTON is in the Weſt Riding, ſixteen miles from Settle, forty-five from Lancaſter, twenty-one from Halifax, twenty-five from Leeds, forty-five from York, and 222 from London. The place is almoſt hidden among precipices, in the midſt of that rough rocky country called Craven. It ſtands near the river Aire, and is a pretty large well-built town, conſidering the way of building in that mountainous tract. Here is a grammar-ſchool, to which a conſiderable parcel of books were given, ſome years ago, by Silveſter Petit, who gave a large and valuable library to the church; which, though likewiſe deſtined for the uſe of the ſtudents of the grammar-ſchool, has been miſerably pillaged of its moſt valuable books, but there is however a conſiderable number remaining. The ſchool has a beautiful houſe, garden, and pleaſure-grounds, attached to it, being worth near 400l. per annum. The maſter is choſen by a majority of the vicar and churchwardens of the pariſh of Skipton, within one month after the demiſe of the laſt incumbent; in caſe of no election within that period, it devolves to Lincoln-college, Oxford; and in caſe of no appointment there, after one month, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; after allowing the ſame ſpace of time for appointing a maſter, and ſuppoſing the ſame failure or neglect, the choice recurs to the vicar and churchwardens; and revolves on the ſame ground and with the ſame conditions as before. Here is alſo a ſchool, in which all the boys of the town are taught to ſing pſalms, by the pariſh-clerk, who is allowed a ſalary for it. A town-houſe has been built lately in which the quarter ſeſſions for the Weſt Riding are held once a year.

The landed property of Skipton and its townſhip is almoſt entirely veſted in the hands of the Duke of Devonſhire, and the Earl of Thanet, the latter of whom, poſſeſſing much the greater portion, is lord of the manor, holds an inferior court for the recovery of ſmall debts, and regulates the weights and meaſures, &c. To him belongs the caſtle of Skipton, which was formerly viſited by his father, and, at certain ſeaſons, reſided in; but is now deſerted. It contains nothing but naked walls, or decayed tapeſtry; the paintings, &c. which related to the Clifford family, being removed to Appleby.

FAIRS.—Black Saturday, linen-cloth; March 23, cattle; Eaſter Tueſday, and every ſucceeding Tueſday fortnight, till Whitſuntide, cattle; Whitſun Eve and Monday, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, woollen and linen cloths, leather, &c. Trinity-Eve, cattle; Palm Sunday Eve, cloth; St. James's day (O. S.) cloth; and November 20, 22, and 23, for horſes, cattle, &c. Beſides theſe, a ſtrong fair for fat and lean cattle, and ſheep, is held once a fortnight, on Tueſdays, through the year. On theſe days large quantities of live ſtock are brought from the neighbouring villages, alſo from Ripon, Richmond, Durham, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, and other parts, which are ſold in great meaſure to the dealers and butchers of Mancheſter, Bury, Warrington, Wigan, Liverpool, &c.

Here is a good market on Saturdays for all ſorts of proviſions, eſpecially butcher's meat. A conſiderable quantity of corn is brought hither from Knareſborough, Ripon, Richmond, &c. which is for the moſt part bought into Lancaſhire, for Colne, Burnley, Bury, &c.

The Leeds canal comes cloſe to the town, and has warehouſes for the reception of goods. It opens a channel of navigation to Bradford, Leeds, Selby, York, Hull, and the ſea, on one ſide; and is at preſent carrying on to Colne, Burnley, Blackburn, Wigan, and Liverpool, on the other. All ſorts of merchandiſe are received by it, together with ſupplies of coals from Bradford, and large quantities of lime-ſtone, &c. returned to the glaſs-works, iron-founderies, and lime-kilns, in the neighbourhoods of Bradford, Leeds, &c.

MANUFACTORIES. A paper-mill, and a glazing-mill, belonging to P. Garforth, Eſq. A conſiderable twiſt-mill, Garforth and Sedgwick. A cotton-

manufactory.

manufactory, Lockwood and Co. a ditto, Johnſon and Co. a ditto, Wm. Chamberlain. Two capacious warehouſes and other appendages in the worſted buſineſs, R. Hargraves and Co. Some other gentlemen have already commenced buildings for the weaving of muſlin.

The principal inns are, the Black Horſe, and the New Inn.

Poſt every day from London:—It arrives on Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning, and departs at twelve, by the way of Bradford; by the ſame way on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday, arrives at ten in the morning, and departs at one in the afternoon. On theſe days, and Sunday, it is met by the Settle poſt, which immediately ſets forward to Settle, Kirby Lonſdale, &c.—On Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, the poſt comes at ſix o'clock in the morning, goes forward to Settle, and leaves Skipton at two in the afternoon.

CARRIAGE. J. Whitaker and Co. conveys goods by water from Leeds to Skipton, and forward to the extent of the canal; and goods are conveyed in the ſame manner betwixt Bradford and Skipton.

Samuel Atkinſon's waggon goes from Skipton to Lancaſter; R. Clarkſon's from Halifax to Skipton and Settle; William Hartley's from Skipton to Blackburn, Preſton, &c. G. Neale's from Skipton to Otley, Leeds, and York; E. Brumfitt from Skipton to Otley, Leeds, and York; and Anderton's waggon from London to Carliſle.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Baynes John, Gent.
Blackburn William, Gent.
Tillotſon Matthew, Gent.

CLERGY.

Marſden Rev. Mr. *Vicar*
Withnell Rev. Richard, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Dixon Thomas, *Surgeon*
Hall David, *Ditto*
Mather ——, *M. D.*
Moorhouſe William, *Surgeon*
Walker William, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Alcock William, *Attorney*
Carr John, *Ditto*
Tindale Thomas, *Ditto*
Scofield John, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Atkinſon Richard, *Architect*
Atkinſon Samuel, *Carrier*
Alcock William, *Merchant*
Baynes Geo. and Co. *Cotton-ſpinners*
Baynes F. *Milliner*
Bailey and Co. *Liquor-merchants*
Brown James, *Grocer and Draper*
Brown J. and Co. *Cotton and Twiſt Spinners*
Buck John, *Fellmonger*
Chamberlain William, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Chamberlain Geo. and Wm. *Merchants*
Chippindale R. *Mercer*
Campbill John, *Grocer*
Campbill C. *Grocer*
Goodin Peter, *Bailiff to the Duke of Devonſhire*
Garforth Peter, *Paper-maker*
Garforth and Sedgwick, *Cotton-ſpinners*
Hulis John, *Grazier, and Steward to the Earl of Thanet*
Holmes John, *Innholder*
Horsfield James, *Grocer*
Kendal John, *Canal Carrier*
Liſter Francis, *Grazier*
Lockwood Joſhua, *Grocer*
Lockwood and Co. *Cotton-ſpinners*
Mitchell John, *Grazier*
Moorhouſe Edward, *Grazier*
Netherwood Chr. *Spirit-merchant*
Netherwood and Brayſhay, *Tallow-chandlers*
Netherwood, Johnſon, and Co. *Cotton-ſpinners*
Newill John, *Innholder*
Robinſon John, *Mercer, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Sugden John, *Sheriff's-officer*
Spencer and Grave, *Ironmongers, &c.*
Sharp Stephen, *Auctioneer*
Wilkinſon Jas. *Mercer and Poſtmaſter*

The following are the principal villages, &c. with their diſtances from Skipton, and their principal inhabitants;

Gilburn, eleven miles; Thomas Liſter, Eſq. lieut.-colonel of the Weſt Riding yeomanry cavalry, has a houſe and park at this place, which is on the borders of Lancaſhire, on the river Ribble, 220 miles from London. The market is on Monday, with ſix fairs, viz. on Eaſter Monday, the fortnight after

Eaſter, the Monday before Whit-Sunday, Saturday in the ſame week, the Monday five weeks after Whit-Sunday, and September 19. See vol. iii. p. 146.

Gledſtone Houſe, 7 miles, the reſidence of the Rev. W. Roundell.

Eaſt Marton, five miles, Rev. R. Heber.

Loughton Hall, three miles S. W. Stephen Tempeſt, Eſq.

Gargrave, four miles, —— Coulthurſt, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Croft, *Vicar*. In this place is a cotton manufactory, the property of Joſeph Maſon; and a warehouſe on the Leeds canal. There is alſo a court for the recovery of ſmall debts, under the Duke of Devonſhire, held here. It ſtands between Skipton and Settle, divided by the river Are, which abounds with fiſh, "and has ſuch a winding courſe, (ſays Camden,) through the Ings between this and Skipton, and ſports ſo in meanders from its very ſource, as if it was undetermined almoſt whether to run to the ſea, or back to its fountain; for I was forced to croſs it, in my direct road, no leſs than ſeven times in half an hour." The place is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkſhire and the adjacent counties for the hunting ſeaſon. Fair December 11.

Eſhton, between Skipton and Settle, five miles from the former, the reſidence of Matthew Wilſon, Eſq.

Airton, ſix miles. In this place is a twiſt manufactory, belonging to Meſſrs. Hartley, Maber, and Co.

Scalegill, ſeven miles. Meſſrs. Netherwood and Co. of Skipton, has a twiſt manufactory here.

Bellbuſk, five miles. Here is a muſlin manufactory, carried on by Meſſrs. Garforth, Halliwell, and Co.

Addingham, near Craven, ſix miles, where are two worſted manufactories.

Hartlington, nine miles, in which place is a twiſt manufactory, belonging to J. Brown and Co. of Skipton.

Hebden, ten miles, where J. Holmes and Co. has a twiſt manufactory.

Linton, nine miles, in which place is a worſted manufactory. Here is a bridge over the river Wherfe, north of Barden Tower.

Graſſington, nine miles. There are four fairs held here yearly, viz. March 4, April 24, June 29, and September 26.

Rilſton, five miles; is ſituated in the pariſh of Burnſall, and is the reſidence of K. Waddilove, *Drover*; and —— Foſter, *Grazier*.

Arncliffe, fourteen miles; which is ſituated a little to the eaſt of Pennygent-hill, and in it is a twiſt-mill belonging to Thomas Parker. Pennygent-hill Camden derives from the Britiſh word *Pengwin*, i. e. white-head, from the ſnow lying upon it. Turning ſhort north-eaſt, you come to the great road leading northward to Richmond, at a village called Burnſall, noted for the birth of Sir Wm. Craven, an alderman of London, who was a great founder and builder of churches, bridges, cauſeways, and other public edifices, in this country.

Stuton, ſeven miles, where reſides Thomas Garforth, Eſq.

Carr-Head, ſeven miles, William Wainman, Eſq.

Cononley, three miles S. W. —— Swire, Eſq.

Kildwick, five miles, Rev. R. Marſden, *Vicar*.

Eaſtby, two miles, at which place is a twiſt-mill, Meſſrs. Carr and Chippindale, proprietors.

Embſay, one mile. Here are two twiſt-mills; one belonging to William Baynes, Eſq. and the other to Thomas Whitehead. Meſſrs. G. Baynes and Co. have likewiſe at this place a manufactory for that branch of cotton-ſpinning performed by mules.

Embſay-Kirk, the property of Wm. Baynes, Eſq. now inhabited by P. Garforth, jun. is about two miles from Skipton, and built on the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, granted to certain canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin, A. D. 1120, who about thirty years after removed to

Bolton, ſix miles E. from Skipton, diſtinguiſhed by the remains of the abbey, and a beautiful and romantic ſituation on the river Wherfe. It is viſited on account of the abbey, the ſcenery, and a place called the Stride: in which the river,

ver, roaring amidſt impending woods, is ſo ſtraitened by immenſe maſſes of rock as to render it eaſy for any one to croſs it with a ſtride. The Rev. Wm. Carr reſides at Bolton.

SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

NEW SLEAFORD is fourteen miles from Lincoln, and 116 from London. It ſtands near the ſource of a pretty little river, which runs ſo quick through the town, that it never is frozen; and within the town, and in the ſpace of two miles below, it drives five corn-mills, two fulling-mills, and one paper-mill, and then falls into the Witham. It is a very populous town, continually improving in its buildings, has a ſmall market-place, and facing it is the church, a curious piece of Gothic workmanſhip, rich in ornaments, and well executed; but the ſpire remarkably broad at its baſe, which gives it a heavy appearance. In the church are ſome monuments of the name of Carr, from the heireſs of which family, the preſent earl of Briſtol inherits a great eſtate in this county. Here is a conſiderable market every Monday, ſtored with all ſorts of cattle and proviſions. Fairs on Plow-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 12, and October 10. In the reign of Henry I. there was a caſtle in the ſouth-weſt part of the town, fit for entertaining a king, but only a part of its wall is ſtanding. There is a free-ſchool here, founded and handſomely endowed in 1603; and alſo an hoſpital for twelve poor men. Its markets on Monday after Epiphany, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, are equal to ſome great fairs. This is called New Sleaford, to diſtinguiſh it from Old Sleaford in the neighbourhood.

BANKERS.—Meſſrs. Anthony Peacock, Benjamin Handley, William Kirton, and Co. draw on Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, Free, and Cornwall, London.

The London coach paſſes daily through to Lincoln and Barton.

William Daubrah's Boſton waggon every Monday and Wedneſday. John Empſhall, Grantham carrier, every Wedneſday and Saturday. Lincoln waggon, every Monday morning, which ſtops at Mr. George Fawcett's, *Sadler*. John Foſter, Boſton carrier, ſets out every Wedneſday from the White Hart. —The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſhworth Miſs
Burbage Miſs
Bury Mrs.
Brown Leonard, (F.) *Juſtice of the Peace*
Cooper Benjamin, (F.) Gent.
Darwin Mrs. (F.)
Flint Mrs.
Fowler Mrs. (F.)
Gardiner William, (F.) Gent.
Nottingham Mrs.

CLERGY.

Andrews John, *B. D.*
Caparn John, *B. A.*
Clarke John, *B. A. Curate*
Gunniſs Friſkney, *B. A.*
Maydwell Rev. John
Waterſon Edward, *M. A. Vicar, and Juſtice of the Peace*

PHYSIC.

Aſhworth Joſeph, (F.) *Apothecary*
Blaze John, *Druggiſt*
Cooper John, (F.) *Apothecary*
Fiſh John, (F.) *Ditto*
Hanſon James, *Apothecary*
Obbinſon Thomas, *Druggiſt, &c.*

LAW.

Bankes Robert Langton, *Attorney*
Cheales Benjamin, (F.) *Ditto*
Handley Benjamin, (F.) *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Ainſworth James, (F.) *Draper*
Allborn Geo. *Victualler, (Boar's Head)*
Allwood Richard, *Glover, &c.*
Arlmond William, (F.) *Miller*
Bates Edward, (F.) *Victualler, (George), and Exciſe and Land-tax Office Keeper*
Bacon William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Bacon George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ball John, (F.) *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Ball Thomas, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Beeden James, *Staymaker*
Beeden William, *Taylor*
Bedford Thomas, *Taylor*
Bellamy John, *Stonemaſon*
Brown E. (F.) *Flax-dreſſer*
Brown Stephen, *Plumber and Glazier*
Brotherton Eliſha, (F.) *Brazier*

Bullar

Bullar James, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Blyton William, *Staymaker*
Carter Thomas, *Tea & Liquor Merchant*
Cropper Samuel, (F.) *Miller*
Cropper James, *Joiner & Cabinet-maker*
Cropper John, (F.) *Victualler*
Cragg Robert, *Taylor*
Cropper Geo. *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Clayton Wm. (F.) *Edge-tool Maker*
Daubrah William, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Edwards John, (F.) *Victualler*
Everitt Thomas, *Painter*
Elſom Matthew, *Whip and Collar Maker*
Elmore William, *Baſket-maker*
Fawcett George, *Sadler*
Forſter Edward, *Collar-maker*
Forſter John, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Forſter John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Fletcher T. (F.) *Grocer & Ironmonger*
Flinders M. *Victualler, (Falcon)*
Girton Robert, *Sadler*
Gibſon John, *Draper and Grocer*
Grift Hen. *Victualler, (Axe & Cleaver)*
Goodſon William, *Plumber & Glazier*
Gratrix Samuel, *Glover, &c.*
Goodyear Dimock, *Draper*
Harmſton William, *Wheelwright*
Hackett John, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Hackett Thomas, *Joiner & Cabinet-maker*
Harriſon Wm. (F.) *Draper & Grocer*
Harriſon John, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Harmſtrong John, *Victualler*
Hardgrave John, *Watchmaker*
Hebb Charles Price, *Tanner*
Hills Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Houſman Wm. (F.) *Draper & Grocer*
Hunt James, *Draper*
Johnſon Robert, *Draper*
Kerman Wm. (F.) *Currier & Shoemaker*
Kirton, Brittain, and Woodford, *Merchants*
Long Miſſes, *Milliners*
Lilly Geo. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Mitchell John, *Ironmonger, Grocer, and Tallow-chandler*
Parker Richard, (F.) *Butcher*
Payne Richard, (F.) *Taylor*
Preſton Thomas, *Maltſter*
Roberts Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Roberts John, *Stamp-diſtributor*
Rowland William, (F.) *Tanner*
Robinſon George, *Baker*
Rodgers Thomas, *Organiſt*
Standerlin John, *Victualler, (Globe)*
Sharpe Richard, *Wheelwright*
Stevenſon William, *Taylor*
Sutton Henry, (F.) *Miller and Baker*
Spencer Richard, (F.) *Currier*
Squire John, (F.) *Victualler, (Mitre)*
Squire Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Smith Leſon, *Flax-dreſſer*
Stothard William, (F.) *Butcher*
Thornhill Robert, *Bookſeller*
Theckſton Robert, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Tindale Edward, *Staymaker*
Watſon John, *Chair-turner*
Wajner William, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Wing S. *Stonemaſon*
Wriggleſworth R. *Innkeeper and Poſtmaſter, (White Lion)*
Woombill Turner, (F.) *Butcher*
Woodford William, (F.) *Currier and Shoemaker*
Woodford John, (F.) *Draper*

SNAITH, YORKSHIRE.

SNAITH is a ſmall market-town, in the Weſt Riding; the market is on Thurſday. The place is noted for line, or flax. Here is a handſome old church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, with ſix bells; where are interred, in the family vault, all the anceſtors of that noble family of Lord Downe. This place is ſituated half a mile ſouth of the river Aire. At the weſt end of the town ſtands an old hall, formerly the reſidence of the Yarbours, who now reſide at Heſlington, near York.—Here are three fairs in the year, chiefly for flax, viz. the laſt Thurſday in April, the 10th of Auguſt, and the laſt Thurſday in September.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Barffe Thomas, Gent.
Dentey Robert, Gent.
Moor Robert, Eſq.
Peacock Ann
Rule Mrs.
Tyas Sarah

CLERGY.

Allen Rev. Mr. *Curate*
Bracker Rev. Edward, *Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Bradley Mary, *Druggiſt*
Perkin William, *Surgeon*
Utley John, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Bingley John, *Attorney*

TRADER.

Appleyard William, *Chandler*
Bailey John, *Innkeeper*
Bains John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Barker James, *Taylor*
Briant Philip, *Innkeeper*
Brook Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Burland William, *Blackſmith*
Buttle George, *Glazier*
Campbell Andrew, *Currier*
Carter Martha, *Victualler*
Champney John, *Glazier*
Daltry John, *Butcher*
Drake Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Duckles Thomas, *Carrier*
Elliſon Elizabeth, *Innkeeper*
Fiſh Thomas, *Shoemaker*
France William, *Cheeſemonger*
Greenwood Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Hankes Elizabeth, *Innkeeper*
Hankes Richard, *Pariſh-clerk*
Hankes Joſeph
Hartley Sarah, *Victualler*
Hawdle Thomas, *Mariner*
Holland William, *Peruke-maker*
Jackſon John, *Hardware-man*
Jewett William, *Wine-merchant*
Latham John, *Timber-merchant*
Malinſon Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Mitton Henry, *Maltſter*
Motherby William, *Flax-dreſſer*
Newby Ann, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Nottingham William, *Miller*
Pearce James, *Builder*
Pearſon George, *Gardener*
Powell Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Rawſon William, *Innkeeper*
Roads John, *Maltſter*
Ruſtin William, *Gardener*
Sainter John, ſen. *Woolſtapler*
Sainter John, jun. *Worſted-maker*
Shells John, *Cooper*
Siddle John, *Sadler*
Swift David, *Woolcomber*
Tate Thomas, *Currier*
Taylor Samuel, *Grocer*
Thompſon Chriſtopher, *Farmer*
Thornton Samuel, *Bookſeller*
Vickers Joſeph, *Horſe-dealer*
Ward Iſaac, *Linen-draper*
Watſon John, *Baker*
Watſon James, *Staymaker*
Watſon William, *Staymaker*
Watſon William, *Taylor*
Wheater Charles, *Farmer*
Whiteley Joſeph, *Victualler*
Woodham Thomas, *Grocer*

Cowick, a large village half a mile eaſt of Snaith, near the conflux of the Don and Aire. Here is the magnificent ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Downe. Half a mile ſouth is a moat, a cellar, and ſome ſmall remains of a caſtle, ſaid to be a ſeat of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bradley William, Gent.
Downe Lord Viſcount

TRADERS, &c.

Arnold James, *Farmer*
Cawthorn Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Clarkſon Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Conder Stephen, *Miller*
Cook William, *Farmer*
Craven George, *Farmer*
Daughty Henry, *Victualler*
Denby Peter, *Farmer*
Denby Henry, *Farmer*
Denby Robert, *Butcher*
Dixon William, *Farmer*
Fowler Charles, *Farmer*
Frickley John, *Farmer*
Gray William, *Farmer*
Juſtice David, *Farmer*
Mapplebeck William, *Skinner*
Moody Edward, *Farmer*
Padget John, *Butcher*
Prieſtley Chriſtopher, *Maltſter*
Roads John, *Farmer*
Schothorpe Robert, *Farmer*
Spence John, *Farmer*
Spiby John, *Innkeeper*
Spicey William, *Shoemaker*
Stephenſon John, *Innkeeper*
Sykes Richard, *Farmer*
Thornton Thomas, *Farmer*
Woodhead John, *Wheelwright*
Young John, *Shoemaker*
Young Richard, *Schoolmaſter*

Carlton, a large village one mile north of Snaith and half a mile north of the river Aire, over which is a ſtately bridge erected by Thomas Stappleton, Eſq. who has an agreeable houſe and pleaſure-grounds in this village, with an elegant

gant ſheet of water, which runs before the houſe.—About a quarter of a mile north is Coats-hall, the ſeat of Colonel Flint.—Here is alſo a charity-ſchool.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Chandler Charles, Gent.

TRADERS, &c.
Barffe William, *Grazier*
Bell Luke, *Farmer*
Booth John, *Gardener*
Burton Robert, *Farmer*
Clark Thomas, *Gardener*
Epworth Matthew, *Farmer*
Gage Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Hall Edward, *Maltſter*
Hemaworth Robert, *Farmer*
Hinſley John, *Innkeeper*
Leggitt John, *Shoemaker*
Nailer Thomas, *Grocer*
Oxenforth William, *Farmer*
Pearce George, *Farmer*
Pheaſant Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Rickard John, *Farmer*
Rickard James, *Innkeeper*
Robinſon Edward, *Farmer*
Wheatley Thomas, *Farmer*

Cambleford, two miles north of Snaith, wherein is the ſeat of Joſelin Price, Eſq. formerly the reſidence of the Adams's family.—Principal inhabitants:

TRADERS.
Barker Thomas, *Farmer*
Burley Thomas, *Victualler*
Dickenſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Hardwick William, *Farmer*
Harriſon Joſeph
Kitchen William, *Farmer*
Legget Robert, *Wheelwright*
Smith Thomas, *Farmer*
Stephenſon William, *Farmer*
Strickland Francis, *Miller*

Rawcliffe, a large village three miles eaſt of Snaith, is ſituated on the river Aire. It was once remarkable for the great water-ſide buſineſs, which ſome years ſince went to Selby. In this place is the beautiful ſeat of the Bainton family, ſouth of Galtrees Foreſt.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.
Faram Phineas, Gent.
Favor William, Gent.
Hardy Ann
Hirſt James, Gent.
Hook Miſs
Oſwell Capt. John
Pathick Patrick, Gent.
Smith Benjamin, Gent.
Wilſon Richard, ſen. Gent.

PHYSIC.
Weſt ——, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Wilſon ——, *Attorney*

TRADERS.
Beecher William, *Farmer*
Cook William, *Mariner*
Dalfin John, *Shoemaker*
Drew Samuel, *Innkeeper*
Elleſthorpe John, *Mariner*
Gibſon John, *Staymaker*
Leggitt Thomas, *Farmer*
Maggitt John, *Farmer*
Middleton John, *Linen-draper*
Morley William, *Grocer*
Nicholſon Samuel, *Innkeeper*
Peacock James, *Shopkeeper*
Plaſton John, *Coal-merchant*
Semſby Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Stennit William, *Farmer*
Stringer Cornelius, *Ferry-keeper*
Vevers Robert, *Glazier*
Wheelhouſe William, *Flax-dreſſer*
Wittan John, *Grocer*
Wraith John, *Horſe-dealer*

Pollington is a village three miles ſouth-weſt of Snaith.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Fretwell John, Gent.

TRADERS.
Cawthorn Benjamin, *Farmer*
Cheſman John, *Shoemaker*
Dalby Adam, *Farmer*
Ellis John, *Farmer*
Fiſher Joſeph, *Farmer*
Newſholm William, *Victualler*
Potter William, *Farmer*
Routh Richard, *Farmer*
Scheatcher Samuel, *Farmer*
Schora William, *Maltſter*
Shillito Michael, *Farmer*
Thompſon John, *Farmer*
Thompſon John, *Victualler*
Turner William, *Farmer*

Gawdle, a ſmall village, one mile weſt of Snaith.—Principal inhabitants:

TRADERS.

Duce James, *Farmer*
Harwood Thomas, *Farmer*
Harwood Robert, *Corn-factor*
Moody Thomas, *Farmer*
Shakleton George, *Farmer*
Spicey Thomas, *Farmer*
Townraw Richard, *Farmer*

Thorn is on the river Don, an indifferent town, of no other note than its ſituation within the marſhes, called Marſh-land Iſland; for it is encompaſſed by the Don, the Aire, the Ouſe, and another little river, which parts it from the iſle of Axholm, on the edge of Lincolnſhire, ſo that theſe two river-iſlands are contiguous.

SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK,

IS ſituate on the ſea-coaſt, about one hundred and twelve miles from London, eleven from Lynn, fifteen from Fakenham, and ten from Burnham. It ſtands upon the riſe of the little river Ingol, and was once a royal demeſne, with many privileges. It had formerly a weekly market on Friday, which has long been diſuſed. The town contains nothing remarkable at preſent, except its church, which is a handſome Gothic ſtructure, with a very lofty ſtone ſpire.

Oatley, common carrier, ſets out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, for Lynn; and returns the ſame evening.—The following are the principal inhabitants;

GENTRY.

Bell Mrs.
Belſon ——, Gent. (F.)
Davy Mrs.
Foſter Robert, Eſq. (F.)
Hamilton Mrs.
Miller James, Gent. (F.)
Milward Mrs.
Oſborne Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Reeve Mrs.
Scarfe Robert, Gent.
Styleman Henry, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Styleman Mrs.

PHYSIC.

Rand Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*

TRADERS.

Athow William, *Baker*
Barham William, *Joiner*
Barker William, *Bricklayer*
Bell Chriſtopher, *Land-ſurveyor*
Body ——, *Farmer*
Bone Giles, *Blackſmith*
Bridge Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Bunn Samuel, *Farmer*
Collett William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Collett James, *Taylor*
Culham Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Dunham Robert, *Cooper*
Fayers John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Garner ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Girdleſtone ——, *Shoemaker*
Greene Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Johnſon John, *Collar-maker*
Jones William, *Farmer*
Jones John, *Shoemaker*
Lake William, *Whiteſmith*
Lay James, (F.) *Mercer, Draper, Grocer, Chandler, &c.*
Looſe James, *Watchmaker*
Maidſtone Samuel, *Farmer*
Mitchell Thomas, *Taylor*
Moyce Samuel, *Farmer*
Oatley ——, *Carrier*
Paffrement Jn. *Victualler, (Compaſſes)*
Parſon John, *Farmer*
Pirt William, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Pitcher James, *Farmer*
Potter Henry, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Rathbone Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Seapy Thomas, ſen. (F.) *Farmer*
Seapy Thomas, jun. *Farmer*
Seapy John, *Shoemaker*
Shipp William, *Schoolmaſter*
Simpſon ——, *Farmer*
Smithbone Wm. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Whyley John, (F.) *Gamekeeper*
Wilkinſon George, *Victualler, (Roſe and Crown)*
Winlove Thomas, *Butcher*

The villages and ſeats in the neighbourhood are, Ingoldiſthorpe, diſtant one mile, the ſeat of Richard Ayton Lee, Eſq. and Mount Amelia, the ſeat of the Rev. William Davy.—Heacham, two miles, the ſeat of Edmund Rolfe, Eſq.—

Hunſtanton,

Hunſtanton, four miles, noted for its high cliff and light-houſe. It is nearly ſouth of St. Edmund's Cape, on the ſhore of the waſhes; it was at firſt a royal tower only, built by St. Edmund, who retired to it for near a year, that he might get the whole book of Pſalms by heart.—Thornham, eight miles, the ſeat of M. F. Riſhton, Eſq. ſouth-eaſt of St. Edmund's chapel and point.—Brancaſter, ten miles, is ſuppoſed to have been the *Branodunum* of the ancients, a town in great eſteem among the Romans; and is now noted for the largeſt malting-office in the kingdom.—Stanhoe, eight miles eaſt, the ſeat of T. W. Allen, Eſq.—Docking, ſix miles, the ſeat of John Hare, Eſq.

SODBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

OTHERWISE called Chipping-Sodbury, (to diſtinguiſh it from two villages in the neighbourhood,) is an ancient town, and was made a corporation by Charles II. but, at the requeſt of the inhabitants, the charter was annulled by proclamation in the year 1690, from which period it has been governed by a bailiff, choſen by the lord of the manor. It is, however, ſtill called a borough, and has a ſmall market on Thurſday, and two annual fairs, viz. Holy Thurſday, and June 24.

Sodbury is diſtant from Glouceſter thirty miles, Briſtol twelve, Bath thirteen, Marſhfield ſeven, Tetbury fourteen, Wotton ten, and from London 112.

This town is a great thoroughfare in the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter and Banbury, and has many large inns, which have a great trade by the carriage of lime and coal into Cotſwold. The pariſh is three miles in compaſs, with a ſtream on the north ſide, that runs into the Frome. It has a large church, which is a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury; and a free-ſchool. Here is the greateſt cheeſe-market in England, except Atherſton, in Warwickſhire. King Stephen granted the burghers of this place the ſame liberties as thoſe of Briſtol, and allowed every burgher commonage for a heifer, in the place called the Rodings. The bailiffs and burghers are ſtill empowered to diſtribute eighty-eight cow-paſtures to as many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadow, for their own lives, and thoſe of their widows; and, as they fall, to grant them again in like manner.

The principal inns are, the Swan, Bell, George, and Royal Oak.

Poſt in and out Sunday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday. John Hancock, poſtmaſter.

Waggons paſs through, weekly, from Briſtol to moſt parts of the kingdom.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Almond ——, Gent.
Codrington Mrs. Mary
Ludlow ——, Gent.
Mitchell Mrs.
Trotſman Mrs.
Wallis Mrs.
Wickham James, (F.) Gent.
Winſton William, (F.) Gent.

CLERGY.

Bliſs Rev. Philip, (F.)
Davis Rev. Mr. *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Ferreby Rev. Mr. *Baptiſt-preacher*
Hardwick Rev. James
Nicholls Rev. Mr. (F.) *Incumbent*

PHYSIC.

Hardwick George, (F.) *M. D.*
Ludlow and Hyett, (F.) *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Maſon R. *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Brooke Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Ludlow James, (F.) *Ditto*
Symonds John, *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Ball John, *Peruke-maker*
Bennett ——, *Milliner*
Beemes William, (F.) *Smith*
Chillcotts W. T. and J. *Linen-drapers*
Cooper Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Cox Mary, *Innkeeper, (Swan)*
Courtier Samuel, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Grant Henry, *Dealer*
Green Francis, (F.) *Sadler*
Hall Samuel, *Dealer*
Hancock Bence, *Dealer*
Hancock John, *Innkeeper, (Bell)*
Hardwick Thomas, *Baker*
Harvey William, (F.) *Chandler*

Hickes

Hickes George, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Higgs Joſiah, (F.) *Brewer*
Higgs Joſiah, (F.) *Maltſter*
Higgs William, (F.) *Tanner*
Higgs Daniel, (F.) *Currier*
Higgs William, (F.) *Joiner*
Hopkins Joſeph, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Iſles James, *Yeoman*
Knapp Tho. (F.) *Innkeeper, (George)*
Moffat Robert, *Salt-refiner*
Naſh Iſaac, (F.) *Draper*
Naſh James, *Grocer*
Neale James, *Brazier*
Parker Arthur, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Phillips ——, *Shopkeeper*
Rice William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Roach ——, (F.) *Grocer*
Short George, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Sheate T. *Salt-refiner*
Tanner Arthur, (F.) *Clothier*
Tanner Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Tiley William, (F.) *Innholder*
Tiley Thomas, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Tiley Samuel, *Smith*
Tovey Rich. (F.) *Skinner and Glover*
Tovey Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Tyler Sarah, *Innkeeper, (Royal Oak)*
Vick John, *Cooper*
Wallis Joſeph, (F.) *Draper and Grocer*
Watkins Sarah, *Baker*
Wickham James, (F.) *Butcher*
Wigg Iſaac, *Baker*
Withers William, (F.) *Hatter*
Wood Joſeph, (F.) *Brazier*

About ſix miles from Sodbury is Badminton, the noble ſeat of his grace the Duke of Beaufort.

Little Sodbury is only one mile eaſt from Chipping-Sodbury. A ſmall part of this pariſh lies in the hill-country, on the borders of which, on the brow of the hill, is a very ſtrong camp, of an oblong form, ſtill remaining as perfect as when originally made. It has a double agger, thrown up very high, except on the weſt ſide, where it overlooks the vale, and there it is ſingle, becauſe the hill is ſo ſteep that the camp was thought inacceſſible from that quarter. It is 320 yards long, and 200 broad. The interval or ditch between the aggers, is twenty-two yards wide, and the way into it is towards the eaſt. It is not known whether it is Daniſh or Roman, as no coins or any other things have been found to determine it. King Edward IV.'s army occupied it a little before the battle of Tewkeſbury. Its church is ſmall, and the inhabitants bury at Old Sodbury.

Old Sodbury is one mile north-eaſt from Chipping Sodbury. Its church is the mother-church to Chipping Sodbury, as before mentioned.

SOUTHMOULTON, DEVONSHIRE.

IT ſtands on the river Moul, 182 miles from London, twelve from Barnſtaple, eighteen from Tiverton, and eight from Chumleigh. This was anciently royal demeſne. The corporation, which once ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. conſiſts of a mayor, eighteen capital burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The body corporate is the richeſt in the county except Exeter. Here is a market every Saturday, and of them ſix conſiderable ones, viz. the Saturday after Feb. 13; Saturday before April 23; Saturday before the 10th of October; Saturday before December 12; Saturday after March 25; and the Saturday before Auguſt 1; all of which are ſupplied with great quantities of cattle, &c. There are alſo two fairs: one on the Wedneſday before June 22, and the other on the Wedneſday before Auguſt 26.

The chief manufactures of this town are ſerges, ſhalloons, and felts; and great quantities of wool, brought from the country, are bought up here every Saturday. In the year 1614, a merchant of London, a native of this place, built and endowed a free-ſchool here, beſides which here is a charity-ſchool. In the church is an elegant altar-piece, facing which is a large organ. The church contains alſo many handſome monuments; and is allowed by travellers to be as beautiful a church as any in the weſt of England.—The guildhall is large and commodious.

There are four large lime-kilns within three miles of the town.—The principal inns are, Lord Forteſcue's Arms, the George, the Star, and the White Hart.

The

The poſt-office is kept by Mrs. Chriſtiana Elſton, at the Forteſcue Arms.—The poſt comes in every morning by eight o'clock from Chulmleigh, and ſets off for Barnſtaple at half paſt eight; returns by ſeven every evening, and goes off immediately for Chulmleigh: poſtage from London 6d. from Briſtol 5d. and ſo in proportion.

The mail-coach arrives on Wedneſday at three o'clock, and ſets off by four for Barnſtaple; returns Thurſday morning at eight, and ſets off at nine for Tiverton; returns on Friday at three in the afternoon, and ſets off for Barnſtaple at four; returns on Sunday at nine in the morning, and ſets off for Tiverton at ten.—Fare to London, 2l. 10s. to Taunton, 13s. and four-pence per mile elſewhere.

George Huxtable's ſtage-waggon ſets off from Southmoulton every Monday morning at two o'clock, for Exeter, where he arrives at five the ſame evening; ſets off from Exeter on Tueſday at ten o'clock, and arrives at Southmoulton at twelve at night. Sets off again at the ſame time Thurſdays, and returns at the ſame time Fridays.—William Warren's waggon goes and comes the ſame as the above. The carriage of goods is 2s. per cwt. paſſengers 2s. 6d. each.

The Taunton waggon arrives at Southmoulton on Tueſdays at twelve o'clock, and ſets off for Barnſtaple at three; returns to Southmoulton on Wedneſdays at ſix in the evening, and ſets off on Thurſday morning at ſix for Taunton: carries goods from Southmoulton to London at 8s. 6d. per cwt.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

William Roberts, Eſq. *Recorder*
John Bawden, Eſq.
Mr. Lewis Hole
Mr. William Gould
Mr. John Gay
Mr. Joſhua Hole
Mr. Joſhua Bryan, ſen.
Mr. Joſhua Bryan, jun.
Mr. Charles G. Cutcliffe
Mr. George Stawell
Mr. James Handford
John Sharland, *Town-clerk*

GENTRY.

Anthony Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Badcock Mr. John, (F.)
Badcock Mrs. Sarah, (F.)
Badcock Mr. George, (F.)
Bawden John, Eſq. (F.)
Brooking Mrs. Ann, (F.)
Bryan Mr. Joſhua, ſen (F.)
Carder Mrs. Rachel, (F.)
Chapple Mr. George, (F.)
Chapple Mr. John, (F.)
Deane Mrs. Catharine, (F.)
Hole Mr. Matthew, (F.)
Jones Mr. William, (F.)
Kingdon Mrs. Elizabeth, (F.)
Lake Mr. John, (F.)
Lucy Mrs. Ann, (F.)
Maire Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Matthews Hugh, Eſq. (F.)
Meddon Mrs. Ann, (F.)
Moore Mrs. Agnes, (F.)
Palmer Joſeph, Eſq. (F.)
Paſſmore Mrs. Ann, (F.)
Stawell George, Eſq. (F.)
Stoyl Mr. John, (F.)
Thorne Mrs. Rachel, (F.)
Widgery Mr. William, (F.)
Widgery Mr. Samuel, (F.)

CLERGY.

Elworthy Rev. J. (F.)
Gould Rev. J. (F.)
Oliver Rev. Mr. (F.)
Stawell Rev. Mr. (F.)
Taperhill Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Binford William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Bryan Joſhua, jun. (F.) *Surgeon*
Cutcliffe Charles G. *Druggiſt*
Gould William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Hole Southcombe, (F.) *Apothecary*
Ven William, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Pearce James, *Attorney*
Sharland George, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Peter, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Allen William, (F.) *Butcher*
Allen Theophilus, (F.) *Glazier*
Allen John, *Joiner*
Amory Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Anthony George, *Chandler*
Avery William, (F.) *Weaver.*
Badcock John, (F.) *Butcher*
Baker Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Baker Thomas, *Joiner*
Ball Squire, *Joiner*
Bentley John, (F.) *Woolcomber*

Blake

Blake Thomas, *Tanner*
Brown Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Burgeſs Henry, *Maltſter*
Butler Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Buzacott John, *Whiteſmith*
Carder William, *Carpenter*
Chapple John, *Woolcomber*
Coles Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Coles John, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Collacott John, (F.) *Cooper*
Connybeare Thomas, *Woolcomber*
Crocker Samuel, (F.) *Maltſter*
Crute John, *Woolcomber*
Cunningham Richard, (F.) *Weaver*
Dale John, (F.) *Butcher*
Dale William, (F.) *Butcher*
Dee William, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Dee Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Didſbury John, *Merchant*
Dunn Bartholomew, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Dunn John, (F.) *Butcher*
Dunn John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Dunn Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Dunn William, *Cordwainer*
Dunn Samuel, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Elliton Chriſtiana, *Innkeeper*
Gay John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Gillard John, *Cordwainer*
Gould Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Gould George, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Gould Nicholas, *Maltſter*
Gould James, *Woolcomber*
Harris George, *Innkeeper*
Heifers John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Hellings James, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hill George, *Shopkeeper*
Hill Hilary, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Hitchcock John, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Hitchcock John, *Butcher*
Hitchcock William, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Hobbs Jeffery, (F.) *Pariſh-clerk*
Hobbs Henry, *Woolcomber*
Hobbs Jeffery, *Cordwainer*
Hobbs George, *Priſon-keeper*
Hole Lewis, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Hooper Mary, *Milliner*
Hoſegood Thomas, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Howell William, (F.) *Butcher*
Huxtable John, *Blackſmith*
Huxtable Joſeph, *Innkeeper*
Huxtable William, *Cordwainer*
Huxtable George, *Carrier*
Huxtable John, (F.) *Stationer*
Jones John, (F.) *Wool-waſher*
Jones William, *Innkeeper*
Keen John, *Woolcomber*
Kingdon Oliver, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Kingdon Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Kingdon William, *Woolcomber*
Knight Edward, *Cooper*
Lake Eleanor, (F.) *Baker*
Lake Joſeph, *Maſon*
Lawday John, *Innkeeper*
Lawday Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Lawday Charles, *Cooper*
Lock John, *Shoemaker*
Lord Matthew, *Woolcomber*
Lutcy Richard, *Staymaker*
Mardon John, *Baker*
Marſhall Thomas, *Hatter*
Marſhall Charles, (F.) *Butcher*
Martin Samuel, *Sadler*
May Catharine, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Moore Philip, (F.) *Carpenter*
Morris John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Mullins Richard, *Maltſter*
Mountjoy James, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Odam William, *Taylor*
Odam John, *Cordwainer*
Oliver Nicholas, *Blackſmith*
Owens Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Paſſmore Richard, *Innkeeper*
Pearce Samuel, *Fellmonger*
Platt William, *Butcher*
Pyke John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Quantick William, *Woolcomber*
Quartly John, *Shopkeeper*
Rowdon Sarah, *Innkeeper*
Samſon Edward, (F.) *Baker*
Scott William, *Innkeeper*
Searls Henry, *Innkeeper*
Smyth William, (F.) *Tanner*
Snow William, *Butcher*
Spiller John, *Innkeeper*
Squire William, (F.) *Hatter*
Stevens William, *Shopkeeper*
Tapp Philip, (F.) *Serge-maker*
Tapp John, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Tapp Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Tapp Philip, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Tepper George, *Innkeeper*
Tepper George, (F.) *Maſon*
Thomas John, *Cordwainer*
Thorne Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Thorne John, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Thorne Michael, (F.) *Glaſs-merchant*
Thorne Michael, jun. *Watchmaker*
Tinſon Grace, *China-warehouſe*
Toute Thomas, *Carpenter*
Toute John, *Innkeeper*
Trewin James, *Woolcomber*
Tucker William, *Exciſeman*
Tucker Thomas, *Wool-waſher*
Turner John, *Sadler*
Vernon William, *Baker*
Warren Joſeph, *Innkeeper*

Warren William, *Carrier*
Wedlake Samuel, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Wedlake Edward, *Peruke-maker*
Widgery William, *Butcher*
Widgery John, (F.) *Butcher*
Widgery Elkanah, *Wool-waſher*
Winsford John, *Glazier*
Wood Joſeph, *Currier*
Woolcott Simon, *Schoolmaſter*
Woolcott E. *Milliner*

Northmoulton is on the river Moul, and the north ſide of Southmoulton, of whoſe hundred it is a member, and anciently gave name to it, as the latter does now. It has two fairs, Tueſday after May 11 and November 12.

Between this place and Barnſtaple, three miles from Southmoulton, is Caſtle-hill, a moſt noble and beautiful ſeat, belonging to Lord Forteſcue. This houſe is built under a rock, on the declivity of a hill, over and around which are groves of fine trees, and on the top of the hill is a caſtle, commanding an extenſive proſpect. The ground before the houſe is laid out in the moſt beautiful order. From a terrace before the front, you deſcend over a variety of ſlopes, with groves adjoining, to a fine piece of water in a bottom; from whence the view again riſes, between the groves, to the top of a hill, oppoſite the front, where it is terminated by a handſome triumphal arch. At every other point of view from this houſe, ſome agreeable object preſents itſelf. Every ſtructure within ſight affords an agreeable appearance: barns, cots, and out-houſes, wear the ſame livery, and appear as white as ſnow; and while you diſcover in one a church, in others the ſurrounding village, the reſt are ſcattered in happy ſituations, affording a delightful intermixture with nature, and filling the whole with the lively and agreeable.

South Cockram, two miles from Southmoulton, the ſeat of John Sharland, Eſq.—Snurridge, about two miles, the ſeat of James Handford, Eſq.—Friendſtone, about two miles, the ſeat of Mr. Joſhua Hole.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE ſcite of the town of Southwell, ſays Thoroton, the hiſtorian of Nottinghamſhire, is divided into two parts, the burgage or burridge, and the prebendage. It is farther divided into five ſeveral diſtricts, viz. the High Town, Weſthorpe, Eaſthorpe, Burgage, (in which ſtands the priſon for the county; and holds two courts yearly, the one on the 13th day of January, and the other on Whit-Thurſday,) and Normanton, each diſtrict having two thirdboroughs, under the conſtable of Southwell; and is a liberty along with Scroby, with eighteen other towns thereto belonging, under the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of York, and not ſubject to the county at large, who chuſes his own officers, and holds their commiſſions under him.

It is a ſmall market-town, ſituated on a riſing ground, in the midſt of an amphitheatre of hills, which are fertile, well wooded, and pictureſque. The ſoil is a rich clay, the water extremely good, and the air, being in the vicinity of the rapid river Trent, very ſalubrious. Owing to theſe circumſtances, the longevity of the inhabitants is ſcarcely to be equalled in any part of England.

This town is fourteen miles north-eaſt from Nottingham, twelve ſouth-eaſt from Mansfield, eight ſouth-weſt from Newark, and a hundred and thirty-two from London. The town ſtands on the Greet, that falls into the Trent, and has its modern name from a well on the ſouth ſide of it. By ſome antiquarians it is ſuppoſed to be the *Adpontem* of the Romans.

The church, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is ſo in England except that of Rippon, is called a minſter, and ſuppoſed to have been founded anno 630, by Paulinus, the firſt archbiſhop of York. The middle of the weſtern part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, and ſaid to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, ſmall, and ornamented. The pillars are large, plain, and ſingularly maſſive, with capitals ſparingly decorated; the arches ſimple, circular, and heavy; the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman conſtruction; the ſpires of wood covered with lead, which are ſuppoſed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William

liam Rufus, but the towers themſelves about 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman Gothic. The chapter-houſe is elegantly Gothic, built in 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward III. and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In 1780, the college or vicarage was rebuilt by ſubſcription. In 1784 a new library was erected; and the ſame year the parade, a moſt commodious walk, extending the whole length of the church-yard, planted on each ſide with trees, was made on the north ſide of the church-yard. In the church are ſeveral very ancient tombs, and many antiquities have been diſcovered in it. There belong to it ſixteen prebends or canons, ſix vicars choral, an organiſt, ſix ſinging-men, ſix choriſters, beſides ſix boys who attend as probationers, a regiſter to the chapter, a treaſurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was ſurrendered at the diſſolution, but Henry VIII. refounded it, and appointed it a biſhop in 1534, and reſtored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. The chapter has a peculiar juriſdiction over twenty-eight pariſhes, to moſt of which it has the right of preſentation, beſides to others in Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire. Here are viſitations twice a year, beſides two yearly ſynods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its juriſdiction, to which about twenty towns are ſubject, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scroby. The cuſtos rotulorum, and juſtices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbiſhop of York, and conſtituted by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, hold their ſeſſion both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts diſtinct from the county. Its church, being reputed the mother-church of the town and county of Nottingham, Henry VIII. allowed it to be *ſedis archi-epiſcopalis*. There are eight bells in the tower, with the following inſcriptions on them, viz.

Firſt Bell,	Abraham Ruddall, of Glouceſter, caſt us all, 1721.
Second,	Peace and good Neighbourhood.
Third,	Proſperity to this Town.
Fourth,	Proſperity to our Benefactors.
Fifth,	From Lightning and Tempeſt, "Good Lord deliver us."
Sixth,	Proſperity to the Chapter.
Seventh,	Proſperity to the Church of England.
Eighth,	I to the Church the living call, And to the Grave do ſummon all.

Alſo a very fine toned organ, rebuilt by a German of the name of Smith.—It muſt not be omitted, that its minſter was ſet on fire by lightning, in November, 1711, when the body of it was burnt to the ground, with its fine organ, and the bells melted, ſo that the damage was computed at near 4000l.

Here are alſo the ruins of a very grand palace, demoliſhed in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbiſhops of York, who had three parks here, which, though diſparked, ſtill retains the name. In the little park is the lord's well, much uſed in the laſt century as a bath. Near the chapter-houſe is the holy-well, and a covered one called lady's well. At the end of Weſthorpe is St. Catharine's well, remarkable for its coldneſs. Here are the remains of ſeveral chapels and other religious foundations. The palace was ſituated near the ſouth ſide of the church, and even in its ruins retains much of its ancient grandeur; and from them we may ſtill diſcover how ſpacious and magnificent it was, though the ſurviving ſpecimen is converted into a dwelling-houſe, and a room uſed by the juſtices for their ſeſſions. Several Roman encampments are in the neighbourhood, viz. Hexgrave-park, another at Combes, &c.

Here is a free-ſchool, under the care of the chapter, where the choriſters, with other boys of the town, are taught gratis.—There are alſo two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips in St. John's college, in Cambridge, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Dr. Kenton, canon of Sarum, to be preſented by the maſter and fellows of the ſaid college to ſuch as have been choriſters of this church.

The principal inn in this town, known by the name of the Saracen's Head, is an object of conſiderable curioſity, from retaining the room, with its original wainſcot

wainſcot and other appendages, in which King Charles I. reſided for many days previous to his delivering himſelf up to the Scots army. It is a town of no great trade. One of the prebendaries of the church, Dr. Heathcote, reſides here, who is of conſiderable fame in the annals of literature.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair annually on Whit-Monday. —No regular poſt-office is kept here, it being only a bye poſt, and is carried on by Mr. Clark, maſter of the poſt-office at Newark, by diſpatching a perſon regularly every afternoon about four o'clock from Newark to Southwell, except Monday. A box is kept at Mrs. Uſton's for the purpoſe of putting in letters, where a penny muſt alſo be put in with each letter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Clay William, Eſq.
Cooper John Gilbert, Eſq.
Etherington Mrs.
Falkner Evelyn, Eſq.
Falkner Mr. Richard
Fowler Mr. George
Goodchild Mr. Richard
Hall Mrs.
Ince Mr. John
Lowe Sherbrooke, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Maltby Mr. George
Otter Miſs
Pigott Mrs.
Plowman Miſſes
Plowman Mrs.
Raſtall Mrs.
Smith Mr. William
Stenton Mr. Richard
Swimmer Mrs.
Tibſon Mrs.
Twells Mrs.
Wylde Miſs

CLERGY.

Belonging to the Cathedral.

Rev. D. Marſden, *D. D.*
Rev. Ralph Heathcote, *D. D. Vicar General*
Rev. Scroope Berdmore, *D. D.*
Rev. Thomas Porter, *LL. B.*
Rev. Henry Watkins, *A. M.*
Rev. Peter Peckard, *D. D. Dean of Peterborough*
Rev. William Bercher, *A. M.*
Rev. William Jackſon, *A. M.*
Rev. Richard Kaye, *LL. D. Dean of Lincoln*
Rev. James Willoughby
Rev. A. Hume, *A. M.*
Rev. William Dealtry, *A. M.*
Rev. George Markham, *A. M.*
Rev. Nathaniel Haynes, *LL. D.*
Rev. George Kelly, *A. M.*
Rev. William Smelt
Rev. Richard Barrow, *Senior Vicar*
Rev. William Briſtow
Rev. Robert Cane
Rev. Charles Fowler
Rev. Magnus Jackſon, *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Rev. Henry Houſon, *Pariſh Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Becher Michael, *Surgeon*
Falkner Thomas, *Surgeon*
Hutchinſon Nicholas, ſen. *Surgeon*
Hutchinſon Nicholas, jun. *Surgeon*
Richardſon Tho. *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*

LAW.

Becher Richard, *Attorney and Coroner*
Hodgkinſon George, ſen. *Attorney*
Hodgkinſon George, jun. *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abel William, *Ironmonger*
Adams Robert, *Whitſmith*
Adams John, *Soap-boiler and Tallow-chandler*
Aldridge and Co. *Maltſters*
Aſhling I. *Baker*
Bettinſon William, *Victualler & Hair-dreſſer*
Birch Wm. *China and Glaſs Dealer*
Brewit Michael, *Shopkeeper*
Brockſup James, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Brunt Thomas, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Bucklow Edward, *Shoemaker*
Cheetman William, *Draper*
Clarke Joſeph, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Collinſon Thomas, *Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Cox Daniel, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Croft John, *Stationer*
Currey Chriſtopher, *Dancing-maſter*
Cutts John, *Farmer*
Daniel William, *Brazier*
Dring James, *Grocer*
Fletcher James, *Shoemaker*
Harris Richard, *Taylor*
Hind William, *Saracen's Head Inn and Exciſe-office*
Hind Tho. *Turner and Cotton-ſpinner*
Holland James, *Collar-maker*
Jenkinſon Francis, *Baker and Grocer*
Kemp John, *Taylor*

Ketton Joſeph, *Grocer and Draper*
Lamb Thomas, *Grocer and Baker*
Lee William, *Shoemaker*
Little Robert, *Draper*
Makins William, *Flax-dreſſer*
Maltby James, *Victualler, (Black Bull)*
Mansford Tho. *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Monk William, *Currier*
Nicholſon William, *Victualler, and Joiner and Carpenter*
Nicholſon Jeremiah, *Stonemaſon*
Pecker Richard, *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Rayner William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Revel Matthew, *Blackſmith*
Revel Francis, jun. *Maltſter*
Sadler John, *Blackſmith*
Sandover Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sardinſon Edw. *Victualler & Staymaker*
Sewell John, *Exciſe-officer*
Shacklock William, *Hatmaker*
Sheppard Robert, *Baker*
Sheppard Chriſtopher, *Farmer*
Spor Alpheus, *Baker*
Stacey Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Thompſon Rich. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Wadkin Mary, *Maltſter*
Willett Joſeph, *Fellmonger*
Wilſon Thomas, *Painter*

To the left of Southwell is Newſted Abbey, ſeat of the ancient family of the Birons. It was a ſmall priory founded by Henry II. and given by Henry VIII. to Sir John Biron; one of which name, having ſignalized himſelf very remarkably in favour of Charles I. was created a baron; which honour ſtill continues in the family. This houſe is ſituated in a vale, in the midſt of an extenſive park, finely planted. On one ſide of the houſe a very large winding lake has been made by the preſent Lord Biron, and is a noble water. On the other ſide is a very fine lake, which flows almoſt up to the houſe. The banks on one ſide are fine woods, which ſpread over the edge of a hill down to the water; on the other ſhore ſcattered groves, and park. On the banks are two caſtles waſhed by the water of the lake: they are uncommon, though picturesque; but it ſeems rather unfortunate, that the cannon ſhould be levelled at the parlour-windows. A twenty-gun ſhip, with ſeveral yachts and boats lying at anchor, throw an air of moſt pleaſing chearfulneſs over the whole ſcene. The riding up the hill leads to a Gothic building, from whence the view of the lakes, the abbey and its fine arch, the plantations and the park, are ſeen at once, and form a very noble landſcape.

Not far from this is Ainſley, which town gave name to a family that were poſſeſſed of it from the Norman invaſion to the time of King Henry VI. from whence are deſcended the earls of Angleſea; but, for want of heirs male, it came then by marriage into the family of the Chawortlis, who have a good ſeat here, well wooded, and watered with beautiful fiſh-ponds.

Other ſeats in this neighbourhood are, Thurgarton Priory, three miles, the ſeat of John Gilbert Cooper, Eſq.—Kirklington, four miles, the ſeat of Mrs. Whetham.—Norwood-park, one mile, the ſeat of Sir Richard Sutton.—Winkbourne, four miles, the ſeat of Peter Pegge Burrell, Eſq.

VILLAGES.—Halam, two miles; Halloughton, two; Gornton, three; Bleaſby, four; Fiſkerton, three; Morton, two and a half; Rolleſtone, three; Staythorpe, four; Upton, two; and Hockerton, two.

STAFFORD, STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD is the county-town, diſtant from London one hundred and thirty-five miles, nine from Stone, ſixteen from Newcaſtle-under-Line, and twenty-five from Birmingham by the new road. This place has a bridge over the Sow; it is ſituated on a plain, bounded by riſing grounds at a very little diſtance; is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council-men, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. King John made it a corporation, and Edward VI. both confirmed and enlarged its charter. This town acknowledges no patron; but, how far it may ſtand clear of corruption, we do not take upon us to determine. The family of Lord Viſcount Chetwynd, of Ingeſtre, in this county, had formerly a conſiderable intereſt

tereſt in this town; but that has ceaſed ſince the eſtates became the property of Earl Talbot, the preſent poſſeſſor. The ſons of burgeſſes, and thoſe who have ſerved apprentices ſeven years in the borough, have a right (upon demand thereof) to be made burgeſſes of the ſaid borough; and the right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, reſiant within the ſaid borough. They are now about four hundred; the returning-officer is the mayor.

In Doomſday-book Stafford is termed a city; but, though it is more commodious for tranſacting the buſineſs of the county, it is much inferior to Litchfield; yet it is greatly increaſed of late, both in people and wealth, by their manufacture of cloth.

William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, ſince demoliſhed; it ſtood on a little inſulated hill, a mile ſouth of the town, ſurrounded with a deep foſſe. It was garriſoned by the king in the civil wars, and taken and demoliſhed by the parliament in 1644.

There are two churches in Stafford, St. Mary's and St. Chad's, though but one pariſh. St. Mary's has an octagon tower with eight bells, and chimes; alſo an organ. The font in this church is a ſingular piece of antiquity. The church has been collegiate. The dean's houſe is now converted to a ſchool.—St. Chad's church is an old ſtructure, with only one bell, though it formerly had five, the reſt being ſold to repair the church.

The county aſſizes are held in the church, as the town-hall is at preſent very much out of repair. A new town-hall is now about to be built, and ſeveral houſes are taken down at the back of the old hall. It is intended to build the new hall further back, ſo as to form a ſquare, which will add much to the appearance of the town.

This place alſo contains an hoſpital built in the laſt century; a free-ſchool, and a ſpacious market-place.—Here are alſo twelve alms-houſes for women, who are allowed two pounds twelve ſhillings per year, and ten ſhillings for coals.

Here is a market on Saturday; fairs, February 10, May 14, June 27, September 16, 17, and 18, October 2, and December 4.

The town in general is well built and paved, the houſes covered with ſlate; and the old cuſtom of Borough-Engliſh is ſtill kept up here. The county infirmary, finiſhed in 1772, ſituated a little diſtance from the town, is ſupported by ſubſcriptions, &c. of between eight and nine hundred pounds per ann. The town had formerly four gates, two of which are now exiſting; and it was in part ſurrounded with a wall, but never able to reſiſt a ſiege. It is noted for good ale, as well as Burton-upon-Trent and Newcaſtle-under-Line. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

BANKERS.—John Wright, draws on Thornton, Free, and Cornwall, London.—Stevenſon and Webb, draw on Samuel Smith, Sons, and Co.

POST-OFFICE.—The London mail arrives about five in the evening, and the north mail about ſix in the morning; diſpatched for London ſoon after ſix in the morning, and for the north ſoon after five in the evening. The croſs poſt ſets out every day between eight and nine in the morning, and returns about half paſt three in the afternoon: Arthur Morgan, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—A coach from the Bear, Stafford, to London, Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and for Cheſter Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eleven in the morning: Padmore, proprietor.—A coach from the Swan inn, to Birmingham and Mancheſter, Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns the ſame days.—A coach from the George, to Birmingham and Mancheſter Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at three in the morning.—A mail-coach, from the Star inn, ſets out to London every morning about ſix.—A ditto to Cheſter about five every afternoon.—A coach

from

from the above inn, to Liverpool, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and for Birmingham the same days.—Dixon and Co. proprietors.

A waggon sets out to London every Thursday and arrives there on Tuesday; returns the same evening: George Boulton, proprietor.—A cart sets out to Birmingham every Sunday, and returns on Monday: William Alport, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Rev. Joseph Shaw, *Mayor*
George Evans, Esq. *Justice*
William Fieldhouse, Esq. *Justice*

Aldermen.

John Gollings
Thomas Clark
Thomas Wright
Thomas Dudley
Richard Warren
John Wright
Archibald Campbell
Robert Silvester

Common Council.

Francis Brookes
Francis Lycett
Joseph Keen
John Masters
Edward Drakeford
Edward Clark
William Horton
Thomas B. Perkins
Peter Brown
Robert Wright
Thomas Swinnerton, Esq. *Recorder*
Francis Brookes, *Town-clerk*
Joseph Griffin and Thomas Wood, *Serjeants at Mace*
Samuel Dudley, *Bearer of the Great Mace*
James Creamer, *Bellman*

GENTRY.

Babb Mr. John
Clark Mr. Thomas
Fernyhough Bourne, Esq.
Gollings Mr. John Townsend
Keen Mr. James
Kingstone Mr. Thomas
Lee Mr. Francis
Page Mr. William
Painton Mr. Thomas
Perkins Mr. Thomas
Ravenell ——, Gent.
Salt Mr. Thomas
Scott Mr. Littleton
Smith Mr. Edward
Southwell Mr. John
Stevenson Mr. William
Walker Mr. Richard
Warren Mr. Richard
Williamson John, Esq. *Justice*

CLERGY.

Dickinson Rev. Edward
Ellerton Rev. Joseph
Hodgson Rev. Mr.
Proctor Rev. Mr.
Rathwell Rev. Henry
Shaw Rev. Joseph, *Academy*

PHYSIC.

Campbell Archibald, *M. D.*
Fieldhouse William, *Surgeon*
Hawthorn Francis, *Surgeon*
Hughes Francis, *Surgeon*
Somerville Henry, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Wainwright George, *Druggist*
Wright Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Brookes Francis, *Attorney*
Clark Edward, *Attorney*
Dickinson John, *Attorney*
Drakeford Edward, *Attorney*
Keen William, *Attorney*
Seckerson Philip, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Jonathan, *Baker*
Adams Edward Read, *Grocer*
Allen Wm. *Victualler*, (*Hen & Chicken*)
Allen John, *Gardener*
Allen Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Roe-buck*)
Appleby Ambrose, *Maltster*
Archer William, *Auctioneer*
Babb Joseph, *Bricklayer*
Barnard John, *Taylor*
Barnes Mary, *Victualler*, (*Bull's Head*)
Barnes James, *Sadler*
Barnet William, *Victualler*
Becket John, *Cock Inn*
Beech William, *Victualler*
Birch Elizabeth, *Brazier*
Birch Edward, *Huckster*
Bladon John, *Shoemaker*
Boden Sarah, *Confectioner*
Bolt John, *Taylor*
Boulton Benjamin, *Plumber & Glazier*
Boulton George, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Braddock Wm. *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Bradshaw John, *Victualler*, (*Fountain*)
Bratt Francis, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Brookes George, *Baker*
Brookes Thomas, *Miller and Baker*

Brown

Brown Peter, *Hatter*
Bullock Iſaac, *Baſket-maker*
Bullock Abraham, *Baſket-maker*
Carter Thomas, *Joiner*
Charlton John, *Maltſter*
Chell Nathaniel, *Grocer*
Clegg Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Clewley John, *Wheelwright*
Clews Charles, *Liquor-merchant*
Cliff Joſeph, *Grocer*
Cole John, *Victualler, (Bear)*
Collins Chriſtopher, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Cook John, *Baker*
Cook Thomas, *Cooper*
Cook Joſeph, *Victualler, (Criſpin)*
Corkins Tho. and Jas. *Dancing-maſters*
Cramer James, *Ironmonger*
Dakin Elizabeth, *Tea-warehouſe*
Dale Philip, *Sadler*
Davenal John, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Dicks John, *Butcher*
Drewry Joſhua, *Printer and Stationer, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Dudley Thomas, *Undertaker*
Dudley William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Fernyhough George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ford William, *Shoemaker*
Ford Thomas, *Hoſier*
Foſter Robert, *Schoolmaſter*
Gibbins William, *Plumber*
Glover John, *Victualler*
Godſon George, *Shoemaker*
Goodall John, *Huckſter*
Gooden William, *Gardener*
Goodwin George, *Shoemaker*
Goodwin John, *Butcher*
Grace Robert, *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Griffin Wm. *Currier and Leather-ſeller*
Griffin Joſeph, *Letter-carrier*
Hailes John, *Dancing-maſter*
Hall James, *Cutler*
Hall Thomas, *Butcher*
Hammerſley John, *Baker*
Hammerſley Thomas, *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Hand William, *Wheelwright*
Harding Thomas, *Currier*
Hart Richard, *Baker*
Haſſal Charles, *Ribbon-weaver*
Hawkins William, *Shoemaker*
Hayward Edw. *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Heath John, *Farmer*
Heath Eddy, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Hill Mrs. *Skinner*
Hill Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hodgkinſon Richard, *Victualler*
Hodgſon Richard, *Thread-maker*
Horton William, *Shoemaker*
Horton John, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Hubbard Joſeph, *Victualler*
Hughes John, *Star Inn and Exciſe-office*
Jenkinſon Job, *Hair-dreſſer*
Juſtice Catharine and Eliz. *Milliners*
Kenadine John, *Farmer*
Kenadine Cha. *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Keeling William, *Bricklayer*
Kenderdine John, *Shoemaker*
Kenderdine William, *Hoſier*
Kingſtone James, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Kingſtone William, *Peruke-maker*
Kipling John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Laceby Richard, *Lockſmith*
Lander John, *Grocer*
Langley John, *Cooper*
Lee William, *Innkeeper, (Fox & Gooſe)*
Leer Joſeph, *Victualler, (Unicorn)*
Leighton and Siſter, *Milliners*
Lovatt Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Lycett Francis, *Farmer*
Marſh John, *Tanner*
Marſh Thomas, *Victualler*
Maſters John, *Liquor-merchant*
Mathews Thomas, *Smith*
Mathews George, *Smith*
Morgan Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Morgan Arthur, *Printer, Stationer, & Poſtmaſter*
Moſeley John, *Taylor*
Motram Mary, *Victualler, (Boot)*
Newbold John Trumpit, *Baker*
Nixon John, *Maltſter*
Nixon John, *Baker*
Olenventhaw William, *Shoemaker*
Padmoore Luke, *Taylor*
Padmoore James, *Butcher*
Padmoore Thomas, *Horſe-dealer*
Padmoore Robert, *Horſe-dealer*
Padmoore William, *Heel-maker*
Padmoore George, *Horſe-dealer*
Painter Joſeph, *Sadler*
Parke Charlotte, *Confectioner*
Peake John, *Victualler, (Goat's Head)*
Peake Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Peke Samuel, *Brandy-merchant*
Perry John, *Huckſter*
Phillips Richard, *Huckſter*
Poole Edw. *Victualler, (Maidenhead)*
Ray Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Reeve Thomas, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Rider Samuel, *Carpenter*
Riley Richard, *Taylor*
Riley Joſeph, *Victualler, (Cow & Hare)*
Riley John, *Ropemaker*
Roberts Benjamin, *Drawing-maſter*

Robinſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Roebotham Robert, *Victualler*
Rogers Nathaniel, *Timber-merchant*
Salt John, *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Salt Solomon, *Surveyor*
Sanders Samuel, *Victualler, (Slipper)*
Seckerſon George, *Butcher*
Shallcroſs John, *Hatmaker*
Shaw William, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Sidney William, *Taylor*
Silveſter James, *Lion Inn*
Silveſter Robert, *Swan Inn*
Smith Thomas, *Tanner*
Smith Stephen, *Smith and Farrier*
Smith John, *Smith*
Snow J. *Leather-ſeller*
Snow James, *Tanner*
Stubbs John, *Perfumer & Hair-dreſſer*
Sutton Robert, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Swift Thomas, *Taylor*
Talbot Matthew, *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Taylor John, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Thompſon William, *Baker*
Tomlinſon Thomas, *Brazier and Tin-plate-worker*
Turner Thomas, *Taylor*
Turnock James, ſen. *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Turnock James, jun. *Grocer & Stamp-office*
Walker Uriah, *Plumber and Glazier*
Ward John, *Shoemaker*
Ward Thomas, *Huckſter*
Ward Abraham, *Miller*
Webb James, *Mercer*
Welſh John, *Smith*
Weſtbrook Samuel, *Cutler*
Weſtbrook Thomas, *Cutler*
Wiggin John, *Horſe-dealer*
Wilkes William, *Baker*
Withers Jane, *Grocer*
Wood Thomas, *Painter*
Wood Joſeph, *Cooper*
Worſey Edward, *Vine Inn*
Wright Robert, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Wright Thomas, *Heel-maker*
Yates Cha. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Yates James, *George Inn*
Yates John, *Victualler, (Old Slipper)*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Zachariah Lovet, *Superviſor*
Robert Sayer, *Collector*
John Hunter
George Robinſon
John Hunt

Near Stafford is a ſmall but ancient town called Penkrige, vulgarly Pankrage, probably the *Pennocrucium* of the Romans, where is held a fair, to which is brought a prodigious number of the fineſt and moſt beautiful horſes that can any where be ſeen, from Yorkſhire, the biſhopric of Durham, and all the horſe-breeding counties in England. It may be marked for the greateſt horſe-fair in the world for horſes of value, eſpecially ſaddle-horſes; though there are great numbers of fine large ſtone-horſes for coach and draft ſold likewiſe.

STAINES, MIDDLESEX.

STAINES is a market-town, diſtant from London ſixteen miles and three quarters, ſix from Hounſlow, and ſix from Windſor. It has a church, the tower of which is ſaid to have been deſigned by Inigo Jones, who reſided ſome time in this town. An elegant ſtone-bridge is lately finiſhed here, conſiſting of three elliptic arches; that in the centre ſixty feet wide; the others fifty-two feet each. The expence of it, according to contract, was 8,400l. At ſome diſtance above the 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."—Market-day is Friday; fair days, May 11 and September 10.

The London mail is diſpatched at half paſt three in the afternoon, and the down mail at half paſt ten at night: George Young, poſt-maſter.

Atherton and Mercer, carriers: a waggon from Church-ſtreet, Staines, ſets out Monday and Thurſday morning, at ten o'clock, to London; returns on Tueſday and Friday, at nine o'clock.—Ambroſe Phillips, carrier: a cart to London Tueſday and Friday; returns Wedneſday and Saturday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſhby Mr. Thomas
Bolt Mr. Stephen
Burton Mr. *Staines Lodge*
Corbett Mr. William
Finch Mr. Thomas
Heſkins Mr. George
Kallender Mr. George
Perkins Mrs.
Ruſſell Mr. George
Stephens Mr. Caſtiel
Stephens Mr. Matthew
Stubbs Mr. Stephen

CLERGY.

Pennington Rev. George
Yockney Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Perkins H. *Surgeon*
Pope Robert, *Surgeon & Man-midwife*
Pope and Tothill, *Surgeons*
Wagner Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Horne Henry, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Ann, *Milliner*
Armſtrong John, *Linen-draper*
Armſtrong and Parry, *Ditto*
Aſhby Thomas, *Mealman*
Aſhby Robert, *Mealman*
Aſhby William, *Mealman*
Baggridge Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Bell Charles, *Auctioneer*
Bennett Thomas, *Taylor*
Beſwick William, *Grocer*
Berryman John, *Baker*
Berryman Elizabeth, *Shoemaker*
Bradſhaw George, *Huckſter*
Bridger Peter, *Plumber*
Bringes William, *Butcher*
Brown James, *Stationer*
Buckmaſter William, *Taylor*
Butler Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Carr Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Cock*)
Chapman Thomas, *Smith*
Childs Robert, *Netmaker*
Clark John, *Carpenter*
Cock Mary, *Grocer*
Corbet William, *Huckſter*
Denyer Edmund, *Collar-maker*
Dexter and Taylor, *Tallow-chandlers*
Elms William, *Gardener*
Finch Thomas, *Miller*
Gates Thomas, *Brewer*
Goldhawk Charles, *Barge-maſter*
Goring John, *Butcher*
Graves ——, *Farmer*
Groom Michael, *Taylor*
Gubbins Jn. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Hall Thomas, *Tanner*
Hall William, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Hallgate William, *Corn-factor*
Harris William, *Brewer*
Hayler Charles, *Smith*
Hebbard James, *Grocer*
Hebbard James, *Shoemaker*
Heſkins John, *Taylor*
Hopkins E. *Cabinet-maker*
Hudſon Stephen, *White Lion Inn*
Hutchins Matth. *Victualler*, (*Anchor*)
Johnſon Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Jones Jenkin, *Linen-draper*
Kempſhaw Richard, *Carpenter*
Kent William, *Bricklayer*
King William, *Shoemaker*
Lambeth Mrs. *Victualler*
Land Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lawrence Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Lawrence T. *Victualler*
Lefever Thomas, *Tinman and Brazier*
Lewis Mrs. *Watchmaker*
Lovell John, *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Main William, *Exciſe-officer*
Minton James, *Gardener*
Mitchell Joſeph, *Victualler*, (3 *Tuns*)
Needham Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Palmer John, *Farmer*
Paſmore E. *Coachmaker*
Peacock Thomas, *Butcher*
Phillips Ambroſe, *Carrier*
Powell Mrs. *Baſket-maker*
Richards William, *Carpenter and Pariſh-clerk*
Robinſon Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Rowe Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sanſom John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Shortland James, *Harneſs-maker*
Silveſter Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Smith Joſeph, *Baker*
South Thomas, *Red Lion Inn*
Spencer Thomas, *Carpenter*
Spencer Thomas, *Clothes-ſhop*
Starke John, *Taylor*
Stephens James, *Auctioneer*
Stephens William, *Grocer*
Stephens John, *Plumber*
Stiles Henry, *Baſket-maker*
Stone John, *Collar-maker*
Strange George, *Victualler*
Strange Thomas, *Cooper*
Taylor Joſeph, *Bricklayer*

Tower James, *Farmer*
Trible James, *Liquor-merchant*
Truckell Thomas, *Angel and Crown Inn*
Walker William, *Corn-chandler*
Wheeler James, *Smith*
White Joſeph, *Buſh Inn*
White Elizabeth, *Hatter*
White Thomas, *Grocer*
Wighton Thomas, *Grocer*
Wigley Thomas, *Gardener*
Wigley William, *Shoemaker*
Woods William, *Chandler*
Wynes Lewis, *Carpenter*

STALBRIDGE, DORSET,

IS a ſmall market-town near the great weſtern road, between Shafteſbury and Sherborne, one hundred and eleven miles from London; it has a charity-ſchool, a market on Tueſday, and fairs on May 6 and September 4. Here is a good ſhow of cattle every Monday fortnight, it being ſituated in a very good grazing country. It is a large pariſh, at the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Somerſet, and is remarkable for a manufacture of ſtockings. Great quantities of ſtone are dug near it. Here is an ancient croſs, twenty-two feet high, on a baſe of eight feet. Here is a diſſenters' meeting-houſe, and near it a park encloſed by a ſtone wall, five miles in circuit. Its church is large and ancient.

It is no poſt-town, the letters being in the delivery of Shafteſbury.—Hicks's waggon paſſes through here from Briſtol to Poole.—The principal inhabitants are as follows:

CLERGY.
Colborn Rev. Dr. *Rector*

TRADERS, &c.
Brown ——, *Cutler, Ironmonger, &c.*
Burge James, *Grazier*
Burge Thomas, *Grazier*
Clark ——, *Ironmonger, &c.*
Hawke ——, *Hoſier, &c.*
Lewis ——, *White-cloth Manufacturer*
Martin ——, *Grocer, Haberdaſher, &c.*
Tite James, *Hoſier*

Adjoining to the town are the fine old ſeat and park of the Earl of Uxbridge.—About one mile from Stalbridge is the village of Henſtridge. The principal inhabitants are, Rev. Francis Seymour, *Dean of Bath and Wells, Rector*; Mr. Buckland, *Surgeon*; Mr. Gappee, *Attorney*; Mr. Crookes, *Haberdaſher and Grocer*; and Mr. Longman, *Tick-manufacturer*.—About two miles diſtant is Thornhill-houſe, once the ſeat of Sir James Thornhill. Here a lofty obeliſk was erected by Sir James Thornhill, in honour of George I. which is to be ſeen at a great diſtance.—Stalbridge-Weſton is two miles north-weſt of Thornhill, in the pariſh of Stalbridge.

STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS town is placed in a kind of angle of the county of Lincoln, juſt upon the edge of three counties, viz. Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland. It ſtands near the foot of North Heath, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Grey. It has a ſtone bridge over the Welland to Northamptonſhire, which is navigable to it by barges, thirty-ſix miles from Lincoln and Northampton, and eighty-nine from London, between Stilton and Grantham, in the road to Berwick. It was a noted place in the Romans time. On the ſouth ſide of the river King Edward the Elder built a caſtle, called Stamford-Baron, of which there are not left any traces. The Danes burnt this town in the beginning of their depredations; and, in the reign of King Stephen, there was a caſtle in the midſt of the town, of which the foundation-plot is ſtill viſible. Stowe ſays, that, anno 930, here was a mint. In the reign of Richard, the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. At this place the barons met to levy war againſt King John, in whoſe reign here was the firſt bull-baiting. This diverſion is ſtill continued here; for, ſix weeks to a day before Chriſtmas-day, a bull is turned looſe

looſe into the ſtreets of Stamford, the gates being ſtopped with waggons, &c. and the townſ-people run after it till it is killed, when it is given to the poor. The butchers of the place hold ſome meadows for ever, on condition of finding a bull for this purpoſe. They were given by a gentleman, who lived at or near the houſe now the George inn, in Stamford-Baron.

Here are the remains of two colleges, called Blackhall and Brazen-noſe, on the gate of which laſt there is a brazen noſe, and a ring through it, from which that of the ſame name at Oxford, built in the reign of Henry VII. took pattern.

In the civil war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, the Lancaſter party deſtroyed this town with fire and ſword, ſince which it could never recover its former glory, though it has all along maintained a conſiderable trade. Some remains of antiquity have been found here; and the Roman highway, which goes from hence to the Humber, is ſome indication that here was once a ferry. Here is a handſome town-hall; and, though it had fourteen pariſh-churches, till Edward VI. reduced them by act of parliament, it has now but ſeven, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, is a very noble monument of William Cecil lord Burleigh, who lies buried there in a large vault juſt under it; and oppoſite to it, on the north ſide, is a more ancient monument, though not ſo magnificent as the former, in memory of Richard Cecil, Eſq. and Jane his wife, the father and mother of the ſaid famous Lord Burleigh; alſo a more modern monument for the fifth earl, and his counteſs, ſiſter of the firſt duke of Devonſhire: this is a finiſhed piece; it is all of the fineſt marble, made at Florence, and ſent over. The ſaid earl died on his return from Rome, at Iſly, near Paris, Auguſt 29, 1700. The inſcription, which is in Latin, was written by Matthew Prior. This church is in Stamford-Baron; that is to ſay, in that part of the town which ſtands over the river, which, though it is not a part of the town, critically ſpeaking, being not in the liberty, and in the county of Northampton, yet it is all called Stamford, and is rated with it in the taxes. The houſes are all built of ſtone, for there is a quarry under all the neighbouring country. The churches in this town are well built, and ſeveral of them adorned with lofty ſpires; two of which, in particular, are ſo near together, as to ſeem, at ſome diſtance, as one approaches the town, to belong to the ſame church; which appearance raiſes the idea of a cathedral in the ſpectator's mind: and the town itſelf may paſs for a city, being walled, and entered by a ſpacious gateway; but the low gateway by the bridge, which was a great obſtruction, has been removed.

The government of this town is by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes. It returns two members to parliament. This town, although poſſeſſing chartered privileges ſuperior to any other place in the kingdom, the city of London only excepted, is not free from controul in the exerciſe of its political franchiſe. The Earl of Exeter, who poſſeſſes the venerable and magnificent ſeat of his anceſtors, at Burleigh, near this town, is looked up to by the corporation and inhabitants as their patron. We muſt however caution our readers not to confound the influence which prevails in counties, and popular cities and towns, with that which dictates in limited corporations and burgage-tenures, which are all private property, and what are termed rotten boroughs, with only ten or twelve houſes in each. The influence of the firſt deſcription is only derived from extenſive property, eminent perſonal qualities, or from good neighbourhood and hoſpitality. The latter is of the authoritative kind, and is maintained by corruption, perſecution, and tyranny, and is carried to market as a ſaleable commodity, with as little ſecrecy and caution as an eſtate is carried to the hammer at a public auction. Its firſt charter was before the reign of Edward IV. and it had others from Charles II. and James II. but theſe laſt, being only temporary, are expired. This town having ſent members 23, 26, 28, 30, 33, and 34, Edward I. and 15 Edward II. and to a council 11 Edward III. made no other return till Edward the Fourth's reign, who incorporated it, anno regni 1, 1461, under the government of an alderman, which was by King Charles II. anno 1664, changed into a mayor. The right of election is in the inhabitants

paying ſcot and lot, and not receiving alms; who are at preſent about five hundred. The returning-officer is the mayor.

They boaſt in this town of great privileges, eſpecially to the mayor; ſuch as being freed from the ſheriff's juriſdiction, and from being impanelled on juries out of the town: to have the return of all writs, to be freed from all lord-lieutenants, and from their muſters, and for having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the king's lord-lieutenant, and immediately under his majeſty's command, and to be eſteemed (within the liberties and juriſdiction of the town) the ſecond man in the kingdom; and the grant of thoſe privileges concludes thus: *Ut ab antiquo uſu fuerunt*; "As of ancient time they had been accuſtomed:" ſo that this charter, which was granted by Edward IV. anno 1461, ſeems to be only a confirmation of former privileges, not a grant of new ones. Here ſubſiſts the notable cuſtom of Borough-Engliſh, by which the younger ſons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying inteſtate.

There is a charity-ſchool here, in which eighty children are taught and employed, of whom a fourth part are wholly maintained and clothed, and the reſt ſupplied with wheels, reels, fire, and candles, and they are ſaid to earn four hundred pounds a-year. In the reign of Henry VII. here was erected and endowed an hoſpital for a warden, twelve men, and a nurſe; as was another by the great Lord Burleigh, above-mentioned.

The George inn is reckoned the largeſt in England; but the Bull inn here is by much the neateſt, it being a fine free-ſtone quadrangle, which has the appearance of a palace. The houſes are moſt of them covered with ſlates, and it is the beſt compacted town in the county. Its chief trade is in malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone. It has a theatre, which coſt two thouſand pounds erecting. A remarkable fine ſpring iſſues out of the rock on which the town ſtands, which rock is of ſo porous a nature, that the inhabitants have no occaſion for ſewers to carry off the filth of the town; for, by ſinking a pit a few feet deep to receive it, the whole is abſorbed by the rock, ſo that in the heavieſt ſhowers thoſe pits are never known to overflow.

There is a courſe here for horſe-races. The market-days are on Monday and Friday; the fairs the Tueſday before Candlemas, February 13, Monday before Midlent, Midlent-Monday, Monday before May 12, Monday after Corpus-Chriſti, Auguſt 5, Monday before Auguſt 12, and November 8. Here were formerly ſeveral monaſteries.

BANK.—A. W. Bellaers, draws upon Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, and Co.

STAMP-OFFICES.—Richard Newcomb, Ralph Lilly, and Thomas Cooke.

FIRE-OFFICES.—Royal Exchange Fire-office, agent, R. Newcomb; Sun Fire-office, agent, Thomas Cooke; Phœnix Fire-office, agent, W. Legg.

POST-OFFICE.—The north mail-coach ſets out every day about three o'clock; the ſouth mail-coach arrives every morning about eight.—The mail to and from Bourn and Falkingham Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday: Mrs. Gardner, poſtmiſtreſs.

COACHES and DILIGENCES.—The original Stamford fly ſets off from the Swan and Talbot, every evening at nine o'clock; arrives every day from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Stamford diligence ſets out from the George every morning at three o'clock, to the White Horſe inn, in Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London; returns every morning about ſeven.—The Newcaſtle light coach ſets out from the George inn, St. Martin's, every night about ten o'clock, to the Bull and Mouth inn, London, where it arrives about ten the next morning; returns at ſeven in the morning, and reaches Stamford about ſix the ſame evening, proceeding to Newcaſtle with like ſpeed.—The Newcaſtle coach ſets out from the George inn every day about five in the morning; returns every day about one in the afternoon.—The Royal mail-coach, with a guard, from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth ſtreet, London, arrives at the George inn, St. Martin's, every morning about eight; returns about three in the afternoon.

WAGGONS,

WAGGONS.—Hunt's ſtage-waggons ſet out from the Caſtle and Falcon, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, every Wedneſday and Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, for Stamford. They ſet out from Mr. Hunt's warehouſe, in the Beaſt-market, Stamford, every Wedneſday and Saturday noon, and arrive in London every Saturday and Wedneſday morning early.—Oliver's Mancheſter, Wakefield, and Sheffield, waggons, to Norwich and Cambridge, ſet out from the George and Angel; they are at Stamford every Thurſday evening: the one returns from Norwich to Stamford every Sunday morning, and the other from Cambridge every Tueſday morning; where they reſt, and then proceed downwards.—Jackſon's Leeds and London waggon, once a week, from the above inn, generally ſets out on a Thurſday; returns every Friday night.—Heaton's old York waggons to London, ſet out from the Queen's Head every Wedneſday morning and Saturday evening at ſix o'clock; return every Thurſday morning and Saturday night.—John Jackſon's Leeds waggon to London, ſets out from the above inn every Monday morning about ten; returns every Monday evening.—The Leeds waggons, from the Swan and Bull, St. Martin's, ſet out every Monday and Wedneſday, about eight in the morning; return Monday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, at four in the afternoon.—Wakefield waggon, from the above inn, ſets out every Monday and Friday, about eight in the morning; returns on Monday afternoon at four, and Friday at ten in the morning.—Newcaſtle waggon, from the above inn, ſets out every Friday evening; returns the Friday forenoon following.—A waggon from Norwich arrives here on Wedneſday evening, and returns on Thurſday; and another from Mancheſter on the ſame day: both inn at the Horns.

CARTS.—The Cambridge cart arrives at the Queen's Head every Wedneſday night; returns Thurſday morning.—A cart from Oundle arrives every Friday at the Swan and Talbot, and returns the ſame day.—A cart arrives at the Millſtone, from Oakham, every Tueſday and Friday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Jeremiah Belgrave, Eſq. *Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Earl of Exeter, *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Mr. John Allen
Mr. William Allatt
Mr. Joſeph Robinſon
Mr. Leonard Stevenſon
Mr. Thomas Smith
Mr. Thomas Cooke
Mr. Thomas Rayment
Mr. Samuel Coddington
Mr. Samuel Allen
Mr. Wortley Searſon
Mr. Henry Tatam
Mr. Richard Aſkren

Capital Burgeſſes.

Mr. James Bowker
Mr. Charles Heppenſtall
Mr. Thomas Lowe
Mr. Thomas Robinſon
Mr. James Cave
Mr. William Haycock
Mr. William Harrod
Mr. Robert Weſt
Mr. Thomas Harper
Mr. Richard Davies
Mr. George Hammond
Mr. Thomas Law
Mr. Thomas Snow
Mr. James Batſon
Mr. William Elger
Mr. Richard Newcomb
Mr. Samuel Glanville
Mr. Charles Lowe
Mr. William Broughton
Mr. Leonard Stevenſon
Mr. William Baker
Mr. John F. Falwaſſer
Mr. William Jackſon
Mr. Richard Cooke
John Wyche, *Town-clerk*
Thomas Bott, *Serjeant at Mace*
Charles Rogers, *Gaoler*

GENTRY, &c.

Axton Mrs.
Baker Captain
Batſon Edward, Gent.
Batſon Mrs.
Bowen Mrs.
Bradgate Mrs.
Brown Edward, Eſq.
Buckworth Mrs.
Cocks James, Eſq.
Columbine Mrs.
Darwin Mrs.

Digby George, Eſq.
Edwards Mrs.
Fotheringham Mrs.
Fuller Mrs.
Halleridge Mrs.
Henſon Mrs.
Heſilrig Mrs.
Iſaac Mrs.
Judd Mrs.
Lucas George, Eſq.
More Sir William, Bart.
Mottram Mrs.
Neale Mrs.
Pallate Mrs.
Renouard Peter, Eſq.
Roberts Captain
St. John Mrs.
Thompſon Captain
Thompſon Mrs.
Tilleys Mrs.
Trollope William, Eſq.
Trollope Mrs.
Trueman Thomas, Gent.
Waters Mrs.

CLERGY.

Atlay Rev. Richard
Carey Rev. Richard
Hurſt Rev. Thomas, ſen.
Hurſt Rev. Thomas, jun.
Lafargue Rev. Peter
Plumptree Rev. Joſeph
Wing Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Dalley Francis, *M. D.*
Fryer Henry, *Surgeon*
Jackſon Cyril, *M. D.*
Judd Samuel and Son, *Surgeons*
Lowe John, *Surgeon*
Merveilleux George John, *Surgeon*
Michael Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Mills Thomas, *Druggiſt*
Olderſhaw James, *M. D.*
Rayment Thomas, *Dentiſt*
Stevenſon Leonard, *Surgeon*
Tatam Henry, jun. *Druggiſt*
Woodroffe Thomas, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Clay Richard, *Attorney*
Edwards Samuel, *Attorney*
Jackſon Hugh and Son, *Attorneys*
Smith Henry, *Attorney*
Wyche John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allatt William, *Hatter*
Aſkew Edward, *Ironmonger*
Aſkren Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*
Atkins and Winter, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Ayre John, *Swan and Talbot Inn*
Bacon George, *Glazier*
Baines Thomas, *Dyer*
Baker Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Baker William, *Schoolmaſter*
Barnet James, *Perfumer*
Batſon James, *Hatter and Draper*
Belgrave Jeremiah, *Grocer*
Bentham Ann, *Crown Inn*
Booth John, *Liquor-dealer*
Boughton Thomas, *Grocer*
Boyfield John, *Carpenter*
Broughton W. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Brown James, *Fellmonger*
Brumhead John, *Silverſmith*
Bunning William, *Draper*
Chamberlayne John, *Coachmaker*
Clarke Edward, *Shoemaker*
Coddington Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Cole John, *Stonemaſon*
Conner Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Cooke Richard, *Grocer*
Crane William, *Breeches-maker*
Cummins Robert, *Haberdaſher*
Davies Richard, *Liquor-dealer*
Edgſon John, *Gunſmith*
Elger William, *Draper*
Everard Joſeph, *Painter*
Fairchild Chriſtopher, *Confectioner*
Fawcett Peter, *George Inn*
Freeman William, *Cheeſemonger*
Gardner and Bell, *Milliners*
Goodwin Joſeph, *Confectioner*
Goſli Andrew, *Dancing-maſter*
Hammond George, *Draper*
Harper Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Harrod William, *Printer and Stationer*
Haycock William, *Ironmonger*
Heppenſtall Charles, *Sadler*
Howgrave Thomas, *Stationer*
Jackſon William, *Draper*
Johnſon Benjamin, *Glaſs-dealer*
King and Otters, *Boarding-ſchool*
Law Benjamin, *Draper*
Laxon John, *Taylor*
Lilly Roſe, *Draper*
Lilly Ralph, *Hoſier*
Lincoln Edward, *Currier*
Lowe Tho. *Maltſter and Flax-dreſſer*
M'Guffog and Mills, *Drapers*
M'Guffog John, *Draper*
Monk Thomas, *Gunſmith*
Murray William, *Cabinet-maker*
Newcomb Rich. *Printer and Stationer*
Newland James, *Perfumer*
Newzam Ann, *Hardware and Toy Dealer*
Parnham Henry, *Sadler*

Parnham Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Peat Chriſtopher, *Printer*
Phillips Joſeph, *Brewer*
Pleaſant Iſaac, *Collector of Exciſe*
Pollard John, *Grocer*
Pollard Jeremiah, *Butcher*
Pollard Richard, *Fiſhmonger*
Rayment John, *Watchmaker*
Rayment Ann, *Milliner*
Robertſon John, *Coachmaker*
Robinſon Joſeph, *Corn-merchant*
Robinſon Thomas, *Grocer*
Scott W. K. *Schoolmaſter*
Searſon Wortley, *Upholſterer*
Simpſon Meſſrs. *Soap-boilers*
Simpſon Jn. *Victualler, (Swan & Bull)*
Smith William, *Draper*
Smith and Son, *Merchants*
Smith William, *Earthenware-dealer*
Smith George, *Ironmonger*
Snow Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Sparrow George, *Painter*
Stevenſon William, *Tanner*
Stevenſon Leonard, *Currier*
Stevenſon Peter, *Shoemaker*
Sutton Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Tatam Henry, ſen. *Upholſterer*
Taylor Edward, *Glazier*
Tilliſon Benjamin, *Cooper*
Wallis Robert, *Draper*
Ward John, *Brazier*
Warrington John, *Whiteſmith*
Weſt, Woodroffe, and Baker, *Starch-makers*
Weſt Henry, *Confectioner*
Weſt Robert, *Confectioner*
White James, *Draper*
Wilſon John, *Draper*
Wilſon James, *Watchmaker*
Wilſon Ralph, *Watchmaker*

SEATS.—Burleigh-houſe, one mile, the reſidence of the Earl of Exeter. This ſeat is deſcribed in p. 165 of this volume.—Uffington, two miles, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.—Carſwick, three miles, Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart.—Stocking-hall, ten miles, George Fludyer, Eſq.—Normington, ſeven miles, Sir Gilbert Heathcote.—North Suffam, ſeven miles, John Heathcote, Eſq.—Exton, eight miles, Earl of Gainſborough.—Ketton, four miles, Lady Jane Edwards.

VILLAGES.—Caſterton-brig, two miles from Stamford, in the road to York, but in the county of Rutland, has its name from a bridge over the Guaſh or Waſh here. It is ſuppoſed to have been one of the Roman ſtations, from their coins often dug up at this place. It is alſo called Great Caſterton, to diſtinguiſh it from the next pariſh, which is called Caſterton Parva.

Eaſton, between Stamford and Grantham, two miles; Tinwell, on the Welland, two miles ſouth-weſt; Ryhall, two miles; Bellmenthorpe, two miles; Barnoak, three miles; Pilſgate, near Burleigh-houſe, in Northamptonſhire, two miles; Southorp, three; Thornall, four; Tallington, four.

Between Stamford and Lincoln there are many ſpas, or mineral chalybeate ſprings.

STANLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

STANLEY St. Leonard, or Leonard's Stanley, is a ſmall inconſiderable town, four miles ſouth-weſt from Stroud, ſix north-eaſt from Durſley, eleven ſouth from Glouceſter, and a hundred and five from London. It had its name from the priory dedicated to that ſaint, of which ſome ruins are yet remaining. The town had a charter granted by King Edward II. for a market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, on the 15th of July and 6th of November. This charter was renewed by King James I. but the market is totally diſuſed, and the fairs nearly ſo. The town was nearly conſumed by a dreadful fire in the reign of James II. from which calamity it has never recovered. The manor was formerly a part of the immenſe inheritance of the noble family of Berkeley, and is now the property of Robert Sandford, Eſq. A conſiderable cloth-manufactory is carried on in this pariſh, very much to the credit and perſonal intereſt of the manufacturers. The pariſh is not very large, and conſequently not very populous.—Here is a charity-ſchool.

King's Stanley, which is the adjoining pariſh, was formerly the reſidence of one of the Mercian kings, and was formerly a borough, endowed with great privileges,

privileges, of which not a veſtige remains. The clothing trade flouriſhes in the ſeveral adjoining pariſhes, many of which are very populous.

There is no regular carrier. Stroud is the poſt-town.—See vol. ii. p. 459.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.	TRADERS, &c.
Ducie Right Hon. Lord, *Spring-park*	Aldridge Richard, *Croſs Keys Inn*
Hill ——, Eſq. *Stonehouſe*	Beard John, (F.) *Clothier*
Skipp ——, Eſq. *Grange*	Brown Giles, (F.) *Yeoman*
CLERGY.	Holbrow William, (F.) *Clothier*
Pettat Rev. John, *Stonehouſe*	Holbrow Thomas, (F.) *Clothier*
Sandford Rev. John, *D. D.* (F.) *Rector*	Pride Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Thomas Rev. Thomas, *Curate*	Rowles Samuel, (F.) *Joiner*

STEYNING, SUSSEX.

STEYNING is ſituated at the foot of a hill, not far from the conflux of the river Odur. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, directly oppoſite each other, the main ſtreet ſtanding north-weſt by ſouth-eaſt. The houſes were a few years back very mean, and in a ruinous condition; but have been much improved by the liberality of the Duke of Norfolk. It is ſaid the town derived its name from the Roman way called *Steyne-ſtreet*, or *Stone-ſtreet*, a paved ſtreet which runs from Arundel in Suſſex to Dorking in Surrey; and it is ſuppoſed this road paſſed through Steyning, and gave the name to that place. In this town there was formerly a priſon, which is now formed into a houſe, but is called after the ſame name; and it appears from a ſpot called Heathen Burials, not far diſtant from the town, that they uſed to execute felons here, as at this place they have, at times, dug up great quantities of human bones, from which it probably derived its name.

Steyning ſends two members to parliament. This borough, together with that of Bramber, conſiſts of one ſtreet, not more than two-thirds as large as Fetter-lane, in London; but conſtituting two boroughs, with a right of ſending four members to parliament! They formerly elected in conjunction, and intermitted till 31 Henry VI.—One part of Bramber is in the centre of the borough of Steyning, and a part of Steyning interſects Bramber in like manner. Inveloped in the dark cloud of legal quibble and intricacy, they preſent us, like all the rotten boroughs, with a finiſhed picture of political deformity; irregular in their diſtricts, unintelligible in their conſtitutions, indefinite in their rights, corrupt in the exerciſe of their functions, contradictory in their reſpective organizations, and adverſe to the ancient eſtabliſhed principles of the conſtitution, and the rights of men. The right of election has been the ſubject of litigation in this place for near a century; and has but juſt received a final deciſion from a committee conſtituted under the authority of 28 George III. to determine the ſame, upon an appeal from a contrary determination the preceding year.—In 1701 the right was determined to be in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and not receiving alms; in 1710, to be in the conſtables and houſeholders (inhabitants) paying ſcot and lot; in 1791, to be in the inhabitants of ancient houſes, and houſes built on the ſcites of ancient houſes, within the borough of Steyning, being houſeholders, paying ſcot and lot, and not receiving alms. In 1792, the ſelect committee, appointed to try and determine the merits of the petition of James Martin Lloyd, Eſq. and others, reſolved, That no perſon have a right to vote at an election for members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Steyning, in reſpect of any houſes within the borough of Bramber, the tithing of Buſhington, or the manors of Charlton or King's Barne.—The ſaid ſelect committee, at the ſame time, alſo determined, That the right of election of members to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Steyning, in the county of Suſſex, is in the conſtable and houſeholders, (inhabitants within the ſaid borough,) paying ſcot and lot, and not receiving alms. The houſes built on ancient

cient foundations are all the property of Sir John Honeywood; the reſt belong to the Duke of Norfolk: and, as thoſe of a general deſcription are more numerous, the reſolution of 1792, repealing that of 1791, changes the patron, and gives that influence to the Duke of Norfolk which the former gave to Sir John Honeywood.—The reſolution of 1791 ouſted Henry Howard, Eſq. who had a majority of the houſeholders paying ſcot and lot, and declared John Curtis, Eſq. who had only the votes of thoſe perſons who inhabited houſes built on ancient foundations, duly elected. The reſolution of 1792 eſtabliſhed the election of James Martin Lloyd, Eſq. who polled the identical votes which were deemed illegal the preceding year; and Mr. Whitbread, the petitioner, loſt his ſeat by the ſame pretenſions that Mr. Curtis had obtained one. Thus the inhabitants of houſes built on ancient foundations, and the inhabitants in general, have each been declared to have the right of election; and a member, choſen by each deſcription of voters, has been ſeated and ouſted in the ſame parliament. The chief magiſtrate of this borough is a conſtable, who is annually choſen at the court-leet. This place firſt ſent to parliament 4 Edward II. and after intermitted ſending (as Bramber had done before) till 31 Henry VI. The returning-officer is the conſtable, and the number of voters about a hundred.

Steyning is an ancient borough by preſcription; of which little more can be ſaid than that it was of ſome note in the time of the Saxons, when it had a church or monaſtery, in which St. Cudman was interred. It had alſo a priory of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the Abbey of Trinity, at Fiſcamp, in Normandy, founded by King Edward the Confeſſor, and dedicated to Mary Magdalen, which, at the diſſolution of the alien priories, was given to the Abbey of Sion, in Middleſex.

The moſt remarkable thing in this place, is the curious Norman-built church: the middle aiſle has on each ſide four Norman round arches, zigzagged, ſurmounted with as many round-headed ſmall windows. The two ſide aiſles are much and diſproportionably lower, as was the cuſtom. The roof is of rafter, as ſtone vaulting was neither common or known at that time. A lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern.—Here is a grammar free-ſchool, founded above a hundred years ago.

There are ſome hundreds of acres of land about this town, worth above twenty ſhillings an acre per annum, which often produce thirty or forty buſhels of wheat, and thirty buſhels of barley, per acre. The downs are alſo ſo good paſture for ſheep, as well as black cattle, that there is as ſweet and as ſound beef and mutton in theſe parts as any where in England. Upon the hills, within one mile of the town, is a good four-mile courſe, where plates are often run for. The air hereabouts is very healthy, and the people are generally long-lived. The town is ſupplied with water from a great hill not half a mile off, which drives two mills.

Steyning has a market on the Wedneſday in every other week; and three fairs annually, viz. on the 9th of June, 19th of September (very little uſed), and the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlary; this laſt fair is much the greateſt, there having been two or three thouſand Welch cattle ſold at it in a day, beſides abundance of other cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes; ſeed, wheat, &c. ſo that it is counted one of the greateſt fairs in Suſſex.

This town is ſituated fourteen miles ſouth of Horſham, fourteen eaſt of Arundel, and nine weſt of Brighton.—The principal inns are the Chequers and White Horſe.

Through this town runs the road from London to Brighton, through which a ſtage paſſes up or down every day. Alſo the only road from London to Worting leads through this place, which is a diſtinguiſhed ſummer reception to gentry, and which the Earl of Warwick makes his ſummer receſs, as do alſo ſeveral other people of diſtinction.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Hope Mr. James
Lamport Mr. Robert
Wyatt Richard, Eſq.
Young Mr. Edward

CLERGY.
Green Rev. Thomas, *D. D.*
Morgan Rev. John
Penfold Rev. John

PHYSIC.
Ingram John, *Apothecary, &c.*
Penfold Richard, *Apothecary, &c.*

LAW.
Groome John, *Attorney*
Marſhall Charles, *Attorney, and Maſter in Chancery*

TRADERS, &c.
Banniſter John, *Tanner*
Batchelor John, *Turner*
Bawcombe John, *Carpenter*
Bayley John, *Shoemaker*
Bennett William, *Turner*
Beſt Charles, *Fellmonger*
Brooks John, *Shoemaker*
Burfield John, *Ironmonger*
Butcher John, *Innholder*
Cox Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Curtis Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Curzens Thomas, *Carpenter*
Eaſton John, *Wheelwright*
Eaſton Daniel, *Bricklayer*
Elgar Sedgwick, *Mercer*
Farley Stephen, *Wheelwright*
French John, *Shoemaker*
Gates Richard, *Butcher*
Goodyer James, *Plumber*
Groome Thomas, *Farmer*
Groome Charles, *Farmer*
Hallett Elijah, *Innholder*
Holden James, *Taylor*
Hopley Thomas, *Carpenter*
Hoveld John, *Brewer*
Iriſh James, *Watchmaker*
Jenner and Downey, *Innholders*
Kidd Hugh, *Blackſmith*
Langford James, *Innholder*
Laſhman Peter, *Baker*
Leggatt Henry, *Butcher*
Longhurſt Richard, *Watchmaker*
Martin Thomas, *Mercer*
Micham Walter, *Miller*
Moon Edward, *Shoemaker*
Morris John, *Brazier*
Norris Philip, *Bricklayer*
Penfold John, *Farmer*
Penfold Hugh, *Farmer*
Read Edward, *Carpenter*
Shotter Richard, *Sadler*
Slater James, *Carpenter*
Sone Thomas, *Mercer*
Thornton Richard, *Brewer*
Tilly John, *Grocer*
Tomkins Thomas, *Taylor*
Walder John, *Taylor*
Welling George, *Innholder*
Young Edward, jun. *Fellmonger*
Young Thomas, *Fellmonger*
Young Robert, *Shoemaker*

About a mile to the ſouth-eaſt of this town, on a large mount, are the ruins of a caſtle, called Bramber-caſtle. In the middle, between the walls, is an elevated ſpot, to which great numbers reſort, as it commands to the ſouth a delightful view of the ſea, through a valley at the diſtance of about four miles, up which flows the river Adar; and to the north, a fine proſpect of the Surrey hills. This citadel, it is ſaid, was conſtructed in the time of William the Conqueror, by one of the family of the Breoſes.

Bramber is a borough, which conſiſts of thirty-ſix miſerable thatched cottages, compoſed of two interſections of a ſtreet, the upper and middle parts of which conſtitute the borough of Steyning. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor in both places; and the conſtables, who are the returning-officers in each borough, are choſen at his courts-leet; but the thirty-ſix cottages, which are burgage-holds, and give the right of voting to the tenants, are one half of them property of the Duke of Rutland, and the other of Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. who, ſince the year 1786, have each agreed to ſend one member. —In 1786 there was a conteſt between the two proprietors of this borough; when a tenant of one of theſe miſerable cottages had the fortitude and integrity to reſiſt the offer of a thouſand pounds to influence his apoſtaſy; and we are happy to have it in our power to add, that this fact is authenticated by unimpeachable authority.

Bramber, which is an ancient borough by preſcription, is divided into two parts; the north part joining to Steyning, which is half a mile from the ſouth diviſion, and called Brampton-ſtreet. From the year 1298 to 1472 it was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament; ſince which time they have elected as different boroughs. It is governed by a conſtable,

ſtable, annually choſen by a jury of the court-leet. This borough firſt ſent to parliament anno 23 Edward I. though it afterwards intermitted ſending; and ſometimes ſent in conjunction with Steyning, before 31 Henry VI. The right of election (1703, 18 Jan. and 10 Mar. 1715, 1 June) is in the perſons inhabiting houſes, or in houſes built on ancient foundations, paying ſcot and lot.

About a mile to the north-weſt of the town, ſtands an ancient houſe, called the Wopping Thorn, which is now uſed as a farm-houſe. It is ſaid to have been once very large, and founded about the ſame time as the caſtle; as ſome ſay there is a ſubterraneous paſſage from one to the other. The veſtiges of its ſize ſtill appear: it was formerly the ſeat of the Gorings, who now reſide in this neighbourhood, in the pariſh of Wiſton, and about the ſame diſtance as the former ſeat, in an ancient but elegant ſtructure, ſtanding in a delightful park, ſurrounded with trees, which gives a pleaſing proſpect to the weſt part of Steyning.

STILTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

STILTON is ſeventy-five miles north from London; a very pleaſant village on many accounts, being directly on the north road, and almoſt ſurrounded with gentlemen's ſeats. It ſtands on the Roman highway from Caſtor to Huntingdon, called Ermine-ſtreet, ſome parts of which, in this neighbourhood, appear ſtill paved with ſtone. This town is famous for the fine cheeſe which bears its name, moſt of which is made in Leiceſterſhire. It has likewiſe to boaſt of a hero in horſemanſhip in Cooper Thornhill, whoſe exploits are ſo univerſally known, as to render his name famous through many generations.

There are two very capital inns, both of which are fitted up in an elegant ſtile of neatneſs; which, with the beſt of accommodations and attendance, makes them much frequented, particularly in the ſporting ſeaſon, being in the centre of the covers of Earl Fitzwilliam's fox-hounds. The Angel inn, kept by Mr. Thomas Sibley, is a modern built houſe, with extenſive premiſes. The Bell inn is an ancient building, formerly kept by Cooper Thornhill, now by Mr. John Pitts.—Here is a charity-ſchool.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Thornton Henry, Gent.

CLERGY.
Whitworth Rev. Mr. *Archdeacon of Saliſbury*

PHYSIC.
Viſe Joſeph, *Surgeon*

TRADERS.
Allam John, *Schoolmaſter*
Beton William, *Victualler*
Bodger John, jun. *Land-ſurveyor*
Bodger Samuel, *Victualler*
Brown Richard, *Glover*
Callow Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Chamberlain William, *Butcher*
Church Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Cook Thomas, *Carpenter*
Gee George, *Blackſmith*
Glover Mark, *Peruke-maker*
Harker Matthew, *Taylor*
Hill Robert, *Baker*
Hopes Edward, *Slater*
King Widow, *Grocer and Poſt-miſtreſs*
King Mary, *Mantua-maker*
King William, *Blackſmith*
Maſon John, *Farmer*
Morton John, *Gardener*
Odam William, *Slater*
Picken Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Pitts John, *Innkeeper*
Sibley Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Simpſon ——, *Pariſh-clerk*
Smith John, *Turf-merchant*
Tebbs Andrew, *Victualler*
Wells Robert, *Butcher*

One mile from Stilton is Holme, the ſummer reſidence of Captain Wells, of the royal navy.—Three miles diſtant is Veaſhingley, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Apreiſt, now occupied by Mr. Parkhurſt.—Cheſterton-hall, a noble houſe, with a fine eſtate, lately belonging to Mr. Pigot, a gentleman formerly well

known on the turf, but now to Mr. Waller, four miles.—Near Stilton is Yaxley, a neat little town in the fens, whoſe houſes are well built, and the church has a lofty ſpire. It has a market on Wedneſday, and a fair on Holy-Thurſday. There is a fen of this name on Whittleſey-Meer. The Watling-ſtreet way lies between this place and Oundle.

At Overton, now called Cherry-Orton, a village near Gunworth-ferry, is an old manſion-houſe, formerly belonging to a very ancient though almoſt forgotten family of great men, called Lovetoft.—On the other ſide of the river is the fine houſe mentioned in page 192, which affords a very beautiful proſpect to travellers as they paſs from the hill beyond Stilton to Wandsford-bridge.—This Wandsford has obtained an idle addition to its name, from a ſtory firmly believed by the country people, viz. That a great flood coming haſtily down the river Nyne, in hay-making-time, a country fellow, having taken up his lodging on a cock of hay in the meadow, was driven on the hay down the ſtream, in the night, while he was faſt aſleep, towards Wiſbeach in the Fens; when being wakened, he was ſeen and taken up by ſome fiſhermen, almoſt in the open ſea; and, being aſked where he lived? he anſwered, At Wandsford in England. And there is to be ſeen, at the great inn by the ſouth end of the bridge, the ſign of a man floating on a cock of hay, and over him written, "Wandsford in England."

SOUTHAMPTON, HANTS.

SOUTHAMPTON was anciently called Hantun or Hanton, and, in Doomſday-book, the county is Hanſcyre, Hantonſcire, or Suhamteſire. Southampton is not derived from the Clauſentum of Antoninus's Itinerary, nor from the ancient Triſanton; for it is very clear, from the Saxon annals, that the name is of pure Saxon origin, and, as the learned editor of Camden remarks, has no relation to Anton, the ſuppoſed name of the river Teſe. Where the ancient town was ſituated, or what were its bounds, at this day, cannot be aſcertained. There was formerly large quantities of rubbiſh, and foundations of old walls dug up to the northward of the preſent town, which induces many to think that its ſituation was ſomething different from what it is now. Let this be as it will, Southampton ſhared in the common miſeries of the nation during the Daniſh tyranny; the barbarous Danes were not ſatisfied with reducing the natives to the moſt wretched ſtate of ſervitude, but demoliſhed their caſtles, cities, and towns. Old Hanton fell a prey to them, A. D. 980.

There is an anecdote recorded of Canute I. one of their moſt powerful princes, which, though ſomething whimſical, is inſtructive:—A ſycophant courtier would perſuade him that all nature muſt obey his royal mandate. The king, no doubt, heard the ſame flattery from moſt of thoſe who ſurrounded him. To put his omnipotence to a trial, when he came on the Southampton beach he commanded (ſays Henry of Huntingdon) a chair to be ſet for him, and ſaid to the flowing tide, "Thou art under my dominion, and the ground on which I ſit is mine, nor did ever any diſobey my commands with impunity; therefore I command thee not to wet the clothes or feet of thy lord and maſter." But the rude waves (continues the hiſtorian) preſently came up to his royal feet; upon which he ſtepped back and ſaid, "Let all the inhabitants of the world know, that the power of monarchs is a vain and empty thing; and that none deſerves the name of a king but he whoſe will, by an eternal decree, the heaven and earth and ſea do obey;" nor would he ever after ſuffer the crown to be put on his head, but cauſed it to be ſet on Chriſt's ſtatue at Wincheſter. And it may be worth while to remark, that all the ancient coins of Canute ſeem to confirm this ſtory; for on them we find the ordinary covering of his head to be a mitre, ſometimes a cap or triangular covering, as that on the coins of St. Edward.

Doomſday-book informs us, that, in the year 1080, Southampton had but eighty men tenants in demeſne; either the ruinous condition of the place who

ſpoiled by the Danes, or its inconvenience, retarded its re-eſtabliſhment. However, when the nation became more ſettled, they applied to commerce. They obtained a charter from Henry II. which was confirmed by Richard I. King John, and Edward III.—King John, in the firſt year of his reign, granted the farm of Southampton to the burgeſſes, with the port of Porteſmues, or Portſmouth, for the ſum of two hundred pounds ſterling per ann. This demonſtrates how rapidly the town improved and grew rich after it applied to trade, ſo as to be able to pay ſo large a ſum yearly to the crown. How this money was raiſed will appear by the following extract from Mr. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer: "The kings of England," ſays he, "were not wont to reſerve to themſelves a rent or ferme out of any airy or barren franchiſe. The yearly rent of towns aroſe out of a certain locata, or demiſed things that yielded iſſues or profits. Inſomuch that, when a town was committed to a farmer, he well knew how to raiſe the ferme out of the ordinary iſſues of the town, with an overplus of profit to himſelf. The iſſues of towns aroſe from aſſized rents, pleas, perquiſites, cuſtoms of goods, fairs, markets, ſtallage, aldermanries, tolls, wharfage, &c. The port revenue in the 10 Richard I. was 40l. 5s. 8d. and in the 17 John, the compotus or money to be accounted for was the uſual farm of two hundred pounds, elemoſynary donations to ſome monks 9l. 5s. and for fifty-eight tons of French, Gaſcon, and Anjou, wines, and for two tons of Spaniſh or Portugueſe, fifty pounds and one mark. So early as 1215 we find the merchants of Southampton were the greateſt importers of wine in England next to thoſe of London; this it was that probably raiſed them in after-ages to great opulence. Our kings were ever attentive to the proſperity of the town: for, among the old letters-patent, we find ſome new privileges granted to it every reign; particularly Henry IV. gave them the goods of felons and fugitives, which was confirmed by Henry V. and VI.

In the 17 Edward II. there was a remarkable action brought by the mayor and burgeſſes of Southampton againſt the town of Lymington, which we ſhall here abridge from the original record. Geoffrey Scurlag, William Calhout, and eighteen others, of Lymington, were attached to anſwer to the king, and to the mayor, &c. of Southampton, in a plea of treſpaſs. The ſaid mayor complained that they held their town, with the port, extending beyond Hurſt to Langſtone, of the king, at fee-farm, for two hundred and twenty pounds per annum, to be paid into the exchequer: that for this farm they ought to have and receive certain cuſtoms of all merchandiſes within the ſaid bounds, coming in or going out of the ſaid port: that the ſaid Geoffrey Scurlag, &c. did unjuſtly take cuſtoms of ſalt, barley, and oats, due to the king, from a ſhip at Lymington, to the amount of forty ſhillings. That after this they took the king's cuſtoms of cloth, wax, and other wares, to the amount of a hundred ſhillings. The verdict of the jury on this trial was, that all the water between Hurſt and Langſtone is of the port, and within the precinct of the port, of the town of Southampton; and that Lymington is within the bounds and precinct of the ſaid port. Upon this deciſion the corporation recovered two hundred pounds damages from the ſaid Geoffrey Scurlag and other defendants.

Southampton was burnt by the French, 1343. From this time, as Camden informs us, the old town of Hanton was deſerted, and a new one ſprang up between the two rivers, the ſame we ſee at this day. It has the Aire or Itchen on the eaſt, and the Teſe or Anton on the weſt; theſe fall into what is called Southampton water, which is an arm of the ſea, and runs up for many miles, ſo deep, that men of war of ſeventy-four guns have been built upon it. The former of theſe rivers riſes from a ſmall lake near Alresford, a market-town on its bank, and runs through Wincheſter; the latter riſes in the Foreſt of Chute, and runs through Whitchurch, Andover, Stockbridge, Romſey, then along the edge of the New Foreſt, and enters Southampton water at Redbridge. This new town was fortified with double ditches, ſtrong walls, battlements, and watch towers; and, as people flocked to it for trade and navigation, for its greater ſecurity, Richard II. built a ſtrong caſtle on a high mount for the defence

fence of the harbour. The walls, as may be obſerved from the parts that remain, conſiſted of thoſe ſmall white ſhells, like honey-combs, that grow on the back of oiſters; it is a ſort of ſtone extremely hard, and was gathered on the beach—and indeed a very trifling expence might form this town into a peninſula, if not an iſland, which would render it the moſt eligible port in the kingdom for foreign trade. The caſtle is now converted into a pleaſure-houſe; the windows and roof of which command a varied, extenſive, and delightful, view. Henry IV. by letters under his privy ſeal, granted to the corporation the following ſums for the repairing and ſtrengthening the fortifications, viz. a hundred pounds to be paid yearly by the collector of the ſubſidy on wool exported from thence; a hundred pounds of the fee-farm of the town; and to theſe he ordered the inhabitants to ſubſcribe another hundred pounds.

When King Henry V. prepared to invade France, he rendezvouſed at Southampton, where a dangerous conſpiracy was formed againſt him by ſome of the Engliſh nobility, inſtigated by French flattery and money. To carry on the deſign, no leſs than the vaſt ſum of a million in gold was remitted from France; but the Earl of Marche, who was one of the conſpirators, foreſeeing the conſequence of their bloody intent to the nation, revealed it to the king. Upon which, Richard earl of Cambridge, brother to the Duke of York, and Sir Thomas Grey, were beheaded; and Lord Scrope was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Their bodies were interred in the chapel of God's Houſe, where may be ſeen the following epitaph:—"Richard earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope of Marſham, and Sir Thomas Grey of Northumberland, conſpired to murder King Henry V. in this town, as he was preparing to ſail with his army againſt Charles VI. king of France; for which conſpiracy they were executed, and buried near this place, in the year 1415."

In the next reign the trade of this town was in a very flouriſhing condition. It is ſaid that formerly all the Canary imported into England was obliged to be landed firſt at the port of Southampton; and what makes it the more probable, is the many large vaults to all the houſes near the quay as well as in the high-ſtreet; but the London merchants, finding an inconvenience by the wines being delayed before they came to their hands, purchaſed this privilege from the corporation for a conſiderable ſum. Camden reports, that in his time the town was famous for a great reſort of merchants; for the number and neatneſs of its buildings; and for the wealth of its inhabitants. There is a fort near the quay, called the tower, built by Henry VIII. for the greater ſecurity of the trade; which has lately, at a conſiderable expence, been converted into a commodious priſon for the confinement of debtors.

Having thus far traced Southampton through its early ages, let us take a view of its preſent ſtate. By the laſt charter of Charles I. (which is only a confirmation of the charters of his predeceſſors) the corporation is to conſiſt of a mayor, recorder, ſheriff, and two bailiffs; all thoſe who have ſerved any of the foregoing offices conſtitute the common council, which conſequently is unlimited; but the corporation have a power of chooſing burgeſſes, who, though not members of the common council, are yet of the corporation, and have votes. There are eleven juſtices of the peace, viz. the mayor for the time being, the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the recorder, the laſt mayor, five aldermen, and two burgeſſes. All who have paſſed the chair are aldermen. The corporation have ſeveral officers, ſuch as a town-clerk, whoſe employment is both genteel and lucrative; four ſerjeants at mace, a town crier, &c. This borough was made by Henry II. and King John a county in itſelf, independent of the lord-lieutenant and ſheriff of the ſhire. It returns two members to parliament, elected by the inhabitants at large paying ſcot and lot. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-Sea caſtle to that of Hurſt, which is ſeated on a neck of land that runs ſo far into the ſea as to form the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight.

The late Hans Stanley, of famous memory, repreſented this town near thirty years, and was ſo profuſe in the diſtribution of court favours, which it is well known were at his diſpoſal, as to bring it into the vortex of government boroughs,

roughs. So unſtable, however, is gratitude thus procured, that they turned his nephew, Hans Sloane, Eſq. out of its repreſentation, a very few years after his death.—The inhabitants of this place having preſented a petition againſt the return of Mr. Fleming to ſerve them in parliament, in conſequence of his being ſheriff of the county at the time of his election, a committee was appointed to take the ſaid petition into their conſideration. The committee met on the 10th of February, 1777, and, after hearing counſel and evidence, determined, on the 12th of February, that the ſitting member (Mr. Fleming) was duly elected. The chief ground of their deciſion was, that this town, being a county of itſelf, and that the mayor and bailiffs proceeded to the election by virtue of a writ from the crown, and not under the authority of a precept from the ſheriff of Hampſhire, it did not incapacitate the ſitting member.—The number of voters is about ſix hundred, and the returning-officers are the mayor and bailiffs.

In the guildhall all cauſes are tried, and here the general quarter-ſeſſions are held for all trials not capital; and even of thoſe cognizance may be had, on taking out a ſpecial commiſſion. The mayor and bailiffs have a court for the recovery of ſmall debts, ſtiled, "The Common Court of the Town of Southampton," which may be held at the guildhall every Tueſday in the year.

The ſituation of Southampton is by no means ſo favourable for manufactures as navigation; accordingly its principal trade is with Portugal for wine and fruit, and with the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark; to theſe are exported, annually, certain quantities of unkembed wool, allowed by act of parliament, in the following proportions: To Jerſey four thouſand tods, to Guernſey two thouſand, to Alderney four hundred, and to Sark two hundred: each tod not to exceed thirty-two pounds weight. Beſides the many opulent wine-merchants, the town can boaſt ſome conſiderable corn-factors and timber-merchants; together with manufactories for ſilk, carpets, &c. which meet with good encouragement.

The markets are on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Theſe are well ſupplied with fiſh and meat; and, though proviſions are exceedingly advanced within theſe few years, they may notwithſtanding be had here as reaſonable as in other places.—The market-houſe, which has been lately built by the corporation, ſtands near the centre of the town, and is univerſally admired for its unimity, neatneſs, and commodiouſneſs.

There are four fairs in the year; that at Trinity-tide, which is the principal one, (continuing from the Saturday noon preceding Trinity-Sunday to the Wedneſday following at the ſame time,) is held near Chapel-mill, about half a mile from the town. We may conclude that it was once more conſiderable, as a pie-powder court is conſtantly held to determine diſputes and puniſh offenders. The officer who preſides is the ſenior bailiff, who has a booth, in which he entertained the corporation during the fair.—The ſecond is on the Tueſday after Old St. Andrew's day; and the third on the Tueſday before Shrove-Tueſday; theſe are both held in the market-place.—The fourth, St. Mark's, commonly called Above-bar fair, is on the 6th of May; it laſts two days.

Here are ſix pariſh churches, viz. Holyrood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary; but St. Lawrence and St. John were united by act of parliament, in the reign of Charles II. in conſequence of which the latter was taken down.

Holyrood has a handſome organ, and a monument to the memory of Miſs Stanley, ſiſter to the late Hans Stanley, of Paultons, Member for Southampton.—Oppoſite is a neat monument erected to the memory of Anne, daughter of Philip Hobby, Eſq. of Neath Abbey, in the county of Glamorgan, and relict of William Stanley, Eſq. of Paultons.—There is alſo an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Charles D'Auſſy, Eſq. by his executors, the Chev. François de Saluces, Knight of Malta, Captain Iſaacſon, and T. Guillaume, Eſq. with the following inſcription:—"Near this place are depoſited the remains of Charles D'Auſſy, Eſq. who died the 1ſt of October, 1781, aged 68"

When

When pomp, when wealth, when greatneſs, ſink to duſt,
Though vanity adorn the ſplendid buſt,
Sincerer drops of tributary woe
O'er the lone urn of modeſt merit flow,
And tears, as true as e'er embalm'd the dead,
Shall, D'Auſſy, o'er thy humble tomb be ſhed;
For though thy frugal temper ne'er ſupply'd
The ſelfiſh calls of luxury and pride,
Yet pity's gentle voice thy heart purſu'd
And felt the luxury of doing good;
While want, reliev'd by ſilent bounties giv'n,
Wafts with her grateful prayers thy ſoul to Heav'n.

This church is a vicarage, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford, which, with ſome private legacies, the wardenſhip of God's Houſe, and the ſtewardſhip of the college-lands, make the living worth 180 or 200l. per annum.

St. Michael's and the united livings of St. Lawrence and St. John, are in the king's gift, and their value very conſiderable. The mayor elect is generally ſworn in at St. Michael's church.

St. Mary's, being many years ago deſtroyed by fire, has been rebuilt. This church is in the gift of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and reputed worth 1000l. per ann. The church-yard of St. Mary's is the principal burying ground here. The inſcriptions on the tombs are very numerous.

All Saints church, being found too ſmall for the encreaſing inhabitants, was taken down and rebuilt upon the ſite of the old one, which was ſo ancient that there is no certain account of the time when it was erected. Some houſes were pulled down in order to allow the new church its preſent ſite.—It was begun in the ſpring of the year 1792, though the ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone did not take place till the 3d of Auguſt, at which the mayor and corporation aſſiſted. The front of this building is in the High-ſtreet, is ſixty-ſix feet ſix inches wide, and is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, four feet diameter, and thirty-ſix feet high, ſupporting a pediment, on each ſide of which the angles are finiſhed with Grecian pilaſters. The three central ſpaces are filled in the lower part by three wide and commodious arches for the entrance-doors, with fan-lights over them to light the veſtibule; and on each ſide, between the column and pilaſter, is a ſemicircular-headed window lighting the gallery ſtaircaſes. In the ſecond range are five plain niches. The entablature runs round the church, and is ſupported on each flank by the ſame ſort of pilaſters, which form the angles of the front, ſtanding on a plain baſement; the ſouth flank is lighted by ſixteen windows in two ranges, the lower ones are ſix feet ſquare, and the upper ſix feet by thirteen feet high. The north flank is chiefly hidden by the adjoining houſes at preſent, and has therefore no windows. The whole is executed in brick, ſtuccoed, excepting only the baſement on the ſouth ſide, and the ſquare plinths of the great columns. The ſteeple, or rather turret, is at the eaſt end, and is ſupported by an arch which covers the altar. It is not yet completed (1796), but is to conſiſt of ſix Corinthian columns, fifteen feet high, ſtanding upon a ſquare baſement, adorned with the mouldings of a pedeſtal. The columns ſupport a circular entablature, on which riſes an attic, ſo contrived as to preſent three faces for the dial. The reaſon of this uncommon diſpoſition, we are told, is to make the dial as large as poſſible, as it is ſeen for many miles each way, on account of its being placed ſo high; and, if it had been in the ſquare baſement of the turret, it would have been ſcarcely viſible, as the limited expence in building the church did not admit of a large and lofty tower, as is generally practiſed. This turret finiſhes with a dome and a ſmall Attic order, with a gilt pine-apple and a vane. The dimenſions of the inſide are, length ninety-five feet, including the veſtibule of entrance, but without the receſs for the altar; breadth, ſixty-one feet; height, from the pavement to the ſpringing of the arched cieling, is thirty-nine feet; and the riſe of the arch being eight feet, makes the whole height within forty-ſeven feet. The inſide has a gallery round three

three ſides. The ſame ſort of pilaſters are alſo employed as on the outſide, but their capitals are ornamented, and their mouldings continued all round the building; and from this, as an impoſt, ſprings the vaulted cieling, which is a ſegment of a circle, ornamented with ſunk ſquare pannels, nearly in the manner of the arch of Titus at Rome, unſupported by columns. The moſt extraordinary part of this church is its roof, which is on a deſign never before attempted, and is perhaps the moſt maſterly and bold performance of the kind in the world. The eaſt end is lighted by two windows, and the altar is in a receſſed arch, in which are two ſide windows which give light without dazzling the eyes; the cieling is adorned with ſunk lozenge pannels and roſes; the front of the altar conſiſts of pilaſters below, with a Doric entablature and baluſtrade, on which ſtand two three-quarter Ionic fluted colums, and two pilaſters with their entablature richly ornamented; in the central ſpace is an arch intended for a picture, and on each ſide a niche with an oval tablet and feſtoon over it. The ſubſtruction of this church is divided into arched catacombs, ſo contrived, that no poſſible nuiſance can ever ariſe from them; and, as each coffin is incloſed in Portland ſtone, the cuſtom, but too frequent, of carrying away the coffins to clear the vaults, or to diſpoſe of the lead, is entirely prevented. In this new and beautiful church, a grand and bold ſimplicity is the leading feature of the whole deſign, which is an attempt to unite the elegance of antiquity with modern convenience. This church is the firſt building of any conſequence executed by the architect Mr. Reveley, whoſe extenſive travels have given him every profeſſional advantage, after being educated under the late Sir William Chambers.

The hoſpital of God's Houſe is a very ancient eſtabliſhment. By a charter of 6 Edw. III. we find that Roger Hampton founded it, but at what time is not known. In the ſaid charter are recited the different donations made to it, and the names of the donors, with deſcriptions of the quantity and bounds of its lands; but theſe, at this day, being inexplicable, and of no great importance if known, we refer the inquiſitive to the record itſelf in the Monaſticon. By another charter, granted to the provoſt and ſcholars of Queen's college, Oxford, which was founded by his conſort Philippa, he gave them this hoſpital for their better ſupport, but with the following proviſions: That a fund ſhould be formed of the ſurpluſages for the maintenance of ſuch poor ſcholars of the ſaid college as laboured under incurable diſorders; and that, in caſe, the fund admitted it, to augment the number of ſcholars. Richard II. exempted them from the tenths and fifteenths and other tallages; and Edward IV. beſtowed on them the priory of Sherborne, in the county of Southampton. God's Houſe at preſent conſiſts of a warden, four old men, and as many women, who beſides their lodging, are allowed two ſhillings a week.

St. John's hoſpital had a maſter, and ſix boys who are to be inſtructed in the woollen manufacture; but, when the preſent poorhouſe was building, this hoſpital was ſold, and the maſter and ſix boys removed to the poorhouſe, where the boys are inſtructed by the maſter of it in the ſame manner as they were in the hoſpital.

The free grammar-ſchool was founded by Edward VI. It has ſince been conſiderably improved, and is in a flouriſhing ſtate. Dr. Mant rebuilt and very much enlarged the ſchool; and the abilities of the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, his ſucceſſor, have contributed to render it one of the moſt genteel and flouriſhing ſeminaries of learning in the country.

A charity-ſchool was opened in 1713, and a ſubſcription completed of 80l. per annum, for bringing up thirty boys; but this has been dropt for ſome years. However, another was eſtabliſhed in the year 1760, for educating and clothing twenty boys for ſea. This was in purſuance of the will of Richard Taunton, Eſq. late one of the aldermen of Southampton. This gentleman gave 5000l. to the County Hoſpital at Wincheſter, and the reſt of his eſtate, which was conſiderable, he bequeathed to charitable uſes in the town; but this bequeſt was ſet aſide by the court of chancery, on the ſtatute of mortmain, and only his perſonal fortune, amounting to five or ſix thouſand pounds, came to the truſtees for

the endowment of the before-mentioned ſchool. In the year 1768, from the refuſal of the boys in general of entering into the ſea ſervice, their number was reduced, by a decree of the court of chancery, from twenty to ten; and 40l. per annum, part of the intereſt of the ſaid perſonal eſtate, is appropriated to the apportioning of female ſervants on their marriage who ſhall have lived three years and upwards in a reputable family, and can produce a certificate from their miſtreſs or maſter of their faithful ſervitude for the above time. The boys are not now confined to go to ſea, but may chooſe any mechanical trade, for which 5l. is allowed by the charity as an apprentice-fee; yet, if any one of them ſhould prefer the ſea-ſervice, he is to be taught navigation, and receives the ſame fee, with extra clothing, books, and inſtruments; and every boy, at the expiration of his time, on producing a certificate from his maſter of having diſcharged his duty, and honeſtly and faithfully ſerved the ſame, to the truſtees of the ſaid charity, he will be intitled to, and receive of them, in virtue of and as a reward for ſuch faithful ſervice, the ſum of five guineas.

The alms-houſes ſituate on the right, at the entrance of the town, were founded in the year 1789, by the truſtees to the charities of Robert Thorner, Eſq. of Baddeſley.—The founder, Mr. Robert Thorner, died July 17, 1690, and lies interred in Baddeſley church-yard, about five miles from this town, where are three tomb-ſtones for himſelf and two wives. The ſupport of Mr. Thorner's charities is an eſtate in Leadenhall-market. The eſtate came into the hands of the truſtees on the expiration of the leaſe, in 1769. From the rents, one hundred pounds per annum is continued, by the will, for apprenticing boys in the towns of Southampton, Saliſbury, Dorcheſter, and Litton, Dorſet; at which laſt place twenty pounds, part of the above ſum, is paid towards the ſupport of a ſchool. The reſidue of the produce has been applied to the repairs of the eſtate; to the payment of a legacy of five hundred pounds to Harvord college, in New England; and the ſurplus has been accumulating to a ſum ſufficient for the purchaſe of the ſpot, and erecting the preſent building, which will hold eighteen widows, who are to be allowed each two ſhillings per week. The future ſurplus will be expended in erecting additional buildings of the ſame kind. It is ſuppoſed that the truſtees will be able, in future, to add apartments for eight widows more, which will be effected by two buildings at the angles next the road, leaving the middle ſpace open.

In 1786, Sunday ſchools were eſtabliſhed in this town, at the inſtance of the corporation, and are ſtill ſupported by donations and an annual voluntary ſubſcription of the corporation and inhabitants. A number of poor boys and girls are carefully inſtructed in the principles of religion by maſters and miſtreſſes, who attend them regularly to hear divine ſervice twice every Sunday. They muſt appear clean and decent on that day; and books are given them ſuitable to the inſtitution, beſides occaſional premiums where ſuperior merit is diſcovered. One happy tendency is already obvious, viz. that few children are to be ſeen idling in the public ſtreets on the Lord's day, a practice which was before too prevalent.

From the ſurplus-money ſchools of induſtry are alſo eſtabliſhed, for inſtructing twenty-five girls (taken from the Sunday ſchools) in reading, needle-work, knitting, and other occupations.

The reſort of nobility and gentry here, during the ſummer months, for the advantage of ſea-bathing, has been the occaſion of much improvement lately in this place. The high-ſtreet is three quarters of a mile long, well paved and lighted, and terminates at the quay. The inhabitants vie with each other in fitting up their houſes in the beſt and moſt genteel manner to accommodate the company; and the ſhopkeepers are equally ſtrenuous to excel in the elegance of their ſhops and diſplay of their goods. Regular watchmen are appointed, who patrole the ſtreets, and call the hour of the night, as in London.

South of Eaſt-ſtreet, a number of well-planned buildings, with outlets, are completing, and from their pleaſant ſituation, conveniency for manufactories, and contiguity to the town, bid fair to increaſe rapidly.

The

The town is well ſupplied with good freſh water, conveyed in pipes from ſome diſtant ſprings into five conduits. Neither have the inhabitants been leſs attentive to ſupply the company with faſhionable amuſements during the ſeaſon.

In 1766, a play-houſe was built.—Meſſrs. Collins and Davies's company come here, annually, in the beginning of Auguſt, and perform three times a week (viz. on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday) till the latter end of November. They then take a regular circuit to Portſmouth, Chicheſter, and Wincheſter; and once in two years they viſit the Iſle of Wight.

Beſides the baths formerly erected, an additional number have been found neceſſary, which are now fitted up.

Without Bar-gate, about 100 yards to the weſtward, at the bottom of Orchard-ſtreet, contiguous to the ſhore, is a ſpring of chalybeate water, which of late years has been brought into great repute, by performing a number of remarkable cures, not only in diſorders peculiar to chalybeates, but alſo as an alterative, as, from experience, it has been found of great ſervice in ſcurvies, leproſies, and ſcrophulous diſorders. This water diſcovers a ſtrong corrugating taſte; and, as a chalybeate, turns vegetable aſtringent tinctures black; it contracts and hardens all the vaſcular and ſoft fibrous parts of the body. The ſpring is kept in very good order, and conſtantly covered, by which means the properties are much increaſed. Likewiſe about 300 yards to the north-eaſt from Bargate, in Houndwell, are two ſprings, over which is a brick building, which are conveyed to the ſurface by two leaden pipes. The properties of theſe are very different, the one to the north being no more than a ſpring of freſh water, while the other, to the ſouth, has been found of great efficacy in moſt diſorders of the eyes. Farther on in the ſame field is Friar's ſpring. This ſpring had been long uſeleſs to the inhabitants, till lately that it was cleaned, a font erected, and otherwiſe rendered very ſerviceable, by G. Vincent, Eſq. a gentleman whoſe delight, during his reſidence here, was to amuſe himſelf, at a conſiderable private expence, for the benefit of the public in general. This water is clear, and good to drink.

The old aſſembly-room in the High-ſtreet was found to be ſmall and inconvenient, whereupon the Long Room was built in 1761, and was then propoſed as a place to walk in while others were bathing. But, the company increaſing the following ſeaſons, the proprietor, Mr. Martin, in 1767, at a conſiderable expence, added to it another ſpacious room, which is very elegantly furniſhed. It lies along the ſhore, and commands the moſt delightful views of the water, the veſſels paſſing and repaſſing, and the adjacent rural and diverſified country. Theſe rooms are ſupported by the joint ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants and the company reſorting here in the ſeaſon.

SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.—There is a ball at Martin's rooms annually on the 4th of June, in honour of his majeſty's birth-day, and the rooms open the beginning of July, at which time the ſeaſon is ſaid to commence, and the balls are continued on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, till the cloſe of the ſeaſon, the latter end of October.—The maſter of the ceremonies has two balls during the ſeaſon, one in the month of Auguſt and the other in September.

Regulations.—That the rooms be opened every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

2. That there be a ball on Tueſday nights, to which ſubſcribers are to pay 10s. 6d. for the ſeaſon.

3. That non-ſubſcribers to the Tueſdays balls pay five ſhillings each, tea included.

4. That on Tueſday and Saturday nights the rooms to be opened for card aſſemblies and promenade.

5. That the general admiſſion to the rooms be five ſhillings to ſubſcribers for the ſeaſon, Tueſday nights excluſive.

6. That non-ſubſcribers on the general admiſſion nights pay 1s. each.

7. That no precedence take place at theſe rooms after the balls are begun.

8. That the Tueſdays balls ſhall begin as ſoon as poſſible after eight o'clo and finiſh preciſely at twelve.

9. That the dancing on Thurſdays and Saturdays finiſh preciſely at 11 o'clock.

10. That ladies and gentlemen who dance down a country-dance ſhall not quit their places till the dance is finiſhed, unleſs they mean to dance no more that night.

11. That, after a lady has called a dance and danced it down, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

12. That gentlemen are not to appear at the rooms in boots.

13. That no tea-table be carried into the card-room on ball nights.

WINTER ASSEMBLY.—This was eſtabliſhed at the Dolphins inn, in 1785. Aſſemblies are held every fortnight during the winter, on Tueſdays, commencing the beginning of November, and ending in April. The rules and regulations are nearly the ſame as at the ſummer balls, with this difference:

1. That the balls ſhall commence at ſeven o'clock, and finiſh preciſely at eleven.

2. That all ſurplus of money ariſing from the ſubſcription be appropriated for the purpoſe of the aſſembly only.

3. That each ſubſcriber ſhall pay 7s. 6d. admiſſion, and non-ſubſcribers 3s.

4. That all non-ſubſcribers, as well as all new ſubſcribers, previous to their admiſſion, be introduced to the maſter of the ceremonies, by a ſubſcriber.

5. That each perſon pay ſix-pence for tea, on admiſſion.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

Rates of Aſſembly Chairs.—1. From any part of the town, within the gates, to or from any other part within the gates, ſix-pence.

2. From any part without the gates, to any other part of a moderate length without the gates, ſix-pence.

3. From any part within the gates, to any reaſonable part without the gates, or from any part without to any reaſonable part within, nine-pence.

4. For every chair kept longer than ten minutes ſix-pence, and ſo on for every half hour afterwards.

5. When chairmen are called, or ordered to attend, after eleven o'clock at night, one ſhilling, to any part of the town, except from the Long Rooms on ball nights.

6. Double fare to ſtop and get out; if only ſtop a ſhort time and not get out, but ſingle fare.

7. The end of the pavement Above-bar, and the end of Lower Eaſt-ſtreet, are the limits of the town.

For the accommodation of genteel company, who wiſh rather to live in a family way than continue any time at an inn, there are ſeveral boarding-houſes, where ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging by the year, month, week, or day; moſt of which, as they do not admit improper company, nor ſpare any pains to render their houſes agreeable, receive conſiderable encouragement. The terms in general are,

For board and lodging, breakfaſt tea and ſugar included, per week,	£.	2	2 0
Or each day		0	6 0
Servants board, per week		0	16 0

SKELTON'S LIBRARY.—Yearly ſubſcribers, including the moſt ſcarce and valuable books, £. 1 1 0

Yearly ſubſcribers, as uſual,	0	15	0
For the ſeaſon,	0	5	0

There is alſo a ſubſcription News-room at Skelton's circulating library, under the following regulations:—That each ſubſcriber pay, on admiſſion, half-yearly, 11s. 6d. quarterly, 6s. monthly, 2s. 6d. The room to be open at nine o'clock in the morning, and to continue ſo till after nine in the evening, except on Sundays during divine ſervice.

An elegant fives-court, billiard-tables, &c. afford various and conſtant amuſement to the company; as well as a bowling-green near the platform, which is kept in good order by a ſubſcription of the principal tradeſmen. In a word,

Southampton

Southampton is ſo beautifully ſituated, as to command a variety of the moſt charming and agreeable entertainments by land as well as by water.

The roads leading to and from Southampton are excellent, and particularly calculated for airing. That leading to Wincheſter riſes, almoſt imperceptibly, for four miles, and commands a delightful variegated proſpect of a well-cultivated and fertile country; the return is as beautiful as the imagination can form. The ſtreet above Bar-gate is the public parade in the ſeaſon, the footway being broad and well-paved; and Eaſt-ſtreet leads to a variety of rural paths, beſides that beautiful walk on the margin of the river Itchin, which is fraught with many elegant and pictureſque views. The air is ſo pure and wholeſome, that the viſitors never fail to receive benefit from it; and the inhabitants are ſtrong and healthy, and live to a great age. Carriages or ſaddle-horſes may be hired at all times for airing; and careful guides for valetudinarian ladies who ride double.

Southampton has had the honour of being viſited by ſome of the firſt nobility and gentry of the kingdom; and in particular can boaſt, ſeveral of the royal family paying very great attention to the town. The late Prince of Wales, in 1750, was admitted burgeſs, by particular deſire; as were their late royal highneſſes the Dukes of York and Cumberland. His preſent majeſty, with his royal brother the Duke of Glouceſter. His royal highneſs the Prince of Wales and his brother the Duke of York, were, on the 22d of September, 1795, honoured with the freedom of the corporation.

Albion-place is within the walls of the town of Southampton, nearly oppoſite the new church, and was formerly the gardens of the late Chancellor Hoadley. It has two approaches, one from the High-ſtreet and the other from Caſtle-lane, both of which are ſo happy a combination as renders this place a perfect *rus in urbe*; as the ſtreet from within ſeems to have no connection with the town, although it enjoys all its advantages, and opens an extenſive weſtern view up the river Anton; the principal ſtreet is forty feet wide, with paved footways.—Eight houſes, which compoſe the north ſide of the ſtreet, are of Grecian character, and ten on the oppoſite ſide are rather in the Venetian ſtile; and ten more about the approaches complete the propoſed building; they are all reſtricted to regular elevations, and trades of nuiſance are prohibited to be carried on in any part of the premiſes under heavy penalties. At the extremity of the principal ſtreet is reſerved a public terrace, and a baſtion with a pleaſure-ſeat for the uſe of the inhabitants and their friends, each inhabitant to be furniſhed with a key; the proſpects are beautiful, and the water views and foreſt ſcenery are truly pictureſque. The deſigns and arrangement of the buildings are by Mr. Plaw, architect, of this place.

Brunſwick-place, bordering ſouthward on the gardens of Belle Vüe, an agreeable diſtance from Bar-gate, is a piece of ground on which is intended to be erected eighteen houſes, according to an elevation deſigned by Mr. Plaw; the ſituation is pleaſant beyond deſcription, commanding Southampton water, the hills of the Iſle of Wight, New Foreſt, and the river Anton nearly to its ſource: theſe buildings, when complete, will be a very deſirable, healthy, and pleaſant, ſituation, and a great acquiſition to the viſitants of Southampton.

Near Belle Vüe is a newly-erected building by government, upon a healthy gravelly ſcite of about two acres, for the purpoſe of cavalry barracks; it is a neat plain building, the ſtile of which ſeems very properly adapted to the purpoſe; it is intended for the accommodation of a troop of horſe, officers houſe, guard-room, farriery, foraging-ſhed, and ſuttling-houſe, with a ſpacious yard incloſed by a wall.

The Polygon is ſtill incomplete, though in a ſituation for air and proſpect no where to be ſurpaſſed. Round it is a fine gravel road, where company reſort for the purpoſe of taking the air. From thence the proſpect of the New Foreſt, in its verdant ſtate, is moſt beautiful; as are the views of Southampton town, the river, Iſle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Three houſes are finiſhed and inhabited, beſides

beſides the hotel, which is now converted into two convenient and elegant dwellings.

A bridge is intended to be made acroſs the river Itchin, near Northam. This undertaking will be a very conſiderable advantage to the county at large, as it will materially ſhorten the diſtance between Southampton and Portſmouth, and the towns on that ſide of the water.

Calſhot-caſtle, a fortreſs built by Henry VIII. ſtands at the entrance of Southampton river, to ſecure the trade of the town. It has a governor and two gunners, but has long ceaſed to anſwer the warlike purpoſes for which it was built.

BANKS.—Two banks are eſtabliſhed here; the firms are, Sadleir, Lowder, Hilgrove, and Durell; and Edwards, Harriſon, Simpſon, and Maddiſon.

INNS.—Without exception, no inns in England are more commodious, or more complete with every convenience for the reception and entertainment of gueſts. The wines, which have ever been highly eſteemed here for being good and genuine, ſtill preſerve their unadulterated original purity, much to the credit of the venders. The principal inns are, the Star, the Dolphins, and the Coach and Horſes; but there are ſeveral other very good ones.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt-office is in Butcher-row. All letters put into this office for the mails muſt be put in before half paſt ſeven in the evening, as the mail goes out at eight. Letters to London go every night except Saturday, and come in every morning except Monday. The mails for the eaſt and weſt go out every evening; and return every morning.—The mail from Cowes arrives evening except Saturday; and returns every morning except Monday.—Letters to and from Lymington and Lyndhurſt every day.—A packet arrives from the Iſle of Wight every evening, and ſets out every morning, except Monday, immediately after the arrival of the London mail.

PACKETS AND HOYS.—A ſwift-ſailing cutter is generally ſtationed here by government, in time of war, and ſails every fortnight for the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, by which means paſſengers and ſmall parcels are conveyed. Veſſels from twenty-five to forty tons trade conſtantly from this port to the aforeſaid iſlands, and are well accommodated for paſſengers.

The Phœnix packet, Captain Bryer, ſails regularly to and from Cherbourg, in time of peace.

The Roſe cutter, Captain Yates, of this port, is ſtout built, and well manned. She has had a long run of ſucceſs againſt ſmugglers.

Packet-boats to the Iſle of Wight every morning, except Monday, from the Vine Inn, Globe, and Royal George.

The hoys which uſed to ſail to Portſmouth on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and return the ſucceeding days, are prevented from being ſo regular ſince they have been obliged to make their entries at the cuſtom-houſe; but they now ſeldom ſail leſs than three times a-week.

Pleaſure yachts, boats, &c. may be hired at any time for Spithead, the Iſle of Wight, Lymington, &c.

A LIST of OFFICERS in the CUSTOMS in the PORT of SOUTHAMPTON.

Patent Officers for the County.

Cuſtomer, Vacant.
Comptroller, Robert Stannard, Eſq.
Searcher, Joſeph Sherer, Eſq.

Port of Southampton.

Collector, William Smith, Eſq.
His Clerks, Robert Morton, Gent. John Tucker, William Smith, and Geo. Jolliffe
Deputy Comptroller, Wm. Lintott, Eſq.
His Clerk, John Uſher
Cuſtomer, John Lintott, Eſq.
His Clerk, George Lintott
Landing Surveyor, H. W. Haynes, Eſq.

Landing and Coaſt Waiters.

John Hibbs, Gent.
David Coleman, Gent.
Thomas Lintott, Gent.
Nicholas Robinſon, jun. Gent.
Tide Surveyor, Nicholas Robinſon
Eight eſtabliſhed Tide Waiters and Boatmen, and twelve preferable and extra ditto

Riding

Riding Officers.
George Thring, jun. *Redbridge*
Edward Roe, *Hythe*
Joſeph Trattle, *Leap*
Thomas Fabian, *Hamble*
Collector of Coal Duties, Slate, and Stone, William Smith, Eſq.
Comptroller on Ditto, William Lintott, Eſq.

Coal Meters.
William Whiteway
George Burſey
Robert Donkin
Richard Martin
Thomas Morris
Thomas Hart
Iſaac Whitmarſh
John Jarvis
Collector of Light Duties, William Smith, Eſq.

Roſe Cutter.
Commander, William Yates
Chief Mate, William Ferris
Thirty Mariners.

LYMINGTON.
Cuſtomer, William Trattle, Eſq.
Deputy Comptroller, William Huſe, Gent.
Deputy Searcher, Wm. Trattle, Eſq.
Superviſor of Riding Officers, and Coaſt Waiter, John How
Riding Officers, Thomas Langford and Thomas Pinchard
Setter of the Boat, William Rutter
Four Boatmen
Collector of Coal Duties, William Trattle, Eſq.
Comptroller of Ditto, Vacant
Collector of Duties on Slate, Stone, &c. William Trattle, Eſq.
Comptroller of Ditto, Vacant

Coal Meters.
Richard Stote
Harry Drover
William Pitt
William Brown
Collector of Salt Duties, William Trattle, Eſq.
Superviſor, Thomas Shepherd
Thirty-eight Officers, Boatmen, and Watermen.

CHRISTCHURCH.
Superviſor of Riding Officers, and Coaſt Waiter, Robert Reeks

Riding Officers.
Samuel Hookey Preſton
John Jones
Abraham Pike
Henry Bacon
Setter of the Boat, John Williams
Six Boatmen
Coal Meter, Samuel Footner.

TRADING VESSELS in the PORT of SOUTHAMPTON.

Coaſting Trade.
Active, Peter Warne, *Maſter*
Active, Lewis Jenkins
Bee, Warne Johnſon
Benjamin, John Cavill
Bewley, John Johnſon
Cadland, Thomas Reed
Chance, Francis Corrforth
Charlotte, Joſeph Smith
Charming Nancy, Richard Penton
Delight, John Wild
Delight, James Bugden
Diana, William Waller
Dibden, Peter Paine
Diligence, John Meaden
Dove, Claudius Corke
Dove, Robert Perkins
Dove, Jonathan Coles
Egyptian, William Meaden
Elizabeth, James Parker
Elizabeth, George Parſons
Elizabeth, James Clarke
Elizabeth, Richard Maſters
Elizabeth, Thomas Strugnell
Endeavour, John Street
Endeavour, Charles Hemens
Endeavour, Hugh Sweetingham
Endeavour, John Wild
Endeavour, John Bevis
Enterprize, Richard Coombes
Fancy, Thomas Elmes
Fancy, William Parſons
Fanny, Richard Luke
Flora, William Burridge
Fly, Henry Could
Forreſter, Benjamin Griffin
Friends Goodwill, John Oake
Friends Goodwill, Brett Gill
Friendſhip, James Smallman
Good Intent, John Sever
Good Intent, William Pritchard
Good Intent, Thomas Gruncell
Great Britain, Nicholas Boſſom
Hanover, William Olding
Heart of Oak, James Fuller
Hope, Richard Long
Hope, Richard Sturgeſs
Hope, Edward Hopkins

Horta,

Horta, Thomas Foſter
Induſtry, William Baker
James and Thomas, John Warne
Jane, Thomas Malſer
John and Anne, John Mayor
Johanna, Richard Benham
John and Elizabeth, John Lomer
John and Elizabeth, Robert Reed
Juno, William Pearce
Kingſton, Peter Jolin
Lark, James Jarvis
Lark, Thomas Haydan
Lark, John Kingman
Liberty, Thomas Mayhew
London, John Johnſon
Lottery, William Rant
Maria, George Penton
Mary and Elizabeth, William Vick
Mary, George Ogleby
Mary, James Clark
Nancy, Joſeph Bevis
Nancy, Giles Strugnell
Nancy, Richard Young
Nancy, Chriſtopher Anwell
Neptune, Thomas White
Neptune, John Butler
New Recovery, Thomas Cockerill
Nymph, George Ogleby
Owners Goodwill, Joſeph Smith
Pheaſant, William Pindey
Phœnix, William Footner
Phœnix, John Bartlett
Phœnix, Edward Dowſt
Polly and Nancy, James Molton
Polly, William Wright
Prince George, Mark Aldridge
Prince of Wales, Robert Giles
Proſperous, John Kellaway
Proſperous, Anthony Hench
Providence, John Diddimus
Redbridge, Samuel Cumming
Robert and George, Richard Beman
Sally, Henry Smart
Sandwich, William Leggett
Sincerity, Ferdinando Hicks
Southampton, William Brent
Speedwell, William White
Speedwell, Thomas Cooper
Speedwell, William Harding
Speedwell, Charles Bown
Stour, Richard Rogers
Swan, —— Ayling
Three Brothers, Thomas Bevis
Three Brothers, Edward Rubie
Tothen, William Aldridge
Trial, John Bryer
True Briton, John Lowe
Two Brothers, Robert Beman
Two Brothers, Michael Aldridge
Two Friends, Robert Penton
Two Siſters, William Kitchen
Ubiqueſt, James French
Unity, William North
Unity, John Seal
Valentine, Richard Gale
Venus, Thomas Hackwood
William, Thomas King

Foreign Trade.

Anna, Edward Wright
Bee, Abraham Romerel
Betſey and Mary, George Le Cranief
Charlotte, Clement Cauteur
Commerce, William Biſhop
Crown, Charles King
Deſiance, John Kimber
Felicity, Nicholas Dolbel
Flying Fiſh, John Paint
Four Siſters, James Redman
Friends Goodwill, Robert Fiſh
Induſtry, Joſeph Judaers
Induſtry, Peter Clement
Jane, Samuel Le Feurre
Kingſton, Robert Chriſtian
Mary and Betſey, Philip Le Cranief
Mercury, Philip Jean
Mount Royal, Peter Jolin
Nancy, James Torre
Oporto Merchant, Iſaac Jarman
Oſpray, Philip Picket
Phœnix, William Hackwood
Recovery, Abraham Day
Roſe, Abraham Millais
Samaritan, Samuel Welſh
Southampton, Alexander Muirhead
Speculator, James Critchell
Spy, Peter Dennis
Thomas, Gibſon Rowe

An act of parliament paſſed in 1795, for cutting a canal from the platform, Southampton, into the Andover navigation, and to be extended from Kimbridge-mill to the city of New Sarum; alſo, a collateral cut from Houndwell, the centre of Southampton, to Northam; where merchants' veſſels of any tonnage can come and lie cloſe to the firſt lock of the canal, and in one of the fineſt harbours in Europe. From the very great probability of this navigation being extended to the Thames, and alſo to the Kennet and Avon canals, every ſolid obſerver of the ſituation of this place muſt ſee the advantages which the town and county will derive from it.

Table, ſhewing the Time of High Water at Southampton by the Moon's Age.

M's A.		H.	M.
1	16	11	48
2	17	12	33
3	18	1	18
4	19	2	3
5	20	2	48
6	21	3	33
7	22	4	18
8	23	5	3
9	24	5	48
10	25	6	33
11	26	7	18
12	27	8	3
13	28	9	48
14	29	10	33
15	30	11	18

Example. When the moon is three or eighteen days old, it is high water eighteen minutes after one o'clock, &c. &c.

N. B. There being two floods in this river, the table is calculated for the firſt flood; the ſecond is nearly an hour later. The tide is generally reckoned to flow ſeven hours and ebb five.

COACHES, &c.—Collyer's London coach, called the Self Defence, from the Star inn and Royal George, through Farnham, ſets out every morning at four o'clock, Sunday excepted, to the Belle Savage, Ludgate-hill; returns at ſix in the evening.

Cox and Co.'s coach, called the Prince of Wales, carrying ten inſide paſſengers, ſets out every morning from the Vine inn, except Sunday, at five o'clock, through Farnham, for the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, London; and returns from thence at the ſame hour.

Royal patent eight-wheel coach, ſets out every morning, Sundays excepted, from the Coach and Horſes and Mitre inns, at five o'clock, to the Golden-croſs, Charing-croſs, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, London.

A diligence ſets out every morning, at ſix o'clock, from and to the ſame inns.

A coach from Lymington every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock, from the Red Lion; and returns at three: Sap and Wheeler, proprietors.

Poſt-coach to Bath and Briſtol, every morning, Sundays excepted, at ſix o'clock.

A genteel coach to Oxford, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at ſix o'clock; and returns the following days.

A coach to Portſmouth, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at ſeven o'clock; and returns the ſame day.

A coach to Goſport, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at ſeven o'clock; and returns the ſame day.—A coach to ditto at half paſt ten o'clock; and returns the following morning.

A coach to Saliſbury, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at half paſt ten o'clock; and returns the following morning.

Stone's caravan ſets out every morning, from the Nag's Head, (Lee,) except Sunday, at nine o'clock, for Wincheſter; and returns the ſame day.

Anderſon's caravan, for Saliſbury, ſets out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ten o'clock; and returns the following days.

Rook's caravan, to and from Portſmouth and Saliſbury, calls at the Red Lion every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock.

WAGGONS.—*From the Royal George, Harris.* Aſlett's London waggon arrives every Tueſday and Friday, and ſets out every Wedneſday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, for the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane; calls at the New White Horſe Cellar, and carries goods to and from London for Wincheſter, Alresford, Alton, Farnham, Southampton, and Twyford; and forwards goods to the Iſle of Wight, Jerſey, and Guernſey.

Colcutt's Oxford and Birmingham waggon arrives every Thurſday, and ſets out the ſame day, through Wincheſter, Whitchurch, Newbury, Illey, and Abingdon.

Collins's Reading waggon arrives every Monday, and carries goods for Baſingſtoke, &c.

Newell's Bath and Briſtol waggon arrives every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and returns the ſame days.

From a warehouſe oppoſite the Royal George, Brookman's London waggons ſet out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

James D'Auvergne, Eſq. *Mayor*
Mr. Serjeant Kerby, *Recorder*
Juſtices of the Peace.
J. B. Harriſon, Eſq.
Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter
Henry Dawkins, Eſq.
Richard Vernon Sadleir, Eſq.
Henry Hartley, Eſq.
John Monckton, Eſq.
Clement Hilgrove, Eſq.
Thomas Mears, Eſq.
Nathaniel Heywood, Eſq. *Sheriff*
Frederic Breton and Noah Le Cras, Eſqrs. *Bailiffs*
Clement Hilgrove, Eſq. *Treaſurer of the County Stock*
Iſaac Galpine and Henry Corbin, Gents. *Coroners*
Thomas Ridding, Gent. *Clerk of the Peace, Town-clerk, and Clerk to the Commiſſioners of Taxes and Pavement*
Iſaac Galpine, Gent. *Clerk to the Subdiviſion Militia Meetings, Turnpike, Water-works, and Taunton's and D'Auſſey's Charities*
Jeffery Johnſon Truſs, Thomas Maſters, Thomas Phillips, and Joſeph Payne, *Serjeants at Mace and Sheriffs Officers*
Luke Light, *Town-crier*
John Gaell, *Town-beadle*
Mr. John Garland, *Vice-conſul for Pruſſia and Denmark*

GENTRY, &c.

Abree Robert, Gent.
Adair ——, Eſq.
Adams Capt. Robert, *Navy*
Alexander Mrs.
Amyatt James, Eſq. *M. P.*
Aſcough Mrs.
Atherley Arthur, Eſq.
Atkinſon Matthew, Eſq.
Bagnel Mrs.
Balfour Mrs.
Ballard Mrs.
Baril Mrs.
Baſtide George, Eſq.
Baſtide Mrs.
Bayard Colonel
Belmore Mrs.
Bernaby Lady
Bernard Thomas, Gent.
Betſworth Mrs.
Bird Mrs.
Biſhop Joſeph, Gent.
Blount Samuel, Eſq.
Bowers Mrs.
Brandreth Wm. Eſq. *Barrack-maſter*
Breton Frederic, Eſq.
Breton Mrs.
Bridger Mrs.
Brown Mrs.
Budd Henry, Gent.
Budden Mrs.
Budden Miſs
Bundy Mrs.
Burdett John, Eſq.
Burge William, Gent.
Burroughs Mrs.
Burſſey Benoni, Gent.
Carteret Philip, Eſq.
Chamberlayne William, Eſq.
Chamier Mrs.
Chapman Mrs.
Collins Lady
Collis Robert, Gent.
Cowchers Mrs.
Dacres Capt. Thomas
Darvall Lawrence, Eſq.
D'Auvergne James, Eſq.
Davies Mrs.
Dickſon Thomas, Eſq.
Dott ——, Eſq.
Dowell ——, Eſq.
Duer Miſs
Dumareſq Mrs. Francis
Dumareſq Mrs.
Edwards Bryan, Eſq.
Eversfield Mrs. Olive
Fenwick Mrs.
Fitzhugh Valentine, Eſq.
Fitzhugh William, Eſq.
Fitzwilliam Hon. Mrs.
Foſter Mrs.
Foſter Thomas, Gent.
Foyle Gorges, Eſq.
Fuller Stephen, Eſq.
Fyler Samuel, Eſq.
Green Mrs. B.

Greetham Lieut. James, *Army*
Gunthorp John, Eſq.
Hamilton Hon. Mrs.
Harriſon John Butler, Eſq.
Harriſon Samuel, Eſq.
Hayes Mrs.
Hayles ——, Gent.
Haynes William, Gent.
Heywood Colonel Nathaniel
Heywood Mrs.
Higgins Charles, Gent.
Hilgrove Charles, Eſq.
Horne Edward, Eſq.
Howard Mrs.
Howe ——, Eſq.
Hughes Lady
Hunt Mrs.
Irvine Alexander, Eſq.
Irvine Mrs.
Jarrett John, Eſq.
Johns Benjamin, Gent.
Knight Mrs.
Lampree Mrs.
Lance David, Eſq.
Lawrence Harry, Eſq.
Le Jeune Mrs.
Le Poidevin John, Gent.
Lilly Edward, Eſq.
Mackett Charles, Eſq.
Major Andrew, Gent.
Maſon Thomas, Eſq.
Maud Mrs.
Merrifield John, Gent.
Miller Samuel, Gent.
Miſſen Mrs.
Moffett ——, Eſq.
Monckton John, Eſq.
Moody Mrs.
Morgan Colonel James
Morton Robert, Gent.
Mullins John, Eſq.
Murrant Mrs. Gent.
Newell Mrs.
Nicklin Mrs.
Ogle ——, Eſq.
Payne John, Gent.
Perkins Lieut. Robert, *Navy*
Peyton Sir Yelverton, Bart.
Pitt George Frederic, Eſq.
Pollen Mrs.
Read Samuel Tiggall, Gent.
Robbins John, Eſq.
Rogers Mrs.
Rolleſton Samuel, Eſq.
Royal Mrs.
Rumbolt Lady
Sadleir Mrs.
Sadleir Richard Vernon, Eſq.
St. John Mrs.
Saple Mrs.
Scott Admiral Alexander
Scott Mrs.
Serle Miſs
Seward Miſs
Shenton Mrs.
Sherer Joſeph, Eſq.
Sinclair Major
Sloane Mrs. H.
Sloane Miſs
Smith Thomas, Gent.
South Thomas, Eſq.
Stibbert Giles, Eſq.
Tarrant Thomas, Gent.
Taylor Mrs.
Thomas Sir John, Knt.
Thompſon Admiral
Thring Mrs.
Thring William, Gent.
Tinling ——, Eſq.
Valebra Jacob, Gent.
Vignoles Mrs.
Vining Mrs.
Warwick Mrs.
Watſon Miſs
Weaver Mrs.
Weſt Mrs.
White William, Eſq.
Wilding Miſs
Williams Miſs
Wilſons Miſs
Wray Leonard, Eſq.
Wright G. B. Eſq.

CLERGY.

Aſhe Rev. Dr.
Bromley Rev. Thomas
Collins Rev. Samuel
Halton Rev. L. G.
Halton Rev. Mr.
Hill Rev. Hugh, *D. D.*
Hockley Rev. John
Kent Rev. Samuel
Kingſbury Rev. William
Mant Rev. Richard, *D. D.*
Mears Rev. Thomas
Ogle Rev. Newton, *D. D. Dean of Wincheſter*
Rooke Rev. Robert
Whitaker Rev. Mr. *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*

PHYSIC.

Bernard Peter, *Surgeon*
Corbin Henry, *Surgeon*
Ford James, *M. D.*
Hackett O. *M. D.*
Harris John, *Druggiſt*
Keal John, *Surgeon*

Lyford Cha. *Apothecary, Druggiſt, &c.*
Mackie ——, *M. D.*
Mears Thomas, *Apothecary*
Randall William, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Waring George, *Surgeon*
Welden ——, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Andrews Thomas, *Attorney*
Amor William, *Attorney*
Galpine Iſaac, *Attorney, Notary Public, and Maſter Extraordinary in Chancery*
Hunt Richard, *Attorney*
Nichols Thomas, *Attorney*
North John Thomas, *Attorney*
Ridding Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Henry, *Shopkeeper*
Adams James, *Perfumer, &c.*
Aldridge ——, *Victualler, (Mariners)*
Allen John, *Lathmaker*
Allen Mrs. *Paſtry-cook*
Alliſon John, *Perfumer*
Andrews Jacob, *Grocer*
Andrews John, *Coachmaker*
Andrews Simon, *Plumber and Glazier*
Andrews Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Anther John, *Jeweller*
Antram John, (F.) *Butcher*
Baker Richard, *Tallow-chandler*
Baker Tho. *Bookſeller, Printer, &c.*
Baker William, *Tin-worker*
Bales William, *Exciſeman*
Band John, *Farmer*
Band William, *Engraver*
Barber Alexander, *Carrier*
Barker Joſeph, *Cap-maker*
Barnes Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Barnouin Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Barns John, *Cheeſemonger*
Bates John, *Carpenter*
Batt Robert, *Painter*
Beare Ann, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Beare Thomas, *Painter*
Beavis John, *Carpenter*
Belfour Rob. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Bell John, *Perfumer and Hair-dreſſer*
Bell Richard, *Baker*
Bernard Joſeph, *Merchant*
Bernard William, *Grocer*
Beſt William, *Shopkeeper*
Beſwick Geo. *Victualler, (Robin Hood)*
Beſwick Samuel, *Carrier*
Bevan Michael, *Sadler*
Bienvenu James, *Agent*
Biles George, *Gardener*
Biles George, *Academy*
Biles William, *Carpenter*
Biſhop John, *Grocer*
Blackman John, *Coal-merchant*
Blake Mrs. M. *Gardener*
Blake Thomas, *Baker*
Blandford Mrs. *Chandler*
Blundell John, *Taylor*
Blyth Peter, *Painter and Glazier*
Boor Richard, *Academy*
Brewett John, *Plaſterer*
Brice John, *Maltſter*
Bridgen Joſeph, *Paſtry-cook*
Brimyard Joſeph, *Dolphins Inn*
Brown John, *Coachman*
Budden John, *Baker*
Buller John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Burnet John, *Sawyer*
Butler John, *Town Porter*
Butt George
Butt James
Butt Robert, *Painter*
Calhoun Tho. Gunſton, *Linen-draper*
Cantle William, *Victualler, (Guns)*
Caplin ——, *Baker, &c.*
Caplin Edward, *Baker*
Caplin William, *Baker*
Carpenter William, *Cabinet-maker*
Chambers Samuel, *Bricklayer*
Chandler Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Chaplin Richard, *Victualler*
Chapman James, *Patten and Heel Maker*
Chiddell Thomas, *Victualler*
Chitty John, *Gardener*
Chriſtiana Henry Louis, *Muſic-maſter*
Churcher Reuben, *Shopkeeper*
Clark Benjamin, *Miller*
Clark Thomas, *Writer*
Clarke Joſeph, *Grocer*
Clarke Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Clarke William, *Gardener*
Cloſſon Joſiah, *Turner & Cabinet-maker*
Colborne William, *Cordwainer*
Cole George, *Carpenter and Builder*
Coles Robert, *Lathmaker*
Conder John, *Architect*
Cook Edward, *Regiſter-office*
Cooke John, *Gunſmith*
Cooke Newton, *Schoolmaſter*
Coombes Robert, *Plaſterer*
Cooper Mrs. *Tea-dealer*
Corbin John, *Shipwright*
Corniſh Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*
Coſens William, *Baker*
Cowley Mrs. *Haberdaſher*
Cox James, *Vine Inn*
Cropp Iſaac, *Stonemaſon*
Cropp William, *Gardener*
Culverwell Jas. *Carpenter and Builder*
Cunningham Alexander, *Printer*
Cuſhen Edward, *Tallow-chandler*

Cuſhen John, *Brazier*
Cutler Joſeph, *Gardener*
Dacomb James, *Carpenter*
Daniel Richard, *Draper*
Davies Edward, *Chinaman, &c.*
Davies Mrs. *Calenderer*
Davies Miſs, *Milliner*
Davies Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Davies Mrs. *Victualler*
Daw Samuel, *Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Deal Robert, jun. *Grocer*
Dear Thomas, *Victualler*
Dell William, *Oval-turner*
Dobſon William, *Peruke-maker*
Donaldſon Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Donkin William, *Staymaker*
Dore Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Dorſet John, *Bricklayer*
Drew William, *Cordwainer*
Drouett Charles, *Haberdaſher*
Durell Thomas, *Merchant, and Agent for Guernſey and Jerſey*
Duſautoy Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Duſautoy Peter, *French Maſter*
Dymott William, *Taylor*
Eaſther Henry, *Shopkeeper*
Edwards Richard, *Watchmaker*
Eglon William, *Boat-builder*
Elderton Mrs. *Stonemaſon*
Eldridge Thomas, *Cabinet-maker and Merchant*
Emery Ezekiel, *Watchmaker*
Eſcott John, *Farrier*
Evamy Richard, *Sadler*
Ewen William, *Merchant*
Exall Stephen, *Baker*
Fay William, *Patten-maker*
Fielder ——, *Baker*
Fielder ——, *Carpenter*
Figes Allen, *Whiteſmith*
Flintcole Thomas, *Carpenter*
Ford Robert, *Shipwright*
Foſter John, *Victualler*
Fox John, *Yeoman*
Fox William, *Bricklayer*
Fryer John, *Baker*
Gandy John, *Brewer*
Garland John, *Merchant*
George James, *Currier*
George Richard, *Shoemaker*
Gilbert John, *Peruke-maker*
Gleed Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Goff Henry Thomas, *Baker*
Goodman Benjamin, *Miller*
Gradidge Stephen, *Butcher*
Graves William, *Baker*
Green Mrs. *China-ſhop*
Harland William, *Hotel*
Harris George, *Victualler*
Hart Henry, *Haberdaſher*
Hartley Henry, *Wine-merchant*
Harvey ——, *Perfumer*
Haſlock John, ſen. *Cutler*
Hawes Herbert, *Draper*
Hawkins Edward, *Bacon-jobber*
Hawkins John, *Ropemaker*
Haynes Andrew Goater, *Maſter of the Ceremonies*
Hedges William, *Carpenter*
Henvis George, *Painter*
Hicks Edward, *Gardener*
Hiſcock Mrs. *Glover*
Hockley Thomas, *Baker*
Holder Thomas, *Taylor*
Holmes Peter, *Shopkeeper*
Holworthy Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Hookey G. G. *Stonemaſon & Auctioneer*
Hooper Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Hopkins Sarah, *Milliners*
Howard Richard, *Draper*
Hunt John and Joſeph, *Brewers*
Hunt Mrs. *Paſtry-cook, &c.*
Hyde Mrs. *Taylor*
Iriſh James, *Gardener*
Irwin George, *Gardener*
Ivemy William, *Draper*
Jacobs Andrew, *Grocer*
Jacobs Edward, *Victualler*
Jacobs Richard, *Gardener*
Jameſon ——, *Victualler*
Jenkins ——, *Victualler*
Jervis John, *Coachmaker*
Jolliff Ann, *Draper*
Jolly John, *Broker*
Jones Edwin, *Sailmaker*
Jordan Nicholas, *Shopkeeper*
Judaers Joſeph, *Mariner*
Kebblewhite Edward, *Butcher*
Keen Iſaac, *Gardener*
Keen William, *Gardener*
Kellow and Trim, *Grocers*
Kent John, *Builder*
Kind and Price, *Linen-drapers*
King James, *Founder*
King James, *Victualler*
King John, *Coachmaker*
King John, *Plumber, &c.*
King Thomas, *Keeper of the Fives-court*
King Thomas, *Writer*
Knight Grantham, *Bricklayer*
Knight John, *Lodging-houſe*
Lambert Captain John
Lambert John, *Gardener*
Lawrence Abel Seymour, *Cooper*
Lawrence John, *Drawing-maſter*
Leach William, *Harneſs-maker*

Lee ——, *Dancing-maſter*
Lee William, *Victualler*, (*Nag's Head*)
Le Feuvre Philip and Heather, *Merchants, and Agents for Jerſey and Guernſey*
Le Seuer Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Leverſuch Captain
Lewis Simon, *Victualler*
Light Richard, *Coal-merchant*
Linden Daniel, *Broker*
Linden James, ſen. *Schoolmaſter*
Linden James, jun. *Bookſeller*
Lintall George, *Merchant*
Lobb John Whatman, *Draper*
Lock Henry, *Coach-maker*
Lock John, *Baker, &c.*
Locke John, *Writer*
Lomer William, *Grocer*
Lone Captain, *Mariner*
Lowman Charles, *Victualler*
Lowman John, *Shoemaker*
Lucas John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lucas John, *Taylor*
Lunn William, *Trunnel-maker*
Luſh James, *Shopkeeper*
Macklin Thomas, *Perfumer & Toyman*
Maddiſon Martin, *Banker*
Major James, *Butcher*
Major John, *Ropemaker*
Marth James, *Shopkeeper*
Martell Charles, *Bricklayer*
Martin James, *Painter*
Martin John, *Wine-merchant*
Martin Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Martin Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Matters Thomas, *Keeper of the Gaol*
Matters Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Matthews Edward, *Victualler*
Mattiſon Thomas, *Calenderer*
May Roger, *Smith*
Meaden John, *Victualler*
Miles Thomas, *Draper*
Miller Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Miller Robert, *Paſtry-cook*
Millett William, *Clerk*
Mobbs James, *Hatter, &c.*
Moke Mrs. *Gingerbread-baker*
Moody Richard, *Chairman*
Moore Carter, *Draper*
Morſe Richard, *Taylor*
Moſs Henry, *Staymaker*
Murrant ——, *Shopkeeper*
Nance Andrew, *Hatter*
Newlin James, *Cordwainer*
Newman Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Oakley Peter, *Gardener*
Ockleford George, *Cabinet-maker*
Oſbaldiſton Mrs. *Baker*
Over Thomas, *Star Inn*
Page Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Pardoe Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Parſons William, *Carrier*
Patten Captain Thomas
Pegler Daniel, *Watchmaker*
Peirce Joſeph, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Peirſon Richard, *Victualler*, (3 *Tuns*)
Penny Richard, *Gardener*
Pink Humphrey, *Cordwainer*
Pipon Thomas, *Merchant*
Pitman ——, *Grocer*
Plenty James, *Carpenter*
Plenty William, *Victualler*
Portlock Charles, *Victualler*
Priaulx Nicholas
Primmer John, *Victualler*, (*Red Lion*)
Primmer Richard, *Carpenter*
Pullem Henry, *Taylor*
Ranſden ——
Raymond Thomas, *Ship-builder*
Read John, *Taylor, &c.*
Rice John, *Brazier, &c.*
Richards John, *Mariner*
Richardſon ——, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Richardſon Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Ridett William, *Cooper*
Robinſon James, *Gardener*
Roblin John, *Hair-dreſſer & Perfumer*
Rogers Edward, *Butcher*
Rogers Thomas, *Innholder*
Rogers William, *Coachmaſter*
Rolph Edward, *Gardener*
Rolph Edward, *Victualler*
Rolph William, *Butcher*
Rowcliffe John, *Yeoman*
Rumbold John, *Shopkeeper*
Ruſſell John, *Pipemaker*
Sanders John, ſen. *Brewer*
Sanders John, jun. *Victualler*
Savage Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Scammell William, *Carpenter*
Self Organ, *Cordwainer*
Seward and Pipon, *Merchants, and Agents for Guernſey and Jerſey*
Seward Philip, *Merchant*
Seward Richard, *Coachmaker*
Shackleford William, *Linen-draper*
Sharmer John, *Grocer*
Sidney John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Silcock John, *Shopkeeper*
Silk ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Silley Daniel, *Carpenter*
Silley James, *Carpenter*
Silveſter William, *Victualler*, (*Sun*)
Simcock Matthew, *Peruke-maker*
Simpkins John, *Cabinet-maker*
Sims Richard, *Bricklayer*

Skelton Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Skinner Joſhua, *Cabinet-maker*
Slater Joſeph, *Builder*
Smith Mrs. Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Smith Mrs. *Baker*
Smith Richard and Walter, *Sadlers*
Smith Thomas, *Butcher*
Smith Thomas, *Grocer*
Smith Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Smith William, jun. *Baker*
Smithers Charles, *Taylor*
Sopp William, *Carpenter*
Spencer Ventham, *Taylor*
Springer Charles, *Grocer*
Steele William, ſen. *Cooper*
Steele William, jun. *Wine-cooper and Merchant*
Stevens Thomas, *Chairmaker*
Stoddart George, *Gardener*
Street Joſeph, *Chairmaker*
Stubbington John, *Wine-cooper*
Sturdy Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Suckett Richard, *Blockmaker*
Suiler Edward, *Painter*
Summers William, *Brewer*
Surgeon Stafford
Tarver Captain George
Taylor Daniel, *Bricklayer*
Taylor Mrs. Elizabeth, *Builder*
Taylor James, *Plumber*
Taylor John, *Breeches-maker*
Taylor Richard, *Stonemaſon*
Taylor Samuel, *Brewer*
Taylor Thomas, *Draper*
Taylor William, *Taylor*
Thomas Ann, *Victualler*, (*Man in Moon*)
Thomas Zachariah, *Taylor*
Thring George, *Cordwainer*
Thring James, *Wine-cooper*
Tilentin John, *Dancing-maſter*
Tims William, *Victualler*
Toomer Edward, *Ironmonger*
Treadwell Humphrey, *Cabinet-maker*
Tredgold William, *Soap-boiler*
Tregard John, *Brewer*
Turner Mrs. *Mantua-maker*
Turner Thomas, *Surveyor*
Turner William, *Carpenter, &c.*
Tyrrell Joſeph, *Yeoman*
Vaughan Henry, *Glover*
Vere Leonard, *Tinman*
Vincent Edward, *Peruke-maker*
Waight Thomas, *Grocer and Merchant*
Walker Chriſtopher, *Taylor*
Wallis Henry, *Bricklayer*
Wallis John, *Bricklayer*
Ward John, *Academy*
Warner ——, *Shopkeeper*
Warren Chriſtopher, *Stonemaſon*
Warren Thomas, *Cork-cutter*
Waters Jacob, *Smith and Farrier*
Watſon Richard, *Merchant*
Watſon William, *Merchant*
Watts Mrs. *Cordwainer*
Watts Peter, *Carpenter and Builder*
Webb Cornelius, *Cordwainer*
Weeks ——, *Coal-meter*
Weeks Captain John
Wellman and Hammond, *Muſic-ſhop*
Weſton Thomas, *Taylor*
Whitelamb Thomas, *Baker*
Whiteway William, *Coal-meter*
Whitmarſh Iſaac, *Coal-meter*
Whitmarſh John, *Poulterer*
Wickenden Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Wiggins Mrs. *George Inn*
Wilcocks Richard, *Toyſhop*
Wilkins Henry, *Lodging-houſe*
Wilkins Thomas, *Currier*
Williams ——, *Shopkeeper*
Willis Robert, *Cheeſemonger*
Wincey Richard, *Baker*
Witt Edward, *Victualler*
Witt John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Witt Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Woodford William, *Druggiſt and Colourman*
Woolman John, *Hoop-maker*
Wyld Richard, *Staymaker*
Yetwell Spicer, *Carpenter*
Young ——, *Muſician*
Young William, *Drawing-maſter*

The neighbourhood of Southampton was very well known to the Romans. Its inviting river, and excellent ſituation, induced that people to form a military ſtation there. The ſpot on which they pitched for that purpoſe was a ſmall peninſula on the river Itchin, about a mile and a half from the preſent town, now called Bittern-farm. Here they erected a *caſtellum*, or ſmall fortreſs, and ſtationed a certain proportion of military in it, to preſerve the quiet and good order of theſe parts. Some ſmall remains of Roman induſtry may ſtill be diſcovered at Bittern, according to the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Warner, who thinks the caſtrametation of that people is viſible in a foſſe and vallum remaining to theſe times. Other memorials alſo of their reſidence here occur; ſuch as various coins, both of the upper and lower empire, which have at different periods been

turned

turned up; and fragments of Roman bricks and tiles mingled with the rough work of certain ruinous walls upon the ſpot. Theſe dilapidated buildings have been miſtaken, by antiquarians of the laſt age, for remains of Roman architecture: but, though they may have been partly formed from the materials brought thither by Roman maſons, and uſed originally in the erection of the caſtellum, yet the form of the remaining windows, and other peculiarities of architecture, evince the date of the fabrics not to have been antecedent to the fourteenth century. The biſhops of Wincheſter formerly poſſeſſed Bittern-farm, and, it is probable, the remains we now ſee there are nothing more than the ruins of a caſtellated manſion belonging to them.

Previous to the times of the Romans in Britain, (according to the indiſputable teſtimony of Geoffrey of Monmouth,) communication was kept up and facilitated, between the diſtant parts of the kingdom, by means of four great roads, which traverſed it in various directions. Moſt antiquarians, however, rejecting this account of Geoffrey, ſuppoſe theſe great roads, (ſufficient traces of which remain to aſcertain their exiſtence,) to have been formed by the Romans, in order to connect their great ſtations one with the other; to facilitate the march of their troops in caſe of inſurrections or diſturbances; and for other ſimilar military purpoſes. Two of theſe roads, the *Ikenild-way* and *Erming-ſtreet*, are generally allowed to have commenced in the ſouthern part of Britain, and to have run directly through the country, to the coaſt of Northumberland. It ſeems alſo to be as generally believed, that *Clauſentum* was the point from whence they both ſtarted. Taking their courſe through Wincheſter, they there diverged; the former reached Tynemouth, in Northumberland, through Marlborough, Cricklade, Cirenceſter, and Glouceſter; and the latter effecting the ſame purpoſe, by the way of Suſſex, Surrey, London, and Hertfordſhire. Though cultivation has in a great degree deſtroyed theſe military ways, yet ſufficient traces of them may be ſtill diſcovered, in the neighbourhood of Clauſentum, to give great weight to the hypotheſis above-mentioned.

Netley Abbey boaſts a ſituation that cannot well be ſurpaſſed. It ſtands on the declivity of a hill, riſing gently from the river, and nearly ſurrounded by venerable woods; through which occaſional openings gave to its quiet inhabitants a glimpſe ever and anon of the paſſing ſail, and the rich woodland ſcenery of the oppoſite ſhore. Its diſmantled remains afford a ſtriking example of the vanity of human works, and point out the levity of thoſe who build their hopes of future fame on ſuch periſhable foundations. The hiſtory of this religious houſe may be compriſed in a few lines. Its original name was Letteley Abbey, conferred on it when founded by Henry III. in the year 1239; who filled it with Ciſtercian monks brought from Beaulieu monaſtery, and dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. Roger de Clare and John de Warrenna earl of Surrey, were its chief benefactors; the former of whom, in the year 1242, granted certain lands to the abbot and monks there, which donation was confirmed and added to, by the latter, in 1252. Their poſſeſſions amounted in the whole to no more than 100l. per annum, (according to Dugdale,) at the diſſolution. Being granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet, it became the occaſional reſidence of that family. Afterwards we find it an appendage to the Hertford family; a deſcendant of which, Francis lord Seymour baron of Trowbridge, and third grandſon to the old Earl of Hertford, who married Catharine Grey, lived there almoſt conſtantly. Frances, the lady of this nobleman, was brought to bed at Netley; and the infant, Charles lord Seymour ſecond baron of Trowbridge, chriſtened in the eaſtern part of the ancient cathedral, which was then carefully preſerved, and appropriated to the purpoſes of devotion. The Marquis of Huntingdon became ſhortly afterwards poſſeſſor of the place in queſtion; and was, to his diſcredit, the firſt, after Henry VIII. who rudely attacked and deſecrated its venerable walls; converting the weſt end of the chapel, below the croſs aiſle, into a kitchen and other offices, keeping the eaſt end for a chapel. In which ſtate it continued till about the year 1704, when Sir Bartlet Lucy, who had the property of the abbey, ſold the whole fabric of the chapel to Mr. Tay-

lor, a carpenter of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till then was entire, and pulled down great part of the walls. The entire ruin of this noble fabric, which the principal undertaker did not live to finiſh, has been ſince completed, and the chapel and abbey now quite deſtroyed. "During the time Mr. Taylor, who was a diſſenter, (ſays Browne Willis,) was in treaty with Sir Bartlet for the chapel, he was much diſturbed in his ſleep by frightful dreams, and, as ſome ſay, apparitions; in particular, of a perſon in the habit of a monk, repreſenting to him the miſchief that would befal him in deſtroying the chapel; and one night he dreamed that a large ſtone out of the windows of the chapel fell upon him and killed him. He was ſo affected with this dream in particular, that he told what had happened to him in his ſleep to a perſon of the ſame perſuaſion with himſelf, viz. Mr. Watts, who adviſed him not to proceed in his contract, there being reaſon to fear that ſome miſchief would befal him if he did, and the notice which had been given him was to be looked upon as the kind admonition of heaven to prevent his hurt. The undertaker, though he was ſomewhat ſtaggered with theſe intimations that had been given him, yet, foraſmuch as his other friends advice, to whom he had univerſally imparted it, was different, moved by the gain he propoſed to himſelf, he finiſhed his agreement with Sir Bartlet, and ſoon after fell to work upon pulling down the chapel. But he was not far advanced in it, when, endeavouring with a pickaxe to get out ſome ſtones at the bottom of the weſt wall or chapel, in which there was a large window, the whole body of the window fell down ſuddenly upon him, and cruſhed him to pieces."

Millbrook, two miles diſtant from Southampton.—The principal inhabitants are,

GENTRY, &c.	TRADERS, &c.
Drummond ——, Eſq.	Bray ——, *Tanner*
Lowder Robert, Eſq.	Clarke ——, *Wheelwright*
Mill Sir Charles, Bart.	Hurſt Mrs. *Blackſmith*
Pye Henry James, Eſq.	Oliver Mrs. *Butcher*
Wilkinſon ——, Eſq.	Rambridge ——, *Cordwainer*
PHYSIC.	Webb ——, *Tanner*
Downer ——, *Apothecary*	

Grove-place, the ſeat of Sir Charles Rich, Bart. five miles from Southampton and four from Romſey, on the road from thence; is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a fine proſpect.

Eling is a very large and populous pariſh, at the head of Southampton river, about five miles, where are docks for building and repairing ſhips. There are alſo ſome capital corn-merchants, who import that article, and ſtore it in very large and convenient granaries.

Totton, about half a mile nearer Southampton, is a ſmall pleaſant village, in which are ſeveral genteel houſes.

Tatchbury-houſe, three miles from Totton, on the Saliſbury road, is alſo much admired, and particularly noted for a diverſity and extent of views, in the occupation of C. Connelly, Eſq.

Teſtwood, ſix miles from Southampton, on the right of Totton, is the ſeat of Peter Serle, Eſq. The houſe has been lately built, and is ſituated in a pleaſant ſpot. The proſpect is very inviting; the plantations are laid out with judgment; and a beautiful lawn, ſtocked with deer, contributes to make it worthy the obſervation of perſons of taſte and faſhion.—Contiguous is Little Teſtwood, late the reſidence of H. J. Pye, Eſq. poet-laureat to his majeſty.

Banniſters, not far from hence, is now the property of William Fitzhugh, Eſq. who has conſiderably improved it in its rural elegance, and added extenſive gardens and pleaſure-grounds in the neweſt taſte, by an experienced ſurveyor.

Clayfield next attracts the attention of the ſtranger, where is a new-built manſion, the reſidence of Charles Mackett, Eſq. which, for ſituation and the improvements lately made, is juſtly admired.

As you quit the town, and advance on the road towards Wincheſter, there are many excellent houſes; however, that called Belle Vüe, built by the late Nathaniel St. André, Eſq. and now the property of Mr. Chambers, a minor, is by far the beſt. The whole is deſigned in the grandeſt ſtile, and forms a ſuperb building. Nothing could be better ſituated than this ſpot, where nature ſeems to have aided the taſte of that accompliſhed man. From the terrace, but eſpecially from the windows, the eye takes in a grand proſpect; the river, being cut off by its winding courſe, makes Southampton water appear like a ſpacious baſon; the moving of boats, the contraſt made by the improved and uncultivated parts, the keeping down, as we ſay in painting, that is the intervening ſhades, and thoſe of the diſtant hills thrown on the nearer and more glaring objects, exhibit a landſcape truly pictureſque, and ſufficient to exercile the genius of a Claude, a Bloſwert, or Waterlo. The gardens are carefully ſuperintended, and produce every vegetable luxury as well as neceſſary, having a very fine green-houſe, and a hot-houſe ſcarcely to be equalled for elegance and extent.

About half a mile farther up the ſame road, between a regular row of elms on each ſide, is the houſe of the late Sir John Mordaunt, now belonging to Edward Horne, Eſq. called Padwell, but more generally known by the name of Bevis Mount. It lies on the banks of the Itchin, and was originally a vaſt pile of earth, riſing in a conical form, a foundation of great extent and circumference. Some have ſuppoſed it to have been an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppoſe the paſſage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other ſide. The river is not very large, but the tide here forms a bay juſt under this mount, which being contiguous to an eſtate belonging to the Earl of Peterborough, his lordſhip purchaſed it, and converted it into a kind of wilderneſs, through which there are various winding gravel-walks, extremely romantic and agreeable. Here is alſo a fine bowling-green. On the top of one of the little mounts is a ſummer-houſe, elegantly built and contrived, with very good vaults under it to ſerve for a cellar, but now made an ice-houſe. The whole is converted into gardens, which are kept in excellent order, and ornamented throughout with ſtatues. Bevis is ſaid, by legendary writers, to have been a Saxon lord, of unuſual perſonal ſtrength and courage; as an inſtance of the former, a ſword of great ſize is ſhewn at Arundel-caſtle, ſaid to have been his; and on Bar-gate are pourtrayed two gigantic figures, one on each ſide of the gateway; the one repreſenting Aſcupart, a mighty giant, and the other Sir Bevois, ſtiled of Southampton, his redoubted conqueror.

Portſwood-houſe, about two miles from Southampton, on the Portſmouth road, a ſuperb and elegant building, was erected by General Stibbert, in 1776, and now enlarged and improved. The general has a good collection of paintings by the old as well as modern maſters. As the houſe ſtands on an eminence, it is one of the moſt healthy and agreeable ſituations we know, and commands the moſt beautiful proſpects the imagination can conceive, viz. Northam-yard (where generally two or more ſhips of war have been on the ſtocks at a time); Peartree-green; the late Mr. Dummer's houſe, near Itchin; the New Foreſt; Southampton river; Cadlands, the ſeat of Robert Drummond, Eſq. and Eaglehurſt, a whimſical edifice of the Hon. Temple Luttrell. Here are excellent gardens and the moſt extenſive ſhrubberies in England, well ſtocked with the greateſt variety of exotics.

The priory of St. Dionyſius, or Dennis, is not far diſtant from Portſwood-houſe. It is ancient, and formerly belonged to the canons of St. Auſtin. Henry I. founded and endowed it; and Henry II. Stephen, Richard I. and many private perſons, beſtowed lands, tenements, and the advowſons of churches, on it. In the 28 Henry VIII. it was valued at 80l. 11s. 6d. Where this priory formerly ſtood is now a farm-houſe, at which may be ſeen many ſtone coffins entire, uſed for troughs and other baſe purpoſes. It is now the property of General Stibbert.

South

South Stoneham, four miles from Southampton, on the Portſmouth road, is the ſeat of Hans Sloane, Eſq. member for Chriſtchurch, ſituate on the right of Itchin. The houſe is ancient, and the gardens and parks pleaſant. The pariſh-church ſtands near the houſe.—Near the above ſeat are the ingenious mills of Walter Taylor, Eſq. for cutting blocks for his majeſty's navy, much admired by the lovers of mechaniſm.

Town-hill, on the left of Itchin, five miles from Southampton, on the Portſmouth road, is a neat and elegant houſe, ſituate on an eminence, built by Nathaniel Middleton, Eſq. The furniture is rich and faſhionable. Suitable offices, gardens, parks, &c. render the whole a deſirable ſight.

About four miles from Southampton, to the right of the Wincheſter road, is North Stoneham, the ſeat of John Fleming, Eſq. The houſe is now greatly enlarged, and rendered more modern. Here are good gardens, and a very extenſive park plentifully ſtocked with deer. At the upper end of the park is a very elegant ſummer-houſe, which commands a profuſion of the moſt delightful proſpects. Adjoining to the manſion is the pariſh-church, in which is erected (executed by Mr. More, of London) a very elegant and ſuperb marble monument of that illuſtrious naval commander Lord Hawke, who lies here interred, he having, whilſt living, always manifeſted a great partiality for this pariſh. This monument is raiſed on the ſouth wall fourteen feet, beautifully enriched with variegated marble, bearing the family arms, and all the emblems of his conqueſts. It was built by his ſon, the preſent Lord Hawke. The battle with Conflans is moſt admirably executed in white marble, from the original picture painted by Seres.—In the ſame church are depoſited the relics of Mr. Fleming's anceſtors for an incredible number of years.

Northam is about two miles from Southampton, on the river Itchin, and facing Bittern-farm. Gibſon's edition of Camden informs us, "there was a large dock for building men of war; and that ſeveral gold coins had been lately found." We may, therefore, naturally conclude it to have been connected with Clauſentum.

Cheſſell, the ſeat of David Lance, Eſq. ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the river Itchin; the houſe and gardens are juſt finiſhed, and command an unobſtructed view of the New Foreſt, Hampton town, river, &c. &c.

Archer-houſe, the property of S. Harriſon, Eſq. banker, is juſt built, and will be a moſt beautiful rural retreat. It ſtands on part of the ground lately kept by the Royal Southampton Archers, near to Belle Vüe.

Nearer Southampton, and immediately facing the road leading from Bar-gate, is the ſeat of Andrew Williams, Eſq. which, for ſituation and extent of proſpect, can ſcarcely be ſurpaſſed.

Hook, near Hamble, a very extenſive new building, with a colonnade, the ſeat of Governor Hornſby, commands an unbounded view of the Iſle of Wight, the New Foreſt, &c.

STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE,

IS a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſeventy-ſix miles, ſix north-eaſt from Altringham, twelve from Macclesfield, ſeven from Manchester, and forty-four from Liverpool. It was formerly a corporation-town, but loſt its charter. It is now governed by a high conſtable. This is a very conſiderable manufacturing town for cotton, ſilk, muſlin, check, and hats. In 1742, the parliament paſſed an act for making a ſluice, or tunnel, through part of the glebe belonging to it, for conveying water to its mills. On December 2, 1785, one of the large reſervoirs of water belonging to the cotton-mills (near two acres in extent, and about four yards deep) burſt its bank. The cellars and many houſes were filled, and the damage was at leaſt 1000l.

The market-day is Friday; and fairs on March the 4th and 25th, May the 1ſt, and October 23 and 24.

In the market-place there formerly was a caſtle, but within theſe few years it has been taken down, and a large cotton factory built round, in the form of a caſtle; but there ſtill remains in the market-place a conduit, from whence, by means of leaden pipes, the houſes are ſupplied with water, in the ſame manner as at London.

The old church is founded on a rock, and is called the Red church; it has a ſquare tower, and ſix bells; alſo an organ. This parſonage is reckoned to be worth 2000l. per ann. which is in the gift of Sir George Warren.—The new church, St. Peter's, is built with bricks, and has only one bell. There are alſo Quaker's, Methodiſt, and Preſbyterian, meetings.

Here is a ſtone bridge, founded on a red rock, with one arch, allowed to be the largeſt in the kingdom. This bridge parts the two counties of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. The old bridge was blown up, to prevent the retreat of the rebels this way, in 1745, ſo that the king's forces, then in purſuit of them, were obliged to ford it up to their waiſts.

The town is built in a valley, and is bounded by the river Merſey. Its boundaries extend about nine miles; and it is ſaid that fifty tons of cotton is carded and ſpun in this town per week, and that the journeymen's wages of the different factories amount to about twelve thouſand pounds per week.

It is here the raw ſilk is chiefly thrown and prepared for the Spitalfields weavers, by ſix engines, the buildings of which are of a prodigious bulk, one of them containing above forty-five thouſand movements, which fill the ſpacious rooms up to the fifth ſtory, and theſe are all put in motion by one wheel, which goes by water. At this place poverty is not much felt, except by thoſe who are idle; for all perſons capable of tying knots may find work in the ſilk-mills, which employ two thouſand perſons; and where children of ſix years old are taught to earn one ſhilling per week, and receive more as they grow capable of deſerving it.

The naturaliſts have obſerved a rare plant here, called the ceraſus, or ſmall wild heart cherry-tree; and, in the neighbourhood, has been found the bolemnites, or thunderbolt, in a free-ſtone rock. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. The Bridgewater navigation begins here.

POST-OFFICE.—All the northern letters are diſpatched at eight o'clock in the evening, and all the ſouthern at ten.—The London mail arrives every night at half paſt eleven, and is diſpatched for London at three in the morning. The office opens at eight in the morning for the diſpatch of buſineſs: Peter Boardman, poſt-maſter.

A coach every morning, at ſix o'clock, to the Lower Swan, Market-ſtreet-lane, Mancheſter; returns at ſix in the evening: John Smith, proprietor.—A coach from the White Lion inn, every morning at nine o'clock, to the Royal Oak, Market-ſtreet-lane, Mancheſter; returns at ſix in the evening: Mrs. Barber, proprietor.

A waggon from London paſſes through this town for Mancheſter every day except Sunday: Pickford, proprietor.

A cart to Mancheſter twice a day, at eight and eleven in the morning; returns the ſame day: Samuel Neeld, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Athern John, Eſq.
Bancroft Mr. Robert
Bramhill Mr. James
Collier Mr. John
Coppock Mr. John
Dale Mr. Joſiah
Hanford Mr. Joſeph
Hyde Mr. William
Jordan Mr. J.
Lowe Mr. Joſeph
Powell Samuel, Eſq.

Preſcott

Preſcott Charles, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Prieſtnell Mr. Nathaniel
Robinſon Mr. Thomas
Robinſon Mr. John
Stringer John, Gent.
Stringer Thomas, Gent.
Thornerby Mr. William
Waſhington Mr. Samuel

CLERGY.

Aelezark Rev. Robert
Bowneſs Rev. Mr.
Gibſon Rev. Edward
Hoyle Rev. Mr.
Preſcott Rev. Charles, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Aſhton Peter, *M. D.*
Ballot Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Boag James, *Surgeon*
Briſcoe James, *Surgeon*
Crowther Jn. *Surgeon & Man-midwife*
Grayham John, *Surgeon*
King John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Lowe John, *Surgeon*
Mitchel James, *Surgeon*
Sims Oliver, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Taylor Edward, *Chemiſt*

LAW.

Bower Buckley, *Attorney*
Cheetham James, *Attorney*
Lee Samuel, *Attorney*
Lingard John, *Attorney*
Maſon William, *Attorney*
Newton Robert and I. A. *Attorneys*
Nickiſon Thomas, *Attorney*
Walker Lawrence, *Attorney*
Watſon Holland, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abbot John, *Grocer*
Adgett Thomas, *Spinner*
Adſhead Thomas, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Ainſworth Thomas, *Patten-maker*
Alcock J. *Grocer*
Alcock Randle and John, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Alcock Thomas, *Joiner*
Aldercroft John, *Baker*
Alderſon Richard, *Victualler*
Anderſon And. *Cotton-manufacturer*
Anderſon Ann, *Hoſier and Toy-ſhop*
Ankinſon Mary, *Milliner*
Anſon Andrew, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Anſon Jane, *Victualler*
Armſtrong Joſeph, *Taylor*
Armſtrong Richard, *Maſon*
Aſhton Daniel, *Huckſter*
Aſhton Sam. and Co. *Machine-makers*
Aſhton William, *Baker*
Atkinſon Chriſtopher, *Shoemaker*
Axon Jn. *Silk and Cotton Manufacturer*
Bagley Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Bailey George, *Timber-merchant*
Bailey John, *Grocer*
Bailey John, *Flour-dealer*
Ball John, *Pump-maker*
Bamford Martha, *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Bancroft Adam, *Shoemaker*
Bancroft William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Band Henry, *Maſon*
Bankes John, *Huckſter*
Bankes William, *Hat-finiſher*
Barber Charlotte, *White Lion Inn*
Barlow Henry, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Barlow Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Barlow Richard, *Huckſter*
Barlow Samuel, *Victualler*
Barlow William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Barlow William, *Joiner*
Barnet John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Barrow Martha, *Huckſter*
Barrow Peter, *Brazier and Tinplate-worker*
Barton John, *Flour-dealer*
Barton Peter, *Huckſter*
Bates Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Beard Thomas, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Beck John, *Porter-brewer*
Beeley George, *Victualler, (Millſtone)*
Beeley Nancy, *Miller*
Bentley John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Berry Robert, *Huckſter*
Berry Sarah, *Milliner*
Bibby and Downhall, *Grocers*
Bibby John, *Turner*
Birch William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Birchall Caleb, *Tea-dealer*
Birkin Francis, *Taylor*
Birtles Edw. *Victualler, (Pack-horſe)*
Birtles William, *Ironmonger*
Bland Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Blewet Edward, *Tinman*
Boote John, *Linen-draper*
Booth Charles, *Mercer and Draper*
Booth George, *Cooper*
Booth Hannah, *Huckſter*
Booth James, *Huckſter*
Booth Joſiah, *Engineer*
Booth Joſiah, *Machine-maker*
Booth Samuel, *Smith and Ironmonger*
Booth William, *Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Boothby William, *Grocer*
Boſtock Arthur, *Corn-factor*
Boulton Phebe, *Cabinet-maker*
Boulton Wm. *Flour-dealer and Grocer*
Bower Charles, *Grocer*

Bower William, *Flour-dealer*
Bowers Charles and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Bowers William, *Baker*
Bowman John, *Silk-manufacturer*
Bradbury E. *Cotton manufacturer*
Braddock John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Bradford Joſeph, *Lockſmith*
Bradley John, *Hoſier*
Bradley John, *Muſic-ſhop*
Bradley Joſhua, *Check manufacturer*
Bramhill John, *Flour-dealer*
Bramhill Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Braſſington Joſeph and Beresford, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Breilsford Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Brierley Samſon, *Breeches-maker*
Brightmore Martha, *Victualler*
Brintnor Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Broadhurſt John, *Bricklayer*
Broadhurſt Jonathan, *Bricklayer*
Brookes Eliz. *Victualler*, (*Bull's Head*)
Brookes John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Brookes Richard, *Meaſurer*
Brookſhaw & Co. *Check-manufacturers*
Brown and Allatt, *Bakers and Grocers*
Brown Charles, *Painter*
Brown Iſaac, *Braſs and Iron Founder*
Brown James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Brown James, *Victualler*, (*Roe-buck*)
Brown James, *Bricklayer*
Brown John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Brown John, *Maſon*
Brown M. *Milliner*
Brown Peter, *Shoemaker*
Brown Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Brown William, *Huckſter*
Bullock James, *Flour-dealer*
Bullock William, *Huckſter*
Burgeſs George, *Huckſter*
Burgeſs Richard, *Watchmaker*
Burgeſs Samuel, *Turner*
Burton Sarah, *Huckſter*
Bury Andrew Jeremiah, *Muſlin-manufacturer*
Carr William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Carrington John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Carrington William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Cartwright Atkin, *Flour-dealer*
Chantler James; *Taylor*
Chapman John, *Grocer*
Chapman Wm. *Cotton-manufacturer*
Cheetham Hailes, *Hair-dreſſer*
Cheetham John, *Calico-manufacturer*
Cheetham John, *Confectioner*
Cheetham John, *Victualler*, (*Bull*)
Cheetham Samuel, *Huckſter*
Cheetham Tho. *Cotton-manufacturer*
Clark Iſaac, *Flour-dealer*
Clark Joſeph, *Painter*
Clarkſon Henry, *Check-manufacturer*
Clarkſon Iſaac, *Gardener and Victualler*
Clayton Edward, *Joiner*
Clegg Ely, *Conveyancer*
Cockſey Ann, *Haberdaſher and Glover*
Collier Benj. *Cotton-manufacturer*
Collier John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Collier Samuel, *Baker*
Collier Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Collins John, *Victualler*, (*Lamb's Head*)
Colſon Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Cook Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Cookſon James, *Huckſter*
Cooper John, *Taylor*
Cooper William, *Victualler*, (*Dolphin*)
Coppock Joſeph, *Hat-finiſher*
Coppock Mary, *Milliner*
Coppock William, *Woollen-draper and Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Coulſon Robert, *Wheelwright*
Cox Henry, *Baker*
Crake Joſeph, *Machine-maker*
Creſley John, *Joiner*
Creſwell Nicholas, *Soap-boiler and Chandler*
Crofts John, *Huckſter*
Croſs Joſ. *Victualler*, (*Dog & Partridge*)
Crown Chriſtopher, *Baker*
Crowther Ely, *Yeoman*
Crowther Iſaac, *Victualler*, (*Croſs Keys*)
Crowther Robert, *Silk-manufacturer*
Dakin Robert, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Daniel Ebenezer, *Joiner*
Daniel Henry, *Victualler*
Dare John, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Darlington Thomas, *Huckſter*
Davenport Charles, *Taylor*
Davenport Edward, *Hat-manufacturer*
Davenport Jn. *Victualler*, (*Pack-horſe*)
Davenport Wm. *Sadler and Victualler*
Davis Charles, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Davis Edward, *Victualler*, (*Star*)
Davis Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Wheatſheaf*)
Dawſon George, *Machine-maker*
Dawſon Giles, *Joiner*
Dawſon Thomas, *Staymaker*
Dodge James and Samuel, *Linen-drapers*
Dodge Robert, *Hat-manufacturer*
Dodge Samuel, *Hat-manufacturer*
Doland Elizabeth, *Huckſter*
Downes James, *Taylor*
Downham Thomas, *Joiner*
Earl John, *Brazier*
Edwards Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Elliſon Mary, *Huckſter*

Etchels Edward, *Draper*
Etchels Richard, *Grapes Inn*
Fiſher John, *Hat-finiſher*
Fletcher Joſiah, *Silk-manufacturer*
Fletcher Samuel, *Ironmonger*
Fletcher Solomon, *Linen-draper*
Fletcher Thomas, *Silk-manufacturer*
Fogg Charles, *Shoemaker*
Fogg James, *Wheelwright*
Fogg Peter, *Linen-draper*
Ford John, *Victualler*, (*Angel*)
Forder Henry, *Huckſter*
Foſter Fran. *Victualler*, (*Bull's Head*)
Fowler Joſ. *Victualler*, (*Spread Eagle*)
Froſt Joſhua, *Butcher*
Garnet Charles, *Currier*
Garſide George, *Wine and Liquor Merchant*
Garthſide Hugh, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Gaywood William, *Cabinet-maker*
Gee Jas. and Son, *Check-manufacturers*
Gee Peter, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Gee Robert, *Check-manufacturer*
Gibſon Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Gill Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Goddard George, *Victualler*
Gordon Joſeph, *Reed-maker*
Graves Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Green Nancy, *Grocer*
Green William, *Grocer*
Grimſhaw Samuel, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Grundy John, *Wheelwright*
Grundy Thomas, *Fleece Tavern*
Hadfield Robert, *Taylor*
Hall Edward, *Cooper*
Hall Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Halfall Charles, *Timber-merchant*
Hampſon John, *Check-manufacturer*
Harder William and Son, *Hat-manufacturers*
Harding Samuel, *Check-manufacturer*
Hardman Tho. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hardy James, *Schoolmaſter*
Hardy John, *Grocer*
Hardy John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hardy William, *Miller and Cotton-manufacturer*
Harriſon John, *Victualler*, (*Robin Hood*)
Harrowſmith James, *Cooper*
Hatton William and Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Hay Mary, *Victualler*, (*Six Bells*)
Heald William, *Printer*
Heeley Robert, *Victualler*, (*Swan*)
Henley Francis, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Henſhall John, *Flour-dealer*
Herren William, *Hat-manufacturer*
Hewitt Samuel, *Taylor*
Hickham Daniel, *Hat-manufacturer*
Higginbotham George, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Higginbotham Robert, *Victualler*
Higſon Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Hildrith John, *Tinman and Brazier*
Hill John, *Carpenter*
Hodgſon Jonathan, *Confectioner*
Holdham John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Holland Frances, *Milliner*
Holme John, *Victualler*
Holme John, *Woollen-draper*
Holloway John, *Nailer*
Hooley Lawrence, *Staymaker*
Hope Thomas, John, and Co. *Hat-manufacturers*
Hopſon Thomas, *Dyer*
Horton Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Horton Joſiah, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Horrocks Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Hough Timothy, *Joiner*
Houghton Iſaac, *Huckſter*
Howard Abraham and Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Howard Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Howard Samuel, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Howard Valentine, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Howard William, *Brewer*
Howard William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Hudſon Elizabeth, *Tea-dealer*
Hudſon John, *Butcher*
Hulme David, *Linen-draper*
Hulmes Joſ. *Victualler*, (*White Lion*)
Hunt Alexander, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Hyde David, *Check-manufacturer*
Hyde Elizabeth, *Toy-ſhop*
Hyde John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Hyde Peter, *Taylor*
Hyde Samuel, *Joiner*
Hyde Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*
Hyie William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Jabſon Charles, *Hat-manufacturer*
Jackſon Ann, *Blackworker*
Jackſon Henry and William, *Grocers*
Jackſon John, *Grocer*
Jackſon John, *Shoemaker*
Jenkinſon John, *Flour-dealer*
Jenkinſon Thomas, *Tinplate-worker*
Jennings James, *Muſlin-manufacturer*
Johnſon Chriſtopher, *Grocer*
Johnſon George, *Calico-manufacturer*
Johnſon William, *Baker*
Johnſon William, *Huckſter*
Jones George, *Draper*
Jones William, *Taylor*
Jones Wm. *Victualler*, (*Shakeſpeare*)
Keeling Benjamin, *Silk-manufacturer*
Kemp Charles, *Hat-manufacturer*
Kenworthy Edward, *Brewer*

Kirk Charles, *Whitesmith*
Kirk William, *Victualler, (George III.)*
Kirk William, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Kittle James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Knowles James, *Victualler*
Knowles Simeon, *Shopkeeper*
Knowles Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Knowles Thomas, *China-shop*
Lamb John, *Baker*
Lamb Samuel, *Taylor*
Lamb Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Lambert Edward, *Baker*
Langton Sarah, *Staffordshire-ware-shop*
Latham Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Lavender William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lavender William, *Woollen and Linen Draper*
Leak James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lee Sarah, *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Lee William, *Crown and Anchor Inn*
Leis and Co. *Plumbers and Glaziers*
Lingard Ralph, *Hat-manufacturer*
Linley Francis, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lobby James, *Hat-manufacturer*
Lowe John, *Coal-merchant*
Lowe Joseph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lowe Matthew, *Victualler*
Lowe Samuel, *Baker*
Lowe William, *Baker*
Lyliman Robert, *Schoolmaster*
Martin George, *Hat-manufacturer*
Martin Thomas, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Martin Thomas, *Victualler*
Martock Mary, *Currier*
Masden Peter, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Masland James, *Joiner*
Masland John, *Dyer*
Masland Peter, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Massey James, *Hat-manufacturer*
Mather Thomas, *Huckster*
Mathewson John, *Shoemaker*
Mayers G. *Victualler, (Sun)*
Melne John, *Sheriff's Officer*
Merryman Geo. *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Moorhouse James, *Staymaker*
Morton Thomas, *Taylor*
Morton Thomas, *Butcher*
Needham Joel, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Needham Joseph, *Huckster*
Nelson William, *Joiner*
Newby William, *Basket-maker*
Newstead Martin, *Machine-maker*
Norbury Bradford, *Corn-factor*
Normanvill Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Notliff and Jackson, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Nutt Isaac, *Huckster*
Ockelston William, *Whitesmith*
Oliver Ann, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Orme Joseph, *Shoemaker*
Ormson Thomas, *Chandler*
Orrocks ——, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Owen Richard, *Hat-manufacturer*
Palpheryman George, *Baker*
Parker, Henley, and Co. *Cotton and Muslin Manufacturers*
Parker John, *Victualler, (Bear)*
Parr Samuel, *Hat-finisher*
Partington Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Pass William, *Shoemaker*
Pearson Isaac, *Horse-dealer*
Peele, Ainsworth, and Co. *Cotton and Muslin Manufacturers*
Peers William, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Pelling John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Percival Joseph, *Smith and Ironmonger*
Percival Peter, *Victualler, (Rodney)*
Perkinson Thomas, *Hair-dresser*
Perring Joseph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Phillips Charles, *Joiner*
Pickering Joseph, *Carpenter*
Pickering Joseph, *Joiner*
Pickford Matthew, *Victualler*
Pickford Thomas, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Plant Sam. *Keeper of the Weigh-bridge*
Platt William, *Clockmaker*
Pollet Charles, *Victualler, (Black Boy)*
Pollet Matthew, *Reed-maker*
Pollet Thomas, *Hair-dresser*
Potter Charles, *Check-manufacturer*
Pownall John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Preston James, *Flour-dealer*
Priestnell James, *Grocer*
Priestnell John, *Silk-manufacturer*
Priestnell Matthew, *Wine and Liquor Merchant*
Priestnell Peter, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Pritchard Charles, *Methodist Preacher*
Pyott John, *Victualler, (Dog)*
Ramscar James, *Victualler*
Ratcliff John, *Fruiterer*
Reddish Edward, *Flour-dealer*
Reddish John, *Stationer*
Redfern Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Redford John, *Baker*
Renshaw James Olin, *Silk-manufacturer*
Richardson Thomas, *Sadler*
Ridgeway Jas. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Rird William, *Linen-draper, Hosier, and Manufacturer*
Rix Charles, *Joiner*
Roberts James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Robinson James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Robinson John, *Corn factor*
Robinson Jonathan, *Grocer*
Robinson Richard, *Banker*

Rockcliffe James, *Grocer*
Rothwell Richard, *Upholſterer*
Royle Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Runcorn Richard, *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Salford John, *Carpenter*
Sandback William, *Linen-draper*
Schofield John, *Auctioneer*
Schofield Thomas, *Broker*
Scott George and Co. *Hat-manufacturers*
Scott Thomas, *Huckſter*
Seal Mary, *Victualler, (Bowling-green)*
Sharrat Edward, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Shaw Thomas, *Joiner*
Shephard Elizabeth, *Liquor-merchant*
Shuttleworth George, *Shoemaker*
Shuttleworth William, *Shoemaker*
Sidebotham Edward, *Hatter*
Slat Samuel, *Taylor*
Slate Ralph, *Cotton manufacturer*
Small Samuel, *Joiner*
Smallwood Thomas, *Bootmaker*
Smith Edward, *Ironmonger*
Smith John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Smith John, *Victualler*
Smith Pepper, *Silk-manufacturer*
Smithers and Owen, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Stanley John, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Stanley William, *Victualler*
Stapleton Sarah, *Hoſier*
Stead Mary, *Bowling-green Inn*
Steel & Crowther, *Check-manufacturers*
Stephenſon Solomon, *Brazier*
Stopford Charles, *Hat-manufacturer*
Stopford William, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Stringer John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Stringer Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Sutton Richard, *Corn-factor*
Swain Iſaac, *Baker*
Swindell John, *Smith*
Swindell John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Sykes Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Tallis William, *Joiner*
Taylor Mary, *Taylor's Tavern*
Taylor John, *Dyer*
Taylor John and Samuel, *Hat-manufacturers*
Taylor Samuel, *Timber-merchant*
Taylor Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Taylor Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Thatcher Robert, *Sadler*
Thornby Peter, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Thornby Richard, *Grocer*
Thornerby Peter and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Thornley Solomon, *Grocer*
Thornley Thomas, *Huckſter*
Thorp Ellen, *Grocer*
Tomiſon Thomas, *Smith*
Torkington Charles, *Flour-dealer*
Turner Edward, *Grocer*
Turner Charles, *Check-manufacturer*
Turner George, *Schoolmaſter*
Turner John, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Turner Joſeph, *Spinner*
Vickers John, *Breeches-maker*
Wagſtaff Samuel, *Baker*
Wain Luke, *Huckſter*
Walker James, *Taylor*
Walker James, *Victualler*
Walker Samuel, *Grocer*
Walker William, *Shoemaker*
Wamſley Giles, *Butcher*
Wamſley John, *Butcher*
Wamſley Robert, *Butcher*
Wareham Joſeph, *Loom-maker*
Warthels Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Waſhington John, *Grocer*
Watſon James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Watſworth and Luds, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Welſh John, *Shoemaker*
Whitaker John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Whitaker Mary, *Glaſs and China Shop*
Whitehead Edward, *Hat-manufacturer*
Whitehead John, *Victualler*
Whitehead Samuel, *Huckſter*
Whitehead William, *Peruke-maker*
Whitworth John, *Reed-maker*
Wilcocks Henry, *Staymaker*
Wilcockſon Edward, *Breeches-maker*
Wild Henry, *Maſon*
Wlid James, *Shoemaker*
Wild Peter, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Wilkinſon John, *Butcher*
Wilkinſon William, *Smith*
Williams Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Williamſon and Son, *Silk, Twiſt, and Button, Manufacturers*
Williamſon Robert, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Wilſon John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wilſon William, *Baker*
Wilſon William, *Schoolmaſter*
Winn John, *Grocer*
Winterbotham Henry, *Watchmaker*
Wood John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Wood John, *Smith*
Wood Thomas, *Taylor*
Woodroff William, *Breeches-maker*
Woollam George, *Brewer*
Worſencroft John, *Linen-draper*
Worſley Thomas, *Hat-manufacturer*
Worrington John, *Linen-draper*

Wright John, *Currier*	*Officers.*
Wright William, *Hair-dreſſer*	Mr. Turner
Yates Thomas, *Muſlin-manufacturer*	Mr. Readher
EXCISE-OFFICE.	Mr. Allen
William Croſs, *Collector*	Mr. Bradley
Henry Curtis, *Superviſor*	Mr. Swain

Within the pariſh of Stockport is another pariſh, called St. Peter's, in which is a new church and parſonage-houſe, built and endowed by the late William Wright, Eſq. and now in the poſſeſſion of Henry Offley Wright, Eſq. who is patron thereof. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Bentham, M. A.

Two miles ſouth lies Bullocks Smithey, a long village, filled with induſtrious inhabitants, who are employed in various manufactures; and among them one for ſpinning cotton, in which a ſingle workman can manage ſixty ſpindles at once. —Near this is Pointon-park, the moſt elegant ſeat of Sir George Warren; and Adlington-hall, the reſidence of Charles Legh, Eſq. whoſe eſtate extends about three miles, and has its ring-fence planted with firs.—Alſo Mottram Saint Andrew, whoſe fertile paſtures produce remarkable good cheeſe; and on the higher ground ſtands the ſuperb and elegant ſeat of Henry Offley Wright, Eſq.—Preſtbury is a rich village, the large tithes belonging to Mr. Legh. In this pariſh ſtands the town of Macclesfield, which ſee deſcribed vol. iii. p. 894.

STOCKTON, DURHAM.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, in the county of Durham, is a neat, well-built, and clean, market-town, ſituate upon the banks of the river Tees, which ſeparates the counties of Durham and York, and contains about eleven hundred houſes. It is a borough and corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the former of whom is elected by certain perſons poſſeſſed of borough rights, and, after filling that office, for one or two years, becomes an alderman for life, or ſo long as he continues to be a burgeſs; it ſends no members to parliament. Stockton is likewiſe a ſea-port, and has a cuſtom-houſe for the receipt and management of the duties, &c. with a collector, comptroller, and other inferior officers.

The principal ſtreet is well paved, (as are alſo all the other ſtreets,) and is remarkably ſpacious and airy, and for length and breadth is ſuppoſed to be the fineſt in England. In the centre of it ſtands the town-hall, a ſpacious building of brick, and furniſhed at the top with a cupola and turret. It contains an elegant aſſembly-room, which is frequented in the winter-ſeaſon, every fortnight, by a great number of the genteel inhabitants of the place and its environs. It has likewiſe a commodious coffee-room, where are taken in a number of country and moſt of the London newſpapers, by the ſubſcription of a great part of the trading people of the town. This place has a commodious communication with the county of York, by a handſome ſtone bridge, at about half a mile diſtance. Along the road to it is a neat gravelly walk, planted with trees and ſhrubs, which is much frequented by the inhabitants. Near this walk, in a field adjoining, is a large ſtone-built barn, the only remains of Stockton caſtle, which, in early turbulent times, and the wars of the borders, was generally the reſidence of the biſhops of Durham, as a place of retreat or ſecurity. There are evident marks of its having been of great extent, and moated round, as the river yet runs ſo near the ſcite, as to flow into the foſs, or ditch. At this caſtle King John was entertained, and there granted the charter of the town, making it a free borough and a corporation. The ruins of the caſtle have been permitted to be carried away, and now form a great part of the moſt ancient houſes of the place; one of which, in the market-place, the property of Rowland Burdon, Eſq. bears the date of 1485.

The town is built at a convenient diſtance from the ſea, the river Tees forming a very ſerpentine courſe from above as well as below the place to the bar, where

where it is emptied into the German Ocean, at about ten miles diſtance; Hartlepool forming the northernmoſt and Redcar the ſouthernmoſt points of the Tees bay, each of which are about twelve miles from Stockton.

The market-days are Wedneſday and Saturday, and are plentifully ſupplied with corn, butchers' meat, fiſh, poultry, and a great variety of vegetables; as well as coals from inland pits, at a moderate diſtance. The butchers' ſhambles are encloſed and covered in, in the middle of the principal ſtreet; and near to the town-hall is an elegant Doric column of ſtone, where the corn and poultry market is held.

The church is a neat and airy brick building, containing three aiſles, and furniſhed with a good organ. There are likewiſe a Preſbyterian and a Quakers meeting-houſe, a Methodiſt preaching-houſe, and a newly-erected Catholic chapel. Here is a charity and a Sunday ſchool; alſo alms-houſes for about twelve poor families.

Stockton is twenty-one miles ſouth-eaſt of Durham, and two hundred and forty-eight north-weſt from London. The principal manufactures of the place are ſail-cloth and ropes for government and merchants' ſervice; likewiſe of damaſk, diapers, and huccaback; houſewife cloths, and plain and checked linens.

For a more particular account of this place we refer to "Brewſter's Parochial Hiſtory and Antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees; including an account of the trade of the town, the navigation of the river, and of ſuch parts in the neighbourhood as have been connected with that place, in a ſeries of letters, embelliſhed with eight copper-plates, views of public buildings, &c. lately publiſhed in one volume quarto, price half a guinea in boards. Printed by R. Chriſtopher; and ſold by Chriſtopher and Jennett, Stockton; Vernor and Hood, London; Egerton, Whitehall; and Clarke, New Bond-ſtreet."

BANKERS.—Stockton and Cleveland Bank. Benjamin Lumley, Chriſtopher Smith, and Robert Wilkinſon; draw on Meſſrs. Sikes, Snaith, and Snaith, London.—Tees Bank. George and Henry Hutchinſon, draw on Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, and Free, London.

The poſt arrives every day about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and ſets out at one in the afternoon: William Thirkill, poſt-maſter.

A coach to Sunderland, from the Black Lion, ſets out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at ſeven o'clock; and returns the ſame evenings about nine: John Percival and Co. proprietors.

CARRIERS.—Robert Palliſter, to Darlington, Richmond, and Staindrop, ſets out every morning at nine o'clock; returns the ſame evening at nine.

William Ogle, William Wrangham, and John Knaggs, to Darlington, ſet out daily at nine o'clock in the morning; come in at eight o'clock in the morning.

John Roſs and William Hardy, to Durham and Sedgefield, ſet out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at one o'clock; return the ſame days at ten.

George Peacock, to Barnard Caſtle, ſets out Tueſday and Friday mornings, at four o'clock; returns Monday and Thurſday evenings, at four o'clock.

William Richardſon, to Biſhop's Auckland, ſets out every Wedneſday morning at ten o'clock; returns in the afternoon at one.

Robert Johnſon, to Giſborough and Whitby, ſets out every Monday and Wedneſday, at one o'clock; returns the ſame evenings at ten.—John Corney, to the above places every week. Alſo to Sunderland and Durham.

Robert Warwick and Robert Denniſs, to Hartlepool, ſet out Monday and Thurſday, at one o'clock; return the ſame days at ten.

Jeremiah Savage, to Kendal, Appleby, and Penrith, ſets out Monday and Thurſday, at two o'clock; returns the ſame days at eleven.

Jonathan Sweeting, to Leeds and York, ſets out every Monday at two o'clock; returns the ſame day at eleven.

Chriſtopher Dodſworth, to Leybourn, ſets out Tueſdays and Fridays, at one o'clock; returns the ſame days at eleven.

John Sigſworth, to Stoxley, every Wedneſday, at two; returns the ſame day at ten.

John Pearſon, Chriſtopher Remner, and Thomas Simpſon, to Northallerton, Bedale, and Maſham, every week.

John Robinſon and William Hutchinſon, to Yarm, ſet out Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at two o'clock; return the ſame days at eleven.

James Rowntree, to Sunderland, every week.

A very extenſive coaſting trade to London is carried on here in the articles of lead, wheat, oats, butter, cheeſe, bacon, hams, pork, tongues, leather, linens, and woollen-ſtuffs; all which are ſhipped in quantities, as well from the town itſelf as from an extenſive adjacent country. The river is navigable up to the wharfs for veſſels of a hundred and fifty tons burthen; larger veſſels unload into lighters below the town, at about four miles diſtance by water, and one by land. Theſe lighters can proceed upwards to Yarm, a market-town in Yorkſhire, four miles off by land and eight by water. In the two ſhip-yards here, veſſels of eight hundred tons burthen have been frequently built.

Regular trading-veſſels, brig-rigged, from ninety to one hundred and eighty tons burthen, which ſail about every ten days from Wilkinſon's wharf, at Stockton, and Beale's wharf, (David Griffin, wharfinger,) London, viz.

Darlington, Robert Barrett, *Maſter*
Eagle, Robert Daviſon
Friendſhip, William Hanſel
Griffin, Richard Alderſon
Hawk, Chriſtopher Pearſon
Iſabella, John Bowſon
Neptune, Henry Terry
Richmond, William Atkinſon
Stockton, Joſeph Graham

The above veſſels belong to a company of merchants, &c. under the firm of the United Shipping Company of Stockton; whoſe managers and directors for the preſent year (1796) are, Mr. Thomas Daviſon, Mr. William Wilſon, and Mr. Leonard Tinkler, all of Stockton.

Regular Trading-veſſels from Wilkinſon's wharf, Stockton,

To Newcaſtle.
Induſtry, John Gedling
Newcaſtle, Anthony Mowbray
To Sunderland and Blyth.
Brothers, William Appleton
Newport, William Gray
Elizabeth, Robert Gedling
Eſther, William Carter
To Hull.
Succeſs, Edward Conniſton
Hawk, Daniel Harriſon
To Hamburgh.
Stockton Packet, Marmaduke Grear
To Gottenburgh.
Fortune, John Ward
Experiment, John Foulſtone
Bye-Veſſels to London.
Satisfaction, Robert Norman
Expedition, John Medd
Friends Adventure, Robert Burnicle
Laurel, Robert Hudſon
Union, Chriſtopher Burnicle

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.
Thomas Simpſon, Eſq. (F.) *Mayor*
Robert Clark, Eſq. *Recorder*
Aldermen.
Rowland Burdon, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Benjamin Lumley, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
William Sleigh, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Chriſtopher Smith, Eſq. (F.)
George Sutton, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
John Wilkinſon, Eſq. (F.)
Thomas Whitfield, *Town-ſerjeant*
George Fiſher, (F.) *Bailiff & Conſtable*
John Harriſon, *Town-crier*

GENTRY, &c.
Brown George, Eſq. (F.)
Danby Mr. William, (F.)
Dowcra Mr.
Fowler Mrs.
Harriſon Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Jobſon Mrs.
Oakes Miſs
Peacock John, Eſq. (F.)
Seton Miſſes
Smith Samuel, Eſq. (F.)
Smith Mrs. Margaret
Smyth Mr. Jarvis

Stapleton

Stapleton Luke, Eſq.
Stephenſon Mr. John, (F.)
Sutton Mr. John
Walker Mrs. Deborah
Walker Mr. Thomas
Welbank Miſſes
Wheelwright Mr. Stephen, (F.)
Wright Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bollon Rev. John, *B. A. Curate*
Brewſter Rev. John, *B. A. Lecturer*
Daniel Rev. John, *Romiſh Prieſt*
Evans Rev. Benjamin, *Preſbyterian Miniſter*
Ewbank Rev. Thomas, *M. A.*
Marr Rev. Rob. *Preſbyterian Miniſter*
Rowntree Rev. John, (F.) *Rector of Elton*
Wilſon Rev. Edw. (F.) *B. A. Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Adey ——, *M. D.*
Alexander ——, *M. D.*
Ferrand Richardſon, *Chemiſt, Druggiſt, and Perfumer*
Kirton Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*
Middleton Henry, *Surgeon*
Milburne William, *Surgeon*
Milner Peter, *Surgeon*
Walker and Alcock, *Surgeons*
Wray Chriſtopher, *Surgeon*
Wrightſon Wm. *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*

LAW.

Clark Robert, *Attorney*
Preſton Robert, *Attorney and Notary*
Raiſbeck Leonard, (F.) *Attorney*
Rowntree John Ruſſell, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alliſon John, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer and Canvas-manufacturer*
Appleby John, *Staymaker*
Atkinſon James, *Worſted-maker*
Atkinſon John, (F.) *Patten-maker and Turner*
Atkinſon John, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Atkinſon John, *Tallow-chandler and Grocer*
Audas James, *Soap-boiler*
Bailes John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Barker John, *Raff-merchant*
Barnes William, (F.) *Stone-cutter*
Beckwith William, (F.) *Sadler*
Beckwith M. *Milliner*
Beckwith Henry, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Beckwith Ralph, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Bell Captain John
Bell Robert, *Sadler*
Brown Captain William
Brown Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Bulmer Timothy, *Grocer*
Burſey William, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Carr John, ſen. *Shoemaker*
Carr John, jun. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Catherick Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Catherick Thomas, (F.) *Blue Poſts Inn*
Charlton John, *Bricklayer*
Chipchaſe John, *Schoolmaſter, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Chriſtopher William, (F.) *Ship-owner and Inſurer*
Chriſtopher and Jennett, (F.) *Printers and Bookſellers, Stamp-office, & Agents to the Sun Fire-office*
Chriſtopher John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Chryſtall William, (F.) *Baker*
Clark William, (F.) *Pariſh-clerk*
Clarke Captain David, (F.)
Coates Robert, *Green Dragon Inn, and Sworn Meter*
Cock John, (F.) *Tinman*
Cook Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Cooper Mary, *Broker and Slopſeller*
Coſer Thomas, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Corney John, (F.) *Spread Eagle Inn, and Carrier to Sunderland, Durham, and Whitby*
Craggs John, (F.) *Cutler*
Crowe James, (F.) *Iron-merchant and Canvas-manufacturer*
Crowe Matthew, (F.) *Raff-merchant*
Currell John, *Broker and Auctioneer*
Dale William, ſen. (F.) *Bricklayer*
Dale William, jun. *Bricklayer*
Daviſon Thomas, *Corn-merchant and Pork-ſalter*
Dixon Joſeph, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Dunn Lawſon, *Carver and Gilder*
Ebblewhaite John, *Iron-founder*
Ellenor Thomas, *Pilot*
Elſtob Robert, *Bricklayer*
Engledow Charles, *Grocer and Hardwareman*
Faith Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Fall Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Farmer Thomas, *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Foulſtone Captain John, (F.)
Foxton Thomas, (F.) *Dyer*
Garbutt Jonathan, (F.) *Turner*
Gent William, *Grocer*
Hall Thomas, *Red Lion Inn*
Hall John, *Cabinet-maker*
Hall Anthony, *Joiner*
Harker John, *Check-weaver*
Harriſon Thomas, *Sailmaker*

Harriſon George, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Harriſon William, (F.) *Baſket-maker*
Hart William, *Baker*
Haw Thomas, *Ship-builder*
Hayton John, *Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Hazard Ralph, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Heaviſide Thomas, *Grocer*
Heaviſide Joſeph, (F.) *Baker*
Heighley Margaret, *Dealer in Toys*
Heltus Chriſtopher, *Printer and Book-ſeller, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Hill James, *Joiner*
Hodgſon Robert, (F.) *Cooper*
Hodgſon Philip, (F.) *Staymaker*
Houſeman Charles, *Dealer in Spirits*
Howie Richard, *Baker*
Hubback Thomas, *Hat-maker*
Humphrey and Dickſon, *Linen-drapers*
Hunt Robert, *Joiner and Auctioneer*
Hunter Anthony, *Currier*
Hunter Richard, *Tinman*
Hunter Captain Robert
Hutchinſon George and Son, (F.) *Raff-merchants*
Hutchinſon Henry, (F.) *Iron-merchant, and Swediſh Vice-conſul*
Ingram Captain Stephen, (F.)
Jackſon Ralph, *Ship-ſmith*
Jackſon Richard, *Grocer, Currier, and Leather-cutter*
Jefferſon John, (F.) *Butcher*
Kingſton Thomas, *Chinaman and Broker*
Kirkup Samuel, *Block and Maſt Maker*
Laidler Catharine, *Hat-maker*
Laing Joſeph, *Brick and Tile Maker*
Laing William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Lamb James, *Wine-merchant*
Langley Captain John
Lambert Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Liddel Charles, *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Lightly William, *White Swan Inn*
Lumley and Braithwaite, *Grocers*
Marſhall William, *Stone-cutter*
Mawlam Thomas, *Corn-merchant*
Mellanby William, *Ship-builder*
Metcalfe John, (F.) *Joiner*
Middleton Joſeph, *Spirit-merchant*
Middleton M. *Milliner*
Moor William, *Blue Anchor Inn, and Daniſh Vice-conſul*
Moor Richard, *Painter and Gilder*
Morley and Snowdon, *Millers*
Moſs George, *Ship-ſmith*
Newham Robert, ſen. (F.) *Joiner*
Newham Robert, jun. *Cabinet-maker*
Nicholſon Edmund, *Glover*
Nicholſon Thomas, *Pork-ſalter*
Norman Captain Robert
Orton Henry, *Wheatſheaf Inn*
Palmer and Son, *Perfumers and Hair-dreſſers*
Palliſter Robert, *Darlington and Richmond Carrier*
Pattan Benjamin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Paul Thomas, *Staymaker*
Payley William, *Currier*
Perkins Chriſtopher, *Builder and Cabinet-maker*
Perkins Mary, *Dealer in Hardware*
Peveral John, (F.) *Black Lion Inn and Exciſe-office*
Pickering Joſeph, *Butcher*
Potter Chriſtopher, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Potter James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Procter Matthew, *Brewer*
Procter John, (F.) *Grocer*
Richardſon Henry, (F.) *Iron and Hemp Merchant and Flax-dreſſer*
Richardſon Lawrence, (F.) *Taylor*
Richardſon George, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Richardſon John, *Ropemaker*
Richmond William, *Draper*
Robinſon Ann, *Grocer*
Robinſon William, *Cord and Twine Spinner*
Rowe John, *Baker*
Rowntree James, *Sunderland Carrier*
Rymer George, *Schoolmaſter*
Sanderſon John, (F.) *Spirit-merchant*
Semfield Robert, *Upholſterer*
Sharp Thomas, *Sailmaker*
Simpſon and Wetherell, *Wine and Spirit Merchants*
Sleigh William, *Taylor and Broker*
Smith Chriſtopher and Co. (F.) *Drapers*
Smith Francis, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Smith Ann, *Salt-merchant*
Smith Elizabeth, *Confectioner*
Smith William, *Agent and Inſurance-broker*
Stephenſon Iſaac, *Miller*
Stewart Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Taylor Ralph, (F.) *Taylor*
Taylor Ann, *Ship Inn*
Teutin Thomas, *Dealer in Spirits*
Thomſon Captain Joſeph
Tinkler John, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Trenholm William, (F.) *Grocer*
Tunſtall Thomas, *Cooper*
Vipond Richard, *Whiteſmith and Hardwareman*

Wadeſon Matthew, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer and Lead Agent*
Walker Richard and James, (F.) *Hemp-merchants and Flax-dreſſers*
Walker John and Co. (F.) *Grocers & Drapers*
Walton William, (F.) *Cartwright*
Wanleſs Thomas, *Grocer*
Ward Captain John
Watſon Thomas, *Cooper*
Watſon ——, *Sadler*
Webſter Rowland, (F.) *Ship-owner and Inſurer*
Weir Miſs S. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Wilkinſon William, (F.) *Hemp-merchant and Ropemaker*
Wilkinſon Thomas, (F.) *Leather-cutter*
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Wharfinger*
Williams George, *Painter*
Williams Chriſtopher, *Painter*
Wilſon William and Co. *Iron-merchants*
Wilſon Robert, *Brick and Tile Maker*
Wilſon James, *Grocer*
Wilſon George, *Greyhound Inn*
Whitfield Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Whitfield Jaſper, *Damaſk and Diaper Manufacturer*
Woodhouſe John, (F.) *George and Dragon Inn*
Woodward James, *Grocer*
Wray William, (F.) *Farmer*
Wright Thomas, *Muſic-maſter*
Wright Robert, (F.) *Organiſt*
Wright Richard, *Boot and Shoe Maker*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Joſeph Grey, Eſq. *Collector*
John Sanderſon, *Comptroller*
Joſeph Preſton, *Surveyor*
Luke Elſtob, *Deputy Cuſtomer*
John Robinſon and James Benjamin Kitching, *Land-waiters*
John Ayers, Eſq. *Collector of the Ruſſia Duties*
Six Tideſmen.

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Thomas Douglaſs, *Superviſor*
John Simpſon, *Port Gauger*
John Anderſon, *Officer*

STOKE, SOMERSET.

STOKE-UNDER-HAM is ſituate a little below Odcombe, on the great London road to Taunton, ſix miles from Yeovil, and ſix from Crewkerne. In its ancient ſtate it appears to have been a place of great note, many veſtiges of which are ſtill remaining. Its church is an ancient Gothic ſtructure, in which is a monument belonging to one Gourney, who was governor of the caſtle. It appears by the inſcription, which is in French, that he was an officer of ſome note, and ſerved under Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers; it has been many years ſince deſtroyed. On the hill, which is called Ham, is a Roman intrenchment partly entire, which was thrown up in the year 49, by Flavius Veſpaſian, then the ſecond Roman officer in command in England.—This place had formerly a college; and here are alſo ſome religious houſes in good preſervation, now occupied by private families, with many pieces of antiquity worthy the notice of the curious. Its preſent ſtate, although a village, is very populous. The chief manufacture is that of gloves, in which many hundreds of the inhabitants are employed. Here is a fair on the 25th of April.—The hill produces large quantities of free-ſtone, and many people are employed in cutting it; and which is of ſuch a nature, as to be worked to any ſhape or form, and is made uſe of in building for more than fifty miles round.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Banfield John, Eſq.
Bean Mr. Chriſtian
Chaffey Mrs. Suſannah

CLERGY.

Tatchell Rev. Chriſtopher

TRADERS.

Beaton Suſannah and Son, *Dowlas and Tick Makers*
Clark Thomas, *Stone-cutter*
Clothier Thomas, *Stone-cutter*
Elford John, *Blackſmith*
Gayland Benjamin, *Stone-cutter*
Hellier James, *Stone-cutter*
Kingwell Geo. *Haberdaſher and Grocer*
Kingwell George, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Parſons James, *Innkeeper*
Rayſon William, *Shoemaker*
Shore George White, *Baker*
Spracket George, *Stone-cutter*

Spracket Thomas, *Stone-cutter*
Swaine James, *Innkeeper*
Terrel Wm. *Dowlas and Tick Maker*
Tucker ——, *Innkeeper*
Waters Thomas, *Haberdaſher*
Waters Thomas, *Stone-cutter*
Winter Joſeph and James, *Glove-manufacturers*

STONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

STONE is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and forty-one miles, ſeven from Stafford, thirty-four from Birmingham, nine from Newcaſtle-under-Line, and ſixty-four from Liverpool; by the way of Holmes Chapel and Warrington. It ſtands on the Trent, with commodious inns, in the great road to Cheſter; it has a park, and a ſmall charity-ſchool, beſides a free grammar-ſchool. It had, in the Saxons time, a nunnery, founded by Queen Ermenhild. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.—The church is a noble ſtructure, with a ſquare tower and ſix bells; alſo a clock.

The market-day is Tueſday; and fairs Shrove-Tueſday, Whit-Tueſday, and Auguſt the 5th.

The London mail is diſpatched at a quarter paſt ſeven in the morning, and arrives from London at half paſt four in the afternoon. The north mail is diſpatched at about five in the afternoon. The croſs-poſt ſets out at eight in the morning, and returns at half paſt three in the afternoon: William Lillyman, poſt-maſter.

A waggon from the Bell and Bear inn, every Sunday, to the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet, London; returns on Wedneſday: James Gothard, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Atherton Mr. William
Emery Mr. William
Topp Captain, *Army*
Woolley Mr. James
Wright Mr. Thomas

CLERGY.

Middleton Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Dewint Henry, *Surgeon*
Foſter Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Vernon George, *Attorney*
Wheatley Hugh, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adams Joſeph, *Baker*
Allman Wm. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Allſop William, *Taylor*
Aſhcroft ——, *Rider*
Atkins William, *Breeches-maker*
Bentley Margaret, *Victualler*
Bill Robert, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Blunt Edward, *Maltſter*
Bradbury John, *Flour-dealer*
Bret William, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Bullock William, *Huckſter*
Bunell Charles, *Millwright*
Burton John, *Butcher*
Chedle Mary, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Chedle John, *Flour-dealer*
Chue William, *Hardwareman*
Cooper Thomas, *Huckſter*
Cotton John, *Smith*
Dallman Daniel, *Baſket-maker*
Dawſon James, *Corn-factor*
Dawſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Deverus Thomas, *Clothier*
Dewſbury Thomas, *Victualler*
Dixon William, *Shoemaker*
Dutton Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Emery William, *Bricklayer*
Emery Tho. *Flax-dreſſer and Rope-maker*
Emery John, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Flint Wm. *Victualler, (Horſe & Jockey)*
Goodwin Richard, *Plumber & Glazier*
Gothard James, *Bell and Bear Inn*
Gothard John, *Shoemaker*
Hainſworth John, *Taylor*
Hales Charles, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Harriman Henry, *Hat-maker*
Harvey William, *Cooper*
Harvey William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Heſſell Charles, *Carpenter*
Highfield Wm. *Victualler, (Roe-buck)*
Hincks John, *Ironmonger*

Holmes George, *Smith*
Howſon James, *Schoolmaſter*
Jackſon John, *Carpenter*
Jenkinſon Ellen, *Milliner*
Joule Francis, *Merchant*
Knight Hugh, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Leadbeater James, *Butcher*
Lightfoot Sam. *Victualler*, (*Robin Hood*)
Lillyman W. *Crown Inn and Poſt-office*
Lord Thomas, *Smith*
Lowe William, *Huckſter*
Lowe Samuel, *Wheelwright*
Maſon Robert, *Huckſter*
Maſſey William, *Butcher*
Meakin George, *Victualler*
Moore Thomas, *Grocer*
Morris William, *Wheelwright*
Nickiſon Henry, *Woollen-draper*
Nickiſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Nickiſon Edward, *Cooper*
Nickiſon Ann, *Huckſter*
Ormrod Oliver, *Currier*
Pakeman William, *Breeches-maker*
Proctor Elizabeth, *Blue Bell Inn*
Robinſon Ann, *Dealer in Hardware*
Robinſon William, *Agent for the Navigation Company*
Rowley Richard, *Unicorn Inn*
Salt Mary, *Victualler*, (*Red Lion*)
Sanders William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sharp Mary, *Mercer*
Sherrett James, *Shoemaker*
Shipley Mary, *Hair-dreſſer*
Slaney Thomas, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Smith and Lovat, *Brandy-merchants*
Suckley Joſeph, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Thame Sampſon, *Falcon Inn*
Thame John, *Sadler*
Thomas John, *Victualler*, (*Artichoke*)
Turner Samuel, *Butcher*
Turner Richard, *Victualler*, (*Fountain*)
Turner William, *Cabinet-maker*
Turner Thomas, *Baker*
Vernon Thomas, *Joiner*
Vernon John, *Staymaker*
Walton Sarah, *Milliner*
Whiting Joſeph, *Baker*
Woodfield Thomas, *Cooper*
Wright Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Wright James, *Weaver*
Wright George, *Smith*

Near this place Lord Archibald Hamilton, in 1772, built an elegant houſe, called Sandon-hall, which commands a proſpect of the Staffordſhire navigation, and affords a pleaſing view of this fine country.

STONEY STRATFORD, BUCKS.

STONEY STRATFORD is ſituate on the great Cheſter and Liverpool road, fifty-two miles from London, nine from Little Brickhill, ſeven from Fenny Stratford, and eight from Towceſter. Stoney Stratford is a mile in length, including Old Stratford, which is in Northamptonſhire, and appears to travellers to be all one town, being divided only by a ſtone-bridge, acroſs the river Ouſe, which ſeparates the counties of Northampton and Bucks. It conſiſts of one uniform ſtreet, called the High-ſtreet, through which the great Cheſter road paſſes. Here is a neat market-place on the left coming into town from London, and behind St. Giles's church. The horſe-fair is in a ſtreet which fronts the traveller as he deſcends the hill, coming from London; and the cow-fair is kept in a back ſtreet that leads from the horſe-fair to the market-place. There are a few houſes on each ſide of the road as you enter the town from London; thoſe on the right are called Wolverton End, and on the left Calverton End, on account of their belonging to two villages of the ſame names. The road ſeparates the fields of the above villages for two miles before you enter the town. Calverton lordſhip belongs to the Earl of Saliſbury, and Wolverton is the gift of the famous Dr. Radcliffe to a library at Oxford.

The name of Stoney Stratford, tradition ſays, is derived from a ford over the Ouſe, where the bridge now is, and conſiſted only of a few public houſes, or inns, for the accommodation of travellers and pack-horſes; and thoſe houſes belonged to the pariſhes of Wolverton and Calverton. But, as the road became more frequented, the inhabitants increaſed. Two churches or chapels of eaſe were erected, one on each ſide the road; but in the year 1742 a dreadful fire deſtroyed nearly two-thirds of the eaſt ſide, together with the church dedicated

to St. Mary Magdalen, on the ſaid ſide, which has never been rebuilt; but the tower is yet ſtanding, ſo that it appears to travellers coming towards it from London, as they deſcend the hill, the ſame as two churches.

St. Giles's church was taken down, the tower excepted, and rebuilt in the years 1776 and 1777, in a very neat manner. The clergyman is perpetual curate; and, as the town was built principally for the accommodation of the increaſed number of travellers on this road, there are not twenty acres of land more than the houſes ſtand on belonging to both pariſhes, and of courſe no tithes, but only a ſmall donation for reading prayers on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and Queen Anne's bounty; the remainder of the miniſter's income is collected by ſubſcriptions among the inhabitants. Here is alſo a Baptiſt meeting-houſe, of which perſuaſion there is a conſiderable number in the town; as alſo ſome Independents, who have a place of worſhip at Potters Pury.

There is no magiſtrate reſiding in this town, yet here is a juſtices meeting held the firſt Friday in every month, at the Cock and Bull inns, by turns, by two magiſtrates in the neighbourhood, William Bailey, Eſq. of Bradwell, about two miles from Stoney Stratford; and the Rev. Langham Dayrel, of Liningſton Dayrel, ſeven miles from Stoney Stratford, both in the county of Bucks.—The Eaſter and Michaelmas viſitations are held here, by the Rev. Luke Heſlop, archdeacon of Bucks.

There is no manufacture carried on in this town or neighbourhood, the lace-trade among the women excepted; ſo that the road and market are its chief ſupport. The market is on Friday, at which there is a great deal of butchers' meat, as the butchers of Towceſter and the villages adjacent bring large quantities. Here are great quantities of corn bought and ſold on market-days, though very little to be ſeen expoſed to ſale in the market-houſe, as the farmers and corn-factors bring ſamples to ſeveral public-houſes, where the chief buſineſs in the corn-trade is carried on. There are charters for four fairs; but only one of them is of any account, which is old St. Mary Magdalen, held on the 2d of Auguſt, and chiefly conſiſts in cattle and toys. Here is a new ſtatute-fair for hiring ſervants, held on the Friday before Old Michaelmas-day.

Here are two large Sunday-ſchools, one for boys and the other for girls, both conſiſting of upwards of two hundred children; opened in June, 1786, begun and ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants, and are under the direction of the miniſter, churchwardens, and a committee of ſubſcribers.

Here are two capital inns, near the middle of the town, very nigh each other; they are both very neat and roomy buildings, fitted up in the neateſt manner, and furniſhed with every neceſſary accommodation: One is the Bull, Thomas Sleath, and is the exciſe-office; the other is the Cock, Suſannah Forfitt, and is the poſt-office, from whence letters are forwarded for London every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and arrive from London every day, Monday excepted; and are forwarded from hence for Cheſter, Liverpool, and Ireland, every day, Monday excepted.

There is a very capital waggon inn near the bridge, the Red Lion and Horſeſhoe, William Godfrey; and the White Horſe, a new neat building, Edward Proctor, is the inn for the Towceſter, Daventry, and Stoney Stratford, market ſtage-waggons, belonging to John and William Adams.—The Saracen's Head, Richard Sirett, at Old Stratford, is a large waggon inn.

The Coventry, Liverpool, Cheſter, and Birmingham, coaches, paſs to and from London through this place every day.—Waggons alſo paſs in great numbers almoſt every day; there are frequently twelve in a week from Mancheſter only: to ſet down the names of all thoſe carriers would be only to recapitulate every conveyance from London to Liverpool, Cheſter, &c. &c.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bloxham Edward, Gent. (F.)
Clark Mrs. Mary
Coates John, Gent. (F.)
Dickins Richard, Gent.
Gurden William, Gent. (F.)

Hewett

Hewett George, Gent. (F.)
Jenkinſon Mrs. Mary
Jenkinſon Mrs. Elizabeth
Smith Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Wilkinſon Mrs. Sarah

CLERGY.

Davis Rev. Thomas, *Rector of Little Woolſton*
Goodridge Rev. Mr. *Baptiſt Miniſter*
Propert Rev. Thomas, *Curate*
Wilmer Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Burt John, *Surgeon*
Worley John, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Eweſden Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Gerrard Stamp, *Attorney*
Worley Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſhby William, *Miller*
Atkins Robert, (F.) *Taylor and Woollen-draper*
Bailey John, *Victualler*
Barden Henry, *Bellman*
Barley Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Bates Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Benbow Daniel, *Fiſherman & Netmaker*
Bennet James, (F.) *Grocer*
Bowker Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Britten Mary, *Victualler*
Brooks Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Brooks Richard, (F.) *Gardener*
Brown Richard, (F.) *Shoemaker and Saleſman*
Brown Thomas, *Currier*
Burbidge Thomas, (F.) *Fellmonger and Wool-dealer*
Capon William, (F.) *Saleſman*
Carr Thomas, (F.) *Staymaker*
Clark Ephraim, *Grocer and Gardener*
Collinridge Mark, (F.) *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Collins ——, *Cooper*
Collyer Anne, *Victualler*
Cooper John, *Hair-dreſſer and Toy-ſeller*
Covington William, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Cowley John, *Bricklayer*
Cowley John, *Maſon*
Cowley Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Cumberland Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Davis Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Day Robert, (F.) *Carpenter, Grocer, & Toy and Staffordſhire Warehouſe*
Day Sands, (F.) *Carpenter*
Day Thomas, *Cabinet-maker, Ironmonger, and Painter*
Day John, *Surveyor of Houſes and Windows*
Denton David, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Dickins Thomas, *Baker*
Drayſon Jane, *Tanner*
Dunkley George, *Grocer*
Eablewite William, *Victualler*
Eaſt ——, (F.) *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Elmes Mark, *Schoolmaſter and Stationer*
Emmerton Thomas, (F.) *Grocer, Tinman, Ironmonger, and Smith*
Emmerton James, (F.) *Baker*
Fletcher George, *Wheelwright*
Ford John, *Taylor and Pariſh-clerk*
Forfitt Suſannah, *Innkeeper*
Franklin John, (F.) *Baker*
Gaſkin Thomas, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Gilling Charles, *Carpenter*
Gilling George, (F.) *Butcher*
Gleed Elizabeth, *Maltſter*
Godfrey Thomas, (F.) *Cooper*
Godfrey Tho. (F.) *Smith and Farrier*
Godfrey William, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Golby William, (F.) *Farmer, Maltſter, and Cooper*
Goodman Thomas, *Hemp-dreſſer and Roper*
Green William, (F.) *Baker*
Green Samuel, (F.) *Butcher*
Halloway John, *Pot-aſh Maker*
Harris Henry, (F.) *Victualler*
Harriſon Elizabeth, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Hillyer Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Hobley John, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Hooton James, (F.) *Fiſhmonger*
Hudſon William, *Taylor*
Hunt Joſeph, *Boarding-ſchool*
Hurſt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hutchins Edward, (F.) *Grocer*
Inwood Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Iſham Hannah, *Grocer*
Jarveſs James, (F.) *Carpenter & Grocer*
Jarveſs William, *Carpenter*
Joice Richard, *Matmaker*
Juffs John, (F.) *Victualler*
Kightly Edward, *Coachmaker and Wheelwright*
King ——, *Exciſe-officer*
King Richard, *Taylor*
Kingſton ——, *Gardener*
Lake Thomas, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Lambert John, *Upholſterer*
Lewis John, *Smith*
Lineham George, *Victualler*
Longman Richard, (F.) *Victualler and Farmer*

M'Stay Hugh, *Draper*
Malpas William, (F.) *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Marſhal John, *Victualler*
Martain James, *Draper*
Martain James, *Smith*
Meakins John, *Victualler*
Merevile Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Meycock Joſeph, (F.) *Milkman*
Mills Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Mills John, *Baker*
Mobbs John, (F.) *Baker*
Oliver William, (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper, and Banker*
Parrot James, (F.) *Labourer*
Perrige Thomas, *Grocer*
Pinfold William, (F.) *Labourer*
Price Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Proctor Edward, (F.) *Victualler*
Putman Lucas, *Carpenter*
Redgrove Thomas, (F.) *Collar-maker*
Richardſon John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Richardſon George, (F.) *Maſon*
Richardſon Reuben, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Richardſon Henry, *Bricklayer*
Richardſon Richard, *Hair-dreſſer, Perfumer, and Toyman*
Richardſon Joſhua, *Bricklayer*
Richardſon John, (F.) *Maſon*
Robinſon John, *Lace Pattern-worker*
Rock John, (F.) *Draper, Taylor, Grocer, and Clerk of the Market*
Rogers William, (F.) *Baker*
Salter Eſther, *Matmaker*
Shenſtone Hannah, *Grocer*
Shenſtone Samuel, (F.) *Grocer*
Sleath Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Labourer*
Smith James, *Baſket-maker*
Stairs James, *Grocer*
Stony John, (F.) *Victualler*
Wallis George, (F.) *Draper*
Ward Thomas, *Victualler*
Waſſe Charles, *Victualler*
Weſt John, *Carpenter and Ironmonger*
Weſt William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Weſt Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Whitmey James, *Shoemaker*
Willeat James, *Cooper*
Williamſon William, (F.) *Sawyer*
Wilſon Thomas, (F.) *Brazier and Ironmonger*
Wilſon Houghton, (F.) *Haberdaſher*
Yeulate William, *Carrier*

VILLAGES.—Old Stratford appears to travellers to be but one town with Stoney Stratford, being ſeparated only by a ſtone bridge over the river Ouſe. Here is no church in this place, but its pariſh extends to four neighbouring villages.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.
Wilſon Rev. Mr. *Curate of Paſſenham*

TRADERS, &c.
Benſon William, (F.) *Butcher and Grocer*
Bloxham William, *Carpenter*
Bloxham John, *Carpenter*
Brooks ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Cave George, (F.) *Pig-dealer*
Gibbons Joſeph, *Lace-dealer*
Johnſon Tho. *Victualler, Corn-factor, and Horſe-dealer*
Kightly Francis, *Wheelwright*
Price Joſeph, *Taylor*
Shaw Robert, *Smith*
Sirett Richard, *Innkeeper*
Tidman John, *Shoemaker*
Truſs Robert, (F.) *Victualler*
Williſon Anne, *Collar-maker and Victualler*

Potters Pury is in Northamptonſhire, about three miles weſt by north from Stoney Stratford; it is an old Saxon town, noted for the potters trade.—About half a mile from Potters Pury, on the left as you travel from London, is Wakefield-lodge, a ſeat of the Duke of Grafton, who is ranger of Whittlewood-foreſt. This foreſt comes up to and adjoins Old Stratford.

Paſſenham, Northamptonſhire, is one mile ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Stoney Stratford. This is ſaid to be the place where the Saxon king Edgar put a garriſon to guard the paſſage over the Ouſe againſt the Danes from Northampton.

Bradwells, Bucks, is two miles eaſt. It was once remarkable for a large abbey, but very little of it now remains.

Thornton, Bucks, four miles ſouth, between Stoney Stratford and Buckingham; near which is Thornton-hall, the ſeat of Thomas Sheppard, Eſq.

Yardley Gobion, three miles weſt-north-weſt. Here is a coarſe pottery.—Grafton, Bucks, near Lighton in Bedfordſhire, four miles north-weſt of Stoney Stratford.—

Stratford.—Coſgrove, in Northamptonſhire, one mile north.—Caſtle-Thorpe, Bucks, is three miles north. Here is a chapel of eaſe to Hanſlop.—Hanſlop, Bucks, is five miles north of Stoney Stratford, and three miles from Newport.—Haverſham, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel, is four miles north-eaſt of Stoney Stratford.—Wolverton, or Wolverington, Bucks, is one mile north-eaſt. In this pariſh was formerly a priory of black monks.—Loughton, Bucks, between Fenny and Stoney Stratford, is four miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.—Shenly, Bucks, is four miles ſouth-eaſt, in the Cheſter road.—Calverton, Bucks, one mile ſouth-eaſt.—Whaddon and its chaſe, Bucks, four miles ſouth-eaſt of Stoney Stratford, and to the north-eaſt of the town of Buckingham.—Beachampton, Bucks, two miles ſouth.—Denſhanger, near Paſſenham, Northamptonſhire, two miles ſouth-weſt.—Wicken, three miles weſt-ſouth-weſt.

STOURBRIDGE, WORCESTERSHIRE,

IS a neat pleaſant town, in the pariſh of Old Swinford, at the north extremity of the county, ſeated on the Stour, a very ſmall river, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. A church or chapel was built here by contribution, to the amount of near 2000l. and, by an act of parliament in 1742, made a pariſh-church, ſeparate from, and independent of, Old Swinford. Alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of Proteſtant diſſenters. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c.

The manufactories of this town and its vicinity conſiſt in glaſs, iron, cloth, and bricks; ſo conſiderable is the manufactory of glaſs, that that article alone pays to government 20,000l. duty, per annum. Here are about ten glaſs-houſes, where are made drinking-glaſſes, bottles, and window-glaſs, together with fine ſtone pots and crucibles for the glaſs-makers to melt the metal in, the clay of which they are made being peculiar to this place, and carried in great quantities to other manufactories. The mines in its vicinity conſiſt of coal, iron-ſtone, and clay; the laſt of which, for its excellence and uſe in the manufactory of glaſs, is unequalled in the world.

Stourbridge is one hundred and twenty-ſix miles north-weſt from London, twelve weſt from Birmingham, ſixteen eaſt from Bridgenorth, ten ſouth from Wolverhampton, ten north from Bromſgrove, and twenty-two from Worceſter.

The market is on Friday; and it has two fairs in the year, viz. on the 29th of March, a very conſiderable one for horſes; and the 8th of September, for horſes, cattle, &c. beſides one lately eſtabliſhed on the 8th of January.

It has a good free-ſchool, founded by King Edward VI. the revenues, &c. of which are conſiderable; there are eight governors, gentlemen of the town and pariſh. The ſchool has a library of good books, given from time to time by the governors, and gentlemen educated thereat.—Near the town is a blue-coat ſchool, founded and endowed, in the year 1667, by Thomas Foley, Eſq. of Witley Court, in this county; under the direction of nineteen feoffees, for the clothing, maintenance, and education, of ſixty poor boys, who, at the age of fourteen, are apprenticed out to trades, when they receive two ſuits of clothes, and four pounds as an apprentice-fee.

BANK.—Meſſrs. Hill, Waldron, and Co. draw on Sir James Eſdaile, Eſdaile, Hamett, and Eſdaile, Lombard-ſtreet. The hours of attendance are from nine to one o'clock, and from two to five, Sundays excepted.

The poſt-office opens for receiving letters for London, Liverpool, &c. at four o'clock in the evening; ſhuts at eight o'clock next morning. Opens for receiving letters for Kidderminſter, Bewdley, Briſtol, and all weſterly parts, at nine o'clock in the morning; and ſhuts at two.

A coach from the Crown inn, to the Swan inn, Birmingham; and Bull and Mouth inn, Bull and Mouth ſtreet, London; every Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at eight o'clock: fare to London, 1l. 12s. 6d.

WAGGONS.—

WAGGONS.—A waggon, from F. Rufford's warehouſe, through Bromſgrove, Alceſter, Shatford, Shipſton, and Oxford, to the Bull and Mouth inn, Bull and Mouth ſtreet, every evening at four o'clock, Sundays excepted.—A waggon from the ſame warehouſe to Kidderminſter and Bewdley, every Saturday morning early; returns the ſame evening.—A ditto from the ſame warehouſe to Bridgenorth every Monday and Saturday.—A ditto from the ſame warehouſe to Broſeley, Colebrook-Dale, &c. every Monday.—A ditto from the ſame warehouſe, to Wolverhampton and Walſall, every Monday.—A ditto from the ſame warehouſe to Dudley, Wedneſbury, and Walſall, every Wedneſday.—A ditto from the Mitre inn to Birmingham, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—A ditto from the Crown inn, to Smith's warehouſe, Friar-ſtreet, Worceſter, every Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.—A ditto from the Mitre inn, to Liverpool and Mancheſter, every Thurſday morning.—A ditto from the ſame inn to Sheffield every Monday morning.

A cart from William Harper's warehouſe to Birmingham every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, early; returns the ſame evenings.—A cart to Wolverhampton every Wedneſday and Saturday mornings; returns the ſame evenings.

Boats, for the conveyance of goods to all parts of the kingdom by the canal, go off every ſpring-tide. By the late conſtructed canal, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, &c.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Amphlet John, Eſq. (F.) *Clent-hall*
Brettell Tho. Gent. (F.) *Summer-hill*
Dews Bernard, Eſq. (F.) *Hagley*
Dixon Oliver, Eſq. *Old Swinford*
Dudley Thomas, Eſq. (F.) *Shutend*
Gibbons Benjamin, Eſq. (F.) *Shutend*
Grove George, Gent.
Harpurs John, Eſq. *Wolleſcott*
Hickman Edward, Eſq. *Old Swinford*
Homfray Thomas, Eſq. *Grange*
Homfray John Addenbrook, Eſq. (F.)
Hornblower John, Gent.
Idains John, Gent. (F.)
Jeſſe Mrs.
Jones Mrs.
Lee Thomas, Eſq. *Clent*
Littlewood Mr. Benjamin
Male Mrs.
Oliver Hungerford, Eſq. (F.)
Oliver Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Owen Joſeph, Gent.
Perrott Mrs.
Phillips Walford, Eſq.
Pidcock John, Eſq. *the Plaits*
Pidcock Thomas, Eſq.
Pidcock Nathaniel, Gent.
Stokes Francis, Eſq. (F.) *Red-hill*
Swain Joſeph, Gent.
Tilt William, Gent.
Waldron William, Eſq. (F.) *Hagley*
Waldron Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Wheeler Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Witton Francis, Gent. (F.)
Witton Richard, Gent. *Old Swinford*

CLERGY.

Cumming Rev. Joſeph, *A. B. Curate of Old Swinford*
Downing Rev. John, *Envil*
Durant Rev. John, *Rector of Hagley*
Foley Rev. Robert, *A. M. Rector of Old Swinford*
Pattinſon Rev. John, *A. M. Miniſter of the Chapel, and Head Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Perry Rev. Lyttleton, *Vicar of Clent*
Phillpott Rev. Other, *A. M. Rector of Pedmore*
Phillpott Rev. Thomas, *A. M. Curate of Pedmore*
Willets Rev. Richard, *A. M. Second Maſter to the Grammar-ſchool, and Curate of King's Swinford, Stafford*

PHYSIC.

Cauſer and Dixon, (F.) *Surgeons and Apothecaries*
Coltman George, (F.) *Druggiſt, &c.*
Evans John and William, (F.) *Surgeons*
Freer William, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Shaw Henry, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Brettells Meſſrs. (F.) *Attorneys*
Brettell Benjamin, jun. *Attorney*
Harris Cha. and Wm. (F.) *Attorneys*

Hickman Richard, *Attorney*
Peſhall Sparry, *Attorney*
Robins Joſeph, (F.) *Attorney*
Roberts Henry, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Allden John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Alport Suſannah, (F.) *Milliner*
Alport Edward, (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Andrews Richard, *Taylor*
Arundel Thomas *Baker and Maltſter*
Arundel Mary, *Milliner*
Aſh Thomas, *Wine and Spirit Merchant*
Aſhley Mary, *Hatter*
Badger Richard, (F.) *Currier*
Bagley Dudley, *Miller*
Bancks William and Co. (F.) *Brierley Iron-works*
Barker Wm. *Agent to Bancks and Co.*
Bate Suſannah, (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Bate Samuel, (F.) *Fellmonger and Woolſtapler*
Bate Joſeph, *Victualler*
Bate James, *Breeches-maker*
Bate John, *Victualler*
Baylis Jeſſe, *Chain-maker*
Baylis Thomas, *Chain-maker*
Beavington William, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Beſt Thomas, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Biddle James, *Grocer and Chandler*
Biggs Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Bird James, (F.) *Joiner*
Biven Thomas, *Victualler*
Blakemore and Price, *Spade-makers*
Blakeway Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Blew William, (F.) *Clothier and Dyer*
Blew Hannah, *Victualler*
Bolton George, *Butcher*
Bond Thomas, *Staymaker*
Bourn John, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Bowler William, *Victualler*
Bradley Richard, (F.) *Glaſs-manufacturer*
Brettell Benjamin, ſen. *Coalmaſter*
Bridgens William, *Grocer*
Briſcoe George, (F.) *Iron-maſter and Nail-factor*
Brittain George, *Confectioner*
Brittell John, *Brick and Clay Merchant, and Builder*
Brockhoop Benjamin, *Potter*
Bromfield William, (F.) *Builder and Joiner*
Brown Robert, *Victualler*
Brown John, *Lockſmith and Victualler*
Burden Thomas, (F.) *Clothier*
Burden William, *Shopkeeper*
Caddick Thomas, (F.) *Joiner*
Cardo Joſeph, (F.) *Bruſh-maker and Maltſter.*
Caſwell Joſeph, *Victualler*
Caſwell Jeremiah, (F.) *Victualler*
Chambers John, *Hop-merchant*
Cheverhall Sarah, *Taylor*
Coats Richard, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Coley Richard, *Clothes-dealer*
Collis George, (F.) *Wine and Liquor Merchant*
Compſon Nathaniel, *Shoemaker*
Compſon Joſeph, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Cooke Richard, *Lockſmith*
Cooper John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Court Harry, (F.) *Land-ſurveyor*
Cox Sam. (F.) *Woolcomber and Clothier*
Cox Joſeph, (F.) *Tanner*
Cox Benjamin, *Timber-merchant*
Cox John, *Woolcomber*
Cozen and Lewis, *Milliners*
Crampton Jonathan, *Victualler*
Croſfield Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Crow James, (F.) *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Croydon John, (F.) *Maltſter and Baker*
Davis William, *Wheelwright*
Devey Jas. (F.) *Upholſterer, Appraiſer, and Auctioneer*
Dewce William, *Victualler*
Douglas William, *Peruke-maker*
Dovey James, *Glaſs-cutter*
Edge Samuel, (F.) *Potter*
Edwards Evan, *Shoemaker*
Edwards Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Edwards John, *Victualler*
Ellen John, (F.) *Maltſter and Baker*
Fletcher John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Foſter Henry, (F.) *Spade-maker*
Fowler John, *Maltſter and Cheeſe-factor*
Franklin Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Gardener Edward, *Victualler*
Geary Thomas, *Maltſter and Victualler*
Gibbons Joſiah, *Stuff-maker*
Gibbons T. W. and B. *Iron-maſters*
Giles Thomas, *Plane-maker*
Gill Jeremiah, (F.) *Currier*
Grafton John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Grafton Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Grayland John, *Hatter*
Grazebrook Tho. and Michael, (F.) *Glaſs-manufacturers*
Groutage William, (F.) *Coal-dealer*
Grovenor Richard, *Ropemaker*
Grundy Iſaac, (F.) *Victualler*
Gueſt Joſeph Woollaſton
Gwinnet John, *Fiſhmonger*
Hall Mary, *Milliner*
Harper William, *Skinner*

Harrifon Arthur and Co. *Scythe-makers*
Haward Wm. (F.) *Builder and Joiner*
Hemus Joſhua, *Baker*
Hickman Gregory, *Coal-merchant*
Hildreth Ann, *Victualler*
Hill Samuel, *Schoolmaſter*
Hill Edward, *Victualler*
Hill Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Hill and Hampton, *Ironmongers*
Hill and Waldron, (F.) *Glaſs-manufacturers*
Hill Edward, *Lockſmith*
Hill Francis, *Scythe-ſmith*
Hill John, *Nail-factor*
Hodgſon Richard, *Miller and Baker*
Hodgſon Samuel, *Grocer and Chandler*
Hollington Ambroſe, (F.) *Grocer and Chandler*
Holloway John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Honeyborne Robert, *Flint Glaſs-maker*
Honeyborne Thomas, *Coal-maſter*
Hopkins Charles, (F.) *Mercer and Draper*
Hornblower Thomas, *Clothier*
Irons Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Jackſon Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Jackſon Edward, *Joiner*
Jeavons Joſhua, (F.) *Nail-factor*
Jeſſon Robert, *Milkman*
Jones Robert, *Victualler*
Jones Martha, *Victualler*
Jones John, *Baker*
Jones William, *Iron-maſter*
Jones John, *Brickmaker*
Kenrick Hugh, *Mercer and Draper*
Kettle James, *Clothier*
Lane Francis, *Victualler*
Lloyd Rebecca, *Cooper*
Lowe John, *Shoemaker*
Lucas Elijah, *Boarding-ſchool*
Marſon John, *Nail-factor*
Mathews Daniel, *Innholder*
Mathews Paul, *Baker and Maltſter*
Mathews Joſhua, *Clothier*
Meredeth ——, *Scythe-ſmith*
Mills William, *Victualler*
Millward Joſeph, ſen. *Lockſmith*
Millward Joſeph, jun. *Lockſmith*
Moſeley William, *Ironmonger*
Newbrough Elizabeth, *Dealer in Glaſs and Earthen-ware*
Newbrough Joſhua, *Plumber & Glazier*
Newbrough Jaſper, *Cooper*
Newnam John, *Wheelwright*
Owen and Hodgſon, *Spade-makers and Manufacturers*
Overs Thomas, *Staymaker*
Oliver William, *Iron-founder*
Page John, (F.) *Gardener*
Palmer Richard, *Cooper*
Pargeter Thomas and John, *Scythe-ſmiths*
Pargeter Nicholas Hancox, *Nail-factor*
Pargeter Joſeph, *Grocer*
Parker Samuel, *Grocer*
Parkes Joſeph, (F.) *Hop and Cider Merchant*
Penn John, *Timber-merchant*
Penny James, *Blackſmith*
Perkes Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Perkes John, *Lockſmith*
Perry John, *Scythe-ſmith*
Phillips Benjamin, *Joiner*
Pidcock John and Sons, *Glaſs-manufacturers*
Pike Benjamin, *Taylor and Dealer in Clothes*
Pinches Thomas, *Milkman*
Poole Miſs, *Milliner*
Price Moſes, *Taylor*
Quarman Robert, *Coachmaker*
Randle William, *Gardener*
Randle John, *Victualler*
Rathbone John, *Victualler*
Rawley John, *Butcher*
Rawley Edward, *Baker*
Raybould Thomas, (F.) *Scythe-ſmith*
Richards Bate, (F.) *Maltſter and Hop-merchant*
Richards Benjamin, *Victualler*
Richards Thomas, *Sadler*
Richards William, *Grocer and Chandler*
Richards Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter and Baker*
Richards Henry, *Blackſmith*
Rogers John, *Sadler*
Rufford Francis, (F.) *Carrier*
Saunders Samuel, (F.) *Brazier*
Savage Mary, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Scott Wm. and John, (F.) *Clothiers*
Seager William, *Potter*
Seager William, *Caſt Iron-founder*
Share Joſeph, *Victualler*
Shipley James, (F.) *Hop-merchant*
Shirt Edward, (F.) *Baker*
Siddons Henry, *Butcher*
Siddons Skidmore, (F.) *Butcher*
Siddons Paul, *Butcher*
Sillitoe George, (F.) *Currier*
Skidmore Joſeph, *Victualler*
Skidmore Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smallwood John, *Gardener*
Smith Joſeph, *Baker*
Smith John, *Mercer, Draper, and Milliner*
Southall Thomas, *Shoemaker*

Steel

Steel John, *Victualler*
Steward Dorothy, *Pawnbroker*
Stokes George, (F.) *Iron-maſter and Nail-factor*
Styles Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Talbot William, *Victualler*
Taylor Joſeph, *Baker*
Thomas John, *Blackſmith*
Thompſon Benjamin
Tidman John, *Breeches-maker*
Tilley James, *Bricklayer*
Tilley James, *Lockſmith*
Timmins Ann, *Dealer in Sweets*
Tipper Richard, *Clothes-dealer*
Tomkinſon Samuel, *Painter*
Venable John, (F.) *Victualler*
Wade and Green, *Ironmongers and Braziers*
Waldron William, *Scythe-ſmith*
Walker Francis, (F.) *Mercer & Draper*
Walker Edward, *Joiner*
Wallent John, *Victualler*
Ward James, *Pump-maker*
Webb Thomas, *Victualler*
Weſt John, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Stationer*
Weſt Mary, (F.) *Tea-dealer and Confectioner*
Weſtwood Edward, *Victualler*
Wheeler Joſeph, (F.) *Clothier*
Wheeler Richard, *Dealer and Chapman*
Wheeley Thomas, *Boat-owner*
White John, *Joiner and Builder*
Wiley John, *Innkeeper*
Wilkes Walter, *Grocer and Chandler*
Willcox Harry, *Staymaker*
Willetts Thomas, *Victualler*
Willetts Thomas, *Miller and Glaſs Pot-maker*
Wilſon John, *Baker*
Winter William, *Shoemaker*
Witton Serjent, (F.) *Glaſs-manufacturer*
Witton John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Wood John, *Grocer and Chandler*
Wood Thomas, (F.) *Shovel-maker*
Wooldridge and Watlins, *Anvil-makers*
Wragg and Wilſon, *Mercers and Drapers*
Wyers Edward, *Lockſmith*
Young Phebe, (F.) *Grocer*

The principal ſeats in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge are, thoſe of the Earl of Stamford, at Envil, deſcribed vol. ii. p. 247.—Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward, at Himley.—Lord Weſtcote, at Hagley, deſcribed vol. ii. p. 246.—Major Halliday, at the Leaſowes, deſcribed vol. ii. p. 243.—And the Hon. Edward Foley, at Preſtwood: the town being nearly in the centre of them all.

In the pariſh of Himley there is a blade-mill, at which ſcythes, reaping-hooks, axes, hatchets, and the like tools, having been forged by the whiteſmiths, are ground to a fine edge. All theſe inſtruments are made of iron firſt, ſoftened with fat unctuous bodies, as butter, oil, wax, ſuet, &c. for that uſe, as irons for carts, plough-ſhares, horſe locks and ſhoes, nails and buckles, are of iron, hardened by art.

STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

STOWMARKET is three miles from Needham, eight from Mendleſham, and ſeventy-ſix from London; it is a large town, in the centre of the county, and on the banks of the Orwell. It has a ſpacious beautiful church, with a very large and good organ, eight tuneable bells, a large ſteeple, and lofty ſpire, hardly to be matched in this county, being one hundred and twenty feet high. Its fairs are Whit-Friday and June 29, and a lamb-fair on Auguſt 1. The manor anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Oſith.

The navigation from Stowmarket to Ipſwich is now complete; and barges (with corn to Ipſwich and coals in return) have been navigated on the river ſince the year 1793. This river is a conſiderable ornament to the town. From the baſon is a beautiful walk on the towing-path, about one mile in length; this part of the river is ſerpentine, and runs chiefly through hop-plantations, which abound very much in the vicinity of this place.

This town is well ſituated for the barley-trade, perſons at the diſtance of twenty miles, on the Norfolk ſide, ſelling at this market, which is held on Thurſdays; of courſe much has been done in the malting buſineſs, the number of malting-houſes being now about fourteen.

A few years ſince here was a conſiderable manufactory of ſtuffs and bombazines, but this trade is nearly annihilated. The principal manufacture at preſent, which employs a number of hands, is hempen cloth, ſome of it up to three ſhillings and three ſhillings and ſix-pence per yard. They purchaſe the raw material; it is dreſſed, ſpun, and whited, at home; when made into cloth, it is bleached on their own grounds. Alſo ſacking, wool-ſheeting, twine, ropes, &c.

The houſe of induſtry for the hundred of Stow is ſituate about a mile from the town, and about an equal diſtance from Finborough-park. It ſtands on an eminence, and has more the appearance of a gentleman's ſeat than a poor-houſe. It coſt near ten thouſand pounds building. The poor in it are well provided for, and the inſide exhibits marks of neatneſs and content.—There is alſo a charity-ſchool in the town.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Archer Mrs.
Brooks Mrs.
Fiſke T. C. Gent.
Reynolds John, Gent.
Ruſt Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Spencer Mrs.

CLERGY.

Colbourn Rev. Thomas, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Waring Rev. Francis, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Aldis George, *Druggiſt*
Amys Thomas, *Apothecary*
Bayley Thomas, *Apothecary*
Freeman and Son, *Apothecaries*

LAW.

Dobſon Joſeph Sayers, *Attorney*
Marriott John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Nathaniel, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Aldrich John, (F.) *Brewer*
Baldwin Mrs. *Ladies Boarding ſchool*
Bayly Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Bethel John, *Watchmaker*
Boby John, *Merchant*
Boulter William, *Miller*
Chandler Denis, *Merchant*
Dobſon Thomas, *Auctioneer*
Elliott Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Elmer Samuel, *White Hart Inn*
Francis William E. *Ironmonger, Soap-boiler, & Tallow-chandler, and Agent to the Norwich Fire-office*
Frewer James, *Bull Inn*
Hildyard Chriſtopher, *Draper*
Howchin Jeremiah, *Staymaker*
Lankeſter A. *Grocer and Draper, and Agent to the Briſtol Fire-office*
Norman Frederic, *Hempen-cloth, Sacking, and Twine, Manufacturer*
Prentice M. (F.) *Draper*
Rout Richard, *Maltſter*
Rout Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Ruſt and Buchanan, *Merchants*
Simpſon Edward, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Spink Samuel, *Fellmonger*
Stow William, *Fellmonger & Breeches-maker, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office*
Stow Elizabeth, *Bookſeller*

Stow-upland, the adjoining pariſh, is of large extent, and contains a number of good farms. There is no church, or chapel of eaſe, in this pariſh, but the vicarial tithes are paid to the vicar of Stowmarket. The pariſhioners attend divine ſervice at the above pariſh-church, where they alſo meet for ſettling pariſh buſineſs.

Five miles farther is Wulpit, famous for the white bricks made there. It has a handſome church, with a mean ſpire; but the Gothic church, with a room over it, is very beautiful.—Near this is Ixworth, a dirty ill-built town, with a mean market; but it is a thoroughfare-town, and has two annual fairs.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS an ill built town, of very little trade, ſituate in the high Cotſwold country. The Roman foſs-way paſſes through this town to Northleach, as does the preſent turnpike-road from Coventry and Warwick to Briſtol and the weſt of England. It is diſtant from Glouceſter twenty-ſix miles, Campden ten, Burford nine, Northleach nine, and from London ſeventy-ſeven. This place is generally called, in old records, Stow St. Edward, and had a grant from Henry VI.

VI. for a corporation. Its church is large, has a tower, and ſtands on a hill. Here are an hoſpital, alms-houſe, and free-ſchool, all well endowed, beſides other charities, the poor here being very numerous. This place ſtands ſo high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that it is a common obſervation, that they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water, belonging to the town. The pariſh, which is governed by two bailiffs, is twelve miles in compaſs, and has ſome good inns, viz. the Unicorn, White Hart, and King's Arms.

The market is on Thurſday; and the fairs, which are May 12 and October 24, have been famous for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep, of which it is ſaid twenty thouſand have been ſold in one of its October fairs; but the inhabitants are not ſuffered to ſet ſtalls before their own doors. The tolls of the market and fairs are computed at eighty pounds a year.

A croſs-poſt, under the Burford office, in and out daily.—Byrch's Cheltenham and London waggon paſſes through weekly.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bricknell William, Gent. (F.)
Chamberlayne Edm. John, Eſq. (F.)
Kendall John, Gent. (F.)
Napper William, Eſq. *Slaughter*
Pittman Philip, Gent. (F.)
Rice ——, Eſq. *Bourton-on-the-Water*
Scott John, Eſq. *Longborough*

CLERGY.

Browne Rev. Mr. *Swell*
Chandler Rev. Mr.
Hippeſley Rev. John, (F.) *Rector*
Leigh Rev. Mr. *Addleſtrip*
Pagett Rev. Simon, (F.)
Travell Rev. Mr. *Slaughter*
Vernon Rev. Mr. *Bourton-on-the-Water*

PHYSIC.

Hayward John, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Moſs Richard, *Ditto*

LAW.

Knight Joſeph, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alcock Joſeph, *Mercer*
Archer Chriſtopher, *Plaſterer*
Archer Richard, *Clockmaker*
Betteridge John, *Shopkeeper*
Betteridge Robert, *Wheelwright*
Bird George, *Brazier*
Blizard Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Charles William, (F.) *Mercer*
Charles Richard, *Grocer*
Clifford John, (F.) *Unicorn Inn*
Clifford William, *Baker*
Clifford Richard, *Maſon*
Collett William, (F.) *Sadler*
Collett Henry, *Currier*
Cornbill Charles, *Baker*
Dibble Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Ellis Daniel, *Butcher*
Farmer Richard, (F.) *Mercer*
Farmer Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Forty Joſeph, *Collar-maker*
Fox John, *Smith*
Gardiner John, *Joiner*
Gladwin Robert, *Smith*
Hookham Thomas, (F.) *Plaſterer*
Hookham Charles, *Plaſterer*
Horſeman James, *Flax-dreſſer*
Jeffereys James, *Sieve-maker*
Johnſon John, *Baker*
Jones Grace, *Shopkeeper*
Maeſey William, (F.) *Victualler*
Maſon William, *Baker*
Matthews John, *Shopkeeper*
Meadows Margaret, *Shopkeeper*
Minchin John, (F.) *Diſtiller*
Paine Alexander, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Paine George, *Schoolmaſter*
Paine Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Paine William, *Cooper*
Palmer William, *King's Arms Inn*
Pittman Richard, (F.) *White Hart Inn*
Pittman Joſeph, *Glazier*
Pruce Mary, *Maltſter*
Reeves Thomas, *Baker*
Robbins William, *Victualler*
Smith Robert, *Glazier*
Stratford James, *Shoemaker*
Webb Edward, *Land-ſurveyor*
Williams Charles, *Shopkeeper*

STRATTON, CORNWALL.

STRATTON is one hundred and twenty-two miles from London. It gives name to the hundred, and is noted chiefly for its orchards, gardens, and garlic, and countryman's treacle. See vol. iii. p. 528.

The market-days are Tueſday and Saturday; and fairs the 19th of May, November the 8th, and December the 11th.

Croſs-poſt arrives Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from Holſworthy.—Blatchford's waggon, from Exeter to the Tree inn, every Tueſday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

King John, Gent.
Martin Mr.
Oliver ——, Gent.
Uglow Miſs Martha

CLERGY.

King Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Juke ——, *Surgeon*
King ——, *Surgeon*
Lukey Thomas, *Druggiſt*

TRADERS, &c.

Badcock Edmund, *Exciſe-officer*
Bailey John, *Hatter*
Ballhatchet Mrs. *Dealer in Clothes*
Bate G. *Poſt-office*
Bayley George, *Hatter*
Bevin Richard, *Maſon*
Bickle James, *Taylor*
Bray Samuel, *Schoolmaſter*
Brook John, *Maſon*
Ching Humphrey, *Clothier*
Ching Thomas, *Tawer*
Ching Charles, *Clothier*
Cotton Richard, *Carrier*
Couch James, *Carrier*
Cunſul ——, *Mercer*
Dawe Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Evans John, *Carpenter*
George Elias, *Peruke-maker*
Haydon James, *Maſon*
Haydon Richard, *Maſon*
Honney Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Martin John, *Victualler*
Moiſe Capt. Robert, *Trader from Briſtol to Bude*
Parſons ——, *Mercer*
Parſons Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Perry Robert, *Victualler*
Pethick John, ſen. *Maſon*
Pethick John, jun. *Maſon*
Rodd Nicholas, *Tawer*
Rowland John, *Victualler*
Saunders William, *Tree Inn*
Scown John, *Butcher*
Scown John, *Victualler*
Spry James, *Blackſmith*
Squire William, *Baker*
Summers ——, *Victualler*
Symons Thomas, *Farmer*
Uglow George, *Clockmaker*
Williams William, *Cordwainer*
Wilton Richard, *Victualler*
Wonnacott William, *Sadler*
Woodley James, *Blackſmith*
Young ——, *Mercer*

SEATS.—Major Rawlington, at Howard, about half a mile ſouth.—Major Wollacombe, at Langford-hill, three miles ſouth.—Miſs Harris, at Lee, half a mile eaſt.

Two miles from Stratton is Bude harbour, belonging to the port of Padſtow, where there has of late years been a conſiderable trade carried on in exporting of corn, particularly oats, to different parts of the kingdom, and vaſt quantities of bark to Ireland; and importing of coals and ſalt, the former from Wales and the latter from Briſtol. There are large and commodious cellars lately built to receive the goods imported, which are forwarded to the reſpective owners almoſt immediately.

STROUD, KENT.

STROUD, or Strood, as it is ſometimes ſpelt (perhaps to diſtinguiſh it from Stroud in Glouceſterſhire), is parted from Roche ſter by a ſtone bridge over the Medway; it is twenty-nine miles from London. Its church, which was anciently a chapel of eaſe to Frinſbury, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles; it is one hundred feet in length, and fifty in breadth. In the chancel is a handſome wainſcot altar-piece, of the Corinthian order. On the ſouth ſide of the altar are ſome receſſes, conſiſting of arches ſupported by pillars of Petworth marble. In the ſouth aiſle is a ſmall ſtone chapel, built in 1607, in the pavement of which are ſome fragments of Moſaic work. The principal entrance is at the ſouth door, through a large Gothic arch of Caen ſtone.

In

In this town once ſtood Newark hoſpital, founded by Gilbert de Glanville biſhop of Rocheſter, which has been demoliſhed upwards of two hundred years, ſome few remains only excepted. One end of this inſtitution, agreeable to the ſuperſtitious practices of thoſe times, was, that maſſes might be ſaid for the ſouls of the founder and many other pious benefactors. The reſidue of the profits of the eſtates ſettled upon it, after the prieſts and ſervants had received their ſhare, were applied in relieving the ſick, the impotent, and the neceſſitous, whether neighbours or travellers. And this ſeems to have been the original deſign of hoſpitals, that travellers, eſpecially pilgrims, might be refreſhed and entertained; for which purpoſe they were generally ſituated near a high road.—Stroud has a fair on the 28th of Auguſt.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

PHYSIC.

Barrow Francis, *Surgeon*
Bromley James, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Gibbs Andrew, *Attorney*
Morſon Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Baldock Thomas, *Corn-chandler*
Batt James, *Baker*
Bill James, *Grocer*
Birch William, *Angel Inn*
Brient Daniel, *Chapman*
Brown James, *Pawnbroker*
Brown William, *Baker*
Bundox John, *Sackmaker*
Burch Thomas, *Chairmaker*
Burton Mary, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Butcher Edward, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Cable Thomas, *Butcher*
Cape Matthew, *Taylor*
Chaplin William, *Taylor*
Clark John, *Corn-chandler*
Cobb Thomas, *Chapman*
Cole Sarah, *Grocer*
Comfort Wm. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Craft Thomas, *Baker*
Crow David, *Shoemaker*
Dennant William, *Taylor*
Edmeads Henry Dixon, *Carpenter*
Elwood ——, *Coal-merchant*
Farthing Edward, *Hatter*
Freeland John, *Tallow-chandler*
Friday Ann, *Pawnbroker*
Friend Robert, *Baker*
Friend William, *Rope and Sail Maker*
Glover Stephen, *Carpenter*
Goodburn William, *Grocer*
Hailes Ann, *Grocer*
Hand James, *Tinman*
Hart Richard, *Baker*
Hayns Thomas, *Butcher*
Hodges Mary, *Grocer*
Horſenail William, *Linen-draper*
Horſenail Robert, *Corn-chandler*
Houſe John, *Shoemaker*
Huggen Allan, *Ironmonger*
Hulkes Thomas, *Miller*
King John, *Hair-dreſſer*
M'Cowan John, *Linen-draper*
Maiden Joſeph, *Broker*
Maiden John, *Linen-draper*
Maiden John, *Cheeſemonger*
March Samuel, *Chapman*
Martin Ann, *Milliner*
Mating Thomas, *Glazier*
Meers Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Miller John, *(Old Three Gardeners)*
Morrice John, *Grocer*
Older Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Pain Henry, *Victualler, (Duke's Head)*
Parker H. *Victualler, (Bricklayers Arms)*
Pucell John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pulſon James, *Academy*
Revil Ann, *Grocer*
Richardſon W. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Rogers William, *Blockmaker*
Roots William, *Victualler, (Criſpin)*
Smallman Edward, *Victualler, (Roſe)*
Spangburn Mary, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Spencer Elizabeth, *Cheeſemonger*
Stanley Thomas, *Taylor*
Toots Charles, *Linen-draper*
Waner Gregory, *Cooper*
Waters Samuel, *China-ſhop*
Watſon Ann, *Grocer*
Webber James, *Ironmonger*
Weeks Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Welſh John, *Victualler, (Windmill)*
White and Son, *Coal-merchants*
Wilſon William, *Butcher*
Wilſon Thomas, *Grocer*

About half a mile ſouth of Stroud church, on the banks of the Medway, is an ancient building called the Temple, ſo named from having been formerly the manſion of the Knights Templars of the Teutonic order. The habitation of that famous order is now a farm-houſe. Little remains of the ancient fabric, except

except a ſpacious cellar, vaulted with chalk and ſtone groins; the walls are of a conſiderable thickneſs: many of the inhabitants of Stroud are ſupported by the fiſheries; of which the oiſter is moſt conſiderable. This is conducted by a company of free dredgers, eſtabliſhed by preſcription, but ſubject to the authority and government of the mayor and citizens of Rocheſter. In 1729 an act of parliament was obtained for the better management of this fiſhery, and for confirming the juriſdiction of the ſaid mayor and citizens, and free dredgers. The mayor holds a court of admiralty every year, to make ſuch regulations as ſhall be neceſſary for the well-conducting this valuable branch of fiſhery. Seven years apprenticeſhip entitles a perſon to the freedom of this company. All perſons catching oiſters, not members of the fiſhery, are liable to a penalty. The company frequently buy brood or ſpat from other parts, which they lay in this river, where they ſoon grow to maturity. Great quantities of theſe oiſters are ſent to London; to Holland, Weſtphalia, and the adjacent countries.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, DORSET,

IS a ſmall pleaſant town, near the banks of the river Stour, and almoſt in the centre of the fertile vale of Blackmoor; one hundred computed and a hundred and ten meaſured miles from London. It derived its name partly from its being ſituated ſo near the river, which abounds with plenty of excellent fiſh, and partly by its being formerly defended with a caſtle. Over the river, and at the diſtance of about a quarter of a mile from the middle of the town, is built a good ſtone bridge, conſiſting of ſix arches.

The church, which is a very ancient one, ſtands abont half a furlong from the centre of the town. It is a lofty ſpacious piece of architecture, and kept in good repair by the inhabitants; at the weſt end of which has been lately erected an elegant gallery, appropriated ſolely for the uſe of the choir, which is a very good one.—At the eaſt end of the church-yard is the poor-houſe, commonly called the workhouſe, which is a large piece of building, reaching nearly the breadth of the church-yard.

Three extenſive commons are belonging to this town, containing by computation more than one thouſand acres. They are known by the names of Sturminſter Common, Bagbere Common, and Puxy Common; the two latter are adjoining. In either of the three, any perſon belonging to the town has an unlimited right of paſture; which is very beneficial to the poor, eſpecially to thoſe whoſe cottages are adjoining to the ſaid commons; by which means many poor induſtrious families are enabled to get a comfortable maintenance.

This town is ſurrounded with remarkable fine meadows, where ſeveral hundred oxen are annually grazed, and driven to Smithfield market. Many large dairies are alſo belonging to this town and its neighbouring villages. It is computed that from this place, and within ſix miles hereof, ten tons of butter are weekly carried to Poole, (excluſive of what is conſumed at home,) in order to be ſhipped for Portſmouth and the London markets.

It is worthy of remark, that, although the inhabitants exceed two thouſand, moſt of whom reſide in the commons and other out-buildings, only one family of diſſenters (Quakers) is to be found amongſt them, for which reaſon no meeting houſe belongs to the town. The principal manufactory carried on here is the white baize, or ſwan-ſkin; in which the poor, who are very numerous, are chiefly employed.

The market, about half a century ago, was tolerably good, and chiefly ſupplied with corn, yarn, and butchers' meat; ſince which time it has gradually decreaſed, butchers' meat and vegetables being the principal articles now brought into the market. The market-days are Thurſdays and Saturdays.—Fairs on May 12 and October 24; both plentifully ſupplied with horned cattle.

Newton caſtle was joined to this place by a ſtone bridge, but nothing now remains of it except the name, and a few works about it. King Edgar gave the

town

town to the abbey of Glaſtonbury, as did Edmund Ironſide Newton caſtle.—In the year 1729, on Trinity-Monday, this town ſuffered greatly by fire, more than half of the place being entirely conſumed. It has ſince been rebuilt, and its buildings are conſiderably increaſed, but they are rather low, and moſtly covered with thatch. However, here are ſeveral good houſes in the market-place, covered with tile.—Near the middle of the town ſtands the market-houſe, which is a lofty oblong building, its length being almoſt three times its breadth. The upper part is uſed as a warehouſe, the under part for butchers' ſhambles.

Sturminſter is in the direct road from Briſtol to Poole, forty-five miles from the former, and twenty-four from the latter; four and a half from Stalbridge, ſeven and a half from Shaſton, nine and three quarters from Blandford, twelve from Sherborne, thirteen from Wincanton, eighteen from Dorcheſter, eighteen from Winborne, twenty from Wareham, and twenty-ſix from Weymouth.

Here is a donation bequeathed by Mr. William Williams, Gent. of Blandford Forum, in this county, in 1621, which is now ſupported by ſeveral eſtates, and diſtributed in the following manner, viz. 35l. per annum (which is called the widows money) is given to ſeven of the oldeſt poor widowers and widows, i. e. ſeven in the whole, being 5l. each, and to ſuch only who never had relief from the town. It is paid them monthly, by a perſon appointed by the ſteward for that purpoſe. Another part of the donation (which is called the weavers' money) is given the weavers once in three years, and which now amounts to more than 130l. In 1758 it was little more than 60l. In proportion as the rents of the eſtates advance, this part of the donation increaſes; but, as this place contains upwards of ninety perſons who are entitled to the weavers' money, not more than a quarter of them can receive the ſum of 5l. each at one time. However, in the courſe of twelve or fifteen years at moſt, every weaver hereunto belonging (excluding thoſe in the poor-houſe) is ſure to be paid a gift of 5l. as his ſhare of the ſaid donation. No weaver, according to the expreſſion of the will, is to receive more than 8l. nor leſs than 5l. at one time. This money is paid the weavers by the truſtees, at the White Hart inn, generally in the autumn; and the conſtable always attends on the occaſion, who can demand ſix ſhillings and eight-pence out of the ſame, as a reward for his trouble. The ſum of 14l. (which is another part of the donation) is allowed once in three years, for the clothing and apprenticing of two poor boys to maſters of ſuch trading veſſels as make voyages to ſea for the purpoſe of catching fiſh; and if they chuſe to return at the expiration of their apprenticeſhip, and work in the woollen-manufactory, then the clothiers here reſiding are required, by will, to employ them in ſuch part of that branch as they think proper, for the ſpace of two years.

Here is a ſalary of 10l. per annum, allowed by the Right Hon. George lord Rivers, who is lord of the manor, for inſtructing ſix poor boys in writing and arithmetic, three years each.

No regular poſt through this town, but the letters are brought from and carried to Blandford three times a week, by a perſon employed for that purpoſe.

Hix's waggon ſets out from the King's Arms inn, Sturminſter, every Friday morning for Blandford; and returns from thence the ſame evening: ſets out for Briſtol every Saturday morning; and returns from thence, to the ſame inn, every Thurſday evening.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Atchiſon Mrs. Mary, widow
Bird Mrs. Hannah, widow, (F.)
Colbourne Mr. William, (F.)
Cooper Mrs. Sarah, widow
Goodfellow Mr. Robert, (F.)
Haine Mr. William
Newman Mr. John, (F.)
Pitfield Mrs. widow, (F.)
Pitt Mrs. Elizabeth, (F.)
Roſe Mrs. Elizabeth, widow
Rowcaſtle Miſs Mary, (F.)
Thornhill Mrs. Eleanor, widow
Tulk Miſs Betty

CLERGY.

Butler Rev. William, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Coombs Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Harriſon William, (F.) *Ditto*

Tulk

Tulk John, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Moore Richard, (F.) *Attorney and Coroner*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Philip, *Gardener*
Adams Stephen, *Butcher*
Applin Joſeph, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Arnold Thomas, (F.) *Red Lion Inn*
Atchiſon James, *Farmer*
Bartlett Henry, (F.) *Baker & Shopkeeper*
Belben John, *Dairyman and Fiſhmonger*
Bird Joſeph, (F.) *Shopkeeper & Clothier*
Bird Tho. (F.) *Grazier and Maltſter*
Bleathman Thomas, *Farmer*
Bridport Samuel, *Fiſhmonger*
Brooks Henry, *Grazier*
Bugg William, *Dairyman*
Bullen Thomas, *Grazier*
Butt Ann, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Butt John, *Gardener*
Carter Robert, *Thatcher*
Clark Elizabeth, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Clark Thomas, *Carpenter*
Cluett Thomas, ſen. (F.) *Dairyman*
Cluett Thomas, jun. *Dairyman*
Cluett Geo. (F.) *Cock and Crown Inn*
Cluett John, *Dairyman*
Colbourne James, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Colbourne Thomas, (F.) *Clothier and Shopkeeper*
Colbourne William, (F.) *Clothier*
Collins John, *Taylor*
Collins Thomas, *Taylor*
Conway Joſeph, (F.) *Whiteſmith*
Courtney Robert, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Daſhwood Thomas, (F.) *Grazier and Maltſter*
Davis Richard, *Farmer*
Dick John, (F.) *Farmer*
Dover William, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Drake Job, *Cordwainer*
Duffett Jane, *Dairy-woman*
Duffett Samuel, *Butcher*
Duffett Thomas, *Horſe and Jockey Inn*
Duffett William, *Farmer*
Duvold John, *Whiteſmith*
Eyres Stephen, (F.) *Currier*
Eyres Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Fish Major, (F.) *Weaver*
Foot Ann, *Dairy-woman*
Foot Henry, *Carrier*
Foot John, *Carrier*
Foot Thomas, *Carrier*
Forward Ambroſe, *Clothier*
Francis Jane, *Seamſtreſs*
Francis Mary, *King's Arms Inn*
Francis Nicholas, *White Hart Inn*
Frizell James, *Peruke-maker*
Fry John, *Cordwainer*
Fudge Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Fudge Charles, *Maſon*
Galpine Robert, *Woolcomber*
Gaſs Robert, *Dairyman*
George Suſannah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Glover Sarah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Gould John, *Clerk to the Butter-merchants*
Gould Daniel, *Peruke-maker*
Guy Mrs. Mary, widow, (F.)
Hames John, *Bacon-jobber*
Hames Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Hames Richard, *Farmer*
Hanham John, *Grazier*
Harris Mrs. Roſanna, widow
Harris William, *Clothier and Shopkeeper*
Harriſon William, *Miller*
Harvey Thomas, *Butcher*
Harvey William, *Muſician*
Haſell Ann, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Hatcher Mrs. widow
Hawkins Elizabeth, *Ironmonger*
Hawkins Mrs. Sarah, widow
Hayward Ann, *Dairy-woman*
Hayward John, *Grazier*
Hillary Samuel, *Exciſe-officer*
Hillier John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Hoddinot Samuel, *Carpenter*
Hoddinot Thomas, *Carpenter*
Hoddinot William, *Dairyman*
Houſe Robert, *Woodman*
Hutchings Charles, *Cordwainer*
Hutchings Thomas, *Butcher*
Inkpen Benjamin, ſen. *Taylor*
Inkpen Benjamin, jun. *Taylor*
Inkpen Benjamin, *Taylor*, Burdock
Inkpen Benjamin, *Cordwainer*
Inkpen Grace, *Mantua-maker*
Inkpen John, *Weaver*
Inkpen John, *Pariſh-clerk*
Inkpen William, *Weaver*
Iſaac William, (F.) *Tanner*
Jackſon Edward, *Patten-maker*
Jeams William, *Confectioner*
Jenkins Mrs. Mary, widow
Kearly Mrs. Mary, widow, (F.)
Kearly Thomas, (F.) *Dairyman*
King John, *Drover*
King Robert, *Sexton*
King Thomas, *Dairyman*
Knott Ambroſe, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Knott Richard, *Cordwainer*
Lambert George, *Drover*
Lambert William, *Drover*
Lee William, *Gardener*

Major John, (F.)
Major Margaret, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
March John, *Blackſmith*
March Stephen, *Farrier*
Marſh John, *Baker*
Michell Richard, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Mullett Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Newman Ann, *Seamſtreſs*
Newman Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Newman John, (F.) *Miller*
Newman Joſeph, (F.) *Fuller*
Newman Joſeph, (F.) *Grazier*
Newman Priſcilla, *Greyhound Inn*
Newman Samuel, (F.) *Fuller*
Newman Theophila, *Milliner*
Nothover Richard, *Carrier*
Oliver Betty, *Mantua-maker*
Oliver Robert, *Cordwainer*
Parker Jane, *Queen's Head Inn*
Pelley Joſeph, (F.) *Dairyman*
Pelley Robert, (F.) *Dairyman*
Pitman Elizabeth, (F.) *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Pitt Samuel, *Dairyman*
Porter James, *Matmaker*
Ridout Benjamin, (F.) *Baker*
Ridout Mary, *Dairy-woman*
Ridout Richard, *Dairyman*
Ridout Thomas, *Butcher*
Ridout William, *Cordwainer*
Roberts Charles, *Dairyman*
Roberts Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Roberts Mrs. Sarah, widow
Roſe Benjamin, *Dairyman*
Roſe Daniel, *Dairyman*
Roſe Henry, *Butcher*
Roſe Jane, *Mantua-maker*
Roſe James, *Butcher*
Roſe James, *Farmer*
Roſe James, *Dairyman*
Roſe James, *Muſician*
Roſe Job, *Farmer*
Roſe John, *Shopkeeper*
Roſe Joſeph, *Butcher*
Roſe Joſeph, *Dairyman*
Roſe Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*
Roſe Joſeph, *Grazier*
Roſe Joſhua, *Shopkeeper*
Roſe Solomon, (F.) *Carpenter*
Roſe Robert, (F.) *Butcher and Town-crier*
Roſe Samuel, *Dairyman*
Roſe Thomas, *Carpenter*
Roſe William, (F.) *Dairyman*
Roſe William, *Schoolmaſter*
Roſſiter Benjamin, *Shopkeeper*
Rutley Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Ryall James, *Muſician*
Ryall Richard, *Muſician*
Score Peter
Silver Joſhua, *Farrier*
Smith Ann, *Seamſtreſs*
Smith John, *Weaver*
Snook James, *Cordwainer*
Spencer Alice, *Mantua-maker*
Spencer Barbara, (F.) *Dairy woman*
Spencer Mrs. Betty, widow
Spencer James, *Carpenter*
Spencer John, *Dairyman*
Spencer John, *Carpenter*
Stanley William, *Thatcher*
Stafford John, *Butcher*
Stoodley Joſeph, *Baker*
Strange John, *Grazier*
Swain Mrs. Betty, widow
Swain Thomas, *Fuller*
Sweet Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Sydland Henry, (F.) *Dairyman*
Tapper Mrs. Betty, widow
Thorne Joſeph, *Cooper*
Thorne William, *Butcher*
Topp Benjamin, *Shopkeeper*
Topp John, *Dairyman*
Topp Silveſter, *Shopkeeper*
Topp Thomas, ſen. *Governor of the Poor-houſe*
Topp Thomas, jun. *Butcher*
Trowbridge Betty, *Baker*
Trowbridge Mary, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Tuffin Richard, (F.) *Confectioner*
Walters Joſeph, (F.) *Swan Inn, and Plumber, Glazier, and Auctioneer*
Watts John, *Cordwainer*
Wheller John, *Dairyman*
Wheller Mrs. Martha, widow
Wills John, *Dealer in Pigs*
Wills Mary, *Crown Inn*

Belonging to the town are two large corn-mills, the one about half a mile from the town, called Town-mill; the other about a mile, called Fiddleford-mill; at the latter of which, and cloſe by the foot-road, is the following ancient and curious inſcription, dated 1556, and engraven in ſtone, in Old Engliſh:

He that wyll have here any thynge don,
Let him com fryndly, he ſhal be welcom;
A frynd to the owner, and enymy to no man,
Call all here frely, to com when they can.

For the faſe of Trothe I do allway profeſſe,
Myller, be true, diſgrace not thy neſt.
Yf Falſehod appere the fault ſhal be thyne,
And of ſharpe poniſhment think me not unkind;
Therfore to be true yt ſhall the behove,
To pleaſe God chifly that ſittethe above.

Near Fiddleford-mill ſtand the remains of a large Romiſh abbey, which (according to its preſent appearance) muſt have been a maſterly piece of antique workmanſhip; ſome of the upper rooms are ſtill entire. It is now divided into ſeparate tenements, and ſeveral families reſide therein.

A little more than a quarter of a mile ſouth from the centre of the town, and not far from the foot of the bridge, ſituated on an high eminence, and oppoſite the town, are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which ſeems (by its appearance) formerly to have been a ſtrong fortification. Its remains have been many years converted into dwelling-houſes. The paſture on the different hills belonging thereto contains more than twenty acres.

About a mile ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from the town, on the declivity of a hill, is an extenſive wood, called Piddle's Wood, belonging to the Right Hon. George lord Rivers, containing upwards of one hundred acres; ten acres or more of which are felled annually, and retailed for the uſe of the poor, at a moderate price. From the ſummit of the wood is a very agreeable view of the town and ſerpentine river, and a pleaſant proſpect of the country above forty miles round.

The following are the names of the neighbouring villages, with their diſtance:—Hinton St. Mary, one mile; here is a very ancient chapel.—Hammoon, on the ſouth ſide of the Stour, two.—Manſton, two miles north-eaſt.—Fifehead Neville, two and a half. Here is a handſome and pleaſant ſeat, belonging to William Salkeld, Eſq.—Weſt Orchard, three.—Okeford Fitz-Pain, three.—Lydlinch, three.—Bell Chalwell, three.—Child Okeford, a large pariſh, four.—Shilling Okeford, four.—Farrington, four.—Margaret Marſh, four and a half.—Haſelbury Bryant, four and a half.—Fifehead Magdalen, five.—Iberton, five.—Todbere, five north.—Hart-grove, five.—Woolland, five and a half.—Shroton, five and a half eaſt. This is a large pariſh, two miles from Child Okeford, on the little river Ewern, which has a fair on September 25. Here is a free-ſchool.—Marnhull, three miles. The church here is an ancient lofty building, the cieling of which was finely carved, but now much decayed; the tower fell down in 1710, in time of divine ſervice, but it is handſomely rebuilt. There are ſeveral ancient inſcriptions in the church.

SEATS.—Plumber, the ſeat of —— Brune, Eſq. two miles.—Thornhill, the ſeat of John Cree, Eſq. three miles and a half.—Stock Gaylard, the ſeat of John Berkeley Burland, Eſq. four miles and a half.—Hanford, the ſeat of Henry Seymer, Eſq. five miles.—Stalbridge-park, the ſeat of the Earl of Uxbridge, five miles.—Ranſon, the ſeat of Peter William Baker, Eſq. ſix miles.—Stepleton, the ſeat of Peter Beckford, Eſq. ſix miles and a half.—Milton-abbey, the ſeat of the Earl of Dorcheſter, eight miles.—Bryanſton, the ſeat of Henry William Portman, Eſq. eight miles and a half.—Duntze, the ſeat of Fitz Foy, Eſq. nine miles.

SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.

SUDBURY is fifty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from London, and is governed by ſeven aldermen, one of whom is mayor for the time being, and twenty-four common council. It ſends two members to parliament. This borough was for many years under the influence of the Creſpigny family, of Hontleſham-hall, in this county, although their intereſt in the borough is not deemed by any means ſecure; it having been defeated, in 1774, by Sir Walden Hanmer and Sir Patrick Blake, Baronets; again, in 1784, by William Smith, Eſq. of Pardon-hall, in Eſſex, and John Langſton, Eſq. a banker in London; and again, in the

the new parliament of the preſent year 1796, when the election was carried by William Smith, Eſq. and Sir James Marriott, Knt. Mr. Smith had petitioned againſt the return of Thomas Champion Creſpigny, Eſq. and John Coxe Hippeſley, Eſq. the ſitting members in the late parliament, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1774, a petition was preſented by Sir Walden Hanmer, and Sir Patrick Blake, againſt the return of Philip Champion Creſpigny, and Thomas Fonnereau, Eſqs. The petition complained, that a great many legal voters, who tendered their voices for Hanmer and Blake, had been rejected, although they had been for many years in the poſſeſſion and exerciſe of their rights, to the knowledge of the mayor, and of Fonnereau, one of the ſitting members; that, others, who were not legally qualified, had alſo been admitted to vote for them; that the fair majority of legal votes was in favour of the petitioners; but that William Strut, the mayor and returning officer, had acted partially and corruptly, before and during the poll, and had declared the ſitting members duly elected, and had returned them; and that money was given by the ſitting members, or their agents, by way of bribe or reward, to perſons who voted for them at the election. Upon the hearing of the petition, it appeared, that the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, and an indefinite number of freemen. The freedom in this borough is acquired by birth, ſervitude, or redemption. There have been a few inſtances of making what are called honorary freemen, or faggots; but they have never been allowed to exerciſe any franchiſe, as members of the body corporate. The point upon which the petition turned was, the partiality of the corporation, who were in the intereſt of Mr. Creſpigny, in refuſing freemen, duly qualified by the cuſtom of the borough, to their admiſſion and enrollment. The deciſion of the committee, according to Douglas, was, "That perſons who derived their claim to their freedom from the antecedent title of birth who had exerciſed all the rights of freemen, and that of voting for members of parliament among the reſt, for twenty years and upwards, before the laſt election, who had demanded to be enrolled (and offered to prove, that at their birth their fathers exerciſed and enjoyed the rights and franchiſes of freemen) but were refuſed, had a right to vote, though they could not produce evidence of their admiſſion, enrolled upon ſtamps." And they afterwards informed the houſe, that they had determined, "That Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. and Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. were duly elected, and ought to have been returned."

This, being made a mayor-town and incorporated by Queen Mary, firſt began to return members to parliament anno 1559, 1 Eliz. Number of voters—725.

Sudbury which ſtands upon the Stour, over which it has a handſome bridge, leading to Eſſex, was anciently called Southburgh, from its ſituation with reſpect to Norwich, which was called Northburgh, and is ſuppoſed to have been formerly the principal town in the county, being one of the firſt places where King Edward III. ſettled ſome Dutchmen, whom he had invited over to teach the Engliſh the woollen manufacture, which they were wholly ignorant of before; and where the woollen trade has continued ever ſince; here is alſo a manufactory of crapes, ſays, &c. The Duke of Grafton takes the title of baron from this place.

This place conſiſts at preſent of three diſtinct pariſhes, each of which has a large handſome church, though one of them may rather be conſidered as a chapel of eaſe. A great addition to the trade and wealth of this place is the river Stour, which has of late years been made navigable for barges and ſmall craft as far as Manningtree. The buildings are pretty good, but the ſtreets are very dirty in bad weather.—The market is on Saturday; and fairs on March 12 and July 10.

The ſtage-coach ſets out to London on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at ſix o'clock in the morning; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—The Yarmouth coach paſſes through Sudbury to London Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning; returns at one o'clock the next morning: fare, 14s. inſide, 7s. outſide.—The Norwich coach, to London, paſſes

through Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ſix o'clock in the morning; returns at ſix o'clock the next morning: fare, 15s. inſide.—The Bury St. Edmund's coach, to London, paſſes through every day at eight o'clock; returns at four in the afternoon: fare, 15s. inſide.

Oliver's waggon from Sudbury to London every Monday evening; returns Saturday morning: carriage, 2s. 6d. per cwt.—Spencer's and Oliver's waggons ſet out from Sudbury Thurſday evening; return Monday evening: Spencer, 2s. Oliver, 2s. 6d. per cwt.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

William Strutt, Eſq.
Stephen Oliver
Edmund Piper
Samuel Carter
Joſeph Humphry. (Two vacant.)

Capital Burgeſſes.

Rowland Godfrey
John Abbott
Iſaac Olive
Joſeph Godfrey
Samuel Betts
Richard Williams
William Collis
Seth Bull
William Jones
William Oliver
Robert Hubbard
James Jones
Charles Hubbard
Walter Marſh
William Halls
James Piper
William Muſgrave
William Lillie
Samuel Spring
John Piper. (Four vacant.)
John Cox Hippiſley, Eſq. LL. D. *Recorder*
Richard Hodge, Gent. *Deputy Recorder, and Town-clerk*
Joſeph Humphry, *Juſtice and Coroner*
William Halls, *Bailiff*
Walter Marſh, *Chief Conſtable*
Richard Williams and William Collis, *Treaſurers, or Chamberlains*
Joſeph Humphry, *General Diſtributor of Stamps for the weſtern diviſion of Suffolk*
Henry Ginn, jun. and John Jones, *Serjeants at Mace*
Henry Webb, *Crier*
James Webb, *Beadle and Ranger*
William Hearne, *Ranger*

GENTRY, &c.

Burrough Nathaniel Eſq.
Carter Samuel, Eſq.
Gainſborough John, Eſq.
Green Edward, Eſq.
Walker William, Gent.

CLERGY.

Croſſman Rev. Henry
Finley Rev. William
Newman Rev. John
Piper Rev. John
Slack Rev. Matthew

PHYSIC.

Anderſon Robert, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Clerke John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Drake Nathan, *M. D.*
Good J. M. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Maclean Lachlan, *M. D.*
Oxley Edward, *Druggiſt and Chemiſt*

LAW.

Clubbe Thomas, *Attorney*
Froſt Robert, *Attorney*
Hodge and Dunkley, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott John, *Carpenter*
Ablitt James, *Tea-warehouſe*
Addiſon John, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Baker Samuel, *Glover*
Barker John, *Grocer*
Bennett P. J. *Silk-manufacturer*
Bolton Miſs E. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Bowles John, *Boarding ſchool*
Brackett William, *Printer, &c.*
Brand James, *Carpenter*
Brinkley James, *Shoemaker*
Brooks Hannah, widow, *Leather-cutter and Shoemaker*
Brown James, *Crape-maker*
Bunn Margaret, *Milliner*
Burkitt Edward and John, *Crape and Say Manufacturers*
Burton Andrew, *Sheriff's Officer*
Chaplin Richard and Son, *Wine and Brandy Merchants*
Clark John, *Watchmaker*
Clere Elias, *Lace-dealer*
Collis William, *Butcher*
Daking Robert, *Tanner*
Daking John, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Dupont Richard, *Cabinet-maker*

Dyer

Dyer William, *Superviſor*
Ellis William, *Wool-factor*
Elliſton Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Erith Thomas, *Calenderer*
Fenn and Addiſon, *Bankers*
Finch Chriſtopher, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Froſt Abraham, *Poſt-maſter*
Godfrey Joſeph, *Butcher*
Goldſmith and Son, *Drapers & Taylors*
Griggs Abraham, *Grocer*
Halls William, *Grocer*
Hayward Joſeph, *Grocer*
Hayward John, *Blackſmith*
Herbert Daniel, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Herbert Joſeph, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Holman and Tozer, *Linen-drapers*
Hubbard Charles, *Butcher*
Johnſon George, *Plumber and Glazier*
Jones John, *Carpenter*
Jones William, *Brewer*
King John, *Saleſman*
Kingſbury Thomas, *Butcher*
Lillie William, *Maltſter*
Marſh Walter, *Taylor*
Miles William, *Sadler*
Murrells John, *Farrier*
Muſgrave William, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Norman Thomas, *Tanner*
Olive Iſaac, *Maltſter*
Oliver Branwhite, *Grocer*
Oliver William, *Upholſterer*
Oliver Stephen, *Carrier*
Parſonſon Thomas, *Hatter*
Plattin John, *Grocer*
Piper Edmund, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Ray Wm. *Watchmaker and China-ſhop*
Riley J. H. *Bookbinder*
Rogers Nehemiah, *Crape-maker*
Serjeant Samuel, *Cooper*
Shelly Phillip, *Blackſmith*
Simmonds George, *Shroud-maker*
Spurgin Jeremiah, *Farrier*
Stammers John, *Miller*
Strutt William, *Coal-merchant*
Stud Daniel, *Whiteſmith*
Stud Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Trotman John, *Taylor*
Ward John, *Brazier*
Webb Henry, *Shoemaker*
Wheeler Matthias, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Williams Richard, *Taylor*
Wyatt Wm. *Whiteſmith and Ironmonger*

Seats near Sudbury.—Auberries, the ſeat of Robert Andrews, Eſq.—Brunden-hall, the ſeat of Charles Hurrell, Eſq.—Holbrook-hall, the ſeat of Job Haumer, Eſq.—Milding-hall, the ſeat of Michael Burton, Eſq.—Brent Ely Hall, the ſeat of Colonel Edward Gote.—Twinſted-hall, the ſeat of Sir James Marriott, Knt. member of parliament for the borough.—Chilton-hall, the ſeat of Mr. John Adderſon.

Ballingdon, Eſſex, is adjoining Sudbury, north-weſt on the Manningtree road, and parted from Sudbury by a narrow river.—The following are its principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Fenn Thomas, Eſq.

TRADERS.
Caſe William, *Millwright*
Hill William, *Stationer*
Hurwood William, *Millwright*
Johnſon Simon, *Crape & Shroud Maker*
King John, *Sadler*
Long Richard, *Stonemaſon*
Parſons William, *Blackſmith*
Pring George, *Hop-dealer*
Sparrow John, *Carpenter*
Spring Samuel, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Spring John, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Wyatt Clement, *Currier and Leather-cutter*

Long Melford, Suffolk, within three miles of Sudbury, is a pleaſant village, and perhaps one of the largeſt in England, being about a mile in length. The church is a fine edifice, and ſtands at the north end of it.—Melford has an annual fair, ſeveral good inns, many handſome houſes, and creditable inhabitants; and here is the ſeat of the late Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. and that of Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. Here lived the unhappy Mr. Drew, who, in the year 1739, was barbarouſly murdered; and his ſon, Charles Drew, executed for it, who effected it either with his own hands, or by thoſe of another perſon whom he procured to

do

do it, by ſhooting him, for the ſake of enjoying his eſtate. This parricide was attended with circumſtances of great horror.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Cooke Robert, Eſq.
Hayward John, Gent.
Kedington William, Eſq.
Long Charles, Gent.
Lungley Henry, Gent.
Parſonſon Robert, Gent.

CLERGY.

Leroo Rev. John, *Rector*
Stewart Rev. Charles

PHYSIC.

Bolton Tho. *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Edwards Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Fairfax William, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Richardſon Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Baſſett H. and S. *Milliners*
Batterham William, *Collar-maker*
Bell James, *Glover*
Blunden William, *Carpenter*
Bowers Elizabeth, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Brewſter John, *Farmer*
Brome William, *Crape and Say Manufacturer*
Buckle John, *Linen-draper*
Burrough Joſeph, *Grocer*
Cadge George, *Grocer*
Chaplin James, *Upholſterer*
Codling Roger, *Blackſmith*
Conſtable Timothy, *Nurſeryman and Gardener*
Cooke George, *Maltſter*
Corder John, *Maltſter*
Cowey William, *Taylor*
Death Robert, *Butcher*
Debenham Robert, *Watchmaker*
Fitch Joſeph, *Grocer*
French Samuel, *Crape-maker*
Frewer Iſaac, *Collar-maker*
Goddard Matthias, *Taylor*
Green Gabriel, *Grocer*
Hallet John, *China-ſhop*
Harrington William, *Brandy-merchant*
Jacobs Jane, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Johnſon Jeſſe, *Tallow-chandler*
Johnſon Joſeph, *Butcher*
King John, *Tallow-chandler*
King Charlotte, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Lever Joſeph, *Ironmonger and Carpenter*
Mayhew William, *Butcher*
Mills Daniel, *Butcher*
Oſtler Aaron, *Blackſmith*
Patrick German, *Watchmaker*
Pearſon John, *Shoemaker*
Polley Mrs. Wellar
Polley George, *Glover*
Richold Peter, *Coachmaker*
Scott Stephen, *Gunſmith*
Simpſon Thomas, *Grocer and Draper*
Spencer Paul, *Carrier*
Steed Luke, *Plumber and Glazier*
Steed David, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wiffin William, *Boarding-ſchool*
Wittingham Thomas, *Shoemaker*

Seats in and near Long Melford.—Melford-hall, the ſeat of Sir Henry Parker, Bart.—Kentwell-hall, the ſeat of Richard Moore, Eſq.—Acton-place, the ſeat of William Jennings, Eſq.—Liſton-hall, the ſeat of William Campbell, Eſq.

SUNDERLAND, DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND is a ſea-port town, ſituate on the ſouth bank of the river Wear, near the ſea-coaſt; at high water the German Ocean almoſt ſurrounds it. It is in 54° 55′ north latitude, and 1° weſt longitude, from London, from whence it is diſtant two hundred and ſeventy miles. The tide flows on Sunderland bar, at the higheſt ſprings, to ſixteen feet water, admitting ſhips of three or four hundred tons burthen; but in going to ſea, large ſhips are frequently obliged to lie in the roads before the town to take in part of their cargoes, (generally conſiſting of coals;) ſo that it is ſometimes very dangerous for the keelmen that bring down the coals, who are often loſt in venturing off to the ſhips, which are generally ſmaller than thoſe of Newcaſtle; but then they have this advantage of the Newcaſtle men, that, in caſe of a contrary wind, particularly at north-eaſt, which, though fair when at ſea, yet ſuffers not the ſhips at Newcaſtle to get out of the Tyne, the ſhips at Sunderland, riding in the open

ſea, are ready to ſail as ſoon as they have got their lading; ſo that it has been known they have gone away and delivered their coals at London, and got back again, before the ſhips at Shields, which were laden when they departed, were able to get over the bar. As to the Sunderland coal, it is obſerved to burn ſlowly, to have much pyrites with it, and that it turns to a heavy reddiſh cinder, which appears, by the loadſtone, to be iron ore.

The antiquity of Sunderland is involved in much obſcurity, it being ſituate ſo near Biſhop Wearmouth, and being included in that pariſh till 1719, when it was made a diſtinct pariſh; ſo that it is probable whatever might relate to it may have been included in annals of the former place. The Biſhop of Durham is lord of the manor of Sunderland, by whoſe repreſentation a court leet and baron is held once a year for the recovery of all debts not exceeding forty ſhillings; and a meeting of juſtices is held here every Friday.

Here is a very handſome church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; a chapel, dedicated to St. John; and ſix meeting-houſes for Proteſtant diſſenters of different denominations. The late rector of Sunderland, the reverend and worthy Mr. Daniel Newcome, was the principal architect in the building of the church. This gentleman ſpent the greateſt part of his income in beautifying and adorning it. He began by building a dome, adjoining to the eaſt end, into which he removed the altar, placing it under a canopy of inlaid work, ſupported in front by two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper capitals. His benevolence and charity were equally extenſive to all who were proper objects of them, and he delighted in doing good. This worthy man, however, lived not to ſee his new works to the church quite completed, dying, very much lamented, on the 5th of January, 1738.

The High-ſtreet, which is the principal one, is about a mile long, from weſt to eaſt, and from twenty to thirty yards broad; the Low ſtreet is of a good length, but very narrow, and runs parallel with the High-ſtreet. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral lanes between the two ſtreets, and ſeveral ſtreets which run ſouth from the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet. Sunderland is a borough, but ſends no members to parliament.

This place and the two Wearmouths are computed to contain near thirty thouſand inhabitants. This great number of people is ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions from a very plentiful market, held here every Friday. Here are alſo two fairs, held on the 12th and 13th of May, and on the 12th and 13th of October; but they are of little conſequence, the principal commodities being toys. —The inhabitants are well ſupplied with good water; probably not a ſea-port town in the iſland can boaſt a greater plenty.

The trade and ſhipping of this port are become very conſiderable. Coal is the ſtaple commodity, which is principally ſent coaſtwiſe to the out-ports, and to France, Holland, &c. few of the Sunderland ſhips trading to London. A great revenue ariſes from its exports, and its coal-trade is a capital nurſery for ſeamen; and in time of war generally furniſhes a very liberal quota for the manning his majeſty's fleet. In the neighbourhood is conſtantly employed about twelve colliers, which produce 280,000 chaldrons of coals, Newcaſtle meaſure; which keep employed 532 keels, of twenty-one tons burthen, in which the coals are conveyed from the ſtaiths to the ſhips at Sunderland. The other exports are glaſs and glaſs-bottles, ſalt, lime, grindſtones, and copperas. The imports are corn, flour, wines, ſpirituous liquors, timber, tar, deals, flax, iron, &c.

Their foreign trade is chiefly confined to France, Holland, and the ſeveral ports in the Baltic. Four or five ſhips are yearly ſent to the Greenland ſeas. Two ſhips are conſtantly employed in bringing merchant goods from Bell's and the Red Lion wharfs, London, to the wharf of Meſſrs. Thornhill and Hay, New Quay, Sunderland. The number of ſhips cleared outwards in the year 1790, amounts to 5600, viz. 4905 coaſtwiſe, and 705 over-ſea.

There are at preſent employed in the neighbourhood of Sunderland two glaſs-houſes, three potteries for brown and white ware, and two copperas-houſes; the products of which are ſent to moſt parts of the world.

Here

Here are ſeveral inſurance-offices for inſuring of ſhips, houſes, and merchandiſe.—Alſo a public bank, the proprietors of which are, Meſſrs. Ruſſell, Allan, and Wade; they draw on Meſſrs. Hankeys and Co. London.

A common ſtage-waggon on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, to Newcaſtle-on-Tyne; returns the ſame nights: Thomas Douglas, proprietor.—A waggon from Durham on Wedneſday and Friday; returns the ſame days: Robert Davidſon, proprietor.—Alſo a waggon from Stockton, every Thurſday: John Corner, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Cummins Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Ettrick William, Eſq.
Grey Joſeph, Gent.
Hancill Andrew, Gent. (F.)
Hill Chriſtopher, Eſq.
Hopton John, Gent. (F.)
Jackſon Ralph, Gent. (F.)
Moſs Gilbert, Gent. (F.)
Robinſon William, Eſq. *Silkſworth*
Walker Robert, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Balie Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Burley Rev. John, *Curate*
Clegg Rev. Wm. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Hampſon Rev. John, *Curate of St. John's Chapel*
Maſon Rev. Thomas, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Smyth Rev. James, *Rector*
Somerville Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Akenhead David, (F.) *Surgeon*
Atkinſon George, *Surgeon*
Barnes William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Cheeſement Robert, *Surgeon*
Cuthbert Robert, *Surgeon*
Debello Lewis, *Surgeon Oculiſt*
Eden William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Ferguſon William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Gregſon Raine, (F.) *Surgeon*
Haſſall William, *Surgeon*
Hervey John, *Surgeon*
Hueſtley and Eaſtland, *Chemiſts*
Ogden Bernard, (F.) *Chemiſt*
Scott Adam, *M. D.*
Wilkinſon George, (F.) *Surgeon*
Watſon John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Bailey Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Boyd George, (F.) *Attorney*
Charlton William, (F.) *Attorney, and Coroner for the Cheſter Ward*
Downey James, (F.) *Attorney*
Ridſdale John, *Attorney*
Wright James, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aiſkell Edward, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Allan George, (F.) *Grocer*
Alliſon Gilbert, *Watchmaker*
Almond Thomas, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Arlott Thomas, (F.) *Watchmaker and Pariſh-clerk*
Armſtrong William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Armſtrong William, *Shoemaker*
Atkinſon Edward, (F.) *Earthenware-dealer*
Atkinſon Edward, (F.) *Grocer*
Atlay Thomas, *Draper*
Barker Matthew, *Butcher*
Barker Jacob, (F.) *Butcher*
Barnes John, (F.) *Grocer*
Barron Henry, (F.) *Leather-ſeller*
Bell Robert, (F.) *Leather-ſeller*
Bell Edward, *Grocer*
Bewick Robert, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Bird Richard, *Ropemaker*
Biſs Robert, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Blacket Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Blakiſton Robert, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Booth Samuel, *Gunmaker*
Bowder Thomas, *Joiner, &c.*
Bowmaker John, (F.) *Miller*
Braſs John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Breeſe Robert, *Baker*
Brown Thomas, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Brown George, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Brown Wm. *Victualler, (Coach & Six)*
Budle and Co. (F.) *Brewers and Flour-manufacturers*
Burnett Robert, *Mercer and Draper*
Buſby Threkeld, *Mercer and Draper*
Butler and Harriſon, *Glaziers and Painters*
Carfree George, *Limner*
Carr Francis, *Victualler*
Carr Thomas, (F.) *Grocer & Chandler*
Carr and Horne, *Coal-fitters*
Carr Thomas, (F.) *Auctioneer and Victualler*
Carr M. and E. *Milliners*
Carr George, (F.) *Slopſeller*
Carter John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Cav Chriſtopher John, *Mercer and Draper*
Chapman and Brown, *Brewers*
Cheeſement Elizabeth, *Slopſeller*

Cheeſement John, *Sailmaker*
Chilton Farrow, *Coal-fitter*
Chilton Nicholas, *Coal-fitter*
Chriſp John, *Butcher*
Cockerill Iſaac, (F.) *Ropemaker*
Collin Ann, *Spirit-dealer*
Collin John, *Butcher*
Cooper Edward, *Clog & Patten Maker*
Cummin Thomas, *Earthenware-dealer*
Davidſon John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Dobſon John, *Spirit-dealer*
Dobſon Heath, *Butcher*
Donkin George, *Ironmonger*
Donniſon Wm. *Victualler*, (*Fountain*)
Douglas Thomas, (F.) *Newcaſtle Carrier and Victualler*, (*Anchor*)
Dowell and Renwick, *Cabinet-makers*
Downey Thomas, *Painter and Glazier*
Dyches Samuel, (F.) *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Eaſterby George, *Sailmaker*
Eggleſton Jane, *Grocer*
Eilley Benjamin, *Blockmaker*
Engliſh Mrs. *Victualler*, (*Half-moon*)
Fairlamb Robert, *Hatmaker*
Fearney John, *Painter*
Featherſtonhaugh and Co. *Coal-fitters*
Fenwick and Pringle, *Cabinet-makers*
Friend William, *Ironmonger*
Fowler and Robinſon, *Coal-fitters*
Gill Robert, *Stationer*
Gill Thomas, (F.) *Weaver*
Gowan William, *Tobacconiſt*
Gowland Clement, *Watchmaker*
Graham James, (F.) *Printer, &c.*
Graydon Edward, *Spirit-dealer*
Grecian William, (F.) *Joiner*
Gutterſon Walton, (F.) *Whiteſmith*
Haddock William, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Haddock Thomas, *Grocer*
Hall John, (F.) *Cooper*
Hall John, *Keeper of the Poor-houſe*
Handey Lewis, *Linen-draper*
Hardcaſtle Mary, *Milliner*
Hardcaſtle William, (F.) *Grocer*
Hardcaſtle John and Thomas, (F.) *Boat-builders*
Harelock William, *Coal-fitter*
Harriſon Lancelot, *Ship-chandler*
Harriſon John, *Sailmaker*
Harriſon Jeremiah, *Sailmaker*
Haſwell John, *Blockmaker*
Hay William, (F.) *Wharfinger and Commiſſion-broker*
Haytor Thomas and Son, *Coal-fitters*
Henderſon Jacob, (F.) *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Henderſon Thomas, *Spirit-dealer*
Hewitſon William, *Tanner*
Hewitt John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Hewitt Samuel, *Inſurance-broker*
Hill and Kirkley, (F.) *Sailmakers*
Hills Ralph, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Hodgſon Ralph, *Poſt-maſter*
Hodgſon Rt. *Chandler & Wine-merchant*
Hogg James, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Hogg Eleanor, *Grocer and Spirit-dealer*
Hogg John, (F.) *Dyer*
Hogg John, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Holmes Thomas, *Grocer*
Horn John, (F.) *Grocer*
Horſley Thomas, *Painter and Glazier*
Hume Matth. *Victualler*, (*Dun Cow*)
Hunter Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Hunter John, (F.) *Butcher*
Hunter Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Hurry and Co. *Salt-office*
Hutchinſon Michael, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Irvine William, ſen. (F.) *Brewer and Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Irvine William, jun. *Queen's Head Inn*
Jackſon John, *Cooper*
Jackſon Michael, *Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners of the River Wear*
Johnſon Wm. (F.) *Smith and Farrier*
Jowrey Thomas, *Golden Lion Inn*
Kilvington Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Lamb John, (F.) *Baker*
Laverick Henry, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Lawſon and Irvine, *Coal fitters*
Lees Wm. *Agent to John Maling, Eſq.*
Longbotham George, *Blockmaker*
Longridge Michael, *Mercer and Draper*
Lynd Joſhua, *Grocer*
Lynn Joſhua, *Butcher*
Mackintoſh James, *Agent to Mr. Neſham*
Maddiſon John, *Pawnbroker*
Makepeace Tho. *Grocer and Merchant*
Maling John, (F.) *Coal fitter and Reff-merchant*
Markham Rich. (F.) *Mercer & Draper*
Martin Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Martin William, *Boat-builder*
Mather Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Millars Meſſrs. (F.) *Brickmakers*
Moor John, *Shoemaker*
Moor William, (F.) *Slopſeller*
Mordey Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Mounſey John, (F.) *Hatmaker*
Mounſey Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Naiſbitt George, *Slopſeller*
Nattraſs Jackſon, (F.) *Chandler and Grocer*
Nelſon John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Neſham John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Nicholſon George, *Taylor*

Niſbett Thomas, *Brewer*
Ogden William Maude, (F.) *Baker*
Oliver William, (F.) *Dealer in Ropes*
Orton William, *Mercer and Draper*
Parker Thomas, *Grocer*
Parker Timothy, *Coal-fitter*
Patterſon Alexander, *Draper*
Penrith William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Plummer Thomas, *Grocer and Baker*
Punſhor John, *Anchor-ſmith*
Ranſon John, *Brazier*
Ratcliffe Charles, *Butcher*
Raw John and Crailler James, *Raff-merchants*
Reay George and Robert, *Coal-fitters*
Reay Walter, *George Inn*
Reay Francis, *Blockmaker*
Reay and Almond, *Spirit-dealers*
Reed Elizabeth, *Pawnbroker*
Reed Thomas, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Renner John, *Spirit-dealer*
Ridley William, *White Lion Inn*
Robinſon George, (F.) *Brewer*
Robinſon and Bramwell, *Wine and Spirit Dealers*
Robinſon William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Robinſon George, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Robſon William, *Earthenware-dealer*
Robſon William, *Painter*
Ruſſell William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Rutter William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ryle John, *Mercer and Draper*
Saliſbury William, *Painter and Glazier*
Samuel Hart, *Jeweller*
Sanderſons ——, *Milliners*
Sanderſon ——, *Grocer*
Scurfield Bryan, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Service John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sheraſton George, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Shields William, (F.) *Maſon*
Shout Robert, *Engineer*
Shout Robert, *Grocer*
Simpſon and Penrith, *Cabinet-makers*
Smith William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Smith Edward, *Painter and Glazier*
Smith Simon, (F.) *Victualler, (Horns)*
Smith Joſeph, (F.) *Taylor*
Smitham Thomas, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Sparrow John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Sporck John, *Butcher*
Stafford R. *Victualller, (M. of Granby)*
Stephenſon Thomas, *Sadler*
Stevenſon Martin, (F.) *Sadler*
Stony John, *Sailmaker*
Taylor Anthony, (F.) *Slopſeller*
Taylor Ann and Jane, *Milliners*
Tempeſt John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Thompſon Andrew, (F.) *Slopſeller*
Thompſon Margaret, *Spirit-dealer*
Thompſon George, *Leather-ſeller*
Thompſon Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Thompſon John, (F.) *Goldſmith, &c.*
Thorne Nathaniel, *Bookbinder*
Todd James, *Butcher*
Todd Edward, *Brazier*
Trotter William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Turner Robert, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Turner Henry, *Grocer*
Urwin Stephen, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Vipond John, *Grocer*
Wake Thomas, *Coal-fitter*
Walker and Co. (F.) *Brewers*
Walker Robert and Humphrey, (F.) *Coal-fitters*
Walker Suſ. *Cuſtom-houſe Coffee-houſe*
Ward Dorothy, *Victualler, (Gen. Wolfe)*
Watkin Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Watſon Robert, *Undertaker*
Watſon William, *Victualler, (Bacchus)*
Wheatley William, *Staymaker*
Whitfield John, *Shoemaker*
White Matthew William, *Grocer*
White George, *Taylor*
Wilſon Caleb, (F.) *Chandler*
Wilſon James, *Coal-fitter, &c.*
Wiſeman William, *Gardener*
Wood William, (F.) *Butcher*
Wood Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Youl James, (F.) *Baker*
Young and Carr, *Mercers and Drapers*
Young Richard, *Anchor-ſmith*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Chriſtopher Hill, Eſq. *Collector*
Wm. Gooch, Eſq. *Deputy Comptroller*
Charles Simpſon, *Deputy Cuſtomer*
George Thompſon, *Land-ſurveyor*
Thomas Smith, *Tide-ſurveyor*
John Winſtone, *Tide-ſurveyor*
George Nicholſon, *Deputy-ſearcher*

Land-waiters.

William Brown
Thomas Laidman
Thomas Stout
Henry Powell

EXCISE-OFFICE.

James Douglas, *Superviſor and Port-ſurveyor*
William Snowdall, *Exciſeman and Port-gauger*

Exciſemen.

John French
Thomas Fairburn
Paul Edger
Thomas Miles
John Thompſon
Thomas Cooper

The metal bridge, which was begun ſome time ago acroſs the river Wear, for the accommodation of the people in this neighbourhood, is nearly finiſhed. It is to be one hundred feet high, two hundred and thirty-ſix feet in length, and is to have but one arch. The expence of this beneficial undertaking will amount to upwards of twenty-five thouſand pounds. Mr. Lambton, Sir Ralph Milbanke, and Mr. Burdon, contributed ſeveral thouſands pounds towards its erection.

Although Biſhop Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth were anciently places of note, they are now little better than ſuburbs of Sunderland;—Biſhop Wearmouth, by the intermediate buildings, being now nearly joined to Sunderland, from which it only lay about half a mile.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Allan James, Eſq. (F.)
Blakiſton William, Gent. (F.)
Caſs James, Gent. (F.)
Goodchild John, Gent.
Ingledew Robert, Gent.
Maude Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Richmond William, Gent. (F.)
Rickaby William, Gent.
Stamp Thomas, Gent.
Story Anthony, Eſq. (F.)
Wells Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Young John, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Egerton Hon. and Rev. Henry, *Rector*
Fletcher Rev. Mr. *Miniſter of the Catholic Chapel*
Stephenſon Rev. George, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Brown Tipping, *M. D.*

LAW.

Sanderſon Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Story George, (F.) *Counſellor*

TRADERS, &c.

Allan Robert, ſen. (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Allan Robert, jun. *Coal-fitter*
Allan William, *Pawnbroker*
Angus Jonathan, *Inſurance-broker*
Atkinſon Richard, *Brewer*
Atkinſon John, *Pawnbroker*
Ayre Thomas, (F.) *Inſurance-broker*
Bramwell Mrs. *Tea-dealer, &c.*
Brown George, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Chapman Solomon, (F.) *Spirit-dealer*
Collin James, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Cook W. (F.) *Proprietor of Ferry-boats*
Davidſon John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Drew George, *Keeper of the Poor-houſe*
Dunning James, (F.) *Coal-fitter and Raff-merchant*
Ellis William, *Pariſh-clerk*
Elſtob and Co. *Brewers*
Ferrimond Robert, *Coal-fitter*
Ferrimond Joſeph, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Garbutt and Gallilee, (F.) *Coal-fitters*
Garthwaite Mrs. *Victualler, (Ship)*
Gibſon and Nels, (F.) *Coal fitters*
Greenwells and Co. *Sail-cloth Manufacturers*
Herring Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Hill John, *Victualler, (Three Crowns)*
Horne Nathan, *Blockmaker*
Hunter William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Hutton Robert, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Johnſon Edward, *Anchor-ſmith*
Laſonby Miſs, *Grocer*
Linton Mich. *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Maude Jacob, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Nicholſon Thomas, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Nicholſon John, *Ropemaker*
Richardſon Thomas, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Richardſon Iſaac, *Farmer*
Robſon William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Rowe ——, *Grocer*
Rutherford Anthony, *Blackſmith*
Sheraton Francis and Co. (F.) *Spirit-dealers and Wine-merchants*
Stephenſon George, *Coal-fitter*
Vaux John, (F.) *Painter and Glazier*
Watſon John, jun. *Blockmaker*
Waugh Mrs. *Grocer*
Wilkinſon William, *Stonemaſon*
Willoughby Mrs. *Grocer*
Wilſon John, *Sadler*
Wilſon John, *Coal-fitter*

Monk Wearmouth is oppoſite Sunderland, on the north ſide of the Wear; it had its name from being the reſidence of monks, ſo early as the year 674, and from being near the mouth of the Wear.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Monk Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth-ſhore:

GENTRY.

Broderick Matthew, Gent. (F.)
Burn Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Cairns Robert, Gent. (F.)

Liddell Robert, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Abbs Rev. Cooper
Gibſon Rev. Thomas, *Curate*
Henderſon Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Iviſon Rev. Jonathan, *Perpetual Curate*

PHYSIC.

Alliſon William, *Surgeon*
Collingwood Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*
Haſſall George, *Surgeon*
Stoddart Sharp, *Surgeon*
Watſon Edward, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Hutchinſon Chriſtopher, *Attorney*
Thornber John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alliſon John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Bails John, (F.) *Taylor*
Barnes ——, *Grocer*
Bewick Robert, (F.) *Globe Inn*
Blenkinſop John, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Booth John, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Booth William, *Blockmaker*
Burn Thomas, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Cropton Robert, *Coal-fitter*
Davidſon Robert, *Butcher*
Dickinſon Richard, *Dealer in Ropes*
Dugood William, *Grocer*
Elender Francis, (F.) *Anchor-ſmith*
Ferry William, *Brazier*
Furneſs Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Galley John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Greg ſon Mrs. *Victualler, (Golden Anchor)*
Grey Edward, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Henderſon Ralph, *Dealer in Ropes*
Heppell J. *Victualler, (Newcaſtle Arms)*
Hicks Matthew, (F.) *Blockmaker*
Hobſon Matthew, *Ropemaker*
Hodgſon Michael, *Blockmaker*
Hodgſon Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Holburn Ann, *Victualler*
Hunter William, *Painter*
Hutchinſon William, (F.) *Butcher*
Hutchinſon William, *Butcher*
Kidſon Thomas, *Agent to Mr. Wilkinſon, Coal-fitter*
Lamb William, *Shoemaker*
Landers Anthony, *Sailmaker*
Lawſon George, *Grocer*
Lee Joſeph, *Butcher*
Lee Joſeph, *Agent to Sir Hedworth Williamſon*
Macdougall James, (F.) *Baker*
Maltman James, *Baker*
Marſhall Robert, *Dealer in Ropes*
Maſterman George, *Sailmaker*
Maſterman Tho. *Painter and Glazier*
Matthew John (F.) *Butcher*
Medcalfe Robert, (F.) *Shields Carrier and Victualler, (Coach and Horſes)*
Morrow Robert, *King's Head Inn*
Myers James, *Blockmaker*
Nicholſon Joſeph, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Parker Joſeph, *Grocer*
Pearſon Edward, *Gardener*
Preſton Edward, *Butcher*
Punton Joſeph, (F.) *Grocer*
Rawling John, *Butcher*
Reed Robert, (F.) *Grocer*
Reed Robert, *Butcher*
Reed William, (F.) *Maſon*
Robinſon John, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Robſon Edward, (F.) *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Robſon Matthew, *Sailmaker*
Rudd James, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Rudd Henry, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Ruddock Nicholas, (F.) *Butcher*
Scaling Thomas, (F.) *Dealer in Ropes*
Smith Matthew, (F.) *Grocer*
Smithis John, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Stafford John, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Stafford and Hodgſon, *Raff-merchants*
Stephenſon Sornby (F.) *Ropemaker*
Stephenſon John, (F.) *Baker*
Stephenſon Samuel, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Stubbs John, *Victualler, (Smiths' Arms)*
Swan Joſeph, *Butcher*
Taylor John, (F.) *Coal fitter*
Taylor Charles, (F.) *Grocer*
Topliff William, (F.) *Coal-fitter*
Turner W. *Victualler, (Newcaſtle Arms)*
Wake and Scaling, *Boat-builders*
Wake Thomas, *Coal fitter*
Wandleſs Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Wears John, (F.) *Miller*
Wilkinſon William, *Coal-fitter*
Willis John, (F.) *Pawnbroker*
Wright John, *Ship-builder*

The eaſtern ſide of the county, along the ſea-coaſt, and indeed the ſouthern ſide, along the banks of the Tees, is very fertile and delightful, thick of little towns and villages, which are very populous; and, as the mountains on the weſt produce iron mines, this ſide is full of thoſe of coals, which lie ſo very near the ſurface of the ground, that the cart-wheels in ſome places preſs into them.—Indeed the road to Newcaſtle gives a view of the inexhauſted ſtore of coals and coal-pits, which employ near thirty thouſand perſons in digging of coals; and

from

from hence not London only, but many places abroad, and the ſouth part of England, are continually ſupplied. And though at London, when we ſee the prodigious fleets of ſhips which come conſtantly in with coals, we are apt to wonder how it is poſſible for them to be ſupplied, and that they do not bring the whole coal-country away; yet, when in this country we ſee the prodigious heaps, we may ſay mountains, of coals, which are dug up at every pit, and how many of thoſe pits there are, we are filled with equal wonder to conſider where the people ſhould live who conſume them.

At the mouth of the Tyne, which parts Durham from Northumberland, ſtands the village of Shields, the ſtation of the ſea-coal fleets, where there have been ſome marks of Roman antiquity diſcovered not many years ſince.

Jarrow, noted for the birth-place of the venerable Bede, ſtands a little higher upon the ſame river; and upon the ſame ſide of the Tyne ſtands Gateſhead, or Goatſhead, *Capræ Caput*, as it was anciently called, the receptacle of the coal-pit men, juſt over-againſt Newcaſtle, and is ſuppoſed of old to have been part of it, though divided by the river, over which ſtood a ſtately ſtone bridge, with a gate in the middle; which ſerved as a boundary between the biſhoprick and the county of Northumberland; but this bridge fell down a few years ſince, and has not yet been rebuilt.

The air in this biſhoprick is pretty cold and piercing; and it is well for the poor that nature has ſupplied them ſo abundantly with fuel for firing; and indeed all other proviſions and neceſſaries are very cheap here. It ſeems as if the whole county had been originally appropriated to religion and war; for it is full of the ruins of religious houſes and caſtles.

SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK,

ONE of the neateſt market-towns in the county, ſtands in an open champain country, on a gravelly ſoil, and is eſteemed a very beautiful ſituation. It is ninety-four miles from London, and thirty-four north-north-eaſt of Newmarket. In the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. There are many handſome modern-built gentlemen's houſes in it, and a very genteel neighbourhood around, which renders it a very pleaſant and deſirable retreat. The market-hill is very ſpacious; and a handſome croſs has been erected on it by the late Lord Orford. The butter-market, formerly kept at Durham, has within a few years been removed to this place. The market is on Saturday, and plentifully ſupplied with good proviſions. Fairs, May 13, July 21, and November 3.

The town ſtands ſo high that ſome of the wells are fifty yards deep. A new aſſembly-room has been built on the weſt ſide of the market-hill, in which ſubſcription aſſemblies are held every month.—The church was begun about the end of the reign of Edward IV. but not completed till the reign of Henry VII. It is built in the form of a cathedral, having a nave, north and ſouth aiſles, chancel, and two tranſept chapels, making it in the form of a croſs. It is a very handſome building; the tower-ſteeple is particularly light, well-proportioned, and elegant, ſurmounted with a neat turret, erected in 1777. The whole is covered with lead, and built with free-ſtone, flint, and brick. The upper part of the nave is coped and embattled, in which there is a clock and eight bells. Above the water-table, and under the battlements, are two ſhields, in one of which are the croſs keys, and in the other two ſwords acroſs, the emblems of St. Peter and Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The tower was begun in 1507, and finiſhed in 1510, over the doors of which are ſeveral niches for images. From the weſt door to the entrance into the chancel is about forty-one yards, and the breadth of the nave, together with the two ſide aiſles within the walks, is about ſeventeen yards. The vault of the church, and the ſide aiſles, are ſupported by fine ſlender pillars, conſiſting each of four ſmall pilaſters, joined together, forming fourteen handſome arches, ſeven on a ſide; over which there are twenty-eight neat light windows. The roof is wonderfully beautiful, of oak, neatly wrought

wrought and carved. The north aiſle and ſteeple of this church are ſaid to have been built by John Chapman, a travelling tinker; and what ſeems to ſtrengthen the tale is, that there formerly was the picture of him, with his wife and three children, in every window of the aiſle. In this aiſle a large and lofty gallery is erected for the ſingers; the aſcent is by a ſtone ſtair-caſe in the adjoining wall, the way no doubt to the ancient rood-loft. The arches of the chancel and weſt end are very grand and ſpacious, riſing almoſt to the ſummit of the roof of the church. The chancel is about fifteen yards in length, and ſeven in breadth; the roof is of oak, ſupported by angels. From the moſt ancient times there was a vicar under the rector, preſented by him, ſo that the rectory is a ſinecure. The patronage of the vicarage is in the Biſhop of Norwich. Here is alſo a Quakers meeting-houſe.

BANK.—Day, Dalton, and Day; draw upon Forſter, Lubbock, Boſanquets, and Co. No. 11, Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, London.

The London coach, from the Crown inn, Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, to the Green Dragon, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet: fare, 1l. 1s.—The Lynn and Norwich coach, from [illegible], Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

The London waggon, Monday morning, to the Four Swans, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.—The Norwich waggon, from the Red Lion, Sunday and Thurſday.—Lynn carrier, from the King's Arms, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bouchery Mrs.
Marcon John, Gent.
Rodwell Mrs.
Roſker Samuel, Gent.
Ruſſel William Rawſton, Eſq.
Smith Miſs
Spurrell Mrs.
Thorpe John, Eſq.
Topping Mrs.
White General

CLERGY.

Chapman Rev. Jonathan, *Curate*
Poſtle Rev. Gunton
Rolfe Rev. Robert
Sharpin Rev. Edward
Taylor Rev. William
Young Rev. William, *Vicar, and Archdeacon of Norwich*

PHYSIC.

Bayly John H. *Surgeon*
Emerſon Thomas, *Surgeon*
Fayerman Robert, *Surgeon*
Finch Jacob, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Roberts Charles, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Stuckey William, *Attorney*
Wright John, *Attorney*
Yarington William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen James, *Keeper of the Houſe of Correction*
Banham William, *Baker*
Barker Richard, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Barker Peter, *Bricklayer*
Barker Smith, *Linen-weaver*
Breeſe Thomas, *Poſt-maſter*
Brett William, *Shoemaker*
Brett John, *Collar-maker*
Brighton Tho. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Brown William, *Cooper*
Brown John, *Baker*
Clarke John, *Peruke-maker*
Craſk William, *Victualler, (George)*
Croſs Robert, *Plumber and Glazier*
Crow Philip, *Draper and Grocer*
Crown Gilbert, *Crown Inn*
Dalton William, *Farmer*
Davie William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Daw Thomas, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Debenham Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Dix and Bloye, *Sadlers and Capmakers*
Dugmore John, *Land-ſurveyor*
Elleray A. and D. *Milliners*
Floyd William, *Draper and Taylor*
Forſter William, *Carpenter*
Fortin William, *Carpenter*
Fortin Thomas, *Ironmonger and Bookſeller, and Stamp-office*
Fuller John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Godman Michael, *Cabinet-maker*
Goodrick Robert, *Currier*
Goſnold Charles, *Coachmaker*
Green William, *Shoemaker*
Harvey Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harwin Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Holman Robert, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Hopking Thomas, *Draper*
Ingram Joſeph, *Hoſier*
Jackſon Abraham, *Compoſition-Ornament-maker*

Johnſon

Johnſon James, *Grocer and Draper*
Kells Edward and Francis, *Drapers and Taylors*
Kidall Robert, *Baker*
Laſſcock Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Lockwood Benjamin, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Lubbock John, *Draper*
Main M. *Painter and Gilder*
Mallon Robert, *Butcher*
Milligan J. *Hair-dreſſer*
Milligan Thomas, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Orford Cha. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Page James, *Liquor-dealer*
Pearſon and Son, *Taylors*
Perry John, *Baker*
Plowright John, *Cooper*
Plowright George, *Brazier*
Powley William, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Pratt John, *Taylor*
Pymar William, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Raven Thomas, *Baker*
Raven George, *Draper and Grocer*
Ruſt John, *Greyhound Inn*
Sampſon David, *Sadler*
Savage William, *Plough-maker*
Sewell and Co. *Drapers and Grocers*
Sidle William, *Carpenter*
Smith Richard, *Butcher*
Smith John, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Sudbury Daniel, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Sudbury William, *Upholſterer*
Sutton John, *Whiteſmith*
Utting John, *Staymaker*
Williams A. *Milliner*
Woodward John, *Maltſter*
Young H. *Clock and Watch Maker*

SWANAGE, DORSET.

SWANAGE is a place of very little importance. It is near Poole. The principal trade of this place is the ſtone buſineſs, a vaſt quantity of which is ſent to London, and to the king's works at Portſmouth. There are three or four trading veſſels belonging to Swanage; and two ferry-boats to Poole Mondays and Thurſdays, the one by H. Gillingham, the other by William Cole.—The principal inn is the Ship.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Chinchen Timothy, Eſq. (F.)
Cockram Lewis, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Taylor Rev. William

PHYSIC.

O'Neil H. *Surgeon and Apothecary*

TRADERS, &c.

Andrews Francis, *Taylor*
Bonfield George, (F.) *Stone-merchant*
Bower Benjamin, *Stonemaſon*
Brewer Richard, *Butcher*
Briggs John, *Shoemaker*
Burt Robert, *Stonemaſon*
Butler Richard, *Taylor*
Chinchen James and Nath. *Merchants*
Cole Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Cole and Collins, (F.) *Merchants*
Cole John, (F.) *Stone-merchant*
Collins Joſeph, (F.) *Stone-merchant*
Coombes William, *Blackſmith*
Cutler William, *Maſon*
Edmonds and Cockram, *Maltſters and Brewers*
Edmonds John, *Miller*
Ellis Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Gay Richard, *Tallow-chandler*
Gillingham Moſes, (F.) *Ship Inn*
Gillingham Henry, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Gover Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Harden John, *Stone-merchant*
Hayſom William, *White Hart Inn*
Jones William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lamb Thomas, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Linington Thomas, *Maſon*
Luſh John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Marſh Peter, *Maltſter and Brewer*
Marſh Thomas, *Stone-merchant*
Marſh John, *Tallow chandler*
Marſh Samuel, ſen. *Baker*
Marſh Samuel, jun. *Stone-merchant*
Pond John, (F.) *Butcher*
Puſhman Henry, *Swan Inn*
Smedmore Joſeph, *Anchor Inn*
Smith Robert, *Blackſmith*
Smith Edward, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Stevens William, *Stonemaſon*
Stickland John, *Stonemaſon*
Tivitoe Richard and Francis, *Shoemakers*
Tomes John, ſen. (F.) *Stonemaſon*
Toop Edward, *Lion Inn*
Warren Jeremiah, *Shopkeeper*
Wakely James, *Taylor*
Warren Elizabeth, *Baker*
Warren Lewis, (F.) *Stone-merchant*
Warren Joſeph, *Stonemaſon*
Warren Francis, *Stonemaſon*
White William, *Cabinet-maker*

SWANSEA,

SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SWANSEA is an ancient and reputable borough-town, ſituated on the Tawey, at the mouth of its entrance into Swanſea Bay. It is two hundred and four miles from London, forty-five from Cardiff, and twenty-ſix from Carmarthen. It is a place of very conſiderable trade in copper, coals, &c. which are exported to Ireland, London, Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, &c. Here are no leſs than 1900 ſail of veſſels cleared out annually; and the quantity of coal exported, upon an average, amounts, every year, to upwards of 114,000 chaldrons.

The town of Swanſea is ſituated near the centre of a moſt beautiful bay, on an angle between two hills, which defend it from the north-weſt to the north-eaſt. The ſoutherly winds blowing over a vaſt expanſe of ſea renders the air mild; and, the ſoil being to a conſiderable depth gravelly, it makes it a pleaſant and very healthy ſituation: the adjoining country is very picturesque, and furniſhes a great variety of beautiful rides and walks. The tides ebb and flow a conſiderable way over a flat ſandy ſhore, and up the river Tawey, which runs through the town, and is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden above two miles.

Swanſea is a borough-town: the corporation conſiſting of a portreeve, recorder, twelve aldermen, two common attorneys or chamberlains, and an unlimitted number of burgeſſes, to whom a very conſiderable and improvable property (extending near two miles along the ſide of the river and bay) belongs. In conjunction with Cowbridge, Lougher, Aberavon, Kenfig, Neath, and Llantriſſent, it ſends one member to parliament.

This town has encreaſed very much in the laſt twenty years, and, from the beauty of its ſituation, has of late been much reſorted to by company for ſea-bathing.—Swanſea has always been a place of trade, which furniſhes frequent intercourſe with London and Briſtol, Cornwall and Ireland; and of late years it has had ſome foreign trade to the Baltic and Weſt Indies. From the immenſe mines of coal, lime, and iron, in the neighbourhood, a great number of manufactories, in iron, copper, braſs, ſpelter, tin, and earthen-ware, have been erected on the banks of the river; and lately a large extenſive brewery, and a dry dock. Very few places in this kingdom has had ſo great and rapid an increaſe of trade as Swanſea; for from the books it appears, that,

In the years - - - - - -	1768	1790	1791	1792	1793
The number of veſſels were	694	1697	1803	1828	2028

and that the tonnage had increaſed from 30631 to 120822 tons, regiſter meaſure.

The improvement of the harbour has been a ſubject of conſideration for many years, and the firſt meetings for this purpoſe were held in 1771, but nothing effectually was brought about till an act of parliament was paſſed in 1791, intitled, "An act for repairing, enlarging, and preſerving, the harbour of Swanſea, in the county of Glamorgan." A very conſiderable improvement has been made in the harbour, by turning the river through the weſtern channel and raiſing a break-water, by which the entrance into the harbour has been rendered ſhorter, ſafer, and deeper. The preſent truſtees and officers of the harbour are,

Duke of Beaufort
Marquis of Worceſter
The Duke's Steward
The Coroner
The Water-bailiff
The Bailiff
The Agent of Brittanferry Eſtate

Proprietary Truſtees.

The Right Hon. Lord Vernon
John Morris
John Smith
C. R. Jones
Richard Phillips
Robert Dagley
Edward Martin
George Haynes
Thomas Lott
Robert Prance
John Llewellyn

Corporation Truſtees.

Thomas Maddocks
William Jeffreys
Gabriel Powell
Gabriel Jeffreys
Rev. Thomas Powell
Thomas H. Powell
Rowland Prichard
John Roberts
Griffith Jenkins
William Grove
Thomas Morgan
William Jones
Herbert Evans
Griffith Hitchings
Hugh Maſon
William Thomas
David Rowland
C. Collins
William Padley
J. Collins, clerk
William Spencer
Joſeph A. Simons
John Rowland
Calvert Richard Jones, *Treaſurer*
Barn. Hawkins, *Harbour-maſter and Deputy Water-bailiff*
Henry Simons, *Layer-keeper*
Gabriel Jeffreys, *Clerk*

The completion of this improvement of the harbour is now in a fair way of being done, a contract being ſigned to erect the weſtern pier and deepen the new channel of the river, and to complete this work by the end of the preſent year 1796; and, from the abilities of the perſons concerned in this contract, there is no doubt of its being well executed.

The light-houſe on the outer Mumble rock is now completed, having two perpendicular lights, which is ſuch a diſtinction from the two horizontal lights at Milford, and the ſingle light on the Holmes, that this light-houſe is of very ſingular advantage, not only to veſſels coming into the bay at Swanſea, but to all veſſels that navigate up the Severn channel.

The corporation have laid out a conſiderable ſum of money in enlarging and making the bathing-houſe commodious to the company reſorting to Swanſea for ſea-bathing, and have appointed a committee to regulate the bathing.

The fairs are on the ſecond Saturday in May, July 2, Auguſt 15, and October 1. Tueſday and Saturday are the market-days.

Directions when to paſs the Severn between England and Wales.

By finding the moon's age in the following Table, you may know at what hours to paſs every day in the year.

Time of paſſing, Wind above.

Moon's Age. Days.	H. M.		H. M.
1 or 16 from	2	to	7
2 — 17 —	2 48	—	7 48
3 — 18 —	3 36	—	8 36
4 — 19 —	4 24	—	9 24
5 — 20 —	5 12	—	10 12
6 — 21 —	6	—	11
7 — 22 —	6 48	—	11 48
8 — 23 —	7 36	—	12 36
9 — 24 —	8 24	—	1 24
10 — 25 —	9 12	—	2 12
11 — 26 —	10	—	3
12 — 27 —	10 48	—	3 48
13 — 28 —	11 36	—	4 56
14 — 29 —	12 24	—	5 24
15 — 30 —	1 12	—	6 12

Time of paſſing, Wind below.

Moon's Age. Days.	H. M.		H. M.
1 or 16 from	7	to	2
2 — 17 —	7 48	—	2 48
3 — 18 —	8 36	—	3 36
4 — 19 —	9 24	—	4 24
5 — 20 —	10 12	—	5 12
6 — 21 —	11	—	6
7 — 22 —	11 48	—	6 48
8 — 23 —	12 36	—	7 36
9 — 24 —	1 24	—	8 24
10 — 25 —	2 12	—	9 12
11 — 26 —	3	—	10
12 — 27 —	3 48	—	10 48
13 — 28 —	4 56	—	11 56
14 — 29 —	5 24	—	12 24
15 — 30 —	6 12	—	1 12

For Example. If the moon be one or ſixteen days old (which is the day of the change or full), the wind above, you may paſs from two to ſeven: wind below, from ſeven to two. If the moon be eight or twenty-three days old, the wind above, you may paſs from thirty-ſix minutes after ſeven to thirty-ſix minutes

nutes after twelve. Wind below, from thirty-ſix minutes after twelve to thirty-ſix minutes after ſeven.—Prices of paſſage. A four-wheel carriage, 10s. Two-wheel ditto, 5s. Man and horſe, 1s. Horſe alone, 8d. Foot-paſſenger, 6d. A ſmall boat hired on purpoſe, 5s.

Fares at Swanſea ferry-boat.—Carriages, per wheel, 6d. horſes, &c. 1d. ox, &c. 1d. calf ½d. ſheep or pig, ½d. foot-paſſengers, ½d. goods not in the paſſengers hands, per pack, ½d.

A canal up the vale of Tawey has been long an object of ſpeculative improvement to the town of Swanſea, and will certainly open vaſt reſources for the extenſion of the trade in iron, ſtone-coal, culm, and lime-ſtone, and occaſion a better ſupply of the market by a great increaſe in the huſbandry of the hill-country. The courſe of the canal is from the brewery at Swanſea, by Llanelw, Morriſton, Clydach, Yniſpenllwych, and by Ynis Kedwin, into Breconſhire, to a place called Hen Nayadd; an extent of upwards of ſixteen miles, and an elevation of three hundred and ſeventy-two feet; and there are at preſent carrying on near the line of this canal four large copper-houſes, ſeveral collieries, a copper rolling-mill, a braſs work, a large tin work, an iron forge, an iron furnace, an iron foundery, a pottery, a large brewery, and from the immenſe quantities of iron, ſtone, coals, culm and ſtone-coal, lime-ſtone and rotten ſtone, already fully diſcovered, though hitherto but little worked, for want of an eaſy conveyance to the ſea.

The mail-coach arrives every morning from London about five o'clock, ſets out immediately for Carmarthen and Milford; arrives from Milford every evening at eight, and ſets out immediately for London. The letters for London muſt be in the office before ſeven in the evening.—Carriers to Briſtol, Hereford, Carmarthen, Brecon, and Llandilo, every week.

Coaſting veſſels continually to and from London, Briſtol, and Glouceſter; inquire at Cotton's wharf, London; Swanſea Ship, Briſtol; and of Captain Dark, Glouceſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Gabriel Powell, Eſq. (F.) *Portreeve and Juſtice*

Aldermen.

Thomas Morgan, Eſq. (F.) *Recorder and Juſtice*
Thomas Maddocks, Eſq. (F.)
William Jeffreys, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.
Rev. Thomas Powell, (F.)
Thomas Harcourt Powell, Eſq. (F.)
Rowland Prichard, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
John Roberts, Gent. (F.)
Mr. Griffith Jenkins, (F.)
William Grove, Gent. (F.)

GENTRY.

Abbot William, Eſq. (F.)
Allen Mrs. widow
Aſhwell Mrs. widow
Aylmer Lady
Beatſley R. W. Eſq.
Cooke James, Gent.
Dagley ——, Eſq. (F.)
Davies Benjamin, Gent. (F.)
Davies Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Dawkin Mrs. widow
Derrins ——, Eſq.
Eaſton Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Edwards William, Eſq.
Evans Miſs
Gibbs Captain Anthony, *Regulating Captain*
Guy Melmoth, Eſq.
Herriot John, Eſq.
Hopkin E. R. Eſq. (F.)
Hughes ——, Eſq.
Jones Calvert Richard, Eſq. (F.)
Jones Lieutenant, *Army*
Jones Miſſes
Kendal Jonathan, Gent. (F.)
Littlewort Lieutenant, *Navy*
Manſel Mrs. widow
Maſon Hugh, Gent. (F.)
Miles James, Gent. (F.)
Morgan Mrs.
Morgan William, Eſq. (F.)
Morris Miſs
Phillips Mrs. widow
Prance John, ſen. Gent.
Prance Robert, Gent.
Price Mrs. widow
Prichard Miſs
Prichard Rees, Gent.
Rotton Mrs. widow
Sheuen Miſs
Smith Elizabeth, widow

Snow

Snead Edward, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Squire Henry, Gent. (F.)
Symmons Mrs. widow
Thomas Daniel, Gent.
Thomas Mrs. widow
Thomas William, Gent. (F.)
Tyer Edward, Gent. (F.)
Vaughan Mrs. widow
Whitney Miſs
Williams John, Gent.
Williams Mrs. widow

CLERGY.

Baſſett Rev. Miles, (F.) *Vicar*
Jones Rev. Benjamin
Jones Rev. John, *Curate, and Maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool*
Harris Rev. Rees, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Howell Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Powell Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Brain Francis, *Surgeon*
Collins Charles, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Davies Alexander, *Surgeon*
Harris Thomas, *M. D.*
Hill Charles, *Druggiſt*
Long David, *Surgeon*
Roberts John, *Surgeon*
Sylveſter Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Williams Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Williams William, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Davies, Rice, and Jenkin, *Attorneys*
Davies David, *Attorney*
Hancorne Robert, *Attorney*
James William, *Attorney*
Landey John, *Attorney*
Mansfield J. W. *Attorney*
Morgan Thomas, *Barriſter*
Stevenſon and Popkin, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Andrews Joſeph and William, *Boarding-ſchool*
Aubrey Mary, *Haberdaſher*
Aubrey Richard, (F.) *Currier*
Auſtin John, *Mariner*
Ayres Abraham, *Joiner and Undertaker*
Ayrton Edmund, *Organiſt*
Bache John, *Accomptant*
Baker Mary, *Paſtry-cook & Confectioner*
Barber Thomas, *Maſon and Victualler*
Barr Ann, *Victualler*
Barton George, *Plaſterer*
Batten Richard, *Mariner and Victualler, (Ship)*
Beavan Henry, *Joiner and Victualler*
Bedow James, (F.) *Joiner*
Beer Jane, *Shopkeeper, and Licenced to let Poſt-horſes*
Bennet Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Bennet Samuel, *Poſt-maſter*
Bevan James, *Cooper*
Bowden Elizabeth, *Haberdaſher*
Bowen David, *Shipwright & Victualler*
Bowen Francis, *Corn Inſpector*
Bowen John, *Draper, &c.*
Bowen John, *Mariner*
Bowen Joſeph, *Mariner and Linen-draper*
Bowen Thomas, *Silverſmith*
Bowen William, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Brown Richard, *Tide-waiter*
Bullin Robert, *Tide-waiter*
Burford David, *Victualler and Maſon*
Burland David, (F.) *Ropemaker*
Burrall Job, *Cabinet-maker*
Burrows John, *Coal-factor*
Button Abraham, *Mariner*
Button John, *Mariner and Shopkeeper*
Buttreſs George, *Smith*
Calvert Rupert, *Joiner*
Carter John, *Victualler and Shopkeeper*
Carter Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Chard Samuel, *Baker*
Charles Edward, *Gardener*
Clark Abraham, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Clark John, *Taylor and Haberdaſher*
Cleaves Richard, *Victualler*
Cohen Iſaac, *Silverſmith*
Cole and Haynes, *Pottery*
Cragg Richard, *Sailmaker*
Dabb Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Dalton James, *Mariner*
Daniel Daniel, *Victualler, (Sailor's Hall)*
Davies Benjamin, *Victualler, (3 Cranes)*
Davies David, *Butcher*
Davies David, *Victualler, (Jolly Sailor)*
Davies Eleanor, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Davies Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe*
Davies Henry, *Maſon*
Davies Hopkin, *Hair-dreſſer and Lodging-houſe*
Davies John, *Circulating Library and Muſician*
Davies John, *Mariner*
Davies John, *Shipwright*
Davies Jonathan, *Shopkeeper*
Davies Joſeph, (F.) *Carpenter*
Davies Morgan, *Cabinet-maker*
Davies Tho. *Shoemaker and Shopkeeper*
Davies Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Davies William, *Hatmaker*
Davies William, *Joiner*
Davies William, *Potter*

Davies Wm. *Victualler, (Ferry-houſe)*
Dimond John, *Mariner and Shopkeeper*
Dueſbury Philip, *Pilot*
Edmonds John, *Ironmonger*
Edwards Jane, *Shopkeeper*
Eſſeny William, *Painter and Glazier*
Evans Daniel, *Bookbinder*
Evans John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Evans Thomas, *Gardener*
Farnſworth William, *Mantua-maker*
Fender David, (F.) *Shipwright*
Fitzjohn John, *Staymaker*
Flook William, *Schoolmaſter*
Forreſter John, *Gardener*
Francis and Weir, *Linen-drapers*
Francis David, *Blockmaker and Shopkeeper*
Francis Evan, *Schoolmaſter and Pariſh-clerk*
Francis Thomas, *Tennis-court-keeper and Victualler, (George)*
Franklin Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Franklin David, *Boat-builder and Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
George Manſel, *Mariner and Corn-factor*
Gibbs John, *Victualler, (Fountain)*
Goodere Thomas
Griffiths Ann, *Maltſter*
Griffiths Iſaac, (F.) *Mariner*
Griffiths John, *Joiner*
Griffiths Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Griffiths William, *Mariner*
Grove Robert, *Corn-factor*
Grove Samuel, *Sadler and Grocer*
Grove William, *Banker*
Hall Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Hancorne George, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Harris Adam, *Taylor*
Harris Rees, (F.) *Mariner*
Harris Rees, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Harris William, *Mariner*
Harvey Nicholas, (F.) *Mariner*
Hawkins Barnaby, *Harbour-maſter*
Hawkins William, *Mariner*
Hazard Mary, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Hiccox Matthew, *Banker*
Hitchins William, (F.)
Hitchins William, *Schoolmaſter*
Holbrook Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Holland James, *Shopkeeper*
Hopkin David, *Shopkeeper*
Hopkin James, *Joiner and Shopkeeper*
Hopkin William, *Pilot*
Hopkins Miles, *Tailor and Habit-maker*
Hopkins Walter, *Joiner and Victualler*
Howell Elizabeth, *Midwife*
Howell Howell, *Livery-ſtables*
Howell Morgan, *Draper and Grocer*
Hugh Samuel, (F.)
Hugh William, *Anchor-ſmith*
Hughes Ahijah, *Lime-burner*
Hughes Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe*
Hughes Elizabeth, *Shoemaker*
Hughes Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Ingram Edward, *Joiner and Victualler*
James John, *Hair-dreſſer*
James John, *Lodging-houſe*
James Sarah, *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
James William, *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Jenkins Griffith, (F.) *Tanner*
Jenkins Henry
Jenkins Margaret, *Shopkeeper*
Jenkins William, *Mariner & Victualler*
Jennings John, *Pilot*
Jernegan William, *Architect and Surveyor*
Jewel Mary, *Shopkeeper*
John Matthew, *Mariner and Shopkeeper*
John Morgan, *Coal-agent*
Jones ——, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Jones Alice, *Mantua-maker*
Jones Charles, *Mariner and Victualler*
Jones Daniel, *Anchor-ſmith*
Jones David, *Joiner*
Jones Eſther, *Shopkeeper*
Jones John, (F.)
Jones John, *Shopkeeper*
Jones John, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Jones Joſeph, *Smith*
Jones Stephen, *Wine-merchant*
Jones Sylvanus, *Gardener*
Jones Thomas, *Joiner*
Jones Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Jones William, *Merchant*
Kneath Morgan, (F.) *Joiner*
Landeg Roger, *Ironmonger*
Lewis David, *Mariner*
Lewis David, *Shoemaker*
Lewis David, *Smith*
Lewis Joan, *Shopkeeper*
Lewis Morgan, *Aſſayer of Metals and Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Lewis William, *Butcher*
Lewis William, *Mackworth Arms Inn and Hotel*
Lewis William, *Sailmaker*
Llewellin ——, *Victualler*
Llewellin Charles, *Shipwright*
Llewellin Elizabeth, *Tallow-chandler*
Llewellin Simon, *Tallow-chandler*
Llewellin William, *Cooper*
Long Miſs, *Shopkeeper and Mantua-maker*
Longdon John, *Cutler and Shopkeeper*

Lott and Co. *Timber-merchants*
Loveleſs William, *Mariner*
Maber Robert, *Livery-ſtables and Victualler*, (*Duke*)
Malliphant Henry, *Maſon & Victualler*
Maſon Hugh, (F.)
Mathew David
Maurice David, *Clerk to an Iron-foundery*
May Daniel, *Victualler*
Mayne Jas. *Victualler*, (*Bird-in-Hand*)
Meany Thomas, *Umbrella-maker*
Meſſervey John, *Mariner*
Michael Jacob, *Slopſeller*
Michael Meſſrs. *Silverſmiths, Agents to the Phœnix Fire-office, &c.*
Miles Martha, *Victualler*, (*Greyhound*)
Moore Henry, *Joiner and Victualler*
Morgan Iſrael, *Timber-meaſurer*
Morgan Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Morgan Thomas, *Sadler*
Morgan Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Morris William, *Shopkeeper*
Morrod Thomas, *Painter and Lodging-houſe*
Nevill ——, *Agent to Birmingham Copper Company*
Nicholls Alex. *Mariner and Shopkeeper*
Nicholls David, *Ship-joiner and Victualler*, (*Ship and Caſtle*)
Oakey Priſcilla, *Lodging-houſe*
Owen Ellis, *Circulating Library*
Palmer David, *Taylor*
Parks William, *Baker*
Perrott David, *Ironmonger and Auctioneer*
Phillips and Co. *Brewers*
Phillips James, *Mariner*
Phillips James, *Sadler*
Phillips John, *Sadler*
Phillips Thomas, *Shipwright and Shopkeeper*
Pollard Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Powell John, *Draper and Grocer*
Powell Philip, *Smith and Farrier*
Powell Rees, *Blockmaker*
Powell William, *Joiner*
Prance John, *Mariner*
Prance Thomas, *Ship-chandler*
Price John, *Mariner and Victualler*
Price Joſeph, (F.)
Price Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Price William, (F.)
Propert David, (F.) *Muſic-maſter*
Proffer Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Putherro John, *Pawnbroker*
Raby and Co. *Iron-founders*
Reed Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Rees George, (F.) *Cornfactor*
Rees John, *Shopkeeper*
Rees Rees, *Joiner & Victualler*, (*Globe*)
Rees Thomas, (F.)
Rees Thomas, (F.) *Taylor*
Rees William, *Draper and Grocer*
Rees William, *Schoolmaſter*
Rees William, *Shoemaker*
Rees Winifred, *Shopkeeper*
Richards John, *Maſon*
Richards Samuel, *Cordwainer*
Richards Wm. *Victualler*, (*White Lion*)
Roberts Hugh, (F.) *Mariner*
Roberts William, (F.) *Mariner*
Rogers David, *Mariner*
Rogers John, *Mariner*
Rood George, *Mariner*
Roſe Benjamin, (F.) *Corn-factor and Baker*
Roſſer David, (F.)
Roſſer David, (F.) *Collier*
Roſſer William, (F.) *Joiner*
Rowe ——, *Mariner*
Rowe James, (F.)
Rowland Bridget, *Shopkeeper*
Rowland William, *Cookſhop*
Saunders David, *Mariner and Shopkeeper*
Savours Jenkin, *Lodging-houſe*
Shepherd W. C. *Brewer*
Simmons Joſeph Anthony, (F.) *Linen-draper and Mercer*
Smith William, *Shopkeeper*
Spencer William, *Baker, Paper-maker, Corn-factor, &c.*
Tedball Robert, *Mariner*
Terry Morgan, *Stone-cutter*
Thomas Ann, *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*)
Thomas Catharine, *Cooper*
Thomas David, (F.)
Thomas David, (F.) *Victualler*
Thomas Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Thomas Jemima, *Shopkeeper*
Thomas Samuel, *Clock & Watch Maker*
Thomas William, *Taylor*
Thompſon Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Traherne Edmund, *Brickmaker and Builder*
Tremellin James, *Mariner and Victualler*, (*Corniſh Arms*)
Tyer Edward, (F.)
Upcotts Miſſes, *Milliners*
Vaughan Elizabeth, *Draper*
Vaughan Mary, *Draper*
Walters John, *Bookbinder*
Walters Thomas, *Corn-factor and Shopkeeper*
Watkins John, *Joiner and Victualler*
Watkins John, *Victualler*, (*Boar's Head*)

Webb Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Webb William, *Corn-factor*
Webbourne James, (F.) *Mariner*
Webbourne John, *Mariner*
White Amos, (F.) *Hatmaker*
Wilkins Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Golden Lion*)
Williams David, (F.) *Maltſter*
Williams David, *Shopkeeper*
Williams Elizabeth, *Lodging-houſe*
Williams Jerry, *Pilot*
Williams John, *Weaver*
Williams Joſhua, *Printer*
Williams Michael, *Shoemaker*
Withey Thomas, (F.) *Baker*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Samuel Hancorne, *Collector of Cuſtoms*
Edward King, *Deputy Comptroller*
Allen Page, *Deputy Cuſtomer*
Walter Tucker, *Deputy Waiter and Searcher, and Collector of Lights*
John Savage, *Surveyor*
Edward Hughes, *Landing-waiter*
John Rowland, *Ditto*
Five eſtabliſhed Boatmen under the Surveyor

In the vicinity of Swanſea are the following villages, viz.—Five miles ſouth-weſt is the Mumble-head, on which is an elegant light-houſe; and the village of Oyſtermouth, where are the ruins of an old caſtle of conſiderable magnitude; near which are the villages of Norton and Newton.—Six miles ſouth-weſt by weſt, in a pleaſant vale, is the pariſh of Biſhopſton, and the villages of Morton and Manſel.—Eight miles diſtant is the pariſh of Pennard; and Cilyfrwch, the ſeat of the Marquis de Choiſeul, an emigrant French nobleman; and the manſion-houſe of Highway.—Near this place is a tract of ſand, and the remains of a large old caſtle.—About a mile to the right is the village of Ilſtone; and at eaſy diſtances are the pariſhes of Penmain, Nicholſtone, Penrice, (at which is Penrice-caſtle, the elegant and much-admired ſeat of Thomas Manſel Talbot, Eſq).—Oxwich, at which is a remarkable neat parſonage-houſe; Rhynoldſtone, Landewey, Port Eynon, Rhoſcilly, Langennith, Lanmaddock, Cheriton, and Lanridian: the ancient borough of Lougher, Llandilo, Talybent, St. John, Langavelach, (at which place is a conſiderable fair on the 1ſt of March,) Languick, and Lanſamlet.—Interſperſed among thoſe pariſhes are the villages of Kittle, Lunnon, Horton, Beverton, Landimore, Penclawdd (at which are conſiderable copper-works and collieries), Morris-town, and Landwr; all which pariſhes and villages are ſituated in the deanery of Gower, over which his grace the Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

Gentlemen's ſeats in this neighbourhood:—One mile weſt is St. Helen's, the ſeat of John Jones, Eſq. late captain in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company.—Half a mile north-weſt is Heathfield-lodge, the ſeat of Gabriel Powell, Eſq.—Two miles weſt is Marins, an octagon, the ſeat of Edward King, Eſq. near which is Sketty-hall, the ſeat of Ralph Sheldon, Eſq. and Lower Sketty, the ſeat of Sir Francis Holborn, Bart.—Three miles weſt is Woodlands, the ſeat of Richard Phillips, Eſq. a beautiful Gothic building.—Two miles diſtant, on the town-hill, is the ſeat of —— Budgen, Eſq.—Five miles north-weſt is Penllergare, the ſeat of John Llewellin, Eſq.—Six miles north-weſt is Bringwillack, the ſeat of Major John Landeg.—Thirteen miles weſt is Fairy-hill, the ſeat of John Lucas, Eſq.—Fourteen miles weſt is Stouthall, another ſeat of John Lucas, Eſq. which is a remarkable good houſe.—Six miles weſt is Gellyhîr, the ſeat of Gabriel Powell, Eſq.—Four miles north is Claſemont, the elegant ſeat of John Morris, Eſq. and two miles weſt is a beautiful cottage called Morander, belonging to the ſame gentleman.—Five miles north-eaſt is Gwernllwyn Wieth, the ſeat of John Smith, Eſq. ſolicitor to the honourable Eaſt-India Company, and proprietor of very extenſive collieries.

SWINTON, YORKSHIRE.

THE village of Swinton is ſituated in the pariſh of Wath, in a fine country, one hundred and ſixty-ſeven miles from London, in the Weſt Riding of the county, and on the banks of the navigable river Dunn. Here are wharfs, warehouſes, &c. at the river-ſide for the ſhipping of goods, in which a conſiderable trade

trade is carried on, this being the place at which all the goods for Barnſley and that neighbourhood are ſhipped; and their imports landed, which employ ſeveral waggons weekly in conveying them.

Here is an extenſive earthenware manufactory, which employs a great number of hands, and at which are manufactured all kinds of earthenware, from the coarſeſt to the fineſt fabric. There are alſo ſeveral ſmaller manufactories in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of lime-ſtone are burned into lime here, which is in great repute for manuring land and for building. Moſt of it is ſent weſtward. At a ſmall diſtance from the town is an extenſive iron forge, at which many workmen are employed, and where are manufactured ſeveral kinds of iron and ſteel. It is here that the race-horſes are trained, for which purpoſe the late Marquis of Rockingham built a fine range of ſtables; but ſince his death the horſes of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, as well as thoſe of Earl Fitzwilliam, are trained here, there being a fine heath with courſes at the end of the town, called Wath Wood.

The town is pleaſantly ſituated, and has a good air; the ſoil in general rich and good, moſtly cultivated with corn. There are ſome few meadows near the river, and a pretty extenſive tract of common, upon which are kept a conſiderable number of ſheep; the wool of which is remarkably fine, and much eſteemed by the clothiers in the weſt. Coals are got upon this common, which are chiefly uſed for burning lime and bricks, of which a conſiderable number are made here for furnaces, building, &c. The river Dunn becomes navigable at Tinſley, about ſix miles above this place, and takes its courſe, by way of Rotherham and Doncaſter, to Thorne, where (in conjunction with the Ouſe) it empties into the Humber.—There are ſeveral packs of hounds and covers for foxes in this neighbourhood, and it is in general a fine ſporting country.

Here is a ſchool, at which are taught and clothed thirteen poor boys and girls, at the expence of the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam.

Swinton is diſtant from Doncaſter nine miles, to which place a regular poſt is eſtabliſhed; from Rotherham five, Barnſley nine, and Sheffield ten, miles.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bingley John, Gent. (F.)
Cook John, Eſq. (F.)
Fenney Mrs.
Green Catharine
Mawer Edward, Gent.
Mawer Sarah, (F.)
Oates Elizabeth, (F.)
Pullon Sarah
Wilſon Matthew, Eſq.
Wood Joſeph, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Gloſſoppi Rev. John, *Miniſter*

TRADERS.

Adams John, *Blackſmith*
Bailey John, *Nailor and Stonemaſon*
Banks Thomas, *Butcher*
Bingley Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter and Butcher*
Bingley William, *Maltſter*
Birtes William, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Booth Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Booth Richard, *Cordwainer*
Brameld John, (F.) *One of the Managers of the Pottery*
Brameld William, *Agent to the Yorkſhire Tontine Society*
Cook John and William, *Proprietors of the Iron-works*
Croſsley William, jun. *Farmer*
Foſter George, *Farmer*
Foſter Edward, *Farmer*
Gawtreſs A. *Mercer and Draper*
Greens, Bingley, and Co. *Proprietors of the Pottery, and Cinder-burners*
Haden Thomas, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, and Victualler, (White Swan)*
Hawke J. *Stone-cutter*
Hill Joſeph, (F.) *Labourer*
Hobkinſon M. *Dealer in Hardware*
Hoyland Francis, *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Kemp Jn. (F.) *Victualler, (Kg's Head)*
Law Benjamin, *Carpenter and Wheelwright*
Law William, *Shopkeeper*
Ledger Henry, *Crate-maker*
Ledger N. *Cordwainer*
Malpas William, (F.) *Lime-burner, Wharfinger, and Victualler, (Rockingham's Arms)*

Malpas

Malpas and Newton, *Earthenware-manufacturers*
Mann Thomas, *Pariſh-clerk*
Newton Joſeph, *Enameller*
Nicholſon Jacob, *Farmer*
Pullon John, *Farmer*
Rawlin William, *Farmer*
Rhodes Richard, *Wharfinger to the Pottery, and Lime-burner*
Rothery David, *Farmer*
Sailes Ann, *Farmer*
Sailes John, *Butcher*
Scafe Chriſtopher, *Horſe-trainer*
Schroeder John, *Copper-plate Printer*
Scorah William, (F.) *Farmer*
Scorah John, *Butcher*
Shaw Joſhua, *Weaver*
Shaw William, *Muſician*
Smith John, *Wharfinger, and Agent to the Proprietors of the River Dunn*
Thompſon William, *Farmer*
White Richard, *Grocer*
Whitehouſe Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Wilkinſon John, *Farmer*
Windſor Mary, *Victualler, (Gate)*
Wood Willoughby, *Schoolmaſter*
Wood William, (F.) *Stone-cutter and Builder*
Wright John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Wright John, jun. *Innkeeper & Wharfinger*

The principal gentlemen's ſeats are as follow:—Newhall, the ſeat of John Payne, Eſq. one mile.—Alewark, the ſeat of F. F. Foljambe, Eſq.—Bolton, the ſeat of S. Dymond, Eſq. two miles.—Barnborough Grange, the ſeat of James Farrer, Eſq. three miles.—Milton, the ſeat of the Rev. the Dean of York, four miles.—Hickleton, the ſeat of G. W. Wentworth, Eſq. five miles.—Brodſworth, the ſeat of P. Thelluſon, Eſq.—Belham, the ſeat of T. Hunt, Eſq. ſix miles.

Near Swinton is Rawmarſh, near the river Dun, noted for earthenware, and the fields of white wheat in its neighbourhood.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Oates William, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.
Hodgſon Rev. Rowland, (F.) *Rector*

TRADERS, &c.
Amery Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Blackſmith Matthew, (F.) *Farmer*
Blakey Wm. (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Button, Barker, and Co. *Pot-manufacturers*
Clark Joſeph, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Grayſon Thomas, (F.) *Blackſmith and Innkeeper, (Horſe-ſhoes)*
Hague John, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Hall John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hall Foljambe, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hall George, (F.) *Corn-factor*
Hall Joſeph, (F.) *Farmer and Baker*
Hall Francis, (F.)
Hallam John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hawley William, *Pot-manufacturer*
Hawley Thomas and Co. *Pot-manufacturers*
Heaton John, (F.) *Farmer*
Inman William, (F.) *Farmer*
Lees Thomas, (F.) *Collier*
Lees Francis, (F.) *Labourer*
Mangham Joſeph, (F.) *Maſon*
Marriott Francis, (F.) *Butcher*
Oxley Joſeph, (F.) *Butcher*
Roberts William, (F.) *Farmer*
Roberts Thomas, (F.) *Founder*
Roberts James, (F.) *Pariſh-clerk*
Scorah Jonathan, (F.) *Pipemaker*
Sharp Benjamin, (F.) *Farmer*
Turner William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Wainwright John, (F.) *Farmer and Innkeeper, (Star)*
Ward John, (F.) *Potter*
Wilſon William, (F.) *Farmer*
Wright Richard, (F.) *Potmaker*
Wright Anthony, (F.) *Huſbandman*

Not far from this is Greaſborough, of which the following are the principal reſidents:

GENTRY.
Broadhead Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Swallow Mrs. (F.)

CLERGY.
Bayliffe Rev. Thomas, (F.) *Curate*
Hallam Rev. John, *A. M. Schoolmaſter*

TRADERS,
Flint William, (F.) *Labourer*
Firth Joſeph, (F.) *White Lion Inn*
Hirſt Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Longdon Joſeph, *Crown Inn*
Oxley William, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Rhodes Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Smith Peter, (F.) *Farmer*
Smith William, *Duke William Inn*
Steel William, (F.) *Grocer*

Swift Thomas, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Trifington Thomas, (F.) *Labourer*
Whiteley Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Woodcock John, (F.) *Farmer*

Haugh is north-weſt of Rotherham.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Clark Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
TRADERS.
Awty Foljambe, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Gueſt Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Handley George, *Gate Inn*
Hewitt John, *White Swan Inn*
Roebuck Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*

Adwick-upon-Derne. In this little village the following are the principal farmers:—John Hibbert, (F.) Samuel Carneley, (F.) William Trippett, (F.) Jonathan Challenger, Thomas Loxley, and Mr. Wright.

Principal inhabitants of the village of Bolton:

GENTRY.
Needham John, Gent. (F.)
Whitaker George, Gent. (F.)
PHYSIC.
Rickey Walter, *Surgeon*
TRADERS, &c.
Beaumont James, *Grocer and Draper*
Beaumont Robert, (F.) *Maſon*
Cliffe Thomas, *Grocer and Draper*
Ellis John, *Angel Inn*
Gilliott Jeremiah, (F.) *Farmer*
Green Thomas, (F.) *Cooper*
Milner Peter, (F.) *Farmer*
Otley George, (F.) *Butcher*
Pigott George, (F.) *Farmer*
Tyas William, (F.) *Farmer*
White Jonathan, (F.) *Tanner*
White Joſhua Cha. *Croſs Daggers Inn*

Principal inhabitants of Harlington:

TRADERS.
Day Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Littlewood Mary, (F.) *Farmer*
Matthewman John, (F.) *Farmer*
Moore William, *Butcher and Farmer*

Goldthorp lies to the weſt of Doncaſter. The principal farmers are, William Cotton, (F.) Francis Hague, —— Lockwood, and Joſeph Johnſon, (F.) Here are alſo two inns; the Ball, kept by John Ellis; and the Horſe and Jockey, by William Watſon.

Principal reſidents of Barnborough:

GENTRY.
Farrer James, Eſq. (F.) *Grange*
Griffith Miſs, (F.)
Eyre Rev. Mr. (F.)
TRADERS, &c.
Fletcher Thomas, (F.) *Horſe-ſhoes Inn*
Mountain Thomas, (F.) *Grocer and Haberdaſher*
Pinder Samuel, (F.) *Butcher*
Roberts William, (F.) *Farmer*
Royſtone John, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*

Mexborough is near the coal-pits, and to the north of Rotherham.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.
Coulthread Rev. John, (F.) *Miniſter of Melton-on-the-Hill and Kirkleton*
TRADERS.
Allen William, (F.) *Farmer*
Axe John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Bingley William, (F.) *Farmer*
Carneley William, *Farmer*
Harrup Richard, (F.) *Butcher*
Langfield Samuel, *Bay Horſe Inn*
Laughton Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Laughton John, (F.) *Farmer*
Newton William, *Farmer*
Tyas John, (F.) *Farmer*
Varah Thomas, *Bull's Head Inn, Blackſmith, and Grocer*

Melton-on-the-Hill is one mile from the river Dun, and three from Doncaſter; it is ſo called from its lofty ſituation, from whence may be ſeen the two minſters of York and Lincoln.—Principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.
Fountaine Rev. Jn. (F.) *Dean of York*
TRADERS.
Allen Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Allen Jervis, *Farmer*
Harrup Michael, *Red Lion Inn*
Hobſon Benjamin, *Farmer*
Pigott Godfrey, *Farmer*

Principal inhabitants of Cateby:

Cox George, *Farmer*
Marſhall Thomas, (F.) *Joiner, &c.*
Marſhall William, (F.) *Farmer*
Vickers William, (F.) *Farmer*

Coniſbrough has the out-walls of an old caſtle, to which Hengiſt, the Saxon general, is ſaid to have retired after being routed by Aurelius Ambroſius; and near which, it is alſo ſaid, he was buried.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Shaw ——, Gent. (F.)
Woodyeare John, Eſq. (F.) *Cruck-hill*

CLERGY.

Watkins Rev. Henry, (F.) *Vicar*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Richard, (F.)
Armitage Francis, (F.) *Blackſmith and Eagle and Child Inn*
Armitage Michael, (F.) *Star Inn*
Crumack Samuel, (F.) *Roper*
Darley John, (F.) *Farmer*
Harriſon John, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Johnſon William, (F.) *Butcher*
Lawſon George, (F.)
Milward James, (F.)
Morehouſe Nathaniel, (F.)
Nicholſon Mrs. (F.)
Robinſon James, (F.)
Savile George, (F.) *Sadler*
Smith William, (F.)
Snowden Joſhua, (F.)
Wigful John, (F.) *Sadler and Ship Inn*

Ballby has two inns: the Bottle and Glaſs, kept by John Routh; and the Swan, by Joſhua Brook.

Warmſworth, near Doncaſter.—Principal inhabitants:

TRADERS.

Chambers John, (F.) *Lime-burner*
Chevins John, *Swan Inn*
Jackſon Thomas, *Board Inn*
Marſhall George, (F.)
Walker Richard, (F.)

Bramley is a townſhip belonging to Leeds. It is noted for its excellent ſlate.—The principal reſidents are as follow:

GENTRY, &c.

Harriſon John, Gent. (F.)
Spencer Mrs. (F.)
Waterhouſe Matthew, Gent. (F.)
Wright Robert, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Lumbley Rev. John

TRADERS.

Croſland Henry, (F.) *Farmer*
Godley Thomas, *Swan Inn*
Peniſtone Samuel, (F.) *Labourer*
Spencer Edward, (F.) *Farmer*
Walker George, *Bell Inn*
Waterhouſe Tho. Murfin, (F.) *Farmer*
Wellen Jonathan, (F.) *Grocer*

Inhabitants of Wickeſley:

GENTRY.

Moult Robert Wild, Eſq. (F.)
Simpſon Mrs. (F.)
Yates Miſs, (F.)

TRADERS.

Barlow Thomas, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Downs Henry, (F.) *Crown Inn*
Downs George, (F.) *Farmer*
Firth Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Marſh Joſeph, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Needham Stephen, (F.) *Wheelwright, and Swan Inn*
Purſglove George Wild, (F.) *Farmer*
Shepherd Richard, *King and Miller Inn*
Shore James, (F.) *Joiner and Carpenter*
Yates Joſhua, (F.) *Farmer*

Ravenfield ſtands eaſt of Rotherham.—The principal inhabitants are:

GENTLEMAN.

Wargon Matthew, Eſq. (F.)

TRADERS.

Brownel William, (F.) *Farmer*
Croſs John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Gleadall Samuel, (F.) *Farmer*
Maw James, *Ball Inn*

Thryborgh is on the banks of the Dun, oppoſite Rormarſh. Here reſide—Mrs. Finch, (F.) Sarah Turner, (F.) and the Rev. Mr. Hedgeſs, (F.)

Hooton Lovet, Painel, and Robert, are three villages between Barnſley and Doncaſter, ſo called from their ſeveral ancient lords.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Hooton Robert:

GENTRY.

GENTRY.
Kent Mr. (F.)
CLERGY.
Harriſon Rev. Mr. (F.)
TRADERS.
Firth Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Rhodes William, (F.) *Ditto*
Watſon John, *Cleaver Inn*

In Kilnhurſt are two inns: the Board, kept by John Wright; and Rockingham Arms, by William Malpaſs. A principal farmer in this place is Mrs. Turner, (F.)

Weſt Melton ſtands north of Melton-on-the-Hill.—Principal inhabitants:
Carneley Samuel, (F.) *Farmer*
Carneley John, (F.) *Ditto*
Dyſon William, (F.) *Maſon*
Lancaſhire Thomas, (F.) *Weaver*
Lyels Miſſes, (F.) *Farmers*
Wade William, (F.) *Ditto*

Wentworth is a large chapelry, with ſeveral hamlets, and two or three hundred houſes. Wentworth-houſe is built in imitation of Earl Tilney's, at Wanſted, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of a hill, and extends two hundred yards in the principal front, and from the fartheſt end of the ſouth avenue to that of the north it is above three miles. A pretty full deſcription of this houſe and the ſurrounding country, is given in vol. ii. p. 834. to which we ſhall only add, that the preſent proprietor, Earl Fitzwilliam, is now erecting a magnificent mauſoleum in the front of the houſe, to the memory of the late Marquis of Rockingham, who was brother to the earl's lady. The new ſtables are ſuperior in ſize and grandeur to any in the kingdom. The park, which is about eight miles in compaſs, is beautified with fiſh-ponds, woods of large timber, and innumerable plantations, particularly one coppice of one hundred acres, adorned with ſtatues. Here is a grove of old fir-trees, and a mount raiſed about one hundred feet high in the perpendicular, on the top of which is a ſummer-houſe that commands a rich and beautiful country belonging to the Wentworth family, whoſe benefactions to the curate and poor of Wentworth amount to above two hundred pounds a year. At this village there is a charity-ſchool alſo, where twenty-five boys, and as many girls, are taught and clothed.—The following are the principal inhabitants of this village:

CLERGY.
Hunter Rev. Mr. *Curate*
TRADERS, &c.
Bailes William, *George and Dragon Inn*
Beardſhall William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Burgon Mary, *Rockingham Arms Inn*
Darwent Charles, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Haigh Joſeph, *Grocer*
Poles Joſeph, (F.) *Grocer*
Rawlin John, (F.) *Farmer and Cooper*
Ruſſel George, (F.) *Boarding-ſchool*
Tyne John, *Rockingham Arms Inn*
Woodhead Richard, *Grocer*
Yeardley William, (F.) *Labourer*
Young George, (F.)

Hoyland. The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Phypps Richard, Gent. (F.)
TRADERS, &c.
Cooper Sarah, *King's Head Inn*
Gray William, (F.) *Farmer*
Hague William, (F.) *Farmer*
Hobſon Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Paſhley John, *Star Inn*
Rhodes William, (F.) *Farmer*
Vaines William, *Roſe and Crown Inn*
Wigfield Joſeph, (F.) *Farmer & Nail-manufacturer*
Wodſworth William, (F.) *Farmer*

Wombwell is alſo near Swinton, to the ſouth-weſt of Barnſley.—Principal inhabitants:
Bilk Matthew, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Brammer William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hemingway Joſeph, (F.) *Farmer*
Hick Joſeph, (F.) *Blackſmiths Arms Inn*
Hick Jonas, (F.) *Farmer*
Myres Francis, (F.) *Taylor*
Rhodhouſe Samuel, (F.) *Gardener*
Wright Mrs. Mary, (F.)

Darfield is between Barnſley and Doncaſter.—Principal reſidents:
CLERGY.
Armer Rev. John, *Curate*
Cooke Rev. George, (F.) *Rector*
Myres Rev. Timothy, *Curate*

TRADERS, &c.

Foſter Robert, *Shopkeeper*
Hardgate William, *Cordwainer and Croſs Keys Inn*
Leigh Henry, *Lanthorn Inn*
Loxley William, *Ring of Bells Inn*
Midham Edward, *Grocer & Cordwainer*
Walker Miſs, (F.) *Middlewood-hall*

Principal inhabitants of Great and Little Houghton:

LAW.

Sanderſon John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Dowſin John, (F.) *Farmer*
Druery William, *Cordwainer*
Heppenſtall Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Kemp William, *Grocer*
Kenyon John, *Farmer*
Newſham Thomas, (F.) *New Crown Inn*
Nicholſon Thomas, *Old Crown Inn*
Pigott William, (F.) *Farmer*
Wordſworth Robert, *Farmer*
Wordſworth John, *Sadler*

Billingley is between Newhall and Hickleton.—The following are the principal inhabitants in Billingley and Hickleton:

Blackbourn Thomas, *Grocer*
Byard George, *Farmer*
Cudworth Joſeph, *Farmer*
Jubb Thomas, *Grocer*
Newſham John, *Black Swan Inn*
Robinſon William, *White Swan Inn*
Wood William, ſen. (F.) *Farmer*
Wood William, jun. (F.) *Farmer*

SELBY, YORKSHIRE.

SELBY is a market-town ſituated on the banks of the river Ouſe, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York. Its diſtance from London is one hundred and eighty-ſeven miles, fifteen from York, nine from Howden, fifteen from Thorne, twenty-ſeven from Doncaſter, eleven from Ferrybridge, and thirteen from Pontefract. It has three fairs in the year, viz. on Eaſter-Tueſday, on the 22d of June, and the 10th of October. It has a weekly market on Monday.

Here is erected within theſe few years one of the completeſt and handſomeſt wooden bridges in the kingdom, much admired by all ſtrangers; eſpecially for the quickneſs of diſpatch uſed in admitting veſſels through it, by means of a leaf or ſwivel in the centre, which, although eſtimated to weigh ſeventy tons or upwards, can be opened or ſhut in one minute.

A new turnpike-road is making from Bawtry to Market-Weighton, by way of Thorne, Selby, Bubwith, &c. from which much good is expected in the communication between the Eaſt and Weſt Ridings of Yorkſhire.—Here is a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI. and well endowed; the ſtipend is 60l. a year.

Here are ſeveral remains of an extenſive monaſtery, which was deſtroyed at the general diſſolution of monaſteries. The church, which hath been an appendage thereto, is the remains of a beautiful ancient ſtructure. In 1690, part of this beautiful church, with half of the ſteeple, fell down ſuddenly; but it is ſince rebuilt.—This being the birth-place of Henry I. his father, William the Conqueror, built an abbey here, whoſe abbots ſat in parliament.

The poſt, which is a branch from Ferrybridge, comes in every morning at ſeven o'clock, and goes out every afternoon at four: John Clough, poſt-maſter.

By the canal from hence, communicating with the Aire and Calder navigations, Selby becomes the unloading port into the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, the commerce to and from which is principally conducted by two ſets of capital ſtout contract veſſels, from Selby to Stanton's and Gun-and-Shot wharfs, in London.—A weekly market-boat to York is kept by George Mountain; and T. Barton is the common carrier to Leeds every Monday.

GENTRY.

Brown Mrs. F.
Foſter John, Eſq.
Heaton Mrs.
Smith Mrs. E.
Thompſon John, ſen. Eſq.
Thompſon John, jun. Eſq.
Wharrey Morley, Eſq.
Weddall Thomas, Eſq.
Weddall Charles, Eſq.

CLERGY.

CLERGY.
Monncey Rev. Thomas, *Curate*
Potter Rev. William, *Vicar*
PHYSIC.
Addinell Robert, *Surgeon*
Fothergill Mark, *Surgeon*
Sawyer Joſeph, *Surgeon*
LAW.
Eadon Thomas, *Attorney*
Swallow Richard, *Attorney*
TRADERS.
Andus John, *Maſt and Block Maker*
Atkinſon John, *Draper*
Champney J. and J. *Grocers*
Clough John, *Grocer*
Coulman John, *Brewer*
Dobſon John, *Draper*
Dobſon Mary, *King's Head Inn*
Dobſon William, *Draper*
Fiſher Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Fiſher John, *Agent to the Navigation*
Foſter and Harris, *Iron-founders*
Hawdon John, *George Inn*
Makin Thomas, *Draper*
Marſhall Chriſtopher, *Tanner*
Marſhall William, *Coroner*
Martin and Shay, *Wine-merchants*
Savage John, *Currier*
Sawyer C. Richard, *Wine-merchant*
Shephard James, *Ship-builder*
Shepley Thomas, *Brewer*
Shillito James, *Chief Conſtable*
Spencer John, *Mercer*
Steers Miſs, *Draper*
Teaſdale Ann, *Draper*
Todd John, *Tanner*
Watſon John, *Draper*
Watſon W. P. *Draper*
Weddall John, *Cuſtom-houſe Officer*
Wharrey Ann, *Draper*
Winteringham Robert, *Draper*

VILLAGES.—In the neighbourhood of Selby are Brayton; Thorp; Wiſtow; Barlby; Camelforth, where is the ſeat of Price Joceylin, Eſq. Long Cliff; Drax; Henningborough; Riccal; Skipwith; Hambleton, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Selby, has annual races on its down for the king's plate of one hundred guineas; Snaith; Cowick, the ſeat of the Hon. Viſcount Downe; Carlton, where —— Stapleton, Eſq. has a ſeat; South Duffield; North Duffield; and Bubwith.

SIDMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE,

ON the Channel, between Lyme and Exmouth, one hundred and ſixty-two miles from London, ſtands at the mouth of the river Side. It was a conſiderable port; but has been ſo choaked up by ſands, that no ſhips of burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief fiſhing-towns in the ſhire, and furniſhes the eaſt parts of it with much proviſion.

Here are ſeven or eight bathing machines, which are private property; and of late Sidmouth has been much reſorted to from Bath, Exeter, &c. Several rows of good houſes have been lately built by the gentry, numbers of whom make it their ſummer reſidence. The market-days are Tueſday and Saturday; fairs, Eaſter-Tueſday, and the Wedneſday after September 1.

The poſt, from Axminſter to Exmouth, paſſes through Sidmouth Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays.—No coach or waggon goes regularly to or from this place.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Aſh, Gent.
Cawley, Gent.
Greenfield General
CLERGY.
Jenkins Rev. Mr. *Vicar*
PHYSIC.
Hodge, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Mathews, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Searl Miſs, *Druggiſt*
Stocker, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
LAW.
Clapp, *Attorney*
TRADERS.
Aſhford, *Butcher*
Atkins, *Tinman and Ironmonger*
Baker, *Brewer*
Baker Mrs. *London Inn*
Ball, *Confectioner*
Barnett, *Tea-dealer*
Barratt, ſen. *Taylor*
Barratt, jun. *Taylor*

Bartlett,

Bartlett, *Cordwainer*
Bearſely, *Druggiſt & Earthenware-man*
Blackmore, *Watchmaker*
Clode, *Confectioner*
Cowd, *Taylor*
Dire Mrs. *Baker*
Dunsford, *Cordwainer*
Evens, *Blackſmith*
Evens, *Schoolmaſter*
Follatt, *Mercer and Draper*
Godfrey, *Builder*
Gonnard, *Cordwainer*
Goveier, *Coffee-houſe*
Heſſer, *Cordwainer*
Holley, *Taylor*
Hook, *Butcher*
Jeffery, *Cheeſemonger*
Langford, *Exciſe-officer*
Mare, *Cordwainer*
Nicholls, *Builder*
Pirman, *Cordwainer*
Prout Mrs. *Victualler*
Saunders Miſs, *Shopkeeper*
Saunders, *Shopkeeper*
Smith Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Sparks, *Shopkeeper*
Stocker, *Tallow-chandler*
Stocker, *Trading Captain*
Stone, *Baker*
Switland Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Tailor, *Shopkeeper*
Taylor, *Butcher*
Woolcott, *New Inn*
Taylor Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Tilt, *Baker*
Turner, *Shopkeeper*
Vayſey, *Victualler*
Wallis, *Builder*
Weſt, *Poſt-maſter*
Wild, *Officer of the Cuſtoms*

STRATFORD-upon-AVON, Warwickshire,

IS a handſome well-built town, ninety-four miles from London, in the road to it from Henley in Arden; it is twenty-two miles from Birmingham, eighteen from Coventry, and eight from Warwick. King Richard I. granted it a market on Thurſday. King Edward VI. made this town a corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff and burgeſſes, who were to bear the name of aldermen, and to have a common ſeal, &c. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, high ſteward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are juſtices, and twelve capital burgeſſes; but ſends no member to parliament.

Trinity-church is a noble ſtructure with a lofty ſteeple, ſix bells, and an organ: it is thought to be almoſt as old as the Norman Conqueſt, but parts of it have been at ſeveral times rebuilt. Here was formerly a collegiate church. There is alſo a chapel, the gift of Sir Hugh Clapton, lord-mayor of the city of London, in the reign of King Henry VII.—Near the chapel is the guildhall, in which is a large room, called Shakeſpeare's Hall. It is adorned with two fine paintings, one of Shakeſpeare, the other of Mr. Garrick. On the outſide, in a niche, is a ſtatue of Shakeſpeare, and over it,

Take him for all in all,
We ne'er ſhall look upon his like again.

And under it, "The corporation and inhabitants of Stratford, aſſiſted by the munificent contributions of the noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, rebuilt this edifice in 1768: the ſtatue of Shakeſpeare, and his picture within, were given by David Garrick, Eſq.

Over the hall is a free grammar-ſchool. There are alſo alms-houſes for twenty-four people, who receive two ſhillings per week, and a ſuit of clothes yearly, founded by Sir Hugh Clapton.

Here is a bridge, built with brick and ſtone, at the expence of Sir Hugh Clapton; conſiſting of fourteen arches on the main ſtream, and five dry arches: it is three hundred and ſeventy-ſix yards long. Sir Hugh Clapton left an annual ſtipend for the repairs of it, but far inadequate to its preſent decayed ſtate, which is defrayed by the corporation. Before, there being only a timber bridge, and no cauſeway, the paſſage was very dangerous on the overflowing of the river, which to this town is navigable by barges.

The

The chief curioſity of this place is, that it was the birth-place of Shakeſpeare; here alſo he was buried in the year 1616. His monument is very near the furthermoſt corner of the church, ſo near that you cannot paſs by it more than a yard at moſt, yet the inſcription on it begins thus:

Stop, paſſenger; why go you by ſo faſt?
Read, if thou can'ſt, whom envious death hath plac'd
Beneath this tomb—SHAKESPEARE.

The White Lion in this town is the inn repreſented in the entertainment of The Jubilee: in the yard is a ſign of Shakeſpeare, and under it Milton's two lines:

Here ſweeteſt Shakeſpeare, Fancy's child,
Warbled his native wood-notes wild.

If any author ever merited the celebration of a periodical feſtival, Shakeſpeare certainly called for that diſtinguiſhed honour. Many perſons of high rank and approved taſte had admired him; many excellent critics and commentators on this divine bard had exerted their talents in the illuſtration of his text, and beſtowed upon his writings a profuſion of juſt panegyric; but the idea of a jubilee, or grand feſtival, in his honour, was reſerved to David Garrick.

Remarkable events have been indebted for their origin to very unpromiſing incidents. Not many years ſince, a wealthy clergyman purchaſed the houſe and gardens of Shakeſpeare, at Stratford-upon-Avon. A man of taſte, in ſuch a ſituation, and maſter of ſo enchanting a ſpot, would have congratulated himſelf on his good fortune, and have deemed himſelf the happieſt of mortals: but the luckleſs and ignorant owner trod the ground, which had been cultivated by the firſt genius of the world, without feeling thoſe warm emotions which ariſe in the breaſt of the generous enthuſiaſt. The mulberry-tree, planted by the poet's own hand, became an object of diſlike to this taſteleſs poſſeſſor of it, becauſe it overſhadowed his window, and rendered the houſe, as he thought, ſubject to damps and moiſture. In an evil hour the unhappy prieſt ordered it to be cut down. The people of Stratford, who had been taught to venerate every thing which had belonged to the immortal Shakeſpeare, were ſeized with grief and aſtoniſhment when they were informed of the ſacrilegious deed; and nothing leſs than the deſtruction of the offender, in the firſt tranſports of their rage, would ſatisfy them. The miſerable culprit was forced to ſkulk up and down to ſave himſelf from the rage of the Stratfordians; he was obliged at laſt to leave the town, amidſt the curſes of the populace, who ſolemnly vowed never to ſuffer one of the ſame name to reſide in Stratford. The mulberry-tree, thus cut down, was purchaſed by a carpenter; who, knowing the value which all the world profeſſed for any thing which belonged to Shakeſpeare, very ingeniouſly cut it into various ſhapes of ſmall trunks, ſnuff-boxes, tea-cheſts, ſtandiſhes, tobacco-ſtoppers, &c. The corporation of Stratford bought ſeveral of this man's curious manufacture of the mulberry-tree; and, influenced by good ſenſe and ſuperior taſte, they incloſed the freedom of Stratford in a box made of this ſacred wood, and ſent it to Mr. Garrick; at the ſame time they requeſted of him, in very polite terms, a buſt, ſtatue, or picture, of his admired Shakeſpeare, which they informed him they intended to place in their town-hall. In the ſame letter, with equal politeneſs, they aſſured him, that they ſhould be no leſs pleaſed if he would oblige them with his own picture, to be placed near to that of his favourite author, in perpetual remembrance of both.

This judicious and well-timed compliment gave riſe to the Jubilee of Shakeſpeare. In September, 1769, an amphitheatre was erected at Stratford, upon the plan of Ranelagh, decorated with various devices. Tranſparencies were invented for the town-houſe, through which the poet's moſt ſtriking characters were ſeen. A ſmall old houſe, where Shakeſpeare was born, was covered over with curious emblematical tranſparency; the ſubject was the ſun ſtruggling through clouds to enlighten the world, a figurative repreſentation of the fate and fortunes

fortunes of the much-beloved bard. The Jubilee laſted three days; during which time, entertainments of oratorios, concerts, pageants, fire-works, &c. were preſented to a very brilliant and numerous company, aſſembled from all parts of the kingdom. Many perſons of the higheſt quality and rank, of both ſexes, ſome of the moſt celebrated beauties of the age, and men diſtinguiſhed for their genius and love of the elegant arts, thought themſelves happy to fill the grand chorus of this high feſtival.

Though the wealthy and liberal part of the inhabitants of Stratford were truly ſenſible of the honour conferred upon them by this magnificent feſtival in commemoration of their townſman, the lower and more ignorant claſs of the people entertained the moſt prepoſterous and abſurd notions of the jubilee. They viewed Mr. Garrick with ſome degree of apprehenſion and terror; they conſidered him as a magician, and dreaded the effects of his wand as ſtrongly as the deluded populace did formerly, in the darkeſt days of ignorance, the power of witchcraft. Yet one thing muſt not be forgotten: though the common people were ſo ſtupid as to impute the violent rains, which fell during the jubilee, to the judgment and vengeance of heaven, which was by them ſuppoſed to be angry with the exhibition of fire-works, balls, aſſemblies, maſquerades, and other public diverſions, they took the advantage of the vaſt crowds of people, who flocked to Stratford from all parts of the kingdom, to exact the moſt exorbitant prices for lodgings, proviſions, and every neceſſary article of accommodation.

In this rude and uncivilized ſpot was Shakeſpeare born; where, in his infant years, he imbibed the elements of poetical rapture, and fed his young fancy with the awful dreams of magic and ſuperſtition. Here he firſt learned to prattle of elves and fairies; of wizards, witches, and enchantments; and of the unſeen wonders of the lower and upper regions. Here too his mind was enriched with that beautiful imagery and enthuſiaſtic viſion, which afterwards impelled him to create new worlds, and to people them with inhabitants of his own formation.

Mr. Garrick, who always joined the ſtricteſt œconomy to the moſt liberal expenditure, brought Shakeſpeare's Jubilee from Stratford to Drury-lane. The public was ſo charmed with this uncommon pageant, which was ingeniouſly contrived and judiciouſly managed, that the repreſentation of it was repeated near one hundred times.

The chief trade here is in corn and malt, of which laſt it makes abundance. Shottry-meadow, near this place, is noted for horſe-races. The fairs now are Thurſday after Lady-day, May 14, September 25, and Thurſday ſe'nnight after September 25.

Bankers.—Horſeman and Batterſby, draw on Eſdaile and Co. London.

Post-office.—The London mail, diſpatched every night except Saturday at ſix o'clock, arrives from London at nine in the morning; diſpatched to Warwick about half paſt nine in the morning, and arrives from thence at five in the evening. The north mail is diſpatched at half paſt nine in the morning. A croſs poſt is diſpatched to Alceſter at the ſame time, and arrives from thence at five in the evening: Thomas Smith, poſt-maſter.

Coaches.—From the White Lion inn. A mail-coach to London every night at ſix o'clock.—A poſt-coach to ditto every night at ten.—A coach to Birmingham every morning at eleven o'clock, except Sunday.——From the Red Horſe inn. A coach to London every night at ten.—A ditto to Holyhead between ſeven and eight in the morning.

Waggons.—From the Golden Lion. A waggon to Birmingham every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock; returns on Tueſday.—A ditto to Birmingham every Thurſday about twelve o'clock; returns on Saturday.——From the Unicorn inn. A waggon to London every Tueſday; arrives from thence every Thurſday, and ſets out to Birmingham: James Dakin, proprietor.—A waggon to London every Saturday morning; arrives from thence every Wedneſday: John Guy, proprietor.—Another waggon the ſame as Guy's: John Kendall, proprietor.——From the Red Lion inn. Jud's waggon to London Wedneſday and Friday; returns Monday and Wedneſday.

The

The principal inhabitants are as follow:

CORPORATION.

John Payton, Eſq. *Mayor*

Aldermen.

Thomas Nott
Charles Ingram
Thomas Aſhford
Samuel Jarvis
William Beech
John Lord
Charles Peſtle
Thomas Taylor
William Tompkins
John Edwards
Jonathan Izod
Richard Baker
Thomas Reeve Hobbins
Robert Mander
Richard Allen
John Gamble
George William Morris
Charles Jenkins
Thomas Sheldon
(Four Vacancies.)
Thomas Hunt, *Town-clerk*
James George and William Palmer, *Serjeants at Mace*

GENTRY.

Aſhford ——, Gent.
Baker Richard, Eſq.
Batterſby Edward, Eſq.
Cooper Nathaniel, Eſq.
Hamp Mr. John
Johnſon Mr. Samuel
Jud Mr. William
Maſon Mr. Thomas
Phipps Mr. John
Yates Mr. John

CLERGY.

Davenport Rev. James
Whitmore Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Bree John, *M. D.*
Gamble John, *Surgeon*
Goate Edward, *Surgeon*
Nott Thomas, *Surgeon*
Peſtle Charles, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Creſwell Thomas, *Attorney*
Hunt Thomas, *Attorney*
Wheeler Robert, *Attorney*
Wyatt Richard, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Allcock Thomas, *Smith*
Allcock Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Allen Richard, *Grocer and Druggiſt*
Allen Henry, *Bricklayer*
Archer Job, *Butcher*
Arnold Samuel, *Smith*
Aſhfield Robert, *Victualler, (Falcon)*
Baker Thomas, *Victualler*
Baldwin John, *Butcher*
Barke Elizabeth, *White Lion Inn*
Beedle John, *Weaver*
Beeſley John, *Victualler, (Seven Stars)*
Bennet William, *Baker*
Black Mrs. *Confectioner*
Blackſhaw Ann, *Breeches-maker*
Blunn Thomas, *Sadler*
Blunn Henry, *Sadler*
Bolton William, *Shakeſpeare Inn*
Boult William, *Taylor*
Box Thomas, *Grocer*
Broom Mary, *Woolcomber*
Brown Joſeph, *Grocer*
Buſby Ed. *Victualler, (Old Little Crown)*
Butler William, *Huckſter*
Buttwell Enoch, *Mercer and Draper*
Cannings Edward, *Staymaker*
Cannings John, *Baker*
Carter William, *Taylor*
Chamberlain John, *Gardener*
Chambers Margaret, *Milliner*
Clarke Jn. *Shakeſpeare and Garrick Inn*
Cook Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Cook George, *Carpenter*
Cooper Henry, *Joiner*
Cooper Samuel, *Confectioner*
Cooper John, *Shoemaker*
Cooper William, *Shoemaker*
Cooper Robert and Nathaniel, *Flax and Hemp Dreſſers*
Court Leonard, *Farmer*
Cox John, *Mercer*
Dadley George, *Ironmonger*
Dadley Thomas, *Cutler*
Doughty Sarah, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Douglas John, *Baker*
Duffin Michael, *Linen-draper*
Eaſt Richard, *Miller*
Eaſthope Edward, *Coal-merchant*
Edwards John, *Cooper*
Edwards Mary, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Egginton Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Emmings John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Featherſtone W. *Victualler, (Horſe-ſhoe)*
Frangton George, *Cabinet-maker*
Gardner John, *Red Horſe Inn and Exciſe-office*
Garrott Geo. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
George James, *Victualler, (Windmill)*

Gibbs Jn. *Victualler, (Horſe & Jockey)*
Gill John, *Sadler*
Green Benjamin, *Hatter*
Grubb John, *Ironmonger*
Grubb Edward, *Stone-carver*
Habbit Thomas, *Cooper*
Halford William, *Red Lion Inn*
Halford Mary, *Toy-ſhop and Flax-dreſſer*
Handy John, *Bricklayer*
Harris C. *Mantua-maker*
Harris Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harriſon Thomas, *Woolcomber*
Hemmings Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hemmings Thomas, *Carpenter*
Heritage Samuel, *Butcher*
Hibbins Thomas Reeve, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Hill Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hitcham John, *Currier*
Hitchcock Eliz. *Grocer and Chandler*
Hopkins Richard, *Draper*
Hornby ——, *Butcher*
Horton William, *Bricklayer*
Hunt David, *Joiner*
Ingram Charles, *Cooper*
Izod Jonathan, *Plumber and Glazier*
Jackſon Joſeph, *Grocer*
James Benjamin, *Baker*
Jarvis Samuel, *Mercer and Draper*
Jeffs William, *Sadler*
Jenkins Charles, *Grocer*
Jobſon Joſeph, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Joiner T. *Victualler, (Waggon & Horſes)*
Jorden Samuel, *Wheelwright*
Jorden ——, *Wheelwright*
King George, *Golden Lion Inn*
Kitchen Thomas, *Millwright*
Lancaſter Mrs. *Victualler, (Maſons Arms)*
Lench Aaron, *Currier*
Linthwaite Thomas, *Stocking-maker*
Lord William, *Millwright*
Lord John and Co. *Sadlers and Ironmongers*
Mander Robert, *Grocer*
Manſon Mary, *Milliner*
Manton John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Manton Robert, *Baker*
Marſhall M. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Miles Waſhbone, *Coffee-houſe*
Miner Joſeph, *Butcher*
Morrell Ann, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Morris George Wm. *Bookſeller, Stationer, Printer, and Stamp-office*
Moſs Philip, *Shoemaker*
Mozley George, *Gardener*
Neele William, *George Inn*
Newland Richard, *Sadler*
Newman William, *Maſon*
Pace John, *Victualler, (Black Swan)*
Paine William, *Maſon*
Paine Mary, *Milliner*
Paine Edw. *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Palmer Richard, *Shoemaker*
Parſons Thomas, *Patten-maker and Currier*
Payton John, *Farmer*
Payton and Harriſon, *Milliners*
Phipps John, *Butcher*
Price Jane, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Richardſon Henry, *Whiteſmith*
Roberts Henry, *Baker*
Roberts John, *Maltſter*
Rudge Joſeph, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Sambidge Samuel, *Woolcomber*
Sambidge William, *Woolcomber*
Sambidge Thomas, *Dyer*
Sarſhaw William, *Butcher*
Satchwell Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Satchwell William, *Linen-draper*
Sharp Thomas, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Sheldon Tho. *Grocer and Hop-factor*
Smith Henry, *Farrier and Victualler*
Smith Thomas, *Taylor*
South John, *Gardener*
Southam William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sparkes Thomas, *New Inn*
Spires Richard, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Stevens Iſabella, *Confectioner*
Stevens Charles, *Taylor*
Strickley John, *Brazier*
Tandy John, *Maltſter*
Taplin Edward, *Shoemaker*
Taſker William, *Butcher*
Taylor Thomas, *Joiner and Auctioneer*
Taylor C. *Broker*
Taylor John, *Farmer*
Titmarch Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Tompkins William, *Mercer*
Townſend William, *Victualler*
Turner Ann, *Milliner*
Vincent James, *Plane-maker*
Walford Mrs. *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Wallington George, *Baker*
Walls William, *Gunmaker*
Ward L. *Hat-maker*
Warford Mrs. *Mercer*
Warrellow Joſeph, *Joiner*
Watkins James, *Butcher*
Watſon Daniel, *Staymaker*
Wells John, *Shoemaker*
Wells John, *Baker*
Welſh James, *Unicorn Inn*
Weſtbury Bromfield, *Carpenter*
Weſtbury John Rowden, *Academy*
Whitehead Wm. *Clock & Watch Maker*

Wickett Phebe, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Wilkes Edward, *Bookſeller and Printer*
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Williams Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Willis William, *Baker*
Wood Richard, *Maltſter*
Wood Joſeph, *Victualler, (Green Man)*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Mr. Weeks, *Collector*
Abel Jagar, *Surveyor*
Mr. Bolton and Mr. Merrick, *Officers*

Near Stratford is Welcome-hill, which is well worthy the traveller's notice, as it is a curious piece of antiquity, namely, an artificial hill raiſed in the form of a cone, with ſome noble intrenchments, called the Dingles.

The navigation of the river Avon is an exceeding advantage to all this part of the county, and alſo to the commerce of the city of Briſtol. For by this river they drive a very great trade for ſugar, oil, wine, tobacco, iron, lead, and, in a word, all heavy goods, which are uſually carried by water almoſt as far as Warwick; and, in return, the corn, and eſpecially cheeſe, are carried back from Glouceſterſhire and Warwickſhire to Briſtol; for Glouceſter cheeſe is excellent of the kind, and this county drives a great trade in it. This vale extending itſelf in Warwickſhire, and under the ridge of little mountains, called Edge-hill, is there called The Vale of Red Horſe. All the grounds, put together, make a moſt pleaſant corn-country, eſpecially remarkable for the goodneſs of the air, and fertility of the ſoil.

Not far from Stratford, on the borders of the county of Worceſter, is Alceſter, deſcribed vol. ii. p. 14.—About a mile from this place is Ragley, the ſeat of the Earl of Hertford, remarkable for its fine hall, which is a double cube of forty feet. The reſt of the houſe, which has a very heavy appearance, by no means anſwers in ſize or decoration to the ſuperb room already mentioned.

SOUTHAM, WARWICKSHIRE.

SOUTHAM is a market-town, diſtant from London eighty-two miles, twelve from Coventry, fourteen from Banbury, ten from Rugby, and ten from Daintry. The market-day is Monday; fairs, the firſt Monday in Lent, Eaſter-Monday, Monday before Whitſuntide, and the 10th of July.—The church has a ſteeple forty-two yards high, five bells, and a clock.—It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and has a conſiderable market for cattle, though it is but an indifferent town.

The poſt is diſpatched to Daintry every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives from thence at ten: John Moore, poſt-maſter.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Aſhbury Mr. William
Cottrell Mrs.
Pearſon Mr. George
Priſtedge Mr. Fletcher, *Thackſtone*

CLERGY.

Edmunds Rev. Mr. *Curate*
Sandys Rev. Samuel, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Blundell John, *Surgeon*
Snow Barnet, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Tomes Edward, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alford William, *Schoolmaſter*
Alſop Joſeph, *Baker*
Archer Jn. *Victualler, (Bull & Butcher)*
Arnold Sam. *Victualler, (Eagle & Child)*
Arnold Nathaniel, *Farmer*
Bailis William, *Currier*
Baſs William, *Pariſh-clerk*
Beeſton George, *Taylor*
Bicknell Thomas, *Farmer*
Bicknell Abraham, *Flax-dreſſer*
Billington Thomas, *Cutler*
Browning John, *Carpenter*
Burton Edward, *Carpenter*
Chambers Henry, *Draper*
Chatwell John, *Carpenter*
Clarke George, *Maſon*
Clarke Wm. *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Clarke Edward, *Brick-maker*
Clarke John, *Butcher*
Cottrell John, *Farmer*
Dalton William, *Farmer*
Dews Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Dixon John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Edmunds William, *Soap-boiler*

Edwards Thomas, *Seedſman*
Fluendy William, *Staymaker*
Ganderton James, *Cooper and Victualler, (Bell)*
Gibbard John, *Farmer*
Gibbins Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Goode Charles, *Joiner*
Goode Samuel, *Joiner and Auctioneer*
Grant Robert, *Farmer*
Harper William, *Victualler, (Dun Cow)*
Harris William, *Shoemaker*
Hill John, *Exciſe-officer*
Holdham Cha. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hopper Benjamin, *Breeches-maker*
Iſaac John, *Pump-maker*
Jinkes James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lucas H. *Hatter*
Lucas Martin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Makepace Francis, *Printer*
Mander Nathaniel, *Huckſter*
Martin Edward, *Carpenter*
Maſon Chr. *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Middleton William, *Farmer*
Moore John, *Griffin Inn*
Norris William, *Grocer*
Parris William, *Baker*
Pratt Samuel, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Pratt Samuel, *Sadler*
Pratt William, *Shoemaker*
Reynolds George, *Woolcomber*
Reynolds Thomas, *Carpenter*
Smith Mrs. *Farmer*
Smith William Lilley, *Grocer*
Southam Joſ. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Spencer John, *Smith*
Squires Thomas, *Cork-cutter and Victualler, (Black Dog)*
Stewart Sarah, *Grocer*
Tims John, *Carpenter*
Tomes Richard, *Gardener & Shoemaker*
Turner John, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Turner John, *Carpenter*
Webb Thomas, *Smith*
Wells Joſeph, *Farmer*
White James, *Carpenter*
Whitehead James, *Maſter of the Bowling-green*
Winkley Luke, ſen. *Farmer*
Winkley Luke, jun. *Farmer*
Wood Thomas, *Farmer*
Woolbridge Thomas, *Mercer*
Worrell William, *Plumber*
Wright George, *Maſon*
Wright James, *Farmer*
Wright Joſeph, *Farmer*
Wright William, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Wright R. *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*

In the road to Banbury is the ſeat of Sir Charles Palmer; and in the road to Rugby is the ſeat of Sir William Wheeler.

STOKESLEY, YORKSHIRE.

STOKESLEY is a ſmall market-town, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. Its diſtance from London is two hundred and forty miles, York forty-three, Darlington eighteen, Stockton ten, and Yarm eight. It ſtands near the ſource of the Tees, in a fruitful tract called Allertonſhire, watered by the river Wiſk; it is a corporation. The town conſiſts of one well-built ſtreet, half a mile long. The annual fairs are, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, firſt Saturday after the 4th of May, and once a fortnight till the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, firſt Saturday in October, and the ſecond Saturday in November. Market-day is Saturday.—The principal inns are, the George and Dragon, John Denniſon; Black Bull, David Gowland; Golden Lion, Thomas Smith; and the Black Swan, John Taylor.

The poſt comes in Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning; and returns at one the ſame day: William Lee, poſtmaſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.
Bradſhaw James, Eſq.
Caſtle James, Gent.
Harriſon Henry, Eſq.
Rooke Richard, Gent.
Taylorſon Robert, Gent.
Tipping Lieut. Colonel Robert

CLERGY.
Markhane Rev. George, *Vicar*
Taylorſon Rev. Henry, *Curate*

PHYSIC.
Deaſon William, *Surgeon*
Duck John, *Druggiſt*
Williamſon Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

LAW.

Coates James, *Attorney*
Maſterman John, *Attorney*
Powell William, *Attorney*
Preſton John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Audas James, *Cheeſemonger*
Dawſon Miſſes, *Milliners*
Doughty John, *Draper*
Gill M. *Milliner*
Grey George, *Currier*
Grey Chriſtopher, *Hatter*
Heaviſide John, *Dyer*
Lee William, *Draper*
Martin Thomas, *Dyer*
Meaſe John, *Draper*
Milbourn Matthew, *Hatter*
Milbourn John, *Ironmonger*
Neaſham Thomas, *Brewer*
Petty John, *Mercer*
Robinſon Robert, *Mercer*
Sigſworth Ralph, *Mercer*
Smith Thomas, *Currier and Coroner*
Taylorſon William, *Grocer*
Tweddell John, ſen. *Mercer*
Tweddell John, jun. *Mercer*
Watſon Ralph, *Sadler*

Seats and villages in the neighbourhood.—Ingleby, five miles from Stokeſley; here is the ſeat and manor of Sir William Foulis, Bart. There are four villages nigh together of the name of Ingleby, viz. Ingleby Arncliffe, Ingleby Greenhow, Ingleby Barwick, and Ingleby Manors.

Buſhby, two miles; here is Buſhby-hall, the ſeat of William Marwood, Eſq.—Ayton, three miles; here reſide Mrs. Wilſon, and F. Pannell, M. D.—Ormſby, ſix miles; here is the ſeat of Sir James Pennyman, Bart.—Acklam, ſeven miles; here is Acklam-hall, the ſeat of Thomas Huſtler, Eſq.—Angrave-hall, the ſeat of Thomas Wayne, Eſq. one mile.—Leveſe Grove, the ſeat of the Hon. Mrs. Cary, three miles.—Carlton, the ſeat of John Healey, Eſq. three miles.

Other villages are, Broughton, two miles ſouth-eaſt; Batterſby, four miles; Crathorne, five; Eaſby, four; Dromonby, one ſouth; Faceby, four ſouth-weſt; Hilton, four; Hutton Ruby, four; Kildale, ſix eaſt; Kirby, two; Limton, five; Middleton, three; Marton, ſix; Newby, two north-weſt; Newton, four north-eaſt; Nimthorpe, three; Potts, five; Pinchinthorpe, ſix north-eaſt; Seymom, two; Stainton, five; and Thornton, five.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, WARWICKSHIRE,

IS pleaſantly ſituated, one hundred and nineteen miles from London, ſeven from Birmingham, eight from Walſal, fourteen from Wolverhampton, and thirty from Stafford. The market-day is on Monday; fairs, Trinity-Monday and the 8th of November. The church has a ſquare tower and ſix muſical bells; alſo a clock and organ. It is a large pariſh, in an excellent air, among pleaſant woods, but in a barren ſoil. It has a chaſe, or foreſt, as it was firſt called, which extended to the banks of Tame and Bourne, and the Ikenild-ſtreet runs through part of it.—This town is governed by a warden, two juſtices, and ten aldermen.—Here is a grammar-ſchool.

EXCISE-OFFICE.—At the Red Lion inn. Mr. Lovett, *Surveyor*; William Green, *Collector*; and William Oſborn, *Officer*.

POST-OFFICE.—The Litchfield poſt is diſpatched every day at twelve o'clock; arrives from thence every morning at ſix.—A penny-poſt to Birmingham every day, except Monday, at ten in the morning; returns at ſeven in the evening: Richard Smith, poſt-maſter.

There is no ſtage or mail-coach from this town.—Thomas Wright's cart goes to Birmingham Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days.—A ditto to Litchfield Wedneſday and Friday; returns the ſame days.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Robert Boon, *Warden*
William Webb, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Sir Edmund Hartop, *Juſtice*

Aldermen.

William Nevill

John

John Brown
Thomas Terry
Joſeph Marſh
Rev. Mr. Blick
John Kendrick
William Kendrick
Rev. Dr. Spencer
Adam Read Shaw
Henry Curzon

GENTRY.

Campbell Mrs.
Gibbons Miſs
Grange Mr. John
Harding Humphrey, Eſq.
Hardman Mr. Richard
Hollis Mr. Humphrey
Lickland Mrs.
Perkins Shirley, Eſq.
Ryland Mrs.
Thomas Mrs.
Webb William, Eſq.
Whatley Mr. Richard

CLERGY.

Blick Rev. Mr. *Vicar*
Mendham Rev. Joſeph
Spencer Rev. Dr.

PHYSIC.

Shaw Adam Read, *Surgeon*
Terry Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Croxall Edward, *Attorney*
Homer Wm. *Attorney and Town-clerk*

TRADERS.

Aſhwood Stephen, *Gardener*
Aulton Hannah, *Victualler*, (*Swan*)
Baylis William, *Taylor*
Baylis Robert, *Plumber*
Betts Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Bickley William, *Draper and Grocer*
Blakeſby Wm. *Plumber and Victualler*
Brentnall Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Brown John, *Maltſter*
Bunn William, *Taylor*
Burditt Humphrey, *Farmer*
Butler Brabin, *Farmer*
Carver Joſeph, *Red Lion Inn*
Chambers William, *Huckſter*
Chapman Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Clark John, *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Davis Thomas, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Dudley E. *Mercer and Draper*
Farnall John, *Maſon*
Farnall William, *Maſon*
Farnall Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Felton John, *Spade-maker*
Grange Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Hall William, *Shoemaker*
Henſtraw Francis, *Millwright*
Holland Joſeph, *Butcher*
Holme Studd, *Maſon*
Holme William, *Skinner*
Kendrick Ralph, *Farmer*
Kimbertin Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lucas Chriſtopher, *Victualler, (Gate)*
Lucas Chriſtopher, *Shoemaker*
Marſh Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Marton J. *Staymaker*
Meller George, *Carpenter*
Melnor Edward, *Baker*
Nevill William, *Plater*
Nevill Timons, *Butcher*
Nevill Charles, *Sadler*
Nickelſon Robert Pooley, *Joiner*
Nickelſon William, *Pariſh-clerk*
Parkes Samuel, *Tea-dealer*
Pimlot Joſeph, *Farmer*
Robinſon William, *Taylor*
Ruſſon Thomas, *Grocer*
Smith Richard, *Three Tuns Inn and Poſt-office*
Spencer Charles, *Farmer*
Strickley Joſeph, *Smith*
Thompſon James, *Cooper*
Wardell Robert, *Sadler*
Whitehouſe Daniel, *Grocer*
Wilkins William, *Tallow-chandler*
Wilkins Thomas, *Butcher*
Wilkins Benjamin, *Sadler*
Wright Iſaac, *Carpenter*

About a mile from the town, in the road to Warſal, is the ſeat of Sir Edmund Hartopp, Bart.—In the road to Litchfield, the ſeat of Sir Robert Lawrie; alſo Moore-hall, the ſeat of John Achett, Eſq.—Not far from Sutton Colefield you come into the main road at Coleſhill, a ſmall but handſome market-town. It is ſituated by the river Cole, and on ſo high an hill, that the ſpire of the church is ſeen at a great diſtance every way.

In the valley below this town is the park and ſeat of the family of the Digby's. The houſe is ancient, and the ſituation low, which renders it bad in winter; but in ſummer, or fine weather, it is very pleaſant, having the fine river ſerpentizing through the park, and the verdure continuing all the ſummer, (when moſt other grounds around it are burnt up,) and adorned with very agreeable woods.

In the way from hence to Coventry is Packington, a ſeat of the Earl of Aylesford, (about a mile from Mereden, which ſee deſcribed vol. ii. p. 624.)

The

The houſe ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the road, and the park on the north ſide. A large arch is turned over the road, wide enough for a wheel-carriage to paſs over, in order to have a communication between the houſe and the park, without going through the road. The houſe is modern, and appears from the road to be built in a good taſte, but its low ſituation muſt deprive it of any extraordinary proſpect. The road was turned to the ſouth ſide of the houſe, by act of parliament, in 1764.

SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE.

THIS city grew out of the ruins of Old Sarum; therefore its early hiſtory will be found near the concluſion of this article, after the liſt of traders, where we ſhall detail the ancient and preſent ſtate of Old Sarum.

Saliſbury is ſituated in a valley, watered by the upper Avon, eighty-three miles from London. From the time of founding the cathedral in the vale, (A. D. 1219,) the inhabitants of Old Sarum began to deſert their former reſidence, and remove hither. No ſmall inducement to this was the charter of privileges granted by Henry III. to the new town, making it a free city, and with the ſame extenſive immunities and liberties as Winchefter enjoyed. Biſhop Bingham alſo obtained leave to turn the weſtern road through New Sarum, which formerly paſſed through Wilton, for which purpoſe Harnham-bridge was then built.

Mr. Price obſerves, the firſt object of the new inhabitants was to provide themſelves with a corn-mill, for the working of which a head of water was indiſpenſibly neceſſary; this circumſtance, he not improbably conjectures, gave riſe to thoſe numerous little ſtreams that run through moſt of the ſtreets, which were obliged to be raiſed to prevent the water running into the houſes; by theſe means alone can we account for the low ſituation of many old houſes, in which you deſcend by a number of ſteps, as well in the Cloſe as in the city. A farther proof of this conjecture may be drawn from two of the gates leading into the Cloſe, St. Ann's-gate and the Cloſe-gate, which appear very low, while Harnham-gate remains lofty; this difference can ariſe from no other cauſe than that the ſoil at the two firſt-mentioned gates has been raiſed, to accommodate the inhabitants of the Cloſe and city.

In the year 1225, Richard Poore, finding the new fabric of the church ſo far advanced that divine ſervice might be conveniently performed in it, commanded the dean to cite all the canons to be preſent on the Michaelmas following. The biſhop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and conſecrated in the new cathedral three altars: the firſt in the eaſt part, in honour of the Holy Trinity and All Saints; the ſecond in the north part of the church, to St. Peter; and a third in the ſouth, to St. Stephen and the other martyrs. Henry archbiſhop of Dublin, and Stephen archbiſhop of Canterbury, were preſent at theſe tranſactions; and, after ſome hours ſpent in prayer in the new church, went down to the biſhop's houſe, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three biſhops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the new fabric, viz. the body of St. Oſmond, with thoſe of Roger and Joceline. Oſmond was not canonized till two hundred and thirty years after, in the reign of Henry VI.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren gives the following deſcription of the cathedral, which he accurately ſurveyed in 1668:—"The whole pile is large and magnificent, and may be juſtly accounted one of the beſt patterns of architecture of the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a croſs, upon the interſection of which ſtands a tower, and a ſteeple of ſtone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the interſection. Between the ſteeple and the eaſt end is another croſſing of the nave, which on the weſt ſide only has no aiſles: the main body is ſupported on pillars with aiſles annexed, and buttreſſes without the aiſles, from whence ariſe bows, or flying

flying buttreſſes, to the walls of the nave; which are concealed within the timber roof of the aiſles. The roof is almoſt as ſharp as an equilateral triangle, made of ſmall timber after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole church is vaulted with chalk between the arches and croſs ſpringers only, after the ancient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the ſpringers divide, and repreſent a ſort of tracery; and this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by ſome later hand than that of the firſt architect, whoſe judgment I muſt juſtly commend for many things beyond what I find in divers Gothic fabrics of later date, which, though more elaborated with nice and ſmall works, yet want the natural beauty that ariſes from proportion of the firſt dimenſions; for here the breadth to the heighth of the naves, and both to the ſhape of the aiſles, bear a good proportion: the pillars and the intercolumniations (or ſpaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well ſuited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixed with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unleſs they are admirably good, glut the eye, as much as in muſic too much diviſion cloys the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obſtructed with many mullions and tranſoms of tracery work, which was the ill faſhion of the next following age; our artiſt knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light; he truſted in a ſtately and rich plainneſs which his marble ſhafts gave to his work; I cannot call them pillars, becauſe they are ſo long and ſlender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outſide of the great pillars, and decently faſtened with braſs. Theſe pillars ſhew much greater than they are, for the ſhafts of marble that encompaſs them ſeem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk; but indeed they bear little or nothing, and ſome of them that are preſſed break and ſplit; but this is no way ſo enormous as under the ſteeple, which, being four hundred feet high, is borne by four pillars; and therefore, out of fear to overburthen them, the inſide of the tower, for forty feet high above the nave, is made with a ſlender hollow work of pillars and arches; nor hath it any buttreſſes: the ſpire itſelf is but nine inches thick, though the height be above one hundred and fifty feet. Almoſt all the cathedrals of the Gothic form are weak and defective in the poiſe of the vault of the aiſles: as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both ſides equally ſupported and propped up from ſpreading, by the bows or flying buttreſſes, which riſe from the outward walls of the aiſles. But for the vaults of the aiſles, they are indeed ſupported on the outſide by the buttreſſes, but inwardly they have no other ſtay but the pillars themſelves, which, as they are uſually proportioned, if they ſtood alone without the weight above, could not reſiſt the ſpreading of the aiſles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave ſhould ſeem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular ſtation, that there ſhould be no need of a butment inward; but experience has ſhewn the contrary, and there is ſcarcely any Gothic cathedral that I have ſeen at home or abroad, wherein I have not obſerved the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the aiſle."

It is ſaid that a conſultation was once held, whether it would not be adviſable to take down the ſpire, (this was ſoon after the fall of Wimborne ſpire, in 1610,) it being in ſo ruinous a ſtate; but, after ſome deliberation, it was reſolved in the negative. Sir Chriſtopher Wren being afterwards employed, he ſo ſtrengthened it as to make that and the tower more ſecure than ever. The architecture of the preſent tower and its ſpire is quite in that ſtyle of building which began to be in faſhion about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The walls of the ſpire at its baſe are about two feet in thickneſs, which, as it aſcends, leſſens, till at the top it finiſhes at only ſeven inches thickneſs. A neat parapet wall encompaſſes the whole building, and the quantity of timber in the ſeveral roofs, according to a moderate computation laid before the lords of the treaſury in the year 1737, amounts to two thouſand ſix hundred and forty-one tons of oak.

Dimenſions

Dimenſions of the principal Parts of the Cathedral.

LENGTHS.	Feet.
Extreme outſide from weſt to eaſt	480
Ditto inſide	452
From the extreme weſt to the centre of the tower	235
Ditto inſide	217
From the centre of the tower to that of the eaſt croſs	96
WIDTHS.	
Extreme outſide of the grand croſs, ſouth to north	232
Ditto inſide	205
Extreme of the weſt front	115
Extreme of the body, or three aiſles	102
Nave between pillar and pillar	34
Extreme of the tower from weſt to eaſt	51
HEIGHTS.	
From the pavement to the extreme top of the ſpire	400
Ditto to the top of the capſtone or ball	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower	207
Ditto to the extreme top of the weſt front	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave	84
Ditto to the cieling of the aiſles	38
Height of St. Peter's, at Rome	437½
Height of St. Paul's cathedral, London	340

The late improvements in the choir are perhaps ſuperior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom; it having the appearance of a work of the fourteenth century. The entrance is awfully ſtriking: the windows at the eaſt end are all of painted glaſs; the ſubjects are the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent and the Reſurrection. The former was a gift of the preſent Earl of Radnor, in 1781, deſigned by the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, and executed by Mr. Pearſon: it is compriſed in three compartments, and conſiſts of twenty-one figures, all of which are admirably executed; its dimenſions are twenty-one feet in height by ſeventeen feet ſix inches in width. In this window the diviſions of the glaſs are concealed by being in the dark ſhades of the draperies and figures, and a frame of iron, to which it is faſtened by bandages of lead, is ſo conſtructed as to be hid from the view by correſponding to the different ſhades. The other, the ſubject of which is the Reſurrection, was deſigned by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and executed by Mr. Egington, near Birmingham, whoſe great abilities are univerſally admired: the window is twenty-three feet in height, and is compriſed in three compartments; it principally conſiſts of one figure, which is a full-length of our Saviour juſt ariſen from the tomb, from which a light or glory proceeds, and diffuſes itſelf throughout the whole, diſperſing the darkneſs of the night: in the left compartment is a diſtant view of Mount Calvary and the Croſſes. The windows on each ſide this are painted in Moſaic, and thoſe on the north and ſouth ſides of what was the Lady's Chapel are ornamented with the ſame elegant work: theſe, together with the range of columns within, and the vaulting above, form, perhaps, one of the grandeſt perſpectives in architecture to be conceived, and cannot fail of producing the moſt ſolemn effect. This part of the church was originally dedicated to the Virgin, and called St. Mary's chapel; it was uſed for early prayers, and crowded with ſeats, by which its beauties were in a great meaſure concealed; the removal of theſe, together with the ſcreen, opens this end to the choir, and forms the preſent chancel: the vaultings over this part being much lower and richer than thoſe in the grand aiſle, and the number of cluſtered columns being raiſed on a marble floor differently paved from the reſt of the choir, form a ſpace which ſeems appropriated ſolely for the uſe of the altar. The improvements made here are very conſiderable; the windows are reſtored to their original level, under which

Gothic niches are formed, which is agreeable to what originally was in the chancels of moſt cathedrals, and was formerly on each ſide of the altar of this church. The altar-piece conſiſts of five niches of curious workmanſhip, three of which are immediately over the communion-table, and one on each ſide. The communion-table is of ſtone, and in the ſame ſtile with the whole of the altar-piece; it is compoſed of the parts that remained of an old altar-piece that was diſcovered on the removal of that of the Lady's Chapel, at the commencement of the late improvements. The parts alluded to ſupported a range of Gothic niches of curious workmanſhip, greatly defaced, and, in point of finiſhing, were not unlike thoſe lately diſcovered at the chapel of New College, Oxford; the grand niche on each ſide of the table was formed out of ornaments taken from the entrances to the Beauchamp and Hungerford chapels; the arms of the reſpective families remain on their tops in their original form, and the painted window of the Reſurrection connects itſelf with the whole. Nothing can convey a juſter idea of the architect's (Mr. Wyatt) great judgment and abilities than the arrangement of the different ornaments he has ſelected from the chapels removed, of which the whole of this end is chiefly compoſed; and their application ſeems very ſuitable to their different ſituations. The pavement is black and white marble, and the amazing lightneſs of the columns that ſupport the roof is ſcarcely to be conceived; the four principal ones, not meaſuring more than nine or ten inches diameter, are near thirty feet high; the cluſtered ones are ſtill more delicately light, and are now entirely detached from any incumbrances. Here the perſpective of the whole building cannot fail of ſtriking the eye with admiration; a view of the vaulting of the nave being preſerved over the organ, the choir-front of which, together with the canopies to the ſtalls, having their full effect from hence. The organ is alſo a beautiful termination of the choir, and, from the elegance of its deſign, (correſponding as it does with the building,) produces a grand effect; it was a preſent of his majeſty, and will (with many others) be a laſting monument of his great munificence. This inſtrument, which is ſuppoſed to be one of the firſt in Europe, was built by the celebrated Mr. Green. The organ-ſcreen is chiefly compoſed of various ornaments ſelected from the chapels removed, where they were little noticed; their beauties are now brought to view, and by their judicious arrangement form an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip.

The biſhop's throne is ſuppoſed to be the firſt piece of work of its kind; forming altogether a perfect piece of Gothic architecture, which is imagined at this time not to be equalled for richneſs of ſtile and correctneſs of deſign. The pulpit is placed oppoſite the throne, in which the ſame ſtile is preſerved; the top of it having all the appearance of a venerable piece of Gothic antiquity. The canopies of the prebendal ſtalls are of the moſt ornamental ſtile of Gothic, particularly the dean's and præcentors, and a rich ſcreen at the back of the canopies greatly adds to the beauty of the whole.

The ſingularity of there being in this cathedral three hundred and ſixty-five windows, &c. &c. is explained in the following verſes:

As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in this church you ſee;
As many marble pillars here appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;
As many gates as moons one year does view—
Strange tale to tell! yet not more ſtrange than true.

The monuments are numerous, and ſome of them very beautiful: we ſhall mention the moſt remarkable.

At the upper end of the ſouth aiſle, and near the chancel, is a ſuperb monument of various kinds of marble, on which are ſeveral effigies finely executed. This monument was erected to the memory of Edward earl of Hertford, ſon of Edward duke of Somerſet, uncle and regent to Edward VI. His lordſhip died April 6, 1621, aged eighty-three. Alſo to the memory of his wife, Catharine

counteſs

counteſs of Hertford, daughter of Henry and Frances Grey duke and ducheſs of Suffolk; ſhe died January 22, 1563. Under this monument are alſo interred John duke of Somerſet, who died in June 1675; and the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter and heireſs to Joceline Percy, the eleventh and laſt earl of Northumberland, wife to the noble Charles duke of Somerſet, who died in December 1722.—This monument has lately been repaired and beautified at a great expence by the Duke of Northumberland.

Near the above, and partly facing the choir, is a chapel, which was removed from the nave in 1778, by the preſent Earl of Radnor: it was erected by Walter lord Hungerford, about the year 1429, and is chiefly compoſed of iron. Its preſent ſituation well correſponds with the Audley Chapel oppoſite. His lordſhip has diſplayed great taſte in beautifying this piece of antiquity, particularly in the different coats of arms that adorn it, which were executed by Edmondſon.

On the ſouth ſide, near the eaſt end, are two tombs of the Hungerford families, over which formerly the iron chapel ſtood, which was removed to the upper end of the choir in 1778, by the Earl of Radnor; an account of the ſame, in a Latin inſcription, is engraven on a braſs plate, and affixed to the above tombs.

At the upper end of the north aiſle, and near the chancel, is a beautiful tomb of Purbeck ſtone, over which is an arch ſupported by four twiſted Corinthian pillars and four pilaſters; on the top of which are four pyramids with balls on their ſummits, and on the top of all is a globe, wherein is a cube. At the four corners are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Juſtice, Temperance, and Fortitude, with their proper ſymbols. Fame has a laurel and palm branch in her hands. Underneath are the figures of a man and a woman in full length; he is in armour, his head ſupported by a cuſhion on a head-piece, and his feet by a horſe; ſhe is in a widow's dreſs, and her feet on a greyhound: both hold up their hands in a poſture of devotion. The inſcription informs us, that it is the monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, Bart. of Longford, in this county, and Helen Snachenberg marchioneſs-dowager of Northampton, his wife, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Cecilia, daughter of Eric king of Sweden. She was afterwards maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. She lived at Longford-caſtle, now the ſeat of the Earl of Radnor, which was built by her: here Queen Elizabeth came to pay her a viſit after hunting in Clarendon-park, Saturday September the 4th, 1574. Their ſon, Edward Gorges, lord Dundalk in Ireland, built this dormitory. There are various hieroglyphical figures alluding to the inſcriptions.

On the ſouth wall, on a black marble tablet, ſupported by two Ionic pillars, is the epitaph of Sir Henry Hyde, Bart. who was envoy from Charles I. to the Porte, and reſident in Greece for many years. He was beheaded for his attachment to the king, by Cromwell's party, in 1650.

On the ſame wall is a fair white marble monument, ſupported by two black Corinthian pillars, to Dr. John Davenant, biſhop of Saliſbury. He was the moſt celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as ſuch ſent by James I. to the ſynod of Dort. In his life he was moſt exemplary, and a lively picture of a primitive paſtor: he died in 1641.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the eaſtern tranſept, is the monument of Biſhop Ward. He was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordſhire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical learning recommended him to the beſt preferments. He was made biſhop of Exeter, 1661, and from thence tranſlated to Sarum, in 1667. The Matrons' College (mentioned hereafter) is owing to his munificence. The chancellorſhip of the garter had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a reſtoration of it to the ſee of Sarum, to which it had formerly been annexed.

In the Baptiſtry of the Morning Chapel is the monument of Biſhop Poore, the founder of this church, who died in 1237. This monument, with his remains, were removed from the north wall of the former altar.

On the right hand, as one enters the great weſt door, is a grand monument, executed by Ryſbrac, to Thomas lord Wyndham of Finglaſs, in Ireland, of which kingdom his lordſhip was ſometime chancellor, and alſo one of the lords juſtices. The genius of Ireland is repreſented reclining on an urn, in a weeping attitude, the figure (which is nearly as large as the life) being placed on a broad marble pedeſtal. He died November 24, 1745.

The library (which formerly belonged to the cathedral of Old Sarum) was founded by Biſhop Oſmond, who was remarkably fond of letters, and a great patron of learned men. It was built by Biſhop Jewell, and furniſhed with books by his ſucceſſor, Dr. Gheaſt.

The chapter-houſe is an octagon: the roof bears all upon one ſmall pillar in the centre, which ſeems too feeble to ſupport it. The chapter-houſe, from this very circumſtance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved work over the prebendaries ſtalls here, if we may judge from what has eſcaped the ſacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for deſign and execution as any this kingdom afforded. The Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, beginning with the Creation of Man, and ending with the Overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, is finely repreſented in high relief. There is great richneſs of invention diſplayed in many of the figures; the draperies are eaſy, and the expreſſion in the various countenances well imagined and executed. Noah's Ark particularly deſerves attention, as alſo the building of Babel; and above all, the Deſtruction of Sodom, where we behold the city tumbling into ruins, in ſuch a manner, as gives us no ſmall idea of the artiſt's abilities. In a word, the chapter-houſe is extremely curious on many accounts, and ought always to be ſeen by thoſe who viſit the cathedral.

From the grand croſs aiſle of the cathedral you enter the cloiſter, which is very ſpacious; it adjoins the cathedral, and leads to the biſhop's palace. Since the late alterations in the cathedral, the cloiſter-ground has been uſed as a burying place for the Cloſe.

Before we leave the cathedral, it may afford ſome entertainment to add a few particulars relating to the cuſtom of choral biſhops. What gave riſe to this enquiry was, the diſcovery of a ſtone monument repreſenting a little boy habited in epiſcopal robes, a mitre on his head, and a croſier in his hand. Mr. Gregory, prebendary of Winterbourn-Earles, after a great deal of trouble in ſearching old ſtatutes and manuſcripts, found that the children of the choir anciently elected a choriſter biſhop on St. Nicholas's day; from that to Innocent's day, he was dreſſed in pontifical robes; his fellows were prebendaries, and they performed every ſervice, except the maſs, which the real biſhop, dean, and prebendaries, uſually did. They made proceſſions, ſung part of the maſs, and ſo careful was the church that no interruption nor preſs ſhould incommode them, that, by a ſtatute of Sarum, it was pronounced excommunication for any one ſo to do. If the choral biſhop died within the month, his exequies were ſolemnized with an anſwerable pomp and ſadneſs; he was buried, as all other biſhops, in his ornaments.

The Cloſe, which was formerly ſurrounded with a wall, is the reſidence of the biſhop, dean, canons, and the ſeveral attendants on the cathedral.

The biſhop's palace, ſituated in the north-eaſt corner of the Cloſe, from being a moſt cheerleſs, inconvenient, and gloomy, houſe, was rendered by Biſhop Barrington one of the moſt convenient and cheerful. Few buildings have undergone a greater change, without an entire demolition. Though very irregular in its external appearance, it is not without ſeveral well-proportioned apartments. To the eaſt and north the gardens are ſurrounded by a lofty embattled wall, which extends to St. Anne's-gate, and the principal entrance to the palace is from Exeter-ſtreet. By a manuſcript, in the poſſeſſion of the late Thomas Rawlinſon, it appears, that, in the time of the civil wars, ſome of Cromwell's party ſold the biſhop's palace, with its furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the ſum of 880l. 2s. and the royalties of Sarum and certain other lands to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, for 3590l. 7s. 8d.

The

The ſee of Saliſbury has undergone many alterations from the time it was firſt eſtabliſhed to its final ſettlement in Saliſbury. Its firſt ſeat was at Sherborne, in Dorſetſhire, and the dioceſe then had epiſcopal juriſdiction over all thoſe counties which now conſtitute the dioceſes of Saliſbury, Briſtol, Wells, and Exeter; but Wells and Exeter were diſmembered from it, and erected into two diſtinct biſhoprics in 905, and a few years afterwards another ſee was formed out of the remaining juriſdiction of Sherborne, and ſeated at Wilton, in Wiltſhire. But this laſt ſee, after having had eleven biſhops of its own, was once more united to Sherborne, and ſoon after the ſeat of the ſee was removed to Old Sarum, which had a dean and canons from the time of Henry I. Herman, the then biſhop, began to build a cathedral church there, which was finiſhed by St. Oſmond. Biſhop Richard Poore brought the ſeat of the ſee from the hill of Old Sarum to Saliſbury, where it has continued ever ſince. He firſt began the cathedral here, which was finiſhed, in the year 1258, by Biſhop Bridport, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was conſecrated on the 30th of September, in the preſence of King Henry III. the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and a great number of the nobility and prelates; and, according to an account then delivered to the king, it had coſt forty thouſand marks, a ſum far leſs than might have been ſuppoſed, even allowing for the difference of the value of money.

In ancient times the biſhops of Saliſbury were precentors to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and King Edward IV. annexed the chancellorſhip of the garter to the biſhops of this ſee; but, in the new ſtatute made by King Henry VIII. this office was left ſolely at the king's diſpoſal, or to a clergyman or layman. Since Biſhop Ward's time, however, it has continued, without interruption, to be conferred on the biſhops of Saliſbury.

This ſee hath yielded to the church of Rome one ſaint and two cardinals; and to the Engliſh nation one lord-chief-juſtice, three lord-chancellors, two lord-treaſurers, two maſters of the rolls, two chancellors to the univerſity of Oxford, and one to the univerſity of Cambridge.

This dioceſe contains all Wiltſhire, except two pariſhes; all Berkſhire, except one pariſh and part of another: it hath likewiſe ſeveral pariſhes in Dorſetſhire, (in the dioceſe of Briſtol,) its own peculiars; making in all about five hundred and forty-four pariſhes, of which one hundred and nine are impropriations. It has three archdeacons, viz. of Saliſbury, Wiltſhire, and Berkſhire, and is valued in the king's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d. and computed to be worth, annually, 3500l. The clergy's tenths amount to 901l. 8s.

To this cathedral belong a biſhop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, three archdeacons, a ſub-dean, a ſub-chanter, forty-five prebendaries, ſix of whom, being reſidentiary, are ſtiled canons: four vicars, or petty canons, ſix ſinging men, eight choriſters, an organiſt, and other officers.

ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH.—At the north-eaſt end of the city, a college and church were founded by Walter de la Wyle biſhop of Sarum, in the year 1268. It was dedicated to St. Edmund, and conſiſted of a provoſt and twelve ſecular canons. Upon the monaſtical diſſolution it was veſted in the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it with the right of patronage of the church of St. Edmund, for ever, to William Saintbarbe, to be holden of the ſaid king, as of his manor of Ludgerſhall, by fealty only, in free ſoccage. In the year 1549 the college was releaſed by William Saintbarbe to John Beckingham, who ſold it in 1576 to Giles Eſtcourt, in whoſe family it continued till the year 1660, and it was then tranſferred to Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. in whoſe poſterity it ſtill remains. This church is now in the gift of the biſhop, and ſupported by ſubſcription; but by what means, or at what time, the right of preſentation was loſt to the college, is not known.—On the ſouth ſide of this church, in a window, was a remarkable piece of painting, which, for its ſingularity, and having made much noiſe in the world, deſerves a deſcription: In this window were finely repreſented the Six Days Work of the Creation, in four different lights or partitions. In ſeveral parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red veſts, like little old men, the head, feet, and hands, naked; in one place fixing

a pair

a pair of compaſſes on the ſun and moon. In other parts were ſome blunders committed in point of chronology, as, the Godhead was figured creating the Sun and Moon on the third day, whereas it ſhould be the fourth; and the Trees and Herbs on the fourth day, inſtead of the third; the Fowls on the third day, inſtead of the fifth; and the Creation of Man (from whoſe ſide the woman riſes) on the fifth, inſtead of the laſt; and the reſt of the ſeventh day was repreſented by God the Father in a deep ſleep. The ſuperſtition of this piece raiſed the indignation of Henry Sherfield, Eſq. recorder of the city, who broke this window in a fit of enthuſiaſm, for which he was ſummoned to and tried in the ſtar-chamber, February 6, 1632, and fined five hundred pounds.

As ſome workmen were levelling the gardens of the college, in the year 1771, they diſcovered the mouldering bones of near thirty bodies, ſome umbones, or central pieces of ancient ſhields, (made of iron, and of a conical form,) with thin braſs bandages affixed to them, by which bandages the wooden ſhields were firmly ſecured to the arm within; a large iron ſword, and the heads of ſeveral pikes or lances of the ſame metal. The remains of the wood-work of the ſhields are ſtill viſible; but, while the iron is ſo corroded by age that it may be eaſily crumbled between the finger and thumb, the braſs is as pure and as perfect as when it was firſt compoſed. It is ſuppoſed that theſe are the remains of a battle, fought between Cynric king of the Weſt Saxons and the Britons, who were, after a bloody ſlaughter on both ſides, defeated by him, in the year 552. This victory was of the greateſt conſequence to the Weſt Saxon kingdom, as it brought into the poſſeſſion of Cynric the capital Britiſh fortreſs of Sorbiodunum, now called Old Sarum.—In order to commemorate this action, Mr. Wyndham has erected an urn on the ſpot, with the following inſcription on it: "Hoc in campo, Cynricus, Occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Britannos adeo gravi hominum ſtrage profligavit, ut vicinam urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expugnaret. Hujus cladis indicio ſunt, armorum rubigine, nec non oſſium putredine confectorum, inſignes reliquiæ, nuper hic in apricum erutæ. Ne loci ſaltem memoria periret, hæc rite dedicatur urna, A. D. 1774."

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH was built as a chapel of eaſe to the cathedral, by Biſhop Bingham, 1240; it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It may appear remarkable to thoſe who are unacquainted with eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, that this church, as well as the church of St. Edmund, (both erected about the ſame period,) ſhould be dedicated to two modern ſaints, each of whom had ſignalized himſelf in oppoſing the regal power of this kingdom. Every one is informed of the reſiſtance againſt Henry II. by St. Thomas à Becket; but it is not ſo well known that St. Edmund, who had been formerly treaſurer of the cathedral of Old Sarum, was appointed to the ſee of Canterbury by Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1234, in violation of a prior election of the monks of Canterbury, who had choſen a man in every reſpect agreeable to Henry III. It might be foreſeen that the new archbiſhop could not expect to continue peaceably or unmoleſted in his high ſtation, and therefore, poſſibly apprehenſive of the ſame deſtiny which had awaited his predeceſſor Becket, he prudently choſe, by a voluntary baniſhment, to retire to the continent, where he ended his days at Soiſſons, in France, in the year 1242. His virtue however, though of a leſs intrepid complexion than that of Thomas à Becket, was, within the ſhort ſpace of ſix years after his deceaſe, rewarded by Pope Innocent with a canonization, and, within twenty-four years, with the dedication of the church formed by Walter de la Wyle. This church, which contains ſeveral handſome monuments, is a large and beautiful pile, one hundred and thirty-eight feet long within the walls, and ſeventy feet broad; conſiſting of a ſpacious body, two aiſles, three chancels, and a veſtry-room, with a handſome well-adorned tower, thirty yards high to the top of the ſtone-work; the finiſhing above that is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells, (with a ſet of chimes,) whoſe tenor is four feet ſix inches diameter. On the eaſt ſide of the tower is a dial of near ten feet ſquare, with quarter-jacks under it; and on the ſouth ſide are two figures ſtanding in niches, the one repreſenting Thomas à Becket, with his croſier, ſtaff, and mitre; the other, the

Virgin

Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms, which is the arms of the cathedral church of Saliſbury. The perpetual cure of St. Thomas is in the gift of the dean and chapter, and ſupported by ſubſcription.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH is ſituated at the eaſt end of the city; the patronage of it belongs to Mr. Wyndham, and it is ſupported by ſubſcription.

The INFIRMARY owes its origin to the munificence of the late Lord Feverſham, who bequeathed the ſum of 500l. to the firſt public charity of this kind that ſhould be ſet on foot in the county of Wilts. To ſo benevolent a purpoſe the nobility and gentry gave every poſſible encouragement, and the ſubſcriptions aroſe in a ſhort time to a conſiderable ſum. The benefactions, ſubſcriptions, legacies, and other charitable donations and collections, during the twenty-nine years from its firſt inſtitution, May 2, 1767, to Auguſt 30, 1796, amounted to 36,129l. 3s. 9¾d. and its general and great utility may be proved from the following abſtract of the number of in and out patients received during that time, viz. in-patients nine thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſix, out-patients eleven thouſand four hundred and ninety-nine. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Fiſherton, on the weſt ſide of the county gaol, and is a large brick building.

HOSPITALS.—Trinity Hoſpital (in Trinity-ſtreet) was founded in the reign of Richard II. for twelve men, who are each allowed 2s. 10d. per week. The mayor for the time being is maſter.—Bricket's Hoſpital (in Exeter-ſtreet) was founded in the year 1519, for ſix widows, who are paid 2s. per week each. There is a legacy to this hoſpital of 3l. payable every May-day. All vacancies are filled by the mayor for the time being.—Eyre's Hoſpital (where Wincheſter-gate formerly ſtood) was founded in the year 1617, for ſix men and their wives. Their pay is 2s. 6d. per week.—Bleckenden's Hoſpital (in Wincheſter-ſtreet) was founded in the year 1683, for ſix women, whoſe pay is 2s. per week each. The truſtees are ſix gentlemen of Saliſbury.—Taylor's Hoſpital (in Bond-ſtreet) was founded in the year 1698, for ſix men, who are each paid 2s. 10d. per week. This hoſpital is in the gift of the corporation of Saliſbury.—Froud's Hoſpital (in Bond-ſtreet) was built in the year 1750; it ſupports ſix men and ſix women, allowing them 3s. 6d. per week. The truſtees are ſix gentlemen of Saliſbury.

LEGACIES.—Three houſes in St. Ann's-ſtreet, in the gift of the veſtry of St. Martin, the legacy of Mr. Sutton. No pay.—Six houſes in Culver-ſtreet, ſuppoſed to be a donation from Biſhop Poore; alſo in the gift of the veſtry of St. Martin. No pay.—In Bedmin-ſtreet are about twenty houſes, given by Mrs. Marks, formerly an inhabitant of this city, ſome of which are in the gift of Sir John Webb, and others in the gift of Mr. Edwards. No pay.—In Caſtle-ſtreet are fifteen tenements, preſented to the corporation for the uſe of the poor of the city, by William Huſſey, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives in parliament.

The Matrons' College was erected by Biſhop Ward, and endowed by him with two hundred pounds per annum, for the reception and maintenance of ten clergymen's widows of the eſtabliſhed church. It ſtands near the entrance into the Cloſe from High-ſtreet; is a fair, ſtrong, convenient, regular, building, and very commodious, having convenient gardens annexed to it.

St. Nicholas's Hoſpital, ſituated between the wall of the Biſhop's Palace and Harnham bridge, was founded by Richard Poore, firſt biſhop of New Sarum, for ſix poor men and as many women.

The College of Vaulx.—Giles de Bridport, fourth biſhop of this city, founded this college, for a cuſtos (or warden) four fellows, two chaplains, and twenty ſcholars, on the following occaſion: About anno 1260, ſome diſturbances aroſe at Oxford, inſomuch, that a great number of ſtudents left the Univerſity. Giles, biſhop of New Sarum, erected this houſe for the entertainment of thoſe who would retire thither. Here they purſued their ſtudies, and having a teſtimonial of their progreſs (from their chancellor) in their ſtudies, they took their degrees at Oxford. But after a few years, the violent ſpirits that kept up theſe diſturbances being dead, things returned to their old channel, and, the cauſe for which this inſtitution had been founded ceaſing, of courſe the college declined. Students, however, continued here when Leland viſited it in 1540; who ſays,

"Part

"Part remained in the college at Sareſbyri, and have two chaplains to ſerve the church there, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the reſidue at Oxford."

As the road only ſeparated the college from the hoſpital, the church of the college was erected on the hoſpital ſide of the road: it was of conſiderable dimenſions, as appears from a long regular line of arches (now walled up with brick) which were originally included in the church. This college was poſſeſſed of many eſtates in Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Somerſetſhire; and even ſo late as the year 1553, eight members of it received penſions to the amount of near 25l. per annum.

The college of Vaulx and the hoſpital of St. Nicholas being thus connected, they were, at the time of the diſſolution, apparently united under the care of one and the ſame cuſtos; and all hoſpitals being excluded from the forfeitures of the general doom, the church, and many of the eſtates that were originally granted to the college, were fortunately reſerved or transferred to the hoſpital, the matter of which ſtill preſerves the title of cuſtos, and ſtill enjoys the ancient revenues annexed to it: but, as the cuſtos could no longer have the ſmalleſt pretenſions to his habitation at the college, he prudently removed to the hoſpital, where, the chancel of the old church being thought ſufficiently large for the uſe of that charity, the body of it was converted into an apartment for himſelf, which has lately been fitted up in a modern taſte, and arranged into a ſet of very cheerful and comfortable chambers. The chapel has been alſo improved and ornamented at a very conſiderable expence.

We ſhall now ſpeak of ſome eminent men who have been ornaments to the city of Saliſbury.—Francis Hyde was born in this city, and died ſecretary to the Engliſh embaſſy at Venice. There being ſome reſemblance between both places, in the circumſtance of canals, it gave the wits a handle for the following punning epitaph:

Born in the Engliſh Venice, thou didſt die,
Dear friend, in the Italian Saliſbury.

Walter Winterbourne, a native of this city; entered into the Dominican order. He was a good poet and orator, an acute philoſopher, and a deep controverſaliſt, which recommended him for confeſſor to Edward I. His eminence, and the favour of that prince, gained for him the cardinalate of St. Sabine. Going to Rome, to the election of Clement V. he died at Genoa, and his corpſe was brought to London, and interred, A. D. 1305.

William Horeman, was born at New Sarum, and bred at Eton; from thence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was made vice-provoſt of Eton, where he died in 1535. The catalogue of his works by Bale, juſtly entitles him to the character of the moſt univerſal ſcholar of his time.

Humphrey Beckham, was born at Saliſbury in 1588. His parents would have brought him up to the clothing buſineſs, had it been poſſible to alter his pre-diſpoſition to another art. Humphrey was conſtantly ſhaping rude figures in wood and clay, which determined his father to apprentice him to a Mr. Roſgrave, painter and carver. Theſe arts, particularly the laſt, had arrived at tolerable perfection; the church had conſtant occaſion for croziers, crucifixes, images of ſaints, &c. But what animated artiſts, was the building of ſepulchres, and the expenſive decorations of monuments. Charles I. made a large collection of paintings and ſtatues, and had ſome taſte for the fine arts, but the troubles which continued moſt part of his reign prevented any improvement. At this unfavourable æra was Beckham born; and he lived to ſee it meritorious to deſtroy, with more than gothic barbarity, the ſtatues of ſaints and eminent men, and every remains of ancient ingenuity: no place was a greater ſufferer than the cathedral of Saliſbury; numberleſs ſtatues were placed in the niches on the outſide of the church, and others in devout attitudes; but ſo great was the fury of Cromwell's ſoldiers, that, though they indulged themſelves in rapes, murders, and rapine, without any remorſe, they pretended to abominate a ſtatue; even thoſe of private families, and the brazen arms on the monuments of the deceaſed, were defaced and carried away under the notion of removing ſuperſtition. Beckham now advanced

vanced in years, his genius was on the decline; the troubles of a family prevented him from attending to that walk in which he could excel: he ſpent the latter part of his life in obſcurity, yet above want. Some time before his deceaſe he carved his monument, on the weſt wall of St. Thomas's church; it repreſents the Lord appearing to the Shepherds, and alſo ſome other parts of ſcripture. The deſign, execution, and perſpective, are not inconſiderable for the hand of untutored nature.

James Harris, the judicious and well-known author of "Hermes, or a Philoſophical Enquiry concerning Language and Univerſal Grammar," was the ſon of James Harris, Eſq. of the Cloſe, and Lady Elizabeth, one of the ſiſters of Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of Shafteſbury, who wrote the "Characteriſtics." From this nobleman, and from his other uncle, the Hon. Maurice Aſhley Cooper, the tranſlator of the Cyropœdia of Xenophon, Mr. Harris may be imagined to have inherited that elegance of taſte, and paſſion for literature, for which he was ſo eminent. He received the firſt rudiments of his education from the Rev. Mr. Hele, in the grammar-ſchool of the Cloſe, from whence, in the year 1726, he went to Wadham College, in Oxford. His firſt appearance as an author, was in 1745, when he publiſhed his "Three Treatiſes." That work was followed by his "Hermes," in 1752. Of the latter, Biſhop Lowth, in the preface to his "Short Introduction to Engliſh Grammar," gives the following character: "It is the moſt beautiful and perfect example of analyſis that has been exhibited ſince the days of Ariſtotle; the ſubject being treated with the greateſt acuteneſs of inveſtigation, perſpicuity of explication, and elegance of method." In his "Philoſophical Arrangements," publiſhed in 1775, Mr. H. treats of very profound ſubjects, and proves the utility of the refined ſtudies to which his life had been dedicated. The laſt work this great man publiſhed was "Spring," a paſtoral. This little dramma, which was interſperſed with ſome of the moſt admired airs and choruſſes of Handel, was performed at Drury-lane Theatre with uncommon ſucceſs. But Mr. H. did not entirely ſeclude himſelf from public life: he repreſented the borough of Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire, ſeveral years, and in 1763 was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and ſoon after removed to the board of treaſury. In 1774 he was made ſecretary and comptroller to the queen, a poſt enjoyed by him to his death, which happened at his houſe in the Cloſe, (now inhabited by Mrs. Kirkman,) on the 22d of December, 1780, and in the 72d year of his age. His remains were interred in the cathedral, with great muſical honours, which his patronage of that ſcience, and its votaries in this city, ſeemed to render particularly due.

The market-place is very extenſive, and, ſince the removal of the old council-houſe, is become a handſome, open, ſquare. In the ſouth-eaſt corner of it ſtands the new council-houſe, which was begun in the year 1788, the foundation-ſtone being laid, with proper ſolemnity, on the 16th of September. This large and magnificent ſtructure is placed exactly on the ſite of the old guildhall, which being ruinous, and the former council-houſe having been nearly deſtroyed by fire, an act of parliament was obtained for building a new one. The preſent Earl of Radnor, recorder of the city, undertook to erect it at his ſole expence, and made this munificent preſent to the corporation, completed on the 23d of September, 1795. It is a ſquare building of white brick, with a grand doric portico at the entrance to the two courts of law on the weſt ſide, and a large bow window projecting from the great room on the eaſt. The principal entrance is on the north ſide, a flight of ſteps leading to the door through a noble façade, conſiſting of four columns of the doric order, and crowned by its proper entablature and a baluſtrade. The whole building is ſurrounded by a rich cornice of the above-mentioned order, and the angles of each front are ornamented with very handſome ruſtic work in ſtone. It conſiſts of only one floor, on which are the two courts, a council-room, a grand-jury-room, apartments for the ſeveral officers of the corporation, a waiting-room, and a veſtibule. In the courts (which occupy the whole of the left wing) are holden the aſſizes, and the ſeſſions of the peace for the city, county, and cloſe; one of them, which is the biſhop's guildhall, is diſtin-

guiſhed by a mitre, cut in ſtone, over the great door, and is the place in which the biſhop holds his court leet and baron, and his court of record of pleas. Each of them meaſure, thirty-ſix feet by twenty-four, and thirty feet in height, and is provided with a commodious gallery for the audience. The council-room is ſeventy-five feet in length, and twenty-four in height as well as in width, and forms the right wing of the building. The projection of the bow is fourteen feet ſix inches, its diameter being more than thirty-two feet. In this room the court of common-council is holden, and the mayor and corporation give their public entertainments. It is ornamented with three pictures: one a whole length of Queen Anne (who gave the laſt charter to the city) by Dahl; and the others half-lengths of the Earl of Radnor, (founder of the building,) and William Huſſey, Eſq. M. P. for the city, (who gave a thouſand pounds for furniſhing and ornamenting the ſeveral apartments,) by Hoppner. That of the Earl of Radnor, who is repreſented in his recorder's robes, is eſteemed a very finely finiſhed picture, as is alſo Mr. Huſſey's. The latter is repreſented with the report in his hand from that memorable committee of the whole houſe of commons, which reſolved "that the influence of the crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed." The mayor's chair, which is of mahogany, and a beautiful piece of carving, was preſented to the corporation by the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, the other repreſentative in parliament. The grand-jury-room (wherein the juſtices alſo hold their meetings) is the beſt proportioned of all, being thirty-five feet in length, twenty feet ſix inches in width, and fourteen in height. Here are ſome good original portraits of various benefactors to the city, viz. James I. John duke of Somerſet, Biſhop Seth Ward, Sir Robert Hyde, (chief juſtice of England,) Sir Samuel Eyre, (juſtice of the King's Bench,) Giles Tooker, Eſq. recorder of Saliſbury, Sir Thomas White, (the founder of St John's College, in Oxford,) William Chaffinch, Eſq. (maſter of the wardrobe to Charles II.) and Joan Pople. The plan for this council-houſe was given by the late Sir Robert Taylor, and executed, after ſome alterations, by Mr. Pilkington.

The poultry-croſs, as it is called (to diſtinguiſh it from two other ancient croſſes which formerly ſtood in this city), is ſituated juſt without the ſouth-weſt corner of the market-place, and deſerves notice on account of the purpoſe for which it was erected. In the chronicle of the monaſtery of St. Alban's we are informed that "among the friends of Wykcliffe was an Earl of Saliſbury, who for contempt noted in him towards the ſacrament in carrying it home to his houſe, was enjoined by Ralph Ergham, biſhop of Saliſbury, to make in Saliſbury a croſs of ſtone, in which all the ſtory of the matter ſhould be written, and he every Friday during his life to come to the croſs, barefooted, and bareheaded, in his ſhirt, and there upon his knees to do penance for his fact." Mr. Wanley (to whom we are indebted for a diſſertation on the ſtone croſſes in Saliſbury, in the Archæologia) conjectures, that the croſs alluded to in the above extract could have been no other than that under which the markets for poultry and vegetables are now kept, and that the Earl of Saliſbury who was the ſubject of ſuch an unmerciful and degrading ſentence, muſt have been John de Montacute. The preſent croſs however ſeems to form but a part of the original one, for the termination of the top with a ball and ſun-dial, and the flat roof covered with lead, are foreign to the reſt of the deſign. It muſt therefore have been abridged of its height; but, by the ſtile of the lower part, one may judge that it was originally a handſome piece of gothic architecture. Its form is hexagonal, and over each arch remains a niche for a ſtatue, though reduced to half its height by the demolition of the upper part, which might have taken place at the time of the reformation—an age hateful to images and croſſes. Underneath the roof in the centre, there ſtill remains a pillar, cut towards the top into ſix ſides, which appear to have once had an inſcription, as required by the ſentence.

Weekly markets are held every Tueſday and Saturday; and, every Tueſday fortnight throughout the year, one of the largeſt cattle markets in the kingdom. There are alſo four annual fairs: the firſt Tueſday after January 6; for cattle

and

and woollen cloth; Monday before old Lady-day, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; Whitſun Monday and Tueſday, for horſes and pedlary; and the next Tueſday after October 10, for hops, cheeſe, and onions.

Here is a concert every Thurſday fortnight during the winter months, and once in the month during the ſummer; at which all ſtrangers are admitted gratis: it is well ſupported, and has been eſtabliſhed above ſeventy years.—An aſſembly every other Thurſday during the winter.—The theatre is neat, and uſually viſited by a company of comedians every winter.—The races are commonly held in the month of Auguſt, and continue three days; they are attended by a numerous and brilliant aſſemblage of company. In the evening of each day, there is a concert or ball at the aſſembly-room.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, law-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, (ten of whom beſides the laſt mayor and recorder may be juſtices of the peace,) thirty aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace.

The Earl of Radnor, who is recorder of this city, has the principal intereſt with the corporation, who uſually elect one of his lordſhip's relations for their repreſentative. This city ſent members anno 23 Edward I. It was firſt incorporated by King Henry III. and afterwards by Queen Anne. The number of voters is fifty-four.

BANKERS.—Bowles, Ogden, and Tamlyn; draw on Bowles, Beachcroft, Brown, Reeves, and Co. bankers, London.—City Bank: Burrough and Read; draw on Meſſrs. Moffatt, Kenſington, and Co. No. 20, Lombard-ſtreet, London.—Saliſbury and Shafteſbury Bank: Bowles, Ogden, and Tamlyn; draw on Meſſrs. Lockhart and Co. Pall-mall, London.

EXCISE-OFFICE.—At the Three Swans inn. George Smith, *Collector*; William Simner, *Supervisor*; William Northcot, James Pitman, Joſeph Dymick, Peter Smith, and John Smart, *Officers*.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt goes out to London, through Andover, Baſingſtoke, Hartford-bridge, and Staines, every evening at half paſt five o'clock, except Saturday; to Dorſet, Somerſet, Devonſhire, and Cornwall, every morning at ſix o'clock, except Monday; to Heyteſbury, Weſtbury, Warminſter, Devizes, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Briſtol, Frome, Shepton Mallet, and Wells, every night at nine o'clock; to Wincheſter, Romſey, New Foreſt, Southampton, Guernſey, Jerſey, Iſle of Wight, Goſport, and Portſmouth, every night at nine o'clock. Comes in from London, through Staines, Hartford-bridge, Baſingſtoke, and Andover, every morning at ſeven o'clock, except Monday; from Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſet, and Dorſet, every evening at ſix o'clock, except Saturday; from Briſtol, through Bath, Bradford, Trowbridge, Devizes, Weſtbury, Warminſter, Heyteſbury, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Frome, &c. every night at eleven o'clock; from Portſmouth, Goſport, Iſle of Wight, Jerſey, Guernſey, Southampton, New Foreſt, Romſey, and Wincheſter, every night at eleven o'clock: Mr. Keele, poſt-maſter.

COACHES, WAGGONS, &c.

Andover. Green comes to the Three Swans, Monday night; returns Tueſday morning at ten o'clock.

Ameſbury. Cove comes to the Three Swans, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings; returns the ſame days at noon.

Barford. Hazard comes to the Maidenhead, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.—Muſſlewhite comes to the Maidenhead, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

Bath and Briſtol. A poſt-coach from the White Hart and Red Lion, alternately, to Bath and Briſtol, every day at eleven o'clock, except Sunday.—Bleek and Lye's waggon, from Milford-ſtreet, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings; returns Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings.

Blandford, Dorcheſter, Weymouth, &c. Hayter comes to the Goat, Monday and Thurſday evenings; returns Tueſday and Friday mornings at ten o'clok.

Bradford, Trowbridge, and Melkſham. Burgeſs comes to the Goat, every Monday; returns Tueſday morning at ten o'clock.

Boyton, Codford, and Stockton. Alford comes to the King's Head, Tueſday morning; returns the ſame day at one o'clock.

Bulford, Durrington, and Everley. Maton comes to the Chough, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days at noon.

Broughton. Morgan comes to the Three Tuns, Tueſday morning; returns the ſame day.

Broad Chalk. Cooke comes to the Chough, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

Compton and Dinton. Foſter comes to the King's Head, Tueſday morning; returns the ſame day.

Cranborne and Wimborne. Oxford comes to the Goat, Tueſday; returns the ſame day at noon.

Chriſtchurch and Lymington. Joy goes from his houſe, in the Wood-market, Wedneſday morning at five, and Sunday morning at nine, o'clock; returns Thurſday and Monday evenings.

Dorcheſter, Exeter, and Plymouth. A mail-coach, from the White Hart, (with a guard all the way,) to Exeter, every morning at ſeven o'clock.—The Royal Clarence coach, from the Three Swans, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings at five o'clock.—The Mercury coach, from the White Hart, every night at ten o'clock.—The Balloon coach, from the Black Horſe, to Exeter, every morning about ſix o'clock.—Ruſſell's waggon, from Brown-ſtreet, for Exeter, Plymouth, &c. every day, except Sunday.—Coy's waggon, from Milford-ſtreet, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings early.

Devizes. Maton goes from the Plume of Feathers every Tueſday and Saturday mornings at eleven o'clock.

Donhead. Short comes to the Maidenhead, Monday evening; returns Tueſday morning at eleven o'clock.

Downton. Chalk comes to the Wheatſheaf, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings; returns the ſame days at noon.

Durrington. Smith comes to the Maidenhead, Tueſday; returns the ſame day.

Fordingbridge. Chater comes to the Spread Eagle, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

London. A mail-coach, from the White Hart, (with a guard,) through Andover, every night at ſeven o'clock.—A light coach, from the White Hart, through Stockbridge, every morning at five o'clock, except Sunday.—Cook's poſt-coach, from the Black Horſe, every afternoon at four o'clock, except Saturday.—The Royal Clarence coach, from the Three Swans, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings at five o'clock.—The Mercury coach, from the White Hart, every night at ten o'clock.—The Balloon coach, from the Black Horſe, every night at ten o'clock.—A light coach from the Red Lion, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings at five o'clock.—A long coach, from the Red Lion, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, night.——White and Tanner's waggon, ſets out from their warehouſe, in Milford-ſtreet, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening; returns the ſame mornings at four o'clock.—Ruſſell's waggon, from Brown-ſtreet, ſets out every day, except Sunday.—Coy's waggon, from Milford-ſtreet, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, night.

Maddington and Shrewton. Burrows comes to the King's Head, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

Marlborough. George comes to the Chough, Monday evening; returns Tueſday morning at nine o'clock.

Maningford. Naiſh comes to the Lamb, Monday evening; returns Tueſday morning at nine o'clock.

Newton Tony. Philpott comes to the Maidenhead, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

Nether Avon, Upper Avon, &c. Phillimore comes to the Chough, Tueſday and Saturday; returns the ſame days.

Oxford. Gibbons ſets out from the Sun, Fiſherton, Tueſday morning at ſix o'clock; returns Friday evening.

Poole. Whycher comes to the Goat, Wedneſday; returns the ſame day at twelve o'clock.

Quarley and Amport. Burrows comes to the Croſs Keys, Monday evening; returns Tueſday morning at eleven o'clock.

Romſey, Southampton, and Goſport. A poſt-coach, from the White Hart, every afternoon at three o'clock.—Newell's waggon comes to the Goat, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days.—Rook's fly, from the Chough, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings at eleven o'clock, to Romſey, Southampton, Titchfield, and Chicheſter; returns Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

Ringwood and Chriſtchurch. Watkins comes to the Lamb, Tueſday and Friday; returns the ſame days at one o'clock.

Shafteſbury. Gibbons goes from the Sun, Fiſherton, Friday morning at ten o'clock; returns Saturday evening.

Stockbridge and Wincheſter. Leach comes to the Black Horſe, Monday and Thurſday evenings; returns Tueſday and Friday mornings at nine o'clock.

Taunton. A long coach, from the Red Lion, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings early.

Tidworth. Edwards comes to the White Horſe, Monday evening; returns Tueſday morning at ten o'clock.

Wilton. Penny comes to the Saracen's Head, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings; returns the ſame days at two o'clock.

Wiſhford. Shergold coms to the King's Head, Tueſday and Saturday mornings; returns the ſame days.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Earl of Pembroke, *Lord High Steward*
Thomas Goddard, Eſq. *Mayor*
Earl of Radnor, *Recorder*
James Burrough, Eſq. *Deputy Recorder*

Aldermen and Juſtices.

William Huſſey, Eſq.
Jeffery Gawen, Eſq.
William Talk, Eſq.
John Gawen, Eſq.
John Cooper, Eſq.
James Rothwell, Eſq.
H. P. Wyndham, Eſq.
Robert Cooper, Eſq.
John Tanner, Eſq.
John Edgar, Eſq.
John Wyche, Eſq.
George Maton, Eſq.

Aldermen.

Mr. William Boucher
Mr. William Stephens
Mr. James Eaſton
Mr. Edward Hinxman
Mr. G. Y. Fort
Mr. Henry Hinxman
Mr. Michael Burrough
Mr. Robert Freemantle
Mr. James Goddard
Mr. Thomas Brown
Mr. John Tanner, jun.
William Moody, Eſq.
Mr. Thomas Lake
Mr. William Collins

Aſſiſtants.

Mr. Henry Dench
Mr. Abraham Froud
Mr. George Huſey
Mr. Thomas Wyatt
Mr. Robert Still
Mr. Richard Smith
Mr. Edward Ballard
Mr. B. C. Collins
Mr. Edward Baker
Mr. Henry Shorto
Mr. James Merrifield
Mr. Samuel Emly
Mr. Henry Stephens
Mr. Samuel Whitchurch
Mr. John White
Mr. Edmund White
Mr. Thomas Atkinſon
Mr. R. B. Wray
Mr. Giles Loder
Mr. J. T. Sharpe
Mr. George Brown
Mr. James Eaſton, jun.
Mr. William Woolfryes
Mr. R. S. Wyche

Mr.

Mr. John Fiſhlake
Mr. Ambroſe Wharton
Mr. John Hodding, *Town-clerk*
Mr. William Tinney, *Clerk of the Peace*
Mr. William Boucher, *City Bailiff and Coroner*

The mayor is choſen the firſt Thurſday after St. Matthew, and ſworn into office the firſt Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. Martin, at the council-houſe, by the biſhop, if preſent; if he be not preſent, by the recorder; and, in caſe the latter cannot attend, by the deputy recorder or ſenior alderman.

GENTRY, &c.

Attwood Mr. Richard
Arundell Hon. Everard
Ballard Mr. Edward
Barrett Mr. Robert
Bavis Mr. Robert
Benſon George Fowles, Eſq.
Blake John, Eſq.
Boucher Wm. Eſq. *Biſhop's Regiſtrar*
Brighton Colonel
Brine Mr. James
Brownjohn Mr. Richard
Burrough Mr.
Carr Mr. Robert James
Chubb Mr. Lawrence
Collins William, Eſq.
Cooper John, Eſq.
Cooper Robert, Eſq.
Corſe Mr. Cary
Coſter Mr. William
Coy Mr. William
Dew Mr. Harry
Dyke Mr. Thomas
Hugins Mr. John
Hanham Sir James
Harcott Mr. William
Harding Mr. Samuel
Harlick Mr. Iſaac
Havert Mr. William
Hibbard Mr. Matthew
Higginſon Mr. William
Hinman Mr. Wingfield
Holloway Mr. William
Huſſey William, Eſq.
Ironmonger Mr. Joſiah
Kellow Mr. Charles
Kirby Mr. Richard
Lee Mr. Charles
Lee Mr. Richard
Lindſey Captain, *Army*
Long Samuel, Eſq.
Moody William, Eſq.
Moore Mr. Joſeph
Price Captain, *Army*
Rothwell James, Eſq.
Seymour Mr. George
Spratt Francis, Eſq.
Steel Mr. Thomas
Stephens Mr. William
Stewart Captain, *Army*
Stoddart Captain, *Army*
Talk William, Eſq.
Tanner Mr. John
Warn Mr. Joſeph
Wilkins Mr. Thomas
Wyatt Mr. James
Wyndham Henry Penruddocke, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Belonging to the Cathedral.

John Douglas, *D. D Biſhop*
John Ekins, *D. D. Dean*
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. *LL. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe*
Nathaniel Hume, *A. M. Precentor*
William Talbot, *A. M. Chancellor of the Church*
Francis Dodſworth, *A. M. Treaſurer*
William Whitworth, *A. M. Archdeacon of Sarum*
Arthur Coham, *A. M. Archdeacon of Wilts*
Arthur Onſlow, *D. D. Archdeacon of Berks*
James Stirling Samber, *D. D. Sub-dean*
John Selwyn, *LL. B. Sub-chanter*

Canons Reſidentiary.

Mr. Precentor Hume
Newton Ogle, *D. D.*
Walter Kerrich, *A. M.*
Robert Price, *LL. D.*
Charles Moſs, *A. M.*
Barfoot Colton, *A. M.*

Not of the Cathedral.

Adams Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Barton Rev. ——, *D. D.*
Benſon Rev. Edmund
Davis Rev. Thomas
Dodwell Rev. Arthur
Evans Rev. Mr.
Hawes Rev. Herbert
Hencock Rev. William
Jacob Rev. John Henry
Mellam Rev. Mr.
Moore Rev. Edward
Rigby Rev. Henry
Skinner Rev. John
Trickey Rev. Richard
Vanderplank Rev. Robert
White Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Edgar and Smith, *Surgeons*
Fiſher ——, *Surgeon*

Fowles Richard, *M. D.*
French William, *Surgeon*
Goldwyer Henry, *Surgeon*
Grove Charles, *M. D.*
Jeffery Henry, *Chemiſt*
Norton Thomas, *Surgeon*
Still and White, *Surgeons*
White John, *Surgeon*
Wyche Richard Samuel, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Arney William, *Attorney*
Chubb Thomas, *Attorney*
Cooper Edward, *Attorney*
Edwards Henry, *Attorney*
Hodding John, *Attorney*
Luſh Thomas, *Attorney*
Read George, *Attorney*
Stephens and Whitmarſh, *Attorneys*
Tanner Joſeph, *Attorney*
Tinney William, *Attorney*
Wilmot Thomas, *Attorney*
Winch Thomas, *Attorney*
Young John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abree George, *Mercer*
Adams Joſeph, *Taylor and Mercer*
Allee Mary, *Baker*
Alner James, *Schoolmaſter*
Alsford John, *Broker*
Armſtrong James, *Taylor*
Atkinſon Thomas, *Builder*
Bacon William, *Comb-maker*
Baker and Seward, *Manufacturers*
Baker George, *Goat Inn*
Baker George, *Linen-draper*
Ball James, *King's Arms Inn*
Banks James and Henry, *Muſic-ſellers*
Banning William, *Shoemaker*
Barber James, *Victualler, (Griffin)*
Barnes Alexander, *Bricklayer*
Barnes William, *Ironmonger*
Batchelor Thomas, *Taylor*
Beams James, *Patten-maker*
Beckingſall Daniel, *New Inn*
Belin Charles, *French Teacher*
Bennett Joſiah, *Wine-merchant*
Bennett Marſh, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bennett William, *Silverſmith*
Berry John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Beſt Martha, *Antelope Inn*
Bifford William, *Cheeſemonger*
Biggers David, *Victualler, (Black Dog)*
Biſhop Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Biſhop William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Blackſtone George, *Butcher*
Blake Benjamin, *Poulterer*
Blanchett William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Blick John, *Clothes-ſhop*
Blundell James, *Hoſier*
Blundell Thomas, *Bruſh-maker*
Bolſter James, *Cart-wheel Inn*
Bond Thomas, *Clothier*
Botley ——, *Cutler*
Bowles Henry, *Shoemaker*
Boyter James, *Shoemaker*
Bracker Francis, *Brazier*
Bromage Tho. *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Brown Francis, *Stonemaſon*
Brown George, *Currier*
Brown Sarah and Jane, *Linen-drapers*
Brown Thomas, *Currier*
Brownjohn George, *Cabinet-maker*
Brownjohn John, *Seedſman*
Brownjohn Richard, *Taylor*
Buckland George, *Smith*
Budd Benjamin, *Tanner*
Bugden David, *Clothier*
Bugden G. *Victualler, (Running-horſe)*
Bugden Jeſſe, *Clothier*
Bunn James, *Carpenter*
Burbidge William, *Clothier*
Burnett John, *Six Bells Inn*
Burnett Paul Legus, *Ironmonger*
Burrough John, *Silverſmith*
Burrough Michael, *Undertaker*
Burrows Jas. *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Butcher Jas. *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Butt Martha, *Croſs Keys Inn*
Callow Richard, *Currier*
Camble Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Candel Samuel, *Cheeſemonger*
Carpenter William, *Breeches-maker*
Chambers William, *Shoemaker*
Charter Thomas, *Victualler*
Chater Thomas, *Chairmaker*
Chubb Sarah, *Baker*
Clark John, *Muſician*
Clark Richard, *Shoemaker*
Clark Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Clark Thomas, *Miller*
Coleworth John, *Carpenter*
Collins B. C. *Printer and Bookſeller*
Collins Francis, *Shoemaker*
Collins George, *Shoemaker*
Collins W. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Collis Daniel, *Victualler, (Graſshopper)*
Combs James, *Farmer*
Compton Ann, *Milliner*
Compton James, *Poulterer*
Cook Abraham, *Wheelwright*
Cook John, *Shoemaker*
Cook Richard, *Bruſh-maker*
Cooke John, *Perfumer*
Cookman Giles, *Carpenter*
Cooper, Freemantle, and Baker, *Linen-drapers*

Cooper William, *Haberdaſher*
Coſter Henry, *Appraiſer*
Courtney and Co. *Clothiers*
Coward Abraham, *Baker*
Craddock Martha, *China-ſhop*
Craven John, *Baker*
Creed James, *Victualler, (Tally-ho)*
Crouch George, *Carver and Gilder*
Crower James, *Confectioner*
Dale Thomas, *Baker*
Davis Ann, *Woollen-draper*
Davis Hugh, *Linen-draper*
Davis Richard, *Upholſterer*
Davis William, *Lace-manufacturer*
Dear William, *Carpenter*
Delcomb Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Denniſs Elizabeth, *Confectioner*
Denniſs John, *Paſtry-cook*
Dew John, *Hat-manufacturer & Hoſier*
Dodſworth William, *Taylor*
Dyke William, *Paſtry-cook*
Earlſam Martha, *Haberdaſher*
Earlſam Richard, *Carver*
Eaſt William, *China-ſhop*
Eaſton Edward, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Eaſton James, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Eaſton James, *Coal-merchant*
Ellis William, *Brewer*
Elliſon Thomas, *Maltſter*
Emly Samuel, *Brewer*
Evans James, *Schoolmaſter*
Evans John, *Haberdaſher*
Everett and Co. *Clothiers*
Every William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Fandenhoff John, *Silk-dyer*
Farr Charles, *Coach-painter*
Faulkner Joſ. *Victualler, (Queen's Arms)*
Fellows Charles, *Bookſeller & Stationer*
Feltham Thomas Hall, *Clockmaker*
Ferard Jn. *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Fidges Richard, *Haberdaſher*
Figes Richard, *Grocer*
Fiſhlake John, *Tea-dealer and Grocer*
Fiſhlake Jonathan and Co. *Dealers in Hams*
Fitz Rich. *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Fitz Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Footner John, *White Horſe Inn*
Forder George, *Shoemaker*
Foſter Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fouthorp John, *Baker*
Frampton ——, *White Lion Inn*
Frampton John, *Baker*
Frazier James, *Grocer*
Fricker Charles, *Shoemaker*
Futcher Richard, *Taylor*
Futcher Thomas, *Staymaker*
Futcher Thomas, *Taylor*
Gandy Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Garlick William, *Tanner*
Garrot John, *Victualler*
Gatehouſe John, *Victualler*
Gatehouſe Reuben, *Broker*
Gaterall William, *Butcher*
Geary J. and P. *Seedſmen*
George William, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Ghoſt William, *Clothier*
Gibbs Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Gibbons Samuel, *Spread Eagle Inn*
Gibſon Timothy, *Bacon-jobber*
Gillo Edward, *Whipmaker*
Gillo John, *Clothier*
Gillo Mark, *Harneſs-maker*
Gilmour Andrew, *Bookbinder*
Goddard James, *Grocer*
Goddard Thomas, *Cutler*
Goodall Thomas, *Dancing-maſter*
Goodfellow John, *Writing-maſter*
Goodwin Philip, *Glazier*
Goſs John, *Watchmaker*
Gray James, *Clothier*
Grove Mary, *Milliner*
Hacker George, *Shoemaker*
Hayden ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hall Francis, *Shoemaker*
Hambleton Thomas, *Parchment-maker*
Hamlet William, *Limner*
Hardman James, *Carpenter*
Harris George, *Grocer*
Harris John, *Gardener*
Harris Martha, *Victualler, (Roe-buck)*
Harris William, *Victualler, (Three Crowns)*
Hataway George, *Victualler*
Hawes and Target, *Grocers*
Hawker George, *Sadler*
Haynes Benjamin, *Land-ſurveyor*
Hayward Walter, *Clothier*
Hebbard Joachim, *Maiden Head Inn*
Hebbard Robert, *Plaſterer*
Hill Charles, *Schoolmaſter*
Hill John, *Brazier*
Hinxman E. and H. *Clothiers*
Hinxman Thomas, *Mercer*
Hippley Richard, *Shoemaker*
Holdaway Robert, *Bricklayer*
Hollet William, *Whiteſmith*
Holloway Mary, *China-ſhop*
Hopgood G. and A. *Carpenters*
Howell Abel, *Jeweller*
Hucklebridge John and William, *Printers and Bookſellers*
Hull William, *Maltſter*
Humphrey Edward, *Parchment-manufacturer*
Hutchins and Son, *Clothiers*

Ings John, *Tallow-chandler*
Ivie Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Jacob Samuel, *Shoemaker*
James Hugh, *Butcher*
Jeboult James, *Patten-maker*
Jeboult John, *Painter*
Jeboult M. *Mantua-maker*
Jeffrey William, *Miller*
Johnſon Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Johnſon Thomas, *Grocer and Chandler*
Joy John, *Fiſhmonger*
Jukes Edward, *Grocer*
Kift Wm. *Victualler, (White Swan)*
Knight Mary, *Fruiterer*
Knight Richard, *Sadler*
Lake and Maton, *Wine-merchants*
Lake Charles, *Cork-cutter*
Lake M. and A. *Haberdaſhers*
Lake William, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Lambert Charles, *Brazier*
Lamborn George, *Painter*
Lander John, *Baker*
Lane Nathaniel, *Grocer*
Langley Iſaac, *Turner*
Langley Richard, *Shoemaker*
Lanham Edward, *Taylor*
Lavington John, *Coachmaker*
Lewis Benjamin, *Ironmonger*
Linton Elizabeth, *Pawnbroker*
Linton Jane, *Linen-draper*
Lockyer Chriſtopher, *Woolpack Inn*
Lodge Robert, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Long Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Long Richard, *Muſic-maſter*
Lovedale Samuel, *Sackmaker*
Loveleſs John, *Three Swans Inn*
Lucas Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*
Lucy Andrew, *Fruiterer*
Luke Thomas, *Carpenter*
Luſh Henry, *Shoemaker*
Luſh Sarah, *Grocer*
Luſh William, *Builder*
Macklin William, *Pawnbroker*
Mackrell George, *Plumber*
Markes Robert, *Butcher*
Marſh Joſeph, *Currier*
Marſh Thomas, *Grocer and Chandler*
Mathews James, *Farrier*
Mathews John, *Shoemaker*
Martin Alexander, *Maltſter*
Maton George, *Brandy-merchant*
Maton Joſeph, *Corn-merchant*
Maton William, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Meller Clement, *Victualler*
Merryweather John, *Fruiterer*
Miell John, *Staymaker*
Miell Joſeph, *Painter*
Minty Alexander, *Clothier*
Mitchell John, *Coach & Harneſs Maker*
Moody Joſhua, *Taylor*
Moody William, *Clough Inn*
Morby George, *Dyer*
Morgan Benjamin, *Pipemaker*
Morgan John, *Victualler, (Bridge)*
Morris David, *Ironmonger*
Morris John, *Farmer*
Morris Richard, *Builder*
Mundy William, *Netmaker*
Naſh John, *Smith*
Naſh John, *Victualler, (Packhorſe)*
Neighbour Thomas, *Cooper*
Newman Abraham, *Taylor*
Noble John, *Painter*
Oakford William, *Ironmonger*
Oakford Abraham, *Shoemaker*
Oates Robert, *Cheeſemonger*
Othen Charles, *Diſtiller*
Paine Richard, *Clothes-ſhop*
Peall Richard, *Linen-draper*
Pearce Edward, *Coachmaker*
Pearce Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Peniſton Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Peniſton William, *Bricklayer*
Penny ——, *Parade Tavern*
Perkins Thomas, *Gunmaker*
Peſter John, *Butcher*
Petty William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Phillips Richard, *Shoemaker*
Phillips William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Philpot John, *Butcher*
Pinhorn Abraham, *Plumber*
Pocock Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Pope Elizabeth, *Hoſier*
Porter Betſey, *Mantua-maker*
Povey James, *Clockmaker*
Preſſey James, *Taylor*
Pritchett and Ghoſt, *Clothiers*
Randell Alexander, *Baſket-maker*
Randell John, *Taylor*
Randell William, *Baker*
Ranger James, *Paſtry-cook*
Ray Francis, *Hair-dreſſer*
Ray Robert Bateman, *Clothier*
Rhoades James, *Gunmaker*
Richardſon Thomas, *Sadler*
Ritton John, *Pawnbroker*
Robbins Uriah, *Staymaker*
Roberts William, *Clothier*
Robſons Miſſes, *Milliners*
Rogers Charles, *Breeches-maker*
Rogers John, *Maltſter*
Rogers John, *Victualler, (Five Bells)*
Rogers Joſeph, *Maltſter and Brewer*
Rogers Richard, *Taylor*
Roles J. and W. *Grocer*
Roles Joſeph, *Victualler*

Roles Thomas, *Hoſier*
Rolfe Samuel, *Clothier*
Rook Richard, *Clothes-ſhop*
Rowden William, *Ironmonger*
Rowe John, *Cooper*
Rumbold John, *Cheeſemonger*
Sweatman John, *Hatter*
Salter Thomas, *Hoſier*
Sanders Joſeph, *Whipmaker*
Sangar William, *Baker*
Screen Margaret, *Linen-draper*
Screen Sarah, *Milliner*
Seaſon William, *Sheriff's-officer*
Selwood William, *Staymaker*
Seymour Edward, *Baker*
Seymour Edward, *Paſtry-cook*
Sharpe J. and J. *Grocers*
Shephard James, *Victualler*
Shephard John, *Clothier*
Shergold Thomas, *Clothier*
Short George, *Tea-dealer*
Shorto Henry, *Cutler*
Shuter Jane, *Linen-draper*
Silveſter Joſeph, *Coal and Timber Merchant*
Simmonds William, *Taylor*
Sirmon Charles, *Taylor*
Smart Richard, *Painter and Glazier*
Smart Wm. *Victualler, (Riſing Sun)*
Smith Henry, *Victualler*
Smith John, *Hoſier*
Smith Joſeph, *Pork Sauſage-ſhop*
Smith Richard, *Auctioneer*
Smith William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith William, *Hoſier*
Snook and Son, *Cutlers*
Snook Richard, *Grocer*
Sopp Richard, *Currier*
Sopp Thomas, *Angel Inn*
Southey William, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Spencer John, *Shoemaker*
Stables Thomas, *Grocer*
Staples and Searle, *Tea-dealer*
Staples Edward, *Brazier*
Stevens & Blackmore, *Woollen-drapers*
Stevens John, *Butcher*
Still William, *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Stokes Francis, *Tea-dealer*
Stone James, *Hoſier*
Street James, *Victualler, (Criſpin)*
Sturney Robert, *Sadler*
Sutton and Son, *Clothiers*
Sutton Edward, *Baker*
Sutton Henry, *Clothier*
Sutton James, *Clothier*
Sutton William, *Tucker*
Swier William, *Smith*
Swift John, *Taylor*
Swift John, *Victualler*
Tacey William, *Shoemaker*
Tanner John, *Clothier*
Tapper Thomas, *Taylor*
Taylor Catharine, *Grocer*
Thomas Thomas, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Threſher Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Threſher Thomas, *Sackmaker*
Threther William, *Sackmaker & Roper*
Thring John, *Seedſman*
Tiller John, *Baker*
Troke John, *Cutler*
Vilder Joſeph, *Upholſterer and Cabinet-maker*
Walker and Philpot, *Breeches-makers and Taylors*
Walter John, *Broker*
Walter Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Wanſey Henry, *Clothier*
Wapſhire Charles, *Victualler*
Wapſhire Henry, *Tiler*
Wapſhire William, *Shoemaker*
Warn John, *Taylor*
Webb Alexander, *Baker*
Webb Elizabeth, *Baker*
Webb Francis, *Surveyor*
Webb George, *Black Horſe Inn*
Webb John, *Victualler*
Webb Rachel, *Victualler, (City Arms)*
Webb Thomas, *Brandy-merchant*
Weeks William, *Coachmaſter*
Wellman Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wenn Charles, *Clockmaker*
Weſt Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Wheeler William, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Whitchurch Samuel, *Brewer*
White ——, *Wine-merchant*
White Iſaac, *Baker*
White James, *Lamb Inn*
White John, *New Inn*
White John, *Roſe Inn*
Whitehart William, *Taylor*
Whitelock George, *Cheeſemonger*
Whitmarſh James, *Grocer and Chandler*
Whitmarſh M. *Milliner*
Wilkes Francis, *Shoemaker*
Wilkes John and Thomas, *Cutlers*
Wilkes Richard, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Stationer*
Williams Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Williams Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Williamſon James, *George Inn*
Wilmot John, *Taylor*
Wills Alexander, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Witt Stephen, *Taylor*
Woods Robert, *Baker*
Woodward John, *Shoemaker*
Woodyear Jane, *Confectioner*

Woolfreys William, *Brewer*
Wort William, *Corn Inſpector*
Wyat and Whitmarſh, *Grocers*
Yates John, *Taylor*
Yelf Miſs, *Milliner*
Young Francis, *Taylor*
Young Iſaac, *Red Lion Inn*
Young James, *Stocking-manufacturer*
Young Joſeph, *Victualler*, (*Sun*)
Young Mary, *Butcher*

OLD SARUM, two miles from Saliſbury.—We find in our early writers very little recorded of Old Sarum before the year 968, at which time Edgar convened hither a parliament, (ſays Brompton,) to conſider how to provide for the ſafety of Northumberland againſt the Daniſh incurſions. It was certainly a place of importance at that time, and after it; for when William the Conquerer made an order, that biſhops' ſees ſhould be tranſlated from obſcure villages to the beſt cities in each dioceſe, this ſee was removed from Sherborne to Old Sarum, by Herman, who laid the foundation of a cathedral, but died before he had finiſhed it. Oſmond, his ſucceſſor, was ſedulous in completing the work, and in procuring a learned clergy, and a variety of books; nay, ſo fond of letters was he, and ſo deſirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not diſdain to tranſcribe (printing not being then invented) many volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound and illuminated them. According to Goodwin, he dedicated his church, aſſiſted by Walkelyn biſhop of Wincheſter, and John of Bath, A. D. 1092. The ſame author remarks, that it ſeemed an omen of its ſhort duration, by the ſteeple being the next day deſtroyed by lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this ſee in 1107, raiſed Old Sarum to an enviable degree of ſtrength and ſplendour: the buildings (ſays Malmſbury, a contemporary writer) were ſpacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great; he particularly adorned the church of Sarum, and added ſo many decorations to it, that it yielded to none, and even excelled moſt religious ſtructures in England. This munificence and zeal of Biſhop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his fortifying and embelliſhing the caſtles of Sherborne, Devizes, and Sarum, was interpreted by King Stephen as a traiterous proceeding, as forming places of refuge and protection to the Empreſs Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

On this pretence, the king ſeized on his poſſeſſions and caſtles, wherein he found immenſe riches; and this cruel uſage haſtened the biſhop's death, which happened December the 4th, 1139. Jealous of the ambitious deſigns of the clergy, and reſolved to curb their exorbitant power, Stephen deprived them of their places of ſtrength, and conferred them on laymen, in whoſe allegiance he could more ſecurely confide. Sarum he beſtowed on Patrick Devereux, ſon to Walter, Earl of Roſmar in Normandy, 1139, immediately on the deceaſe of Biſhop Roger. The king was alſo deſirous of preſenting Philip, his chancellor, to the ſee; but this both the clergy of Sarum and the pope's legate violently oppoſed: to be revenged on both, he kept the biſhoprick unfilled during his life: his ſucceſſor Henry II. alſo ſuffered it to remain vacant until five years before his death.

Petrus Bleſenſis, who was archdeacon of London in 1160, ſeemed to propheſy the removal of the cathedral to the vale, in theſe words: "Old Sarum is a place expoſed to the wind, barren, dry, and ſolitary; a tower is there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants have for a long time been enſlaved. The church of Sarum is a captive on a hill: let us therefore, in God's name, go down into the level, where the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champain fields are of a rich ſoil."—This was fulfilled in about ſixty years after: the earl not being able to bear an equal, nor the biſhop a rival in power, frequent contenſions enſued, which at length ended in a final ſeparation; a bull was procured for the tranſlation of the church, wherein the ſpecious reaſon of inconvenience was aſſigned for this removal, rather than the real cauſe, (A. D. 1219.) A new wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the bleſſed Virgin, and in a ſhort time the work was ſo far advanced, that in the feaſt of Trinity, (1225,) the biſhop (Richard Poore) celebrated divine ſervice in it, and there conſecrated

ſecrated a cemetery. From this time (ſays Goodwin) Old Sarum dwindled away; and nothing remained of it when he wrote, but the walls of the caſtle, the ruins of which are, at preſent, very inconſiderable.

It appears by Dugdale's Baronage, that the caſtle of Old Sarum was given, in the year 1447, to one of the Lord Stourtons, at that time treaſurer of the houſehold of Henry VI. It muſt then have been detached from the earldom, and, in the crown; for, upon being repreſented ſo ruinous as to yield no benefit to the king, the patent ſays, it was granted (25th Henry VI.) to John, Lord Stourton, in fee, together with the banks, ditches, walls, and gardens, thereunto belonging, to be held by fealty, at the rent of 3s. 4d. per annum. [Whether it then ſent members to parliament, or if ſo, by whom choſen, does not appear.] It came again, however, into the gift of the crown, in Queen Mary's reign, by the attainder of Charles lord Stourton, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Hartgill and his ſon (who were proteſtants) at his own table. We find it in the reign of James I. in the poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Cecil, ſecond ſon of Lord Burleigh, who was then created Earl of Saliſbury, whoſe deſcendant, Earl James, ſold the manor of Old Sarum, in 1690, to Governor Pitt, for 1500l. The governor's nephew, the great Earl of Chatham, was born at the manor-houſe; and his deſcendant, Thomas Pitt lord Camelford, has it ſtill in poſſeſſion.

Old Sarum, or Saliſbury, gave title very early to many noble families. Knighton ſtiles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Saliſbury. After the conqueſt, William I. conferred it on Walter Devereux, beſides large poſſeſſions in the county: by marriage it devolved to William Longeſpee, natural ſon of Henry II. by Fair Roſamond. Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whoſe family it became extinct in the reign of Edward IV. Laſtly, King James I. beſtowed this earldom on Robert Cecil, ſecond ſon of Lord Burleigh.

Mr. Price, in his Obſervations on Saliſbury Cathedral, gives the following account of Old Sarum: "This ancient fortreſs ſeems to have been formed on the extreme end or termination of a hill, which commands an extenſive proſpect: from this it was ſeparated by the removal of vaſt quantities of earth, and thereby reduced to the circular figure it now is. The whole work occupies a ſpace of near two thouſand feet diameter: but the ancient city ſtood to the ſouth-weſt of the caſtle, and, as it were, under its ramparts. The caſtle was fortified by a deep intrenchment, with a very ſtrong wall upon its inner ramparts, conſiſting of flint, chalk, and rubble, caſed on the outſide with hewn ſtone, as may be ſeen by a part ſtill remaining towards the north. It had two entrances; the principal towards the ſouth-eaſt, guarded by a mole without, but ſo near it as to admit but of a very narrow paſſage. The outer was to the ſouth-weſt, for bringing water to the garriſon from the river Avon, which runs through the vale below, at the diſtance of about half a mile. Near, and towards the north of, this laſt-mentioned entrance, are ſeen part of the foundations of the old church; likewiſe the traces of many other buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the biſhop and clergy. This large ſpace was divided into parts by entrenchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the centre of the large area, bounded by the preceding entrenchment, there is another encloſure, guarded with a deep entrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon its ſummit the viſible traces of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the ſouth-eaſt, and of a watch-tower towards the north-weſt, which may, therefore, be reckoned the citadel. Here alſo are diſcovered the foundations of ruined ſtructures. From the ſaid watch-tower, which overlooks the church, and that quarter inhabited by the clergy, we need not doubt but the ſoldiers were more immediately troubleſome, by the frequent inſults, riots, and irregularities, they committed; which, added to the other inconveniences of the place, were the reaſons of the pope granting his bull for tranſlating the church to a more commodious ſituation."

No mention is made in the preceding remarks of the founders of Old Sarum, or who gave it its preſent form; indeed the moſt plauſible opinions upon this head are at beſt but very precarious.

Not

Not far ſouthward from the old watch-tower, a remarkable ſubterraneous paſſage was lately diſcovered. The earth and timber by which the mouth of it was before concealed having been looſened by the thawing of a deep ſnow, the whole ſuddenly fell in, diſcloſing a vault (cut in the ſolid chalk) that extends from the edge of the outer area of the caſtle to the depth of more than 40 yards, and runs nearly parallel to the declivity on the outſide. Towards the bottom there are traces of ſteps, which might probably continue ſtill farther than the preſent termination of the paſſage, though whether the latter was intended for a ſally-port, or whether it conducted to ſome ſubterraneous apartment, it is difficult to determine. It is poſſible that the original deſign of it might never have been completed, for the ſtoppage ſeems occaſioned by ſomething more than mere rubbiſh. Nearly on the oppoſite ſide of the caſtle, there is a ſimilar ſinking in the ground, contiguous to the ditch; and one cannot doubt that a cavity for the ſame purpoſe as the other was cut in this correſponding part of the works.

Roman coins, particularly of the latter emperors, have at different times been dug up here, many of which are in the poſſeſſion of gentlemen of Saliſbury. From hence it is not improbable, that ſome of thoſe emperors reſided near this place, as ſeveral of them (according to the hiſtorians of that age) were in this iſland, and no doubt viſited this ancient caſtle, which at that period maintained a Roman garriſon; and Johannes Sariſburjenſis informs us, that the Emperor Severus kept his court here.

The city of Old Sarum is as ancient as the old Britons; nothing now remains of its former importance but its ruins, (which have a very auguſt appearance,) and its power of ſending two members to parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. The election is uſually holden in a temporary houſe erected under a large tree, which may be obſerved on the weſt ſide of the caſtle, near the village of Stratford.

A ſingle houſe ſtands very near the above ruins, adjoining the high road, and is ſuppoſed by ſome to have belonged originally to Old Sarum; but, as it has no ſemblance of antiquity, either within or without, it is natural to conclude that it was built long ſince, and probably for the purpoſe for which it is now uſed, the entertainment of travellers who viſit theſe curious remains of antiquity.

WILTON HOUSE, the ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke, ſituated three miles weſt of Saliſbury, is the moſt remarkable ſeat in the county of Wilts, and well known through Europe, to every connoiſſeur in the polite arts. The furniture is the richeſt that could be procured, being the productions of the moſt eminent artiſts in ſculpture and painting. The houſe was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a ſuppreſſed monaſtery: the great quadrangle was finiſhed in that of Edward VI. and Hans Holbein deſigned the porch. The hall ſide being burnt down, about the year 1707, was rebuilt very ſumptuouſly. The garden front, which is one hundred and ninety-four feet long, is juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt pieces of architecture of Inigo Jones.

The river Willey running through the gardens is formed into a canal before the houſe, with two handſome waterfalls: it lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthineſs of the place.

The fine ſtatues, buſtos, paintings, &c. at this noble ſeat, are too numerous to be here particularly deſcribed; we cannot, however, avoid noticing that much-admired painting in the great room, the Family Piece, by Vandyke; it conſiſts of ten whole-lengths, as large as life. The two principal figures, which are ſitting, are Philip earl of Pembroke and his lady; on the right hand ſtand their five ſons, Charles lord Herbert; Philip, afterwards lord Herbert; William, James, and John: on the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her huſband Robert earl of Carnarvon: before them, Lady Mary, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles lord Herbert: and above, in the clouds, are two ſons and a daughter, who died young.

On the right of the great picture, over a door, is an half-length of King Charles I. and on the left, over a door, an half-length of his queen, both by Vandyke. There are alſo many other portraits in this room by the ſame maſter,

and

and ſeveral antique buſts, particularly three very fine ones of Julius Cæſar, Horace, and Cicero.

From the windows of the apartments in the eaſt front is a view of a beautiful lawn, well planted with various trees; the river Willey and Palladian bridge; between ſome fine large cedar-trees a fall of water; a wood in the park, upon a hill, on which ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Marcus Aurelius upon an arch; and to the eaſt, the beautiful ſpire of Saliſbury cathedral terminating the delightful proſpect.

Among the great number of curioſities at Wilton Houſe, the geometrical ſtaircaſe is worthy of obſervation, as it is the firſt of the kind ever executed in this country, and an admirable piece of workmanſhip.

The gardens are laid out with much taſte and elegance. An arm of the river is brought in a canal through one part of them, and over it is erected a Palladian bridge, which is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures of that kind in England. After croſſing this bridge, you aſcend an hill, from whence there is a complete view of Saliſbury, and an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent country.

Several alterations have lately been made in the pleaſure-grounds, which have conſiderably improved and embelliſhed the place. The river has now a more extenſive direction, by which the park is conſiderably enlarged; the great gate has been removed and rebuilt, and the porter's lodge juſt within it annexed to a neat bridge over the river, the whole forming a grand entrance to the houſe from the road to Saliſbury.

The collection of medals belonging to the Pembroke family is of prodigious value, and contains complete ſeries, of almoſt every ancient nation, in gold, ſilver, copper, and mixed metals. They are depoſited in the bank of England: engravings have been made from them, and publiſhed in a handſome quarto volume.

Of the ancient monaſtery which gave place to this beautiful ſeat, the following remarkable ſtory is told us by Biſhop Goodwin:—"About this time (1290) there was a certain knight (Sir Oſborne Gifford, of Fonthill), who ſtole out of the nunnery of Wilton, two fair nuns, and carried them off. This coming to the ears of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury (John Peckham), he firſt excommunicated the ſaid knight, and afterwards abſolved him on the following conditions: 1ſt. That he never after ſhould ſet his foot in any nunnery, or be in company with any nun: 2dly, That he ſhould be publicly whipped three Sundays following in the pariſh-church of Wilton, and ſo likewiſe in the market and church of Saliſbury three other days: 3dly, That he ſhould faſt a certain number of months: 4thly, That he ſhould not wear a ſhirt for three years: and, laſtly, That he ſhould not take on him the habit and title of knight, but wear apparel of a ruſſet colour, until he had ſpent three years in the Holy Land." All this he made him ſwear to perform before he would grant him abſolution.—If ſome of our gentlemen (continues Biſhop Goodwin) were now and then thus ſerved, they would not be ſo wanton as they are.

Wilton, which is a very ancient town, appears to have been called Ellandunum, but afterwards took the name of Wilton, from its being ſeated on the bank of the river Willey. Here Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a battle with Beorwolf, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, when Egbert, gaining the victory, was never after moleſted by the Mercians. Here alſo King Alfred, in the year 871, fought the Danes; and, though in the beginning he had the advantage, in the end he was driven out of the field. The loſs of the Danes, however, was ſo great, that they petitioned for a truce, and promiſed to depart the kingdom. During the government of the reſt of the Saxon kings, this town was very populous and extremely flouriſhing. Wulfton, earl or duke of Wiltſhire, built a ſmall monaſtery here, and repaired an ancient church, dedicated to St. Mary, together with a chantry, in which he placed a college of prieſts, about the year 773; but in the year 800, Alburga, his widow, converted this college into a nunnery. In 871 King Alfred, having built a new nunnery here,

here, removed hither the nuns of St. Mary, who were twenty-ſix in number. This new nunnery, which was of the Benedictine order, was at firſt dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, but afterwards to St. Edith; and at the diſſolution was endowed, according to Dugdale, with 601l. 1s. 1d. and, according to Speed, with about 652l. per annum. Here was alſo a houſe of black friars. The county courts are uſually held here, and the knights of the ſhire choſen.

We ought not to omit mentioning the tapeſtry manufacture at Wilton, which was carried on under the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke; and which is a great benefit to the town; as it will be, if encouraged as it deſerves, to the whole kingdom. The Engliſh genius for improvement is well known; and they are already arrived to great perfection in making tapeſtry, and carpets of all ſorts.

This borough, on account of its vicinity to the ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke, is entirely under his lordſhip's influence. The right of election is in the corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgeſſes, and eleven common-councilmen. Theſe are all in the intereſt of his lordſhip; an oppoſition to which would be attended only with expence; ſo that his nomination of the members to repreſent it in parliament is final and commanding.

This borough ſent members anno 23 Edward I. and has continued to do ſo, notwithſtanding its decay on the increaſe of Saliſbury. The right of election is in the mayor and burgeſſes, who are to do all corporate acts, and receive the ſacrament. Number of voters, twenty-four. Returning-officer, the mayor.

Ameſbury-houſe, ſix miles from Saliſbury, was deſcribed in vol. ii. p. 375 to which it may be proper here to add, that the houſe is at preſent occupied by a ſociety of nuns, who came from Louvain, in Flanders, about two years ago. They wear their proper habits, and practiſe all the forms and religious ceremonies required by the rules of their order, which is that of St. Auguſtine. It is a very ſingular circumſtance, that the ſcite of Ameſbury-houſe ſhould be brought back, after a lapſe of two hundred and fifty years, to its original deſtination, and become once more occupied as an abbey.—For an account of Stonehenge, near this place, ſee vol. ii. p. 38.

Downton, ſix miles from Saliſbury, is deſcribed in vol. ii. p. 845.

Not far from Saliſbury is the village of Tiſbury. The church, which is ſituated in a bottom between two hills, had originally an elegant ſpire: it is a very ancient and generally allowed to be a very handſome edifice, but has at different times ſuffered materially by lightning. At Midſummer-eve, in the year 1742, the ſpire, which was ſixty feet from the tower, was ſtruck off by lightning, when the expences attending the repairs were very conſiderable. On the 12th of January, 1762, it again met with the ſame accident, and what is very remarkable no bell was damaged: the expences then, in building a tower and repairing the damages done to the church, amounted to 400l. After theſe reiterated misfortunes the pariſhioners concluded, for the future preſervation of the church, that there ſhould be no ſpire, and ſo it remains to this day: but even this precaution has been inſufficient entirely to ſecure the edifice from the dreadful calamity; for on the 13th of Auguſt, 1795, the north pinnacle of the church was ſtruck off by lightning, and the whole building very much ſhaken.

LONGFORD CASTLE, the ſeat of the Earl of Radnor, is ſituated three miles ſouth-eaſt of Saliſbury, and was formerly a place of ſome ſtrength, the only approach to it having been by a draw-bridge over a deep mote ſupplied by an inlet from the river Avon.

It was built by the Marchioneſs-Dowager of Northampton, and was occaſionally Queen Elizabeth's reſidence when ſhe took the diverſion of hunting in Clarendon-park, which is very near this ſeat. In the civil war it was a garriſon for the king, and ſurrendered, upon articles, to Oliver Cromwell, as appears by his letter on that occaſion to Speaker Lenthall, publiſhed by order of the houſe of commons. It has ſince undergone ſo many alterations, that nothing remains but its form, which is very ſingular, being a triangle flanked with large circular towers, incloſing a court of ſimilar ſhape, angled by three turrets containing ſtone ſtaircaſes. The apartments are commodious, though not large, elegantly fitted

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up and furniſhed. The pictures are numerous, and ſhew the judgment of the collectors, for ſome of the firſt and moſt admired productions of the celebrated ſchools of painting are to be here ſeen: among which are the Morning and Evening of Claude Lorraine; the Paſſage of the Red Sea and the Adoration of the Golden Calf, by Nicholas Pouſſin; St. Sebaſtian, the joint performance of Michael Angelo and Sebaſtiano del Piombo; and the Holy Family, by Ludovico Carracci. Here is an ancient and moſt perfect piece of workmanſhip in ſteel; a chair, executed at the city of Augſburgh, and preſented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. upwards of two hundred years ſince: it contains the hiſtory of the Roman empire from its riſe, after the deſtruction of Troy, through a long ſucceſſion of ages, in a great number of compartments in miniature, of wonderful accuracy and execution, the greater part of which are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the claſſical ſpectator. This chair was placed by the emperor at Prague, where it remained till the ſiege and ſacking of that city, in the laſt century, by the famous Guſtavus Adolphus, who carried it with him into Sweden, from whence it was brought to England by Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. from whom his lordſhip poſſeſſes it. It is in high preſervation, and a ſtriking inſtance of the perfection, in ſo early times, of an art for which the inhabitants of Augſburgh are noticed by hiſtorians as ſtill remarkable. One of the rooms of this ſeat is hung entirely with tapeſtry, which, for excellence of workmanſhip and beauty of the various colours it diſplays, is judged to be unrivalled. The gardens and park are laid out in a modern taſte, and afford many pleaſing ſcenes, being well wooded and watered.

Two miles eaſt of Saliſbury ſtand the ruins of Clarendon-palace, famous for the conſtitutions enacted there in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1164. It is now vulgarly called King's Manor. There is ſtill extant in the records of the Tower, the following letter of King John's, dated from Clarendon, to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, to feed three hundred poor:—"We command you, that, by the overſight of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and my liegemen of the city of London, ye cauſe certain corn to be bought by our free ferme, and thereof to make bread, ſo that four loaves be worth a penny; and that ye cauſe alſo certain meal to be made to make porrege thereof; and from the day of receiving theſe our letters ye feed at London three hundred poor people, to the day of the aſſumption of our lady, ſo that every one of them have daily one loaf, and ſo much pottage made of the ſaid meal and herbs, while herbs may be found, and, when they cannot be gotten, ye make ſo much pottage of beans or of peaſon, whereby they may be ſuſtained, that they periſh not; and it ſhall be allowed you at our exchequer. Witneſs myſelf at Clarendon, the 2d day of May, in the 5th year of our reign."

The canons of Ivy Church, in this neighbourhood, (which had a monaſtery of a prior and four canons, founded by Henry II.) had penſions from this king for aſſiſting in the royal chapel of Clarendon. A parliament was alſo ſummoned to meet here by Edward II. A. D. 1317, but the diſpute between the king and the barons was then ſo violent, that nothing of moment was tranſacted. In the year 1357, the plague being great in London and many principal towns in the kingdom, King Edward III. ſpent his ſummer at Clarendon. John king of France; David king of Scots; the Earl of Ewe; the Lord Tankerville: the Lord Charles de Valois; and ſeveral other of his noble priſoners, were there alſo, and went often a-hunting with the king in Clarendon-park. Roger de Clarendon, natural ſon of Edward the Black Prince, was born here: he was put to death by Henry IV. for an inſurrection in favour of Richard II.—As we hear no more of this palace from hiſtory, we may ſuppoſe that it began ſoon after to be neglected, and, conſequently, to decay; for we now ſee no more of its former grandeur, than a few flinty walls and large heaps of rubbiſh.

About a mile diſtant from the above ruins is Clarendon-houſe, the ſeat of General Bathurſt, pleaſantly ſituated, and ſurrounded by a very extenſive park, ſtocked with a great number of deer.

Ivy Church, mentioned above, is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt angle of Clarendon-park.

Farley, not far from Clarendon-park, was the birth-place of Sir Stephen Fox, and where the town, ſharing in his good fortune, ſhews ſeveral marks of his bounty; as particularly the building a new church from the foundation, and getting an act of parliament paſſed for making it parochial, it being but a chapel of eaſe before to an adjoining pariſh: Sir Stephen alſo built and endowed an alms-houſe here for ſix poor women, with a maſter, and a free-ſchool. The maſter is to be a clergyman, and to officiate in the church; which, including the ſchool, is a good maintenance.

Further on, towards the borders of Somerſetſhire, is Monckton Farley, where is a ſeat of the late Duke of Somerſet's brother. In 1744, ſome labourers being employed to level a piece of ground uſed for a rabbit-warren, belonging to Webb Seymour, Eſq. of Monckton Farley above-mentioned, found the pillar of a church, and, about four feet under the rubbiſh, diſcovered a chancel of a very curious Roman pavement, in chequer work, adorned with various figures; the bricks about four inches ſquare, and an inch thick: this place conſiſts of about twenty-four feet each way, its ſituation being eaſt and weſt. In the front are four flat ſtones, under which perſons are interred: the ſecond ſtone from the ſouthward has a French inſcription on it, and Prior Lawrence, who is repreſented in his prior's habit, in the poſture of praying: he was buried A. D. 616. The ſubſtance of his inſcription is, He deſires you to pray for his ſins, &c. The other three ſtones are without inſcriptions. In the north angle of the chancel is a tomb like a ſeat, with an inſcription on its ſurface in Gothic characters, thus rendered:

Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chathoniate de Se,
Qui cum Brotona dedit hic perpluria dona.

Thus Engliſhed:—Here lies Ilbertus de Chathoniate of Seend, who with Brotona gave here ſeveral gifts.—It has alſo the ſame inſcription on the ſide, in Roman and Saxon characters, after the preſent way of writing. About two-thirds of the chancel, to the eaſtward, is a ſtep aſcending to the altar, where a ſepulchre was opened, diſcovering the ſkeleton of a man, who was upwards of ſix feet high. On the flat ſtone of this ſepulchre is carved in baſſo relievo his buſt, and under that a lion, as an hieroglyphical emblem of his character. This perſon, by his near interment to the altar, we may ſuppoſe might be the founder of this abbey or monaſtery. To the ſouth ſide of the altar is a floor, about four feet under the rubbiſh of the ſame pavement with the former, and about ten feet ſquare, but no body interred there. On the north ſide of the altar, which it is imagined was in the church-yard, was another ſepulchre opened, with the lower part of a ſkeleton, but the upper part wanting. Farther to the northward is a yew-tree, which is a plain demonſtration that this was a church-yard belonging to the abbey. To the weſt and northward are ſeveral very large ſtone pillars with various figures cut on them, which appear as freſh as if immediately hewn out of a quarry. As to the dimenſions of this church, it is impoſſible to give an exact account how far it extended; for there were, about twenty years ago, to the ſouthward, at a conſiderable diſtance, dug up three more ſepulchres, but without any inſcriptions on them. Alſo an heap of bones, from which it is evident there was a charnel-houſe belonging to this church.

SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE.

SHERBORNE is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſeventeen miles, ten from Wincanton, eighteen from Hindon, forty from Saliſbury, and fourteen from Shafteſbury, on the borders of White-Hart Foreſt. It is an ancient town, in both the coach and poſt road to Exeter, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called Sherborne and the Caſtle-town; in which latter are a church and a market.

Sherborne was a town of great note and antiquity in the Saxon age. Its ſituation is pleaſant, partly on a declining hill, and partly in a vale, and, by its

ſouthern expoſure, very fertile. The buildings are old, generally of ſtone, and not very regular or lofty, having been ſo fortunate as to eſcape great fires, to which ſome towns owe their regularity and beauty; but, of late years, ſeveral neat houſes have been built in the modern taſte. It is two miles in circumference, and, including Caſtle-town, is the largeſt town in the county, and the moſt populous, except Poole.

We have little reaſon to imagine that this place had any being, or was of any note, in the Britiſh or even in the Roman times, as no traces of either of theſe people appear in the name of it, nor any barrows, coins, or forts, which ſeem to relate to them. The ſee of a biſhop was fixed here, in 704, by Ina king of the Weſt Saxons; in which there ſat twenty-five biſhops ſucceſſively, till the eleventh century, when, after being united with the biſhopric of Sunning, it was removed to Sarum; whereupon this county was made a part of that dioceſe, till Henry VIII. erected a new ſee at Briſtol, to whoſe dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; the church whereof, a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants, at the Reformation, that it is ſaid they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. A quarrel happened, in the reign of Henry VI. between the townſmen and the monks, when a great part of it was burnt, which the former were forced to repair. At the entrance of it lie Ethelbald and Ethelbert, two of our Saxon kings, and, in one of its aiſles, is a ſumptuous monument of John Digby earl of Briſtol, (who died in 1698,) which is reported to have coſt 1500l. In the tower are ſix bells, ſo big that they require near twenty men to ring them.

This town was once the retiring place of William the Conqueror, and it belonged to ſome of his ſucceſſors for ſeveral centuries. Roger, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called Caſtle-town; but King Stephen, incenſed at the biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it until 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was formally beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. This caſtle commanded all the adjacent vale on the north and weſt, which, being ſince drained, is converted into a rich meadow and fiſh-pond. Mr. Coker ſays, that "Sir Walter Raleigh began very fairly to repair this caſtle; but, altering his purpoſe, he built in the park adjoining to it, from the ground, a very fine houſe, which he beautified with orchards, gardens, and groves, of ſuch variety and delight, that, whether you conſider the goodneſs of the ſoil, the pleaſantneſs of the ſeat, and other delicacies belonging to it, it is unparalleled by any in theſe parts." It ſtands a little north from the ruins of the old caſtle, and is built in form of the letter H. The middle part was erected by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in one of the windows his arms ſtill appear, and this date, 1594. The reſt was built by the Earl of Briſtol: it is now the ſeat of Lord Digby. The ruins of the caſtle, Sir Walter Raleigh's grove, a grove planted by Mr. Pope, and a noble ſerpentine body of water, with a fine ſtone bridge of ſeveral arches over it, made by the late Lord Digby, conſpire to make this ſeat one of the moſt venerable and beautiful in England.

The markets here, which are plentifully ſupplied with all neceſſaries, are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; fairs, July 18 and 26, the Monday after October 10, and the Wedneſday before Holy-Thurſday.

There are computed to be at leaſt twenty thouſand ſouls here, which is more than in any other town in the county. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in the medley-cloth; but, ſince the Reformation, the clothing trade is quite loſt; inſtead of which, before 1700, making of buttons, haberdaſhery wares, and bone-lace, employed a great many hands; but theſe branches are now removed into the north, and principally to Mancheſter. At preſent the markets and fairs, and the paſſengers from London to Exeter, &c. are its chief ſupport. There are ſtill however ſome manufactures of ſilk and linen.

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Though Sherborne never had repreſentatives in parliament, yet it ſent William Turpin and two other deputies to a council at Weſtminſter in the 11th of Edward III. and it is memorable on account of the Prince of Orange's having been met here by Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormond, Grafton, Marlborough, and many others of the prime nobility, on their deſerting King James II. at Saliſbury.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool, where fifty boys are boys are boarded and educated, founded by King Edward VI. Alſo alms-houſes, founded January 10, 1448, by Robert Neville biſhop of Sarum, and dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt and St. John the Evangeliſt, for ſixteen men and eight women.

The mail is diſpatched for London about one in the afternoon, and comes in about two. Poſt-maſter, S. Pretor. Poſtage, by the new regulation, 7d.

Bankers.—Pretor, Pew, and Whitby; draw on Langſtone, Towgood, and Amory, Clement's-lane, London.

A ſtage-coach ſets out from the George-inn, Sherborne, for London, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, about noon; and for Taunton Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour. Another from the Angel-inn to London Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at one in the afternoon; and for Taunton Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ten in the morning.

John Bale's waggons to Briſtol on Monday morning, return on Thurſday. Brown's and Whitmarſh's waggons to Taunton on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; to London the ſame days. Woolcot's waggons to London Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, about noon; to Taunton Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bailey Mr.
Chaffey John, Eſq.
Fellows Charles, Eſq.
Fooks Thomas, Eſq.
Gapper Peter, Eſq.
Gollop Mrs.
Hawker Mrs.
Hutchings George, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Hyde George, Eſq.
King Mrs.
Noake Vernon, Eſq.
Towgood William, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Watts B. Eſq.

CLERGY.

Cutler Rev. J.
Harvey Rev. George
Hutchings Rev. George
Moore Rev. ——
Tucker Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Brice Henry, *Surgeon*
Melliar John, *Surgeon*
Parſonage John, *Druggiſt*
Poole Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Batſon Peter, *Attorney*
Fooks ——, *Attorney*
Foote John, *Attorney*
Harben William, *Attorney*
Williams Sydenham, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams John, *Gardener*
Adams R. *Collar-maker*
Allambridge Miſs, *Silverſmith*
Andrews John, *Linen-manufacturer*
Andrews George, *Butcher*
Bale John, *Carrier and Farmer*
Barter Henry, *Millwright*
Bennett Mary, *Milliner*
Bicknell Joſeph, *Grocer*
Birbidge Henry, *Hatter*
Biſhop John, *Soap-boiler*
Blake John, *Brewer and Salt-manufacturer*
Blake Thomas, *Hatter*
Burge Seth, *Linen-manufacturer*
Burnett George, *Ironmonger & Brazier*
Burnett Joſeph, *Draper*
Burnett William, *Silk-manufacturer*
Butt Thomas, *Sadler*
Butt John, *Shoemaker*
Chaffey Robert, *Farmer*
Chaffey John, *Goldſmith*
Champſon William, *Brick-maker*
Chapman John, *Victualler*
Chiſlett James, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Clark Robert, *Maltſter*
Coombes Martha, *Grocer*
Cornick Thomas, *Hoſier*
Corpe Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Corpe Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Corry J. *Victualler, (Plume of Feathers)*
Cruttwell William, *Printer*
Cuzner William, *Brazier*
Davage Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Denning Henry, *Gunmaker*
Dibben Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*

Dibſdall Thomas, *Whiteſmith*
Dibſdall Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Dodge Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Dodge William, *Breeches-maker*
Dowle William, *Collar-maker*
Down Thomas, *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Edgar Robert, *Huckſter*
Elliſs Mrs. *Victualler, (Black Horſe)*
Enſor Thomas, *Farmer*
Enſor John, *Farmer*
Enſor William and John, *Grocers*
Field Jonathan, *Taylor*
Gander Joſiah, *George Inn*
Gapper Henry, *Baker*
Gardiner William, *Taylor*
Gent Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Gent E. *Wire-worker*
Goadby and Langdon, *Printers*
Griffith Obadiah, *Antelope Inn*
Grundy Robert, *Collar-maker*
Grundy Francis, *Cooper*
Hammond Thomas, *Swan Inn*
Hardy George, *Smith*
Harris ——, *Staymaker*
Hart Charles Bull, *Linen-draper*
Hazard John, *Confectioner*
Hebdiſh Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Helyer John, *Currier*
Hewlett John, *Taylor*
Hoddinott James, *Farmer*
Hoddinott James, *Auctioneer*
Hodges Wm. *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Hoff John, *Smith*
Hyatt John, *Cabinet-maker*
Hyatt Elizabeth, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Hyde Thomas, *Organiſt*
Hyde Charles, *Huckſter*
Hyde Robert, *Tiler*
Jeffery James, *Currier*
Jeffery William, *Carpenter*
Jeffery Samuel, *Ironmonger*
Jeffery Hannah, *Linen-draper*
Juſtins Robert, *Shoemaker*
Juſtins Tho. *Hair-dreſſer and Toyman*
King Lawrence, *Wheelwright*
Kittle Robert, *Grocer*
Kittle Joſeph, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Lamb John, *Farmer*
Langdon John, *Printer*
Longman John, *Angel Inn*
Lucas James, *White Hart Inn*
Lucas William, *Farmer*
Martin Wm. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Maſters William, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Mellor John, *Sadler*
Melmoth Giles, *Brewer*
Melmoth Jeſſe, *Schoolmaſter*
Melmoth John, *Schoolmaſter*
Millington Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Mills George, *Tiler*
Minifie John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Minifie John, *Grocer*
Noake John, *Maltſter*
Nott William, *Heelmaker*
Odams Barnet, *Gardener*
Owen Evan, *Carpenter*
Parſons Jacob, *Shopkeeper*
Pavy Joſiah, *Grocer*
Payne George, *Farmer*
Pearce Daniel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Pearcy John, *Auctioneer*
Pearcy Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Pearcy Thomas, *Carpenter*
Penny Simon, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Penny Elizabeth, *Bookſeller*
Penny Daniel, *Maſon*
Penny Robert, *Maſon*
Penny James, *Maſon*
Pitman James, *Taylor*
Pride Walter, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rawes William, *Wine-merchant*
Rawes William, *Tanner*
Rawlins Samuel, *Carpenter*
Reeves John, *Miller*
Ridout James, *Linen-draper*
Rogers Jane, *Huckſter*
Rogers James, *Linen-draper*
Ruſſell Nicholas, *Linen-manufacturer*
Ryall James, *Baker*
Sanger William, *Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Sayner Thomas, *Stationer*
Scott Samuel, *Linen-manufacturer*
Shephard Thomas, *Baker*
Sherrer John, *Smith*
Short William, *Chair and Baſket Maker*
Simmonds William, *Paſtry-cook*
Smith Anthony, *Wine-merchant*
Spooner William, *Victualler, (Half-moon)*
Spratt H. and A. *Milliners*
Standard Ann, *Brazier*
Sugg John, *Staymaker*
Talbot Edward, *Plumber*
Thomas John, *Maſon*
Thorne Thomas, *Hoſier*
Thorne George, *Upholſterer*
Thorne Benjamin, *Cooper*
Thorne John, *Baker*
Tompkins Thomas, *Cooper*
Toogood James, *Farmer*
Toope John, *Huckſter*
Tuck Thomas, *Smith*
Upſall William, *Shoemaker*
Vale John, *Exciſe-officer*
Vowell Benjamin and Samuel, *Grocers and Wine-merchants*

Warwick Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Watts Robert, *Tallow-chandler*
Webb Thomas, *Farmer*
Webb William, *Sadler*
Webb Mrs. *Milliner*
White Robert, *Wheelwright*
White William, *Grocer*
Wilkins Mary, *Miller*
Wilkins James, *Bull Inn*
Wilmot Mrs. *Silk-manufacturer*
Winter Robert, *Linen-draper*
Woodburn John, *Huckſter*

Between Sherborne and Weymouth is Monckton; and on the right is an old manſion called Rerringſton, the ancient ſeat of the Williams's; and a little beyond that is a well-built modern edifice, the ſeat of the Hon. Lionel Damer. Immediately behind Monckton is one of the moſt perfect remnants of ancient fortification this kingdom has to exhibit; it is called Maiden-caſtle. It is well worth the attention of the curious to viſit it; nor would we recommend them to be barely ſatisfied with riding up to it, but entreat them to quit their carriages, and aſcend thoſe aſtoniſhing ramparts, which you cannot well do without reflecting on the immenſe labour it muſt have been attended with to have produced ſuch bulwarks of defence. It conſiſts of a treble ditch and rampart, each very deep and high. Its inner area contains between forty and fifty acres; from hence the view expands on a large tract of country, taking in ſome of the hills in the Iſle of Wight; and from hence, both to the right and left, on the ridge of hills running eaſt and weſt, are diſcovered a number of mounds, or barrows, which were burying-places of the ancients. Many of theſe barrows have from time to time been opened, but they have ſeldom produced more than human bones, and ſome coins.

SHEPTON MALLET, SOMERSETSHIRE.

SHEPTON MALLET is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and twenty-one miles, twenty-one from Briſtol, twelve from Wincanton, twelve from Frome, two from Wells, and twenty-one from Trowbridge. The market-day is on Friday, and a fair on Auguſt 8.—In this town are above one thouſand two hundred houſes, and nine thouſand ſouls, with ſome conſiderable clothiers, it being well watered with rivulets for their buſineſs; but it ſtands on hills, and the ſtreets are very narrow, ſteep, and irregular. It is governed by a conſtable.

The church has a ſquare tower with ſix bells, and a clock.—The manufactories carried on in this town are broad cloths and ſtockings.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt ſets out to London every morning at ten o'clock, except Saturday; arrives from thence every day, except Monday, at four o'clock in the afternoon.—Sets out for Wells at ten in the morning; arrives from thence at four in the afternoon.—Sets out for Briſtol and Caſtle Carey at half paſt four in the afternoon: James Poyntz, poſt-maſter.

No ſtage or mail coach to or from this town.—A waggon to Exeter, from the George inn, ſets out every Tueſday; returns Wedneſday morning: Webb and Singles, proprietors.—A ditto to Briſtol, Tueſday and Friday; returns the ſame days.—Bowden's waggon to London, every Saturday; returns on Friday.—Webber's waggons, from the White Lion inn, to Briſtol, Tueſday and Friday; return Monday and Thurſday.—Middleton's waggon, from the above inn, to Wells, every Friday; and to London every Saturday.

Dew's cart to Briſtol Tueſday and Friday, at nine in the morning; returns Wedneſday and Saturday evenings.—Richard Bubear's light caravan, from his houſe, to Bath, Tueſday and Friday, at two o'clock; returns Wedneſday and Saturday, at eight in the evening.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Ames Levi, Eſq.
Baker Broaton, Eſq.
Beck Mr. William
Morgan Mr. Walter
Provis William, Eſq.
Whiteing Mr. Samuel

CLERGY.

CLERGY.

Blomber Rev. Frederic Wm. *Rector*
Bowlish Rev. Kiddle
Brown Rev. Charles
Puneell Rev. Dr. *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Bartlett James, *Apothecary*
Curtis William, *Druggist*
Goldsbrough William Austin, *Surgeon*
Hill John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Brown William, *Attorney*
Fooks John, *Attorney*
Higgins William, *Attorney*
Hyatt William, *Attorney*
Scaddon Daniel Forrest, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Thomas, *Soap-boiler & Chandler*
Appleby John, *Baker*
Bachus William, *Grocer and Chandler*
Baker William, *Clothier*
Barnes and Bartey, *Clothiers*
Beale William, *Connord's Grave Inn*
Beck John, *Glazier*
Berriman Joseph, *Taylor*
Billingsley Jordan, *Brewer*
Bird John, *Hair-dresser*
Bridle George, *Huckster*
Broadrip Abraham, *Clothier*
Brown John, *Clothier*
Brown James, *Hatter*
Brown J. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Budd Anthony, *Carpenter*
Byrt Wm. *Carpenter and Parish-clerk*
Candy William, *Butcher*
Carry James, *Printer and Bookseller*
Carter William, *Smith*
Chapman John, *Brazier*
Chapple Joseph, *Hosier*
Chapple Cornelius, *Taylor*
Chapple John, *Bell Inn and Excise-office*
Chesney John, *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Chipet Robert, *Carpenter*
Churchill John, *Staffordshire-ware-shop*
Clark ——, *Farmer*
Clark Martha, *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Collier Richard, *Hosier*
Colston John, *Cheesemonger*
Cook John, *Gunsmith*
Cooper Jonathan, *Clothier*
Cooper John, *Taylor*
Cox William, sen. *Plasterer*
Cox William, jun. *Plasterer*
Croker Robert, *Baker*
Cuff William, *Watchmaker*
Curtis William, *Clothier*
Curtis Mary, *Brazier*
Curtis William, *Brazier*
Dallemore William, *Draper*
Davey Matthew, *Clothier*
Davis ——, *Maltster*
Davis Roger, *Hair-dresser*
Dodrell James, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Dowdney William, *Hair-dresser*
Dunkerton John, *Schoolmaster*
Emery Abr. *Victualler, (Full Moon)*
Foxwell William, *Joiner*
Frances ——, *Dyer*
Freestone William, *Shoemaker*
Freestone John, *Currier*
Fry John, *Taylor*
Gane John, *Hosier*
Gane James, *Hosier*
Gibbs Sarah, *Linen-draper*
Giblett John, *Currier*
Gill ——, *Excise-officer*
Glover William, *Collar-maker*
Green Thomas, *Clothier*
Green James, *Butcher*
Gullick James, *Smith*
Hannyman John, *Shoemaker*
Heyes William, *Carpenter*
Hinton John, *Taylor*
Hinton Ann, *Staffordshire-ware-shop*
Hipsley Edward, *Sadler*
Hipsley Henry, *Carpenter*
Hipsley William, *Linen-draper*
Hipsley William, *Schoolmaster*
Hipsley Mary, *Linen-draper*
Holliwell John, *Cabinet-maker*
House Abraham, *Victualler*
House Abraham, *Brewer*
House Joseph, *Hosier*
Huggins Andrew, *Breeches-maker*
Hurdon John, *Pastry-cook*
Hutchings Edward, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Hyatt Thomas, *Superintendant*
Hyatt Thomas, *Brewer*
Hyatt Richard, *Glazier*
Hyatt Joseph, *Tennis-court Keeper*
Jackman ——, *Clothier*
Jacobs William, *Butcher*
Jacobs Joseph, *Cooper*
Jenkins William, *Clothier*
Jenkins John, *Shoemaker*
Lancaster John, *Woolstapler*
Lavington John, *Grocer*
Lediard John, *Plumber*
Lee Jas. *Victualler, (Hare and Hounds)*
Lewis John, *Hosier*
Lovell John, *Butcher*
Luff John, *Linen-draper*
Mann ——, *Excise-officer*
Maskell John, *Shoemaker*
Masters Flower, *Clothier*
Meachem Thomas, *Clothier*

Miles Hannah, *Tea-dealer*
Minifie Mary, *Linen-draper*
Moore and Dollan, *Grocers & Drapers*
Morgan Francis, *Clothier*
Morgan and Roſſiter, *Kerſeymere-manufacturers*
Morſe William, *Taylor*
Norman Samuel, *Clothier*
Oſmond Henry, *Smith*
Painter Samuel, *Butcher*
Palmer John, *Painter*
Penny John, *Clothier*
Perfett John, *Baker*
Perry Joſeph, *Glazier and Liquor-merchant*
Pike John, *Linen-draper*
Pipett ——, *Clothier*
Pipett James, *Saleſman*
Pipett William, *Pawnbroker*
Pipett William, *Carpenter*
Pipett Joſeph, *Clothier*
Pitt Mary, *Linen-draper*
Plumbley William, *Farmer*
Pluſh James, *Baker*
Potter John, *Butcher*
Powell William, *Victualler*
Purlewant William, *Clothier*
Sage Joel, *Linen-draper*
Scone Thomas, *Brewer*
Serle William, *Clothier*
Serle John, *Clothier*
Shrowle Hannah, *Breeches-maker and Skinner*
Simes James, *Mercer and Draper*
Speed William, *Grocer*
Spencer John, *Victualler, (Black Swan)*
Spencer John, *Maltſter*
Stallard William, *Crown Inn*
Stone George, *Hoſier*
Stone John, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Stone George, *Perfumer*
Stroud and Son, *Farmers*
Stroud Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Sutton John, *Shoemaker*
Tap George, *Hoſier*
Tate Alexander, *Clothier*
Taylor John, *Breeches-maker*
Taylor George, *Watchmaker*
Theyr Robert, *Staymaker*
Tomkins John, *Linen-draper*
Townſend ——, *Farmer*
Tucker Thomas, *Smith*
Tucker William, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Tucker Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Vickery James, *White Lion Inn*
Wade and Cooper, *Clothiers*
Wall Thomas, *Brazier*
Wallis John, *Shoemaker*
Waters John, *Cheeſemonger*
Weller John, *George Inn*
Weſley John Penfold, *Clothier*
Weſtcot Thomas, *Grocer*
Weſton John, *Victualler, (White Swan)*
Weſton Richard, *Liquor-merchant*
White Criſpin, *Shoemaker*
Whiteing Arthur, *Carpenter*
Whitmarſh John, *Shoemaker*
Williams Samuel, *Clothier*
Wilmot Mary, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*

TADCASTER, YORKSHIRE,

IS diſtant from York ten miles, Leeds fifteen, Ferrybridge twelve, Weatherby ſeven, Wakefield eighteen, and one hundred and eighty-eight from London; ſituated near the meeting of the road from Cheſter and that from Cambridge to York. It has an hoſpital and a free-ſchool, called the ſchool and hoſpital of Jeſus Chriſt; it was founded by Dr. Oglethorpe biſhop of Carliſle, who, for want of a Proteſtant archbiſhop, ſet the crown on the head of Queen Elizabeth; but ſhe afterwards, notwithſtanding that circumſtance, deprived him. Amongſt the many places in this kingdom, this ſtands one of the firſt that erected a ſubſtantial building for the ſole uſe of the Sunday-ſchools for cultivation of learning.

Great plenty of lime-ſtone is dug up here. Many coins of the Roman emperors have been found here, and, quite round the town, there are the marks of a trench, beſides the platform of an old caſtle, out of the ruins whereof a fine ſtone bridge was built, one hundred and ſixty years ago, over the river Wherfe, near which it glides into the Ouſe.

Market-day, Wedneſday; four fairs annually, laſt Wedneſday in April, laſt Wedneſday in May, laſt Wedneſday in September, and the laſt Wedneſday in October.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Boucher Mrs. *Mount Pleaſant*
Brookbank Benjamin, Eſq.
Fairfax Robert, Eſq. *Newton*

Fox

Fox James, Eſq. *Bramham-park*
Gaſcoigne Sir Thomas, *Parlington*
Gloſſip William, Eſq. *Thorparch*
Hall Rev. Mr. *Bolton Percey*
Hankey James, Eſq. *Newton*
Hawke Lord, *Scarthingwell*
Hill Thomas, Eſq. *Grange*
Marriott ——, Eſq. *Arkham*
Marſhall William, Eſq. *Newton*
Milner Sir William, Bart. *Nunappleton*
Morritt Alexander, Eſq. *Calton*
Plummer Hall, Eſq. *Belton-hall*
Raper Henry, Eſq. *Gramſton-lodge*
Stappleton Henry, Eſq.
Townſend George, Eſq. *Gramſton*
Vavaſor Sir Walter, *Haſlewood-hall*
Welloughby Rev. Mr. *Hutton*
Wentworth Peregrine, Eſq. *Bramham-lodge*
Winn Sir George, *Biggin*

CLERGY.

Rhodes Rev. John
Vernon Rev. Robert, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Holmes William, *Apothecary*
Shann George, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Chandler Thomas, *Attorney*
Upton John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Backhouſe W. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Bell George, *Grocer*
Dawſon John, *Land-ſurveyor*
Fawcit John, *Grocer*
Hartley John and William, *Brewers*
Heptinſtall Peter, *Grocer*
Jackſon William, *Draper*
Matthewman William, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Norfolk Samuel, *Draper*
Patten John, *Draper*
Randal George, *Grocer*
Rycroft John, *Draper*
Smith Samuel, *Grocer*

On this road you paſs over Towton, that famous field, where a moſt cruel and bloody battle was fought between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York, in the reign of Edward IV. We call it moſt cruel and bloody, becauſe the animoſity of the parties was ſo great, that, though they were countrymen and neighbours, nay, as hiſtory ſays, relations, (for here fathers killed their ſons, and ſons their fathers,) for ſome time they fought with ſuch obſtinacy and rancour, that they gave no quarter. It is certain ſuch numbers were never ſlain in one battle in England ſince that fought between King Harold and William the Norman, at Battle, in Suſſex; for in this fell in the whole thirty-ſix thouſand men, and the Yorkiſts proved victorious. Tradition guides you to the very ſpot; but there remain no viſible marks of the action. The ploughmen indeed ſay, that ſometimes they turn up arrow-heads, ſpear-heads, broken javelins, helmets, and the like.

Further ſouth ſtill, on the road to Doncaſter, ſtands Sherbourn, a pretty good town, famous for a well-endowed hoſpital and ſchool, erected by one Hungate, a Proteſtant, for the maintenance at bed, board, clothing, &c. of children from ſeven till fifteen years old; when according to their genius and capacity, ſome are ſent to the univerſity, or apprenticed out to trades; for which there is a proviſion, which, including the maintenance of the hoſpital, amounts to 250l. a-year. A noble and well-choſen piece of charity!

Hence you turn eaſt to Selby, which is deſcribed p. 532 of this volume.

TAMWORTH, STAFFORDSHIRE and WARWICKSHIRE.

TAMWORTH is five miles ſouth-eaſt of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirteen from London. It is ſo equally divided by the river Tame, which has its conflux here with the Anker, that one half, viz. the weſt part, ſtands in Staffordſhire, and the eaſt in Warwickſhire, and each chooſes a member of parliament. It is the oldeſt town in theſe parts, and was the royal ſeat of the Mercian kings. A large trench remains, but in part filled up, called the King's Dyke, where bones of men and horſes, and ſpear-heads, have been dug up. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Queen Ethelfleda, who added a ſtrong tower to it, which ſtood below that which is the preſent caſtle, which, till the preſent century, had been the ſeat of its lords. The apartments are numerous, but inconvenient and irregular, except a dining-room and drawing-room, from whence there is a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country. Queen

Elizabeth made it a corporation of two bailiffs, one for each county, with twenty-four principal burgeſſes, one of whom is a town-clerk, who, with the bailiffs, have a power to call courts, chooſe ſerjeants at mace, be juſtices of the peace in the borough, keep a three-weeks court of record, and have a gaol, market, and fairs, and a court-leet twice a-year, with a high ſteward, recorder, an under ſteward, and other inferior officers, and a common ſeal, &c. &c. This borough was the joint property of the Marquis Townſhend and the Marquis of Bath; but the latter having ſold his ſhare to Mr. Peel, the banker, that gentleman has eſtabliſhed a conſiderable manufactory here, and is one of its preſent members. The freeholders had formerly votes, in common with the inhabitant houſeholders; but they loſt that privilege by a reſolution of the houſe of commons, 1722; the right of election is therefore now in the inhabitants being houſeholders, paying ſcot and lot, and not receiving alms; they are in number about two hundred and fifty. The two bailiffs are the returning-officers.

The church here was collegiate, and ſtands where once was a nunnery, in the Staffordſhire part of the town. This church is large, and built at diſtant periods. Near the chancel are two great Saxon arches of zigzag mouldings. It has ſeveral antique monuments. At preſent this great church is only a curacy.—Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded, in the Staffordſhire part of the town, by Queen Elizabeth; and a fine charity of that eminent bookſeller, Mr. Guy, who founded that noble hoſpital in Southwark.

There are two conſiderable printing calico works carried on here belonging to Robert Peele, Eſq. Superfine narrow woollens are alſo manufactured, beſides tan works of conſiderable magnitude: it is alſo noted for good ale.

The market is on Saturday; fairs, on May 4, July 26, and October 24.—In Calford-meadow, near this town, there are frequent horſe-races.

By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

BANKERS.—Harding, Oakes, and T. Willington; make their bills payable at Meſſrs. Wilkes's and Co. Poultry.—Paget and Corgan; draw as above.

The Cheſter mail daily; and the Cheſter coach, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; arrive from the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs.—The London waggon ſets out from the White Horſe, E. Rice's, every Saturday afternoon, to the George, Smithfield.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bindley Miſs
Creſwell Mrs.
Fowler Joſeph, Eſq. (F.)
Freeman John, Eſq.
Freeth Samuel, Eſq. (F.)
Godin George, Eſq.
Hewitt Mrs.
Hue Philip, Eſq.
Meacham John, Eſq. (F.)
Paget Thomas Bradley, Eſq. (F.)
Prentice Mrs.
Richards Mrs.
Vincent Mrs.
Wildman Mrs.
Wilſon Capt. John

CLERGY.

Baxter Rev. Michael, *Vicar*
Byng Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Davies Rev. Richard, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Bird Richard, *Surgeon*
Bradget Gilbert, *Surgeon*
Lyon and Bage, *Surgeons*
Watſon James, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Nevill Robert, *Attorney*
Nevill Richard, *Attorney*
Oakes Charles, *Attorney and Town-clerk*
Wellington Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Ackeroyd Jeremiah, *Taylor*
Aldridge Samuel, *Currier*
Arnold Thomas, *Baker*
Bailey John, *Woolcomber*
Baker Richard, *Clock and Watch Maker, Engraver, Stationer, and Stamp-office*
Bates George, *Draper*
Baxter George, *Shoemaker*
Bennett Henry, (F.) *Timber-merchant*

Bindley William, *Flax-dreſſer*
Bindley John, *Leather-dreſſer*
Birch Richard, *Cooper*
Blackwell Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Blood John, *Draper*
Bodell Thomas, *Hatmaker*
Brant Ed. *Victualler*, (*George & Dragon*)
Brown Joſhua, (F.) *Victualler*
Buckerfield S. *Hatter*
Burford Edward, *Calico-printer*
Butler John, *Whiteſmith*
Champion T. *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Collingwood Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Dale Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Drake Richard, *Shoemaker*
Dudley Tho. *Victualler*, (*Coffee-pot*)
Duffy James, *Brazier*
Earp Henry, *Taylor*
Ede E. *Brazier*
Emery Robert, *Draper*
Endſor William, *Blackſmith*
Endſor Thomas, *Painter*
Endſor William, *Grocer*
Fowler W. J. and J. *Cotton-ſpinners, Mealmen, Oil-preſſers, and Paper-makers*
Fowler William, *Wine and Brandy Dealer*
Freeman Samuel, *Corn-dealer*
Freeman Richard, *Butcher*
Freeman P. *Haberdaſher*
Gilbert Joſeph, *Land-ſurveyor*
Green Richard, *Baker*
Green E. *Hardware-man*
Hall John, *Wheelwright*
Hall John, *Chandler*
Harding William, *Wholeſale Grocer, Liquor-dealer, and Woolſtapler*
Harding John, *Calico-printer*
Hare Iſaac, *Draper*
Harper Thomas & Son, *Cheeſe-factors and Grocers*
Hawkſworth Thomas, *Draper*
Hawkſworth and Baxter, *Linen-manufacturers*
Hazeldine H. *Draper*
Heath Joſeph, *Miller*
Hinckes Edward, *Clothier*
Holmes Thomas, *Currier*
Hudſon Francis, *Schoolmaſter*
Hulme Richard, *Staymaker*
Jones Edward, *Leather-cutter, Shoemaker, and Grocer*
Knight Joſeph, *Butcher*
Lakin Thomas, *Clothier*
Langley Ralph, *Victualler*, (*Wheatſheaf*)
Marſhall George, *Shoemaker*
Marſhall Joſiah, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Moore Henry, *Chairmaker and Turner*
Moore John, *Toyman and Hair-dreſſer*
Moore Benj. *Chairmaker and Turner*
Newbold Benj. *Grocer and Staymaker*
Odams Samuel, *Baker*
Padmore Thomas, *Horſe-dealer*
Panton Edward, *Plumber*
Parrey Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Parſons William, *Druggiſt and Grocer*
Patrick Thomas, ſen. (F.) *Maltſter*
Patrick Thomas, jun. (F.) *Brickmaker*
Paul William, (F.) *Tanner*
Prichard James, *Grocer and Draper*
Rice William, *Victualler*, (*Caſtle,*) *and Exciſe-office*
Rice Eliz. *Victualler*, (*White Horſe*)
Roberts John, *Calico-printer*
Robinſon Robert, *Upholſterer*
Roby Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Rowbotham James, *Draper*
Sadler William, *Carpenter*
Sanders Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Shelton Benjamin, *Auctioneer, and Surveyor of his Majeſty's Duties*
Shilcock John, *Victualler*, (*Woolpack*)
Spratley and Dawes, *Milliners*
Temple Joſ. *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Thurman Edw. *Plumber and Glazier*
Tomlinſon John, *Shoemaker*
Tompſon Walter, *Victualler*, (*White Lion*)
Tylecote Samuel, *Liquor-dealer*
Vincent Joſeph, (F.) *Butcher*
Wallis John, *Victualler*, (*White Lion*)
Walthew Thomas, *Currier*
Webb Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Whitehouſe Samuel, *Draper*
Wilkins ——, *Victualler*, (*Angel*)
Willcock John, *Butcher*
Willcox James, *Patten-heel Maker*
Willcox Samuel, *Millwright*
Willington John
Withnell Tho. *Victualler*, (*Old Bull*)
Woodcock Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Woodcock Joſeph, *Cooper*
Woodcock Humphrey, *Poſt-maſter and Victualler*
Woodhouſe J. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Worthington Jn. *Victualler*, (*3 Crowns*)
Wright Nathaniel, *Draper*
Wright George, *Schoolmaſter*
Yeomans James, *Clothier*

Seats in the neighbourhood: Edward Dickenſon, Eſq. juſtice of the peace, two miles.—Thomas Fiſher, Eſq. Drayton Manor, two miles.—Lord Middleton, of Middleton, four miles.—Sir Robert Lawley, Canwell, five miles.—

William

William Humberſton Cawley Floyer, Eſq. Hints, three miles.—W. P. Wolferſtan, Eſq. three miles.—Charles Edward Reppington, Eſq. one mile.

The following account of a witch elm, in Sir Walter Bagot's park, in Staffordſhire, deſerves notice:—Two men were five days felling it; it meaſured forty yards in length, when felled; the ſtool was fifteen yards two feet over; fourteen loads were broken in the fall; forty-one loads in the top; there were made out of it eighty pair of naves, and eight thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty feet of boards and planks; it coſt 10l. 17s. ſawing; the whole ſubſtance was conceived to be ninety-ſeven tons; it was felled in 1674.

TARRING, SUSSEX.

TARRING, or Weſt Tarring, is a market-town, diſtant from Arundel nine miles, Storrington eight, Shoreham ſix, Steyning ſeven, and Littlehampton eight. The market-day is on Saturday, for corn; and here are two fairs annually, viz. April 5 and October 2.—The poſt comes in at three o'clock Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; and ſets out every morning, Tueſday excepted, at five o'clock.—Here are two good inns, the Caſtle and the George.

Carter's waggon ſets out Monday and Wedneſday, through Steyning, to the Queen's Head, Southwark; returns Friday evening in the ſummer, and Saturday morning in the winter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Penfold Lieut. Peter, *Marines*

CLERGY.
Phillips Rev. Edward, *Vicar*
Whally Rev. Cuthbert, *Curate*

PHYSIC.
Bennitt John, *Surgeon*

TRADERS.
Brookbanks William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Buſhby Robert, *Carpenter & Ironmonger*
Carter Mary, *Carrier*
Cutler John, *Farmer*
Edmunds Richard, (F.) *Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler*
Hedgcock Maria, *Shopkeeper*
Holcombe William, *Mercer and Druggiſt*
Markwick John, (F.) *Mercer & Grocer*
Pain Edward, *Yeoman and Fiſhmonger*
Parker Mary, *Miller*
Penfold John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Ruſſell John, *Poſt-maſter*
Sayres John, *Maltſter & Corn-merchant*
Shepherd William, (F.) *Miller*
Tribe William and Son, *Maltſters and Corn-merchants*
Widgett Edward, *Collar-maker*

The village of Goreing is two miles diſtant —Principal inhabitants:

TRADERS.
Blunden William, *Brickmaker*
Buſhby George, ſen. *Yeoman*
Buſhby George, jun. (F.) *Yeoman*
Henty Samuel, (F.) *Yeoman and Corn-merchant*
Jupp George, *Farmer*
Martin Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Penfold William, *Yeoman*
Smith Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Street William, *Yeoman*
Whittington Richard, *Shopkeeper*

Ferring is a village on the coaſt of Suſſex, three miles diſtant. In this pariſh ſtands Highdown-hill, from which is a fine proſpect of the ſea. It is much viſited by travellers on account of a tomb erected upon it, for the reception of the body of John Olliver, miller, mentioned below, upon which are many inſcriptions from Scripture, &c.—Principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.
Penfold Rev. James, *Vicar*

TRADERS, &c.
Henty William, Gent. (F.)
Bennitt John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Curtis John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Curtis James, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hilden John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Olliver John, (F.) *Miller*
Weſt Peter, (F.) *Carpenter*

Patching, four miles diſtant, is a village to the eaſt of Arundel Foreſt.—Principal inhabitants: Oliver Clement, (F.) *Innholder*; Thomas Simmons, *Farmer*; John Sotcher, *Shopkeeper*.

Clapham, three miles diſtant, a village ſouth-eaſt of Arundel. Here is Michell Grove, the ſeat of Sir John Shelly, Bart.—Alſo Thomas Parſons, (F.) *Yeoman*; Thomas Amorſe, *Farmer*; George Wyatt, *Farmer*.

The village of Durrington is one mile diſtant.—Principal inhabitants:

Blunden James, (F.) *Yeoman*
Finnis Francis, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Stafford Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Staker Joſeph, *Farmer*

Findon, a village four miles diſtant. In this village is a good inn; and a poſt-office, where letters are received from London, &c. Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, about noon; goes out every morning except Sundays: Francis Weller, poſt-maſter.—It has alſo a fair on Holy Thurſday.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Frankland William, Eſq.
Groome William, Gent. (F.)
Richardſon William, Eſq. (F.)
CLERGY.
Pilkington Rev. Charles, *D. D. Vicar*
TRADERS.
Grover William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Holford George, (F.) *Carpenter*
Laſſeter James, (F.) *Yeoman*
Limbruſs John, (F.) *Farmer*
Peſcott George, (F.) *Leather-cutter*
Tate William, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Weller Francis, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
White John, (F.) *Innkeeper*

Sompting, three miles diſtant.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Barker Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Crofts John, Eſq.
TRADERS.
Baker John, *Farmer*
Bunny Henry, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hill William, *Yeoman*
Lee James, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Stubbs William, (F.) *Corn-merchant*
Stubbs John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Tate George, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Upperton Clement, *Farmer*

Broadwater, one mile diſtant. Here are two fairs held annually, viz. June the 22d and October the 29th.—A diligence paſſes through here Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at twelve o'clock.—Principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMEN.
Margeſſon William, Eſq. (F.)
Penfold Hugh, Gent. (F.)
CLERGY.
Ruſſell Rev. Richard, *Vicar*
TRADERS.
Baker Thomas, *Riding Officer*
Geble Richard, (F.) *Maſon*
Harwood Henry, (F.) *Yeoman*
Heather Thomas, (F.) *Miller*
Jackſon Joſeph, (F.) *Yeoman*
Newland John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Norton Henry, *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*
Pain William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Pannett John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Penyer John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Shepherd Ayling, (F.) *Carpenter*

Worthing, in the pariſh of Broadwater, two miles diſtant. This village is cloſe by the ſea, and is now much frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon by people of faſhion for bathing, on account of the fine ſands, which are eſteemed the beſt in the kingdom. A fiſhery is carried on here in the ſpring for mackerel, and in the fall for herrings. It has a fair on July 20, 21, and 22.—Here is an elegant ſeat belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick; and many good houſes for lodgings finiſhed, and ſome building. It has likewiſe three good inns, viz. Seahorſe, New Inn, and Anchor, for the accommodation of ſtrangers.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

TRADERS, &c.
Albry Henry, (F.) *Yeoman*
Bacon Richard, (F.) *Yeoman*
Bacon John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Badger William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Burdon Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman*
Cartwright Robert, (F.) *Carpenter*
Corff Chriſtopher, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Denyer James, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hickor John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Lindrip Henry, (F.) *Yeoman*
Miles John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Stubbs Richard, (F.) *Yeoman*
Wicks Thomas, (F.) *Yeoman & Brickmaker*
Wicks John, (F.) *Yeoman*

Steen, one mile diſtant. This village has loſt ſix perches to the ſea ſince the year 1699.—Principal inhabitants:

Feeſt George, *Yeoman*
Mitchell William, *Farmer*
Stafford John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Weller George, (F.) *Shopkeeper*

TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE.

THIS is a ſmall market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſeventy-wo miles, ten from Cheſter, nine from Nantwich, and twenty-four and a quarter from Newcaſtle-under-Line. Market-day, Thurſday; fairs, May-day, Monday after the 24th of Auguſt, and December 11. This is a noted place for hunting. The manufactories carried on in this town are for ſtockings and breeches. Here is a charity-ſchool, erected in 1606, by Lady Dawe: alſo four alms-houſes for the ſupport of four women, who are allowed 30s. per ann. —The mail arrives from London at ten at night, and is diſpatched for London at two in the morning: Joſeph Southon, poſt-maſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Green John, Eſq.
Johnſon John, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Jackſon Rev. Simon, *Rector*
Okell Rev. Thomas, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Gregory George, *Surgeon*
Walker Samuel, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

TRADERS, &c.

Barnes Hannah, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Bennett John, *Shoemaker*
Berrington William, *Sadler*
Berrington John, ſen. *Sadler*
Berrington John, jun. *Sadler*
Botley Ralph, *Corn-dealer*
Bowker John, *Staymaker*
Cookſon William, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Dane Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*
Dawe John, *Cheeſe-factor*
Dimelowe George, *Carpenter & Joiner*
Eaton Richard, *Shoemaker*
Fleet James, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Gardner John, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Garner Tho. *Stocking-manufacturer*
Greenway Samuel, *Sadler*
Gurney William, *Woollen-draper*
Hall John, *Slater*
Halſton John, *Shoemaker*
Harding Jane, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Hinton John, *Gardener*
Hodgſkinſon John, *Breeches-maker*
Holt James, *Weaver*
Hoole Cranage, *Taylor*
Hope John, *Shoemaker*
Howard Benj. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Hughſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Hyde Philip, *Taylor*
Jones Thomas, *Grocer*
Jones John, *Gardener*
Jones William, *Taylor*
Kenſey George, *Glover*
Large Robert, *Cooper*
Lawes Thomas, *Smith*
Lloyd Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Mahanah John, *Chair-maker*
Malkin Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Newton Thomas, *Grocer*
Nixon Thomas, *Farmer*
Patin Thomas, *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Rawlinſon Ralph, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Rowland Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Simpſon James, *Currier*
Smith Solomon, *Smith*
Southon Joſeph, *Swan Inn, and Exciſe and Poſt Offices*
Tapley Joſeph, *Taylor*
Thompſon Charles, *Exciſe-officer*
Vernon Walter, *Shoemaker*
Vernon William, *Farmer*
Vernon Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Wadle Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Weld William, *Stocking-manufacturer*
Wilkinſon Samuel, *Victualler*
Williams William, *Bricklayer*
Woodward Samuel, *Confectioner*
Wright Hugh, *Exciſe-officer*

TAVISTOCK, DEVONSHIRE.

THE town of Taviſtock is near the Tamar, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, and two hundred and five from London. It is a very ancient borough by preſcription, never incorporated, but governed by a portreeve, choſen on Mi-

chaelmas-

chaelmas-day, by twenty-four freeholders, at the court of the lord of the manor. It is one of the ſtannary towns, and is large and well built, with a handſome church; has two alms-houſes, and plenty of fiſh from the Tave, on which it ſtands. In 961, King Edgar's ſon built a ſtately abbey here (whoſe abbots were barons of parliament) where books were printed in the old Saxon language (particularly a Saxon grammar, in the late civil wars), and a ſchool erected for teaching it. The revenues were valued, 26 of Henry VIII. at 902l. 5s. 7d. per annum. At the diſſolution of the abbeys, 1539, the 31ſt of Henry VIII. that king, by letters patent, dated July 4, gave John lord Ruſſell, afterwards created earl of Bedford, the ſcite of this monaſtery, with the borough and town of Taviſtock, and burgage thereof, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage; in which family it has ever ſince continued: and it is now poſſeſſed by the preſent Duke of Bedford. Among other remains of the abbey ſtill to be ſeen, are part of the abutments of the arch of the guild-bridge over the Tave.—Here is a chalybeate mineral water.

Its market is on Friday; and fairs on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11.

This place has enjoyed the privilege of ſending members to parliament ſo long as the reign of Edward I. and they are returned by the portreeve. The right of election is veſted in the freeholders, one hundred and ten in number. Thoſe freeholds however being the property of the Duke of Bedford, there cannot be ſaid to be more than one actual elector.

The poſt comes in about eleven in the morning; goes out at three in the afternoon.——Ruſſell's waggons paſs through here every Monday at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Exeter to Plymouth.—Squance's waggon comes in every Wedneſday; goes out every Thurſday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bray ——, Eſq. *Portreeve*
Bray Major
Carpenter John, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Helford Rev. Mr. *Curate of Love Trancher*
Sleman Rev. Mr. *Rector*
Spry Rev. Mr. *Curate of Whitechurch*
Whilſhford Rev. Mr. *Curate of Petertavy*

PHYSIC.

Beaford, *Surgeon*
Boneford, *Surgeon*
Denneſon, *Surgeon*
Hornbrook, *Surgeon*
Parſons, *Apothecary*
Plaiſe, *Druggiſt*
Rendole, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Brav, *Attorney*
Crokher, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abrahams, *Pewterer*
Baker, *Victualler, (Packhorſe)*
Barnet, *Watchmaker*
Bayley, *Blackſmith*
Beard, *Chandler*
Bennett, *Linen-draper*
Bell, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Blanchard, *Tucker*
Blanchard, *Baker*
Brickley, *Maſon*
Burrington, *Linen-draper*
Butland, *Glazier*
Carter, ſen. *Sadler*
Carter, jun. *Sadler*
Chard, *Taylor*
Chubb, *Maltſter*
Chubb, *Milliner*
Corniſh, *Clothier*
Crapp, *Linen-draper*
Crookam, *Whiteſmith*
Cundy, *Blackſmith*
Cuniom, *Butcher*
Davy Mrs. and Radford, *Milliners*
Davy, *Glazier*
Denniſe, *Victualler, (Seven Stars)*
Doidge, *Baker*
Doidge, *Taylor*
Doney, *Sadler*
Fry, *Butcher*
Gill and Rundle, *Grocers*
Gill and Rundle, *Brewers*
Harvey, *Currier*
Herd, *Schoolmaſter*
Hines, *Linen draper*
Hodge, *Clothier*
Hornbrook, *Clothier*
Hubbett, *Victualler, (Crown & Cuſhion)*

Hudſon,

Huddiſon, *Cooper*
Iſaac, *Rug-maker*
Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Kelly, *Grocer*
Kerkit, *Linen-draper*
King, *Broker*
Knighton, *Pewterer*
Lang, *Clothier*
Lanord, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Lobb, *Baker*
Martin, *Hatter*
Martin, *Cardmaker*
Martin, *Millwright*
Martin, ſen. *Carpenter*
Martin, jun. *Carpenter*
Martin William, *Carpenter*
Martin, *Sadler*
Mennenhet, *George Inn*
Miniſie, *Chandler*
Moon, *Linen-draper*
Northway, *Exeter Inn*
Paddon, *Linen-draper*
Parſet, *Blackſmith*
Parſons, *Clothier*
Pearce, *Shoemaker*
Pearce Miſs, *Milliner*
Pentroſe, *Shoemaker*
Phyoir, *Wine-merchant*
Phyſick, *Currier*
Prout, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Radford, *Grocer*
Raſe, *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Rawl, *Linen-draper*
Rowe, *Chandler*
Sclohem, *Whiteſmith*
Shichup, *Maſon*
Skinner, *Beaford Arms Inn*
Skinner, *Dealer in Earthenware*
Skinner, *Hatter*
Smith, *Shopkeeper*
Smith, *Victualler, (Taviſtock Arms)*
Symons, *Baker*
Takerman Mrs. *Baker*
Truſcott, *Methodiſt Preacher*
Tyrrell, *Hatter*
Tyrrell, *Linen-draper*
Voſper, *Heelmaker*
Wetheridge, *Market-houſe Inn*
Wetheridge William, *Victualler*
Whitechurch, *Cardmaker*
Whitful, *Stationer*
Williams, *Shopkeeper*
Wingett, *Clothier*

At the diſtance of two miles north-weſt of Taviſtock, at Lamerton, is the ſeat of —— Morgan, Eſq.

TAUNTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and forty-three miles, ſeventy-nine from Saliſbury, thirty-two from Wells, and forty from Shepton Mallet. It is a populous borough, and one of the biggeſt in the kingdom. Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, built a caſtle here, which his wife demoliſhed; and another was afterwards built by one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, the hall whereof, with the outer gate and porter's lodge, are yet ſtanding. The ſcite of the caſtle is occupied by the ſeſſions-houſe, built by Biſhop Bradbridge, of Exeter, in 1577. The Lent aſſizes for Somerſet are holden here; but the ſummer aſſizes are holden alternately at Wells and Bridgewater. At the entrance into the court is the exchequer, where the biſhop's clerk keeps his office; and a court is held every Saturday for the biſhop's tenants. This caſtle was garriſoned by the parliament in the civil wars, when, being beſieged by Goring, Lord Fairfax marched to relieve it; on which Goring raiſed the ſiege, and in a few days after was defeated by Fairfax, at Langport, who killed many of his men, took twelve hundred horſes, and fourteen hundred priſoners. This victory was followed by the conqueſt of Bridgewater, Bath, Sherborne, and Briſtol. King Charles II. in the year 1662, cauſed its walls to be demoliſhed, and took away the charter from the town, on account of the inhabitants having adhered to the parliament in the reign of his father; after which they were ſeventeen years without one, till the ſame prince granted them a new charter, by which they were to have a mayor, recorder, juſtice, two aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, a town-clerk, two conſtables, two portreeves, and two ſerjeants at mace. However, about ſix years ago, by means of ſome neglect in not keeping a proper number of electors, the charter became void, ſo that there is now really no corporation at all. There is no priſon here, but a bridewell

bridewell for vagrants; debtors and criminals being ſent to the county-gaol at Ilcheſter. The election of members of parliament here is very ſingular; every pot-walloper, i. e. that dreſſes his own victuals, is entitled to vote; ſo that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themſelves, a little before the election comes on, will contrive to make one houſe into two or three tenements, by erecting an additional ſtaircaſe or two; and ſometimes a ladder is made to anſwer the purpoſe. But the borough of Taunton does not comprehend the whole of the town, only part of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen being within its limits.—The influence of this borough was for ſome time diſputed between Sir Benjamin Hammet and Mr. Morland; but they joined their intereſts at the laſt general election (1796), and are the preſent repreſentatives. This borough ſent to parliament 23 Edward I.

Here are two churches, St. James's and St. Mary Magdalen's. St. James's is an old building, with a ſquare tower and ſix bells. St. Mary's is indeed a noble ſtructure, having a lofty and beautiful tower, and eight good bells; alſo a clock and chimes. This fine edifice was formerly hidden from the view by ſome old houſes, and the way up to it was through a dirty crooked lane; but the ſcite has been greatly improved within theſe few years, by the removal of theſe houſes; and there is now a very handſome new ſtreet leading to it, which is moſtly the property of Sir Benjamin Hammet. In the church is an epitaph on a tailor, who in the reign of Elizabeth invented ruffs.—Here are alſo ſeveral Proteſtant diſſenters meeting-houſes, and an academy to train up perſons for their miniſtry. Here are beſides, a well-endowed grammar-ſchool and an hoſpital; the penſioners are ſix men and ten women, who have each two ſhillings a-week; and there is a chapel for daily prayers.—About one hundred and fifty years ago other alms-houſes were erected here. The foundation is for thirteen ſingle men, decayed tradeſmen, who have half a crown a-week, and a gown every three years. A chapel likewiſe belongs to it for prayers.—There are others, erected about ninety years ago, by Mrs. Dorothy Henley; they are without endowment, and inhabited by twenty men and women.—A county hoſpital was ſet on foot ſome years ago; but for want of a ſufficient ſum of money being ſubſcribed, this benevolent deſign was unfortunately obliged to be relinquiſhed.

The inhabitants were formerly computed at above twenty thouſand ſouls, of whom ſome thouſands were employed in the manufacture of ſerges, duroys, ſagathies, ſhalloons, &c. for weaving of which eleven hundred looms have been employed at a time; but there does not appear at preſent to be half that number of inhabitants, as the manufactures are much decayed, being removed to Exeter and elſewhere.

The Thone, by act of parliament in the reign of William III. is made navigable by barges from Bridgewater to this place, for the ſupport of which navigation they pay toll. There is a bridge over it, maintained by the county.

Many of the inhabitants of this town were involved in the ruin of the Duke of Monmouth; for this was the chief ſcene of the bloody execution of his adherents by General Kirk and Judge Jeffreys. The general cauſed nineteen wounded men to be hanged here, on the Corn-hill, near the market-croſs, without permitting their relations to ſpeak to them, and with pipes playing and drums beating, to drown the noiſe of their cries and groans. The judge condemned vaſt numbers, whom he had perſuaded to confeſs, and throw themſelves on the king's mercy, and then cauſed them to be executed, ſending their quarters to the trees on the roads. The bare recital of the barbarities committed by theſe two inhuman monſters is ſufficient to fill the reader with horror. Thirty were hanged at one time, as a diverſion to Kirk and his officers while they were at dinner. One execution at this place was attended with ſuch circumſtances of perfidy, as well as barbarity, that its equal cannot, perhaps, be found in the hiſtory of any other country. A young maid, frantic with grief, repaired to the general, to implore pardon for her brother. She threw herſelf at his feet, armed with all the charms that beauty and innocence, bathed in tears, could poſſibly beſtow. Fired with luſt, rather than ſoftened by love and clemency, he promiſed to grant

her requeſt, provided ſhe, on her part, would condeſcend to ſatisfy his deſires. The ſtruggle was ſevere between virtue and her affection for her brother. The latter at laſt prevailed; ſhe ſubmitted to the conditions; but, after paſſing the night with this inhuman ruffian, he ſhewed her next morning, from the window of the apartment, her brother, the darling object for whom ſhe had ſacrificed her virtue, hanging on a gibbet, which he had privately cauſed to be erected for his execution. The ſhock was too great for human nature: rage, deſpair, and indignation, took at once poſſeſſion of her mind, and deprived her for ever of her ſenſes.—All the inhabitants of the country, innocent as well as guilty, were expoſed to the ravages of this barbarian. The ſoldiers were ſuffered to live at free quarters; and his own regiment, inſtructed by his example, and encouraged by his exhortations, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a more particular manner by their outrages. By way of pleaſantry, he uſed to call them his "Lambs," an appellation long remembered in the weſt of England with horror. About twenty gentlemen were hanged, drawn, and quartered, in this very town; and, when King James II. iſſued his proclamation of pardon, forty young gentlewomen were particularly exempted out of it, who had preſented the duke, when he came hither, with colours, made at the charge of the town. No wonder therefore, that, when the Prince of Orange arrived here from Torbay, the whole town ran to him, with ſuch univerſal and unfeigned joy, that it was thought, if the prince had wanted it, he might have raiſed a little army in this town and neighbourhood.—When the town was paved, a few years ago, many pieces were dug up of the gibbets which were erected during the unhappy time of Monmouth's rebellion.

North of the town was anciently a priory of black canons, erected by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the time of Henry I. and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It had afterwards many conſiderable benefactors, and at the diſſolution its revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 286l. a-year; but, according to Speed, to 438l. Here was alſo a houſe of white Carmelite friars, founded by Walter de Meryet; and likewiſe an ancient leper houſe; the advowſon and patronage of which was granted by Thomas Lambrizt, about the year 1280, to the abbot and convent of Glaſtonbury.

The market-days are Wedneſday and Saturday; allowed to be the fineſt markets in the weſt of England. Fairs, June 17, and July 7, 8, and 9.

BANKERS.—Meſſrs. Brickdale, Halliday, and Sheppard; draw on Meſſrs. Lefevre, Curries, Yallowley, and Raikes, London.—Sir Benjamin Hammet, Jeffries, Woodford, and Buncomb; draw on Sir James Eſdaile, Eſdaile, Wright, Hammet, and Co. London.

POST-OFFICE.—The London mail arrives from the weſt at half paſt eight in the morning; is diſpatched for London at nine, through Bath; and arrives from thence at half paſt five in the evening.—A croſs-poſt to Crewkerne Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days.—A ditto to Minehead Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns from thence before the London mail ſets off.—A ditto to Sommerton every day, at ſix in the morning: George Hare, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—From the London inn. A mail-coach to London every morning at half paſt nine; returns every evening at ſix: for Exeter every night at half paſt ſix; and arrives from Exeter at half paſt eight in the morning. From the ſame inn. A light coach to Briſtol every day, except Sunday, at ten in the morning; returns from Briſtol at one o'clock.—A ditto to Exeter at two.—— Whitmarſh's new long coach ſets off from the warehouſe, in North-ſtreet, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, for London, at four o'clock in the morning; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening.—A Barnſtaple coach ſets off every Wedneſday and Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon; returns every Thurſday and Sunday evenings at ſeven o'clock.—A coach and diligence every day, Sunday excepted, for Briſtol; the coach at ten o'clock, and the diligence at twelve: return every day, and arrive

at Exeter the ſame evening.——From the George inn. A poſt coach, (to carry four inſides and one outſide,) Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, for London.

From the George inn. A caravan ſets out to Briſtol every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning; returns Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday: —— Tomlins, proprietor.

WAGGONS.—Woolcot's waggons, to London, Thurſday and Saturday; return Wedneſday and Saturday.—Taylor's waggons, to the Three Kings, Briſtol, every Monday and Thurſday.——From the New inn. Williams's waggon to Bath every Thurſday at nine; returns on Wedneſday.—A waggon to Minehead on Wedneſday; returns on Saturday: John Wake, proprietor.—Roſs and Shephard go from the Bell inn to Exeter Tueſday and Thurſday; return Monday and Wedneſday.—Thomas Webber ſets out from his houſe to Briſtol on Monday, and to Exeter on Friday.—A waggon to Briſtol Monday, Tueſday, and Thurſday; and to Exeter Monday, Tueſday, and Friday: James Brice, proprietor.——Whitmarſh, Brown, and Co. proprietors: waggons ſet off from their old London waggon warehouſe, in North-ſtreet, as follow:—One every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ten o'clock, for London; returns every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, to the above warehouſe, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—One ſets off for Tiverton, Southmolton, Barnſtaple, Biddeford, Ilfracomb, Torrington, &c. every Sunday night at twelve o'clock; returns every Thurſday evening.

CARTS.—A cart to Briſtol and Plymouth, on Monday; returns on Saturday: John Smith, proprietor.—From the Crown inn. Robert Harper's cart to Wellington Monday, Friday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Atkins Charles, Eſq.
Badden ——, Eſq.
Bellamy Thomas, Eſq.
Berry John, Eſq.
Bicham Henry, Eſq.
Blundell William, Eſq.
Bridges Kemp, Eſq.
Brown George, Eſq.
Buſſey N. Eſq.
Coles James, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Corfield Major
Culverwell Robert, Eſq.
Curtis Hyde, Eſq.
Diot Francis, Eſq.
Douglas General
Doveden John, Eſq.
Fallinger Francis, Eſq.
Fyſh Henry, Eſq.
Gifford Joſeph, Eſq.
Halliday Miſs
Hammond Maurice, Eſq.
Hancock John, Eſq.
Hill John, Eſq.
Hooper Henry, Eſq.
Hunt John, Eſq.
Keith Robert, ſen. Eſq.
Knight Fitzgerald, Eſq.
Lawrent Felix, Eſq.
Manley James, Eſq.
Norman John, Eſq.
Parſons James, Eſq.
Penny Ambroſe, Eſq.
Pladwell ——, Eſq.
Roberts Colonel
Stagg ——, Eſq.
Standard George, Eſq.
Trott Luther, Eſq.
Trueren Thomas, Eſq.
Ward John, Eſq.
Watts Reader, Eſq.
Weller Capt. Francis, *Army*
Williams Francis, Eſq.
Winn ——, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Cabbell Rev. John
Clapp Rev. Mr.
Fenner Rev. J. L.
Foſter Rev. A.
Norman Rev. Mr.
Toulmin Rev. Joſhua
Townſend Rev. John
Tozer Rev. Iſaac
Ware Rev. Francis
Webber Rev. David

PHYSIC.

Blake M. *M. D.*
Briant James, *Surgeon*
Buncombe John, *Surgeon*
Coles Thomas Chitſome, *Surgeon*
Dare David, *Chemiſt*
Gadd Emanuel, *Surgeon*
Macdonald E. *M. D.*
Payne Hugh, *Druggiſt*

Trott

Trott Henry, *Surgeon*
Welſh James, *Surgeon*
Woodford Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Beadon Robert, *Attorney*
Bovit John Haynes, *Attorney*
Kingſlake William, *Attorney*
Pinchard John, *Attorney*
Southey John, *Attorney*
Thomas and Beadon, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Alexander James, *Cutler*
Andear William, *Grocer*
Arden Ann, *Grocer*
Auſtin Wm. *Victualler, (3 Mariners)*
Badcock I. and J. *Woollen-drapers*
Baker Thomas, *Victualler*
Bale Joſeph, *Tobacco-manufacturer*
Ball Benjamin, *Taylor*
Barret Edw. *Grocer and Hop-merchant*
Baſtable Jacob, *Laſtmaker*
Batt John, *Grocer*
Bawler George, *Stamp-office*
Bawler William, *Grocer*
Bayte John, *Gardener*
Beaton William, *Currier*
Bellamy Thomas, *Staymaker*
Bennick William, *Staymaker*
Berry Valentine, *Maſon*
Berry Hannah, *Serge-manufacturer*
Billings Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Blake John, *Victualler*
Blewet Miſs, *Milliner*
Bollam John, *Serge-manufacturer*
Boon William, *Smith*
Bourn Joſeph, *Grocer*
Bowdich Rachel, *Pawnbroker*
Brookes Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Brown Humphrey, *Wheelwright*
Brown William, *Schoolmaſter*
Burn Mrs. *Victualler*
Burnell Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Burriſs George, *Maltſter*
Buſſell William, *Collar-maker*
Buſſell Joſeph, *Baker*
Can William, *Victualler, (Sugar-loaf)*
Capon John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Capon John, *Woolſtapler*
Carter Thomas, *Smith*
Cave Mary, *Paſtry-cook, &c.*
Cave and Tilſley, *Coal-merchants*
Chapman John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Chapple Lucy, *Linen-draper*
Chilcot John, *Shoemaker*
Chilcot George, *Taylor*
Clarke William, *Broker*
Clitſome John, *Brazier*
Clitſome John, *Grocer*
Cogan Gilbert, *Tower Inn*
Cogan William, *Glazier*
Cogan Lewis, jun. *George Inn*
Cole John, *Brazier*
Coleman Matthew, *Linen-draper*
Coles John, *Watchmaker*
Condom Jn. *Victualler, (Water-wheel)*
Corniſh Peter, *Cooper*
Cottell James, *Pawnbroker*
Cox William, *Ironmonger*
Cox Arthur, *Currier*
Cox Charles, *Serge-manufacturer*
Culvert Robert, *Tucker*
Culverwell Robert, *Dyer*
Davey James, *Shoemaker*
Davis James, *Old Angel Inn*
Davis James, *Serge-manufacturer*
Daw Samuel, *Cutler*
Dawe Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Dawman John, *Victualler, (Half-moon)*
Dell John, *Bear Inn*
Dell Richard, *Collar-maker*
Denham Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Dibble William, *Shoemaker*
Dingle Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Dovey Henry, *Breeches-maker*
Dovey Ann, *Baker*
Drake Richard, *Carver and Gilder*
Drake John, *Grocer*
Drake Samuel, *Confectioner*
Dummett John, *Cutler*
Dunn John, *Victualler, (King & Queen)*
Duſſon Ann, *Black Horſe Inn*
Dyke James, *Grocer*
Emery Benjamin, *Cook-ſhop*
Evans William, *Staymaker*
Floyde Thomas, *Cooper*
Foy Henry and John, *Silverſmiths*
Foy James and Co. *Silverſmiths*
Frankland Matthew, *Draper*
Gadd Robert, *Cooper*
Gadſome John, *Victualler*
Garnet Matthew, *Mercer and Taylor*
Giles Suſanna, *Hatter*
Gill John, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Godfrey P. *Victualler*
Goodland John, *Tallow-chandler*
Gover ——, *Carpenter*
Graham William, *Baker*
Granger Robert, *Grocer and Draper*
Granger George, *Shoemaker*
Gueſt John, *Eating-houſe*
Hallaway Iſaac, *Grocer*
Harding John, *Haberdaſher*
Hardy Robert, *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Harman ——, *Baker*
Harman Charles, *Muſic-ſeller*
Harman Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*

Harris John, *Farmer*
Harris John, *Gardener*
Halſum E. and J. *Stationers*
Hathaway Mary, *Grocer*
Haviland ——, *Brazier*
Haydon John, *Woolſtapler*
Hayes Barnet, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hele James, *Taylor*
Herring James, *Taylor*
Heudebuck William, *Silk-manufacturer*
Hewlet George, *Collar-maker*
Hill Ann, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Hill John, *Tinman*
Hill William, *Swan Inn*
Horn Philip, *Gardener*
Horſey William, *Briſtol*
Horſey John, *Painter*
Hucklebridge James, *Plumber*
Hurford Thomas, *Victualler, (Trumpet)*
Hurford Jane, *Maltſter*
Hutchings George, *Stonemaſon*
Jacobs M. *Victualler, (Bird-in-Hand)*
Jeboult William, *Muſic-maſter*
Jeffries Edward, *Clothier*
Jeffries Joſeph, ſen. *Clothier*
Jennings John, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Jogg Elizabeth, *Stationer*
Jones George, *Swan Inn*
Jones William, *Shoemaker*
Jones Edward, *London Inn*
Kellant Henry, *Smith*
Kerſlake William, *Grocer*
Kerſley William, *Smith*
Kingſbury William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Knight William, *Butcher*
Lake Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Leſſon George, *Shoemaker*
Littlejohn E. and M. *Grocers*
Lloyd Thomas, *Victualler*
Lock James, *Liquor-merchant*
Locock Tho. *Victualler, (D. William)*
Locock William, *Baker*
London Richard, *Victualler*
Long Mark, *Stone-cutter*
Lowe James, *Cabinet-maker*
Ludlow Joſeph, *China-ſhop*
Ludlow Samuel, *Serge-manufacturer*
Maddox Sarah, *Oxford Inn*
Mathews John, *Baker*
Maul Michael, *Serge-manufacturer*
Maul James, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Melhuiſh Thomas, *Draper and Grocer*
Mitchell Peter, *Bricklayer*
Mockridge James, *Farmer*
Mockridge Robert, *Baker*
Mockridge Henry, *King's Arms Inn*
Morris Thomas, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Muſgrave C. *Silverſmith*
Newton William, *Confectioner*
Nightingale Rob. *Victualler, (K. George)*
Noble Luke, *Wine-merchant*
Norman and Son, *Silk-manufacturers*
Norman Samuel, *Silk-manufacturer*
Norris ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Norris Sarah, *Milliner*
Northam John, *Carpenter*
Nott Caleb, *Baker*
Oderey Ann, *Victualler, (Horſe & Joc.)*
Oldfield John, *Grocer*
Owen John, *Fox and Gooſe Inn*
Owen John, *Heelmaker*
Packhouſe John, *Whiteſmith*
Painter ——, *Crown and Mitre Inn*
Parſons James, *Tallow-chandler*
Parſons Thomas, *Coal-merchant*
Partridge Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Paunſbury Thomas, *Baker*
Payne Samuel, *Painter*
Pearce Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Perrett ——, *Staymaker*
Pitts John, *Victualler, (Mount Pleaſant)*
Poole James, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Poole Joſeph, *Printer and Stationer*
Poole Charles, *Currier*
Pope John, *Gardener*
Porter James, *Shoemaker*
Pratt John, *Pipe-maker*
Priddy John, *Cheeſemonger*
Pring William, *Coal-merchant*
Pritchard David, *Hair-dreſſer*
Purchace John, *White Hart Inn*
Rawes John, *Tobacco-manufacturer*
Rees ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Rees Richard, *Collar-maker*
Rees George, *Sadler*
Rees William, *Sadler*
Reeves Stephen, *Coach-maker & Painter*
Rindle Thomas, *Taylor*
Rockett Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Rodbar John, *Nag's Head Inn*
Rodbar Valentine, *Fellmonger*
Rowſell Thomas, *Baker*
Rowſell John, *Baker*
Salter William, *Shoemaker*
Sellick James, *Grocer*
Shadick Samuel, *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Shalliſs M. *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Shephard Thomas, *Staymaker*
Shephard Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Shewbrook Wm. *Victualler, (3 Tuns)*
Slocombe Joſeph, *Hat-manufacturer*
Smith John, *Hoſier*
Smith Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Smith J. *Victualler, (Turk's Head)*
Spiller James, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Spiller George, *Hat-manufacturer*

Spiller Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Squire John, *Serge-manufacturer*
Stagg William, *Baker*
Stemſon Samuel, *Baker*
Stevens John, *Cooper*
Stone Henry, *Shoemaker*
Stone ——, *Farmer*
Stone William, *Coal-merchant*
Stower John, *Serge-manufacturer*
Stowey James, *Merchant*
Sutton Daniel, *New Inn*
Sutton David, *Boarding-ſchool*
Sweet Richard, *Jeweller*
Sweet William, *Caſtle Inn*
Sweetham John, *Taylor*
Sweetland Samuel, *Maltſter*
Tamlet James, *Farmer*
Tatt Thomas, *Glazier*
Taylor Joſ. *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Taylor Matth. *Victualler, (3 Widows)*
Taylor Thomas, *Victualler*
Tilſley and Cave, *Coal-merchants*
Trott William, *Draper*
Tuckey T. *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Turle James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Turle W. *Victualler, (Saracen's Head)*
Turle William, *Taylor*
Turle Joſeph, *Victualler*, (3 *Harts*)
Turrell Sarah, *Victualler*
Upham William, *Shoemaker*
Upham Hugh, *Coffee-houſe*
Viney Joſeph, *Sadler*
Virgin William, *Cooper and Victualler*
Wallen David, *Taylor*
Wallis William, *Victualler*
Warman Samuel, *Serge-manufacturer*
Warren George, *Confectioner*
Waterman Samuel, *Farmer*
Waterman Aaron, *Farmer*
Way Sexey, *Linen-draper*
Way John, *Linen-draper*
Way Sarah, *Hoſier*
Webber William, *Shoemaker*
Webber Joſeph, *Bell Inn and Exciſe-office*
Webber John, *Victualler, (Hit or Miſs)*
Webber Thomas, *Carpenter*
Whitcombe Joſeph, *Taylor*
White Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
White Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
White John, *Starch-manufacturer*
Wilkins Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Williams William, *Victualler*
Wilmot Thomas, *Baker*
Wilmot Samuel, *Timber-merchant*
Wilmot John, *Baker*
Woodcomb ——, *Hair-dreſſer*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Thomas Jones, *Collector*
Mr. Cox, *Surveyor*
Mr. Brown, Mr. Bunk, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Payne, *Officers*

Taunton Dean, as it is vulgarly called, for the Vale of Taunton, is a tract for thirty miles about, ſo fruitful, to uſe their own phraſe, with the *zun* and *zoil* alone, that it needs no manure. It is divided into five hundreds, which are ſub-divided into ten collections, each whereof has a reve to collect the biſhop's rents, which are all annexed to the ſee of Winton, and amount to about 1000l. a-year. The tenures here are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Copyhold-lands are ſubject to ſuit and ſervice, herriots and fines, on ſurrender or death. Over-lands are ſubject to fines, but not to herriots, ſuit, and ſervice. The reve-lands oblige the tenants to exerciſe the office of reve, to collect the biſhop's rents, &c. All lands here are regiſtered, and commonly ſell for twenty years purchaſe, though ſubject to fines and quit-rents, herriots, ſuit and ſervice, &c. they being the more valuable, not only for their ſoil, but for the validity of their title, by reaſon of the regiſter. Coals from Wales, after being brought by ſea from Swanſea to Bridgewater, are brought from the latter by barges to this town, as are all heavy goods and merchandiſe from Briſtol. The office of bailiff of the manor is held by patent from the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and executed by a deputy.

Two miles from Taunton is Heſtercombe, the ſeat of Col. Bamfylde, whoſe gardens can boaſt a richneſs of ſcenery peculiar almoſt to themſelves; a part whereof is a water-fall, eſteemed by many almoſt equal to that of Tivoli in Italy, ſo much celebrated by travellers, and ſo continually the ſubject of the painter's art. Here is alſo a capital collection of paintings, many of them by the late Colonel Bamfylde, who was himſelf a good artiſt.

Exmore, where the river Ex riſes, lies part of it in this county, and extends to the ſea-ſide: it gives, indeed, but a melancholy view, being a vaſt tract of barren and deſolate land; yet on the coaſt there are ſome very good ſea-ports. See MINEHEAD, vol. iii. p. 923.

TENTERDEN,

TENTERDEN, KENT.

THIS place ſtands by the river Rother, ſix miles eaſt of Cranbrook, and fifty-five from London. It is a corporation, and conſiſts of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twelve freemen or common-councilmen, a chamberlain, and town-clerk; the juriſdiction of it being excluſive from the juſtices of the county. The mayor is choſen yearly on Auguſt 29. It is a member of the cinque ports, and is annexed to the town and port of Rye; therefore ſends no members to parliament. Here is a free grammar-ſchool; and the town was formerly noted for a manufactory of cloth.

The town of Tenterden is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh. It ſtands on high ground, exceeding pleaſant and healthy. The church is on the north ſide of the town, with eight good bells, and chimes that play five tunes: it is remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, which had a beacon ſet upon it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the alarm of the Spaniſh invaſion. The building this ſteeple it is ſaid occaſioned the Goodwin ſands, an eſtate that belonged to Earl Goodwin, and was guarded from the ſea by a wall; but they were ſo intent on building the ſteeple, that the wall was neglected, and the land overflowed, which they could never afterwards recover.

As this place lies only ſix miles from the edge of Romney-marſh, many of the gentlemen are engaged in the grazing buſineſs, from whence they have got their wealth.—The market-day is Friday; and here is a fair on the firſt Monday in May, for cattle and pedlars' ware. The principal inns are the Woolpack and White Lion.

The London poſt comes in every Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, about nine o'clock in the morning; and returns at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A coach goes out every Thurſday morning at four o'clock, to Maidſtone; ſtays there till two o'clock to take the paſſengers from London, &c. and returns to Tenterden about eight o'clock in the evening.

There are two waggons from this place, which arrive in London every Wedneſday afternoon; one to the Talbot, the other to the George, in the Borough.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bexhill Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Blackmore James, Eſq. (F.)
Burridge Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Crump Mr. John, (F.)
Curteis Richard, Eſq. (F.)
Curteis Mr. Jeremiah, (F.)
Curteis Mr. George, (F.)
Dyne Mr. William, (F.)
Elphicke Mr. Walter, (F.)
Finch Mr. Richard, (F.)
Haffenden Mr. Richard, (F.)
Johnſon Mr. John, (F.)
Knight Mr. John, (F.)
Knight Mr. William, (F.)
Morphett Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Oſenden Mr. Philip, (F.)
Pomfret Mr. John Butler, (F.)
Roberts Mr. John, (F.)
Sawyer Mr. John, (F.)
Stace Robert, Eſq. (F.)
Weſton Mr. Thomas, (F.)

PHYSIC.

Biſhop Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*
Hougham Henry, *Surgeon*
Mace John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Wilſon Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Curteis Robert, (F.) *Attorney*
Finch William, (F.) *Attorney*
Morphett John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alexander and Hall, *Milliners*
Auſten Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Blinks Samuel, *Taylor*
Breden Jn. (F.) *Bookſeller and Stationer*
Breden Edward, *Sadler*
Buckwell John, (F.) *Saleſman*
Carpenter Thomas, (F.) *Taylor*
Carpenter William, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Clout Richard, *Tallow-chandler*
Dobell William, (F.) *Currier*
Eſpenett Samuel, (F.) *Grocer*
Fuggle Richard, *Bricklayer*
Fuller John, (F.) *Taylor*
Goodwin Thomas, (F.) *Coachmaſter*
Griſbrook Mrs. *Glazier, &c.*
Haſſell William, (F.) *Innkeeper*

Hewes Samuel, *Carpenter*
Humphrey and Sladden, (F.) *Taylors*
Hutchinſon George, (F.) *Butcher*
Jackſon Owen, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Jarvis William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Johnſon and Pearſon, *Taylors*
Martin John, *Stonemaſon*
Mercer Thomas, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Merrals Abraham, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Milſted Stephen, *Blackſmith*
Milſted Jeremiah, (F.) *Baker*
Munk William, (F.) *Butcher*
Munn Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Neve John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Newington and Cheeſeman, *Milliners*
Philpott Daniel, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Pigram William, (F.) *Grocer*
Samſon John, (F.) *Innkeeper and Poſtmaſter*
Sawyer Stephen, *Butcher*
Shoobridge Richard, (F.) *Carpenter*
Smyth James, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Swift Robert, *Milliner*
Tanner John, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Weeks William, (F.) *Glazier*
Wicken Stephen, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Wightwick Humphrey, *Staymaker*
Winſer Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Winſer John, (F.) *Wool-dealer*
Winſer Edward, (F.) *Grocer*
Wood John, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Wraight and Woolley, (F.) *Clockſmiths and Watchmakers*

Tenterden is ſeparated from the iſland of Oxney by a ſmall river that runs into the river Rother.—Witterſham, a village in Oxney, lies to the ſouth of Tenterden, diſtant five miles.—Ebony, another ſmall village, part in Oxney and the other part in the corporation of Tenterden, lies to the ſouth-eaſt, about four miles.—Woodchurch, another village, lies to the eaſt, diſtant about five miles.—High Halden, another village, lies to the north-eaſt, three miles.—Benenden, another village, lies to the weſt, ſix miles. This is a place of great antiquity, and has a neat Gothic church; here is a fair on the 15th of May.—Rolvenden lies to the ſouth-weſt, three miles.

Biddenden is ſituated five miles from the three ſeveral market-towns of Tenterden, Cranbrook, and Smarden, and fifteen from Maidſtone. It is at preſent populous, though the clothing manufacture, which firſt gave occaſion to the population of this part of the country, in the reign of Edward III. when the Flemings firſt introduced it, has for many years failed; yet ſeveral farm-houſes, ſtill remaining, diſcover the wealth of its former inhabitants. The church is a handſome and regular building, and its tower a ſtructure of conſiderable eminence and ſtrength: by the old part now remaining it appears to have been originally but ſmall. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with a good houſe and garden, and a ſalary of 20l. per annum. Two maiden ſiſters left ſome lands, adjoining to the glebe, of the rent of 20l. a-year, which is held by the churchwardens, and diſtributed in bread to the poor on Eaſter-day, on which is impreſſed a repreſentation of the donors. Here is a fair on November 8.

TETBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS a conſiderable town, on the borders of Wiltſhire, containing nearly five hundred houſes, moſtly well built with ſtone. It is a populous town, in a healthy air, and on a riſing ground, ſo that water is ſcarce in ſome dry ſummers. In its market, which is on Wedneſday, the chief article is yarn, which is ſold in a large market-houſe in the middle of the town; whereas cheeſe, bacon, and other commodities, are ſold in great quantities at a ſmaller market-houſe. Its pariſh is ten miles in compaſs. The Avon riſes in it, which runs through Bath and Briſtol into the Severn; and at the end of the town is a high long bridge, half of it in Wilts. Here was a large handſome church, which was totally deſtroyed by being undermined by a flood, when the roof fell in, and deſtroyed the pulpit, deſk, organ, pews, &c. November 17, 1770. It was rebuilt and opened for ſervice, October 7, 1781, and coſt rebuilding 3,658l. 16s. beſides 1000l. 17s. for the pews and flooring. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe for eight poor people.—Here was once a caſtle, ſaid to have been built, above two thouſand years ago, by a king of the Britons. Several Roman

Roman coins have been found in and near the town. The public revenues are managed by a bailiff choſen every year. Here are fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday and July 22.—North of the town is a petrifying ſpring, which incruſts pieces of wood, and other things, with a ſtrong ſtony ſubſtance. The annual races are run upon a large common, about one mile eaſtward of the town, and are much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.—The direct road from Bath and Briſtol, to Cirenceſter, &c. paſſes through this town; as alſo does the road from Glouceſter, Stroud, &c. to Bath, Devizes, Saliſbury, and Southampton, which renders it a very great thoroughfare.

Tetbury is diſtant from Glouceſter twenty miles, Cirenceſter ten, Durſley ten, Wotton ten, Sodbury fourteen, Devizes twenty-four, Briſtol twenty-five, and Bath twenty-three.

Poſt in and out daily: Edward Schollar, poſt-maſter.—The principal inns are, the White Hart, Three Cups, Ormond's Head, George, and Bull.

Coaches to London and Glouceſter, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and to Bath, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

A waggon goes weekly to Saliſbury, daily to Briſtol, every Tueſday to Bath, and almoſt daily to Glouceſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bodeys Miſs Ann
Bvam William, Gent. (F.)
Cariſbrook Mrs.
Gaſtrell Miſs Ann
Clarke Robert, Gent. (F.)
Cooper Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Cripps Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Eſtcourt Thomas, Eſq. *Eſtcourt-houſe*
Hillier William, Gent. (F.)
Hodges Walter Parry, Eſq. *Shipton Moigne*
Ludlow Eleanor
Oatridge Simon, Gent. (F.)
Paul Joſiah Paul, Eſq. (F.)
Paul Mrs.
Rich Mrs. Mary
Saunders Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Sloper Mrs.
Taylor Mrs. Ann
Tugwell Thomas, Gent.

CLERGY.

Eſtcourt Rev. Dr. *Newton*
Lyſons Rev. Samuel, *Rodmarton*
Richards Rev. John, (F.) *Vicar*
Savage Rev. John, (F.)
Wickes Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Cole ——, *Surgeon*
Dallaway ——, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Thompſon Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Bowdler and Hoſkins, (F.) *Attorneys*
Dalby James, (F.) *Attorney*
Harvey William, *Attorney*
Sloper George, (F.) *Barriſter*
Talboys Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
White George, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alexander Thomas, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Arundell John, (F.) *Sadler*
Baily John, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Baily Thomas, (F.) *Hatter*
Bainton Jeremiah, (F.) *Three Cups Inn*
Birchall ——, *Baptiſt Preacher*
Biſhop Richard, (F.) *Corn-factor*
Browne Edward, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Browning Martin, (F.) *Maltſter*
Bubb Samuel, (F.) *Cooper*
Butler John, *Maltſter*
Chambers William, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Conſtable Richard, (F.) *Grazier*
Cooper Richard, *Woolſtapler*
Cope William, (F.) *George Inn*
Corbitt John, (F.) *Grazier*
Fiſher William, (F.) *Cheeſe-factor*
Hancock Thomas, (F.) *Upholſterer*
Harris William, *Shopkeeper*
Hayward William, (F.) *Auctioneer*
Hill James, (F.) *Victualler*
Hooper William, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Hopkins George, (F.) *Carpenter*
Kennedy Ann, *Milliner*
Large Samuel, (F.) *Fellmonger*
M'Gaff ——, (F.) *Victualler*
Miller William, (F.) *Cutler*
Morgan Thomas, *White Hart Inn*
Overbury John, ſen. (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Overbury John, jun. (F.) *Ditto*
Overbury Nathaniel, (F.) *Ditto*
Overbury William, (F.) *Ditto*
Pickett James, *Baker*
Pill John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Pike Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
Pike John, (F.) *Slater*
Ralph Joſeph, (F.) *Baker*

Rich

Rich John, (F.) *Currier*
Rich Simon, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Seally William, ſen. (F.) *Brazier*
Seally William, jun. (F.) *Brazier*
Sutton James, *Wheelwright*
Tugwell Humphrey, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Walker Iſaac, (F.) *Maltſter*
Walker William, (F.) *Grazier*
Warn Robert, (F.) *Victualler*
Watts Eleanor, *Sack-weaver and Roper*
White Robert, (F.) *Maltſter*
White Thomas, (F.) *Mercer*
Wickes Charles, *Woolſtapler*
Wickes Thomas, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Witchell William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Wood William, ſen. (F.) *Cheeſe-factor*
Wood William, jun. (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Woodward Jacob, (F.) *Grocer*
Worman R. M. (F.) *Woolſtapler*

TEWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

AN ancient, large, and populous, borough-town, is ſituated in a fine fertile plain, at the confluence of the navigable rivers Severn and Avon. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by two bailiffs and four juſtices, annually choſen out of twenty-four chief burgeſſes; it has alſo a high ſteward, recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain. This borough is not under the immediate influence of any individual. Its independence is evinced by the honour it derives from ſo exemplary a repreſentative as Mr. James Martin, whoſe integrity has manifeſted that rigid virtue which ſo deſervedly ennobled the Grecian and Roman character. To the honour of the Britiſh ſenate it ſhould be recorded, that, being offered a ſhare in the very advantageous loan of 1783, to a very great amount, he diſplayed the true dignity of parliamentary independence, by communicating to the houſe the inſult that he conceived to be offered to the legiſlative aſſembly of the nation.—The other repreſentative (in the new parliament of 1796) is W. Dowdeſwell, Eſq.

This town received its firſt privileges from Edward II. which were confirmed by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors; but it did not return to parliament before the 7th of James I. The right of election is in the magiſtrates and the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, ſuppoſed to be about 500; returning-officers the bailiffs.

Tewkeſbury was formerly famous for its monaſtery, built by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, who were then dukes of great account in the kingdom of Mercia. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at firſt only endowed with the manor of Stanway. Hugh earl of Mercia was the patron of this priory in the year 800, and Brichtric king of the Weſt Saxons was buried here. Robert Fitz-Hammon, in the year 1102, new built it, and made great endowments, advancing it to an abbey. His daughter Mabilla, wife of Robert earl of Glouceſter, built the priory of St. James's at Briſtol, and ſubjected it to this abbey. Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, with ſeveral of the families of the Deſpencers and Beauchamps, were great benefactors to it, ſome of whom are buried here; it was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 1598*l.* a-year. The abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. The church is ſtill ſtanding, and is now the pariſh-church above deſcribed.

This place is alſo famous for a bloody battle fought here between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter, when Edward IV. entirely defeated Henry VI. taking the queen, Prince Edward, and many of the nobility who ſided with Henry, priſoners. The young prince, who was but eighteen years of age, being brought into the king's tent, appeared before him with an undaunted countenance; and Edward aſking him, how he came to be ſo raſh as thus to enter his kingdom in arms? he bravely replied, "That he came to recover his own inheritance, which had been unjuſtly uſurped." On which the king, inſtead of admiring his intrepidity, ſtruck him on the mouth with his gauntlet, and turning from him withdrew, when the Dukes of Clarence and Glouceſter, the king's brothers, the Earl of Dorſet, and Lord Haſtings, ſtepped up to the young prince, and barbarouſly ſtabbed him with their daggers; after which, that party was never able to make head again.

Here is a bridge over three of the four rivers that run by it; and a church, which is a large noble ſtructure, with two handſome turrets at each end, and a ſtately tower, alſo adorned with turrets. The communion-table conſiſts of one entire piece of marble, thirteen feet eight inches long, and three feet and a half broad, and ſtands in the middle of the choir. This ſtructure is adorned with a number of funeral monuments, particularly ſeveral of the Earls of Glouceſter and Warwick, Prince Edward the ſon of Henry VI. and the Duke of Clarence brother to Edward IV. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters, and a free-ſchool, erected by William Ferrers, in 1675, who gave 20l. a-year for the maintenance of a maſter, to which ſeveral other benefactors have made conſiderable additions. Here is alſo an hoſpital, endowed with 40l. a-year by the late Queen Mary, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of thirteen poor people, and a reader, who is appointed by the corporation; and in the church-yard is an alms-houſe for ten poor widows, but without any endowments.

This town carries on a conſiderable trade in malt; and the cotton-manufactory is making great progreſs, to the great advantage of the proprietors, and no leſs beneficial to the poor, to great numbers of whom it gives employment and ſupport. The town has recently been much improved in the appearance of the buildings; the ſtreets have been alſo lately well paved. A handſome town-hall has alſo been erected at the expence of Sir William Codrington, Bart. and the corporation have built a neat and commodious market-houſe. In ſhort, for trade, ſituation, and neatneſs of ſtreets and buildings, Tewkeſbury may vie with moſt market-towns in the kingdom. The chief manufacture here is woollen cloth and ſtockings; and its clothing trade is the better accommodated, by reaſon of its nearneſs to Coteſwold-hills, for the fleece, and alſo to Stroud-water, which is impregnated with that ſecret quality for the ſcarlet dye. It has been long noted alſo for its manufacture of muſtard-balls. The Ham, near this place, is noted for horſe-races. This pariſh is ſix miles round.

By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Tewkeſbury has two good weekly markets, viz. Wedneſday and Saturday; and five annual fairs, March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and Oct. 10.

It is diſtant from Glouceſter ten miles, Worceſter fifteen, Perſhore eight, Eveſham thirteen, Cheltenham ten, and Upton ſix.—Principal inns are, the Swan, Hop-pole, Star and Garter, Fleece, and Croſs Keys.

BANKERS.—Glover, Embury, and Croſs; draw on Meſſrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.—James Pynock; draws on Meſſrs. Langſton, Towgood, and Amory, London.

Poſt in and out daily.—John Pearce, poſt-maſter.

Coaches to Bath, Briſtol, Birmingham, Worceſter, and Glouceſter, daily.—Waggons to London, Birmingham, and Briſtol, weekly.—Trows to Briſtol every ſpring-tide; to Eveſham and Stratford weekly.—Market-boats to Glouceſter and Worceſter every Saturday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, *High Steward*
Thomas Dowdeſwell, Eſq. *Recorder*
Henry Fowke, *Town-clerk*
John Pitt, Eſq. *Chamberlain*
Michael Proctor and Tho. Browne, Gents. *Bailiffs*

GENTRY.

Allis Jacob, Gent.
Aſhmead Mrs. Mary
Barnes Mrs.
Buckle William, Eſq. (F.)
Cole John, Gent. (F.)
Darke Mrs. Elizabeth
Doddridge Mrs. Mercy
Embury John, Eſq. (F.)
Embury Mrs. Martha
Godſall James, Gent. (F.)
Hankins Mrs. Elizabeth

Hayward

Hayward Mrs. Mary
Jackſon Richard, Eſq. (F.)
Jeynes Mrs. Ann
Kemble Mrs. Margaret
Kemmet Mrs. Ann
Martin James, Eſq. *M. P. Overbury*
Martin John, Eſq. *Ham Court*
Parſons John, Eſq. *Kemerton*
Ryland John, Gent. (F.)
Smith Robert, Gent. (F.)
Tracy Lord Viſcount, *Toddington*
Turner John, Gent. (F.)
Wakeman Walter, Eſq.
Wall John, Eſq. *Tewkeſbury-lodge*

CLERGY.

Ely Lord Biſhop of, *Forthampton*
Mines Rev. Francis, *Curate*
Smith Rev. William
Williams Rev. William, (F.)

PHYSIC.

Holland Benjamin, *Surgeon*
Spilſbury James, *Surgeon*
Terrett and Dillon, (F.) *Surgeons and Apothecaries*

LAW.

Collett Waterworth, (F.) *Attorney*
Fowke Henry, (F.) *Attorney*
Meredith Edward I. *Attorney*
Stephens John, (F.) *Attorney*
Trueman Samuel, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Andrews Thomas, (F.) *Weaver*
Anſell John, (F.) *Baker*
Baker Matthew, *Schoolmaſter*
Banaſter Charles, *Sadler*
Banaſter William, *Sadler*
Barnes Thomas, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Barnes John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Barnard William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Bick John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Bird Randle, (F.) *Brickmaker*
Biſhop Joſeph, (F.) *Butcher*
Bradford Thomas, *Victualler*
Browne Thomas, *Mercer*
Burgeſs John, *Hatter*
Burrowes John, *Grocer*
Butcher John, *Currier*
Butt Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Butterfield Iſaac, (F.) *Saleſman*
Care William, *Baker*
Carloſs Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Carloſs Richard Jeynes, *Corn-factor*
Chambers Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter*
Chandler Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Chandler Charles, (F.) *Coal-merchant*
Chandler Lawrence, (F.) *Maltſter*
Charles John, *Hoſier*
Collett Henry, (F.) *Seedſman*
Collins John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Cooper Thomas, (F.) *Whip-maker*
Cox Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Davis George, *Shoemaker*
Dick John, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Dipper John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Dilton William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Dobbins Henry, (F.) *Butcher*
Dumble George, (F.) *Baker*
Dyde and Son, *Printers*
Eaſthope Thomas, (F.) *Barge-maſter*
Edgecombe Richard, (F.) *Cabinet-maker and Builder*
Edgecombe Handy, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Edwards Robert, *Maltſter*
Embury and Johns, (F.) *Brewers*
Fielder Peter, (F.) *Baker*
Fluck Eſther, *Victualler*
Fownes John, (F.) *Victualler*
Frizer Samuel, (F.) *Brickmaker*
Gannaway Martha, *Grocer*
Gardiner William, *Stonemaſon*
Giles Robert, *Star and Garter Inn*
Goodere Moſes, (F.) *Confectioner*
Grazebrooke Thomas, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Griffiths Thomas, *Maltſter*
Grove Benjamin, *Gardener*
Guy Mary, *Victualler*
Hancock Charles, (F.) *Baker*
Handley Samuel, (F.) *Glover*
Hartland Nathaniel, (F.) *Tanner*
Hartlebury W. M. (F.) *Grocer*
Haynes William, *Baker*
Hazell Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Heath William, *Shoemaker*
Heath Richard, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hodges William, (F.) *Victualler*
Holder William, (F.) *Stonemaſon*
Holland Ann, *Victualler*
Hope John, (F.) *Soap-boiler*
Hudſon Thomas, (F.) *Brazier*
Hughes William, (F.) *Grazier*
Huntley Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Inſall Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Inſall Richard, *Maltſter*
Inſall William, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Ireland Charlotte, *Milliner*
Jacobs Mary, *Swan Inn*
Jenkins Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Jenkins Florence, *Currier*
Kedwards William, (F.) *Butcher*
Kings Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Kingſbury James, *Grocer & Woolcomber*
Kingſbury Mary, *Hoſier*
Kingſbury Sarah, *Milliner*
Lane William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Lane John, *Baker*

Lewis Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Linnell Sarah, *China-ſhop*
Lloyd Omwell, (F.) *Mercer, and Diſtributor of Stamps*
Ludgrove John, (F.) *Innholder*
Mann William, *Innholder*
Martin John, *Grocer*
Maſon Edward, (F.) *Butcher*
Merry William, (F.) *Victualler*
Mew John, (F.) *Barge-maſter*
Mew William, (F.) *Mealman*
Mew Samuel, (F.) *Staymaker*
Millard John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Moore Benjamin, (F.) *Farrier*
Moore William, *Farrier*
Moore William, *Innholder*
Moreton Thomas, *Innholder*
Morgan William, *Grocer*
Nind James, (F.) *Baker*
Penſam Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Pitt John, (F.) *Tanner and Maltſter*
Player Nicholas, (F.) *Cooper*
Poſtans Richard, *Gardener*
Prew Richard, (F.) *Clockmaker*
Prior and Sons, (F.) *Hoſiers and Manufacturers*
Proctor Michael, (F.) *Maltſter*
Proctor William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Pynock James, *Grocer*
Randle William, (F.) *Collar-maker*
Rayer Richard, (F.) *Maltſter and Baker*
Richardſon Elizabeth, *Hoſier*
Rickards Samuel, *Grocer*
Ricketts Martha, *Grocer*
Ricketts Samuel, (F.) *Innholder*
Rudge Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Sandlands George, (F.) *Innholder*
Seally John, *Maltſter*
Skevington William, (F.) *Frameſmith*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Hop-pole Inn*
Sperry Thomas, (F.) *Confectioner*
Stephens John, *Victualler*
Surman William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Sweet Bartholomew, *Victualler*
Tanner William, *Millwright*
Thomas William, *Grocer*
Turner Samuel, (F.) *Butcher*
Turner Iſaac, (F.) *Butcher*
Vernon George, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Waldron Thomas, (F.) *Staymaker*
Warner John, *Victualler*
Webb Sarah and Suſan, *Ironmongers*
Webb Samuel, (F.) *Cutler*
Webley John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Weekes Joſeph, (F.) *Tanner*
Welling Henry, (F.) *Barge-maſter*
White Suſanna, *Innholder*
Wilkins Samuel, (F.) *Coal-merchant*
Williams Thomas, *Cutler*
Williams Richard, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Wilmot Edward, *Pawnbroker*
Wilton John, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Winter Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Wood Joſeph, (F.) *Sadler*
Woollams Andrew, (F.) *Draper*
Woollams Thomas, (F.) *Hoſier and Manufacturer*
Wright William, (F.) *Maltſter*

THIRSK, YORKSHIRE.

THIRSK, two hundred and twenty-two miles from London, is an ancient borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament. It is divided, by the river Cod, into two parts, uſually denominated the Old and New Town, and the communication between them effected by two ſmall but handſome bridges. That part called the New Town is in general well built, and ſtands moſtly upon the ground which was once the ſcite of a large caſtle, belonging to the ancient family of the Mowbrays, and which was demoliſhed in the reign of Henry II. The burgage-tenure in which the right of election is veſted, is in old Thirſk, now much depopulated: the owners of fifty of the burgage-houſes have, however, the privilege of electing two members, forty-nine of which really belong to Sir Thomas Frankland, though they are occaſionally conveyed to ſeveral of his friends and dependants for the purpoſe of voting only, as he receives the rents and profits. It is governed by a bailiff, who is choſen by the burgage-holders, and ſworn in by the ſteward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds a court-leet twice a-year, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

This place having ſent only 23 Edward I. made no other return till the laſt parliament of Edward VI. when the ſheriff of Yorkſhire ſummoned Heydon and this borough to ſend members. The bailiff is the returning-officer.—The manufactures

nufactures of this place are inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly of coarſe linens, white and black hardens, ſackings, &c.

Here is a tolerable good market on Mondays, which is plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of meat, fiſh, poultry, butter, corn, and vegetables, which are generally ſold at reaſonable prices. The annual fairs are five, namely, on the Monday next before Lent, the 5th of April, the 5th of Auguſt, the 29th of October, and the Tueſday after St. Andrew's day; the principal commodities brought to theſe fairs are leather, cheeſe, bleached and raw linens manufactured in the neighbourhood, and cattle of all kinds.

Here is a fine old church, in the Gothic ſtile of building, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; ſuppoſed to have been built out of the ruins of the caſtle: it is allowed by travellers to be (both in external and internal ſtructure) the handſomeſt old church they have ever ſeen, and finely adapted for an organ, in which article it is unfortunately deficient. The living is rectorial, including the villages of Sowerby, Carlton, and Sand Hutton, each of which places have chapels of eaſe.—Here is alſo a Methodiſt chapel, a plain, neat, octagonal, building, erected about the year 1764, on a place called St. James's Green; where (tradition ſays) formerly ſtood a church dedicated to that ſaint.—The Quakers have alſo a meeting-houſe here, ſituated in Kirkgate.

Thirſk is ſituated in a pleaſant fertile country, which, though a continued plain for ſeveral miles around, enjoys a ſalubrious air, and is remarkably healthy.

The academy in this place is kept by the Rev. Mr. Daniel Addiſon, who has now near one hundred and fifty ſcholars from different parts of the kingdom.—The ſociety for the education of clergymen's orphans place all their boys at this ſchool.

The firm of the banking-houſe in this town is Suggitt, Oaſtler, and Meek; draw upon Smith, Payne, and Smith, Lombard-ſtreet. The bank is open from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon.

The poſt-road from London to Edinburgh goes through this town.—The mail from the ſouth arrives at the poſt-office here about four in the morning, and from the north about ſeven in the evening: fare to London, inſide 3l. 10s. 8d. outſide 1l. 15s. 4d. The poſt-office for the ſouth ſhuts at five in ſummer and ſix in winter; for the north at ten in the evening.

The Highflyer coach, from the ſouth, arrives at the Three Tuns every day, about ten in the morning; from the north about four in the afternoon: fare to London, inſide 2l. 17s. 6d. outſide 1l. 8s. 9d.

WAGGONS, kept by Meſſrs. Handleys.—A waggon ſets out to Newcaſtle every Wedneſday morning, and arrives at J. Snowball's, Foot of the Side, on Friday; returns to Darlington on Saturday evening, and arrives at Thirſk on Monday evening.—A ditto to Carliſle every Wedneſday morning, arrives at T. Birkett's, the Lion and Lamb, near the ſouth gates, on Saturday; and returns on Thurſday by Penrith, Appleby, Barnard Caſtle, and Richmond.—Another to Leeds every Saturday, arrives at the White Swan, in Croſs pariſh, on Monday; and returns on Tueſday evening by Harewood, Weatherby, and Boroughbridge.—A ditto to York twice a-week, on Monday and Friday mornings, to Mrs. Newel's, Pavement; returns on Tueſday and Saturday evenings, by Eaſingwold.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bell Ralph, Eſq. *Lord of the Manor, and Juſtice of the Peace*
Bell John, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Bell Robert, Eſq.
Bell Mrs. Mary
Butterwick Matthew, Eſq. *Deputy Lieutenant*
Cooper John, Gent. (F.)
Dent William, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Frankland Sir Tho. Bart. *Deputy Lieut.*
Knowſley Mrs.
Rymer William, Gent. (F.) *Chief Conſtable*

CLERGY.

Addiſon Rev. Daniel, *Rector*

PHYSIC.

Dent Robert, *Surgeon, &c.*
Place Mary, *Druggiſt*
Rayner Thomas, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Druggiſt*
Waſſe Jonah, *Surgeon, &c.*

LAW.

LAW.

Gell Thomas, *Attorney*
Steele Metcalf Graham, (F.) *Attorney*
Walker William, (F.) *Attorney*
Whytehead William, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott William, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Addiſon George, (F.) *Whiteſmith and Ironmonger*
Armſtrong John, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Barnitt Francis, *Linen-draper*
Barwick Thomas, *Blue Bell Inn*
Bentley Thomas, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Bentley John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Brignall Thomas, (F.) *Brewer, and Chief Conſtable*
Brockbank John, *Painter, &c.*
Buck Peter, *Tallow-chandler*
Carver William, *Stationer and Grocer*
Caſs Elizabeth, *Three Tuns Inn*
Caſs William, *Brewer*
Chamberlaine ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Cooper Geo. (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Couldwell Richard, *King's Arms Inn*
Daniel William, *Cordwainer and Blue Boar Inn*
Denmore Henry, *Bridle-cutter*
Eden Frances, *Flax-dreſſer and Grocer*
Ellerby Joſ. (F.) *Draper, Grocer, &c.*
Ethelby William, *Currier and Leather-dreſſer*
Fawdington William, (F.) *Printer, Stationer, and Bookbinder*
Fiſher Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Garnes Thomas, (F.) *Bridle-cutter*
Gill Edward, (F.) *Houſe-carpenter and Hardware-man*
Hammond Tho. (F.) *Black Lion Inn*
Handley George, (F.) *Carrier*
Handley Thomas, (F.) *Carrier*
Hanſell John, (F.) *Flax-dreſſer, Weaver, and Grocer*
Harriſon John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Henderſon George, *Innkeeper*
Jackſon William, (F.) *Tanner*
Jefferſon John, (F.) *Taylor & Clothesman*
Johnſon Robert, *Sadler, &c.*
Kendray Ralph, (F.) *Cooper and Butter-factor*
Lee Thomas, (F.) *Brewer*
Maſterman Henry, *Bailiff, and Black Bull Inn*
Mawman Thomas, (F.) *Royal Oak Inn*
Miller John, *Rope-maker*
Moreton Richard, *Grocer and Draper*
Napier William, *Linen-draper*
Nelſon Thomas, (F.) *Rope-maker*
Peat Joſeph, (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Pick John, (F.) *Draper*
Pickerſgill Ann, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Rain Thomas, *Window-ſurveyor*
Ridſdale John, *Sadler*
Ridſdale Henry, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Routh John, *Draper and Grocer*
Routh Mrs. *Grocer, &c.*
Rowel Henry, *Bridle-cutter and Collar-maker*
Scurrs Richard and Jonah, *Clockmakers, Ironmongers, and Gunſmiths*
Sheppard George, *Hair-dreſſer, &c.*
Sinclair William, *Hatter and Grocer*
Smith John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Smith Hannah, (F.) *White Swan Inn*
Smith Joſeph, *Draper and Grocer*
Smith John, (F.) *Ditto*
Smithſon Jane, *Crown Inn*
Stelling George, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Storey Edward, (F.) *Tanner*
Suggitt Benjamin David, *Banker*
Taylor Thomas, (F.) *Currier, &c.*
Taylor Richard, *Brewer*
Temple John, *Draper and Grocer*
Topham Benj. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Walker George, (F.) *Dyer*
Walker John, *Dyer*
Walker James, *Innkeeper*
Walton Thomas, *Fleece Inn and Exciſe-office*
Watſon Roger, *Queen's Head Inn*
Wilſon John, *Tinner and Brazier*
Wilſon Robert, *Old Three Tuns Inn*
Wright Jonathan, (F.) *Glover*
Wright Peter, *Linen & Woollen Draper*

Woodend, about three miles north of Thirſk, the ſeat of Lady Fagg.—Brawith, about four miles to the north, the ſeat of Warcop Conſett, Eſq.—Mount St. John, about three miles to the eaſtward, the reſidence of —— Smelt, Eſq. which, being a lofty ſituation, affords ſome of the moſt charming and ſublime proſpects.—About a mile from the town is a mineral ſpa, which is much reſorted to in ſummer, by the inhabitants, for the purpoſe of bathing; the water is in ſome repute, as being ſerviceable in rheumatic complaints, and has the ſanction of the faculty.—About five miles eaſtward are the mountains of Black Hambleton, whoſe duſky ſides, varied with projecting rocks, woods, and inclofures, afford in clear weather, from the places below, a delightful landſcape.

The

The following villages are in the neighbourhood.—Sowerby, a pleaſant village, about half a mile from Thirſk, ſeparated from it only by two fertile paſtures, called the Flats; over which is a pleaſant foot-path, affording a delightful and chearing walk; the proſpects to Hambleton and the intermediate country being peculiarly diverſified, rich, and beautiful.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

Bell Chriſtopher, *Innkeeper*
Dowthwaite Joſeph, *Attorney*
Richardſon J. S. Eſq.
Spittlehouſe Jn. *Stocking-manufacturer*
Thwaites Thomas, *Merchant-taylor*
Wright William, Eſq.
Wright John, *Grocer, &c.*

South Kilvington is a little village about one mile north from Thirſk: the living is a rectory.—The principal inhabitants are,

Henſon Rev. Francis, *Rector*
Hudſon Robert, *Miller*
Kilvington Charles, *Innkeeper*
Palliſer Edward, *Dealer in Linen Webs*
Palliſer Richard, *Ditto*
Thompſon Chriſtopher, *Tanner*

Topcliffe is a large village, about four miles to the ſouth of Thirſk, ſituated upon the banks of the Swale, on a conſiderable aſcent. The great road between Edinburgh and London, *via* Boroughbridge, lying through it, there are ſeveral good inns. It has an annual fair on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, of July, for all ſorts of cattle, &c. The church here is a large and old, but not unhandſome, edifice.—Near this is the elegant villa called Newby, the ſeat of the late Lord Grantham, and now the ſummer reſidence of the Hon. Frederic Robinſon, his lordſhip's brother. The ſituation is pleaſant, but the grounds remain unfiniſhed.—The principal inhabitants are,

Dreſſer Joſeph, *Miller & Raff-merchant*
Peacock Abraham, *Angel Inn*
Plummer Luke, *Grocer, &c.*
Ramſhaw Rev. Richard, *Miniſter*
Thorp John, *White Swan Inn*
Walker T. Stubbs, Eſq. (F.)

Aſenby, a ſmall village adjoining the high road to Boroughbridge, ſouth from Topcliffe about half a mile.—Principal inhabitants:

Coopland William, Gent. (F.)
Fawdington John, jun. (F.) *Wholeſale Bridle-cutter and Tawer*
Fawdington John, Gent. (F.)
Kay Swale, Gent. (F.)
Rochliffe John, Eſq. (F.)

Catton, about four miles ſouth-weſt from Thirſk, a village upon the banks of the Swale.

Skip on-upon-Swale, in the high road between Thirſk and Rippon, about four miles and a half from Thirſk, and in the pariſh of Topcliffe. Here is a handſome ſtone bridge over the Swale, lately erected.—Principal reſidents, —— Knowſley, Eſq. (F.) and John Watſon, Gent (F.)

Sand Hutton, three miles weſt from Thirſk, in the high road from Northallerton to Boroughbridge.—William Taylor, (F.) *Wholeſale Bridle-cutter, &c.* —— Toes, *Innkeeper.*

Carlton Miniot, two miles weſt, on the road from Thirſk to Rippon.

Brackenbergh, or Breckonbrough, about three miles to the north-weſt of Thirſk.—Robert Donkin, Gent. (F.) —— Lund, Eſq (F.)

Thornton-le-ſtreet, three miles north of Thirſk, in the Northallerton road.—Cornelius Cayley, Eſq. —— Ward, Eſq.

Borrowby, five miles north-eaſt from Thirſk, in the road to Stokeſley.—Eſther Johnſon, *Innkeeper*; and John Johnſon, *Innkeeper*

Knayton, four miles north-eaſt from Thirſk, near Borrowby.—Charles Biſſitt, *M. D.*

Kirkby Knowle, a rectory, five miles north-eaſt from Thirſk.—Thomas Wind, Gent.

Boltby, ſix miles eaſt from Thirſk.—Edward Scurr, *Innkeeper.*

Felix Kirk, about three miles eaſt from Thirſk, a vicarage.—Rev. Mr. Dixon, *Vicar.*

Thirlby,

Thirlby, a ſmall village about three miles eaſt from Thirſk.—James Simonſon, *Flax-dreſſer, and Dealer in Linen Webs.*

Sutton under White-ſtone Cliffe, three miles eaſt from Thirſk.—Thomas Buttery, *Butter-factor*; Adam Boſomworth, *Bleacher, and Dealer in Linen Webs.*

Kilburns, two little villages called High and Low Kilburns, about ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Thirſk, and one mile from Coxwold.—Thomas Atkinſon, *Innkeeper*; Robert Duck, (F.) *Grocer, &c.*

Carlton Huſthwaite, about five miles ſouth-eaſt from Thirſk.—Rev. Robert Kitchingman; Rev. Valentine Kitchingman; and John Welbank, Gent. (F.)

Coxwold, a pleaſant village, about eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Thirſk. This place poſſeſſes a ſmall but very handſome church, eminently neat and beautiful within, being enriched with ſeveral handſome marble monuments of the Fauconberg family, whoſe burying-vault is here. The preſent Earl Fauconberg has a ſeat about a mile from this place, called Newborough; the houſe is ancient, but the park is fine and extenſive, and the gardens elegant. North of the houſe is a fine ſheet of water, which, ſurrounded by majeſtic foreſts, ſpreading lawns, and lofty buildings, whoſe images its clear and placid ſurface reflects upon the eye, renders the firſt entrance upon this noble manſion magnificently and beautifully grand. Here is a fair on Auguſt 25. A free-ſchool was built here, with an endowment for the maſter and two others, and twenty ſhillings to a preacher for three ſermons every year, beſides twenty ſhillings for an annual repaſt for the viſitors of the ſchool.—Principal inhabitants:

Barker William, *Grocer*
Barwick William, *Innkeeper and Grocer*
Burges Paul, *Bridle-cutter*
Cuſſons Thomas, *Tanner*
Newton Rev. Thomas, *Vicar*
Peirſon Rev. Robert, *A. M. Archdeacon of Cleveland*
Scott Francis, *Horſe-dealer*

Thirkleby, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Thirſk, a vicarage. Here is Sir Thomas Frankland's newly-erected ſeat, which is a moſt elegant ſtructure, ſituated upon an eminence, and commanding a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect.—Rev. Euſtace Caſs, *Vicar*; John Thwaites, *Innkeeper.*

Bagby, a ſmall village two miles eaſt.—Balk, a ſmall village three miles eaſt.—Birdforth, a very ſmall village five miles ſouth, in the road to York, which gives title to the hundred or wapentake whereof Thirſk is a part.

THORN, YORKSHIRE.

THORN is a market-town, ſituated in the marſh on the banks of the river Dunn, in the Weſt Riding of the county. A ſhort account of this place has been already inſerted in p. 428 of this volume; to which we have little to add, as it is a place of no great importance. Its diſtance from London is one hundred and ſeventy miles, from York thirty, Snaith ſeven, Selby fifteen, and Doncaſter ten. The fens to the eaſt and north-eaſt of this town are generally a turf-moor. The marſhes here have been drained, and the ground thereby much ſunk, by a cut, ten miles in length, from hence to Gowle, or Gowld-hall.

The market is on Wedneſday; and two fairs in the year, the firſt Monday and Tueſday after the 11th of June, and the 11th of October.—Francis Cheſter and John Chantry, carriers, go to Doncaſter every Saturday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.
Atkinſon Mrs.
Wiſe John, Gent.

CLERGY.
Atkinſon Rev. George
Todhunter Rev. Lawrence

PHYSIC.
Dove William, *Surgeon*
Harnew James, *Surgeon*
Maples Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Benſon John, *Attorney*
Berryman Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS.
Beſtow Ann, *Red Lion Inn*
Broxworth John, *Brazier*

Butterworth A. *Poſt-maſter*
Caſon Mordecai, ſen. *Miller & Currier*
Caſon Mordecai, jun. *Grocer*
Cheſter John, *Schoolmaſter*
Cuthbert George, *Whiteſmith*
Elliſon, Parker, & Co. *Raft-merchants*
England John, *Sadler*
Gidderdale Robert, *Ship-owner*
Godfrey Henry, *Grazier*
Godfrey William, *Grazier*
Grayburn John, *Ship-owner*
Makin William, *Draper*
Pilley Michael, *Draper*
Reynolds M. and M. *Drapers*
Smith John, *Farmer*
Travis George, *Watchmaker*
Vauſe Thomas, *White Hart Inn*
Wharram Richard, *Grocer*

There is a canal now cutting, which commences at Stainforth, three miles weſt of Thorn, and takes its direction by way of Thorn and through the levels, and touches near Crowle, five miles eaſt of Thorn, and goes on into the river Trent, at Kearby.—Villages: Haitfield, two miles ſouth-weſt, and Fiſhlake, two miles north-weſt, upon the river Dunn.

THORNBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

SITUATE about two miles from the river Severn, in the lower part of the vale of Glouceſter, is a borough by preſcription, and governed by a mayor and aſſiſtants, but ſends no members to parliament. This place is ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity, and was formerly endowed with many privileges; but the only building now worthy of obſervation, is the remnant of an old caſtle, or rather palace, begun by the great Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, in the reign of Henry VIII. but left unfiniſhed, on his falling a victim to the enmity of Cardinal Wolſey. Great part of the ſtructure is ſtill ſtanding, and in high preſervation. The whole manifeſts great taſte and judgment. It is the property of Henry Howard, Eſq. of the illuſtrious Norfolk family. One part is inhabited, and commands an extenſive view of the Severn and South Wales. The pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs. Here are a large church built in the form of a cathedral, four almſhouſes for fifteen poor people, and a free-ſchool.—The clothing buſineſs formerly flouriſhed here, but has long been loſt, and the town has now very little trade. In the Boothall is held the court of the honour of Glouceſter.

A very ſmall market is held on Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. Eaſter-Monday, the 15th of Auguſt, and the Monday before St. Thomas's-day.—The principal inns are the Swan and White Hart.

Thornbury is diſtant from Glouceſter twenty-four miles, Wotton ten, Berkeley ſeven, Sodbury ten, and Briſtol eleven.

This is a croſs-poſt to Briſtol, under the direction of John Bevan.—A carrier weekly to Briſtol.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Adams Mrs. Sarah
Adams William, Gent. (F.)
Bagnell Mrs. Eſther
Bartlett Nathaniel, Gent. (F.)
Bell William, Gent. (F.)
Bennett Daniel, Gent. (F.)
Collins William, Gent. (F.)
Cornock Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Cox Mrs. Mary
Cox Robert, Gent. (F.)
Cox Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Crowther John, Gent. (F.)
Crowther Nathaniel, Gent. (F.)
Cullimore James, Gent. (F.)
Grove Kingſmill, Gent. (F.)
Hayward John, Gent.
Hignell Mordecai, Gent. (F.)
Holiſter Luke, Gent. (F.)
Knapp Mrs. Elizabeth
Knapp Robert, Gent. (F.)
Knapp William, Gent.
Lewis Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Matthews Mrs.
Millett J. Gent. (F.)
Neale Mrs. Mary
Nelmes John, Gent. (F.)
Oſborne William, Gent. (F.)
Ruſſell Richard, Gent. (F.)
Salmon John, Gent.
Sheppard Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Taylor William, Gent. (F.)
Thurſton Obed, Gent.
Trayhurne Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Vaughan James, Gent.
Wekes Edward, Gent.

CLERGY.

Holwell Rev. William, (F.) *Vicar*

Llewellyn Rev. William, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Fewſter John, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Grove Ralph, (F.) *Ditto*
Rolph Thomas, *Ditto*
Scott William, *Ditto*

LAW.

Cullimore John, *Attorney*
Parnell Hugh, (F.) *Attorney*
Rolph George, ſen. (F.) *Attorney*
Rolph George, jun. (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen James, (F.) *Grazier*
Barton John, (F.) *Butcher*
Beavan James, *Shopkeeper*
Caddy Robert, (F.) *Dealer*
Child Mary and Eſther, *Shopkeepers*
Clarke William, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Cole William, (F.) *Taylor*
Collins Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Corſham Jeſſe, (F.) *Carpenter*
Croome John, *Schoolmaſter*
Cullimore John, (F.) *Grazier*
Eells John, *Grazier*
Greenwood Mary, *Maltſter*
Groves John, *Butcher*
Hewitt Robert, (F.) *Grazier*
Hignell Henry, (F.) *Grazier*
Hindy Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Hobby William, (F.) *Grazier*
Hulbert Thomas, *Chandler*
King Samuel, *Swan Inn*
Latche Joſeph, (F.) *Nailor*
Pearce Francis, (F.) *Grazier*
Pitcher Daniel, (F.) *Sadler*
Pitcher William, (F.) *Taylor*
Reed William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Stone John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Taylor Arthur, (F.) *Tanner*
Thomas John, (F.) *Grazier*
Trottman Samuel, (F.) *Fiſherman*
Underwood Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Virgo Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Wade John, (F.) *Farrier*
Wetmore Thomas, (F.) *Baker*

THETFORD, NORFOLK and SUFFOLK,

IS twelve miles from Bury and eighty-one from London. It ſtands on two navigable rivers, the Ouſe and the Thet; the latter runs through it. This place is generally ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the ruins of the ancient Sitomagus, a Roman city, which was deſtroyed by the Danes: but Dr. Gale, and others, place that city at Woolpit. However, here are ſtill many marks of antiquity; particularly a large mount, called Caſtle-hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified by a double rampart. According to tradition, it had walls, though now there is no appearance of them; it is likewiſe ſuppoſed to have been a Daniſh camp. This town was once the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; and, in 672, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury held a ſynod here. In the year 870, it was ravaged by the Danes, during the reign of King Edmund. Some years after they returned again, took Thetford, and ſet it on fire; but, for want of proviſions, were forced to return back to their ſhips. In the year 1099, they came again, when they burnt Thetford and Cambridge, and rifled all the abbeys and churches in their way, gaining a great deal of plunder, with which they returned to their ſhips. After Canute the Dane became king, Thetford began to recover, and was ſo proſperous in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, that there were nine hundred and forty-ſeven burgeſſes; and, in the time of William the Conqueror, it had ſeven hundred and twenty manſions, and the chief magiſtrate was ſtiled conſul. It was a biſhop's ſee for ſome time; when Herbert Loſinga, being made biſhop of Thetford by William Rufus, removed the ſee to Norwich, where it has continued ever ſince. In the reign of Henry VIII. Thetford was a place of ſuch conſequence, as to be made a ſuffragan ſee to Norwich; but it continued ſo only during that reign.

Thetford, in its flouriſhing ſtate, had eight monaſteries. In the church of St. Mary's, was a ſociety of religious ſo early as the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, if not before; and hither Arfaſtus, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, removed his epiſcopal ſeat from North Elmham, in 1075; but it continued here only nineteen or twenty years before it was tranſlated to Norwich: after which, about the year 1104, a monaſtery for Cluniac monks was built here by Roger Bigod, or Bigot, and made ſubordinate to the abbey of Cluny in France; but, the

the place being found inconvenient, they began a more ſtately monaſtery without the town, on the other ſide the river. This was finiſhed in 1114, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was made denizen in the fiftieth year of the reign of Edward III. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, its revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 312l. 14s. 4d. a-year; but according to Speed to 418l. 6s. 3d. A priory of regular canons, of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, or the Croſs, was founded here by William earl of Warren in the reign of King Stephen, which, at the time of the ſuppreſſion, had ſix religious, whoſe annual revenue amounted to 39l. 6s. 8d. The gateway of this abbey yet remains, as do the foundation and ſome of the walls of the priory, with the houſes of the canons, now barns, built of flint; and the gate of the porter's lodge has remaining a pointed arch, &c. On the Suffolk ſide of the town was an ancient houſe of regular canons, dedicated to St. George; but, becoming ruinous and forſaken, Abbot Hugh de Nairwold, and the convent of St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk, placed nuns here; at the diſſolution of which there was a prioreſs and ten nuns, whoſe revenue amounted to 40l. 11s 2d. per ann. It is now called the Place, and lately converted to a barn. Towards the beginning of the reign of Edward III. a houſe of friars is ſaid to have been founded in the town by Henry, earl, afterwards duke, of Lancaſter. Without the town was an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Mary, endowed at the ſuppreſſion with only 1l. 13s. 6d. per ann. Here was an hoſpital called God's Houſe, before the 24th of Edward I. In the reign of Richard II. here was a houſe of Auguſtine friars, founded by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter; and here was likewiſe a college, dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſting of a maſter and fellows, which, at the ſuppreſſion, was valued at 109l. per annum. Thetford had likewiſe formerly a mint: it has been honoured with the preſence of many of our ſovereigns, particularly Henry I. and Henry II. Queen Elizabeth and James I. made it one of their hunting ſeats, and the latter had a palace here, which is ſtill called the King's Houſe. It is ſtill of conſiderable extent, though far from being ſo populous as it was in the reign of Edward III. when it had twenty churches, and ſix hoſpitals, beſides the abovementioned religious houſes.

The churches now left are, only St. Michael's on the Suffolk ſide, and St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's on the Norfolk ſide, of the town. St. Peter's had, in 1789, a handſome new ſteeple erected, with eight fine new bells; at which time the church was beautified both inſide and out, and a new organ put up. There are ſeveral ſtone coffin-lids in this church. The foundations of ſeveral of the other churches are yet viſible in records.

The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which now contains but a few houſes. On the Norfolk ſide are ſeveral ſtreets of conſiderable extent, in which are many well-built houſes, but the ſtreets are not paved. Its chief manufacture is woollen-cloth and paper. In the reign of James I. an act of parliament paſſed for founding an hoſpital and a grammar-ſchool, and for maintaining a preacher in this town four days in the year for ever. This ſchool is on the ſcite of a Cluniac priory, or cathedral; a noble pointed arch of its church's north tranſept yet remains, and divides the ſchool from the maſter's houſe; and near it are the remains of the canons cloſe. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. built a council-houſe here, and gave the corporation a ſword and mace.—Market-day is on Saturday; and fairs on May 14, Auguſt 2, and September 25.

Here is a county-gaol, a bridewell, and a workhouſe; and alſo an hoſpital for ſix poor men. The Lent aſſizes for Norfolk are held at the guildhall, a fine old building of black flint. The leſſer Ouſe is navigable from Lynn by lighters or barges; and upwards of two hundred laſts of corn per week are ſometimes ſhipped for Lynn.—A handſome new market-croſs was erected about ten years ſince, covered with caſt iron, a portico, and a handſome palliſade in front.—Here are two meeting-houſes, a Methodiſt and Quakers.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox and Lord Robert Spencer have houſes here, and are conſtantly here in the ſporting ſeaſon, having a keeper here all

the year.—This place ſent to parliament the 1ſt of Edward IV. It was incorporated the 16th of Elizabeth, and conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common councilmen, who ſend two members to parliament. Number of voters, thirty-one; returning-officer, the mayor; patron, the Duke of Grafton.

The mail-coach from London to Norwich paſſes through this town every morning at fifty-four minutes paſt ſix; returns every evening at eight: James Parker, poſt-maſter. Fare from London to Thetford, 1l. 3s.

The Expedition coach from Norwich to London paſſes through Thetford at ſeven o'clock in the evening; returns at a quarter paſt ſix in the morning: fare from Thetford to London, 16s. This coach does not come from town on Mondays or go up on Saturdays.—A diligence from Norwich to London paſſes through here every evening at half paſt ſix o'clock; and returns at three quarters paſt five in the morning: fare from Thetford to London, 1l. 1s.

John Stone, carrier to Bury, ſets out every Wedneſday and Saturday mornings; and returns the ſame evenings.—The London ſtage waggons to Norwich ſet out from the Bull and Green Dragon, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, every Wedneſday and Saturday evenings; return from Norwich every Tueſday and Friday evenings, by the way of Newmarket and Thetford.—The York waggon, from the Star, Norwich, in and out every Tueſday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Altham Sir William, Knt. (F.)
Grafton Duke of, *Recorder*
Ingerſoll David, Eſq. (F.)
Mingay James, Eſq. (F.)
Sparke John, Gent. *Deputy Recorder and Town-clerk*

CLERGY.

Manning Rev. Mr. (F.) *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Shelford Rev. Mr. (F.)

PHYSIC.

Davies Timothy, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*
Mingay William Robert, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Talbot William, (F.) *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Cole James, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Roger, *Superviſor*
Anderſon William, (F.) *Merchant*
Baker Noah, (F.) *Auctioneer, Brazier, Shopkeeper, Dealer in Old and New Furniture, and Corn Inſpector*
Barns ——, (F.) *Millwright*
Bidwell William, *Grocer and Draper*
Booth Valentine, *Smith*
Brewſter Mrs. *Grocer and Draper*
Brewſter ——, (F.) *Smith*
Brewſters and Co. (F.) *Merchants*
Broadbelt ——, *George Inn*
Burrell George Bird, (F.) *Plumber, Glazier, and Houſe-painter*
Burrell Benjamin, (F.) *Smith*
Burrell ——, (F.) *Ironmonger and Whiteſmith*
Clarke Edmund, (F.) *White Hart Inn*
Clarke John, *Druggiſt and Farrier*
Cracknal ——, *Butcher*
Davey George, *Anchor Inn*
Day John, *Exciſe-officer*
Dent ——, (F.) *Fleece Inn*
Dent ——, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Ellis Henry, (F.) *Sadler & Collar-maker*
Ellis John, *Taylor*
Faux Grey, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, Ironmonger, Builder, Cabinet-maker, and Upholſterer*
Fuller Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Garnham John, (F.) *Merchant*
Gill and Son, (F.) *Merchants and Millers, and Dealers in Wine, Salt, Coals, and Corn*
Gooch and Roberts, (F.) *Merchants*
Goodrich ——, *Shopkeeper, and Dealer in Toys*
Graham Fitt, *China, Glaſs, & Earthenware, Dealer, and Peruke-maker*
Handcock ——, *Baker*
Hardy ——, (F.) *Tanner & Fellmonger*
Hill Mrs. *Grocer and Draper*
Hilton ——, *Shoemaker*
Holmes & Pawſon, (F.) *Paper-makers*
Horſley ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Howard ——, (F.) *Smith*
Hudſon ——, *Peruke-maker*
Jackſon Evans, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Juler John, (F.) *Grocer and Draper*
Lake ——, (F.) *Lime-burner & Bricklayer*
Leach ——, *Butcher*
Lyall John, (F.) *Grocer and Draper, Agent*

Agent to the Royal Exchange Insurance-office, Vender of Medicines, and Tallow-chandler
Manby Robert, (F.) *Red Lion Inn*
Mills James, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Newberry John, (F.) *Plumber, Glazier, and House-painter*
Oldman ——, *Miller and Baker*
Osbert and Denton, (F.) *Merchants*
Parker Mary, *Milliner*
Pratt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Radcliffe Alexander, (F.) *Bell Inn and Excise-office*
Roberts Wm. and Henry, (F.) *Bricklayers, and Lime and Brick Burners*
Rolfe William, *Tinman*
Rolfe John, (F.) *Builder & Millwright*
Russell ——, (F.) *Smith & Wheelwright*
Segrott John, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Segrott Mrs. M. *Collar-maker*
Shelford Bidwell, (F.) *Coroner, Merchant, and Brewer*
Sherring and Snow, (F.) *Wheelwrights*
Ship Jennings, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Ship Ollin, *Taylor*
Ship and Son, *Taylors*
Siden George, (F.) *Wine and Liquor Merchant*
Slipper ——, *Baker*
Smith ——, *Smith*
Sparrow John, (F.) *Brewer*
Spendlove John, *Clock and Watch Maker, and Gaoler*
Stanton ——, *Shoemaker*
Sterne ——, *Miller and Baker*
Sterne John, (F.) *Hosier*
Sterne ——, *Carpenter*
Sterne Stephen, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Sterne Peter, (F.) *Baker*
Sterne William, (F.) *Baker*
Swan ——, (F.) *Lime-burner, Stonemason, and Bricklayer*
Theodorick ——, (F.) *Painter*
Tilson Thomas, *Butcher*
Towel George, *Currier*
Tyrrell George, (F.) *Brewer*
Tyrrell John, (F.) *Manufacturer of Everlastings, Stuffs, &c. and Woolcomber*
Warrichar Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-school*
Webster ——, *Butcher*
Williams and Bryant, *Milliners and Mantua-makers*
Woods Charles, (F.) *Brewer*
Woods ——, (F.) *Baker*

Ixworth, Suffolk, ten miles from Thetford.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMEN.
Boldero George, Esq.
Varey William, Esq. *Ixworth-abbey*

CLERGY.
Lamb Rev. Mr. (F.)

PHYSIC.
Day, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Green, *Ditto*

LAW.
Basham, *Attorney*

TRADERS.
Collis, *Grocer, Draper, &c.*
Frost, (F.) *Pickrill Inn*
Redgrave John, (F.) *Builder, Carpenter, and Joiner*
Rising, *Grocer, Draper, &c.*

The following gentlemen's seats and villages are in the neighbourhood:—Robert John Buxton, Esq. (F.) Studwell-lodge, Norfolk, four miles from Thetford, a justice for the county.—Barnard Howard, Esq. Fornham, Suffolk, ten miles.—Lord Cornwallis, Culford, eight miles.—Thomas Le Blanc, Esq. (F.) Cavenham, Suffolk, ten miles. —— Gwilt, Esq. (F.) Icklingham, eight miles.—Lord Montrath, Weeting, eight miles.—Edward Billingsley, Esq. (F.) and the Rev. Mr. White, (F.) at Hockwold cum Wilton, ten miles.—Messrs. Griffins, (F.) Munford Planters, eight miles.—George Nelthorpe, Esq. (F.) Lynford, eight miles, a justice.—Stephen Pain Gallway, Esq. (F.) West Tofts, eight miles, a justice.—Lord Petre, (F.) Buckenham-house, 8 miles.—Lord Walsingham, Merton-hall, ten miles.—William Tooke, Esq. (F.) Thompson College, ten miles.—William Colhoun, Esq. (F.) member of parliament for Bideford, and justice; and the Rev. Mr. Parsons; Great Wretham, six miles.—William Woodley, Esq. (F.) Eccles, nine miles.—Mrs. Lobuck, *Angel Inn*, Larlingford, eight miles, on the road to Norwich.—Harling, eight miles: Rev. Mr. Dean, (F.) Rev. Mr. Wright, (F.) Cooke Smith, *Post-master, under Thetford*; Mr. Everand, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, and Tallow-chandler*; Mr. Andrews, *Swan Inn*; and Mr. Todd, *Plumber and Glazier*.—Kenninghall, Norfolk, ten miles: Francis Fincham, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, &c.*—Garboldisham, nine miles: Crispe Molineux,

lineux, Eſq. (F.) and Rev. Charles Molineux, (F.)—Blow Norton, ten miles Rev. Mr. Brown, (F.)—Hopton, Suffolk, nine miles: Rev. Mr. Sterne, (F.) Mr. Rye, *Surgeon*; and Mr. Bales, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, &c.*—Market Weſton, Suffolk, nine miles: William Fowke, Eſq.—Riddleſworth-hall, Norfolk, ſix miles: Silvanus Bevan, Eſq. (F.) and Rev. Mr. Wake.—Coney Weſton, Suffolk, ſeven miles: Rev. Mr. Patterſon, (F.)—Euſton-hall, Suffolk, three miles: the Duke of Grafton, and Rev. Mr. Smith, (F.)—Fakenham, Suffolk, ſix miles: Rev. John Barker, (F.)—Quiderham-hall, ten miles: Lord Albemarle; and Manning Gooch, (F.) *Merchant, Miller, Lime-burner, Farmer, and Steward to Lord Albemarle.*—Snare-hill, one mile: James Pell, Eſq. (F.)—Kilverſton-lodge, one mile and a half: Jacob Whittington, Eſq. (F.)—Ampton, Suffolk, nine miles: Sir H. Calthorpe, Bart. (F.)—Liveſmore, Suffolk, eight miles: Henry Lee Acton, Eſq.—Elden-hall, Suffolk, four miles: Duke of Bedford.—Santon Downham, Suffolk, four miles: Lord Cadogan.—Croxton, Norfolk, three miles: Thomas Deriſley, Eſq.—Great Hockham, eight miles: Mr. Wells, *Grocer and Draper.*—Barnham, Suffolk, two miles: William Davey, (F.) *Liquor-merchant, Shopkeeper, &c.*—Troſton, Suffolk, eight miles: Capel Lofts, Eſq. a juſtice.—Hockham, Norfolk, eight miles: James Daven, Eſq.

THRAPSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THRAPSTON is a ſmall market-town, ſituated ſeventy-five miles from London, twenty from Peterborough, ſeventeen from Huntingdon, twenty-one from Northampton, twenty-three from Bedford, thirty-three from Cambridge, about thirty from Leiceſter, twenty from Market Harborough, nine from Kettering, nine from Oundle, nine from Wellingborough, ſeven from Higham Ferrers, and eleven from Kimbolton; which are all the circumambient towns and market-towns.

Morton ſays, "Thrapſton is not to be paſſed by without obſervation; not for its trade and buildings, but for this, that it is ſurrounded with a moſt pleaſant country, where they have water, air, and ſoil, that are exceeded by none. It is at due diſtance from the woods: and, in a word, enjoys all the natural advantages that can well be wiſhed for by any gentleman, who is pleaſed to entertain himſelf with the innocent delights of a country life."—*Hiſt. Northamptonſhire*, p. 27, No. 77.

The river Nene, navigable from Lynn and Wiſbeach to Northampton, runs near the town, and is croſſed by a good ſtone bridge, at the weſt end of the town. Sea-coal is brought up the river from Lynn, &c.

The north-eaſt, eaſt, ſouth, and north-weſt, country round is open, and gives the traveller a charming view. On an eminence half a mile to the ſouth-eaſt of Thrapſton, at a ſingle *coup d'œil*, you may ſee thirty-ſix church-ſpires. All the northern parts around are covered with woods, principally the Duke of Buccleugh's, late Montague. Here alſo is a beautiful range of meadows and paſtures, perhaps not to be equalled in England for length. They ſtretch, uninterrupted, from Peterborough to Northampton, which is near thirty miles in length, and in ſome places are near two miles in breadth; the land rich, the graſs fine, and the cattle which feed on them hardly to be numbered.

Here are two fairs annually, viz. the firſt Tueſday in May and on the 5th of Auguſt; beſides a large market, which is equal to either of the fairs, on the firſt Tueſday after Michaelmas.—Our weekly market is on a Tueſday. It is the largeſt hog-market in the county; that branch alone returns on a market-day, upon an average, about 500l. There is a tolerable trade of corn and coleſeed; and the farmers and millers have come to a reſolution of doing no buſineſs within doors, as was formerly the caſe, but they all aſſemble by a bell, at eleven o'clock, and do their buſineſs at the market-croſs. This market is well ſtocked with butcher's meat, of the moſt excellent kind; notwithſtanding which, the poor are miſerably off, and ſo indeed are the middling tradeſmen, on account

count of the ready conveyance which the butchers have to London for the meat, for which tradeſpeople cannot afford to give the butchers their exorbitant demands, much leſs can the poor. They have ſea-fiſh from the Norfolk coaſt, and freſh-water fiſh from Wittleſea Mere, three times a-week, but there are no certain days.

Here is no particular manufactory carried on. The poor principally ſpin jerſey, which they ſend to the manufactories at Kettering. Here are a few lace-weavers.

There are no natural or artificial curioſities in the lordſhip of Thrapſton; but the upper ſtrata of the earth, and ſometimes the ſecond, is interſperſed with petrified ſea-ſhells.

Here is an annual court-leet and court-baron, which has a power of appointing, and does appoint, a conſtable; a thirbearer, or more properly a thirdborough; bread-weighers and ale-taſters, whoſe office it is to ſee that the bread, butter, and every other marketable commodity, is good, proper, and of juſt weight. Alſo they have a power to take cognizance of the weights and meaſures in ſhops and alehouſes: this court likewiſe has a power of electing a clerk of the market, but in this inſtance it does not exerciſe its authority. Leonard Burton, Eſq. is lord of the manor.

There is likewiſe a court held here for the honour of Glouceſter fee, under the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beaulieu. It appoints a conſtable for Thrapſton, who never acts unleſs the conſtable and thirdborough of the manor court are out of the way; and then his authority extends no farther than to certain houſes which are within the fee, which is only one ſide of the ſtreet. This court likewiſe appoints a conſtable, ale-taſters, and hayward, for Lowick; conſtable for Woodford; conſtable for Stanion, near Kettering; conſtable for Little Addington; conſtable for Thingdon, or Finedon, near Wellingborough; conſtable for Aldwinckle St. Peter's; conſtable for Ringſtead; conſtable for Rannds; conſtable for Cranford St. Andrew; for Burton Lattimer, near Kettering, a conſtable, field-ſearchers, thirdborough, bread-weighers, ale-taſters, and hayward; and for Catworth hamlet, in Huntingdonſhire, a conſtable.—Here is alſo a court held for the hundred of Navisford, at the George: the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beaulieu are lords.

All theſe courts have a power to mulct their ſuitors for non-attendance, and for other miſdemeanors; and, in default of payment, may levy the ſame by diſtreſs on the goods of the offenders.

All the land in the lordſhip is freehold; therefore the liſt of inhabitants we ſhall give may be conſidered as moſtly freeholders, though without any diſtinguiſhing mark.

The poſt comes in every day, except Monday, about eleven o'clock in the morning; and returns in two hours. The poſt-office is always open.—The principal inns are the White Hart and the George.

COACHES.—A coach ſets out to London, from the George inn, Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, night, at eleven o'clock, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn.—A coach paſſes through this town, from Cambridge to Birmingham, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—A coach paſſes through the town every Wedneſday, from Birmingham to Cambridge; and returns the next day.

WAGGONS.—A waggon ſets off from the George, for London, every Tueſday about two o'clock, for the Croſs Keys, St. John's-ſtreet.—Another ſets off on Thurſday mornings, at ſix o'clock, for the Bear and Staff, Smithfield.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Hodſon Rev. Septimius, *Rector*
Hogg Rev. Reynold, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Jackſon Rev. Joſ. *Curate, & Schoolmaſter*

PHYSIC.

Leet Henry, *Surgeon*
Mansfield Samuel Ruſhton, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Salmon William, *Attorney*
York William, *Attorney*

TRADERS,

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott Joſeph, *Cordwainer*
Abbott Philip, *Cordwainer*
Adderly John, *Gardener and Victualler*
Bates John, *Cordwainer*
Beal Samuel, *Mercer, Draper, and Habit and Stay Maker*
Bland John, *Maſon and Victualler*
Bland Richard, *Maſon*
Bland John, *Farmer*
Bland Ebenezer, *Coachman to London*
Boolimer William, *Cooper*
Bradley Robert, *Wheelwright*
Brown William, *Taylor and Victualler*
Buck George, *George Inn*
Burditt Stephen, *Painter and Glazier*
Coles John, *Stone-cutter and Maſon*
Collier Henry, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Compton Joſeph, *Miller*
Criſp Thomas, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Darnell Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Davis William, *Exciſe-officer*
Dudley Edward, *Blackſmith*
Duxbury Henry, *Leather-cutter, and Wholeſale Dealer in Shoes*
Eaton John and Samuel, *Grocers, Tallow-chandlers, and Deputy Diſtributors of Stamps*
Eland George, *Draper, Mercer, Hoſier, Haberdaſher, Milliner, &c. &c.*
Farrar John, *Brazier and Tinman*
Griffin William, *Leather-cutter, and Wholeſale Dealer in Shoes*
Griffin Matthias, *Cordwainer*
Hankins John, *Gardener*
Henſon John, *Victualler*
Hill Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Horn Charles, *Maſon*
Humphreys John, *Watch and Clock Maker and Auctioneer*
Jackſon George, *Carpenter*
Jones Elizabeth, *White Hart Inn*
Katterns Daniel, *Clockſmith*
Kendall William, *Smith*
King Francis, *Taylor*
Lenton Henry, ſen. *Plumber & Glazier*
Lenton Henry, jun. *Ditto*
Leveratt Mary, *Baker*
Leverſuch Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Lorkington Rich. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Mayes Thomas, *Gardener, and Bookkeeper to the Waggon*
Moſeley James, *Baker and Woolcomber*
Newman Jas. *Cordwainer & Confectioner*
Porter William, *Ironmonger and Cutler, Dealer in Braziery and Tin Ware, Haberdaſhery, Oils and Colours, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Rice Matthias, *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Rippin Thomas, *Farmer*
Robinſon James, *Sadler, Collar-maker, Whip-maker, and Auctioneer*
Robinſon John, *Carpenter, Joiner, and Builder*
Sanderſon Richard, *Farmer*
Sanderſon John, *Smith and Farrier*
Scales Elizabeth, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Smith Richard, *Sheriff's-officer and Auctioneer*
Stanion William, *Butcher*
Stokes Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Story Enoch, *Taylor, and Receiver of the Bridge-tolls*
Story William, *Taylor*
Sutcliff Iſaac, *Woolcomber*
Tarry John, *Hair-dreſſer, Peruke-maker, and Dealer in Perfumery*
Vorley John, *Butcher and Saleſman*
Vorley John, *Taylor*
Vorley William, *Paper-hanger, Confectioner, Pariſh-clerk, & Town-crier*
Wells John, *Baſket-maker*
Wells James, *Staymaker*
Wright Elizabeth, *Victualler*

VILLAGES.—Iſlip is only ſeparated from Thrapſton by the river Nene, over which is a good bridge. It is a pleaſant village: the church is neat; *Rector*, Rev. Henry Etough, of Lowick; *Curate*, Rev. Gibbard Pywell. Mr. Thomas Squire has a handſome villa here, by the ſide of the river; he is an eminent coal, deal, and wine, merchant. He alſo keeps a banking-office; bills payable at Ladbroke's, Rawlins's, and Parker's.

Lowick, two miles and a half from Thrapſton, has a handſome church, with curious ſtained glaſs windows. Here is a charity-ſchool for poor boys and girls. *Rector*, Rev. Henry Etough, chaplain to Lord Sackville, whoſe ſeat, Drayton, is half a mile to the weſtward of Lowick. The ſituation of Drayton is low, but the houſe has a good free-ſtone front. The preſent lord is making ſome judicious alterations in the houſe, which will make it very comfortable. He is very charitable to the poor, and is generally beloved in the neighbourhood.

Sudborough is three miles north-weſt of Thrapſton, in a very low ſituation, with an indifferent church. The Rev. Sir Thomas Hewet, Bart. is rector;

curate, Rev. John Theodoſius Langhorne. Miſs Pulteney has a tolerable houſe here, which ſhe viſits three or four times a-year. This lady has eſtabliſhed a Sunday-ſchool at Sudborough, on a permanent baſis, for boys and girls, and has ſettled 20l. per annum for ever thereon.

Briſtock, ſix miles diſtant, has a fair three times a-year, although it is but a village: the fair-days are May 6, September 25, and November 22. Rev. Talbot Keene, *Vicar*.

Geddington, ſeven miles and three quarters; Warkton, ſeven and three quarters; and Weekly, eight; are deſcribed vol. iii. p. 480.

At Cranford, five miles, Sir George Robinſon has a neat houſe, at which he uſually reſides. There is nothing worthy of particular remark about this place.

The Rev. John Scriven is rector of Twywell, three miles, and Slipton four; and has the perpetual advowſon of both. The churches are in very bad repair; but the rector has built himſelf a handſome houſe cloſe to the church at Twywell, which ſtands on the right hand of the turnpike-road from Thrapſton to Kettering.

Woodford, two miles ſouth-weſt, is pleaſantly ſituated. Lord St. John had a good houſe here, which commanded an extenſive proſpect; but ſomething diſguſting him he pulled it down, and ſold the materials. The place where it ſtood, ten years ago, is now nothing but a heap of rubbiſh. Woodford has three hills near it, in a row, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up over the bodies of ſome eminent perſons killed in the wars with the Romans, Danes, or Saxons.—*Rector*, Rev. Dr. Rennell. *Curate*, Rev. Mr. Fancourt.

Little Addington, three miles and a half, and Great Addington, four and a half. Rev. John Sanderſon, *Rector*. William Zouch Lucas Ward, Eſq. has a houſe here.

Irthlingborough, ſeven miles. Simon Oliver Taylor, Eſq. has a houſe here.

Stanwick, five miles and a half. The Rev. Mr. Proctor, late of Wellingford, is rector: this living is worth 500l. per ann. The late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Knight, died worth upwards of 100,000l.—Lord Egmont rents a houſe of W. Z. L. Ward, Eſq. which he uſes as a hunting box: it was late the reſidence of Samuel Ward Lambe, Eſq. deceaſed.

Rannds, ſix miles. Rev. James Smyth, *Vicar*. There is a proverb current here, "We muſt all go to Rannds when we die," meaning we go out of the world; for Rannds has no regular road to it, and it ſtands in the middle of an open field, which contains between ſix and ſeven thouſand acres.

Denford, one mile, on the road to Higham Ferrers, has nothing remarkable. Salmon's coal-wharf and brick-kilns are here.—Ringſtead, three miles. The Rev. Iſaac Gaſkarth is rector of theſe two places. Leonard Burton, Eſq. reſides in a good houſe here. He is lord of the manors of Ringſtead and Denford, and owner of the greateſt part of the land in theſe lordſhips, as well as in Thrapſton lordſhip.

Clapton, five miles. The Rev. William Fonnereau, of Chriſt Church, Ipſwich, is rector. Francis Morland, Eſq. has a houſe here.

Titchmarſh, two miles. This living is worth 800l. per annum. Dr. Pye was the laſt incumbent. Sir Gilbert Pickering had a houſe here: all his family are buried in the church.—Achurch, four miles: this living is worth 300l. per annum. The Rev. Lyttleton Powys is rector of both places: the livings are in the gift of his brother, Thomas Powys, Eſq. member of parliament for Northampton, who has a handſome ſeat at Lilford, four miles and a half; his fortune is about 5000l. per annum.

Other villages are, Ircheſter, four miles and a half from Thrapſton; Bythorne, four and a quarter; Keyſton, four and a half; Catworth, ſeven; Spaldwick, eight; Aldwinckle All-Saints, and Aldwinckle St. Peter's, two and a half; Wadno, or, as it is called by ſome, Wadenhoe, three miles and a half; Pilton, four; and Thorpe Achurch, three and a half.

TICKHILL, YORKSHIRE.

TICKHILL, in the Weſt Riding of York, is five miles from Doncaſter, nine from Workſop, four from Bawtry, and 164 from London. It is an ancient town, that gives name to an honour of a very extenſive juriſdiction, and to which a great many manors owe ſuit and ſervice. This honour, being veſted in the crown ſince Henry IV. has been leaſed out to the ſubjects, and was in the hands of Sir Thomas Sanderſon, brother to the Earl of Scarborough.

The hamlets belonging to the honour of Tickhill are Bageley, one mile diſtant; Wellingley, one; Marice, one; Eaſtfield, a quarter; Woolfeet, one and a half; Carhouſe, one and a half; Southwongs, two; and Willſick, two.—There is no account of any town bearing the name of Tickhill in Doomſday-book; Stainton and Dadeſlea are there mentioned. From this circumſtance many have been led to believe this town did not formerly bear the name of Tickhill. There is a ſmall brook at the north end of the town which bears the name of Dadeſlea-well, and on this account it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe that this place was anciently named Dadeſlea. From an old writing, now in the poſſeſſion of an inhabitant, it appears, that this place formerly returned burgeſſes to three parliaments and one council. There are people living in the town who can remember the remains of a church called Allhallows; and it is univerſally believed that there have been ſeveral more. The farmers yet pay a tithe called St. Nicholas, though no church or chapel is now remaining. Here is one very large handſome church, which appears to have been built at different times, and it is believed from the ruins of others.—Part of the caſtle is yet remaining, ſurrounded with a broad and deep moat, and a wall about five feet high; and on the north-eaſt ſide is a huge mount, with a round tower on the top of it. About the centre of the ſpace, within the walls, is a houſe, which, from its great number of apartments, and the paintings of ſaints and crucifixes on the walls, appears to have been a religious houſe.

Here is a fair for cattle, ſhoes, hats, &c. on Auguſt 21; and a market on Friday.—Tickhill appears to have been formerly a great place for maltſters; as there is hardly an old houſe in the town but what has a malt-kiln adjoining it. The land chiefly lies low, and corn is here rather ſubject to mildews; but here are exceeding pleaſant ſituations for gentlemen, and there is much game in the neighbourhood.

The poſt comes in Tueſdays and Thurſdays.—No coaches paſs through here; though the high roads from Sheffield to Gainſborough, and from Workſop to Doncaſter, lie through this town.—Parcels directed here remain at Doncaſter or Bawtry until a carrier from this town goes to fetch them, which is once a-week.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Beridge B. Eſq.
Laughton J. Eſq. *Eaſtfield*
Tomlinſon ——, Gent.
Whare ——, Gent.

CLERGY.

Hilyard Rev. Mr. *Willſick*
Twigg Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

Clarke, *Apothecary*
Dawſon, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Brialey, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alderſon, *Farmer*
Barber, *Farmer*
Barber, *Farmer*, Bageley
Baterſon, *Farmer*
Bawble, *Farmer*
Bindge Mrs. *Red Lion Inn*
Boſvile, *Roper*
Bower, *Farmer*
Clerke, *Farmer*
Craven, *Baker*
Eyre, *Confectioner*
Faris, *Joiner*
Fiſher, *Wheelwright*
Foſter, *Miller*
Fowler, *Blackſmith*
Hackit, *Farmer*

Healey,

Healey, *Farmer*
Hoyſtrop, *Blackſmith*
Hudſon, *Horſe-dealer*
Jennings, *Cordwainer*
Lambert, *Wheelwright*
Leeſon, *Breeches-maker*
Linley, ſen. *Cordwainer*
Linley, jun. *Cordwainer*
Malking, *Carrier*
Mirfin, *Hoſier*
Morton, *Farmer*
Norman, *Paper-maker*
Pagden, *Farmer*
Pagden N. *Maltſter*
Pearſon, *Grocer*
Rhodes, *Tanner*
Robinſon, *Maltſter*
Sharpe, *Grocer*
Skelton, *Grocer*
Stones, *Boarding-ſchool*
Stones, *Farmer*
Tayler, *Farmer*
Thorpe, *Farmer*
Tomlinſon, *Farmer*
Turnel, *Blackſmith*
Turner, *Hatter*
Ward, *Dyer*
Winter, *Breeches-maker*
Witakers, *Farmer*
Wood, *Grocer and Draper*
Wright, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wright, *Farmer*

The neighbouring villages are, Stainton, two miles diſtant; Maltby, four; Wadworth, three; Braithwell, four; Micklebring, five; Harworth, two, has two fairs, July 22 and October 14; Stirup, two; and Oldcoats, three.

There is a bath about half a mile from this place, named Poſſinton-well; the medical virtues of which are ſuppoſed to be equal with many of thoſe which are more numerouſly attended.

Roach-abbey, about three miles from this town, is ſituated in a very pleaſant valley, ſet out in fine walks, plantations, water-falls, &c. by the Earl of Scarborough; it is much frequented by ladies and gentlemen in the ſummer ſeaſon.

TREGONY, CORNWALL,

IS ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Falmouth, and two hundred and fifty-ſix from London; ſtanding on the river Falle, which is navigable to it by boats from Falmouth. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, but incorporated by James I. with a mayor, a recorder, and ſeven capital burgeſſes. It had once, on the top of a mount, Pomeroy-caſtle. The market, which is inconſiderable ſince its neighbour St. Auſtel was made a market-town, is on Saturday; and fairs on Shrove-Tueſday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6.—The mayor is choſen on the Tueſday after Michaelmas, and a court of record is kept here the firſt Monday of every month. The chief manufacture here is ſerge.

The elective influence of this borough was ſome time conteſted between Lord Falmouth and Sir Francis Baſſet, as were the boroughs of Mitchell and Truro; but, the parties having agreed to ſend one member each for the former, Lord Falmouth, who was lord of great part of the ſoil in this borough, ſold his property, and with it transferred his intereſt to Sir Francis Baſſet, conditionally that Sir Francis ſhould withdraw his oppoſition, and transfer his intereſt at Truro to his lordſhip. Matters being thus ſatisfactorily arranged, Sir Francis diſpoſed of the whole to Mr. Barwell, the nabob, who is now the ſole proprietor of the borough. The members in the new parliament of 1796 are Sir L. Copley and J. Nichols, Eſq.

Although this town is now ſo inſignificant, it was formerly of ſome conſequence; for it made two returns to parliament ſo early as 23 and 25 of Edward I. From this time Tregony was not repreſented until the firſt year of Elizabeth, when it returned two members, and has continued to do ſo ever ſince.—In 30 Edward I. Henry de Pomeroy, then lord of the town, certified his right to a market, fair, and other privileges, which were allowed.—The right of election is in all the houſeholders who boil the pot, or, in other words, provide for themſelves, whether they live under the ſame roof or not. (March, 1695.) The number of voters were fluctuating when Lord Falmouth and Sir Francis were in oppoſition; for then every poor wretch who belonged to the pariſh was

ſought, and cauſed to boil a pot in the borough, in order to qualify them as voters. By this means one hundred and fifty were brought to poll at the general election in 1784; but ſince Mr. Barwell has poſſeſſed the ſole influence, and oppoſition is at an end, the number diminiſhed to one hundred, which are now decreaſing by degrees. Returning-officers are the mayor and portreeve.

Poſt-days are Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday.—No coach or waggon paſſes through this place.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Francis Gregor, Eſq. *M. P. for the County*, Ireworthinick
Rev. James Buckingham, *Vicar of Stythians and Perran Arwothal, and Juſtice*
Thomas Wheare Tocker, *Attorney*
Rev. Samuel Gurney, *Rector of Warliggan*
Rev. Richard Gurney, *Vicar of Paul*
Thomas Hennah, Gent.
John Hearle, Gent.
Richard Perryman, Gent.

PHYSIC.

Jewell George, *Surgeon*
Paſcow James, *Surgeon*

TRADERS.

Bennett James, *Linen-draper*
Eddy Mark, *Clothier*
Middlecoat Nicholas, *Innkeeper*
Scott Samuel, *Linen-draper*
Symmons Francis, *Sadler & Ironmonger*
Yeoman Samuel, *Clothier & Fellmonger*

TROWBRIDGE, WILTSHIRE.

TROWBRIDGE is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and one miles, twenty-one from Shepton Mallett, ten from Devizes, ten from Frome, and twenty-four from Marlborough. Here is a market on Saturday; and a fair on Auguſt 5.—The church has a lofty ſteeple, and ſix bells. The manufactories carried on are broad cloth and kerſeymeres.

Trowbridge had formerly a caſtle with ſeven towers. The court of the duchy of Lancaſter for this county is kept here about Michaelmas. Here is a ſtone bridge over the river Were.

The exciſe-office is at the Woolpack Inn: Mr. White, *Superviſor*; Mr. Turner, *Collector*; Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Harris, *Officers*.

The poſt arrives from London every day, except Monday, at eleven o'clock; returns for London every day, except Saturday: Elizabeth Ball, poſt-miſtreſs. Poſtage, 7d. by the new regulation.

From the Woolpack Inn: A coach to London Tueſday, Thurſday, and Sunday, at four in the afternoon.—A ditto to Frome Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

A waggon ſets out for London every Monday; returns Tueſday.—A ditto to Wells Friday morning; returns Saturday.—A ditto to Briſtol, three times a-week: Goadby and Co. proprietors.—A waggon every Monday and Wedneſday to London; returns Tueſday and Friday: Clark and Newby, proprietors.—Parſons's waggon ſets out to Bath, Briſtol, and London, Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday.—Herretage's caravan, to Bath, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bytheſea Mr. Samuel
Caſſwell Mr. Richard
Cockill Mr. William
Cook Mr. John
Deacon Mr. William
Drinkwater Mr. Joſeph
Drinkwater Mr. Thomas
Dunn Mr. Joſeph, ſen.
Gibbs ——, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Hiller Mr. John
Mortimer Edw. Hortick, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Penny Mr. Jacob
Rich Mr.
Whitaker Mr. Thomas
Wynne Mr. Edward

CLERGY.

Clark Rev. John
Croſs Rev. Mr. ſen.
Stevens Rev. James, *Diſſenting Miniſter*

Twinings

Twinings Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Dood John, *Surgeon*
Redfern Thomas, *Surgeon*
Silveſter Samuel, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Timbrel Thomas, *Attorney*
Way Samuel, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alexander John, *Baker*
Amer Richard, *Clothier*
Ball George, *Paſtry-cook*
Ball Thomas, *Baker*
Ball James, *Baker*
Barnes Robert, *Huckſter*
Barret George, *Breeches-maker*
Bell Thomas, *Baker*
Bell Charles, *Baker*
Bethel Thomas, *Baker*
Bird John, *Victualler, (3 Tuns & Bowl)*
Blake William, *Taylor*
Boiden John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Briant William, *Grocer*
Brice James, *Clothier*
Brice Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Brown William, *Brazier*
Burges James, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Bytheſea Henry and Charles, *Clothiers*
Bytheſea Thomas, *Clothier*
Cadby James, *Brazier*
Carrington Thomas, *Taylor*
Chamberlain Iſaac, *Clothier*
Chapman James, *Butcher*
Ching John, *Linen-draper*
Clark John, *Clothier*
Clements Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Cogſwell Benjamin, *Saleſman*
Cogſwell Robert, *Linen-draper*
Cogſwell William, *Huckſter*
Coles James, *Clothier*
Collier Miſs, *Milliner*
Collins William, *Tallow-chandler*
Collins J. *Victualler, (Carpenters' Arms)*
Cook Samuel, *Clothier*
Cook William, *Gunſmith*
Cooper James, *Tinplate-worker*
Cottle and Martin, *Boarding-ſchool*
Cox E. *Victualler, (Scribling Horſe)*
Coxdell Jacob and Co. *Clothiers*
Crabb Henry, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Crabb Joſeph, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Crook William, *Shoemaker*
Croſs Nicholas, *Clothier*
Croſs John Hawker, *Clothier*
Croſs William, *Watchmaker*
Cundall William, *Linen-draper*
Davis Jeſſe, *Watchmaker*
Dawden John, *Clothier*
Deacon and Co. *Clothiers*
Dunn Joſeph, *Clothier*
Dunn William, *Clothier*
Dunn Thomas, *Clothier*
Dunn and Co. *Grocers & Linen-drapers*
Dyer William, *Clothiers*
Eares Samuel, *Cooper*
Edgell William, *Butcher*
Edwards John, *Grocer*
Edwards Nathaniel, *Clothier*
Edwards Uriah, *Shoemaker*
Edwards William, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Field William, *Taylor and Clothier*
Figgins John, *Carpenter*
Frame Sarah, *Grocer*
Fry John, *Clothier*
Gain Job, *Carpenter*
Ghey Samuel, *Butcher*
Gibbs Abraham, *Clothier*
Gillit George, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Gordon Thomas, *Fuller*
Gray George, *Taylor*
Green Thomas, *Navigator*
Hall Robert, *Plaſterer and Tiler*
Harding James, *Smith*
Harding Daniel, *Grocer*
Harding William, *Shoemaker*
Harding Robert, *Shoemaker*
Harris and Co. *Machine-manufacturers*
Hayward Thomas, *Baker*
Herretage John, *Carpenter*
Herretage Daniel, *Clothier*
Heſket and Williams, *Mantua-makers*
Higton Margaret, *Victualler*
Hill John, *Taylor*
Hill Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Hilliker Samuel, *Victualler*
Hillman Charles, *Currier*
Holdaway John, *Sheerman*
Hunter Thomas, *Smith*
Hurd Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Hyatt John, *Carpenter*
Kaſwell Mrs. *Victualler, (Blue Ball)*
Lake Richard, *Dyer*
Lawſon William, *Clothier*
Livett William, *George Inn*
Long Thomas, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Marbett Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Markes William, *Grocer*
Marſhman Robert, *Staymaker*
Marſhman Joſeph, *Reedmaker*
Marſhman Benjamin, *Staymaker*
Martin John, *Sheer-grinder*
Martin William, *Taylor*
Martin Thomas, *Woolpack Inn*
Mayell Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Mayell William, *Huckſter*
Mees James, *Linen and Woollen Draper*

Milliard Thomas, *Grocer*
Morgan James, *Sheerman*
Morley John, *Auctioneer*
Morris Joſeph, *Grocer*
Naſh Francis, *Clothier*
Neweth Edward, *Baker*
Neweth Edward, *Shoemaker*
Noade William, *Clothier*
Nottle William, *Victualler*, (*King of Pruſſia*)
Noyes Nathan, *Victualler*, (*White Swan*)
Packer James, *Grocer*
Parſons William, *Sheerman*
Paynton John, *Shoemaker*
Perfet John, *Handle-ſetter*
Perkins William, *Baker*
Phillips Peter, *Baker*
Pinkney William, *Grocer and Draper*
Pond James, *Clothier*
Pope Mrs. *Grocer*
Porch Edward, *Pawnbroker & Clothier*
Primroſe John, *Victualler*, (*Hat*)
Pritchard John, *Toyman*
Randell P. *Buckle-maker*
Reeves John, *Plumber*
Ridley John, *Sheerman*
Rimner ——, *Baker*
Rixworthy Richard, *Clothier*
Roberts Evan, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Rogers Anthony, *New Inn*
Rowling John, *Sheerman*
Salter E. *Clothier*
Self Iſaac, *Hair-dreſſer*
Self James, *Clothier*
Seyant John, *Stone-cutter*
Shephard Edward, *Maltſter*
Silicock William, *Carpenter*
Sillcock Ann, *Grocer*
Silverthorn John, *Brazier*
Sims ——, *Staymaker*
Singer Mrs. *Victualler*, (*Gun*)
Sixty James, *Clothier*
Sixty John, *Taylor*
Slade John and Joſeph, *Clothiers*
Slade Thomas, *Grocer*
Sleigh Samuel, *Clothier*
Sleigh William, *Grocer*
Sly Thomas, *Smith*
Smith Joſeph, *Maltſter*
Smith Benjamin, *Breeches-maker*
Smith Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sparkes Iſaac, *Kerſeymere-manufacturer*
Stamcomb Joſeph, *Draper*
Stantial ——, *Collar-maker*
Stevens John, *Gardener*
Stevens Benjamin, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Stillman Thomas, ſen. *Clothier*
Stillman Thomas, jun. *Clothier*
Stokes John, *Cheeſemonger*
Stowe William, *Eating-houſe*
Stowe David, *Staymaker*
Sutton Richard, *Clothier*
Sweet Edward, *Printer and Binder*
Tanner John, *Clothier*
Taunton John, *Clothier*
Taunton James, *Bellman*
Taylor Thomas, *Sadler*
Taylor John, *Clothier*
Townſend Thomas, *Grocer*
Turner Thomas, *Grocer, and Agent to the Briſtol Fire-office*
Vine Thomas, *Clothier*
Vine Richard, *Ironmonger and Cooper*
Wabley John, *Sheerman*
Waldron John, *Clothier*
Weaver Robert, *Clothier*
Weſt James, *Linen-draper*
Weſton William, *Baſket-maker*
Wheret James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Whitcomb Thomas, *Auctioneer*
Wickham Jeremiah, *Huckſter*
Wilkins E. *Victualler*, (*Three Tuns*)
Williams Thomas, *Clothier*
Wiltſhire Charles, *Victualler*

TITCHFIELD, HAMPSHIRE,

IS a pleaſant market-town, ſeven miles from Goſport, twelve from Southampton, and ſeventy-eight from London; the reſidence of many independent genteel families, who keep up a perpetual round of mirth, and the pleaſing delights of ſociality. The pariſh is extenſive; and through the liberality of the late Peter Delmé, Eſq. his eſtates are now in the occupation of tenants above the level of huſbandmen in general, exemplary in their manners, genteel in their addreſs, and diſtinguiſhed by their urbanity.

It has a bridge over the river Aire, and a good road below, called Titchfield-bay, near the mouth of Southampton-bay, where it receives the Hamble.—The market is on Saturday. It has four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14, September 25, and Saturday fortnight before December 21.—Here is a charity-ſchool.

At Titchfield-abbey, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Southampton, the unfortunate Charles I. was taken by Hammond, governor of the Iſle of Wight, after his flight from Whitehall. This place is now in ruins, having little left of its ancient grandeur. It is the property of Peter Delmé, Eſq. This abbey was built by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter. It was afterwards the ſeat of the Wriotheſleys, earls of Southampton, to whoſe family belonged alſo Bugle-hall, in Southampton, now the property of William Gunthorpe, Eſq. This nobleman ſignalized himſelf in the royal cauſe in the reign of Charles I. Even in thoſe troubleſome times he preſerved the character of great integrity. He was learned, quick in apprehenſion, and ready in expreſſion. He was a true patriot and Engliſhman, yet he loſt ſixty thouſand pounds in thoſe ages of diſtraction. The laſt of this family dying without any male iſſue, the eſtate came to Edward firſt earl of Gainſborough, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of the ſaid earl. Now we mention the Earl of Southampton, it will not be amiſs to recapitulate thoſe who bore that title from the earlieſt ages. About the year 860 Olric is called Duke of Hampſhire, as Simon of Durham informs us; and he is praiſed by the ſame writer for being very inſtrumental in a ſignal overthrow of the Danes. At the Norman conqueſt Bevis, or Bevois, the Saxon, was earl of Southampton, and fought the great battle of Cardiff, in Wales, againſt William I. having Haſting the Dane, and the two ſons of Harold, for generals. We find none advanced to the title until William Fitzwilliam was promoted to it by Henry VIII. This nobleman ſerved under the king in his French wars, and on his return home was made knight of the garter, treaſurer of the houſehold, lord high admiral, and, on St. Luke's day, 1537, earl of Southampton. The Scots making an irruption into the northern parts, he was ſent with an army to repulſe them; but, being taken ill, he died at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, leaving no iſſue.—Thomas Wriotheſley was the grandſon of Sir William Wriotheſley, garter king at arms. Henry VIII. created this Thomas knight of the garter, lord chancellor, and baron of Titchfield. King Edward VI. on the 16th of February, 1547, made him Earl of Southampton; he lived but three years to enjoy this dignity, dying the 31ſt of July, 1550. He was ſucceeded in honour by his ſon Henry, who died October the 4th, 1581, and was interred at Titchfield. Thomas earl of Southampton, dying May 16, 1667, the title became extinct in this family. However, it was revived a few years after in the perſon of Barbara Villiers, who, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1671, was created Counteſs of Southampton by Charles II. with remainder to Charles and George Fitzroy her two ſons, and their heirs male reſpectively. In this noble family it continues to this day: for, in 1780, Charles Fitzroy, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the third regiment of dragoons, and groom of the ſtole to the Prince of Wales, was created lord of Southampton.—This abbey of Titchfield was of the order of Premonſtratenſians. At a viſitation held here the 12th of June, 1420, the following is part of the inventory then produced. 1. No money in the treaſury. 2. Due to the houſe 44l. 4s. 3. The houſe is bound for 62l. 6s. 4d. In the ſacriſt's office are, one ſilver gilt cup; two large gilt chalices, with twelve others, and ſix of them gilt; one large text, with divers reliques; one large ſilver croſs, with ſilver images of the Bleſſed Virgin and St. John; beſides ampuls, candleſticks, paſtoral ſtaves, pixes, &c. And, in the different manors belonging to it, thirty-four riding horſes, ten labouring ones, one hundred and fifty-four oxen, ſeventeen boars, twenty-four ſows, one hundred and twenty-ſix hogs, &c. In the 28th of Henry VIII. this abbey was valued at 249l. 16s. 1d.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bourmaſter Admiral
Boys Thomas, Gent.
Cawte John, Gent.
Crouch Lieutenant
Dickſon Admiral
Lee Richard, Gent.
Pervis George, Gent.
Thompſon Admiral

CLERGY.

Radcliff Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.

PHYSIC.

Carver Wm. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

TRADERS.

Baker John, *Cordwainer*
Barkley William, *Carpenter*
Bartholomew George, *Baker*
Boys John, *Carpenter*
Bredbrook John, *Cordwainer*
Chaſe Nicholas, *Hog-butcher*
Danford George, *Grocer*
Daſh William, *Schoolmaſter*
Diaper Tho. *Victualler, (Coach & Horſes)*
Franklin William, (F.) *Butcher*
Franklin Henry, ſen. *Gardener*
Gilbert John, *Taylor*
Golding William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Goodeve Benjamin, *Brewer*
Gough Roger, *Cordwainer*
Grove James, *Fellmonger*
Heath Edward, *Carrier*
Hobbs William, *Tallow-chandler*
Hobbs Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hunt William, *Ship-carpenter*
Knight James, *Carpenter*
Love Edward, *Collar-maker*
Monday Edward, *Bugle Inn*
Norris James, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Oliver James, *Staymaker*
Penny Richard, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Petty William, *Collar-maker*
Pratt Edward, *Blackſmith*
Price John, *Taylor*
Sabine Daniel, *Baker*
Sabine John, *Baker*
Salter William, *Carrier*
Sharp William, *Cordwainer*
Smith James, *Gardener*
Stares James, *Miller*
Suatt John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Turner James, *Cooper*
Vengham John, *Cordwainer*
Wiſe John, *Carrier*
Woods Thomas, ſen. *Bricklayer*
Woods Thomas, jun. (F.) *Bricklayer*

TUTBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

TUTBURY is a market-town, twenty miles from Stafford, and one hundred and twenty from London. It ſtands near the river Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent. It had a caſtle (with a little monaſtery) which was very large, and ſtood on an alabaſter hill, which was demoliſhed by Henry III. but there are ſeveral of the towers, and a ſmall part of the walls, ſtill remaining, exceſſively thick. John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, afterwards built the gate-houſe and walls about it. It is at this time a good old houſe, walled all round, except on the ſide of the hill, where it is ſo ſteep that it needs no fortification; and yet there it is incloſed with a ſtrong pale. It has a proſpect to the eaſt over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham; on the north-weſt and north to Uttoxeter, Rowceſter, Aſhburn, and Derby; on the ſouth-eaſt towards Burton, Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. and on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt are woodlands, in which are many parks, which belong for the moſt part to the caſtle and honour of Tutbury. The caſtle was given, by William the Conqueror, to Henry Ferrers, and was ſuppoſed to have been then a member of Burton, ſcarcely three miles from it. The monaſtery ſtood lower, on the ſame hill. The town ſtands in the valley below both.

Market-day is on Tueſday; and fair days February 14, Auguſt 15, and December 1. Here is a ſtone bridge with nine arches.—The church has a ſquare tower, and five bells, with a clock. Here is a large cotton-manufactory, which employs a number of men, women, and children. This was a noted town for bull-running; but it has been aboliſhed about ſixteen years, owing to much damage being done.—A houſe and ſchool, endowed anno 1730, by Richard Wakefield, for thirty-eight poor children, was rebuilt in the year 1789.

There is no poſt or exciſe office in this town; nor any ſtage-coaches or carriers.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Chauner Mr. Thomas
Davenport Miſs
Latham John, Eſq.
Mozeley Sir John, *Roleſtone-houſe*
Riley Mr. Joſiah

CLERGY.

Clowes Rev. Joſeph, *Vicar*
Palmer Rev. Richard

PHYSIC.

Allen John, *Surgeon*
Spencer Tho. *Surgeon & Man-midwife*

TRADERS,

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Thomas, *Butcher*
Allen William, *Smith*
Anſon Richard, *Victualler, (Wheel)*
Arthers Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Atterbury John, *Feather-ſeller*
Bacon Peter, *Farmer*
Bott John and Co. *Cotton-ſpinners*
Bramley Michael, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Brown Thomas, *Farmer*
Butler Edward, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Clark George, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Cooper John, *Baker*
Corden James, *Exciſe-officer*
Cox John, *Grocer*
Deakin William, *Skinner*
Dutton George, *Cooper*
Ford John, *Breeches-maker*
Gaſcoyne E. *Victualler, (Shoulder of Mutton)*
Gaſcoyne William, *Victualler, (Caſtle)*
Greeſley Francis, *Miller*
Hedgcock David, *Victualler, (Woolpack)*
Higgin John, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Howing John, *Farmer*
Hunt Thomas, *Farmer*
Jackſon Henry, *Joiner*
Jackſon William, *Grocer*
Jackſon John, *Sadler*
Kidd William, *Butcher*
Kilburn H. *Grocer*
Kirkham Edward, *Baker*
Lort Henry, *Huckſter*
Pitt Thomas, *Victualler, (Vine)*
Porter William, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Shepton John, *Shoemaker*
Sherrett James, *Farmer*
Smith William, *Draper*
Soers Ann, *Grocer*
Spencer John, *Farmer*
Statham George, *Farmer*
Stratton Francis, *Staymaker*
Stratton William, *Farmer*
Stoneyſtreet Arthur, *Ropemaker*
Swan Humphrey, *Butcher*
Twogood William, *Maltſter*
Woodroff John, *Farmer*
Wright William, *Smith*

TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE.

TIVERTON, the chief town in the hundred, is diſtant one hundred and ſixty-ſix miles from London, fourteen from Exeter, ſix from Cullompton, ſeven from Bampton, twelve from Dulverton, and eighteen from Southmoulton. It is a very ancient borough; and its caſtle (now belonging to Sir Thomas Carew, Bart.) was the ſeat of the Rivers's and Courtenays when earls of Devon. The preſent lords of the hundred and manor are, the ſaid Sir Thomas Carew for ſeven-eighth parts, and Edward Colman, Eſq. for one-eighth part.

This town has ſuffered very much by fires, viz. April 3, 1598, it being the market-day, a fire broke out, and ſpread with ſuch fury, that ſeveral of the inhabitants were burnt in the ſtreets and ſhops, together with ſix hundred houſes; ſo that only the church and two alms-houſes eſcaped. On the 5th of Auguſt, 1612, another fire happened, as deſtructive, and the loſs was computed at thirty-five thouſand pounds. And on the 5th of June, 1731, there was another fire here, which deſtroyed two hundred of the beſt houſes, and moſt of the manufactories, to the loſs in the whole of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; on which the parliament paſſed an act, the following year, for rebuilding the town, in which it was enjoined that the new-built houſes ſhould be covered with tiles or lead, inſtead of thatch; that no trade, likely to occaſion fires, ſhould be exerciſed in the public ſtreets, nor any ſtacks of corn or ſtraw erected there; that fire-engines ſhould be provided, and the ſtreets and paſſages widened.

This town is pleaſantly ſituated at the confluence of two rivers, the Exe and Leman, and on that account was anciently called Twiford. A fine ſtream runs into it, which waters every ſtreet. The pariſh is of a very conſiderable extent, containing thirty-five ſquare miles, and divided into four portions, called Pitt, Tidcombe, Clare, and Priors. The three firſt are rectories; but the portion of Priors is a peculiar appropriation, belonging to King's College, in Cambridge. There is a very handſome pariſh-church dedicated to St. Peter, and a new-built chapel of eaſe dedicated to St. George, within the town; and alſo another at Cove, in the portion of Pitt.

This borough was ancient demeſne, and formerly governed by a portreeve and other officers, choſen at the lord's court-leet; but, becoming very conſiderable in trade, was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. and from that time only was privileged to ſend members to parliament, and be governed by a mayor (choſen yearly on the Tueſday after St. Bartholomew), twelve capital burgeſſes, and twelve aſſiſtants, who elect a recorder; and in them alone is the election of two members of parliament, and all the members and officers in the corporation. Some difficulties and miſtakes ariſing among the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes in the year 1724, concerning the election of a mayor not legally choſen on the charter-day, they became unable to proceed; but were re-incorporated by charter of 11 George I. and their privileges reſtored and confirmed. The preſent members in parliament (1796) are the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder and the Hon. Richard Ryder. The mayor for the time being, the recorder, and the mayor for the year preceding, are by charter juſtices of the peace for the liberty of Tiverton, with power to hold a general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, and to act and determine in all matters there in the ſame manner as the juſtices do in the county; and this juriſdiction of Tiverton is excluſive of the court-juſtices, and on that account the liberty of Tiverton defrays all its public expences, and pays nothing to the county ſtock.

The moſt remarkable events in this place are deſcribed in the accounts of the families of the ſaid earls of Devon. The Princeſs Catharine, daughter of King Henry IV. married William Courtenay earl of Devon, and lived and was buried here. Eſſex retired here from the anger of Queen Elizabeth; and, when Monk was recorder of this town, King Charles II. had private protection and aſſiſtance there, previous to his reſtoration.

Here are two fairs yearly, viz. on the Tueſday fortnight after Whit-Sunday and on Michaelmas-day; and weekly markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

A very large free grammar-ſchool was here founded by Peter Blundell, a merchant in this town, in the year 1599, for one hundred and fifty ſcholars, and well endowed for the ſupport of the maſters, and ſending the ſcholars to Baliol College in Oxford, and Sydney Suſſex College in Cambridge.—Here is alſo a free Engliſh ſchool, founded by Robert Comins, alias Chilcott, a merchant in this place, in 1609.—It has a public charity-ſchool, well endowed; and a large and commodious hoſpital and workhouſe, for the care and employment of the poor.—The town is now paving and improving by act of parliament. There are two very good inns in this town, viz. the Three Tuns, kept by Francis Rogers; and the Angel, by Richard Hawkes; with ſeveral others.

This town was formerly very conſiderable for making kerſeys; but the trade now carried on here conſiſts in the manufacture of ſerges, druggets, duroys, ſaggatees, diapers, &c. in which the annual amount is now ſuppoſed to be about one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

There is alſo a bank eſtabliſhed here, under the firm of Dickenſon, Lewis, Beſly, and Son, which is open every day from ten to one in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon; draw on Down, Thornton, Free, and Cornwall, bankers, in London.

The poſt comes into this town every day at eight o'clock in the morning, and goes out every evening at ſix.

A ſtage-coach, by Witmarch and Co. from Barnſtaple to London, comes up through Tiverton every Sunday and Thurſday; and goes down every Wedneſday and Friday: fare, 4d. a mile.

A ſtage-waggon from Barnſtaple to London, by Witmarch and Co. comes up through Tiverton every Thurſday; and goes down every Monday, from Gerard's Hall inn, Baſing-lane, London, and ſtops at the White Horſe, in Tiverton: carriage, 7s. per cwt. to Tiverton.—Another ſtage-waggon, by William Prickman, from Briſtol to Tiverton, ſets out every Wedneſday, and comes to Fry's, in Lowman-green, Tiverton, every Friday; returns from thence every Saturday, and arrives at Briſtol every Tueſday: carriage, 4s. per cwt.—A ſtage-waggon by Joſeph Billett, to and from Tiverton and Exeter, every

every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: carriage, 1s. per cwt.—Another ſtage-waggon, by Thomas Smale, to and from Exeter, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—And other carriages to and from Exeter, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Charles Fanſhawe, Eſq. *Recorder*
Rev. William Walker
Richard Enchmarch, Eſq.
Mr. John Davey, (F.)
Benjamin Dickinſon, Eſq. (F.)
Mr. William Tucker, (F.)
Mr. John Govett, (F.)
Mr. Thomas Enchmarch
Mr. Henry Dunsford, (F.)
Mr. Beavis Wood, (F.) *Town-clerk*
Henry Peard Oſmond, Eſq. (F.)
William Lewis, Eſq. (F.)
Mr. William Jenkins, (F.)
Mr. George Cruwys, (F.)
Mr. William Beſly, (F.)
John Burridge Cholwich, Eſq. (F.)
Rev. John Pitman, (F.)
Mr. John Dickinſon, (F.)
Right Hon. Dudley Ryder
Mr. John Beedell
Mr. George Barnes, (F.)
Sir John Duntze, Bart. (F.)
Mr. Benjamin Peard Dickinſon
Mr. John Wood
Mr. John Abell

GENTRY, &c.

Blundell Richard, Eſq. (F.)
Blundell Philip, Eſq. (F.)
Cleridge James, Eſq. (F.)
Dennys Nicholas, Eſq. (F.)
Ferguſon William, Eſq.
Lardner Richard, Eſq.
Moore John Hartnoll, Eſq.
Neſbit Alexander, Eſq.
Neſbit Richard, Eſq.
Pell Clans, Eſq.
Sampſon James, Eſq. (F.)
Stedman Colonel
Winſloe Thomas, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Clarke Rev. John, (F.)
Follett Rev. John, (F.) *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Gorton Rev. William
Land Rev. Thomas
Ley Rev. John, *Under Maſter of Blundell's School, &c.*
Pearſe Rev. Shortridge
Richards Rev. William, *Maſter of Blundell's School*
Sprague Rev. Daniel, *Baptiſt Miniſter*
Wood Rev. Thomas, (F.)

PHYSIC.

Abell John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Beedell John, (F.) *Chemiſt & Druggiſt*
Govett John, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*
Melhuiſh Jacob, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*
Pearſe Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*
Quick William, (F.) *Druggiſt*
Smith John, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*

LAW.

Avery Nathaniel S. *Attorney*
Owens George, (F.) *Attorney*
Row John, (F.) *Attorney*
Sweet George, (F.) *Attorney*
Wood Beavis, (F.) *Attorney*
Wood John, *Attorney*
Wotton Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Acland Gideon, (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper, and Grocer*
Acland William, (F.) *Sergemaker*
Barnes George, (F.) *Tanner*
Berry John, (F.) *Chandler*
Beſly Francis, (F.) *Sergemaker*
Boyce Edward, (F.) *Builder*
Boyce Edward, *Stationer*
Bryant James, *Whiteſmith*
Bryant Francis, *Sadler*
Burgeſs Sam. and Henry, (F.) *Sergemakers*
Carter Gabriel, *Writing-maſter*
Chilcott William, (F.) *Merchant*
Clarke Samuel, *Ropemaker*
Cockram John, *Whiteſmith*
Collard Joſeph, *Hatter & Linen-draper*
Cook Tho. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Copp Henry, *Builder*
Dicken William, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Dunsford Martin, (F.) *Merchant*
Dunsford George, (F.) *Merchant*
Dunsford Henry, (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper, and Grocer*
Dunsford Jabez, (F.) *Cutler*
Dunsford John, (F.) *Tinman*
Fowler Thomas, *Cabinet-maker and Maltſter*
Gill John, *Cabinet-maker*
Gloyns Francis, (F.) *Writing-maſter*
Gorton John, (F.) *Fuller*
Hawkes Richard, *Angel Inn*
Heathfield, Dennys, and Co. (F.) *Merchants*
Hewett James, *Wheelwright*
Hogg Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*

How Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
James George, *Taylor and Draper*
Jarman Richard, (F.) *Currier*
Jordan James, *Fuller*
Marder Henry, (F.) *Silverſmith*
Moore Iſaac, (F.) *Builder*
Needes John, *Auctioneer*
Nott William, (F.) *Tobacconiſt*
Owens John, *Woolſtapler*
Owens Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Parkhouſe Hannah, *Bookſeller*
Parſons John, *Wheelwright*
Paſmore John, *Builder*
Periam William, *Maltſter*
Pitt Richard, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Pitts John, *Staymaker and Taylor*
Pulling James, (F.) *Sergemaker*
Quick James, *Linen-draper and Cabinet-maker*
Rendell Henry, *Watchmaker*
Rendell John, *Tinman*
Roper Samuel, *Harneſs-maker*
Salter William, *Printer and Perfumer*
Snell George, (F.) *Hatter*
Squire John, *Painter*
Strang John, *Dyer*
Sweetland Hugh, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Tucker Sarah, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Tucker John, *Fellmonger*
Tucker William, (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper, and Grocer*
Tucker John, *Watchmaker*
Tucker Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Vyvian John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Ward John, (F.) *Sergemaker*
Warren Thomas, (F.) *Sergemaker*
Wood George, *Sergemaker*

There are ſeveral good houſes in and near the town belonging to Sir John Duntze, Bart. and Benjamin Dickinſon, Eſq. and others.—And about half a mile from the town is Collipriеſt, the pleaſant ſeat of Thomas Winſloe, Eſq.—About a mile from the town is Tidcombe, where is the rector's houſe belonging to that portion; and the ſeat of the Rev. John Newte, one of the preſent rectors.—Near this town alſo is Henſley, a ſeat of John Burridge Cholwich, Eſq. a mile on the weſt.—Gornhay, the ſeat of Edward Colman, Eſq. a mile on the eaſt.—On the eaſt ſide, near the town, is the Lodge, the ſeat of Philip Blundell, Eſq.—The country round it is extremely well cultivated, and it is in general beautiful, and rendered delightfully pleaſing by that amenité of the hills which foreigners ſo much admire. The roads every way are turnpike.—The hundred of Tiverton alſo contains four other pariſhes, viz. Huntſham, Uplowman, Calverleigh, and Loxbeer; and the pariſh of Waſhfield, part of the hundred of Eaſt Budleigh, comes into the middle of the hundred of Tiverton.

Huntſham, ſix miles north-eaſt of Tiverton, near the ſource of the Loman river, or Sunningbrook, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Bampton. William Troyte, Eſq. reſides at Huntſham-court in this pariſh, and is owner of the manor. The Rev. John Pearſe is rector of this pariſh.

Up-Lowman, five miles eaſt of Tiverton, ſtands on the higheſt part of Lake-Lowman. The manor belongs to Earl Paulett. The Rev. Dr. Adney is rector of this pariſh.

Calverleigh, two miles north-weſt of Tiverton. The manor belongs to Joſeph Nagle, Eſq. who reſides at Calverleigh-court. The Rev. John Tooker is rector.

Loxbeer, four miles north-weſt of Tiverton. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. The Rev. Richard Abraham is rector of this pariſh.

Three miles north of Tiverton is the pariſh of Waſhfield, in the hundred of Eaſt Budleigh. The manor belongs to John Worth, Eſq. and John Arundel Harris, Eſq.—At Worth in this pariſh is the ancient ſeat of Worth, and now the reſidence of the ſaid John Worth, Eſq. and at Beauchamp is the pleaſant ſeat of James Langford Nibbs, Eſq. The Rev. Thomas Wood is rector of this pariſh.

The hundred of Bampton contains the pariſhes of Bampton, Morebath, Hockworthy, Cleyhanger, Uffculumb, Burleſcombe, and Holcombe Rogus.

Bampton, the chief town in the hundred, ſeven miles north of Tiverton, was an ancient borough, and formerly the ſeat and caſtle of John de Bampton: there is but little trade in it at this time. It has a market every Wedneſday; and two yearly fairs, on May 25 and October 24.—At the Caſtle-grove in this town is a ſeat of Stukely Lucas, Eſq. now in the occupation of Dr. Barker.—The manor now belongs to Henry Arthur Fellows, Eſq. The Rev. Bartholo-

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mew Davey is vicar, and the Rev. William Toms is curate, of this pariſh. The great tithes are impropriate, and belong to Joſeph Nagle, Eſq. at Calverleigh. Here is one church and two chapels of eaſe in this pariſh. The poſt for Bampton comes to Tiverton: ſee vol. ii. p. 292, for a farther account and liſt of inhabitants.

Morebath, two miles north of Bampton. The manor belongs to John Baker Bere, Eſq. The Rev. John Bere is vicar of this pariſh. The Rev. R. Bere, brother to the vicar, is curate.—Here is a fair on the Monday after the 24th of Auguſt.

Hockworthy, three miles from Bampton. The manor belongs to Charles Webſter, Eſq. It is a vicarage, and the Rev. Mr. Paddon is vicar; the curate, Rev. George Lewis.—This place is near the Lowman, N. of Samford Peverell.

Cleyhanger, four miles eaſt from Bampton. The manor belongs to the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe; and at Nutcombe is the ſeat of the Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe. The Rev. George Lewis is rector of this pariſh.

Uffculumb, on the river Columb, is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Bampton and eight miles eaſt of Tiverton. Here is a market weekly on Wedneſday; and three yearly fairs, viz. on the Wedneſday before Good-Friday, July the 6th, and Auguſt the 12th. The manor belongs to William Hurley, Eſq. The tithes being impropriate, it is a vicarage, and a peculiar belonging to the dioceſe of Saliſbury. There is a grammar-ſchool here, well endowed, but at preſent not uſed. The Rev. James Windſor is vicar, and the Rev. John Barnes curate, of this pariſh. At Bradfield, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Henry Walrond, Eſq. The poſt to this place comes from Wellington.

Burleſcombe, near Holcomb, is five miles ſouth-eaſt of Bampton. The manor belongs to William Ayſhford Sampford, Eſq. The Rev. Nicholas Spencer is vicar of this pariſh.—At Cannonleigh is the ſeat of John Brown, Eſq. and at Pugham is the ſeat of John Walker, Eſq.

Holcombe Rogus, ſix miles from Bampton, and north-eaſt of Tiverton. The manor belongs to Peter Bluett, Eſq. who reſides at Holcombe-court. The Rev. Triſtram Whitter is vicar.

THAXTED, ESSEX.

THIS was anciently a borough town, and now contains about two thouſand inhabitants. It was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and a market was eſtabliſhed to be held on Friday, which has continued weekly on that day ever ſince. Here are two fairs annually, which are chartered for three days each; one on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the other on St. Lawrence's day, being the 10th of Auguſt.

This town is ſituated on a gravelly ſoil, upon a pretty eminence, the buildings forming a figure ſimilar to Hogarth's Line of Beauty: it is diſtant from Dunmow ſix miles; Saffron Walden, ſeven; Cambridge, twenty-two; Chelmſford, nineteen; and London, forty-one.

The river Chelmer, which has lately been made navigable from Malden to Chelmsford, and might eaſily be extended to this town, takes its riſe near this place, and paſſes through the pariſh in a beautiful and fertile vale to Great Eaſton, near one of the principal ſeats of Lord Viſcount Maynard, and from thence, in its courſe to Chelmsford, through Dunmow, Felſted, and Little and Great Waltham.

A court-leet is held at the moat-hall by Colonel Sir William Smyth, Bart. (a [illegible] deſcendant of Sir Thomas Smyth, ſecretary of ſtate to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth,) who is lord paramount of this town, and of the manor of [illegible]; at this court four conſtables, two leather-ſealers, two bread-[illegible] two ale-taſters, are choſen.

A [illegible]ol is ſupported here from an eſtate left as a benefaction to this [illegible] Wraley, in the 21ſt of Henry VI.

The

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is inferior to very few; it is built with the greateſt ſymmetry cathedral-wiſe, (with a croſs aiſle, which is within the walls eighty-ſix feet in length,) and conſiſts of a ſpacious nave, with north and ſouth aiſles. At the weſt end ſtand a noble tower and ſpire, the latter all of free-ſtone, the perpendicular height of which, from the ſummit to the ground-floor, is one hundred and eighty feet, exactly correſponding with its length from eaſt to weſt, and is reckoned for its beauty inferior to few even on the continent. From the architecture it appears to have been partly built in the time of Henry III. and the arms of William de Burgh earl of Ulſter indicate him the builder of other parts, and his ſon-in-law Lionel duke of Clarence is juſtly ſuppoſed to have aſſiſted, as well as his ſucceſſor Edmund Mortimer earl of March, from the period of 1340 to that of 1380. The north porch is juſtly ſuppoſed to have been erected by Edward IV. from the arms of France, England, and the houſe of York, in two large eſcutcheons over the entrance. The chancel was built by the houſe of March, and finiſhed by Edward IV. as is evident from ſeveral cognizances which are painted and carved in divers parts, eſpecially his arms in the windows of the north aiſle.—Here is a very neat diſſenting meeting-houſe; alſo a Quakers meeting.

Various Roman coins have been found in this pariſh, and two beautiful Roman urns were lately dug up, one of which is entire, and contains eight gallons, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Clarence.

Formerly the cutlery buſineſs was carried on to a great extent; but, fuel growing ſcarce and expenſive, the manufacturers removed into the counties where coals and firing were cheap: at preſent no particular manufactory is carried on to any great extent.

A daily bye-poſt at nine o'clock in the morning, Mondays excepted, to Dunmow, is ſupported by the inhabitants.

A coach from the Sun Inn, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, to the Saracen's Head Inn, Aldgate, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; returns on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

A common carrier every Friday morning, to the Four Swans, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Smith Mrs.
White Miſſes

CLERGY.

Jennings Rev. John
Malon Rev. Richard, *Curate*
Maynard Rev. Henry, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Clarence Arthur and John, *Surgeons*
Dixon John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Morris William, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abbott John, *Miller*
Alders James, *Draper, &c.*
Arnold Robert, *Breeches-maker and Fellmonger*
Barnard Elizabeth, *Farmer*
Barnard John, *Farmer*
Barnard Samuel, *Farmer*
Barnard Robert, *Farmer*
Bayford Charles, *Glover*
Baynes George, *Cabinet-maker*
Boatman Wilſon, *Plumber and Glazier*
Boatman John, *Carpenter*
Bott Samuel, *Slop-ſeller*
Bowtell John, *Grocer and Gardener*
Brand Thomas, *Farmer*
Brand John, *Maltſter*
Bridge Samuel, *Baker*
Bull Robert, *Dealer*
Burnett Noah, *Farmer*
Buttle John, *Farmer*
Buttle Robert, *Farmer*
Button William, *Gardener*
Byatt Thomas, *Farmer*
Byatt George, *Taylor*
Byatt William, *Taylor*
Chaffer John, *Victualler*
Chopping Samuel, *Maltſter and Miller*
Clark John, *Farmer*
Cocke Mary, *Farmer*
Cole William, *Chairmaker*
Cooper James, *Wheelwright*
Count George, *Staymaker*
Creſſell Catharine, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Criſp Samuel, *Carpenter*
Criſp John, jun. *Farmer*
Everitt John, *Cordwainer*
Everitt Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Fitch Abraham, *Butcher*
Fitch Ralph, *Cooper*

Freeman

Freeman Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Freeman John, *Cordwainer*
Freeman Mary, *Weaver*
Freeman William, *Woolcomber*
Freeman John, *Weaver*
Frye John, *Schoolmaſter and Stationer*
Gray John, *Carpenter*
Grout John, *Farmer*
Grout Mary, *Farmer*
Guyver James, *Miller*
Harris John, *Cabinet-maker*
Harvey Thomas, *Farmer*
Harvey Thomas, jun. *Farmer*
Harvey William, *Farmer*
Hill Lawrence, *Butcher*
Hill Samuel, *Tanner*
Hockley William, *Farmer*
Ingham Robert, *Cordwainer*
Johnſon James, *Blackſmith*
Johnſon Anne, *Victualler*
Knight Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Knight William, *Watchmaker*
Knight John, *Brazier*
Lelley John, *Heelmaker*
Lelley John, *Farmer*
Levermore John, *Farmer*
Mackenzie James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Midſon Thomas, *Turner*
Morgan John, *Farmer*
Moſs Thomas, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Mountford William, *Victualler*
Nethercote William, *Baker*
Newell Samuel, *Collar-maker*
Newman Elias, *Victualler*
Nicholls John, *Baker*
Norris Samuel Fann, *Farmer*
Oſborn Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Palmer James, *Gardener*
Parry Iſaac, *Farmer*
Paſsfield John, *Farmer*
Peacock Stephen, *Farmer*
Peacock William, *Dealer*
Philpott John, *Victualler*
Philpott Jn. jun. *Clock & Watch Maker*
Pickering Thomas, *Exciſe-officer*
Piggott Sarah, *Farmer*
Pond William, *Carrier*
Pratt Richard, *Dealer*
Pratt Thomas, *Farmer*
Rolph Richard, *Higgler*
Roote Samuel, *Miller*
Saggers Hannah, *Victualler*
Salmon John, *Farmer*
Savill John, *Farmer*
Savill William, *Farmer*
Sawood Thomas, *Glazier*
Slater Anne, *Milliner*
Smith William, *Farmer*
Smith Peter, *Farmer*
Smith Thomas, *Draper and Grocer*
Smith John, *Farmer*
Stubbing Thomas, *Farmer*
Stubbing John, *Farmer*
Sturgeon John, *Blackſmith*
Suckling James, *Farmer*
Suckling John, *Tanner*
Thomaſon David, *Corn-chandler*
Thomaſon Thomas, *Draper, Grocer, and Undertaker*
Topcoat Mary, *Dealer, &c.*
Turner William, *Blackſmith*
Unwin Thomas, *Slaymaker*
Webb Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Webb James, *Dealer and Chapman*
Webb John, *Victualler and Brickmaker*
Weſtley Mary, *Farmer*
Wigham William, *Draper and Grocer*
Willes Samuel, *Farmer and Maltſter*
Wiſſher Elizabeth, *Farmer*
Woolley Havers, *Taylor and Draper*
Woolley Thomas, *Taylor and Draper*
Wrenn Richard, *Farmer*
Wright Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Wright Thomas, *Stick-maker*
Wright John, *Bricklayer*
Wright John, *Carpenter*

Horeham-hall, one of the ſeats of Sir William Smyth, Bart.—Duton-hill, the ſeat of John Jackſon, Eſq. near this pariſh.—Sampford-hall, a ſeat of Captain Eliab Harvey.—Winſlow-hall, another ſeat of Eliab Harvey, Eſq. in the pariſh of Hempſtead. Hempſtead is a chapel of eaſe to Stamford Magna.—Pain's Hall, a ſeat of Thomas Ruggles, Eſq. F. A. S. in the pariſh of Finchingfield. Finchingfield is on the eaſt ſide of Thaxted, and ſtands on the river Freſhwell, or Pant. There is an alms-houſe here, and a charity-ſchool.—Little Bardfield-hall, the ſeat of the co-heireſſes of the ancient family of Wale, Miſſes Jane and Mary Kentiſh, to whom it belongs jointly, with their ſiſter Elizabeth, married to the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, biſhop of Quebec.

Stoke, in Suffolk, is at no great diſtance from Thaxted; and is remarkable for having been the reſidence of the two moſt complete miſers that ever lived, Sir Harvey Elwes, and the late John Elwes, Eſq. Of theſe two gentlemen we ſhall here introduce a few anecdotes.—Sir Harvey Elwes ſucceeded Sir Jervaiſe, a very

very worthy gentleman, that had involved, as far as they would go, all the eſtates he received and left behind him. On his death, Sir Harvey found himſelf nominally poſſeſſed of ſome thouſands a-year, but really with an income of one hundred pounds per annum. He ſaid, on his arrival at Stoke, the family ſeat, "that never would he leave it till he had entirely cleared the paternal eſtate;" and he lived to do that, and to realize above one hundred thouſand pounds in addition. But he was formed of the very materials to make perfect the character of a miſer. In his youth he had been given over for a conſumption, ſo he had no conſtitution, no paſſions. He was timid, ſhy, and diffident in the extreme; of a thin ſpare habit of body, and without a friend upon earth.—As he had no acquaintance, no books, and no turn for reading, the hoarding up and the counting his money was his greateſt joy. The next to that was partridge ſetting; at which he was ſo great an adept, and game was then ſo plentiful, that he has been known to take five hundred brace of birds in one ſeaſon. But he lived upon partridges, he and his whole little houſehold, conſiſting of one man and two maids. What they could not eat he turned out again, as he never gave away any thing. During the partridge ſeaſon, Sir Harvey and his man never miſſed a day, if the weather was tolerable; and, his breed of dogs being remarkably good, he ſeldom failed in taking great quantities of game. At all times he wore a black velvet cap much over his face, a worn-out full dreſſed ſuit of clothes, and an old great coat, with worſted ſtockings drawn up over his knees. He rode a thin thorough-bred horſe, and "the horſe and his rider" both looked as if a guſt of wind would have blown them away together into the ſea.—When the day was not ſo fine as to tempt him abroad, he would walk backwards and forwards in his old hall, to ſave the expence of fire.

As he had but little connection with London, he ſometimes had three or four thouſand pounds at a time in his houſe. A ſet of fellows, who were afterwards known by the appellation of the Thaxted gang, and who were all afterwards hanged, formed a plan to rob him. They were totally unſuſpected at the time, as each had ſome apparent occupation during the day, and went out only at night, and when they had got intelligence of any great booty. It was the cuſtom of Sir Harvey to go up into his bedchamber at eight o'clock, where, after taking a baſon of water-gruel, by the light of a ſmall fire, he went to bed, to ſave the unneceſſary extravagance of a candle. The gang, who knew the hour when his ſervant went to the ſtable, leaving their horſes in a ſmall grove on the Eſſex ſide of the river, walked acroſs and hid themſelves in the church porch, till they ſaw the man come up to his horſes. They then immediately fell upon him, and after ſome little ſtruggle they bound and gagged him: they then ran up towards the houſe, tied the two maids together, and, going up to Sir Harvey, preſented their piſtols, and demanded his money. At no part of his life did Sir Harvey ever behave ſo well as in this tranſaction. When they aſked for his money, he would give them no anſwer till they had aſſured him that his ſervant, who was a great favourite, was ſafe: he then delivered them the key of a drawer in which were fifty guineas. But they knew, too well, he had much more in the houſe, and again threatened his life unleſs he diſcovered where it was depoſited. At length he ſhewed them the place, and they turned out a large drawer, where were 2,700 guineas. This they packed up in two large baſkets, and actually carried off: a robbery which, for quantity of ſpecie, was perhaps never equalled. On quitting him, they told him they ſhould leave a man behind, who would murder him if he moved for aſſiſtance. On which he very coolly, and with ſome ſimplicity, took out his watch, which they had not aſked for, and ſaid, "Gentlemen, I do not want to take any of you; therefore, upon my honour, I will give you twenty minutes for your eſcape; after that time, nothing ſhall prevent me from ſeeing how my ſervant does." He was as good as his word: when the time expired, he went and untied the man; but, though ſome ſearch was made by the village, the robbers were not diſcovered. When they were taken up ſome years afterwards for other offences, and were known to be the men who robbed Sir Harvey, he would not appear againſt them.

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Of what temperance can do, Sir Harvey was an inſtance. At an early period of life he was given over for a conſumption, and he lived till betwixt eighty and ninety years of age. When he died, the only tear that was dropped upon his grave fell from the eye of his ſervant, who had long faithfully attended him. To that ſervant he bequeathed a farm of 50l. per annum, "to him and to his heirs." On his death, his fortune, which had now become immenſe, fell to his nephew, Mr. Meggot, who, by will, was ordered to aſſume the name and arms of Elwes. Thus lived, and thus died, the uncle to old Mr. Elwes, whoſe poſſeſſions, at the time of his death, were ſuppoſed to be at leaſt two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. To the whole of this property Mr. Elwes ſucceeded; and it was imagined, that of his own was not at that time very inferior. He got too an additional ſeat; but he got it, as it had been moſt religiouſly delivered down for ages paſt. The furniture was moſt ſacredly antique; not a room was painted, nor a window repaired; the beds above ſtairs were all in canopy and ſtate, where the worms and moths held their undiſturbed reign; and the roof of the houſe was inimitable for the climate of Italy.

To this uncle, and this property, Mr. Elwes ſucceeded, when he had advanced beyond the fortieth year of his age. And for fifteen years previous to this period, it was, that he was known in the faſhionable circles of London. He had always a turn for play, and it was only late in life, and from paying always, and not always being paid, that he conceived diſguſt at the inclination. The acquaintances which he had formed at Weſtminſter ſchool, and at Geneva, together with his own large fortune, all conſpired to introduce him into whatever ſociety he beſt liked. He was admitted a member of the club at Arthur's, and various other clubs of that period. And, as ſome proof of his notoriety at that time, as a man of deep play, Mr. Elwes, the late Lord Robert Bertie, and ſome others, are noticed in a ſcene in the Adventures of a Guinea, for the frequency of their midnight orgies. Few men, even from his own acknowledgement, had played deeper than himſelf, and with ſucceſs more various. Had Mr. Elwes received all he won, he would have been the richer by ſome thouſands, for the mode in which he paſſed this part of his life: but the ſums that were owed him, even by very noble names, were not liquidated. On this account he was a very great loſer by play. The theory which he profeſſed, "that it was impoſſible to aſk a gentleman for money," he perfectly confirmed by the practice; and he never violated this feeling to the lateſt hour of his life.

On this ſubject, which regards the manners of Mr. Elwes, we ſeize an opportunity to ſpeak of them with the praiſe that is their due. They were ſo gentle, ſo attentive, ſo gentleman-like, and ſo engaging, that rudeneſs could not ruffle them, nor ſtrong ingratitude break their obſervance. As an illuſtration of this, an anecdote, however trivial, may be pardoned. A gentleman who was out ſhooting with him, and who was a very indifferent ſhot, by firing at random, lodged two pellets in the cheek of Mr. Elwes. The blood appeared, and the ſhot certainly gave him pain; but, when the gentleman came to make his apology, and profeſs his ſorrow, "My dear ſir," ſaid the old man, "I give you joy on your improvement; I knew you would hit ſomething by and by." In this part of his character, nothing could be more pleaſant than was Mr. Elwes: it was the pecuniary part which only could ruffle his temper. It is curious to remark, how he contrived to mingle ſmall attempts at ſaving, with objects of the moſt unbounded diſſipation. After ſitting up a whole night at play for thouſands, with the moſt faſhionable and profligate men of the time, amidſt ſplendid rooms, gilt ſophas, wax lights, and waiters attendant on his call, he would walk out about four in the morning, not towards home, but into Smithfield! to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon-hall, a farm of his in Eſſex. There would this ſame man, forgetful of the ſcenes he had juſt left, ſtand in the cold or rain, bartering with a carcaſe-butcher for a ſhilling! Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on in the mire to meet them; and, more than once, has gone on foot

the whole way to his farm without ſtopping, which was ſeventeen miles from London, after ſitting up the whole night.

Had every man been of the mind of Mr. Elwes, the race of innkeepers muſt have periſhed, and poſt-chaiſes have been returned back to thoſe who made them; for it was the buſineſs of his life to avoid both. He always travelled on horſeback. To ſee him ſetting out on a journey, was a matter truly curious: his firſt care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard, into his great-coat pocket, or any ſcraps of bread which he found; baggage he never took: then, mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was to get out of London, into that road where turnpikes were the feweſt. Then, ſtopping under any hedge where graſs preſented itſelf for his horſe, and a little water for himſelf, he would ſit down and refreſh himſelf and his horſe together; here preſenting a new ſpecies of bramin, worth five hundred thouſand pounds.

The chief reſidence of Mr. Elwes, at this period of his life, was in Berkſhire, at his own ſeat at Marcham. Here it was he had two ſons born who inherit the greateſt part of his property, by a will made about the year 1785. He failed not however, at this time, to pay very frequent viſits to Sir Harvey, his uncle, and uſed to attend him in his daily amuſement of partridge ſetting. On the death of his uncle, Mr. Elwes then came to reſide at Stoke. Bad as was the manſion-houſe he found here, he left one ſtill worſe behind him at Marcham, of which the late Colonel Timms, his nephew, uſed to mention the following proof. A few days after he went thither, a great quantity of rain fell in the night: he had not been long in bed before he felt himſelf wet through; and, putting his hand out of the clothes, found the rain was dropping through the ceiling upon the bed. He got up and moved the bed; but he had not lain long before he found the ſame inconvenience. Again he got up, and again the rain came down. At length, after puſhing the bed quite round the room, he got into a corner where the cieling was better ſecured, and he ſlept till morning. When he met his uncle at breakfaſt, he told him what had happened; "Aye! aye!" ſaid the old man, "I don't mind it myſelf; but, to thoſe who do, that's a nice corner in the rain!"

On coming into Suffolk it was that Mr. Elwes firſt began to keep fox-hounds; and his ſtable of hunters, at that time, was ſaid to be the beſt in the kingdom. Of the breed of his horſes he was ſure, becauſe he bred them himſelf; and, what never happens at preſent, they were not broken in till they were ſix years old. In keeping fox-hounds was the only inſtance, in the whole life of Mr. Elwes, of his ever ſacrificing money to pleaſure, and may be ſelected as the only period when he forgot the cares, the perplexities, and the regret, which his wealth occaſioned. But even here every thing was done in the moſt frugal manner. Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem, when compared with Mr. Elwes' huntſman, had an idle life of it. This famous huntſman might have fixed an epoch in the hiſtory of ſervants; for, in a morning, getting up at four o'clock, he milked the cows; he then prepared breakfaſt for Mr. Elwes, or any friends he might have with him; then, ſlipping on a green coat, he hurried into the ſtable, ſaddled the horſes, got the hounds out of the kennel, and away they went into the field. After the fatigues of hunting, he refreſhed himſelf by rubbing down two or three horſes as quickly as he could; then running into the houſe to lay the cloth, and wait at dinner; then hurrying again into the ſtable to feed the horſes; diverſified with an interlude of the cows again to milk, the dogs to feed, and eight hunters to litter down for the night. What may appear extraordinary, his maſter uſed often to call him "an idle dog!" and ſay, "he wanted to be paid for doing nothing!"

To Mr. Elwes, an inn upon the road, and an apothecary's bill, were equal ſubjects of averſion. The words "give," and "pay," were not found in his vocabulary; and therefore, when he once received a very dangerous kick from one of his horſes, who fell in going over a leap, nothing could perſuade him to have any aſſiſtance. He rode the chace through, with his leg cut to the bone; and it was only ſome days afterwards, when it was feared an amputation would

be

be neceſſary, that he conſented to go up to London, and (hard day!) part with ſome money for advice.

No hounds were more killing ones than thoſe of Mr. Elwes. The wits of the country uſed to ſay, "it muſt be ſo, or they would get nothing to eat." In the ſummer, they always paſſed their lives with the different tenants, where they had "more meat and leſs work;" and were collected together a few days before the ſeaſon began. During this time, while he kept hounds, and which conſumed a period of nearly fourteen years, Mr. Elwes almoſt totally reſided at Stoke. From thence he made frequent excurſions to Newmarket, but he never engaged on the turf.

From the parſimonious manner in which Mr. Elwes now lived, for he was faſt following the footſteps of Sir Harvey, and from the two large fortunes of which he was in poſſeſſion, riches rolled in upon him like a torrent. And, had he been gifted with that clear and fertile head, which, patient in accumulation, and fruitful in diſpoſition, knows how to employ as well as accumulate; which, working from principal to intereſt, by compounding, forms a principal again, and makes money generate itſelf; had he poſſeſſed ſuch a head as this, his wealth would have exceeded all bounds. But Nature, which ſets limits to the ocean, forbade, perhaps, this monſtrous inundation of property: and, as Mr. Elwes knew almoſt nothing of accounts, and never reduced his affairs to writing, he was obliged, in the diſpoſal of his money, to truſt much to memory; to the ſuggeſtions of other people ſtill more. Hence every perſon who had a want or a ſcheme, with an apparent high intereſt, adventurer or honeſt it ſignified not, all was prey to him; and he ſwam about like the enormous pike, which, ever voracious and unſatisfied, catches at every thing, till it is itſelf caught! Hence are to be reckoned, viſions of diſtant property in America; phantoms of annuities on lives that could never pay; and bureaus filled with bonds of promiſing peers and members, long diſmembered of all property. Mr. Elwes loſt in this manner, during his life, full 150,000l. Thus was there a reflux of ſome of that wealth, which he was gradually denying himſelf every comfort to amaſs. For, in the penury of Mr. Elwes, there was ſomething that ſeemed like a judgment from heaven. All earthly comforts he voluntarily denied himſelf: he would walk home in the rain, in London, ſooner than pay a ſhilling for a coach: he would ſit in wet clothes ſooner than have a fire to dry them: he would eat his proviſions in the laſt ſtage of putrefaction ſooner than have a freſh joint from the butcher's: and he wore a wig for above a fortnight, which Capt. Topham, his biographer, ſaw him pick up out of a rut in a lane where they were riding. This was the laſt extremity of laudable œconomy; for, to all appearance, it was the caſt-off wig of ſome beggar!

When the inordinate paſſion for ſaving did not interfere, there are, upon record, ſome kind offices, and very active ſervice, undertaken by Mr. Elwes. He would go far and long to ſerve thoſe who applied to him: and give, however ſtrange the word from him, would give himſelf great trouble to be of uſe. Theſe inſtances are gratifying to ſelect; it is plucking the ſweet-briar and the roſe from the weeds that overſpread the garden. When Mr. Elwes was at Marcham, two very ancient maiden ladies, in his neighbourhood, had, for ſome neglect, incurred the diſpleaſure of the ſpiritual court, and were threatened with immediate "excommunication." The whole import of the word they did not perfectly underſtand, but they had heard ſomething about ſtanding in a church, and a penance; and their ideas immediately ran upon a white ſheet. They concluded, if they once got into that, it was all over with them; and, as the excommunication was to take place the next day, away they hurried to Mr. Elwes, to know how they could make ſubmiſſion, and how the ſentence might be prevented. No time was to be loſt. Mr. Elwes did that which, fairly ſpeaking, not one man in five thouſand would have done: he had his horſe ſaddled, and putting, according to uſual cuſtom, a couple of hard eggs in his pocket, he ſet out for London that evening, and reached it early enough the next morning to notify the ſubmiſſion of the culprit damſels. The ladies were ſo overjoyed, ſo

thankful: ſo much trouble and expence! what returns could they make? To eaſe their conſciences on this head, an old Iriſh gentleman, their neighbour, who knew Mr. Elwes' mode of travelling, wrote theſe words; "My dears, is it expence you are talking of? ſend him ſixpence, and he gains twopence by the journey!"

Mr. Elwes, from his father, Mr. Meggot, had inherited ſome property in houſes in London; particularly about the Haymarket, not far from which old Mr. Elwes drew his firſt breath; for, by his regiſter, it appears he was born in St. James's pariſh. To this property he began now to add, by engagements with one of the Adams's, about building, which he increaſed from year to year to a very large extent. Great part of Marybone ſoon called him her founder. Portland-place and Portman-ſquare, the riding-houſes and ſtables of the ſecond troop of life-guards, and buildings too numerous to name, all roſe out of his pocket. In poſſeſſions ſo large, of courſe it would happen that ſome of the houſes were without a tenant; and, therefore, it was the cuſtom of Mr. Elwes, whenever he went to London, to occupy any of theſe premiſes which might happen to be vacant. He had thus a new way of ſeeing London and its inhabitants, for he travelled in this manner from ſtreet to ſtreet; and, whenever any body choſe to take the houſe where he was, he was always ready to move into any other. He was frequently an itinerant for a night's lodging; and, though maſter of above an hundred houſes, he never wiſhed to reſt his head long in any he choſe to call his own. A couple of beds, a couple of chairs, a table, and an old woman, were all his furniture; and he moved them about at a minute's warning. Of all theſe moveables, the old woman was the only one that gave him trouble, for ſhe was afflicted with a lameneſs that made it difficult to get her about quite ſo faſt as he choſe; and then the colds ſhe took were amazing! for ſometimes ſhe was in a ſmall houſe in the Haymarket; at another in a great houſe in Portland-place; ſometimes in a little room and a coal-fire; at other times with a few chips which the carpenters had left, in rooms of moſt ſplendid and frigid dimenſions, and with a little oiled paper in the windows for glaſs.

The ſcene which terminated the life of this old woman, is not the leaſt ſingular among the anecdotes that are recorded of Mr. Elwes; but it is too well authenticated to be doubted. Mr. Elwes had come to town in his uſual way, and taken up his abode in one of his houſes that was empty. Colonel Timms, who wiſhed much to ſee him, by ſome accident was informed that his uncle was in London; but then how to find him was the difficulty. He enquired at all the uſual places where it was probable he might be heard of: he went to Mr. Hoare's, his banker, and to the Mount coffee-houſe, but no tidings were to be heard of him. Not many days afterwards, however, he learnt from a perſon whom he met accidentally, that they had ſeen Mr. Elwes going into an uninhabited houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet. This was ſome clue to Col. Timms; and away he went thither. As the beſt mode of information, he got hold of a chairman; but no intelligence could he gain of a gentleman called Mr. Elwes. Colonel Timms then deſcribed his perſon, but no gentleman had been ſeen. A pot-boy, however, recollected that he had ſeen a poor old man opening the door of the ſtable, and locking it after him; and, from every deſcription, it agreed with the perſon of old Mr. Elwes. Of courſe Colonel Timms went to the houſe: he knocked very loudly at the door, but no one anſwered. Some of the neighbours ſaid they had ſeen ſuch a man, but no anſwer could be obtained from the houſe. On this added information, however, Colonel Timms reſolved to have the ſtable door opened, and a blackſmith was ſent for, and they entered the houſe together. In the lower parts all was ſhut and ſilent. On aſcending the ſtaircaſe, however, they heard the moans of a perſon ſeemingly in diſtreſs. They went to the chamber, and there, upon an old pallet-bed, lay ſtretched out, ſeemingly in death, the figure of old Mr. Elwes. For ſome time he ſeemed inſenſible that any body was near him; but, on ſome cordials being adminiſtered by a neighbouring apothecary, who was ſent for, he recovered enough to ſay, "That he had, he believed, been ill for two or three days, and

that

that there was an old woman in the houſe, but for ſome reaſon or other ſhe had not been near him. That ſhe had been ill herſelf, but that ſhe had got well, he ſuppoſed, and gone away." On repairing to the garrets, they found the old woman, the companion of all his movements, and the partner of all his journeys, ſtretched out lifeleſs on a rug upon the floor. To all appearance ſhe had been dead about two days.

Mr. Elwes had reſided about thirteen years in Suffolk, when the conteſt for Berkſhire preſented itſelf on the diſſolution of the parliament; and when, to preſerve the peace of that county, he was nominated by Lord Craven. Mr. Elwes, though he had retired from public buſineſs for ſome years, had ſtill left about him ſome of the ſeeds of more active life, and he agreed to the propoſal. It came farther enhanced to him, by the agreement, that he was to be brought in by the freeholders for nothing. All he did was dining at the ordinary at Abingdon; and he got into parliament for eighteen-pence!

Though a new man, Mr. Elwes could not be called a young member, for he was at this time nearly ſixty years old, when he thus entered on public life. But he was in poſſeſſion of all his activity; and preparatory to his appearance on the boards of St. Stephen's chapel, he uſed to attend conſtantly, during the races and other public meetings, all the great towns where his voters reſided. At the different aſſemblies he would dance amongſt the youngeſt to the laſt, after riding over on horſeback, and frequently in the rain, to the place of meeting. A gentleman, who was one night ſtanding by, obſerved on the extraordinary agility of ſo old a man. "Oh! that is nothing," replied another; "for Mr. Elwes, to do this, rode twenty miles in the rain, with his ſhoes ſtuck into his boots, and his bag-wig in his pocket."

At a period when men in general retire from public and fatiguing ſcenes, Mr. Elwes reſumed them; and became an unexperienced member of parliament, aged ſixty. However oppoſite the whole of his life hitherto might have been to any thing that had the appearance of vanity, yet he was not a little vain of his ſituation. And the facility with which various parliamentary gentlemen perſuaded him, for a time, to confer certain obligations on them, is ſome evidence that he once thought very highly of the honour of repreſentation. In three ſucceſſive parliaments Mr. Elwes was choſen for Berkſhire; and he ſat as member of the houſe of commons about twelve years. It is to his honour, an honour in theſe times indeed moſt rare! that in every part of his conduct, and in every vote he gave, he proved himſelf to be what he truly was, an independent country gentleman. The character which Mr. Elwes ſupported in parliament has been imitated but by few, and excelled by none. For, wiſhing for no poſt, deſirous of no rank, wanting no emolument, and being moſt perfectly conſcientious, he ſtood aloof from all thoſe temptations which have led many good men aſtray from the paths of honour. All that a miniſter could have offered to Mr. Elwes would have been of no avail: for poſts or dignity would only have embarraſſed him, by taking him away from the privacy he loved. As an inſtance of this, he was unhappy for ſome days on hearing that Lord North intended to apply to the king to make him a peer. Had ſuch an honour fallen unexpectedly upon his head, it would have been the death of him. He never would have ſurvived the being obliged to keep a carriage, and three or four ſervants; all, perhaps, better dreſſed than himſelf! For through every period of his life it was a prevalent feature in his character to be thought poor; that he could not afford to live as other people did; and that the reports of his being rich were entirely erroneous. To theſe ideas he thought he gave ſtrength by having no ſervants, nor any of the "outward and viſible ſigns" of wealth: and he had perſuaded himſelf, that the public would really think he had no money becauſe he made no uſe of any.

The honour of parliament made no alteration in the dreſs of Mr. Elwes: on the contrary, it ſeemed at this time, to have attained additional meanneſs, and nearly to have reached that happy climax of poverty which has, more than once, drawn on him the compaſſion of thoſe who paſſed by him in the ſtreet. For the

ſpeaker's

ſpeaker's dinners, however, he had one ſuit, with which the ſpeaker, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, became very familiar. The miniſter, likewiſe, was well acquainted with it; and at any dinner of oppoſition, ſtill was his apparel the ſame. The wits of the minority uſed to ſay, "that they had full as much reaſon as the miniſter to be ſatisfied with Mr. Elwes, as he had the ſame habit with every body." At this period of his life Mr. Elwes wore a wig: much about that time, when his parliamentary life ceaſed, that wig was worn out; ſo then, (being older and wiſer as to expence,) he wore his own hair, which, like his expences, was very ſmall.

The debates at this period were very long and intereſting, and generally continued till a late hour in the morning. Mr. Elwes, who never left any company, public or private, the firſt, always ſtayed out the whole debate. After the diviſion, Mr. Elwes, without a great coat, would immediately go out of the houſe of commons into the cold air, and, merely to ſave the expence of a hackney-coach, walk to the Mount coffee-houſe. A circumſtance happened to him on one of thoſe evenings, which gave him a whimſical opportunity of diſplaying that diſregard of his own perſon which we have before noticed. The night was very dark, and hurrying along, he went with ſuch violence againſt the pole of a ſedan chair, which he did not ſee, that he cut both his legs very deeply. As uſual, he thought not of any aſſiſtance; but Colonel Timms, at whoſe houſe he then was, in Orchard-ſtreet, inſiſted upon ſome one being ſent for. Old Elwes at length ſubmitted, and an apothecary was called in, who immediately began to expatiate on "the bad conſequences of breaking the ſkin, the good fortune of his being ſent for, and the peculiar appearance of Mr. Elwes' wounds." "Very probable," ſaid old Elwes; "but, Mr. ——, I have one thing to ſay to you; in my opinion my legs are not much hurt, now you think they are, ſo I will make this agreement; I will take one leg, and you ſhall take the other; you ſhall do what you pleaſe with your's, and I will do nothing to mine; and I will wager your bill that my leg gets well the firſt." He frequently declared, with great triumph, that he beat the apothecary by a fortnight.

All this time the income of Mr. Elwes was increaſing hourly, and his preſent expenditure was next to nothing; for the little pleaſures he had once engaged in he had now given up. He kept no houſe, and only one old ſervant and a couple of horſes; he reſided with his nephew; his two ſons he had ſtationed in Suffolk and Berkſhire, to look after his reſpective eſtates: and his dreſs certainly was no expence to him: for, had not other people been more careful than himſelf, he would not have had it even mended. When he left London, he went on horſe-back to his country ſeats, with his couple of hard eggs, and without once ſtopping upon the road at any houſe; and he always took the moſt unfrequented road.

When Mr. Elwes quitted parliament, he was, in the common phraſe, "a fiſh out of water!" Indeed, there is no trial more arduous than that of acquiring, at an advanced age, new modes of life. To form new ſocieties, and conciliate new friends, new ſpirits, alas! are wanting. The ſtile of Mr. Elwes' life had left him no domeſtic ſcenes to which he could retire; his home was dreary and poor; his rooms received no cheerfulneſs from fire; and, while the outſide had all the appearance of a "houſe to be let," the inſide was a deſert; but he had his penury alone to thank for this, and for the want of all the little conſolations which ſhould attend old age, and ſmooth the paſſage of declining life. When he retired from parliament, he was nearly ſeventy-five years of age; and the expenditure of a few hundred pounds would certainly have continued him in the ſituation he loved, where he was reſpected, and had due honour: where he was amongſt his friends; and where long habit had made every thing congenial to him. All this he gave up to his love of money. That paſſion, which, conſuming all before it, as it hurried him along the few remaining years of his life, at length carried him to his grave twenty years ſooner than the muſcular vigour of his body might have given him reaſon to expect; for when Dr. Wall, his laſt phyſician, was called in, and viewed him extended on that ſqualid bed of poverty from which he would not be relieved, he ſaid to one of his ſons,

"Sir,

"Sir, your father might have lived theſe twenty years; but the irritations of his temper have made it impoſſible to hope for any thing; the body is yet ſtrong, but the mind is gone entirely!"

At the cloſe of the ſpring of 1785, he wiſhed again to viſit, which he had not done for ſome years, his ſeat at Stoke. But then the journey was a moſt ſerious object to him. The famous old ſervant was dead; all the horſes that remained with him were a couple of worn-out brood mares; and he himſelf was not in that vigour of body in which he could ride ſixty or ſeventy miles on the ſuſtenance of two boiled eggs. The mention of a poſt-chaiſe would have been a crime; "He afford a poſt-chaiſe, indeed! where was he to get the money!" would have been his exclamation. At length he was carried into the country, as he was carried into parliament, free of expence, by a gentleman who was certainly not quite ſo rich as Mr. Elwes. When he reached his ſeat at Stoke, the ſeat of more active ſcenes, of ſomewhat reſembling hoſpitality, and where his fox-hounds had ſpread ſomewhat like vivacity around, he remarked, "he had expended a great deal of money once very fooliſhly; but that a man grew wiſer by time." The rooms at his ſeat at Stoke, that were now much out of repair, and would have all fallen in, but for his ſon John Elwes, Eſq. who had reſided there, he thought too expenſively furniſhed, as worſe things might have done. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glaſs, which had at length been done ſo frequently, and in ſo many ſhapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to ſay "what figure they deſcribed." To ſave fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-houſe, or ſit, with a ſervant, in the kitchen. During the harveſt he would amuſe himſelf with going into the fields to glean the corn, on the grounds of his own tenants; and they uſed to leave a little more than common, to pleaſe the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the pariſh. In the advance of the ſeaſon, his morning employment was to pick up any ſtray chips, bones, or other things, to carry to the fire, in his pocket; and he was one day ſurpriſed by a neighbouring gentleman in the act of pulling down, with ſome difficulty, a crow's neſt, for this purpoſe. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himſelf this trouble, "Oh! ſir, replied old Elwes, it is really a ſhame that theſe creatures ſhould do ſo. Do but ſee what waſte they make! They don't care how extravagant they are!"

As no gleam or favourite paſſion, or any ray of amuſement, broke through this gloom of penury, his inſatiable deſire of ſaving was now become uniform and ſyſtematic. He uſed ſtill to ride about the country on one of theſe mares, but then he rode her very œconomically; on the ſoft turf adjoining the road, without putting himſelf to the expence of ſhoes; as he obſerved, "The turf was ſo pleaſant to a horſe's foot!" And when any gentleman called to pay him a viſit, and the boy who attended in the ſtables was profuſe enough to put a little hay before his horſe, old Elwes would ſlily ſteal back into the ſtable, and take the hay very carefully away.

It is the lot of ſome men to outlive themſelves; and ſuch was the lot of Mr. Elwes. When he firſt viſited Stoke, his peculiarities were but little known; and, when he came to reſide there, his fox-hounds "covered a multitude of ſins." In leaving that country to become a member of parliament, his public conduct they could not but praiſe; and, in his private character, that which they did not ſee they could not blame. But when he returned again to Stoke, and expoſed to continual obſervation all his penury; when his tenants ſaw in his appearance or ſtile of living, every thing that was inferior to their own; when his neighbours, at beſt, could but ſmile at his infirmities; his very ſervants grew aſhamed of the meanneſs of their maſter.

The ſcene of mortification, at which Mr. Elwes was now arrived, was all but a denial of the common neceſſaries of life: and indeed it might have admitted a doubt, whether or not, if his manors, his fiſh-ponds, and ſome grounds, in his own hands, had not furniſhed a ſubſiſtence, where he had not any thing actually to buy, he would not, rather than have bought any thing, have ſtarved: ſtrange

as this may appear, it is not exaggerated.—He one day, during this period, dined upon the remaining part of a moor-hen, which had been brought out of the river by a rat! and at another, ate an undigeſted part of a pike, which the larger one had ſwallowed, but had not finiſhed, and which were taken in this ſtate in a net! At the time this laſt circumſtance happened, he diſcovered a ſtrange kind of ſatiſfaction, for he ſaid to Capt. Topham, "aye! this was killing two birds with one ſtone!" In the room of all comment, all moral, it may be ſaid, that, at this time, Mr. Elwes was perhaps worth nearly 800,000l. and, at this period, he had not made his will, of courſe was not ſaving from any ſentiment of affection for any perſon.

The ſpring of 1786, Mr. Elwes paſſed alone, at his ſolitary houſe at Stoke; and, had it not been for ſome little daily ſcheme of avarice, would have paſſed it without one conſolatory moment. His temper began to give way apace: his thoughts unceaſingly ran upon money! money! money! and he ſaw no one but whom he imagined was deceiving and defrauding him. As, in the day, he would now allow himſelf no fire, he went to bed as ſoon as day cloſed, to ſave candle; and had begun to deny himſelf even the pleaſure of ſleeping in ſheets. In ſhort, he had now nearly brought to a climax the moral of his whole life, the perfect vanity of wealth.

On removing from Stoke, he went to his farm-houſe at Thaydon-hall; a ſcene of more ruin and deſolation, if poſſible, than either of his houſes in Suffolk or Berkſhire. It ſtood alone, on the borders of Epping Foreſt; and an old man and woman, his tenants, were the only perſons with whom he could hold any converſe. Here he fell ill; and, as he would have no aſſiſtance, and had not even a ſervant, he lay, unattended and almoſt forgotten, for nearly a fortnight. He recovered, however; and, on coming to London, he made his will, making his two natural ſons his joint heirs and executors. The property diſpoſed of in that will may amount, perhaps, to 500,000l. The entailed eſtates fell to Mr. Timms, ſon of the late Richard Timms, lieutenant-colonel of the ſecond troop of horſe guards. The ſons, named by Mr. Elwes in his will, were his natural children, by Elizabeth Moren, formerly his houſekeeper at Marcham, in Berks.

The ſummer of 1788 Mr. Elwes paſſed at his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, London; and he ſpent that ſummer without any other ſociety than that of two maid-ſervants, for he had now given up the expence of keeping any male domeſtic. His chief employment uſed to be that of getting up early in a morning to viſit ſome of his houſes in Marybone, which, during the ſummer, were repairing. As he was there generally at four o'clock in a morning, he was of courſe on the ſpot before the workmen; and he uſed contentedly to ſit down on the ſteps before the door, to ſcold them when they did come. The neighbours, who uſed to ſee him appear thus regularly every morning, and who concluded, from his apparel, he was one of the workmen, obſerved, "there never was ſo punctual a man as the old carpenter." During the whole morning he would continue to run up and down ſtairs, to ſee the men were not idle for an inſtant, with the ſame anxiety as if his whole happineſs in life had been centered in the finiſhing this houſe, regardleſs of the greater property he had at ſtake in various places, and for ever employed in the minutiæ only of affairs. Indeed ſuch was his anxiety about this houſe, the rent of which was not above fifty pounds a-year, that it brought on a fever, which nearly coſt him his life: but the fate which dragged him on thus ſtrangely, to bury him under the load of his own wealth, ſeemed as reſiſtleſs as it was unaccountable.

In the muſcular and unencumbered frame of Mr. Elwes, there was every thing that promiſed extreme length of life, and he lived to above ſeventy years of age, without any natural diſorder attacking him: but, as Lord Bacon has well obſerved, "the minds of ſome men are a lamp that is continually burning;" and ſuch was the mind of Mr. Elwes. Removed from thoſe occaſional public avocations which had once engaged his attention, money was now his only thought; and, as his capacity ſunk away from him by degrees, he dwindled from the real cares of his property into the puerile concealment of a few guineas. This little

ſtore he would carefully wrap up in various papers, and, depoſiting them in different corners, would amuſe himſelf with running from one to the other, to ſee whether they were all ſafe. Then forgetting, perhaps, where he had concealed ſome of them, he would become as ſeriouſly afflicted as a man might be who had loſt all his property. Nor was the day alone thus ſpent; he would frequently riſe in the middle of the night, and be heard walking about different parts of the houſe, looking after what he had thus hidden and forgotten.

It was at this period, and at ſeventy-ſix years old, or upwards, that Mr. Elwes began to feel, for the firſt time, ſome bodily infirmities from age. He now experienced occaſional attacks from the gout; on which, with his uſual perſeverance, and with all his accuſtomed antipathy to apothecaries and their bills, he would ſet out to walk as far and as faſt as he could. While he was engaged in this painful mode of cure, he frequently loſt himſelf in the ſtreets, the names of which he no longer remembered, and was as frequently brought home by ſome errand-boy, or ſtranger, of whom he had enquired his way. On theſe occaſions he would bow and thank them, at the door, with great civility; but he never indulged them with a ſight of the inſide of the houſe.

During the winter of 1789, the laſt winter Mr. Elwes was fated to ſee, his memory viſibly weakened every day; and, from the unceaſing wiſh to ſave money, he now began to apprehend he ſhould die in want of it. Mr. Gibſon had been appointed his builder in the room of Mr. Adam; and one day, when this gentleman waited upon him, he ſaid, with apparent concern, "Sir, pray conſider in what a wretched ſtate I am; you ſee in what a good houſe I am living, and here are five guineas, which is all I have a preſent; and how I ſhall go on with ſuch a ſum of money, puzzles me to death. I dare ſay you thought I was rich; now you ſee how it is!"

Mr. George Elwes having now ſettled at his ſeat at Marcham, in Berkſhire, he was naturally deſirous, that, in the aſſiduities of his wife, his father might at length find a comfortable home. In London he was certainly moſt uncomfortable: but ſtill, with theſe temptations before and behind him, a journey, with any expence annexed to it, was inſurmountable. This, however, was luckily obviated by an offer from Mr. Partis, a gentleman of the law, to take him to his ancient ſeat in Berkſhire, with his purſe perfectly whole; a circumſtance ſo pleaſing, that the general intelligence, which renders this gentleman ſo entertaining, was not adequate to it in the opinion of Mr. Elwes. But there was one circumſtance ſtill very diſtreſſing; the old gentleman had now nearly worn out his laſt coat, and he would not buy a new one; his ſon, therefore, with a pious fraud that did him honour, contrived to get Mr. Partis to buy him a coat, and make him a preſent of it. Thus, formerly having had a good coat, then a bad one, and, at laſt, no coat at all, he was kind enough to accept one from a neighbour.

Mr. Elwes carried with him into Berkſhire five guineas and a half, and half a crown. Leſt the mention of this ſum may appear ſingular, it ſhould be ſaid, that, previous to his journey, he had carefully wrapped it up in various folds of paper, that no part of it might be loſt. On the arrival of the old gentleman, Mr. George Elwes and his wife, whoſe good temper might well be expected to charm away the irritations of avarice and age, did every thing they could to make the country a ſcene of quiet to him. But "he had that within" which baffled every effort of this kind. Of his heart it might be ſaid, "there was no peace in Iſrael." His mind, caſt away upon the vaſt and troubled ocean of his property, extending beyond the bounds of his calculation, returned to amuſe itſelf with fetching and carrying about a few guineas, which, in that ocean, was indeed a drop. But Nature had now carried on life nearly as far as ſhe was able. The ſand was almoſt run out: for againſt ſuch ceaſeleſs inquietudes, what power of body could reſiſt?

The firſt ſymptoms of his more immediate decay, was his inability to enjoy his reſt at night. Frequently would he be heard at midnight as if ſtruggling with ſome one in his chamber, and crying out, "I will keep my money, I will; no-

body ſhall rob me of my property!" On any one of the family going into his room, he would ſtart from this fever of anxiety, and, as if waking from a troubled dream, again hurry into bed, and ſeem unconſcious of what had happened.

It was now the autumn of the year 1789, and the progreſs of each day took ſomething away from his underſtanding. His memory was gone entirely; his perception of things was decreating very rapidly; and, as the mind became unſettled, guſts of the moſt violent paſſion uſurped the place of his former command of temper. That courteſy, once ſo amiable in his manners and his addreſs, was now conſpicuous no longer; and there appeared no particle of his mental qualities that did not ſeem to have ſurvived themſelves.

For ſix weeks previous to his death, he had got a cuſtom of going to reſt in his clothes, as perfectly dreſſed as during the day. He was one morning found faſt aſleep betwixt the ſheets, with his ſhoes on his feet, his ſtick in his hand, and an old torn hat upon his head. On this circumſtance being diſcovered, a ſervant was ſet to watch, and take care that he undreſſed himſelf; yet ſo deſirous was he of continuing this cuſtom, that he told the ſervant, with his uſual providence about money, that, if he would not take any notice of him, he would leave him ſomething in his will.

On the 18th day of November, 1789, Mr. Elwes diſcovered ſigns of that utter and total weakneſs, which, in eight days, carried him to his grave. On the evening of the firſt day he was conveyed to bed, from which he roſe no more. His appetite was gone; he had but a faint recollection of any thing about him; and his laſt coherent words were addreſſed to his ſon, Mr. John Elwes, in hoping "he had left him what he wiſhed." On the morning of the 26th of November, he expired without a ſigh.

We hope to be excuſed for dwelling ſo long on theſe anecdotes; the apology is, that they preſent the portrait of an extraordinary man, whoſe life will not haſtily be forgotten in this country. And we think it is worthy ſome attention with the public, as being the faithful and accurate tranſcript of a man the moſt ſingular this country ever produced. Yet his character, ſpite of great defects, had ſome claims to reſpect. In the mildneſs of his manners, and in the politeneſs of his addreſs, there was ſome counterbalance for his ſingularities. Mr. Elwes, as one of the commons of England, in three ſucceſſive parliaments, maintained a conduct which purer times might have been glad to boaſt, and which later times may be proud to follow. The miniſter that influenced him was his conſcience. He obeyed no mandate, but his opinion. He gave that opinion as he held it to be right. In a word, his public conduct lives after him, pure, and without a ſtain! In private life, he was chiefly an enemy to himſelf. To others he lent much, to himſelf he denied every thing. But in the purſuit of his property, or the recovery of it, not one unkind thing was ever done by him. But that great object which riſes higheſt to the view out of the proſpect of his varied life, let us again enforce. That object is, the inſufficiency of wealth alone to confer happineſs. For who, after the peruſal of the life of Mr. Elwes, ſhall ſay, I am rich, and therefore I ſhall be happy? Every circumſtance of the memoirs here related proves the fallacy of this hope. But ſtill has ſuch a life had its purpoſe. For if it ſhould add one circumſtance conſolatory to poverty, while it enforces the extreme and perfect vanity of wealth, then has ſuch a life, as that of Mr. Elwes, not been in vain.

ULVERSTONE, LANCASHIRE,

IS a ſea-port and market-town, north-eaſt of Furneſs; diſtant from London two hundred and fifty-ſix miles, ſeventy-ſeven from Mancheſter, ſeventy-ſix from Liverpool, twenty-one from Lancaſter over the ſands, twenty-one from Kendal, and forty-two from Whitehaven. The country people call it Ouſton. Market-day on Thurſday; fairs, Holy-Thurſday and Thurſday after October 23. The manufactures carried on here are cotton, check, canvas, and hats.

Ulverſton is ſeated near the water-ſide, and is approachable at high water by veſſels of one hundred and fifty tons. It has a trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, lime-ſtone, oats and barley, and beans, which laſt are ſent to Liverpool for the food of the poor enſlaved negroes in the Guinea trade. Numbers of cattle are ſold out of the neighbourhood, but the commerce in general declines. Quantities of potatoes are raiſed here, and, ſuch is the encreaſe, that 450 buſhels have been got from a ſingle acre of ground. Furnaces abound in the neighbourhood of this place, where various ſorts of implements of huſbandry are made.—A new playhouſe has lately been built; alſo a canal cut, about a mile long, in order that the veſſels may come nearer the town. The church ſtands in a field, a ſmall diſtance from the town. It has a ſquare tower and three bells; being white, it may be ſeen from Lancaſter on a clear day.

POST-OFFICE.—A mail-coach from the Globe inn, to Whitehaven, Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, according as the tide ſuits at Eſk; returns from ditto Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday.—A poſt to and from Lancaſter every day, as the tide ſuits.

A coach from the Globe, to Lancaſter, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, ſuitable to the tides.—A ditto from the King's Arms inn every day, except Sunday.

A waggon from the Globe, to Whitehaven, every Friday; returns Tueſday.

The following TRADING VESSELS ſail from this PORT:

TO LIVERPOOL.

Dove, John Dixon
Friendſhip, James Atkinſon
Jane, Robert Slater
Trihall, John Collinſon

TO VARIOUS PARTS.

Anna, Joſeph Benſon
Bee, Henry Parker
Benſon, William Towers
Betſey, Henry Neale
Content, James Barrow
Ellen, Richard Briggs
Fancy, William Gardner
George, Robert Allen
Good Intent, Edward Bonſhall
Hollow Oak, John Holme
Hollow Oak, Thomas Machell
James, John Wilſon
Jane, Joſeph Richey
Liberty, Edward Aſhburner
Liberty, William Brockbank
Michael, James Barrow
Molly, John Towers
Molly and Sally, Thomas Wilſon
Nancy, John Warton
Penny Brig, Thomas Clark
Pomona, John Webſter
Tom, James Bowſtead
Valentine, John Woodburn
William, James Barrow
William, William Newby
Young William, John Davis

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Mr. Jones, *Surveyor*
John Headlam, *Officer*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Joſeph Yarker, Eſq. *Collector*
Martin Dunn, *Comptroller*
John Bankes, *Tide-ſurveyor*

Officers.

John Simpſon
Richard Shaw
Edward Butcher
James Brade

Boatmen.

Thomas Rawlinſon
William Thompſon
William Aſhburner
John Aſhburner

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſpinall Mr. Thomas
Benſon Mr. Thomas
Benſon Mr. Leonard
Berwick Mrs.
Burnwaite Mr. William
Chambler Mrs.
Garrot Mr. John
Jackſon Mr. John
Linder Mr. William
Machell Mr. Richard
Marr Mr. Thomas, ſen.
Noble Mr. William
Preſton Mrs.
Proctor Mr. Joſeph
Quilliams Mr. John
Robinſon Miſs
Sands Mrs.
Strickland Mr. Thomas
Sunderland Thomas, Eſq.
Sunderland Mrs.
Tomlinſon Mr. Edward
Woodburn Mrs.

CLERGY.

Everit Rev. Patrick
Smith Rev. Thomas, *Juſtice*

PHYSIC.

Briggs Rowland, *Surgeon*
Briggs Rowland, jun. *Surgeon*
Fell John, *Surgeon*
Harriſon William, *Surgeon*
Jackſon Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Burnwaite William, *Attorney*
Dickinſon Daniel, *Attorney*
Kilner Thomas, *Attorney*
Lowe Henry, *Attorney*
Robinſon John, *Attorney*
Strickland William, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abbot James, *Confectioner*
Aſhburner George, *Printer, Bookſeller, Stationer, and Binder*
Aſhworth James, *Cabinet-maker*
Atkinſon William, *Butcher*
Atkinſon Henry, *Sadler*
Atkinſon Richard, *Grocer*
Bamford Robert, *Sadler*
Barker John, *Grocer*
Barrow Anne, *Grocer*
Barrow James, *Mariner*
Bateman John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Beck Mary, *Victualler*
Benſon William, *Grocer*
Benſon John, *Cooper*
Black John, *Cooper*
Blacklock John, *Shoemaker*
Bond Thomas, *Mercer*
Brewer Ralph, *Mercer*
Briggs William, *Cotton manufacturer*
Brockbank Thomas, *Grocer*
Brockbank Thomas, jun. *Grocer*
Brockbank William, *Joiner*
Brocklebank William, *Grocer*
Brown William, *Taylor*
Burnes Richard, *Butcher*
Butler Peter, *Hat-manufacturer*
Cannon John, *Anchorſmith*
Carr William, *Clerk to the Brewery*
Carr Mrs. *Blackworker*
Caſteen William, *Grocer*
Chriſtopherſon George, *Victualler*
Clark Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Clemenſon James, *Grocer*
Clemenſon George, *Grocer*
Collinſon John, *Mariner*
Collinſon William, *Linen-manufacturer*
Collinſon Thomas, *Ditto*
Cookſon William, *Dyer*
Coward George, *Tallow-chandler*
Coward Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Crank Henry, *Baker*
Croſſwaite Daniel, *Sadler*
Croudſon John, *Butcher and Victualler*
Dale Robert, *Shoemaker*
Davis Mary, *Victualler, (Packhorſe)*
Davis James, *Shoemaker*
Dickinſon Anth. *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Dickinſon John, *Bellman*
Dixon James, *Hat-manufacturer*
Dobſon William, *Braddyll Arms Inn*
Dodgſon and Park, *Grocers and Tea-dealers*
Dodgſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Duncan J. *Gardener*
Ellery James, *Plumber*
Fell and Burton, *Linen-manufacturers*
Fell John, *Mercer*
Fell ——, *Currier*
Fell James, *Brewer*
Fell William, jun. *Brewer*
Fell James, *Baker*
Fell James, *Brazier*
Fell William, *Cabinet-maker*
Fiſher Thomas, *Mercer and Draper*
Fleming Thomas, *Milliner*
Garnot John, *Maſon*
Gaſtrell Miles, *Chairmaker*
Gibbons Mary, *Linen-manufacturer*
Gibſon William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*

Gildert Thomas, *Glover*
Gilliat B. B. *Painter*
Gleaves John, jun. *Liquor-merchant*
Gleaves Richard, *Grocer*
Glover Joſeph, *Gardener*
Hall A. *Gardener*
Hall Anthony, *Gardener*
Harriſon Joſeph and George, *Millers*
Hart and Aſhburners, *Ship-builders*
Hart Joſeph, *Maſon*
Hartley Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Hartley John, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Higgin Edward, *Tanner*
Higgin Matthew, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hirds Elijah, *Milliner*
Hodgſon F. *Stationer*
Hodgſon Samuel, *Maltſter*
Hodgſkinſon Peter, *Shoemaker*
Holme Daniel, *Linen-manufacturer*
Hope Anne, *Calenderer*
Hudſon Richard, *Mariner*
Hudſon Anne, *King's Arms Inn*
Hull George, *Ship-builder*
Hunter James, *Grocer*
Ingleby James, *Victualler*
Jackſon John, *Farmer*
Jackſon Jonathan, *Victualler*
Jackſon William, *Maſon*
Jackſon John, *Farrier*
Kavannah John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Kendall William, *Sadler*
Kendall John, *Sun Inn*
Kendall John, *Miller*
Kirby William, *Shoemaker*
Kirby James, *Farmer*
Kirkman William, *Shoemaker*
Ledgerwood James, *Seedſman*
Lewthwaite George, *Clockmaker*
Littledale Joſeph, *Globe Inn*
Lowe Thomas, *Taylor*
Lowry George, *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Lucas John, *Grocer*
Mackerith Edward, *Maſon*
Marr William, *Farmer*
Marr Thomas, *Hoſier*
Mather Thomas, *Smith*
Medcalf Miles, *Baſket-maker*
Miller Robert, *Smith*
Mount William, *Builder*
Muncaſter William, *Grocer*
Muncaſter Richard, *Mariner*
Neel ——, *Mariner*
Newby Lancelot, *Tallow-chandler*
Nicholſon George, *Linen-draper*
Nicholſon D. *Milliner and Grocer*
Outhart Anne, *Milliner*
Pennington Joſeph, *Liquor-merchant*
Percy Anne, *Baker*
Poſtlethwaite William, *Currier*
Poſtlethwaite Philip, *Maſon*
Pratt Thomas, *Gardener*
Proctor Jane, *Mercer*
Ray Robert, *Peruke-maker*
Ray James, *Joiner*
Redhead William, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Rigg William, *Smith*
Robinſon John, *Maltſter*
Robinſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Rogerſon D. *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Salthouſe Elijah, *Ironmonger*
Sanderſon Elizabeth, *Baker*
Sandys Rob. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Seatle W. J. *Plumber*
Settle Mary, *Linen-draper*
Sharpleſs Joſeph, *Victualler*
Shaw John, *Grocer*
Slater Robert, *Mariner and Grocer*
Soulby John, *Printer, Bookſeller, Stationer, and Binder*
Spencer George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Stephenſon George, *Gardener*
Stephenſon James, *Ironmonger*
Swainſon E. *Shopkeeper*
Swindell ——, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Talbot John, *Grocer*
Taylor William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Taylor George, *Joiner*
Taylor Anne, *Huckſter*
Threlfall Joſeph, *Grocer*
Tyſon Timothy, *Plumber and Glazier*
Tyſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Tyſon John, *Maſon*
Tyſon John, jun. *Slater*
Tyſon Joſeph, *Butcher*
Topping John, *Grocer*
Town Robert, *Poſt-maſter*
Walker John, *Butcher*
Warner Robert, *Twine-maker*
Warris William and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Wilkinſon Daniel, *Taylor*
Webſter James, *Woolcomber*
Webſter Elizabeth, *Tea-dealer*
Webſter Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Webſter John, *Sailmaker*
Webſter ——, *Joiner*
Wenram George, *Staymaker*
Willcox John, *Shoemaker*
Wilſon Elizabeth, *Baker*
Wilſon John, *Clockmaker*
Winder Edward, *Shoemaker*
Winway John, *Smith*
Woodburn Hannah, *Baker*
Wright William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Yarker John, *Liquor-merchant*

About

About two miles from the town is the delightful ſeat of —— Braddyll, Eſq. called the Priory, which commands a fine proſpect of the ſands and the ſea.—From hence to Hawkſhead is a long narrow glen, on excellent roads, amidſt thick coppices, or bruſh wood of various ſorts of trees, many of them planted particularly for the uſe of the furnaces. They conſiſt chiefly of birch and hazel: not many years ago, ſhips loaded with nuts were exported from hence. The woods are great ornaments to the country, for they creep high up the hills. The owners cut them down in equal portions, in the rotation of ſixteen years, and raiſe regular revenues out of them, and often ſuperior to the rent of their land; for freeholders of fifteen or twenty pounds per annum are known to make conſtantly ſixty pounds a-year from their woods. The furnaces for theſe laſt ſixty years have brought a great deal of wealth into this county.

It is not ſafe for any ſtranger to croſs the ſands without a guide; and there are two guides, who are each paid ten pounds a-year by government, beſides what they get from travellers. A full account of the method of croſſing theſe ſands is given under the article Lancaſter in the preceding volume, p. 631; and for an account of Furneſs Fell and Windermere Lake we refer the reader to the article Hawkſhead, vol. iii. p. 248 and 250. But to make this article as complete as poſſible, we ſhall here preſent the reader with

An accurate Hiſtory of the Diſtrict of Furneſs, from the earlieſt Times.

The firſt inhabitants of Furneſs were certainly the deſcendants of thoſe Celtic colonies, who, on their arrival from the continent, ſettled in the ſouthern parts of this iſland, and extended their bounds to the north, as ſuited either their conveniency or neceſſity. Theſe firſt ſettlers, at their coming to Lancaſhire, aſſumed a name expreſſive of their ſituation. As their ſettlements were on the ſea-coaſt, between the rivers Merſey and Dudden, and were interſected by ſeveral large lakes, they called themſelves Setantii, with reſpect to thoſe coloniſts that ſettled in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, who were called Siſtantii or Siſtuntii, the coloniſts being named Volantii, or Valentii: theſe names alluded to their maritime ſituation, and of their living among lakes. What name the Siſtuntii gave to Furneſs, is not certain; perhaps the preſent name is a tranſlation of the original one, which might have been *Morben*, or ſome other Britiſh word, that alluded to their ſituation, as the word Furneſs, or rather, as the inhabitants pronounce it, Firneſs, ſeems to have.

The Setantii lived free in their own ſettlement till the beginning of the Chriſtian æra, when they were obliged to aſſume that of the Brigantes, by whom they were overpowered. Agricola ſubdued theſe Brigantes, and a Roman road ſtill viſible is a proof of their victory and reſidence.

The Romans entered Furneſs at Coniſhead-bank. The Roman road at preſent is named Red-lane, from its being coloured with the iron ore which is carried through it from Whiterigs to Coniſhead-bank, for exportation. This road runs from the Thorn weſterly, through Streetyate, to the place where it joins the new turnpike-road from Ulverſton. This road from Thorn continued the only great road through Low Furneſs till the diſſolution of monaſteries; when hoſpitality ceaſing at the priory of Coniſhead, which was near the great road, and at the abbey of Furneſs, not far from it, houſes of entertainment were erected for travellers at Ulverſton, and a road was made from thence to the ſands. By theſe means the ancient route through Low Furneſs was deſerted.

The road from Thorn to Dalton is gravelly, mixed with lime-ſtone. On incloſing the lands, the fences in ſome places were made with the ſtones of the pavement. This circumſtance has preſerved the traces of the Roman road. At Dalton, another circumſtance has preſerved a relique of the Roman ſettlements in Furneſs, which is the ſmall remnants of a ditch and rampart on the eaſt ſide of the church-yard; notwithſtanding all the reſt have been deſtroyed to make room for the preſent town and caſtle of Dalton.

Furneſs is ſurrounded with beacons, but whether they be ancient or modern, cannot be determined.

After

After the departure of the Romans, and the invaſion of the Saxons, the Britons in Furneſs lived ſecurely for a long time, relying upon their natural fortifications; but nothing was impregnable to the Saxon conqueror: Egfrid king of the Northumbrians, giving to St. Cuthbert the land called Cartmel, and all the Britons on it. The Saxons, in proceſs of time, took all Furneſs, and divided it into a number of ſmall lordſhips, which were called after the names of their reſpective proprietors; ſome families of whom are ſtill preſerved, and in poſſeſſion of theſe very eſtates.

The people of Furneſs in general, and of Ulverſtone in particular, are not wanting in civility and benevolence to one another; and ſtrangers never ſaid they were wanting in humanity. Whether this be owing to the general character or climate is not eaſily determined; or, whether climate has ſo much influence on morals is more queſtionable. However, civility and courteſy is the characteriſtic of Furneſs, and diſtinguiſhes it from thoſe parts of the kingdom where importunate curioſity degenerates into rudeneſs. Their appearance at church and at market is decent; and, what ſeldom happens in places where ruſticity has not the advantage of a claſſical poliſh, ſobriety is a virtue which they ſeldom violate. In their public meetings, even at fairs, they are ſeldom quarrelſome. The modeſty and reſerve of the females, and the ſobriety of the males, prevent irregularities before marriage, and ſecure conjugal love and fidelity after it. The women are generally handſome; the men, in general, robuſt. As the air is ſalutary, the inhabitants live to a very advanced age: to inſtance only in one Henry Kelly, of Dalton, who died A. D. 1720, aged 116.

Within the memory of man, every family manufactured their own clothes: at preſent, few wear any thing that is not imported. Tea and coffee are now in general uſe, and oatmeal is almoſt proſcribed.

Acroſs the Leven ſands to Furneſs you meet with the Chapel Iſle, which lies to the left. In former times divine ſervice was performed for thoſe who croſſed the ſands with the morning tide. The ſhell of the chapel is ſtill preſerved.

The abbey of Furneſs was founded in 1127, by Stephen of Morton and Bullogne, afterwards King Stephen of England, in Beckanſhill, a name derived from *Bekang*, the deadly night-ſhade, which abounds in the vicinage. The monks of this monaſtery came from that of Savigny, in Normandy, founded about fifteen years before that of Furneſs, and fourteen years after the eſtabliſhment of the Ciſtercian order. They came into England under the conduct of Evanus, and ſettling at Tulket, near Preſton, elected him their firſt abbot.

On an eminence, to the ſouth-weſt of Tulket-hall, ſome ruins and part of the foſſe, which ſurrounded the principal buildings, are ſtill to be ſeen.

Tulket, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the military way of the Romans, which leads from the mouth of the Ribble over Fulwood to Ribcheſter, commands a view of the Ribble as far as it is navigable, as well as a great part of the files or fields of Amunderneſs, and the cultivated part of that portion of the country. It is undecided in what ſtate the monks found Tulket at the time of their arrival, though it ſeems probable that they made uſe of ſuch buildings only as were erected before their arrival. From their firſt ſettling at Tulket, to their removal to Beckanſhill, was no more than three years and three days; during which interval, and till their fifth abbot, they were of the order of Savigny, under the rule of St. Benedict: their habit was grey cloth, from which they were called Grey Monks, or Grey Friars. Their ſituation at Tulket was a contraſt to that at Beckanſhill. Tulket is agreeably ſituated on the northern bank near the river Ribble, which it diſcovers at different diſtances meandering through the fertile fields of Amunderneſs, until it diſembogues into St. George's Channel. The great variety of picturеſque views, and the diverſity of pleaſing landſcapes and objects which it exhibits, leave nothing for the imagination to ſuggeſt; and, as an ingenious author obſerves, "Fancy reſts in ſilent admiration of Nature's great profuſion, and the preſent proprietor's elegant taſte, joined with ſuperior judgment, in aſſimilating Art to Nature's choiceſt charms."

St.

St. Benedict, vulgarly called St. Bennet, was born in Nurſia, in the dukedom of Spoleto, in Italy, about the year 480. His family ranked among the nobility. His education was ſuitable to his deſcent; but, inſtead of being a benefit to his ſpecies, he gave himſelf up to an inactive, unſocial, or what is called a contemplative, life. Abſtracted from ſociety for three years in the melancholy glooms of a cave, he was known only to one Romanus, a monk, who ſupplied him with the neceſſaries of life, while he employed his time wholly in contemplation and prayer. At the expiration of three years he returned to ſociety, and the fame of his ſanctity attracted a great number of monks, who deſired to be directed by his counſel, and to be governed by his rules. When they began to be numerous, he divided them into twelve companies, and placed them in as many monaſteries, founded by himſelf, delivering his code of monaſtic laws, which have ſince undergone many alterations, though by men who pretended to be his followers.

The moſt conſiderable branch of Benedictines, which, by the rapidity of its progreſs, threatened to ſwallow up all the others, was the Ciſtercian order, which received its name from Ciſtertium, or Ciſteaux, in the biſhopric of Chalon, in Burgundy, where the order was founded, A. D. 1078, by Robert, then abbot of Moleſeme, in the ſame province, but made no figure till the time of Stephen, third abbot of Ciſteaux. The place of its foundation gave name to the order till the time of St. Bernard, abbot of Clarveaux, or Clareval, who, by his remarkable ſanctity and learning, conſiderably augmented the order, and obtained the honour of giving his name to it; ſo that it has ever ſince been called either the Ciſtercian or Bernardine order promiſcuouſly.

In 1148, Pope Eugenius III. paid a viſit to St. Bernard at his monaſtery of Clarveaux. Eugenius had been a monk there under St. Bernard, to whom, as well as to the whole order, he always was a faſt friend. After this viſit he aſſiſted at a general council, or chapter of the order, held at Citeaux, in which that of Savigny, conſiſting of thirty monaſteries, was incorporated with that of Citeaux, out of regard for St. Bernard.

The order of Savigny was founded by Vitalis de Mortain, about the year 1112, on the following occaſion:—Vitalis's parents were people of ſome fortune in the village of Fiereville, three leagues from Bayeaux; his father's name was Reinfred, his mother's Roharde. Being people of a virtuous diſpoſition, they ſtrove to inſpire their ſon with an equal eſteem for religion, virtue, and learning. Having with rapidity acquired a large fund of claſſical learning, and made an extraordinary progreſs in the ſciences, he was ordained prieſt, and became chaplain to Robert earl of Mortain, brother by the mother's ſide to William the Conqueror, who gave him a prebendary in the collegiate church which he had founded, in the year 1082. Ten years after this, Vitalis, miſtaking the meaning of our Saviour, in ordering his diſciples "to leave all things and follow him," reſigned his benefices, gave all he had to the poor, and retired to the rocks of Mortain. Not ſtaying long there, in the year 1093, he repaired to St. Robert d'Abriſſel, in the foreſt of Craon, in Anjou; whoſe diſciples growing very numerous, he divided them into three colonies; with one of which he founded the order of Fonteveraud; the ſecond he committed to Raoul de la Futaye, who retired with his diviſion into the foreſt of Ned de Merle; and the third colony, headed by Vitalis, took the route to the foreſt of Fougeres, on the borders of Britanny, where, diſperſing, they lived ſeparately in cottages, which they erected to defend them from the inclemencies of the ſeaſon. Raoul, the lord of this manor, ſuffered them to remain on this ſpot for ſome years unmoleſted; but, being fond of hunting, and fearing that the hermits might damage the foreſt, he choſe rather to grant them that of Avranches. Vitalis and his company accepting of his offer, rather through neceſſity than choice, they quitted the foreſt of Fougeres, and ſettled in that of Savigny. Their company being increaſed by thoſe who had ſettled there before, they agreed to form one community, and prevailed on Vitalis, their head, to beg the remains of an old caſtle near Savigny of Raoul de Fougeres. That nobleman not only granted their requeſt, but generouſly gave

them

them the whole foreſt for erecting a monaſtery in honour of the Holy Trinity. The charter is dated January 1112, and on the March following was confirmed by Henry I. king of England, who was then at Avranche, which, at that time, belonged to him. Vitalis confined his fraternity to no other rule but that of St. Benedict, with ſome additional conſtitutions; and the colour they wore was grey. Their numbers augmented ſo rapidly, that the order of Savigny, at the time of its incorporation with Citeaux, was one of the moſt famous in France. After this union it was enacted, that the abbot of Savigny ſhould always be eſteemed the immediate father of all ſuch monaſteries as ſhould unite with the Ciſtercians. Some aſſert that they amounted to thirty, others to thirty-three. But this regulation was not conformed to by the monks of Furneſs, who had ſuch a predilection for the Benedictine rule, that they refuſed to join them; and Peter de Eboraco, abbot of the monaſtery of Furneſs, was ſent by a full chapter to Rome, to plead an exemption, and apply for permiſſion from the pope, to live agreeable to the rule they had firſt embraced, notwithſtanding the coalition of the monks of Savigny. The fraternity of Savigny were alarmed at this application of Peter, and eſteemed him, on that account, a refractory monk, for refuſing to conform to the rules of the mother monaſtery. They intercepted him in his return from Rome, conducted him to Savigny, deprived him of his abbacy, and forced him to comply with the Ciſtercian order.

Richard de Baioces had belonged to the monaſtery of Baioces, but was, at this time, a monk of St. Mary's, in Furneſs, where he acquired great reputation for his piety and literature, which, though of themſelves prevalent, were rendered more ſo by his addreſs, and paved his way to the croſier; and, on the expulſion of Peter de Eboraco, he was choſen abbot without oppoſition. Richard de Baioces, being a Norman by deſcent, readily acceded to the propoſals of the monks of Savigny; and, having formerly declared his intentions of incorporating with Claraval, the monks joined him out of a veneration for St. Bernard, adopted his reform, changed their dreſs from grey to white, and ſo not only became Ciſtercians for a time, but religiouſly obſerved the rule of that order, till the general diſſolution of monaſteries. The reputation of Bernard and his monks was ſo great, that it prevailed on ſeveral other monaſteries to embrace his order; and even in his life-time, within the ſpace of eight and thirty years, during which he was abbot, he founded no leſs than an hundred and ſixty monaſteries; ſo rapid was the progreſs of this order, that, within fifty years after its eſtabliſhment, it had no leſs than five hundred abbies; and once the number was ſo immenſe, that no leſs than eight hundred abbies were dependant on Claraval.

Sir Walter l'Eſpée, who had been educated under Stephen Harding, the third abbot of the Citeaux, about 1131, gave a retired place in Blakemore, near Helmeſly, to erect a monaſtery, and afterwards endowed it very liberally. This monaſtery was conſidered as one of the firſt Ciſtercian houſes, of which the monks came immediately from Claraval. Their rule and mode of living recommended them ſo much to the eſteem of the prelates in particular, and the people in general, that, in the courſe of a very few years, there were in England and Wales no leſs than eighty-five houſes of this order, either new founded or reformed; and yet, what is very remarkable, there were never more than two in the county of Lancaſter, which were thoſe in Furneſs and Whalley. All the houſes belonging to this order were dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The Ciſtercians generally made choice of ſolitary and uncultivated places for the ſcites of their houſes; and, on this account, all their lands, whether cultivated immediately by themſelves, or by others, were exempted from the payment of tithes; and it appears to have been the conſtant practice of the monks, to apply themſelves to the improvement of their lands, but more eſpecially at their firſt inſtitution. This might, indeed, originate from two principles, neceſſity, and lucrative views. That they practiſed this mode of induſtry in Furneſs is evident, from the numerous marl-pits viſible on all their eſtates, which are near the abbey and farms; and, what is ſurpriſing, both the uſe and memory

of this ſtile of improving lands are entirely loſt in theſe parts. Nor do the inhabitants conceive that wheat was ever raiſed in Furneſs till very lately, though it can be proved, from unqueſtionable authority, they not only ſowed wheat themſelves, and inſtructed their tenants in raiſing it likewiſe, but actually uſed to receive their rents in that ſpecies of grain.

Many and great were the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, which were granted to the Ciſtercian order both by kings and popes, and ſome monaſteries met with remarkable favours. The monks were exempted from appearing in any court that was diſtant more than two days journey from their monaſtery, let the cauſe have been ever ſo important; they were exempted from tithes for agiſtment of cattle; as likewiſe from tithes for orchards, woods, and underwoods, coppices, meadows, paſtures, ſalt-works, fiſheries, the increaſe of cattle, &c. they were not under the cognizance of the ordinary, for he could not ſummon or puniſh them for any crime whatſoever; neither could their houſes be viſited by any one, except their own abbot; their benefactors, and thoſe who frequented their mills, together with their friends and ſervants, were exempted from excommunication; and perhaps, it was owing to this, that William de Lancaſter baron of Kendal was ſo cautious in reſerving to himſelf the power of puniſhing the monks' boatmen on Windermere and Thurſtain water. Pope Boniface XI. would have exempted them from paying tithes for their lands, though let to others, had not Henry IV. prevented his bull from being put in execution. The monks in Furneſs enjoyed all theſe privileges in common with their brethren, together with other particular privileges from the ſee of Rome. Pope Eugenius III. received the abbey of Furneſs into his eſpecial protection, and granted them a bull.

The ancient ſtate of the country may be traced from its permanent appearance. The original coloniſts found it covered with woods, and ſkirted with extenſive meadow-grounds, watered with pleaſant rivulets, and ſecured from inroads by the æſtuaries of Dudden and Leven. When the country was divided among the chiefs, and ſubdivided amongſt their followers, places were ſelected for the reſidence of the chief, and his dependants ſettled near him. Theſe formed ſo many caſts, or towns, which retain their names to this very day. The lower and ſouthern moſt parts of Furneſs were, poſſibly, firſt occupied; and Rhos might be one of the firſt villages, ſituated on the marſhy grounds (as its name implies) which furniſhed them with paſture for their cattle in ſummer, and ſupplied them with hay for winter. Grimſton, another ancient village, ſituated on the banks of the Leven, of which the name deſcribes its ſituation. Aldingham, Bardſay, Dalton, and other villages, were planned and ſettled as neceſſity or convenience ſuggeſted. The little hills and eminences in Low Furneſs were ſtripped of their woods, in the room of which ſpacious lawns, covered with verdure and rich herbage, charmed the ſight. The improvements of Low Furneſs muſt ſoon have paved the way for the diſcovery of its iron ore. The ſoil is tinged with the metal in ſeveral places, and the purple appearance of the rocks as ſtrongly indicates it. It is more than evident that iron has been produced in Furneſs, from the blomaries which frequently occur. The ore was carried to thoſe places where the woods were charred, and large maſſes, or cakes, of the metal, remain ſtill at ſome of the blomaries. As another incontrovertible proof of this aſſertion, we may mention a large forge-hammer, of malleable iron, 350lb. weight, which was lately diſcovered in High Furneſs, and uſed in a plating-forge at Ulverſton.

Whilſt Low Furneſs was cultivated as arable land, High Furneſs remained clothed with woods. It has been doubted whether fir is a native of Furneſs, as at preſent it is to be ſeen no where but where it has been planted; yet, in the moſſes or moraſſes in Furneſs, trunks of fir are frequently diſcovered; and that it is a native, is evident from the roots that are found ſpread in the moſs. When ſinking pits for water in the iſland of Walney, they frequently meet with moſs, and in it the trunks of fir and other trees; beſides hazel twigs, with the nuts upon them. It is remarked, that, in all the Furneſs moſſes, they are, in gene-

ral,

ral, laid with their tops toward the eaſt, the high winds and ſtorms blowing always from the weſt. About thirty years ago, in ſinking a ſhaft for iron ore, in the neighbourhood of Dalton, the body of an oak-tree was found thirty feet deep below the ſurface of the ground, lying in a bed of white ſand: the wood was as black as ebony.

High Furneſs was covered with wood for many ages after the improvement of Low Furneſs; and even the latter was not ſtripped of all its wood. In Stephen's grant it is called the Foreſt of Furneſs and Walney; and at this preſent time the woods of Ronhead, Sourby, and Seawood, are the reliques of the ancient foreſt of Furneſs. Whilſt the villagers of Low Furneſs were engaged in the uſeful branches of agriculture, the woodlanders of High Furneſs had the charge of the flocks and herds, that grazed upon the verdant declivities of the fells, to guard them againſt wolves, which lurked in the thickets beneath. In the winter, when there is no graſs, the flocks are led to browze on the tender ſprouts and ſprigs of the aſh and the holly. This cuſtom has never been intermitted in High Furneſs; and the holly-trees are preſerved with the utmoſt care for this purpoſe, even in thoſe ſpots where all the other wood is cleared away; and large tracts of common paſture are ſo covered with theſe trees, that they appear like a foreſt or nurſery of hollies. A ſtranger, uninformed of this cuſtom, would imagine that the holly-buſh was ſacred among the Fellanders of Furneſs. The mutton fed in this manner has a remarkably fine flavour.

Furneſs Fells remained the common paſture to Low Furneſs, for ſummering their ſheep and young, till a long time after the Conqueſt. The abbots of Furneſs permitted the inhabitants to incloſe a piece of ground contiguous to their houſes, for which they paid a quit or incroachment rent. Theſe incloſures were called by the names of thoſe perſons who firſt incloſed them, and ſome retain the ſame name even to this day, as Walker's Ground, &c. Some tenants in Low Furneſs ſtill claim a right of ſummering a certain number of ſheep on the common.—The foreſt of Furneſs abounded with all kinds of game; the buck, doe, wild boar, and deer, roamed at large in Furneſs when the Britons firſt took it; and the three former remained till the thirteenth century. That the deer was a native of Furneſs is evident from the heads of thoſe animals, which are diſcovered frequently at Furneſs. In 1766 three heads with horns were taken up on Dudden Sands, of a ſize much ſuperior to thoſe of any deer known at preſent, and were ſuppoſed to be the horns of the ſcoſe ſtag, as they ſeem to agree with the deſcription given of that animal in Camden's Britannia. The largeſt of the three heads had the horns fixed to the ſkull, which was entire. The length of the horn was three feet nine inches; the width, between the extremity of the tips, three feet ſeven inches and a half; the round of the beam ſeven inches and a half; and the breadth of the palm four inches. Wild boars, wild deer, and falcons, are reſerved by Richard de Lucy lord of Egremont, lord chief juſtice of England, in the reign of Henry II. in his grant to Reginald Fitz-Adam of ſome lands in the vicinage of Furneſs. Earl Stephen gave all the foreſt of Furneſs and Walney, with the chace therein, to the abbey of Furneſs; yet it was not till Gilbert, ſon of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, in the reign of King John, that the abbot had free chace through all Furneſs. This Roger Fitz-Reinfred, baron of Kendal, was the firſt, after the Conqueſt, that granted a perpetuity in High Furneſs, of the manor of Coningſton, to Gilbert ſon of Bernulph; and, in the grant, reſerved to himſelf and his heirs a buck and doe, wild boar, &c. The feathered game abounded likewiſe in Furneſs, with a breed of hawks, which are likewiſe reſerved in the grants above-mentioned. The grouſe, or red game, are ſtill found in Furneſs.

Hunting was at firſt a neceſſary exerciſe to the ancient inhabitants of Furneſs, to deſtroy the wild beaſts both for ſecurity and ſupport, and to make room for the domeſtic ſpecies of animals, which was the occupation of the firſt ſettlers; and by this they increaſed the ſtrength of their conſtitution, and added to the ferocity of their tempers.

The Roman arms were attended with the Roman manners and the Roman arts; by the former the fierce Britons were ſubdued, by the latter their minds were cultivated, and their manners ſoftened. The protection which manufactories and agriculture received from the Romans, encouraged the Britons to improve their lands, and Furneſs had a conſiderable ſhare in the annual exportation of grain to the continent, in which eight hundred veſſels, if we believe Camden, were employed every year.

That iron has been made in large quantities at Furneſs is eaſily proved; and doubtleſs the veins of copper in Furneſs Fells, as well as the many courſes of iron ore which traverſe Low Furneſs, were ſoon diſcovered by the Romans, and worked by the Britons; and, as no beds of calamine appear within Furneſs, the ore muſt conſequently be carried to ſome convenient place to be refined, and then tranſported to the foundery. The moſt central place for this muſt have been Ambleſide, and probably on this account the fort at the head of Windermere was erected for the protection of theſe works, and conveying the metal to the great mart at York. This conjecture will become ſtill more probable, when we conſider that the predilection for ſmelting copper ore at Ambleſide, though attended with great expence of carriage, continued till the beginning of the laſt century. The Saxons on their ſettling at Furneſs, and the Danes who ſucceeded them, carried on the ſame works, as the preſent miners can evince.

Furneſs, to reſume the ſubject from which we have digreſſed, was favourable to the chace during all theſe periods. Nor, till the end of the thirteenth century, were the woods in High Furneſs cut down, or the commons contracted. At that period the abbot of Furneſs, to encreaſe the number of cuſtomary tenants, obtained leave of Edward I. to encloſe large tracts in Furneſs Fells, which are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of parks, as Abbot-park, Stot-park, Oxen-park, &c. The covert being by this practice daily diminiſhed, the nurſery for the large game was deſtroyed, and the ſpecies extirpated. The ſpirit of hunting ſtill glowed in the breaſts of the natives, and proved of ſingular utility on the borders of the kingdom, as it habituated the body to violent exerciſe, and made it more fit for enduring the hardſhips and fatigues of war. Though the union which incorporated the two kingdoms, and the union of intereſt, have ſown the ſeeds of peace on every frontier, yet a fondneſs for hunting has deſcended hereditarily among the people of Furneſs, whoſe favourite diverſion is the chace. As ſoon as the threſher hears the cry of the hounds he throws down the flail; and on the ſame occaſion the ditcher quits his ſpade, the matron her diſtaff, to enjoy the harmony of the well-paired hounds! In the laſt century Lord Molineux purchaſed Bardſey for a hunting ſeat; and the late Lord Strange kept an annual hunt in Low Furneſs, which was continued by Lord Stanley.

It was a happineſs, for the free homagers of Furneſs, that they were always attached to the abbot in their political œconomy; for thereby they avoided thoſe misfortunes which involved many more of the independent families, in other parts of this country, in ruin. In the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the abbot of Furneſs, from intereſted motives, ſupported the claim of Henry duke of Lancaſter, who, when he aſcended the throne, by way of return, confirmed all the privileges then enjoyed by the abbey, and granted many additional ones. Henry VI. in his adverſity, found a ſafe aſylum at Muncaſter, with Sir John Pennington, one of the Furneſs families; and his majeſty, at parting, in teſtimony of gratitude, and the value he ſet upon the good offices of the family, left them a favourite glaſs cup; which, from a ſuperſtitious opinion of the king's ſanctity, and a perſuaſion that he had entailed a bleſſing upon the family, was named the Luck of Muncaſter. When the houſe of York came to the crown, not one family in Furneſs ſuffered for their attachment to the line of Lancaſter, excepting Sir Thomas Broughton, who, having ſeparated from the abbot of Furneſs and his party, joined Lord Lovel, in raiſing commotions againſt Henry VII. and therefore involved both himſelf and family in inextricable ruin. After the diſſolution of the monaſtery, the government of Furneſs experienced a conſiderable alteration; from that period, perſonal interviews, connections,

and

and attachments to the lord, expired; and the men of property, being more independent, began to feel their own weight and importance.

Though Henry VIII. inſiſted that all feudal ſervices ſhould be performed at Dalton, the homagers appeared only by their proxies. The ſale of the abbey lands rendered Furneſs more populous, and the introduction of ſtrangers introduced the bickerings of party; and, in the civil war of 1642, they ranged themſelves under oppoſite leaders. The party which ſided with the king had the advantage of family, fortune, and connexion; and, as a conſequence, preponderated in the ſcale of popularity. Though hiſtorians have not noticed what paſſed during the public calamity in thoſe days, yet a manuſcript detail of what happened in ſuch times of diſtreſs may not be deemed entirely unintereſting.—"Thomas Park, of Milwood, high conſtable of Furneſs, his account of the troubles of Furneſs during the war. April 19, 1642, I received the oath of high conſtable. The time I was high conſtable was five years and eight days. In the firſt year began the civil war between the king and parliament; and, before the end of the fifth year, the parliament conquered and cleared the whole kingdoms of England and Wales, and there was never heard of ſuch troubleſome and diſtracted times as theſe five years have been, but eſpecially for conſtables. May 21, 1643, being Holy-Thurſday, there came an army into Furneſs this day of 1000 horſe and 500 foot; Lord Molineux and Sir George Middleton, Sir John Girlinton, Colonel Fildiſley, Mr. Dalton, with divers others of the country, being commanders. Our countrymen thought to have kept them out, but their captains giving them over, and they ſeeing ſuch a huge army on Coniſhead Sands, were wiſhed by the heads of Furneſs to ſhift for themſelves. They had three nights billet, moſt part of our arms, and 500l. and plundered this place very ſore, and then retreated. This army was for the king.—September 28, 1643, Colonel Rigby, continuing his ſiege at Thurland-caſtle, (which continued ſix weeks before agreement was made,) was let know, that Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Rigby, and Colonel Huddleſtone, were in commotion at Furneſs, and that they had gotten together 1500 horſe and foot, many of them out of Cumberland, young Mr. Pennington being there with a company, and the reſt of Furneſs; they were about 200 firemen, and the reſt clubmen, and they kept their rendezvous at Dalton. Whereupon Colonel Rigby, at the earneſt deſire of divers of Furneſs, who fled thither, marched with ſeven or eight companies of foot, and three troops of horſe, all firemen, except about twenty, who had pikes; they were all complete, and very ſtout fellows. I being priſoner at Hornby-caſtle at the time, and three weeks before, was appointed to go with the colonel; and the laſt day of September they came to Ulverſtone, and reſted there that night; and early the 1ſt of October, 1643, being Sunday, they ſet forward, and had prayers at Swartmoor; which being ended, they marched forward till they came to Lyndal, and there the foot halted; but the horſe went on to Lyndal-cloſe, and drew up in a valley facing, and ſhouting at Mr. Huddleſton's horſe, who were drawn up on the top of Lyndal-cloſe, who did ſhout in return; which laſted about an hour, while the foot were receiving powder, ſhot, and match; which being ended, the foot marched up to the horſe; then the king's horſe fled, whereupon they raiſed a great ſhout, and did purſue them very hotly, and took Colonel Huddleſton priſoner, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Latus, Mr. Eaſton, with 300 common ſoldiers, or thereabouts: they took moſt part of their arms, ſix colours, two drums, and all the money and apparel the common ſoldiers had on, with a coup laden with magazine, drawn by ſix oxen. The ſoldiers plundered Dalton and the pariſh, and returned that night to Cartmel."

Before the diſſolution of the abbey, the military eſtabliſhment of Furneſs depended on the abbot. Every meſne lord, as well as tenants, took an oath of fealty to the abbot; to be true to him againſt all men, excepting the king. Every meſne lord obeyed the ſummons of the abbot, or his ſteward, in raiſing his quota of armed men; and every tenant of an entire tenement furniſhed a man and horſe to guard the coaſts, for the border-ſervice, or any expedition againſt

againſt the common enemy. The war-dreſs was a ſteel coat, or coat of mail, a falce or falchion, a bow, a bill, a croſs-bow, and ſpear.

The ſituation of the abbey was very convenient for its aſcetic reſidents. Furneſs being a kind of peninſula, or neck of land, as its name implies, defended on the north and ſouth by dangerous quick-ſands, on the weſt by St. George's Channel or the Iriſh Sea, having Furneſs Fells on the eaſt, which were formerly clothed with woods; the roads leading to it being in ancient days little frequented, ſecured the country, in ſome meaſure, from the devaſtations of war, or from the intruſions of free-booters, who lived on the frontiers of England and Scotland, and on every national rupture pillaged theſe ſeats of envied wealth; this was frequently the fate of thoſe abbies that were founded in an open country, eſpecially on the north of the Humber and Severn. Near the extremities of this neck of land, towards the weſt, is a deep narrow vale which ſtretches from north to ſouth, watered with a rivulet of excellent water, collected from the adjacent ſprings, having many convenient places for mills and fiſh-ponds. The abbey is built about the centre of this vale. The ſight is gloomy and romantic, and the ſoil produces the *Lethan Bekan*, or deadly night-ſhade, from whence the vale aſſumes the name of Bekangs-gill; the vale at its opening to the ſouth forms an agreeable aſpect to the meridian ſun. A place ſo ſolitary and private, ſo well adapted to a religious retirement, attracted the attention of one Evans and his aſſociates, who ſettled here. The buildings covered the whole breadth of the vale, and the rock from whence the ſtones were taken, in ſome parts, was higher than the buildings; hence it is ſo concealed and hidden by the high grounds and eminences, with which it is ſurrounded, that it cannot be diſcerned at any diſtance. Terraces, leading to different proſpects of the venerable ruins, might be formed, which would equal, if not ſurpaſs, any in the kingdom. As to the building itſelf, the remains of it diſcover that ſimplicity of ſtile which is met with in moſt houſes belonging to the Ciſtercian monks, which were erected about the ſame time as the abbey. The chapter-houſe is the only part which diſcovers any elegance of Gothic carving, but its roof, being decayed, has fallen in. The eaſt end of the church ſeems to have been added to the building, and intended for a belfry, to eaſe the main tower, but this is in the ſame ſtile as the reſt. Part of the painted glaſs is ſtill preſerved in the eaſt window of Winder church, in Weſtmoreland. The window conſiſts of ſeven compartments; in the third, fourth, and fifth, are depicted in full length, the Crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary, on the right, and the beloved diſciple on the left, ſide of the croſs; angels are repreſented as catching the blood iſſuing from the wounds; beneath the croſs is a groupe of monks in their proper habits, with the abbot in a veſtment; their names are inſcribed on labels, iſſuing from their mouths; the abbot's name is defaced, which would diſcover the date of its creation; in the ſecond partition are the figures of St. George and the dragon; in the ſixth is repreſented St. Catharine, with the emblems of her martyrdom, the ſword and wheel; in the ſeventh are two figures of mitred abbots, and underneath them two monks in their veſtments; in the middle compartment above are finely painted, quarterly, the arms of France and England, bound with a garter, and its motto, probably executed in the reign of Edward III. the reſt of the window is filled up with pieces of tracery, with ſome figures in coats armorial, and the arms of ſeveral benefactors, amongſt whom are Lancaſter, Urſwick, Harrington, Fleming, Mulum, &c. The eaſt end of the church contained five altars, beſides the high altar in the ſacriſty. As to magnitude, it was the ſecond in England belonging to the Ciſtercian monks, and in opulence next to Fountains-abbey in Yorkſhire. The church and cloiſters were encompaſſed with a wall, which began on the eaſt ſide of the great door, and formed a ſtraight incloſure; and a ſpace of ground, of about ſixty-five acres, was ſurrounded with a ſtrong ſtone wall, which incloſed their mills, kilns, oven, and ſtews for keeping fiſh, the ruins of which are ſtill extant. The monks were divided into different claſſes, to each of which different apartments were aſſigned. The monks that attended the church-ſervice were confined to ſtrict ſilence, and a ſtrait incloſure. The times for converſation were after

after dinner, in the *locutorium*, or converſation-room, and on ſome particular days, when they had liberty to walk abroad for exerciſe and relaxation, being but ſeldom permitted to receive or return viſits. The other claſs of monks were employed in cultivating their lands, and performing the ſervile works of their monaſtery. The diſſolution of the abbey greatly affected Low Furneſs both in its civil and domeſtic circumſtances. For the ſpace of four centuries it had been improving, either by the labour of the monks at their firſt arrival, or during the fervour of their firſt ſettlement, or by the encouragement afterwards ſhewn to their tenants and vaſſals; but their diſſolution overcaſt all theſe pleaſing ſcenes. The large demand for proviſions of all kinds, occaſioned by their hoſpitality, and the crowds of people reſorting thither, dropped at once! The boons and rents in kind were paid no longer; a ſmall acknowledgement in money was all that was exacted, or could be required, from ſo ſmall a tract of inſulated land. Thus agriculture received a fatal blow; the means were firſt neglected, and afterwards forgot. The fertile fields and ſpacious lawns, which had given a name to Plain Furneſs, was no more covered with harveſts of waving gold. The inhabitants ſtruck into another path, and breeding of cattle was ſubſtituted inſtead of the labours of the plough. The land producing a rich graſs, though not abundant, was adapted to paſturage. Their breed of cattle increaſed and improved; and they found a vent for them in every market. This was the ſtate of the country until the advanced price of grain, and extraordinary demand for all kinds of proviſions from the maritime towns of Lancaſter, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, from whence they can eaſily import from Furneſs their ſuperfluous produce, revived the dying ſpirit of induſtry and agriculture.

There are ſufficient remains of the Romans in Furneſs to evince the particular eſteem they had for this remote corner of the iſland, at that time peopled by a handful of Britons. The detachments at Ambleſide and Kendal were ſufficient to cover the tract of land to the weſt of thoſe two paſſes within which Furneſs is ſituated, and protect its inhabitants from the inſults of the Volantii and Ottadini, its formidable neighbours. The Saxons likewiſe in the courſe of their conqueſts had not neglected Furneſs, becauſe every thing therein ſpeaks a Saxon original. When the conqueſt by the Saxons was completed, and the country divided by the chiefs, each gave his name to the ſpace of land aſſigned him; hence are derived the names of Dalton, Pennington, Ulverſtone, Aldingham, Broughton, written originally Daltun, Ulverſtun, &c. the Saxon word *tun* being the termination commonly uſed by them in forming the local names of families. This appears from Veſtigan in the following lines:

On *ford* and *ham* and *by* and *tun*,
Moſt of the Engliſh ſurnames run.

We ſhall conclude this long article with an account of the family and manor of Broughton. The family of Broughton was of high antiquity. The manor of Broughton continued in it from time immemorial, and Broughton was the chief ſeat of the Anglo-Saxon family. So great was the intereſt and power of Sir Thomas Broughton, that the Ducheſs of Burgundy relied on him in the trial made by landing Lambert Simnel in Furneſs, in the ſecond year of Henry VII. with 2000 Flemiſh troops, under the command of Marten Swart, and a great number of Iriſh conducted by Thomas Gerardine, their captain, who encamped ſome time near Ulverſtone to refreſh his men, and receive ſuch as would join him. Hence the place has aſſumed the name of Swartmoor. From thence they marched to join the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lovell, and the reſt of the party. Sir Thomas Broughton accompanied the impoſtor to Newark-upon-Trent, when, engaging with the king's forces, in 1487, they were defeated. Sir Thomas is ſaid to have been ſlain in the field; but there is a kind of legendary tradition, that he returned from the fight, and lived many years among his tenants in Witherſlack, in Weſtmoreland, and was interred in the chapel there. With this unhappy perſonage the family of Broughton, which had flouriſhed for many ages, and had formed alliances with moſt of the principal people in theſe parts, was extinguiſhed.

The

The manor of Broughton is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of Furneſs, bounded by the lordſhip of Coningſton to the eaſt, by that of Kirkby Irelith on the ſouth, and the chain of mountains named Black Comb, ſtretching from Bootle in Cumberland, on the weſt. The weſt extremity of the lordſhip joins the eſtuary of Dudden, from which the town of Broughton is near a mile diſtant, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels as far as Dudden bridge. From hence the aſcent to Broughton is ſteep, but the road good. This place is ſo much improved by the lord and the inhabitants, that it has the appearance of a new town.

The principal commodity is woollen yarn, ſpun by the country people, and brought to the market, which is always open for any quantity. The annual return on this ſingle article is upwards of 4000l. per annum. Blue ſlate is another conſiderable article, 2000 tons of which are exported annually. Sheep, ſhort wool, and black cattle, of the long horned kind, are the produce of this diſtrict. The country is mountainous, and contains minerals, ſlate, copper, &c. The quantity of arable land in this manor is but inconſiderable, in proportion to the waſtes and commons: yet the examples of improvement in the environs of Broughton are more attended to than in Low Furneſs, where the materials for cultivation are more eaſily obtained. The town is ſituated on ground ſloping towards the ſouth. The plan is a regular ſquare. The houſes are neat, commodious, built of ſtone, and covered with ſlate, which has no bad effect. The tenants in this manor are leſs incumbered with feudal ſervice than in other parts of Furneſs: their cuſtoms are few, and equally reaſonable. The tenant, on his admiſſion, pays a fine of twenty-pence to the lord, an ancient annual rent, with ſuit and ſervice of court; and he may alienate and mortgage any part of his eſtate to whom and when he likes, on paying a fine of ten ſhillings to the lord of the manor: the woods are free. The bread, as in all High Furneſs, is the thin oat-cake. The riddle bread, or leavened oat-cake, and janak, or leavened oatmeal loaves, frequent in Lancaſhire, are unknown in Furneſs. When tea was introduced, it likewiſe introduced wheaten bread: for one luxury generally opens the door for another. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the miniſter is a curate, and entitled to ſmall tithes. There is a chapel of eaſe in the pariſh.

UPPINGHAM, RUTLANDSHIRE,

IS ninety-two miles from London, in the road from thence to Oakham, from which it is but ſix miles. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and is a neat, compact, well-built, town. Here, by a ſtatute of Henry VII. the ſtandard was appointed to be kept for the weights and meaſures of this county. Here are an hoſpital and a free-ſchool, both built in 1584. Market on Wedneſdays, with fairs March 7 and July 7. The Brand here is noted for horſe-races.

Uppingham is twelve miles from Stamford, twenty from Leiceſter, and twenty-two from Peterborough. By a late ſurvey, the town is found to contain two hundred and ſixty-nine houſes and fourteen hundred inhabitants.—A coach from Stamford to Leiceſter paſſes through here Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—A waggon from Oakham every Wedneſday; returns the ſame evening.—The poſt comes every morning from Stamford at ten, and returns about noon; the poſt-office is at the Unicorn inn.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Stafford Mr. Robert
Turner Mrs.

CLERGY.
Butt Rev. John
Johnſon Rev. Hugh
Jones Rev. Edward, *Rector*
Holgate Rev. Richard
Kingſman Rev. William
Parker Rev. John

PHYSIC.
Bell James, *Apothecary*
Larratt Henry, *Apothecary*
Smith John, *Apothecary*

LAW.
Palmer John A. *Attorney*
Warren Bentley, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Abbot Matthew, *Chair-turner*
Abbot Richard, *Chair-turner*

Allen Elizabeth, *Tammy-manufacturer*
Avis William, *Watchmaker*
Baines Thomas, *Maltſter*
Baines Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Bayley Henry
Beaver John, *Baker*
Belgrave William, *Draper*
Blyth Thomas, *Grocer*
Bromhead Thomas, *Baker*
Chapman John, *Baker*
Coleman Henry, *Grocer*
Cook John, *Grocer*
Cook John, *Stationer*
Curtis Adam, *Collar-maker*
Dean William, *Swan Inn*
Dougal Samuel, *Unicorn Inn*
Fox and Son, *Gunſmiths*
Furniſs Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Hill James, *Woolſtapler*
Hill James, *Grocer*
Holmes Thomas, *Falcon Inn, and Exciſe-office*
Holmes William, *Breeches-maker*
Holmes James, *Cabinet-maker*
Hopkins Thomas, *Taylor*
Ingram William, *Butcher*
Ingram Edward, *Currier*
Judkins Thomas, *Brazier*
Laxton John, *Horſe-dealer*
Leak John, *Ironmonger*
Leaton Chriſtopher, *Sadler*
Lewins E. and F. *Milliners*
Marriott John, *Auctioneer*
Marriott George, *Horſe-dealer*
Mitton S. *Draper*
Parker Henry, *Grocer*
Reeve F. *Baker*
Roſs Joſeph, *Draper*
Sewell Edward, *Maltſter*
Sewell Thomas, *Miller*
Siſſon George, *Glazier*
Southam Edward, *Ironmonger*
Tyler Francis, *Glazier*
Wade Richard, *Ironmonger*

UPTON, WORCESTERSHIRE.

UPTON-upon-Severn is a market-town, nine miles and three quarters from Worceſter, ſixteen from Glouceſter, five and three quarters from Tewkeſbury, and one hundred and nine from London. Market-day, Thurſday; fairs, firſt Thurſday after Midlent, Thurſday in Whitſun-week, Thurſday before St. Matthew, and September 2. This place is noted for giving name to a hundred: Roman coins are often dug up here, which proves it to have been a ſtation of the Roman ſoldiers. Here is a harbour for barges, and a charity-ſchool for ſixteen girls. The church has a ſquare tower and five bells; alſo a clock. The body of the church is very neat, built in 1758. Here is a ſtone bridge with ſix arches, over the Severn.

BANKERS.—Skey, Brockhurſt, and Co. draw on Foſter, Boſanquet, and Co. London.—Leechman, Wall, and Co. draw on Roberts, Curtis, and Co. 35, Cornhill, London.—Banking hours from ten till one, and from three till five.

The poſt goes regularly every day to Worceſter, at ten in the morning; returns at ſix in the evening.—A mail-chaiſe to Worceſter Tueſday and Saturday, at ten in the morning; returns the ſame afternoon: William Jackſon, poſtmaſter.—The principal inhabitants are as follow:

GENTRY.

Bayley Mr.
Brown Mr. John
Long William, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Bolter Rev. Dr.
Edmunds Rev. Thomas
James Rev. Dr.
Salmon Rev. Henry

PHYSIC.

Aycrigg Benjamin, *Surgeon*
Baylis Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Crow John, *Surgeon*
Davis Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Burtle Robert, *Attorney*
Long William, *Attorney*
Smith Abraham, *Attorney*
Wells Francis, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Archer John, *Gardener*
Armſtrong George, *Cooper*
Armſtrong George, *Huckſter*
Attwood Adam, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Baker William, *Shoemaker*
Bamford Samuel, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys,) and Exciſe-office*

Barnes Benjamin, *Taylor*
Barnet Henry, *Sadler*
Bartlett Stephen, *Cabinet-maker*
Bayliſs Joſeph, *Builder*
Bick John, *Carpenter*
Bird Thomas, *Baker*
Brandard Samuel, *Plumber*
Brick Martha, *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Brown Thomas, *Plumber*
Burgeſs Sampſon, *Hatter*
Burgeſs John Howard, *Hatter*
Callow Elizabeth, *Star Inn*
Callow Thomas, *Baker*
Clarro Thomas, *Grocer*
Clay George, *Taylor*
Clay John, *Taylor*
Cliſſet Samuel, *Chacemaker*
Cooper John, *Ironmonger*
Crees Richard, *Shoemaker*
Crump William, *Huckſter*
Dalby Mary, *Victualler, (Cow)*
Dalby Samuel, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Davis Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Davis Elizabeth, *Midwife*
Day Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Dodderidge Elizabeth, *Ironmonger*
Dutteridge Richard, *Baker*
Edwards Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Farmer William, *Chairmaker*
Fields John, *Hatmaker*
Floyd Charles, *Bricklayer*
Gardner ——, *Shoemaker*
George Samuel, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
George Thomas, *Butcher and Victualler*
Gillett Jane, *Grocer*
Gloſter Abraham, *Shopkeeper*
Griffith ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Grove Richard, *Watchmaker*
Haines Mrs. *Grocer*
Hall Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hartland Richard, *Cooper*
Hartland Robert, *Cooper*
Hatton Thomas, *Victualler, (Brewer's Arms)*
Heath Thomas, *Huckſter*
Hodgſon Mrs. *Huckſter*
Hodgſon Edward, *Plumber*
Holder Sarah, *Linen-draper*
Hooper John, *Butcher*
Huſband Thomas, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Jackſon Mary, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Jackſon William, *Talbot Inn*
James O. *Trow-maſter*
Jones Arnold, *Smith*
Jones Thomas, *Staymaker*
Kendall Thomas, *Cider-merchant*
Kent John, *Maſon*
Kent William and Samuel, *Brandy & Cider Merchants*
Lane Robert, *Sadler*
Maſſey Joſeph, *Hatter*
Morris Humphrey, *Butcher*
Orme Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Overton John, *Glover*
Page Thomas, *White Lion Inn*
Page John, *Tanner*
Paine Joſeph, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Pearce Aaron, *Tallow-chandler*
Perton William, *Butcher*
Phillips Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Pirkis Stephen, *Butcher*
Proctor William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Purcen James, *Gardener*
Rickards Miſs, *Milliner*
Rickards John, *Taylor*
Ridgewav William, *Carpenter*
Roberts Thomas, *Huckſter*
Rogers ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Roſs John, *Victualler, (Black-boy)*
Sanderlands Samuel, *Draper*
Sandlands R. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Sandlands Edward, *Ironmonger*
Sands William, *Gardener*
Self Owen, *Victualler, (Trow)*
Sheriff Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Skey and Blockhurſt, *Ironmongers*
Skey George, *Cider-merchant*
Thacker Samuel, *Nailer*
Thomas Charles, *Cork-cutter*
Tyler Benjamin, *Grocer*
Walker Jane, *Midwife*
Ward Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Warren John, *Gardener*
Warren William, *Weaver*
Weaver Thomas, *Baker*
Webb Edward, *Smith*
Williams Thomas, *Cooper*
Worrall ——, *Exciſe-officer*

On the left, weſtward of this town, and which part this county from Herefordſhire, are Malvern-hills, which conſiſt of large mountains, prodigiouſly high and lofty, gradually riſing one above another for about ſeven miles together. On theſe hills are two villages, called Great Malvern and Little Malvern, at the diſtance of about two miles from each other, each having had formerly an abbey of Benedictines, the laſt lying in a diſmal cavity between the hills. On the very top of theſe hills may be ſeen the ruins of a prodigious ditch, which

Gilbert

Gilbert earl of Glouceſter dug, to ſeparate his poſſeſſions from thoſe of the church of Hereford. On theſe hills are two medicinal ſprings, called Holy Wells: one is good for the eyes and liver; and the other for cancers.

Hanley-caſtle is on the Severn, and near Upton, oppoſite Malvern-hills, a pariſh ſix miles broad and four long. There are no traces of the caſtle viſible. In this pariſh are Blackmore-park, Severn-end, and Hanley-hall, as is Holy-well or Malvern-well, on the ſide of Malvern-hill. A circular cavity in the earth, about ſix feet in diameter, was diſcovered in a corn-field by a ſhepherd's boy in 1787. On examination, this aperture leads to a conſiderable cavern at about the depth of ten feet from the ſurface, extending in every direction at leaſt twenty feet in diameter; at about thirty-five or forty feet is a body of water, ſuppoſed to be nearly one hundred and forty feet deep. This diſcovery leads to various conjectures amongſt the curious in the neighbourhood; but whether it be from a natural or artificial cauſe is yet undetermined: ſome attribute it to the convulſion of the earth, whilſt others aſcribe it to have been an excavation, made ſome hundred years paſt, for the purpoſe of obtaining water for cattle, or as a place of retirement for ſafety in times of war and danger, ſuppoſing in this caſe that the waters have ſince forced their way into the receſs. The field where this cavern is is nearly a plain, and the ſoil at ſome depth nearly a ſolid body of chalk.

UTTOXETER, STAFFORDSHIRE.

UTTOXETER is a market-town, fourteen miles from Stafford, one hundred and twenty-five from London, twelve from Aſhborn, twenty from Leek, and thirty-two from Macclesfield. It ſtands on a hill of eaſy aſcent, near the river Dove, over which is a firm ſtone bridge, which leads into Derbyſhire. The town is rather rich, by means of its fine meadows and cattle; neat and handſome in reſpect of buildings: it has formerly ſuffered much by fire. The market is reckoned one of the greateſt in theſe parts, for cattle, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, corn, and all ſorts of proviſions: ſome of the London cheeſemongers, by factors here, lay out five hundred pounds in a day. The town is pretty large, and the market-place neat and commodious; three ſtreets iſſue from the angles of the open area, and the market extends a conſiderable way into each of them. The market-day is Wedneſday; fairs, May 6, July 31, September 1 and 19.

The church has a lofty ſteeple with ſix bells, and a clock and chimes, that play at three, ſix, nine, and twelve. This town is ſurrounded with iron forges, and ſeveral conſiderable ironmongers carry on a great trade here in that manufactory; and it is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

The exciſe-office is at the White Hart and New Star inn: Mr. Fryer, *Supervisor*; Mr. Troughwer and Mr. Freer, *Officers*; George Proſſer, *Riding-officer*. Uttoxeter contains five hundred and fifty-five houſes.

The poſt goes to Litchfield Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns ſame evenings: Robert Richards, poſt-maſter.—No mail-coach to or from this town.

COACHES.—A coach from the White Hart and New Star inn Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, to Birmingham, at four o'clock in the morning; returns the ſame days at ten in the morning.—From the Black Swan inn: a coach to Newcaſtle-under-Line Tueſday and Thurſday; and to Derby and Nottingham Tueſday and Friday.

Waggons from the Old Star to Stafford on Tueſday; returns on Saturday.—A ditto to London, from the Black Swan, on Sunday; returns on Saturday.—A waggon from the White Lion inn, to Derby, on Wedneſday; returns on Thurſday.—A ditto to Newcaſtle-under-Line, and Lorton's ſalt-works.—A cart from the Cock inn, to Aſhborn, on Wedneſday; returns the ſame day.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bayley Thomas, Gent.
Bentley Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Blurton John, Eſq. *Woodford*
Bottom James, Gent.
Brown ——, Eſq.
Buxton Captain
Chaloner Mrs.
Chawner Henry, Eſq. (F.) *Vernon's Oak*
Copeſtate Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Fitzherbert Richard, Eſq. *Somerſal*
Gilbert Stephen, Gent.
Hodſon Bryan, Eſq. *Crakemarſh*
Kynnerſley Clement, Eſq. *Loxley-park*
Locker William, Eſq
Marſton John, Gent. (F.)
Moreland John, Eſq. *Crakemarſh*
Painter Mrs.
Phillips Thomas, Eſq. *Lowfields*
Pipe Humphrey, Gent.
Plant William, Gent. (F.)
Riddleſden Richard, Eſq. *Doveleighs*
Rudd George Anthony, Eſq.
Shaw Wm. Cunliffe, Eſq. *Loxley-park*
Shepherd ——, Eſq. *Crakemarſh*
Taylor James, Eſq.
Taylor Edward, Gent.
Vernon Lord, *Sidbury*
Webb Miſs
Weeldon Mrs.
Wilkinſon ——, Eſq. *Barrow-hill*
Yates Mrs.

CLERGY.

Barker Rev. Mr.
Dales Rev. Mr.
Hazel Rev. Mr.
Keeling Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Goodall Francis, *Surgeon*
Medly John Bailey, (F.) *Surgeon*
Smith John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Woolrich Tho. *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*

LAW.

Higgot Thomas, (F.) *Attorney*
Warner William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Adams W. (F.) *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Akers William, *Butcher*
Allcot ——, (F.) *Victualler, (X Keys)*
Allen William, (F.) *Dyer*
Allen William, *Cooper*
Allport William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Atkins John, *Shoemaker*
Babb Thomas, *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Bagnall William, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Bates William, *Old Star Inn*
Baxter Thomas, *Maltſter*
Beckley ——, *Gardener*
Beech Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Beech Anthony, *Cooper*
Bell and Son, (F.) *Wool-factors*
Bell Edward, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Bellenſar Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Bennet James, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Bennet John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bentley Sarah, *Confectioner*
Birch John, *Cutler*
Birch Elizabeth, (F.) *Brazier*
Bladon Mary, *Grocer*
Bladon Tho. (F.) *Woolcomber, Dyer, and Stuff-manufacturer*
Bloore William, *Shoemaker*
Bloore Iſaac and Rich. *Linen-drapers*
Boothby James, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Bouton John, *Mercer and Draper*
Braſſington Robert, (F.) *Gardener*
Brown Joſeph, *Draper*
Brown Joſeph, *Mantua-maker*
Burton Joſeph, (F.) *Hatter*
Cartledge John, *Hatter*
Chamberlain Richard, *White Hart and New Star Inn*
Chatfield Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Chell Joſeph, (F.) *Staymaker & Taylor*
Clewley Elizabeth, *Mercer and Draper*
Cock William, *Smith*
Cook Ralph, *Sadler*
Cookſon Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Cope John, (F.) *Skinner*
Cope Edward, (F.) *Grocer & Chandler*
Cope Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Copeſtake Henry, *Jeweller & Lapidary*
Croſs William, *Grocer*
Dawſon John, (F.) *Currier*
Demolo Elizabeth, (F.) *Plumber, &c.*
Dudley James, *Maltſter*
Eakers Edward, *Butcher*
Fernyhough Henry, (F.) *Victualler, (Bell)*
Fernyhough John, (F.) *White Lion Inn*
Fieldſtead James, (F.) *Taylor*
Fletcher John, *Sadler*
Fox Joſeph, *Tanner*
Fox William, *Currier*
French Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Garle William, (F.) *Red Lion Inn*
Garner Thomas, (F.) *Builder*
Gaugh Ellen, *Black-worker*
Gilbert William, *Cock Inn*
Godrich ——, *Tanner*
Gooden Thomas, *Smith*
Greatorix Eliz. *Victualler, (Crown)*

Gregory Joſeph, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Hailes Edward, *Huckſter*
Harper Emanuel, *Joiner*
Hart and Son, *Bankers*
Hartwell Elizabeth, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Harvey John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Harvey William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hawkins Joſ. (F.) *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Heath John, *Flour-dealer*
Hebberſley Humphrey, *Maltſter*
Hill John, (F.) *Cutler*
Hodſon Wm. *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Holmes John, *Shoemaker*
Hubbard Wm. *Maltſter and Bricklayer*
Jeſſop Benjamin, *Cabinet-maker*
Jump Thomas, (F.) *Cooper*
Kay James, *Shoemaker*
Kay Thomas, *Taylor*
Kent John, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Kinnerſley Thomas, *Sadler*
Kinnerſley Jane, *Mantua-maker*
Land Samuel, *Victualler*
Lees Daniel, (F.) *Flour-merchant*
Lowe William, (F.) *Draper*
Lowe Francis, (F.) *Currier*
Lowe Francis, (F.) *Leather-cutter*
Mallibar Eſther, (F.) *Grocer*
Martin Edward, *Butcher*
Maſſey Joſeph, *Grocer and Schoolmaſter*
Mellor James, *Brazier*
Moor John, (F.) *Hatter*
Moorhouſe Samuel, *Victualler*
Morley Joſeph, *Joiner*
Mottram Mary, *Tea-dealer*
Mycock H. *Bookſeller and Binder*
Natham James, *Shoemaker*
Newton Joſeph, *Hatter and Victualler*
Norris Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Norris John, (F.) *Baker*
Norris Edward, (F.) *Patten-maker*
Norris Charles, *Baker*
Orenſhaw Edward, (F.) *Maltſter*
Palmer Thomas, *Weaver*
Parkis J. *Milliner*
Parkis John, *Maltſter*
Pedley Joſeph, (F.) *Taylor*
Pegg G. *Victualler, (Plume of Feathers)*
Phillips John, *Maltſter*
Piddock Joſiah, (F.) *Hoop-maker*
Plant Thomas, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Proctor George, *Butcher*
Reeves Thomas, (F.) *Baſket-maker*
Reynolds John, *Linen-draper*
Salt John, (F.) *Maltſter and Farmer*
Scotten Henry, *Taylor*
Sanders Edward, *Tanner*
Seckerſon Samuel, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Sellars Richard, *Hardwareman*
Sheward Thomas, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Shipley John, (F.) *Butcher*
Simnet William, (F.) *Pawnbroker*
Smith Bower, *Cork-cutter*
Smith Francis, *Sadler*
Smith Joſeph, *Flour-dealer*
Smith Joſeph, *Taylor*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Smith William, jun. *Taylor*
Sparkes John and Rich. *Cotton-factors*
Spencer Richard, *Shoemaker*
Spencer William, (F.) *Woolcomber*
Staple John, *Victualler, (George)*
Stone John, *Cabinet-maker*
Summerland John, *Cheeſe-factor*
Summerland Joſeph, (F.) *Butcher*
Sunderland George, *Liquor-merchant*
Taylor Anne, *Grocer*
Taylor John, *Shoemaker*
Taylor William, (F.) *Carver*
Trotton Tho. *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Tunicliff John, *Grocer*
Tunicliff R. *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Turner James, (F.) *Victualler, (Bear)*
Walker John, (F.) *Maſon*
Ward John, (F.) *Black Swan Inn*
Webberley Edward, *Victualler*
Weſt Joſeph, *Grocer*
Weſton John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Whitby Tho. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Wilcocks Stephen, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Wilcocks William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Wild William, *Shoemaker*
Wilſon Richard, *Maltſter*
Witton Thomas, *Printer and Mercer*
Wood Robert, (F.) *Maltſter*
Woodroffe James, *Shoemaker*
Woodroffe John, *Chairmaker*
Woolley Joſeph, (F.) *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Wright Thomas, *Shoemaker*

Doveridge is a village two miles eaſt, on the river Dove, and in Derbyſhire. The following are the principal inhabitants:

Cavendiſh Sir Hen. Bart. *Doveridge-hall*
Chawner Thomas, Eſq.
Emery Samuel, *Wood-merchant*
Harriſon William, *Schoolmaſter*
Mellor ——, *Maltſter and Victualler*
Oakey ——, *Farmer*
Palmer Richard, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Robotham John, *Miller and Farmer*
Slater John, *Schoolmaſter*
Stokes Rev. Mr.

Roceſter is five miles north. Principal inhabitants:

Bamebrage Philip, Eſq.
Bridden Richard, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Clews Rev. Joſeph.
Greaſly ——, *Bricklayer and Victualler*
Oakden ——, *Grocer and Dealer*
Watſon John, *Farmer*
Watſon John, jun. *Grocer, &c.*

WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE,

IS a principal market-town in the Weſt Riding, and of conſiderable antiquity. It is ſituated eleven miles from Ferrybridge and Halifax, twenty-four from York, and one hundred and eighty-nine from London. Though this town is no corporation, yet it is ſaid there are more people in it than in York city. The town and manor, which is large, were parcel of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Warrens, earls of Warren and Surrey. The lordſhip of this manor is now the property of his grace the Duke of Leeds, whoſe ſteward holds a manor-court at the town-hall every three weeks, for the determination of cauſes under value of five pounds; and a half-yearly court, which falls under the denomination of a court-leet. There are nine ſtreets in this town, three of which are large and commodious, centering near the pariſh-church, Allhallows, an ancient, lofty, and extenſive, Gothic ſtructure, conſiſting of three aiſles, a large commodious area, and, at the weſt end, are ſittings for about three hundred Sunday and other charity ſcholars; there is alſo an excellent organ. Here is a fine peal of bells, and the ſpire is the higheſt in the county. The time when this church was built is uncertain; but in Auguſt, 1329, Godfrey Plantagenet confirmed to the monks of Lewes in Suſſex the penſion of ſixty ſhillings out of it, which had previouſly been given to them by William earl Warren. In November, 1348, the church, being become the property of the king, was appropriated by William archbiſhop of York to the dean and college of the royal chapel of St. Stephen, in the palace of Weſtminſter, reſerving to himſelf and ſucceſſors, out of the fruits thereof, the annual ſum of twenty ſhillings, and to his dean and chapter ten ſhillings. Prior to the 2d of January, 1349, the church had been governed by a rector ſecular; but then the ſaid William archbiſhop of York ordained, at Rippon, that it ſhould be governed by a perpetual vicar, (having the cure of ſouls,) preſentable by the ſaid dean and college, who ſhould have for his portion the fruits of the church, except the great tithes, which are now the property of Peregrine Wentworth, Eſq. of Tolſton-lodge, in this county, in right of his lady. In 1724, the ſouth ſide of the church was wholly rebuilt; and the greateſt part of the north ſide, together with the eaſt end, have been rebuilt within theſe few years. On the outſide of the eaſt end there has likewiſe been a very elegant veſtry-room erected.

The market-place is not large, but has been made conſiderably more convenient by the removal of the corn-market, which is toll-free, into an open part of Weſtgate, a ſtreet adjacent thereto. Here is an elegant croſs, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, ſupporting a dome, with an aſcent of an open circular pair of ſtairs, leading to a large room, which receives its light from a lantern at the top. In this chamber moſt of the town buſineſs is tranſacted. The market-day is on Friday; beſides which there is a conſiderable ſhow of wool on Thurſday: here are four fairs, viz. the 4th and 5th of July, and the 11th and 12th of November. The firſt and third are for horſes and horned cattle, and are very conſiderable; the fourth is for the hiring of ſervants; the other is merely a toy fair. Beſides theſe, there is every Wedneſday fortnight a fair for horned cattle and ſheep, which is not inferior to any in the kingdom except Smithfield, as it ſupplies the butchers of almoſt all this riding, and the borders of Lancaſhire.

Here are annual horſe-races about the middle of September, which continue three days. The courſe is two miles, ſituate on Wakefield Outwood, about two miles from the town, where is an elegant ſtand for the accommodation of gentlemen, and a great number of booths for the company. The town is alſo furniſhed

niſhed with a very elegant theatre, in Weſtgate, under the management of Tate Wilkinſon, Eſq. of York, which is played in nearly all the month of September; here are alſo concerts in the winter.

This town, in Camden's time, was famous for its woollen-manufactory, which has been in a thriving condition ever ſince. The introduction of ſtuff-making, as tammies, wildbores, and camblets, with the improvement of the woollen branch, have amazingly increaſed the population of the town and neighbourhood. The woollen goods are uſually vended at Leeds and Huddersfield markets. The ſtuffs are expoſed to ſale in an elegant hall, erected about fifteen years ago, by ſubſcription. It is two ſtories high, extending in length about ſeventy yards, in breadth about ten. Through the middle, in each ſtory, is a row of repoſitories, in all about two hundred, facing each way, properly labelled, ſo that the ſtand of any manufacturer may be readily found. The commencement of the market is announced by the hall-keeper, (who has a neat houſe for his reſidence,) by the ringing of a bell, ſuſpended in an elegant cupola on the top of the hall for that purpoſe.

The river Calder, (over which there is a fine bridge of nine large arches, on which, by late improvements, two ſtage waggons may meet and paſs, beſides a foot-path on each ſide,) takes its riſe near Burnley, in Lancaſhire; whence, paſſing over the moors between that county and Yorkſhire, Sowerby, Halifax, Elland, Dewſbury, Horbury, and Wakefield, it falls into the river Aire at Caſtleford, where it loſes its name. In 10 and 11 of William and Mary, an act paſſed for making the rivers Aire and Calder navigable from Weeland to Leeds and Wakefield; and, by an act of 14 Geo. III. the ſaid navigation was extended from Haddleſey to the Ouſe at Selby, forming thereby an eaſier and ſhorter communication between thoſe towns and the city of York. The improvements under this act amounted to ſeventy thouſand pounds. The ſaid navigation has been extended (by virtue of an act of 31 Geo. III.) to Sowerby-bridge, in the pariſh of Halifax; an extent of near twenty-four miles. The trade of theſe navigations is immenſe, conſiderably larger than any other in the kingdom. By it the cities of York and Lincoln, the port of Hull, towns of Gainſborough, Louth, Barton, and other places lying upon, and ſituate near, the banks of the rivers Ouſe, Trent, and Humber, are principally ſupplied (from theſe parts) with coal of the firſt quality. The commercial parts of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire are fully accommodated with excellent modes of conveyance by theſe navigations, to which the riches and proſperity of them may, in a great meaſure, be attributed.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth; but much enlarged by additional benefactions from private perſons, inhabitants of the town and pariſh. The ſchool is a noble and ſpacious building, calculated for the health and convenience of the ſtudents, erected by Thomas Saville and ſons, anceſtors of the preſent Earl of Mexborough. There are ſeveral exhibitions appropriated to this ſchool, for the maintenance of ſtudents in the univerſity of Cambridge, of very conſiderable value; and ſome ſmaller ones for the ſtudents of Univerſity College in Oxford. There are likewiſe two ſcholarſhips for young members of Clare-hall, in Cambridge. This ſchool has a valuable library for the uſe of the ſcholars, conſiſting of books in all languages, ancient and modern, and kept in good order by a librarian, appointed by the maſter for that purpoſe.

Here is alſo a charity-ſchool founded for the inſtruction and clothing of a hundred and ſix poor boys and girls of the town. Seventy of theſe are under the immediate care of a maſter, who has a good houſe adjoining the ſchool for his reſidence, and a ſalary of upwards of forty pounds per annum. The remainder of the children are under the care of another perſon, who has about ſixteen pounds a-year for inſtructing them.

The charitable donations to this town amount in all to about one thouſand pounds per annum, and are under the direction of fourteen truſtees, called governors. They are appropriated to the maintenance of ſeveral exhibitions in both

both univerſities, as mentioned above; to binding out poor boys to variety of trades with premiums, particularly the woollen and ſtuff manufactories; to the ſupport of old and infirm widowers and widows, who have houſes alſo to reſide in; and to any other charitable purpoſe which the governors may think proper.

Lady Camden eſtabliſhed a weekly lecture here, appropriating about eighty pounds per annum to the maintenance of the lecturer.

The quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the Weſt Riding are holden here, in the ſecond week in January. Here is alſo the Weſt Riding houſe of correction, which has been lately very much enlarged by additional wings, and converting the governor's houſe into a priſon. This and the new wings are diſtributed into ſolitary cells. The centre is appropriated to the reception of priſoners for ſmall crimes, and the diſtribution of the allowances. It is walled round. The governor's preſent houſe is a noble ſtructure, ſtanding in the ſouth front of the priſon. Every fortnight, on the market-day, private ſeſſions are holden here by the juſtices of peace in the neighbourhood.

The bankers here are Meſſrs. Ingram, Kennit, and Ingram; draw on Down, Thornton, and Free, London.

Here are three very elegant chapels belonging to diſſenters, viz. Preſbyterian, Calviniſtic, and Methodiſt, denominations, well ſupported.

About fourteen years ago a widow lady (Mrs. Newſtead) bequeathed the ſum of one thouſand pounds towards the ſupport of a miniſter who ſhould officiate at a new church when built; and alſo the ground for the ſame. But, the property being litigated, the matter has lain dormant till within theſe few years, when the whole of her property was purchaſed by Meſſrs. Maude and Lee, who, concurring with ſome other diſintereſted inhabitants, have procured an act of parliament for fulfilling the will of the donor, and for enlarging the town by the addition of ſeveral new ſtreets. The firſt ſtone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Henry Zouch, of Sandall, amidſt the applauſes of an amazing concourſe of people. And it is preſumed, from the encouragement it has already met with, that the work will be ſpeedily executed.

The poſt-office is in Weſtgate, which opens at eight in the morning; ſhuts at three quarters paſt four for Ferrybridge poſt, and at ten for the others.

The principal inns are the Strafford's Arms, in the Market-place; at which ſtop the mail-coach in the evening in its way from Leeds to London; and the poſt-coach in the morning: both theſe coaches ſet out from the Old King's Arms, Leeds, to the Bull and Mouth inn, London. Stop here alſo the poſt waggons on their way, every day, from Leeds to London.—The White Hart inn, in Weſtgate, at which ſtops the Eclipſe coach every day from Leeds to London.

Thomas Hadfield's waggons ſet out from hence every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and arrive at Bloſſoms inn, Lawrence-lane, London, in four days; return the ſame day by way of Alconbury-hill, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, and Doncaſter.—Thomas Ormarod's waggons ſet out from the Bull inn here, every Monday and Thurſday, to Norwich, and arrive at the Star inn, Haymarket, in ten days; return the ſame day by way of Cambridge, Alconbury-hill, Newark, and Doncaſter.—Stephen Weſterman's waggon ſets out every morning to Leeds, and inns at the Croſs Keys, Brig-gate.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Armitage Mrs.
Armitage Mr. Joſeph, (F.)
Arnott Matthew Robert, Eſq.
Banks Miſs
Barſtow Jeremiah, Eſq. (F.)
Beevis Captain
Briſcoe Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Briſcoe Mrs.
Burton Colonel Richard, (F.) *Army*
Charnock John, Eſq. (F.)
Charnock Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Clarke Mr. John, (F.)
Cookſon Mrs.
Cooper Captain John, *Army*
Day Mrs.
Dixon Mr. Benjamin
Elmſall Mrs.
Hardy Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Harper Mr. Matthew, (F.)

Hill Mr. John
Ingram Francis, Eſq. (F.)
Johnſon Allan, Eſq. (F.)
Land Mr. Samuel, (F.)
Lang Thomas, Eſq.
Lumb Mr. John, (F.)
Mathewman Mr. Thomas
Maude Francis, Eſq. (F.)
Maude Mrs.
Mawe John Henry, Eſq. (F.)
Milnes John, Eſq. (F.)
Milnes Pemberton, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice*
Milnes James, Eſq. (F.)
Milnes James, jun. Eſq. (F.)
Milnes Mrs.
Oates William, Eſq. (F.)
Oxley Mr. George, (F.)
Paller Mr.
Peterſon Mr. Henry, (F.)
Plowes Miſs
Roodhouſe Mr. Stephen, (F.)
Royſton Mr. William, (F.)
Scott Mrs.
Serjeantſon Miſs
Shackleton Mr. William, (F.)
Stockdale Mr. John, (F.)
Stocks Mr. Samuel, (F.)
Tennant Mr. Richard, (F.)
Tottenham Major-general Loftus Anthony, (F.)
Tottenham Major John
Vaux Mr. Robert, (F.)
Waugh Capt. George, (F.) *Eaſt-India Service*

CLERGY.

Atkinſon Rev. Chriſt. (F.) *A. M. Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool, and Lecturer of Wakefield*
Bacon Rev. Michael, (F.) *D. D. Vicar of Wakefield*
Brown Rev. William
Bruce Rev. Samuel, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Freeman Rev. John, (F.)
Johnſon Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Turner Rev. Wm. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Wood Rev. William, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Amory Robert, *M. D.*
Cockerell Theophilus, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Dawſon William, *M. D.*
Earnſhaw Richard, (F.) *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Lawton Wm. (F.) *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Mitchell William, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Ramſbotham John, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Richardſon James, *M. D.*
Slatter Squire, *Surgeon & Man-midwife*
Taylor Edward, (F.) *Surgeon*
Walker William, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Brooke William, (F.) *Attorney*
Brooke Edward, *Attorney*
Carr John, (F.) *Attorney*
Clarkſon Benjamin, *Attorney*
Colvard David, *Attorney*
Dawſon William, *Attorney*
Lee John, (F.) *Attorney*
Linnecar Richard, *Coroner*
Lumb Robert, *Attorney, and Deputy Steward of Wakefield Court*
Smallpage John, *Attorney*
Watſon Shepley, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abell William, *Victualler*, (*Croſs Pipes*)
Addey George, *Mercer & Linen-draper*
Aldred Ebenezer, *Scribbler*
Ambler Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Andrews Henry, (F.) *Merchant*
Armitage ——, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Atha Joſeph, *Victualler*, (*Black-boy*)
Audſley Joſeph, (F.) *Maltſter*
Ayrton Samuel, (F.) *Cloth-drawer*
Backhouſe John, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Bailey and Clarkſon, (F.) *Ironmongers*
Bakewell Robert, *Woolſtapler*
Barrett George, (F.) *Milkman*
Batt John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Batt William, (F.) *Victualler*, (*Talbot*)
Beaumont Thomas, *Taylor*
Beaumont James, *Staymaker*
Bedford Thomas, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Bedford William, (F.) *Grazier*
Bell Robert, *Superviſor*
Bell James, *Cooper*
Bell Stephen, *Weavers' Inn*
Bentley Michael, Son, and Wilſon, (F.) *Wool-factors*
Benton John, (F.) *Grocer*
Beſt James, *Shoemaker*
Beſt James, jun. *Shoemaker*
Binns William, *Bricklayer*
Birkenſhaw George, *Breeches-maker*
Birkit John, *Blackſmith*
Blackburn T. *Victualler*, (*Golden Lion*)
Bolland John, *Grocer*
Booth Thomas, *Maltſter*
Boothroyd William, *Carpenter*
Bottomley T. *Victualler*, (*King's Arms*)
Bradley John, (F.) *Currier*
Bramham John, *Victualler*, (*Ringers*)
Brammall Joſeph, *White Hart Inn*
Briggs Richard, (F.) *Gardener*

Briggs Richard, *Gardener*
Bryan Matthew, *Cloth-manufacturer and Merchant*
Brogden Robert, *Blackſmith*
Brooke George, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Brooke John, (F.) *Oilman*
Brookſbank John, (F.) *Gardener*
Broomhead George, *Dealer in Spirits*
Broughton ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Bucktrout Jeremiah, (F.) *Grocer*
Burnell Tho. (F.) *Victualler, (Saw)*
Burnett Edward, *Linen-draper*
Carter Samuel, *Clothmaker*
Cartwright John, (F.) *Grocer*
Cawthorn John, *Painter*
Chambers Jonathan, *Dyer*
Charnock George and Sons, *Merchants*
Child John, *Clothmaker*
Chippindale John, *Brazier and Tinman*
Clapham John, *Hoſier*
Clapham Charles, *Brazier*
Clarkſon William, *Grocer*
Clayton Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Clayton Edward, *Gardener*
Clayton Benjamin, *Bricklayer*
Coldwell Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Coldwell John, *Butcher*
Collet R. (F.) *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Cooke Samuel, *Strafford's Arms Inn*
Cooke James, *Maltſter*
Craven George, *Turner*
Craven Abel, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Craven and Strafford, *Hair-dreſſers*
Creſſwell Daniel, (F.) *Hatmaker*
Crowther Mrs. *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Crowther Thomas, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Cryer John, *Bookſeller and Auctioneer*
Darbyſhire Matthew, *Working Goldſmith and Jeweller*
Day John, (F.) *Watch & Clock Maker, and Watch-glaſs Grinder*
Deem Charles, *Exciſe-officer*
Demſon William, (F.) *Grocer*
Denton William, *Wool-factor*
Dixon John, (F.) *Wharfinger*
Dixon John, *Blackſmith*
Dollive Iſaac, *Bull Inn*
Drake Robert, (F.) *Cloth-ſearcher*
Drake James, *Glazier*
Drake and Rideal, (F.) *Mercers and Linen-drapers*
Drew William, *Cabinet-maker*
Driver Michael, *Butcher*
Eagland James, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Eamonſon John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Earnſhaw William, (F.) *Mercer*
Elwick and Robinſon, (F.) *Upholders and Cabinet-makers*
Everingham Richard and John, *Joiners and Cabinet-makers*
Ewart William, *Clerk of the Streets*
Farrat Joſeph, (F.) *Corn-factor*
Favel Mrs. *Tallow-chandler*
Fawcet John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Fearnley Richard, *Gardener*
Fligg Nathaniel, *Corn-factor*
Floyer Charles, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Forſter Rob. *Victualler, (Cock & Bottle)*
Foſter Charles, (F.) *Cloth-dreſſer*
Foſter John, (F.) *Victualler, (Chair)*
Frubiſher Mrs. *Bandmaker*
Garnet ——, *Heel and Patten Maker*
Gilderdale Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Gilverthorpe Francis, *Victualler*
Glover David, *Joiner*
Glover Mrs. widow, *Grocer*
Goldthorp John, (F.) *Grocer*
Goodyear Geo. (F.) *Victualler, (Swan)*
Goodyear John, *Mercer*
Goſnay Benjamin, *Maltſter*
Greaves Henry, *Geer and Slay Maker*
Greaves Rob. (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Greaves and Walker, *Milliners*
Green Thomas, *Grocer*
Green Thomas, *Butcher*
Greenwood John, *Potman*
Gregory John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Hadfield Thomas, (F.) *Maſter of the Stage Waggons*
Haldane James, (F.) *Gardener*
Hall John, *Taylor*
Hall Joſeph, (F.) *Taylor*
Hallilay John, *Dyer*
Hammond Benjamin, *Pawnbroker*
Hardcaſtle Mrs. *Victualler, (Mitre)*
Hardman William, *Cordwainer and Harneſs-maker*
Hardy Thomas, jun. (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Harriſon John, *Victualler, (Old Crown)*
Harriſon John, *Joiner*
Harriſon Robert, (F.) *Brewer*
Harrop Benjamin, (F.) *Grocer*
Hartley John, (F.) *Grocer and Fruiterer*
Hartley and Howarth, *Bricklayers*
Hawkſworth John, *Victualler*
Heald Fenton, *Hair-dreſſer*
Heald R. (F.) *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Heald Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Heald William, *Mercer*
Heald Mrs. and Son, *Grocers*
Hemingway Joſ. *Tammy-manufacturer*
Heptonſtall John, *Breeches-maker*
Hewit and Son, *Taylors*
Hewit Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Hick William, *Woolpack Inn*
Hinchcliffe Mrs. *Victualler, (Red Bear)*

Hind Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hird Mrs. *Tinplate-worker*
Hodgſon John, *Shoemaker*
Hodgſon William, (F.) *Merchant*
Holdſworth William, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Holdſworth Joſeph, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Holdſworth Samuel, (F.) *Scribbler*
Holdſworth John, (F.) *Dyer*
Holdſworth Robert, *Wine-merchant*
Horner Joſeph, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Houlden John, (F.) *Muſician, and Muſic and Muſical-inſtrument Seller*
Houlden Francis, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dreſſer*
Houſeley Francis, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hudſon Geo. (F.) *Victualler, (George and Dragon,) and Exciſe-office*
Hunt William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hurſt John, (F.) *Bookſeller, Stationer, and Muſic & Muſical-inſtrument Seller*
Hutchinſon John and Son, (F.) *White-ſmiths and Ironmongers*
Hymers John, *Plaſterer*
Ianſon John, (F.) *Mercer*
Illingworth James, *Blackſmith*
Illingworth Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Ingham Robert, (F.) *Taylor*
Ingram, Kennit, and Ingram, *Bankers*
Iſſott Joſeph, (F.) *Grazier*
Iſſott Mrs. *Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Iveſon John & Son, (F.) *Hair-dreſſers and Perfumers*
Jackſon Richard, *Hardwareman*
Jackſon M. *Sadler*
Jaques John, *Gardener*
Johnſon John, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Kane Daniel, *Schoolmaſter*
Kerſhaw John, *Schoolmaſter*
Kitſon Benjamin, *Hoſier*
Knipe Allan, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Lambert Thomas, *Currier*
Lambert William, *Sadler*
Land James, (F.) *Milkman*
Lang, Whitaker, and Co. *Woolſtaplers*
Lang Obadiah, *Merchant*
Langſtaff Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Laverack John, (F.) *Star Inn*
Laycock Thomas, *Cooper*
Leaf John, *Confectioner and Fruiterer*
Lee Robert, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Lee John, *Shoemaker*
Linnecar George Dixon, *Wine-merchant*
Linnecar Henry A. *Poſt-maſter*
Liveſley Robert, *Baker*
Lockwood Richard, *Shoemaker and Leather-cutter*
Lockwood Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Lodge Jn. (F.) *Victualler, (Brown Cow)*
Lumb John and Son, (F.) *Merchants*
Machan Matthew, *Cabinet-maker*
Machan John, *Sadler*
Martin William, *Treaſurer to the Aire and Calder Navigations*
Matthewman John, *Woolſtapler*
Matthews John, *Umbrella-maker*
Maude and Son, (F.) *Merchants*
Meggit Jn. (F.) *Bookſeller & Stationer*
Mitchell Benjamin, (F.) *Grocer*
Milnes James and Co. *Merchants*
Milnes and Heywood, *Merchants*
Morville Richard, *Grocer and Seedſman*
Naylor Jer. and John, (F.) *Merchants*
Naylor John, (F.) *Grocer*
Naylor James, (F.) *Victualler, (Sailor)*
Naylor John, *Gardener*
Newman Robert, *Schoolmaſter*
Nicholſon Robert, *Writing-maſter*
Noble John, *Coach and Cabinet Maker*
North George, *Linen-draper*
Northouſe Stephen, *Keeper of the Billiard-room*
Oates Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Ottley William, (F.) *Grocer*
Oxley and Peterſon, *Merchants*
Parker Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Penny John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Pickering John, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Popplewell Mary, *Dealer in Spirits*
Poynton Thomas, *Corn-factor*
Prieſtley Peter, *Pariſh-clerk*
Prieſtley Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Prieſtley and Blakebrough, (F.) *Bricklayers*
Pulleine T. (F.) *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Pulleine John, *Grocer*
Race Robert and Luke, *Hair-dreſſers*
Renner John, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Richaby John and Charles, *Merchants*
Richardſon Peter, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Ridſdale, Johnſon, and Ridſdale, *Merchants*
Ripley John, *Shoemaker*
Roach Thomas, *Victualler, (Waggon)*
Roberts Jervis, *Gardener*
Robinſon John, *Blackſmith*
Robinſon William, (F.) *Hoſier*
Robinſon Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Robſhaw Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Robſon John, *Bricklayer*
Royſton Hugh and Co. (F.) *Millers*
Ruſhworth Conſtantine, *Carver*
Salmon Joſeph, *Exciſe-officer*
Sambourne Thomas, *Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Weſt Riding*
Savell James, (F.) *Victualler*
Scargill John, *Confectioner*

Scarth Joſeph, *Hoſier*
Scarth and Mabſon, *Woolfactors*
Scholes Samuel, *Butcher*
Scholes Richard, *Carver*
Scott Joſeph, *Grocer*
Scott William, (F.) *Upholder and Cabinet-maker*
Senior John, *Manor Bailiff*
Senior Joſeph, *Taylor*
Shackleton John and William, *Grocers*
Shaw James, *Grocer*
Shaw William, *Schoolmaſter*
Shaw John, *Maſter of the Charity-ſchool*
Shaw Garforth, *Whiteſmith*
Sheppard Benjamin, (F.) *Maltſter*
Shillito Thomas, *Gardener*
Shillito Richard, (F.) *Butcher*
Shurray William, (F.) *Upholder*
Shuttleworth Thomas, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Shuttleworth J. *Victualler, (Little Bull)*
Sidebottom William, *Shoemakers' Inn*
Skinner Thomas, *Victualler*
Slatter William, (F.) *Staymaker*
Smallpage Samuel, (F.) *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Smallpage Daniel, (F.) *Soap-boiler*
Smith and Walton, *Merchants*
Smith David, *Grocer*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Merchant and Linen-draper*
Smith Richard, *Taylor*
Smith Joſeph, (F.) *Dyer*
Smirthwaite Eliz. *Circulating Library*
Strafford John, *Whiteſmith*
Strafford George, *Carpenter*
Stead Samuel, *Sadler*
Steer Charles and Sons, *Merchants*
Stockdale Eliz. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Stott Ely, *Clockmaher*
Stringer Thomas, (F.) *Hatter*
Summerſcale Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Sunderland William, (F.) *Grocer*
Sunderland John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Swift Joſhua, *Taylor*
Tate James, *Painter*
Taylor Mark, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Taylor Frances, *Victualler, (Gooſe)*
Taylor John, *Taylor*
Teale James, *Hoſier*
Tennant Richard, jun. *Merchant*
Tidſwell Mrs. *Grocer*
Thompſon John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Thompſon Samuel, *Woolſtapler*
Thompſon Benjamin, *Grocer*
Thwaite Samuel, *Schoolmaſter*
Topham Timothy, *Deputy Regiſtrar of the Weſt Riding*
Tomlinſon George, *Grocer*
Tomlinſon Jas. *Victualler, (Windmill)*
Vickers Henry, *Painter*
Walker Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*
Walker Mrs. *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Waugh John, *Governor of the Houſe of Correction*
Webſter James, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Webſter James, *Maltſter*
Webſter John, *Maltſter*
Welton ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Whalley and Craven, *Three Tuns Inn*
Whitaker William, *Wharfinger*
White William, *Victualler, (Rodney)*
White William, *Mercer*
White John, (F.) *Hoſier*
White Mrs. *Victualler, (Malt-ſhovel)*
White Joſhua, *Shuttle-maker*
Whitehead Thomas, (F.) *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Whitehead John, (F.) *Tinplate-worker*
Whitehead Charles, *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Wilby and Son, (F.) *Ironmongers*
Wilby John, *Grocer*
Wilde Michael, *Watch and Clock Maker*
Wilkes Miſs, *Milliner*
Wilkinſon Edward, (F.) *Butcher*
Williams ——, *French-maſter*
Wilſon Joſhua, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Wilſon Abraham, *Butcher*
Wilſon Robert, *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Wilſon Luke, *Engraver and Copper-plate Printer*
Winter Matthew, *Taylor*
Wood John, *Dyer*
Wood Joſeph, *Schoolmaſter*
Wood John, *Painter*
Wormald William, *Victualler, (Falcon)*
Wormald Thomas, *Roper*
Wortley Leonard, *Shopkeeper*
Wright Joſeph, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer and Peruke-maker*
Wright Thomas, *Sadler*
Yeamans M. *Milliner*
Young Joſeph, *Maltſter*

The principal villages in this vicinity, chiefly ſupported by the woollen and ſtuff manufactures, are, Oſſett, Alverthorpe-with-Thorns, Lofthouſe, and Millthorpe; nearly all about three miles diſtant.—Near Stanley, a mile diſtant from Wakefield, was a chantry, founded by Earl Warren, to St. Swithin, but there are no traces of it left. Near the place is a very ſalubrious cold ſpring, which being

being found helpful in curing ſcorbutic complaints, weakneſſes, &c. the late Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart. erected a commodious bathing-room over it, and a dwelling-houſe for the accommodation of viſitors, and for the attendant of the bath.

At about the diſtance of a mile ſouth from this place is Sandal, a pleaſant village, with a handſome church, being a vicarage to an extenſive pariſh. This place was formerly famous for a large and ſtrong-built caſtle, little of which now remains, having been demoliſhed, with many others in different parts of the kingdom, by that bane of antiquities, Oliver Cromwell, about the year 1648. According to Camden, this caſtle was built by John earl of Warren, to ſecure the lady of Thomas earl of Lancaſter from her huſband, having lived with her in a manner more familiar than honeſt. It afterwards became the property of the crown. Into this caſtle Richard duke of York threw himſelf when he marched his army into the north, to oppoſe the meaſures taking in thoſe parts by Queen Margaret, with near 20,000 men, to deliver her huſband (King Henry VI.) from captivity. It is ſaid that ſhe marched her army over Wakefield-bridge in the night-time, the principal part of which ſhe artfully concealed under a riſing ground near the ſide of the river Calder, and in the morning appeared before the caſtle with the remainder, daring the duke in the moſt inſulting manner to provoke him to action. This ſtratagem anſwered the queen's fulleſt expectation; for, ſeeing ſo ſmall an army, he conceived he had been miſinformed, and that her ſtrength was not near ſo formidable as had been repreſented. He therefore determined to march out, though contrary to the advice of Sir David Hall, and others, cool and deliberately-thinking officers. The trap was well laid, and he imprudently ſeized the bait; for he and his ſmall army no ſooner ſallied out, than the party brought in view by Margaret gave way, and he, haſtily purſuing, ſoon found his retreat cut off by an army much ſuperior to his own. After finding himſelf thus enſnared, he ruſhed into the hotteſt part of the battle, where he fell, after having diſplayed ſuch bravery as would have done honour to the greateſt generals of antiquity. This battle was fought the 13th day of December, 1460; in which there fell Sir Thomas Harrington, Sir David Hall, Sir Hugh Haſtings, Sir Thomas Nevil, Sir John and Sir Hugh Mortimer, with many other eminent gentlemen, and about 2800 ſoldiers. Edmund Plantagenet earl of Rutland, the duke's ſon, a youth of about thirteen years of age, was inhumanly killed in cold blood, after the battle, upon Wakefield-bridge, by Lord Clifford. The Earl of Saliſbury was wounded, taken priſoner, and beheaded at Pontefract, and his head ſet upon the walls of York, along with the duke's, upon which Clifford ſet a crown of paper, in deriſion of his title. Between Wakefield and Sandal is a ſmall piece of ground incloſed from a field near the road-ſide, where ſome ſay the duke fell, others where his body was interred; be that as it will, it is certain that a labourer, digging near the place, found a ring of gold, ſuppoſed to be his, and preſerved in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum, which has for its motto, *Pour bon amour*; and on the outſide, which is very broad, are the effigies of three ſaints. After the acceſſion of the Duke of York's ſon (Edward IV.) to the crown, he cauſed a beautiful chapel to be erected upon Wakefield-bridge, to the memory of, and to put up prayers in for the ſouls of, his father the Duke of York, his brother the Earl of Rutland, and others, great men, friends to the houſe of York, who fell in this unfortunate battle. This delicate little pile, though in a neglected ſtate, yet bears ſome reſemblance to what it has formerly been. Writers mention a ſmall crucifix, wrought with exquiſite art, being in a niche upon the weſt end, but of that there are now no remains; however, there appears a large group of figures in bas relief, but ſo mutilated, as to render it impoſſible to know what they repreſented, but it is natural to ſuppoſe they alluded to the death of young Rutland. The governors of the public charities of this town receive the emoluments of this once ſacred place; which, ſays a modern public obſerver, has, within the laſt fifteen years, been occupied as a granary, an old-clothes-ſhop, a reſervoir to ſupply the town with water by carts, an hoſpital for ſoldiers and a priſon to flog them in, and is now uſed as a ſhop for woolcombers.

At the diſtance of one mile ſouth-eaſt of this place is the beautiful village of Heath, which, for ſituation, variety of elegant ſeats, and charming lawns, is juſtly eſteemed the fineſt in the kingdom. The principal ſeat was built about the reign of Queen Mary, by the family of the Lawſons. It is now the property of —— Dilion, Eſq. by his marrying the only daughter of the late Sir George Lawſon. The preſent occupier is Captain Wombwell.—The next in point of beauty is the ſeat of John Smyth, Eſq. member of parliament for Pontefract, and one of the lords of the admiralty.—Here are likewiſe the ſeats of J. Harper, Eſq. Mrs. Smyth, and Mrs. Mires.—Newland-park, ſituate on the banks of the Calder, a little below Heath, was anciently a religious houſe, and its annual income was about 244l. but it is now demoliſhed. The preſent is a charming houſe, the property of Sir Edward Smith, Bart.—Methley-park, about four miles from Wakefield, was built by Sir Robert Waterton, maſter of the horſe to King Henry IV. It is now the reſidence of the Earl of Mexborough.—Armitage-hall, on Wakefield Outwood, is the ſeat of Edward D'Oyley, Eſq.—Belle-vue, the ſeat of Major Hewitſon, ſituate between Wakefield and Heath.—At Hollingthorp, three miles from Wakefield, is a coal-mine.—Horbury, another little hamlet, is a chapelry to Wakefield.—Thorne's Houſe, the elegant and convenient ſeat of James Milnes, Eſq. is about a quarter of a mile ſouth-weſt of this town. It is backed by a pretty declining lawn, bordering on each ſide with the greateſt variety of flowering ſhrubs perhaps ever collected into one ſpot. A fine view extends into the country from a bow window, executed in the modern taſte by Mr. Carr, of York; and the green-houſes and other buildings combine to make this one of the completeſt town-houſes in this county.

A few miles to the ſouth-eaſt is Walton-hall, which has long been the ſeat of the Watertons. It is elegantly ſituated, the houſe ſtanding on a rock in a very fine ſheet of water, which has received prodigious improvement from the preſent poſſeſſor, who, at an immenſe expence, has taken out twelve or fourteen thouſand loads of ſoil, with which he improves his graſs-grounds. Here is a remarkable echo a little weſt of the houſe, which diſtinctly repeats eighteen ſounds, made quick after each other.

Four miles ſouth is Newmiller Dam, belonging to Sir Lionel Pilkington. It is one of the fineſt ſheets of water hereabouts, and was ſome years ago greatly improved by being thoroughly cleaned.

The village of Dewſbury ſtands at the foot of a hill, to the weſt of Wakefield. It has been conſiderable, from the earlieſt date of Chriſtianity, among the Engliſh of this province; for Paulinus, who was the firſt archbiſhop of York, about the year 626, is ſaid to have preached and celebrated maſs here. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before May 22, and on Wedneſday before October 10.—High Medley, about five miles north-eaſt from Wakefield, ſtands between the two navigable rivers, the Calder and the Aire, near where they join, and has a bridge over the former.—Noſtol-hall, to the ſouth-eaſt of Wakefield, had formerly a priory. The Went river riſes from a pool near it.

WALLINGFORD, BERKSHIRE.

WALLINGFORD is a borough-town on the borders of Oxfordſhire, diſtant from London forty-ſix miles, fifteen from Reading, eighteen from Newbury, twelve from Oxford and Henley, and twenty from Maidenhead. Wallingford was called, by the ancient Britons, *Gwal Hen*, i. e. *Old Fort*; a place of great figure, as well in their days, and of the Romans, as of the Saxons and Danes; the laſt of whom deſtroyed it in 1006; but it was ſoon rebuilt, and eſteemed a borough in Edward the Confeſſor's time. It has been defended by a ſtrong caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It was called a city when William the Conqueror came here, after the defeat of Harold, to receive the ſubmiſſion of Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great men. It was often beſieged by

King

King Stephen, between whom and King Henry II. a peace was at length concluded at this place. The caſtle was repaired by Richard king of the Romans brother to Henry III. who kept his wedding here, at which he entertained the king, queen, and the nobility. His ſon Edmund founded a collegiate chapel in this caſtle, and endowed it for a dean, ſix prebends, ſix clerks, and four choriſters. Leland, in his Itinerary, records, that Richard of Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, was born here. He was a famous mathematician, and the inventor of a clock that ſhewed not only the courſe of the ſun, moon, and fixed ſtars, but the ebbing and flowing of the ſea. Speaking of the town, the ſame author ſays, that it was formerly walled above one mile in compaſs, from the caſtle to the bridge; that it ſuffered much by a great plague in the reign of Edward III. that on the petition of the inhabitants to Richard II. the fee-farm rent of it was reduced from 40l. to 17l. and that there were only three poor churches remaining in his time, out of twelve that it had once. But its inhabitants aſcribe its decay rather to the turning off the Glouceſter road, by the bridges erected at Abingdon and Dorcheſter; yet of late years it has much increaſed, both in houſes and inhabitants, and at this preſent time it is a handſome town, having a ſtately ſtone bridge, above three hundred yards long, over the Thames, with nineteen arches, and four draw-bridges, leading into Oxfordſhire.

It has a market-houſe and a town-hall, where the aſſizes are held ſometimes, and where the mayor and juſtices always hold the quarter-ſeſſions for this borough, which is a diſtinct juriſdiction. The markets here are Tueſdays and Fridays; the fairs are Thurſday before Eaſter, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 17.

The corporation, by a charter of King James I. conſiſts of a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, ſix aldermen (who are juſtices of the peace within the borough), a town-clerk, two bailiffs, a chamberlain, and eighteen burgeſſes or aſſiſtants, who poſſeſs the rents and profits of the manor, fairs, and markets, by virtue of a leaſe from the crown.—The chief ſupport of the town is the malt trade, and its carriage of corn, &c. by water to London.—Here is a free-ſchool.—Part of Grimeſditch, which comes up to this town, was formerly double, as it is about Nutfield woods. This borough, like Reading, has ſent members to parliament from the beginning, who are choſen by the corporation and inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and returned by the mayor. Although this borough is not under the immediate influence of any nobleman or opulent commoner, the higheſt bidder is always choſen. Corruption is brought here to ſuch a ſyſtem, that a legal diſcovery is not likely to be made, unleſs by a difference among the intereſted parties. Number of voters, one hundred and forty.

Here are three churches, viz. St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Leonard's; alſo a Quakers', Methodiſt, and Baptiſt, meetings.—Here are ſix alms-houſes for ſix poor women, who are allowed three ſhillings and two-pence per week.

BANKERS.—Meſſrs. Wells and Allnatt; draw on Meſſrs. Wilkinſon, Polhill, Bloxam, and Co. Southwark.—Sir Charles Marſh, Henry Dane, Eſq. and Co. draw on Pybus and Co. and Maſterman and Co. London.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt is diſpatched for London every afternoon, except Saturday, at half paſt three o'clock; comes in every day, except Monday, at half paſt eight in the morning.—Croſs-poſt in and out at the ſame time as the above: Henry Stevenſon, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—A coach to London, from the Lamb inn, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: John Biſhop, proprietor.—A ditto from the Feathers inn: John Cottrell, proprietor.—A coach to Oxford, Monday and Friday; returns Tueſday and Saturday; for Reading Tueſday and Saturday.—A cart to Brentford on Monday; returns Tueſday: Gooden, proprietor.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

Edward Wells, Eſq.
Mr. Richard Burgeſs
Mr. John Allnatt
Mr. William Mayne
Mr. John Hunter
One vacant.

Burgeſſes.

Burgeſſes.

Mr. John Greenwood
Mr. Jonathan Mayne
Mr. Charles A. Allnatt
Mr. Robert Dalzell
Mr. George Bradford
Mr. Henry Bradford
Mr. James Parker
Mr. Edward Wells, jun.
Mr. George Abſalom
Mr. Robert Clark
Mr. Benjamin Bennett
Mr. Richard Rathill
Mr. John Pickman
Mr. William Jacob
Mr. W. Golding
Two vacant.

GENTRY.

Biſhop Mr. John
Buſhell Mr.
Danderidge Mr.
Fletcher Henry, Eſq.
Fletcher Mrs.
Green Mrs.
Greenwood Mr. John
Hodgſon Mr. Thomas
Jaques Mr. Greenway
Kirby Mr.
Linnoult Mr. C.
Lockey Mr. Richard
Swallow Mr. John
Tanſey Mr. Francis
Wallcot Mr. Humphrey
Wells Mrs.

CLERGY.

Bethell Rev. Mr.
Pentycroſs Rev. Mr.
Scott Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Clarke Robert, *Surgeon*
Flamank James, *Surgeon*
Flamank John, *Surgeon*
Golding Henry, *Surgeon*
Golding William, jun. *Surgeon*
Hunter Richard, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Allnatt John, *Attorney*
Bells Dalls, *Attorney*
Hedges John, *Attorney and Town-clerk*
Lovegrove Robert, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abſalom D. *Victualler, (Duke's Head)*
Abſalom Geo. and Philip, *Carpenters*
Allnatt John, *Baker*
Allnatt Charles A. *Ironmonger*
Allſop Tho. *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Arnold James, *Cider-merchant*
Arnold A. *Grocer*
Arundel William, *Joiner*
Badder S. *Milliner*
Barber Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Barret Robert, *Hatter*
Bennell Benjamin, *Maltſter*
Bennet Benj. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Beſley Anne, *Milliner*
Beſt John, *George Inn*
Birch Luſh, *Baker*
Biſhop James, *Lamb Inn*
Box Joſeph, *Fruiterer*
Bradford Henry, *Auctioneer*
Bradford George, *Auctioneer and Linen-draper*
Brooker Rebecca, *Grocer*
Burgeſs Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Button James, *Wheelwright*
Button Edward, *Grocer and Chandler*
Caſtle William, *Smith*
Caſtle James, *Taylor*
Caſtle William, *Fruiterer*
Caſtle John, *Smith*
Child Pratt, *Gardener*
Clark William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Coſter Edward, *Bear Inn*
Coſter Francis, *White Hart Inn*
Cox Sarah, *Linen-draper*
Cox Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Cripps Rich. *Victualler, (Green Tree)*
Dafters Joſeph, *Roper*
Dafters Francis, *Grocer*
Davis John, *Wine-merchant*
Dyer William, *Cabinet-maker*
Fowler Henry, *Glazier*
Franklin Thomas, *Corn-merchant*
Glendining William, *Shoemaker*
Golding Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Gooden William, *Victualler, (Globe)*
Green Stephen, *Collar-maker*
Greenwood Thomas, *Farmer*
Hall Joſeph, *Gardener*
Hambleton John, *Shoemaker*
Hambleton Jeremiah, *Stationer*
Harding Edward, *Corn-chandler*
Harp Martha, *Grocer*
Harriman Moſes, *Taylor & Staymaker*
Harris J. P. *Wine-merchant, and Dealer in Foreign Spirits and Hops*
Harvey J. H. *Victualler, (2 Brewers)*
Hedges John, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Higgs James, *Clockmaker*
Hornblow William, *Gardener*
Hunt Suſannah, *Glazier*
Ives Thomas, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Ives William, *Woolſtapler and Linen-draper*
Ives John, *Worſted-maker*
Jacob William, *Cider-merchant*

Jardine John, *Tea-dealer*
Jones John, *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Keate Robert, *Watchmaker*
Lamb ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Langford John, *Butcher*
Lever Charles, *Farmer*
Lovegrove H. *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Lovelock John, *Victualler, (Mermaid)*
Macklin Matthew, *Hair-dreſſer*
Marks Anthony, *Shoemaker*
Martin Richard, *Mercer*
Maxey William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Maxey George, *Cabinet-maker*
Mayne William, *Mercer*
Monkhouſe James, *Painter*
Morrell James, *Maltſter*
Munt James, *Grocer*
Munt William, *Butcher*
Munt Thomas, *Fellmonger*
North Sarah, *Feathers Inn*
Owen Richard, *Taylor*
Palmer Charles, *Butcher*
Palmer Thomas, *Barge-maſter*
Panter Joſeph, *Victualler, (Town Arms)*
Parker Jonathan, *Breeches-maker*
Parker John, *Tanner and Maltſter*
Parker James, *Woolſtapler*
Parman ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Parry Thomas, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Penfold Joſeph, *Millwright*
Pickman John, *Maltſter*
Pickman John, *Grocer*
Pickman James, *Liquor-merchant*
Rathell Richard, *Linen-draper*
Rathell Hannah, *Milliner*
Rumble James, *Grocer*
Sanders John, *Maltſter*
Sanders John, *Bricklayer*
Sanders John, jun. *Bricklayer*
Sanders William, *Clockmaker*
Sawyer William, *Smith*
Simonds Robert, *Baker*
Simonds Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Smith John, *Baſket-maker*
Smith Benjamin, *Breeches-maker*
Spokes Peter, *Shoemaker*
Steer ——, *Superviſor*
Talbot William, *Shoemaker*
Thorne Richard, *Plumber*
Tuckwell James, *Brazier*
Tuckwell J. A. *Ironmonger*
Tuckwell William, *Pipemaker*
Tuckwell John, *Sheriff's Officer*
Wakefield Thomas, *Grocer*
Walker John, *Cooper*
Wells and Son, *Brewers and Maltſters*
Wells William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Whichelow Richard, *Grocer*
Whiſtler Martha, *Smith*
White Richard, *Taylor*
Whitehall Thomas, *Surveyor*
Whitman Richard, *Gardener*
Williams Mary, *Linen-draper*

Eaſt and Weſt Hagbourne are two villages four miles ſouth-weſt of Wallingford.—Newnham Warren is a little village near Wallingford.—Nettlebed is four miles and a half from Henley, ſeven from Reading, and forty from London, in the road to Watlington and Tame; and it lies alſo in the road from London to Wallingford, by way of Henley. In this pariſh is a ſpring never known to fail in the drieſt ſummer; which may be reckoned a bleſſing in this part of the county, where no wells are to be found.

WALSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

WALSALL is diſtant one hundred and eighteen miles from London, eight from Birmingham, nine from Litchfield, ſix from Wolverhampton, five from Bilſton, and three from Darlaſton and Wedneſbury. It is eſteemed the ſecond market-town in the county; it is place of great antiquity, and is now become a populous and flouriſhing town, pleaſantly ſituated upon an eminence both rural and healthy. The town conſiſts of twelve ſtreets, and has a very ſpacious church, built in the ancient form of a croſs, with a neat octagon ſpire; and hath four meeting-houſes for different denominations of diſſenters. The town is ſuppoſed to contain about ten thouſand inhabitants, moſt of whom are employed in manufacturing buckles, both ſilver, plated, and metal; chapes, ſnaffles, bridle-bits, ſpurs, and ſtirrups; and in ſhort, every article of hardware, for the uſe of ſadlers, &c. is manufactured in the neighbouring villages. It is a town corporate, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen or capital burgeſſes, and a town-clerk; two ſerjeants at mace, and a beadle, but ſends no members. The late mayor, and the mayor elect, are generally in the commiſſion of the peace

for the borough, and foreign of Bloxwich; and decide on petit larceny, and other ſmall offences, at the quarter ſeſſions.

Dr. Plot ſays, the beſt ſort of iron-ſtone, called Muſh, that contains a ſweet cool liquor the workmen are fond of, is dug in theſe mines; and that every year, on the eve of Epiphany, a dole of one penny is diſtributed to all perſons reſiding in the town or borough, and all the villages thereto belonging, and not only to the inhabitants, but to all ſtrangers that then happen to be there. Here is a river called Walſall-water, that runs ſouth into the Tame.

There is a market every Tueſday, well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions; and three fairs annually, viz. on February 24, for horſes, horned cattle, cheeſe, and bacon; Whit-Tueſday, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys; and on the Tueſday before Michaelmas-day, for horſes, horned cattle, cheeſe, and onions.—Here is a good free grammar-ſchool founded by Queen Elizabeth or her predeceſſor.

BANKER.—Mr. Charles Forſter; makes his bills payable at Meſſrs. Peele's, Wilkes's, Dickenſon's, and Goodall's, in the Poultry, London.

The principal inns are, the George, the Dragon, the Bull's Head, the New Inn, and the Caſtle.

POST-OFFICE.—The bag is made up every morning at ten o'clock, and diſpatched to Wedneſbury.

A coach every morning at nine o'clock from the Talbot, in Digbeth, to the Saracen's Head, Bull-ſtreet, Birmingham: ſeveral other coaches paſs through the town on their way to and from London, Mancheſter, Cheſter, and Shrewſbury.

WAGGONS.—Rufford and Co.'s waggon ſets out every Wedneſday evening, arrives at the Bull-and-Mouth inn, in London, every Saturday; returns the ſame evening, and arrives in Walſall on Wedneſday.—Thomas Adams's waggon, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, to the Golden Cup, in the Upper Priory, Birmingham; returns the ſame evening.—A ditto every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, to the Talbot, in King-ſtreet, Wolverhampton; returns the ſame evening.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Cox Mrs. Mary, (F.)
Darwall Mrs. Mary, (F.)
Edge Mrs. Catharine, (F.)
Farmer Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Goodall Francis, Gent. (F.)
Hemming John, Gent. (F.)
Kendrick William, Gent. (F.)
Nicholls Mrs. Hannah, (F.)
Palmer John, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Sheldon Miſs Suſannah, (F.)
Smith Jacob, Eſq. (F.)
Stubbs Mrs. Elizabeth, (F.)
Weſtley Mrs. Hannah, (F.)
Wilkes Miſs Elizabeth

CLERGY.

Blackham Rev. Charles, (F.)
Boddily Rev. John
Brownhill Rev. John
Moore Rev. Thomas
Rutter Rev. John Simpſon, (F.) *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Adams James, (F.) *Surgeon*
Chavaſſe N. W. (F.) *Surgeon*
Foxall Thomas, *Surgeon*
Pitt Henry, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Heeley John, (F.) *Attorney*
Hodgkins Thomas, (F.) *Attorney and Town-clerk*
Jeſſon Richard, (F.) *Attorney*
Marklew Iſaac, *Attorney*
Smith Joſeph, *Attorney*
Stubbs Joſeph, (F.) *Attorney*
Wilſon Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abnett Joſeph, *Buckle-maker*
Adams Samuel, *Buckle-maker*
Adams John and William, (F.) *Saddlers' Ironmongers and Factors*
Adams Samuel, (F.) *Factor*
Adams Richard, (F.) *Tanner*
Adams Joſiah, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Adams Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Adams Tho. (F.) *Birmingham Carrier*
Adams Thomas, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Adie William, *Mercer*
Adkins Joſeph, *Bruſhmaker*
Allen William, *Buckle-chape File*
Anderſon George, *Schoolmaſter*
Aſh John, *Dealer in Spirits*
Aſkew Barnard, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Badger John, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Ball Edward, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Banbrook Thomas, *Spur-maker*
Barber John, (F.) *Maltſter*

Barber

Barber Benjamin, (F.) *Mercer*
Barber Sam. (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Barber Joſeph and Son, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmongers and Factors*
Barber Richard, (F.) *Currier*
Barber and Greatrex, *Platers*
Barber Elizabeth, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Barber Henry, *Buckle-maker*
Baylies Martha, *Shopkeeper*
Baylies James, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Beck Humphrey, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Beeby Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Belcher John, (F.) *Dealer in Spirits*
Benſon Benjamin, *Baſket-maker*
Biddle Joſeph, (F.) *Innholder*
Birch Samuel, (F.) *Victualler*
Birch Joſeph, *Plater*
Bird William, *Taylor*
Bird Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Bladen Thomas, *Farmer*
Blake George, *Victualler*
Boden James, (F.) *Victualler*
Bott Thomas, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Broadhurſt Benj. (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Bromwich John, *Shopkeeper*
Brookes John, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Brookes Thomas, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Brookes Anne, *Japanner*
Brown Thomas, *Plated-buckle Maker*
Bull Anne, (F.) *Victualler*
Bullock Mary, (F.) *Baker and Maltſter*
Burns Joſeph, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Burrowes T. (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Burrowes and Reynolds, (F.) *Bruſh-makers*
Burrowes John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Burrowes Richard, (F.) *Diſtiller*
Buſt Sarah, (F.) *Spur-maker*
Butler Richard, *Victualler*
Carleſs Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Carter John, *Joiner and Carpenter*
Carver John, *Sadler and Whitawer*
Chadwick Charles, *Blackſmith*
Chief Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Chillingworth Mary, *Victualler*
Chinner Thomas Oldham, *Mercer*
Clarke Thomas, *Buckle-cutter*
Clarkſon William, *Baker*
Clarkſon William, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Clifford Thomas, *Thong-maker*
Clinton Robert, *Shopkeeper*
Conway Francis, (F.) *Victualler*
Cook William, *Hatter*
Cooper John, *Shopkeeper*
Cooper Thomas, *Maltſter*
Cooper Peter, *Victualler*
Cooper Samuel, (F.) *Farmer*
Cooper Anne, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Cookſey Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Cotterell Joſeph, (F.) *Mercer*
Cotterill Hannah, *Buckle-maker*
Cotterill John, *Buckle-maker*
Cox Samuel, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Crow John, *Bridle-cutter*
Crump Richard, *Upholſterer*
Crutchley and Tomlinſon, (F.) *Shopkeepers*
Curtis Joſeph, (F.) *Chaſer*
Day Joſeph, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Denham Edmund, (F.) *Buckle-chape Maker*
Denham Joſeph, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Dickenſon Thomas, *Butcher*
Dimmock John, *Buckle-maker*
Dixon Samuel, *Buckle-maker*
Dudley Thomas, (F.) *Whiteſmith*
Eagles William, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Edwards Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Eglinton James, *Stonemaſon*
Elwell William, (F.) *Iron-founder*
Emery William, *Wheelwright*
Eyland John, (F.) *Buckle-chape Maker*
Farringdon Richard, *Butcher*
Faux John, *Bridle-cutter*
Fifield Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Firm Thomas, *Victualler*
Fletcher Thomas, (F.) *Innholder*
Fletcher Joſeph, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Fletcher John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Forſter Charles, (F.) *Factor*
Francis Henry, *Victualler*
Freeth John, (F.) *Grocer*
Froggatt Thomas, *Bridle-cutter*
Gee John, (F.) *Chape-maker*
Gooſtree John, *Glazier*
Gough David, *Victualler*
Greatrex Charles, *Grocer*
Green Joſeph, *Buckle-maker*
Green Charles, *Die-ſinker*
Griffin Henry, (F.) *Victualler*
Groves William, (F.) *Glazier*
Haden Joſeph, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Halfpenny William, *Shoemaker*
Hall Roger (F.) *Butcher*
Hanſon John, *Buckle-maker*
Harper Thomas, *Baker*
Hart William, *Buckle-pattern Maker*
Heeley John, (F.) *Auctioneer*
Heeley John, *Brazier*
Hemming William, *Innholder*
Hemming Deykin, (F.) *Druggiſt and Grocer*
Heptinſtall John, (F.) *Filemaker*
Hickman John, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Higgs John, (F.) *Japanner*
Hill William, (F.) *Grocer*

Hill George, (F.) *Buckle-ſtamper*
Hinton Thomas, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Hipkins George, *Victualler*
Hipkins Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Hipkins William, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Hobbins John, (F.) *Pawnbroker*
Holmes Joſeph, *Peruke-maker*
Holmes William, *Bruſhmaker*
Holmes Mrs. Suſannah
Holmes George, *Victualler*
Holmes John, *Chape-maker*
Holt Thomas, *Butcher*
Howlett Francis, *Shoemaker*
Hunt Richard, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Hunt Richard, jun. *Buckle-maker*
Hunt Thomas, (F.) *Joiner*
Jackſon Edward, *Victualler*
Jackſon Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
James Thomas, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
James Richard, *Shopkeeper*
James Charles, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Jenns Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Johnſon Joſeph, *Whitawer*
Jones Joſeph, *Snuffer-maker*
Jones George, *Butcher*
Kendrick Phineas, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Kendrick John, *Baker and Maltſter*
Lander John, *Victualler*
Lappidge William, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Lees Mary, *Maltſter*
Longmore Stephen, *Glazier*
Lowe Mary, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Loynes Samuel, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Lucas John, (F.) *Victualler*
Lycett Henry, *Victualler*
Lycott Edward, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Mallybone William, *Victualler*
Manley Ralph, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Marlow John, *Plater*
Martin Mary, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Martin John, (F.) *Farmer*
Maſon John, *Buckle-maker*
Maſon William, *Shopkeeper*
Mathews Edward, *Superviſor*
Meeſon William, *Butcher*
Meeſon Samuel, *Smith*
Meſſenger John and Charles, *Bakers and Maltſters*
Middlemore Richard, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Middleton James, *Victualler*
Milward George, *Factor*
Milward Frederic, *Stationer*
Mold Ann, *Victualler*
Mold Benj. (F.) *Buckle-chape Maker*
Moore George, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Moore Thomas, *Joiner*
Mountfort Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Mountfort Benjamin, (F.) *Grocer*
Mullender William, *Shopkeeper*
Nevill William, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Newton William, *Buckle-ſtamper*
Newton Thomas, *Joiner*
Newton Thomas, (F.) *Painter*
Newton Thomas, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger, and Dealer and Chapman*
Newton Thomas, *Buckle-ſtamper*
Nicholls Richard, *Farmer*
Nicholls Thomas, (F.) *Factor*
Nicholls John, (F.) *Grazier*
Nicholls Henry, *Farmer*
Nicklin Thomas, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Nightingale William, (F.) *Bruſhmaker*
Nightingale Richard, *Wood-turner*
Nock Thomas, (F.) *Joiner*
Nock Edward, (F.) *Joiner*
Oakley Thomas, *Taylor*
Oakſley Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Palmer John, *Buckle-caſter*
Parker Thomas, *Gardener*
Parks John, (F.) *Gardener*
Pemberton Joſeph, *Butcher*
Pemberton Thomas, *Butcher*
Penn William, *Mercer*
Perks Charles, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Plant William, *Watchmaker*
Plant Francis, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger and Toyman*
Proffit Humphrey, *Butcher*
Reſtill Charles, *Shoemaker*
Reynolds John, *Victualler*
Reynolds James, (F.) *Bruſhmaker*
Reynolds Archibald, *Shoemaker*
Reynolds James, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Roberts Thomas, *Joiner*
Rock Joſeph, *Buckle-maker*
Rogers James, (F.) *Butcher*
Rogers William, *Staymaker*
Rooker Samuel, (F.) *Cooper*
Rooker John, *Cooper*
Rooker James, *Mercer*
Roper James, *Victualler*
Roper Joſeph, *Buckle-maker*
Salt Thomas, *Victualler*
Sanders Henry, *Tinman and Brazier*
Sanſom John, *Victualler*
Sarjeant Thomas, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Sarjeant Job, *Taylor*
Scott Thomas, (F.) *Diſtiller*
Shaw John, *Woolcomber*
Sheldon John, *Victualler*
Sheldon Samuel, (F.) *Skinner*
Short Benjamin, *Auctioneer*
Shutt William, (F.) *Victualler*
Sillitoe Aaron, (F.) *Joiner*
Slaney James, *Schoolmaſter*

Sly Joſeph, *Victualler*
Sly Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Sly William, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Small Sarah, *Victualler*
Smith Benjamin, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Smith Joſeph, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Smith William, (F.) *Taylor*
Smith James, *Buckle-maker*
Smith Elizabeth, (F.) *Victualler*
Smith Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Smith William, (F.) *Pariſh-clerk*
Smith Robert, *Glazier*
Spink Sarah
Spurrier Thomas and William, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmongers*
Spurrier John, *Maltſter*
Stone Joſeph, *Snaffle-maker*
Stubbs William, (F.) *Victualler*
Stubbs John, (F.) *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Swain Jn. and W. *Sadlers' Ironmongers*
Swift John, *Currier*
Taylor Robert, *Shopkeeper*
Taylor Thomas, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Thompſon John, *Peruke maker*
Thornhill William, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Thornton Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Thorpe Thomas, *Victualler*
Thurſtan John, *Sadler*
Thurſtan Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Timbrell John, (F.) *Victualler*
Tiſſell John, *Book-keeper*
Tomlinſon Mary, *Victualler*
Tomlinſon Hannah, (F.) *Victualler*
Tonks Samuel, *Victualler*
Turner William, *Skinner*
Turnpenny John, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Unite Joſeph, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Unite Joſeph, *Victualler and Maltſter*
Viſe Mrs. Anne
Waddams Simon, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Wainwright Humphrey, *Butcher*
Walker Fowler, *Bridle-cutter*
Wallis Benjamin, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Walton Benjamin, *Peruke-maker*
Walton William, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Ward Thomas, *Chape-preſſer*
Weatherhead Peter, *Sadlers' Ironmonger*
Wedge John, *Joiner*
Weſtley and Adams, (F.) *Factors*
Whitehead James, *Baker*
Whitney Robert, *Joiner*
Wiggin Benjamin, *Bridle-cutter*
Wiggin James, *Grocer*
Wildblood Sarah, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Williams John, *Buckle-maker*
Wilſon Thomas, *Buckle-chape Maker*
Wilſon John, *Shopkeeper*
Windle Charles, *Factor*
Windſor Wm. jun. (F.) *Bridle-cutter*
Wood Joſeph, (F.) *Buckle-maker*
Wood William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Woodward John, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Woodward Edward, (F.) *Plater*
Woollatt Joſeph, *Maltſter*
Woollatt John, (F.) *Grocer*
Woollatt Edward, (F.) *Maltſter*
Worſey Charles, *Farmer*
Wren Chriſtopher, (F.) *Tanner*
Wright Edward, *Grocer*
Wright John, *Plater*

The principal villages and ſeats of the gentry in this neighbourhood are as follow:—Bentley-hall, now uſed as a farm-houſe, one mile, the ancient ſeat of Capt. Lane, remarkable for entertaining King Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter; from whence Lady Jane Lane conveyed him to a ſea-port, where he took ſhipping for France.—Birchills, two miles, the ſeat of Henry Whateley, Eſq.—Village of Bloxwich, three miles north-weſt.—Village of Ruſhall, one mile and a half north; here is Ruſhall-hall, the ſeat and park of the Rev. William Leigh.—The pleaſant village of Aldridge, three miles; near this pariſh is a noted pool called Druidmoor.—Barr-magna, the ſeat of Thomas Hoo, Eſq. three miles.—Hamſtead, five miles, the ſeat of George Birch, Eſq.—Beſcott-hall, the ſeat of —— Wilkes, Eſq. one mile.—Atherton, the ſeat of Moreton Wallhouſe, Eſq. eight miles.—Great Wyley, a village, five miles.—The village of Little Wyrley, five miles, the ſeat of Phineas Huſſey, Eſq.—The village of Norton, the ſeat of Richard Gildart, Eſq. ſix miles.

WALSHAM, NORFOLK.

WALSHAM, or North Walſham, is in a level near the ſea, ten miles north of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three from London. It has a plentiful market for corn, fleſh, &c. on Thurſdays; and a fair on the Wedneſday before Aſcenſion-day. Here is a free-ſchool. South Walſham is much nearer to Norwich, and north-eaſt of it.—Poſt to and from Norwich on Tueſdays,

days, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.—Carriers to Norwich on Tueſdays and Fridays; return Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The principal inns are, the King's Arms, Bear, and Croſs Keys.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Cooper Thomas, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.
Hay Rev. Thomas, (F.) *A. M. Vicar*
Hepworth Rev. Joſeph, (F.) *A. M. Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*
Hepworth Rev. William, *A. B.*
Horſley Rev. Iſaac, (F.) *Rector of Antingham*
Lloyd Rev. Thomas, (F.) *LL. B. Rector of Weſtwick*
Sewell Rev. William, *A. M.*

PHYSIC.
Catamole William, *Surgeon*
Manby Edward, (F.) *Surgeon*
Preſton William, *Surgeon*
Shorting Henry, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.
Dearn William, *Attorney*
Forſter William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Angell Charles, (F.) *Currier*
Angell William, (F.) *Currier*
Ayton William, *Brazier*
Barwood William, *Cabinet-maker*
Blunkell William, *Baker*
Bond John, *Draper*
Bradfield Jonathan, *Carrier*
Bunton John, *Breeches-maker*
Cawſton William, *Cabinet-maker*
Chiſwell Mary, *Draper*
Chriſtmas Jas. *Engraver & Silverſmith*
Claxton Peter, *Linen-weaver*
Colls Richard, *Draper*
Debenne Jn. Stephen, (F.) *Poſt-maſter*
Debenne John, *Tallow-chandler*
Draper John, *Wheelwright*
Everard William, *Carrier*
Fenton Daniel, *Dealer in Tea*
Fuller Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Hubbard Stephen, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Hubbard Suſan, *Milliner*
Jagward William, *Taylor*
Juler John, *Watchmaker*
Lane Groom, *Butcher*
Mayer Edward, *Upholder*
Neale Thomas, *Draper*
Newſtead Robert, *Plumber and Glazier*
Palmer Jacob, (F.) *Miller*
Partridge William, *Miller*
Paul William, *Upholder*
Peckover Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*
Plumbly John, *Bookſeller*
Powell William, *Sadler*
Ranſome John, *Ironmonger*
Riſing William, *Butcher*
Roberts Thomas, *Miller*
Rudd John, (F.) *Baker*
Rye Rowland, *Baker*
Rye Thomas, *Hoſier*
Salter William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Siely Andrew, *Draper*
Simpſon Benjamin, *Sadler*
Shepherd Thomas, *Draper*
Smith Joſhua, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Smith and Robinſon, *Milliners*
Sparſhall John, *Liquor-merchant*
Taylor Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Temple Abraham, *Wholeſale Taylor*
Thain Richard, *Staymaker*
Theobald John, *Breeches-maker*
Trivett Nehemiah, *Haberdaſher*
Wade Rice, *Cooper*
Woolſeys and Co. *Milliners*

SEATS and VILLAGES.—Beeſton, the ſeat of the late Jacob Preſton, Eſq.—Gunton, the ſeat of Lord Suffield.—Honing, the ſeat of Thomas Cubitt, Eſq. The village of Honing is between Walſham and Worſtead.—Scottow, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Durrant, Bart. This village has a fair on Eaſter Tueſday.—Weſtwick, the ſeat of John Berney Petre, Eſq.—Witton, the ſeat of the late John Norris, Eſq.—Redlington is between Walſham and the ſea.

CURIOSITIES.—Bromeholm-abbey, at Backton, near Knapton, not far from the coaſt.—The light-houſes at Happiſburgh, a village on the coaſt, north-eaſt of Walſham.—Heath-croſs, near Walſham.—Tunſtead and Happing houſe of induſtry, at Smallburgh.

WALTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE,

IS a neat and populous village, ſituate in a fertile, healthful, and pleaſant, part of the county, on a gravelly ſoil, deſcending on each ſide to a ſmall ſerpentine brook, that in a winding courſe runs the whole length of the place, and upon

upon the turnpike-road from Great Grimſby to the Wolds and Louth, diſtant from the former three miles and a half, from the latter fourteen, from Lincoln thirty, Barton twenty, and Caſtor ten. The general ſurface of the land inclines, with an eaſy deſcent and eaſtern aſpect, from the Wolds to the ſea, from both of which it is four miles diſtant. It derives its name from the Saxon, *Weald* or *Walt*, which ſignifies a *wood* or *grove*, and *ham*, a *dwelling*; and indicates the land to have been once a woody part, though little of that uſeful article is grown here at preſent. Indeed the flats and low grounds here fully evince the conjecture, which, about three feet below the ſurface, is chiefly compoſed of roots, boughs, and rotten wood. The village has anciently given name to a family of Walthams, ſeveral of whom are interred in the church under tomb-ſtones of black marble, with plates of braſs affixed in them, and Latin inſcriptions, importing that they were poſſeſſors of the village, the laſt of which family, Johanna Waltham, died A. D. 1420. Joſeph Anningſon, Eſq. an inhabitant of the place, is the preſent owner of the manor. The vicinity is ſo well furniſhed with villages, that not leſs than thirty-four are contained in the circuit of ſix miles, though that compaſs is, on one ſide, interſected with the ſea, which makes the place very convenient for trade; which, together with its central, inviting, and pleaſant, ſituation upon the turnpike-road from Grimſby to Louth, has induced moſt of its proprietors to inhabit their manſions, and invited ſome opulent traders to become inhabitants of the place. The part of the county adjoining the ſea is famous for wool, corn, and good cattle. The manufacturing parts of Yorkſhire take the whole, and in return ſupply theſe parts with fuel and clothing. Great Grimſby is the port from whence its corn, &c. are ſent, and where the coal, raff, and other articles, are landed. A navigable canal has lately been made from the Humber to Louth.

By the court-rolls of this manor, it appears, that the tenure of lands here is by the ancient cuſtom of borough Engliſh, and a conſiderable part of the manor is held by that claim at the preſent time. At Scartho, a neighbouring village, the ſame cuſtom prevails. The church of Waltham is a large and ancient ſtone edifice, of different kinds of Gothic architecture, and appears to have been rebuilt at ſeveral periods of time. Some veſtiges of a rood-loft and other Romiſh pageantry are ſtill viſible therein. Saxon coins have been found here.

At the King's Head is very good entertainment for travellers.—A ſtatute ſeſſions is held here annually at May-day and Martinmas, for the hiring of ſervants, and much frequented.

Here is a conveyance daily by waggons to Grimſby; as alſo to the poſt-office there every poſt-day, which is three times a-week.—A common ſtage cart paſſes through Waltham from Binbrook to Great Grimſby Monday and Friday; returns the ſame days.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Anningſon Lieut. Joſeph, (F.) *Navy*
Baiſbeck John, Gent. (F.)
Chriſtopherſon Miſs Martha
Grant Miſs Jane, (F.)
Hewſon Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Symonds Mrs. (F.)
Winſhip John, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Chriſtopherſon Rev. John Ruſſell, (F.) *Rector of Grainſby*
Haddelſey Rev. Charles Wray, *Curate of Waltham*
Tomlinſon Rev. William, (F.) *Rector of Collingham*

PHYSIC.

Overton Francis, (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

TRADERS, &c.

Beatley John, *Maſter of the Workhouſe*
Beecham Thomas, *Taylor*
Bracken Richard, *Exciſe-officer*
Broughton Tho. (F.) *Miller and Baker*
Burton William, (F.) *Beehive-maker*
Cheeſeman Daniel, *Shoemaker, and Dealer in Malt and Pots*
Clift Robert, *Farmer*
Colebeck John, *Weaver*
Colebeck George, *Shoemaker*
Dannat John, *Gardener*
Dobſon Roger, *Farmer*
Fountain Robert, (F.) *Gardener, Seedſman, and Nurſeryman*
Fountain Robert, jun. *Gardener*
Fowler William, (F.) *Carpenter and Victualler, (Plough)*

Gunnel

Gunnel James, *Shoemaker and Licenced Wool-winder*
Harriſon Richard, *Farmer*
Healey Thomas, (F.) *Tanner, Fellmonger, Wool-factor, and Leather-dreſſer*
Heaton John, (F.) *Baker*
Holt Suſannah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Langley Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Langley Thomas, jun. (F.) *Mercer, Draper, and Grocer*
Maſon Thomas, *Brickmaker*
Moyſey Samuel, *Taylor*
Paddiſon Jas. (F.) *Shoemaker, Brewer, and Victualler, (King's Head)*
Parker John, *Farmer*
Perkins Thomas, (F.) *Millwright, and Dealer in Malt*
Robarts Joſeph, (F.) *Wheelwright and Carpenter*
Sanderſon James, *Farrier and Horſe-breaker*
Smith Suſannah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Smith Edward, *Farmer*
Smith John, *Tallow-chandler*
Smith Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Stark Chriſtopher, (F.)
Suddaby Thomas, *Beehive-maker and Pariſh-clerk*
Sutton George, *Bricklayer & Stonemaſon*
Taplin James, *Schoolmaſter*
Thompſon Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Weatherhog John, *Shoemaker*
Weſt William, *Blackſmith*
Willerton George, (F.) *Wool and Corn Factor*
Wood Edward, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Wray Tho. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Wright John, *Weaver*

About four miles north-weſt from Waltham, and ſouth-weſt from Great Grimſby, is Laſeby, a very pleaſant village, upon the turnpike-road from Grimſby to Caſtor, inhabited by ſeveral reſpectable families.—And at Cleethorps, about three miles north-eaſt, is a very good inn, lately rebuilt, and much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon for ſea-bathing.—Humberſton, a village near the coaſt, diſtant three miles, at which place is a neat modern built church, with ſome monuments of the Humberſton family, much admired, and of marble. Here was a priory of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, and founded by one Robert fil. Dragonis.—Weſt Ravendale, diſtant four miles, the manor and abbey of which was beſtowed as a gift on the abbey of Bello Portu, in Normandy, in the year 1202, and from that time it became a cell to that monaſtery; but King Henry VI. gave it to the collegiate church of Southwell, in Nottinghamſhire.—Tetney, a large village, three miles diſtant, where is an annual fair for goods and merchandiſe, on the ſecond Monday in July, old ſtile. The antiquities here called the Caſtles are noticed by ſome authors, but nothing of the ruin is remaining, but the name of grounds ſo called, and to which belong the manor and royalties; however, a large ſquare old ſtone edifice, called the Tower, is yet remaining in the town, with walls of a prodigious ſtrength and thickneſs. Perhaps it might have been ſome cell to the monaſtery at Humberſton, which was but a ſhort diſtance from it. The church of Tetney is large and ſpacious, the ſteeple of excellent light Gothic architecture and fine ſtone. In the north aiſle, upon the wall, are ſome very ancient monumental inſcriptions of Robert and William de Elkington, ſome part of which are obliterated, but they are dated the beginning of the thirteenth century.

WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE.

WANTAGE is ten miles from Abingdon and Farringdon, and ſixty from London; is a neat town, formerly a royal villa, and the birth-place of King Alfred. It is ſaid to have been a Roman ſtation, the vallum being eaſily diſcovered on the ſouth ſide of the brook, incloſing a ſpace now called the High Garden; the hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another ſide, as does the moraſs and river the others. A little river runs by it, out of the Vale of White Horſe, into the Ocke. It was made a manor about one hundred and fifty years after the Conqueſt. Its downs, about one mile off, are noted for horſe-races; and it is a fine hunting country all about. The market is on Saturday; and fairs, firſt Saturday in March, and firſt Saturday in May, for horſes and pedlary; July 17, for horſes, pedlary, and cherries; and October 18, for

horſes, pedlary, cheeſe, and hops, and hiring ſervants. There is a large manufactory of ſacking cloth in this town. Likewiſe a manufactory of foul-weather cloth, ſuperior to any in the kingdom, carried on by Meſſrs. Hazell and Goff.

The poſt comes in Sunday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine in the morning; goes out the ſame days at five in the afternoon.

John Biſhop's ſtage coach, from the Crown inn, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning, at ſix o'clock, to the Black Lion, Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London; returns every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour: fare, 14s.

John Taylor's ſtage waggon, from the White Hart inn, in the Market-place, every Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, to the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, London; and returns from thence Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock: carriage, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per cwt.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Edwards ——, Gent.
Hollis Benjamin, Gent. (F.)
Towſey William, Eſq. (F.)
Turner Exuperius, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Butler Rev. Mr. (F.)
Shaw Rev. Edward, (F.) *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Cowper Gilbert, (F.) *Surgeon*
Ormond John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Sampſon Lucy, *Druggiſt*
Yate Oldfield, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Becket William, *Attorney*
Thompſon and Sons, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Alder Alexander, *Sacking-cloth Maker*
Alder Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Aldworth Fran. (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Aldworth Francis, jun. (F.) *Grocer*
Allam John, (F.) *Farmer*
Allen John, (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Anſell Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Arding William, *Butcher*
Arding William, *Sack-cloth Maker*
Arputt William, *Collar-maker*
Attewell R. (F.) *Taylor*
Auſtin John, *Victualler*
Barnard Warman, *Victualler*
Bartholomew John, (F.) *Hatmaker*
Bartholomew Mary, *Baker*
Beck Thomas, *Brandy-merchant*
Beechey John, *Staymaker*
Belcher and Son, (F.) *Tallow-chandlers*
Belcher John, (F.) *Printer*
Belcher Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Biggs Stephen, *Grazier*
Blackford Maurice, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Bliſſett William, *Fruiterer*
Bradford Samuel, *Auctioneer*
Bunce Ann, *Glazier*
Bunce Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Butler John, (F.) *Mercer*
Butler John, *Cooper*
Carruthers William, (F.) *Draper*
Clark Joſeph, (F.) *Bacon-killer*
Clement Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Clifford Job, (F.) *Stationer*
Cowper Edward, *Shoemaker*
Cowper John, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Crane William, *Slop-ſeller*
Crane William, *Victualler*
Davis William, *Victualler*
Duck George, *Victualler*
Dyer Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Eaton Samuel, *Alfred's Head Inn*
Ellcott Sarah and Anne, *Milliners*
Eyre John, (F.) *Crown Inn*
Franklin Mary, *Butcher*
Fuce Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Garrard John, (F.) *Brazier*
George William, (F.) *Brewer*
Goff John, (F.) *Clothier*
Graham Robert, (F.) *Grocer*
Green Adam, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Hazell Edward, (F.) *Saleſman*
Hazell Lawrence, *Clothier*
Hazell David, (F.) *Clothier*
Herbert John, *Gardener*
Herbert Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Hill John, (F.) *Farmer*
Howard James, (F.) *Carpenter*
Howſe Richard, *Victualler*
Humphries Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Jennings Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Jennings Thomas, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Kirby John, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Martin Thomas, (F.) *Fruiterer*
Mattingly Robert and William, (F.) *Mercers*
Mulcock Jeſſe, *Schoolmaſter*
Newman William, *Stonemaſon*
Noke William, (F.) *Bricklayer*
North Anne, *Red Lion Inn*
Packer Aſhur, *Schoolmaſter*
Packer Carew, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Palmer Edward, *Butcher*

Palmer Joſeph, (F.) *Butcher*
Palmer Joſeph, *Butcher*
Palmer Geoffrey, *Butcher*
Palmer John, (F.) *Butcher*
Palmer James, (F.) *Butcher*
Palmer Thomas, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Partridge William, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Patience Tho. (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Pigot Thomas, *Victualler*
Pike John, *Cooper*
Plumbe Samuel, *Clothier*
Ponking Richard, *Worſted-maker*
Pyot Leonard, *Staymaker*
Rawlings Richard, (F.) *Tanner*
Reynolds John, *Baker*
Reynolds Charles, *Baker*
Roſſer John, *Victualler*
Savory John, (F.) *Smith and Farrier*
Savory Virgil, (F.) *Grocer*
Seymour Eliz. and Frances, *Milliners*
Silverſide Anne, *Grazier*
Simpſon Robert, (F.) *Haberdaſher*
Stroud John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Stroud Joſeph and Wm. (F.) *Graziers*
Symonds John, (F.) *Bear Inn*
Symonds Eliz. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Taylor John, (F.) *Carrier*
Taylor Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Templer Robert, *Breeches-maker*
Templer Benoni, *Fellmonger*
Thomas Robert, *Mercer*
Tibble Jonathan, *Victualler*
Tooley John, (F.) *Draper*
Trinder William, (F.) *Butcher*
Tripp William, (F.) *Sadler and Collar-maker*
Walker Thomas, *Cooper*
Waring Edward, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Warman Tho. (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Warner Mary, *Victualler*
Wells Robert, (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Weſtell Jonathan, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Whitehorn Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter and Builder*
Whitehorn Dan. (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Whitfield Lancelot, (F.) *Currier*
Wilder Leonard, *Organ-builder*
Williams Richard, (F.) *Butcher*
Williams William, *Butcher*
Willoughby Robert, *Miller*
Winkworth Jn. (F.) *Sack-cloth Maker*
Winterborn John, (F.) *Miller & Grocer*
Winterborn Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Winter Wm. *Bricklayer and Victualler*
Wiſe William, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Woolford Thomas, (F.) *Shoemaker*

Within the pariſh of Wantage, George Wroughton, Eſq. Charles Rainsford, Eſq. William Price, Eſq. and William Stirling, Eſq. have ſeats.—At one mile diſtance is Weſt Challow, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Craven.—Three miles weſt is Sparſholt, the ſeat of General Gabbit. Its church is in the form of a croſs, and in it are ſome very old and pompous monuments, one of which is of a knight templar, and another of oak; though very old the wood is quite perfect. The font, which is very old, is large, round, and made of porphyry ſtone. On the floor are ſeveral grave-ſtones with braſs figures, but their inſcriptions not legible. The door-caſes are with circular Saxon arches. In this pariſh is Kingſton Liſle, five miles diſtant, in a fine ſporting country, at the edge of the fineſt part of the downs. It has a yearly fair on July 25. Here reſide Abraham Atkins and Edward Thornhill, Eſqrs.—Eight miles ſouth-weſt is Aſhdown-park, the ſeat of Lord Craven. The ſtones of which the manſion was built were dug out of a Daniſh camp hard by; betwixt which and Wantage is a very large camp on the brow of a hill: it is ſingle-worked, and of a quadrangular form, which ſhews it a Roman work.—Five miles ſouth is Woolley-park, the ſeat of B. Tipping, Eſq. —Two miles eaſt is Locking-park, the ſeat of J. P. Baſtard, Eſq. The villages of Eaſt and Weſt Locking are both very near Wantage.

Eaſt Hendred, three miles eaſt of Wantage, though now a village of not more than about one hundred and fifty houſes, was at the diſſolution a conſiderable market-town. It ſtands on the borders of the Vale of White Horſe, at the foot of the downs under Cuckhamſley-hill. It is but a ſingle pariſh, though ſituate in two hundreds, viz. Wantage and Reading, has three conſtables and three tithing men, and five manors, in all which is kept a court-baron, and in three of them a court-leet. The church is a handſome fabric, and here we ſee the remains of a chapel, now a pigeon-houſe. A Roman road called the Portway paſſes near it to Wantage. Roman coins have been dug up near it.

Weſt Hendred is on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the former, from which a cart-road leads to it, called Paternoſter-Banoke; on the north ſide of which is that called Chapel

Chapel Furlong, which was held by praying for the dead. A little brook from Ginge, above a mile to the ſouth-weſt, runs through this to the former Hendred.

The fine and fertile Vale of Whitehorſe extends almoſt from Farringdon to Abingdon, though not in a direct line. Looking ſouth from the vale, you ſee a trench cut on the ſide of a high green hill, in the ſhape of a horſe, and not ill done. The trench is about a yard deep, and filled almoſt up with chalk; ſo that, at a diſtance, you ſee the exact ſhape of a white horſe, ſo large as takes up near an acre of ground. From this figure the hill is called Whitehorſe Hill, and the vale below takes alſo its name. It is ſaid to be done in order to commemorate a ſignal victory; and ſome give it to the Saxons, whoſe device was, and ſtill is, a white horſe. The neighbouring pariſh to this Whitehorſe have a cuſtom annually, at Midſummer, to go and weed it, in order to keep it in ſhape and colour: and, when they have done their work, they end the day in feaſting and merriment. This is called Scowering the Horſe.

WAREHAM, DORSET.

WAREHAM is a borough-town. The borough is wholly the property of John Calcraft, Eſq. ſon of the late army-agent of that name. He has therefore the ſole diſpoſal of the repreſentation. Wareham returned members to parliament 30, 33, and 35, Edward I. and 5 and 7 Edward II. but it made no other return until 2 Edward III. The preſent charter, which was granted by Queen Anne, places the town under the government of a mayor, a recorder, ſix capital burgeſſes, and twelve aſſiſtants. By virtue of this eſtabliſhment, the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are conſtituted juſtices of the peace; and the two firſt, being of the quorum, are empowered to hold their own ſeſſions. The mayor is, by ancient preſcription, coroner of the Iſles of Purbeck and Brownſey, as well as of his own town, and has been the ſupreme magiſtrate here ever ſince Henry VI. The right of election for the borough is in the mayor, magiſtrates, and freeholders, and all who pay ſcot and lot. Number of voters, 500; returning-officer, the mayor.

The town is in the form of a ſquare. On the eaſt, weſt, and north, it is encompaſſed by a rampart or wall, which meaſures 5360 feet. This wall was caſt up by the Danes in the ninth century. On the ſouth the town is bounded by the river Frome, over which there is a bridge of ſix arches; near to which there is a commodious quay. On the north of Wareham, without the wall, is the river Piddle, over which alſo there is a bridge of three arches. The four principal ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, by which the town is divided into four quarters, which are named according to their different directions, as eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth. The ſtreets are wide and regular; the houſes are modern, and for the moſt part handſome. Wareham ſtands in a pleaſant ſituation; the air is ſalubrious; and the ſea, the two rivers, and the meadows ſurrounding the town, form an agreeable landſcape. If, however, we take a retroſpective view of the ſtate of this town, from ancient records it appears, that Wareham was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. The town was more populous, and the buſineſs tranſacted far more extenſive. This decreaſe of inhabitants, and decline of buſineſs, is to be attributed to the retreat of the ſea, and the accumulation of dirt in the river Frome, which is not fordable, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for veſſels of any conſiderable burden. Theſe circumſtances gave birth to Poole, a town ten miles eaſt of Wareham, where there is a very good harbour; in conſequence of which much of the buſineſs formerly tranſacted at Wareham is now transferred to Poole. The inhabitants ſay, that Wareham roſe out of the ruins of Stowborough, now a village on the other ſide of the Frome, in the Iſle of Purbeck, and is reputed to be the moſt ancient borough in the county. It had once no leſs than ſeventeen churches, which are now reduced to three, viz. St. Martin's, Trinity church, and St. Mary's church, which was new paved and ſeated in 1745, and in general repaired and glazed in 1751,

whoſe tower is the chief ornament of the town. Yet theſe three rectories are all united into one benefice, and the rector officiates only in St. Mary's church. There are ſome remains of its ancient priory near St. Mary's church, now converted into a dwelling-houſe. The caſtle, ſaid to have originally been built by the Romans, ſtood a little above the bridge in the ſouth-weſt angle of the town, whoſe only remains is a large mount or keep. It was demoliſhed by the Danes in 876, but rebuilt by William the Conqueror, and again demoliſhed in 1216. It had heretofore two mints, with walls thrown down by the Danes in 876, and, before the retreat of the ſea from it, was a noted harbour. The old pariſh-church of St. Peter, in Eaſt-ſtreet, was after the reformation converted into a town-hall and ſchool, and was rebuilt in 1768 for a town-hall, ſchool-houſe, and gaol under it. St. Michael's church was totally pulled down, and the ground converted into a garden in 1756. Its church of the Holy Trinity is not uſed. There are no traces of St. John's chapel. This town was remarkable for the interment of Briatricus, the laſt of the Weſt Saxon kings during the heptarchy, and for that of St. Edward the Martyr, in 978, who was tranſlated from hence to Shafteſbury. Here are two meeting-houſes for diſſenters, one in Church-lane and the other in Weſt-ſtreet, which was erected in the year 1791.

A terrible fire broke out in this town on Sunday the 25th of July, 1762. The loſs ſuſtained by the inhabitants and inſurance office amounted to 19,593l. 3s. In conſequence of this fire the town makes a far better appearance, as the houſes are rebuilt more agreeable to modern taſte.

From Wareham is exported great quantities of clay to London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Newcaſtle, &c. which clay, for making pipes, queen's ware, and Engliſh china, is conſidered the beſt in this country. Many ſhoes are manufactured in this town for the navy, and ſent to Portſmouth, &c.

BANKERS.—Brown, Wright, and Brown; draw on Sir James Sanderſon and Co. Southwark.—The preſent members for the borough are, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer and Sir Godfrey Vaſſal, Bart.

Here is an alms-houſe, where ſix aged men and five aged women are well accommodated, and receive ten pounds per annum. Over the door is this inſcription: "This alms-houſe was built and endowed by John Streche, Eſq. of Exeter, time immemorial, for the maintenance of ſix aged men and five women; and was rebuilt by Henry Drax and John Pitt, A. D. 1741."—Here is likewiſe a good charity-ſchool; ſo the young and the aged, in indigent circumſtances, when incapable of making proviſion for themſelves, are well provided for by the charitable donations of the deceaſed.

Wareham is one hundred and twelve miles weſt by ſouth from London. The market is on Saturday; and fairs on the 17th of April and 11th of September. A mail-cart goes from the Red Lion inn every day to meet the Poole mail-coach. —The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Nathaniel Bond, Eſq. *Recorder*
William Claville, Eſq.
John Card, Eſq.
William Cole, Eſq.
Rev. George Tito Brice
Mr. Henry Beſtland
Rev. Roger Claville
John Dampier, Eſq.
Rev. John Dampier
Mr. William Goodwin
Mr. John Harris
Rev. Morgan Jones
Jonathan Lawrence, Eſq.
Mr. Richard Robinſon
Robert Swayne, Eſq.
Mr. Edward Swayne
Mr. Thomas Swayne
Mr. John Wills
Stephen White, Eſq.
Mr. Stephen White
Thomas Bartlett, jun. *Town-clerk*
Charles White, *Town-ſerjeant*

GENTRY.

Barker Mr. John
Barker Mrs.
Bartlett Mr. Thomas
Brown Mr. Robert
Chapman Mrs. Elizabeth
Clement Mr. Thomas
Ellis Captain
Giles Mrs. Mary
Pain Mr. Thomas
Reader Mrs. Eſther

CLERGY.

CLERGY.

Colſon Rev. John Moreton
Cracknell Rev. Benjamin, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Hyde Rev. George Hooten
Kell Rev. Robert, *Diſſenting Miniſter, and Schoolmaſter*

PHYSIC.

Carruthers Robert, *Apothecary*
Robinſon Richard, *Apothecary*
Staines Joſiah, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Bartlett Thomas, *Attorney*
Dugdale Robert, *Attorney*
Filliter George, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Ball Elizabeth, *Blackſmith*
Beſtland Jane, *Baker*
Beſtland Elizabeth, *Baker*
Biſhop John, *Taylor*
Bolt Thomas, *Baker*
Brown Thomas, *Coal, Timber, and Clay, Merchant*
Brown Giles, *Tanner*
Budden John, *Whiteſmith*
Card John, *Carpenter*
Cheeſeman John, *Ironmonger*
Cole William, *Tallow-chandler*
Compton John, *Hoſier and Tallow-chandler*
Dean Mary, *Baker*
Delacourt Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Delacourt Nathaniel, *Wheelwright*
Domni John, *Pipemaker*
Dugdale Elias, *Carpenter*
Dugdale Mary, *Baker*
Edmunds William, *Blackſmith*
Edmunds Margaret, *Sadler*
Elms George, *Taylor*
Fall Anne, *Shopkeeper*
Feltham John, *Gardener*
Freeborn Thomas, *Gardener*
Garland Thomas, *Brewer*
Goodwin Jane, *Hoſier*
Groſe Elizabeth, *Currier*
Hammon Robert, *Hoſier*
Harben John, *Mercer*
Hardy Thomas, *Gardener*
Hartnell Elizabeth, *Shoemaker*
Hayward John, *Blackſmith*
Huſſey Thomas, *Liquor-merchant and Seedſman*
Lambert William, *Taylor*
Lawrence Joſiah, *Cooper*
Marſhfield William, *Cooper*
Mitchell Joſiah, *Baker*
Monday Stephen, *Schoolmaſter*
Moſs Henry, *Staymaker*
Muſſelwhite John, *Butcher*
Parmiter John, *Maſon*
Phippard John, *Brewer*
Prince Stephen, *Maſon*
Randall William, *Watchmaker*
Rolls Charles, *Gardener*
Saunders William, *Red Lion Inn, and Poſt-office*
Scutt John, *Staymaker*
Seymer James, *Miller*
Sheppard Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Silby Peter, *Watchmaker*
Smith Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Smith George, *Cordwainer*
Stickland John, *Grocer and Mercer*
Swayne Edward, *Hoſier*
Swayne Thomas, *Baker*
Swayne Robert, *Baker*
Symmonds Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Tuck Robert, *Sadler and Ironmonger*
Tuck Samuel, *Cordwainer*
Veal Samuel, *Exciſe-officer*
White Stephen, *Brewer*
Withers Richard, *Tanner*
Wright Richard, *Grocer and Mercer*

The firſt village beyond Wareham, in the road to Weymouth, is Worgret, one mile ſouth-weſt. At the weſt end of this village are ſeveral ramparts on the brow of a hill, ſuppoſed to have been erected to defend Wareham.—The next village is Stockford.—A little beyond, on the left, you have in view the ruins of Bindon Abbey, formerly a monaſtery of Ciſtercian monks. The abbey was built in 1172, but is now almoſt obliterated. Near it are the marks of fiſhponds; and gardens on the eaſt and ſouth ſides; on the weſt a large court; and it was moated round. It ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the church, and appears to have been a large building, as the precincts and ruins take up ten acres. Bindon is ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Wareham; on a hill on the ſouth ſide of this place are the remains of a camp. The river Frome runs near it.—The next place is Wooll, weſt of Wareham, on the banks of the river Frome, a mile and a half north-weſt of Comb-Keines, and abounds with ſprings, and is a chapelry to Comb-Keines. It uſes an ancient pulpit-cloth that formerly belonged to Bindon Abbey, brown velvet richly embroidered with gold. Here is a bridge which croſſes the

the river Frome; the beautiful meanderings of this river, through the rich and fertile valley before you, preſent a moſt pleaſing proſpect.—Then you come to Barton, ſtill on the Frome, to the weſt of Wareham; hereabouts you have in view an obeliſk, which adds to the beauties of a rich pleaſant country. This obeliſk, built by Mr. Hamilton of Weymouth, was erected at the expence of Captain Houlton, to perpetuate the memory of his friend the late Mr. Frampton, whoſe ſeat is a little to the north of this monumental pillar; and which you now and then have in view.

The village of Halton is about three miles north-eaſt of Wareham.—Hunger-hill, near Wareham, famous for tobacco-pipe clay, is on the banks of the river Frome. There are two of that name oppoſite each other, diſtinguiſhed by north and ſouth.—Sleep is near Corfe Caſtle and the Iſle of Purbeck, four miles eaſt of Wareham.—South Carey is a mile weſt of Wareham; here a paper-mill was erected in 1747.

Stoke, north-weſt of Wareham, commonly called Eaſt Stoke, is a pretty large village, near which, at Highwood, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, two feet from the ſurface, were three urns taken up full of decayed bones. The church is an ancient building and ſmall, with a low tower, and has ſome ancient monumental inſcriptions.

The river Piddle or Trent, mentioned before, runs into the Britiſh Channel at Poole, on which ſtream are ſituated ſeveral villages and hamlets, which take their names from this, viz. Piddle-Muſterton, Piddle-Trenthide, &c.—Piddle-Parva is a tithing in the pariſh of Piddleton.—Piddle-Town has a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, is a very large pariſh, five miles north-eaſt of Dorcheſter, on the ſouth bank of the river Piddle, and had formerly a market. The church is at the eaſt end of the pariſh, large and ancient.—Piddle-Trenthide is a large pariſh ſituated on the river Piddle, one mile ſouth from Alton Pancras, contiguous on the ſouth to Piddle-Hinton. The church is an ancient large fabric, ſtands near the north extremity of the pariſh. In a vale on the north ſide of the church riſes the river Piddle, or Trent, which gives name to this and many other pariſhes and hamlets that ſtand on its banks.

Bere-Regis ſtands on a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the river Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton, ſix miles from the former. It has a meeting-houſe, and a large church with an ancient front. Here is a market on Wedneſday, and a charity-ſchool. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and near it are the remains of a Roman ſtation on Woodbury-hill, which has been ſtrongly fortified with a rampart and ditches, part of which yet remains, containing ten acres. Its fair is on September 18, on the ſcite of the Roman fort; and it is one hundred and fifteen miles from London. Near Woodbury-hill is Anchoret's Well, and the foundations of an old chapel.

Shitterton is in the pariſh of Bere-Regis, about a mile from whence is a Roman encampment, with an area of about ſeven acres. Its form is a long ſquare, with two ramparts and ditches. The length, eaſt and weſt, two hundred and eighteen paces, and the breadth one hundred and fifty. A little to the eaſt of it was a barrow, which contained bones and Roman coins. Near it is an obeliſk lately erected, by Mr. Pleydel.

The Iſle of Purbeck is between Wareham and the Channel, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, with a healthy air, and the ſoil in general a deep clay. It is memorable only for the murder of St. Edward, in Corfe Caſtle. It formerly had many gentlemens' ſeats, now converted into farms. There are ſeveral tumuli ſcattered over the iſland. The Purbeck amulets, or money made of coal, are found on the ſouth ſhore. The beſt tobacco-pipe clay is found here. It has a great deal of heath and wood; but the ſouth part is very good land. Here has been found great plenty of marble; but eſpecially of ſtone, of which great quantities are carried to London, &c. This, like Portland, is called an iſland; but it is only a peninſula, though it is every way waſhed by the ſea, except on the weſt, where the river Frome and Luckford Lake join, and almoſt make it an iſland. It is about ten miles long and ſix over, and contains two hundreds, one

the

town, and nine pariſhes. It is ſaid that the pillars of Saliſbury cathedral were of its ſtone; but this is certain, that great quantities of it were uſed in rebuilding London, after the fire in 1666; its chief trade being in ſtone. The quarries are near Kingſton, Worth, Langton, and Swanwich.—Studland lies in the extremity of the north-eaſt part of the Iſle of Purbeck, three miles north of Swanwich. It is a large pariſh, bounded on the north by Poole-bay. On the common are many barrows, ſome of them large and oblong, but generally round. The moſt remarkable is Aggleſtone or Stone barrow. The diameter on the top is ſixty feet, and its bottom takes up half an acre and fourteen perches of ground. Its perpendicular height is ninety feet. It was no doubt a rock-idol in the Britiſh age, of the ſame kind as the Wring-Cheeſe in Cornwall. It is eighteen feet high, ſixty in girth at the bottom, eighty in the middle, ninety near the top, and is ſuppoſed to weigh four hundred tons. Here is an ancient church.—Studland-bay lies eaſt of the foregoing village, and extends a league north-by-eaſt from Handfaſt-Point to the entrance of Poole-harbour, and is reckoned a ſafe harbour to anchor in for any ſhip that does not require above fourteen feet.—Scotland is ſituated a mile north of Corfe Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck.—Scowles is another little village in the Iſle of Purbeck, whoſe ancient chapel is now converted into a barn.—Smedmore, in the Iſle of Purbeck, is about a mile north of the Channel. Here is a pleaſant ſeat of the Clavells, who have reſided in this county ever ſince the Conqueſt. Near this place is found the coal money. Its church is ſmall, plain, and very ancient.—Steeple is under a ſteep hill, three miles from Corfe. It has a plain, large, well-built, tower.—Steeple Leaſe is a quarter of a mile weſt of Steeple.

WARMINSTER, WILTS.

WARMINSTER, the moſt weſtern town of the county of Wilts, is ſituated ninety-nine miles weſt of London, on the great road from Portſmouth, Southampton, and Saliſbury, to the county of Somerſet. It is diſtant from Frome, ſeven miles weſt; Weſtbury, four miles north-weſt; Heyteſbury, three miles eaſt; Bath, ſixteen miles weſt-north-weſt; Trowbridge, nine miles north-weſt; Bradford, twelve miles north-weſt; Melkſham, thirteen miles north; Devizes, ſixteen miles north; Hindon, nine miles ſouth; and Mere, ten miles ſouth-weſt. The town is large and populous, and enjoys the benefit of a healthy and deſirable ſituation. The ſouth ſide of the town is ornamented with romantic views of groves, paſtures, and the beautiful meanders of the river Willeybourne; whilſt its north ſide claims no leſs agreeable perſpectives of luxuriant corn-fields, verdant lawns overſpread with fleecy flocks, and the graceful appearance of lofty downs, being part of that celebrated range of hills the Saliſbury plains, which terminate near it, whoſe bold front appears in pleaſing contraſt to the more humble ſcenes of nature.

As to its antiquity, it has long been a matter of diſpute to the learned antiquary, being the ſuppoſed Verlucio of the Romans; certain it is, that it muſt have been at no great diſtance from the ſpot whereon now ſtands the town, many circumſtances having lately happened which tend to corroborate this ſuppoſition; particularly, the vaſt number of tumuli and ramparts in its neighbourhood, the diſcovery of teſſelated pavements and ſudatories, an amphitheatre, pottery, celts, various ſacrifical inſtruments, coins out of number, &c. &c. Of theſe laſt it will not be amiſs to notice the number of upwards of five thouſand being found lately at a place called the Barrows, or Berys, by two labourers, who, on digging a ditch, diſcovered various fragments of Roman antiquity, ſuch as urns, bricks, iron armour, and three large vaſes full of coins, conſiſting of medals and ſmall braſs, many of them in high preſervation, of the following emperors, viz. Titus Veſpaſian, Claudius Auguſtus, Aurelianus, Probus, Tacitus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carinus, Poſthumus, Maximinus, Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, Adrianus, Phillippus, Diocletianus, Salonina, and Sabrina.

Thoſe principally abounding were the coins of Probus, Tacitus, and Gallienus; theſe, together with other numerous veſtiges, evince it to have been a place of no inconſiderable importance, and forcibly elucidates the ſuppoſition of its being the ſpot where Lucius Verus the Roman general, afterwards the Emperor Lucius, built the town of Verlucio, naming it from a tranſpoſition of his own name. Its diſtance from *Aqua Salis* (Bath) agrees with that of Antoninus's Itinerary, only with a very trifling difference, he places it rather more to the north-eaſt; its medium diſtance betwixt that place and *Sorbiodunum* (Old Sarum) is a ſufficient demonſtration of its being ſituated on a foſs, or military road, the remains of which are ſtill viſible in many places leading from the one to the other; and that it took its courſe in this line is not to be diſputed, from the chain of encampments ſtill remaining, which appears to have been firſt formed for the defence of ſome great object, and no doubt to ſecure a free intercourſe from the important part of *Aqua Salis* to *Sorbiodunum*.

Its trade conſiſts chiefly of the woollen-manufactory and making of malt; the former trade, cloth in general, has of late years greatly increaſed, being computed at about one hundred thouſand yards annually; which of courſe gives employ to numbers of its lower claſs of inhabitants. It has alſo to boaſt the largeſt corn-market, for an inland town, in the kingdom, which market is held on Saturdays. It has three fairs in a year for cattle, cheeſe, ſheep, and toys, viz. on April 22, Auguſt 10, and October 28.

The civil police of this town is maintained by the neighbouring magiſtrates, and by conſtables, annually choſen at the court-leet of the Marquis of Bath, who is lord of the manor. The town conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, and the houſes are built chiefly of rough ſtone. It has but one church, which is a handſome building, with a ſquare tower, wherein is a tolerable ring of ſix bells; the praiſe-worthy exertions of its inhabitants have from time to time enriched it within, by adding a neatly-ornamented altar-piece, elegant cieling, and excellent organ. The benefice is a vicarage in the gift of the Marquis of Bath; its preſent incumbent the Rev. M. Maſſey. The church being at the weſtern extremity of the town, there is a chapel built nearer its centre for the conveniency of its inhabitants, in which prayers are conſtantly read twice in a week, Wedneſdays and Fridays. Here are alſo two meeting-houſes belonging to the diſſenters; a good market-houſe, aſſembly-room, and a free grammar-ſchool (in the gift of the Marquis of Bath) for the education of twenty poor boys of the town; which ſchool is endowed with a ſalary of 30l. per annum. Its maſter is the Rev. John Griffiths.

BANKERS.—Here are alſo two banks: the Warminſter, whoſe proprietor is Mr. G. Lye; and the Warminſter and Wiltſhire, under the firm of Meſſrs. Everett, Everett, Thring, and Armſtrong.

POST-OFFICE.—Mails are diſpatched from the poſt-office every day, Saturday excepted, at half paſt two o'clock, for London and the intermediate towns; every day at ſix in the morning for Bath, Briſtol, and the northern counties; and every evening at nine for Portſmouth, Southampton, Saliſbury, and Dorſetſhire. Mails are received every day at twelve o'clock, Mondays excepted, from London, &c. every day at ſix in the morning from Saliſbury, Portſmouth, &c. and at nine every evening from Bath, Briſtol, and the north.

COACHES.—A coach from Briſtol arrives at the Weymouth Arms inn at eleven o'clock every day, except Sunday, and ſets out immediately for Saliſbury, Southampton, and Portſmouth; returns from Portſmouth, by Southampton and Saliſbury, every afternoon at two o'clock, and ſets out immediately for Bath and Briſtol.—A light coach from Bath to Saliſbury every Wedneſday and Saturday, at eleven o'clock; the ſame coach returns every Tueſday and Friday at the ſame hour from Sarum, and ſets out immediately for Bath.

WAGGONS.—Middleton's Frome waggons to London, every Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from the Red Lion inn; return from thence every Wedneſday and Saturday, about noon.

Bowden's Frome waggon, to London, every Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from the Ship and Punch-bowl inn; returns from thence every Tuesday about noon.

Lye's waggon to Briſtol every morning except Sundays, at ſeven o'clock; returns every day at one, except Sundays.—To Bath every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven in the morning; returns every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at one o'clock.—To Saliſbury every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven in the morning; returns every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Oſborne's waggons, to Bath and Briſtol, Mondays and Thurſdays, at ten in the morning, and to Saliſbury at the ſame hour; return from theſe places every Wedneſday and Friday, about five o'clock in the evening.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aldridge Mr. John
Bennett Mr. (F.)
Biggs Mrs.
Bleek Miſs
Bleek Mrs.
Bleek Mr. John, (F.)
Buckler Mr. Thomas, (F.)
Butler Miſs
Ferris Mrs.
Gallapine Mrs.
Halder Mr. (F.)
Halladay Miſs
Hill Miſs
Hinton Mr. (F.)
Humphreys Miſs
Jones Mr. (F.)
Lampard Mrs.
Langley Mr. John, (F.)
Ludlow Mr. James, (F.)
Ludlow Miſs
Maſkelyn Mrs.
Middlecott Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Middlecott Mr. John
Middlecott Mr. Joſeph
Pett Miſs
Pierſon Mrs.
Seagram Mr. John
Slade Mr. Edward
Slade Mr. William
Slade Miſs
Smith Mrs.
Starr Mrs.
Taplin Mrs.
Thring Mrs.
Thring Miſs
Toogood Mr. (F.)
Warren Mrs.
Windſor Mr.
Wyche Miſs

CLERGY.

Griffith Rev. Mr.
Herbert Rev Mr.
Jackſon Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Luſh Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Maſſey Rev. Mr. (F.) *Vicar*
Tremlett Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Smith Rev. Mr.
Williams Rev. Mr. *Rector of Biſhop's Traw*

PHYSIC.

Butt John, *Surgeon, &c.*
Seagram John, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Seagram Thomas, *Surgeon, &c.*

LAW.

Barton Nathaniel, *Attorney*
Davies Matthew, *Attorney*
Gough ——, *Attorney*
Hughes John, *Attorney*
Thring John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aldridge Anne, *Mantua-maker*
Aldridge Henry, *Shoemaker*
Aldridge James, *Shoemaker*
Aldridge Charles, (F.) *Maltſter*
Aldridge Tho. *Tea-dealer and Grocer*
Aldridge Richard, *Maltſter*
Armſtrong Cuthbert, (F.) *Banker*
Axford James, *Woolſtapler*
Ballard John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Barker Ralph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Bayley William, *Clothier*
Bedford Thomas, *Taylor*
Bethell James, *Maltſter*
Birt Robert, *Grocer and Chandler*
Biſhop Andrew, *Baker*
Bond James, *Weaver, &c.*
Brooks James, *Victualler*
Brooks George, *Victualler*
Brown William, *Brazier and Engraver*
Brown Stephen, *Farmer*
Brown Samuel, *Maltſter*
Brown Alexander, *Baker*
Brown William, *Baſket and Sieve Maker*
Brown James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Brown John, *Gardener*
Buckler John, *Clothier*

Buckler Benjamin, *Brewer*
Butler Edward, (F.) *Clothier*
Butt and Broadribb, *Grocers, & Agents to the Sun Fire-office*
Butt Robert, *Taylor*
Butt Walter, (F.) *Paſtry-cook*
Capell Daniel, (F.) *Clothier*
Carpenter Philip, *Glaſs and China Man*
Clark Anne, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Cockrell John, *Victualler*
Cockrell Robert, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Cockrell Jacob, (F.) *Maltſter*
Coleman William, *Gardener*
Collier Samuel, *Glazier and Painter*
Corniſh Jeſſe, *Shopkeeper*
Couſins ——, *Staymaker*
Crocker John, (F.) *Draper, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Croſs John, *Weymouth Arms Inn*
Curtis Joſeph, (F.) *Gardener*
Cutler William, *Victualler*
Daniell John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Daniell Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Daniell John, (F.) *Gardener*
Davies James, *Surveyor of Houſes and Windows*
Davies Jane, *Stationer*
Davies William, *Grocer and Chandler*
Davies William, *Victualler*
Debnam Benjamin, *Whiteſmith*
Dowding Thomas, *Victualler*
Dowell James, *Wheelwright*
Down James, (F.) *Hatmaker*
Draper William, *Victualler*
Draper James, *Cardmaker*
Dredge Thomas, *Twiſter*
Dudden Charles, *Glaſs and China Man*
Dudden Jacob, (F.) *Brewer*
Dunning ——, *Chair and Baſket Maker*
Durnford Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Dutch Benjamin, *Smith & Mill-founder*
Eaton Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Elling John, *Butcher*
Elling William, *Butcher*
Evans Thomas, *Brandy-merchant*
Everett B. and I. *Grocers, Drapers, &c.*
Ewens William, (F.) *Ironmonger, and Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Fiekes I. G. *Clothier and Woolſtapler*
Fielding Abraham, *Taylor*
Ford John, *Shoemaker*
Foreman Richard, (F.) *Brewer*
Forſter Thomas, *Cloth-dreſſer*
Forſter James, *Victualler*
Forſter John, *Taylor*
Gaisford John, *Sadler*
Gerrit Betty, *Shoemaker*
Gilbert Joſeph, *Brazier*
Giles Barnard, *Gardener*
Gough Matthew, *Victualler and Baker*
Gratewood John, *Shoemaker*
Green John, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Greenland Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Gregory ——, *Shopkeeper*
Haines Mary, *Tea-dealer*
Haines J. *Twiſter*
Halliday Edmund, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Hancock James, *Victualler*
Harris Mary, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hawkins James, *Carpenter*
Hickman and Co. *Carpenters & Builders*
Hill Robert, *Smith and Bell-hanger*
Hillier Anne, *Milliner and Silverſmith*
Hinton Edward, (F.) *Clothier*
Hinton Thomas, *Clothier*
Holton Edward, (F.) *Victualler*
Houſe Jervoiſe, (F.) *Farmer*
Hunt Stephen, *Maltſter*
James William, *Hatmaker*
Jerman Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Jervis William, *Carpenter*
Jervis Lucy, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Kellow John, *Shoemaker*
King Matthew, (F.) *Lime-burner*
Kirk Joſeph, *Currier*
Lacy Daniel, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Lacy William, *Pawnbroker*
Lamb John, (F.) *Farmer*
Langford Thomas, *Bookbinder*
Langley Edward, *Victualler*
Langley William, *Victualler*
Langley William, *Taylor*
Lawrence William, *Hatmaker*
Lidbury Edward, *Taylor*
Long William, *Shoemaker*
Lovett James, *Stonemaſon*
Luke William, *Staymaker*
Lye George, (F.) *Banker*
Maiſh Thomas, *Cooper and Timber-merchant*
Markes William, *Angel Inn, and Poſt and Exciſe Offices*
Marſh Benjamin, *Woolſtapler*
Marvin Clare, *Butcher*
Marvin James, *Butcher*
Middleton William, *Victualler & Coal-merchant*
Mifflin John, *Gardener*
Mifflin James, *Bacon-ſeller*
Mines James, *Victualler*
Minor J. *Fruiterer, &c.*
Moffat Edward, *Grocer and Draper*
Moore John, *Watchmaker*
Morgan Thomas, *Farmer*
Morgan John, *Coach and Cabinet Maker*
Morgan Thomas, *Butcher*

Oſborne James, (F.) *Maltſter*
Pain William, (F.) *Butcher*
Pain Thomas, *Butcher*
Pain Simeon, (F.) *Butcher*
Pain Joſeph, *Victualler*
Pain Stephen, *Butcher*
Pain Jeremiah, (F.) *Butcher*
Painter Henry, *Maltſter*
Parfit George, *Horſe-dealer*
Pearce John, *Sexton and Shopkeeper*
Pearce John, *Sieve-maker*
Ponton John, (F.) *Gardener*
Poole William, *Victualler*
Preſley William, *Sadler*
Preſley Charles, *Maltſter*
Price James, (F.) *Victualler*
Proviſs Samuel, (F.) *Victualler*
Proviſs James, *Carpenter*
Proviſs Wm. *Carpenter and Ironmonger*
Randall William, *Butcher*
Randall ——, *Farmer*
Reeves William, *Baker*
Royal William, *Cardmaker*
Rutty James, *Cardmaker*
Sanger Stephen, *Victualler*
Scammell Thomas, *Currier*
Scand T. *Miller*
Searles Meſſrs. *Milliners*
Self William, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer and Toyman*
Shepherd John, (F.) *Cheeſemonger*
Simter John, *Gunſmith*
Skinner Henry, *Carpenter*
Slade William, *Farrier*
Sly Charles, (F.) *Gardener*
Smith John, *Pariſh-clerk*
Smith Bennet, *Carpenter*
Smith Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Steedman Benjamin, *Shopkeeper*
Sweeting ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Thatcher Ambroſe, *Clothier*
Townſend R. (F.) *Auctioneer, &c.*
Trap John, (F.) *Gardener*
Trap Stephen, *Twiſter*
Turner Thomas, *Cardmaker*
Turner William, *Collar-maker*
Ubſdale Thomas, *Hoopmaker*
Vallis James, *Farrier*
Vallis Sarah, *Shopkeeper*
Vining M. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Walter William, *Baker*
Wamſley John, *Taylor*
Wanſey William, (F.) *Clothier & Dyer*
Wanſey George, (F.) *Clothier*
Wanſey Henry, *Clothier*
Warlford John, *Gardener*
Warren Thomas, (F.) *Draper*
Warren Thomas, *Gardener*
Warren Peter, (F.) *Clothier*
Watts Jeremiah, *Pig-dealer*
Webb Charles, (F.) *Clothier*
Webb Thomas, *Miller*
Weſt James, *Blackſmith*
Whatley Morgan, *Shopkeeper*
Wheeler James, *Gardener*
White Benjamin, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Whiting Thomas, *Maltſter*
Whitlock N. (F.) *Smith and Victualler*
Woodyer Robert, (F.) *Maltſter*
Wilkins ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Wilton James, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Yockney S. *Printer, &c.*
Young William, (F.) *Farmer*
Young Thomas, *Shoemaker*

SEATS.—Maiden Bradley, the ſeat of his grace the Duke of Somerſet, ſix miles ſouth-weſt.—Longleat, the ſeat of the Marquis of Bath, five miles weſt: ſee vol. iii. p. 136.—Biſhop's Trow, the ſeat of William Temple, Eſq. one mile and a half eaſt, between Warminſter and Heyteſbury.—Boreham, the ſeat of —— Lethbridges, Eſq. one mile eaſt.—Chalcott, the ſeat of John Edwards, Eſq. three miles north.

VILLAGES.—On the weſt ſide of the town is Clay-hill, ſo high, that it is ſeen many miles round. It is ſteep on every ſide, with a hillock on the top, which, at a diſtance, looks like the crown of a hat. It is ſeldom reſorted to but on Palm-Sunday, when, if the weather be fair, it is covered by the young people from the adjacent parts, whoſe chief diverſion is to ſee one another ſlip and tumble to the bottom.—The ſmall village of Imber is near Warminſter and Market Lavington.—Corſley, three miles weſt, between Warminſter and Beckington, has a fair the firſt Monday in Auguſt.—Horningham, ſouth-eaſt of Frome Selwood, four miles weſt of Warminſter.

Deverel Brixton, in the pariſh of Ogborn; Deverel Hill, north of the former; Deverel Kingſton, north-eaſt of Beacon-hill; Deverel Longbridge, north-eaſt of Deverel Hill, has a charity-ſchool; Deverel Monkſton, ſouth of Deverel Brixton. Theſe Deverels are very ſmall villages, and have ſeldom any regular reſidentiary, but are principally ſerved by the neighbouring clergy, ex-

cepting Brixton Deverel, which is a rectory; the preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Maſſey, of Warminſter. Theſe places take their names from a brook or rill which riſes in the neighbourhood, and is called the Dever. This runs under ground like the Mole in Surrey, and paſſes on towards Warminſter, where, joining the confluence of other ſtreams, it forms no inconſiderable river, and takes then the name of Willey-born, from the long and fertile vale through which it flows to Saliſbury. No part of the kingdom appears to be better calculated for a navigable cut than this tract, both on account of ſituation in point of trade, popularity, levelneſs of land, and the ſuperabundance of water which might eaſily be procured. The great advantage ſuch an undertaking would be to this interior part of the kingdom, where trade and manufactory are in a flouriſhing and riſing ſtate, by connecting it with other navigable ſchemes, either begun or in ſpeculation, time will evince; what is moſt to be wondered at is, that the ſpirit of enterprize, now ſo predominant in ſuch-like ſchemes, ſhould for a moment overlook a ſpot ſo particularly adapted by Nature for ſuch advantageous purpoſes.

Pitmead is near Warminſter, where, in October 1786, ſome Roman antiquities, ſuch as teſſelated pavements, remains of baths, urns, and domeſtic utenſils, made of beautiful clay, were diſcovered.—Sutton Magna and Parva are near Warminſter; here are ſpinning-houſes for the clothiers.

WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

WARRINGTON is diſtant from London one hundred and eighty-ſix miles, eighteen from Mancheſter, thirty-ſeven from Macclesfield, ten from Preſcot, and eighteen from Liverpool. Here is a fine ſtone bridge, the laſt over the Merſey, leading into Cheſhire, whoſe middle arches were broken down in 1745, but ſince reſtored. It is a large, neat, old-built, but populous and rich, town, with a conſiderable market on Wedneſday, noted for lampreys, and all ſorts of fiſh, fleſh, corn, cattle, potatoes, &c. The malt made here is ſo good, that the ale brewed with it is ſaid not to be inferior to the beſt in England. The entrance into Warrington is unpromiſing, the ſtreets long, narrow, ill-built, and crowded with carts and paſſengers; but further on they are airy, and of a good width. They afford a ſtriking mixture of mean buildings and handſome houſes, as is the caſe with moſt trading towns that experience a ſudden riſe; not that this place wants antiquity, for Leland ſpeaks of its having a better market than Mancheſter upwards of two hundred years ago. It is full of good country tradeſmen, and has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood; and it is ſaid that 500l. worth, or more, of it is ſold every market-day. It has manufactories of pins, ſail-cloth, and copper-works. In the church are ſome fine monuments. A new chapel was conſecrated here in 1760. Here was a Preſbyterian academy, on the plan of a univerſity, now reduced to a large ſchool for want of reſources.

As this town lies on the great road to Carliſle and Scotland, it has always been judged a paſs of the utmoſt importance in the time of war or rebellion. In the river are caught ſturgeons, green-backs, mullets, ſeals, ſand-eels, lobſters, oiſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England, with other ſhell-fiſh, and muſcles in ſuch abundance, that they ſerve to manure the ground. The fairs here are July 18 and November 30, which continue a week each. The manufactories of this town are ſail-cloth, canvas, fuſtian, glaſs, &c. The church has a ſquare tower with ſix bells, and an organ.

Here is a large academy for the improvement of youth, and preparing them for trade and merchandize. Beſides this there is a charity-ſchool, where twenty-ſix boys are clothed in blue, and their education, with apprentice-fees, paid for by a fund left by one Waterſon, who got a large fortune by ſhewing for pence a dancing horſe; when the boys are old enough for apprenticeſhip, they have a Bible, Common Prayer-book, and a ſuit of clothes, given them.

BANKERS.

BANKERS.—Parr, Lyon, and Kerfoot; draw on Croft, Devaines, Davies, and Noble, Pall-mall, London.

POST-OFFICE.—The London mail arrives from Liverpool at half paſt twelve at night, and the York mail from ditto at ſix in the morning; returns from York at four in the afternoon, and from London at twelve at night.—The north mail arrives at ten at night, and is diſpatched from Warrington at one in the morning.—The Cheſter mail is diſpatched at four in the afternoon; arrives from ditto at half paſt five in the morning. The office opens at eight in the morning: William Orrett, poſt-maſter.

There are no ſtage or mail coaches that go from this town, except thoſe that go through the town to different parts of the kingdom.—The boat-coaches come every day from Liverpool, to the Duke's Boat, at London bridge, two miles from Warrington, and convey the paſſengers to Warrington, Preſcot, and Liverpool.

A waggon to Bolton Monday and Thurſday; returns Tueſday and Friday: John Webſter, proprietor.—A waggon to Cheſter Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns the ſame days: John Rixon, proprietor.

A cart from the Three Crowns, to Liverpool, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns the ſame days: Henry Marſh, proprietor.—A cart to Wigan Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns the ſame days: John Kirk, proprietor.

Canal-office, James Robinſon, clerk. There are about two hundred and thirty-nine flats on the canal, that trade to Liverpool, Norwich, and Winsford: freightage to Liverpool, twenty-five hundred to the ton, 2s. 6d. and to other places 3s.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſhton Richard, Gent.
Borron William, Eſq.
Byram ——, Gent.
Chorley Alexander, Gent.
Durnby John, Gent.
Dutton Peter, Eſq.
Green Thomas, Gent.
Heath Thomas, Gent.
Lyon Thomas, Eſq.
Mawe William, Gent.
Merret Thomas, Gent.
Percival Thomas, Gent.
Phipps Richard, Gent.
Tomlinſon ——, Gent.
Topping Thomas, Gent.
Torbuck Samuel, Gent.
Travis ——, Gent.
Turner William, Eſq.
Watkins John, Gent.
White Robert, Gent.
Wooldridge Thomas, Gent.

CLERGY.

Borrowden Rev. John
Bradſhaw Rev. Barnard
Broadbent Rev. William
Kenworthy Rev. James
Matthias Rev. Daniel
Owen Rev. Edward
Woodrow Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Hankinſon John, *Surgeon*
Hankinſon and Kendrick, *Surgeons*
Jackſon Peter, *Surgeon & Man-midwife*
Jones Edward, *Surgeon*
Moſs Daniel, *M. D.*
Orford Thomas, *Surgeon*
Pemberton Thomas, *Surgeon*
Phillips Thomas, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Wilſon Thomas, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*

LAW.

Bowyer George, *Attorney*
Kerfoot Walter, *Attorney*
Maire William, *Attorney*
Nicholſon James, *Attorney*
Rawlinſon Richard, *Attorney*
Shittleworth Thomas, *Attorney*
Thompſon George, *Attorney*
Topping Roger, *Attorney*
Woodcock William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abraham Sarah, *Linen-draper*
Adams ——, *Taylor*
Ainſworth George, *Copper-ſmith and Braſs-founder*
Allen John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Allen James, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Anderton Anne, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Armſtrong Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Aſhcroft Henry, *Stonemaſon*
Aſhley James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Aſhton James, *Plumber and Glazier*
Aſhton Joſeph, *Sadler*
Aſhton Jonathan, *Brewer*

Aſhton and Hayes, *Linen-drapers*
Aſhton William, *Painter*
Atherton John, *Farmer*
Atherton Jonathan, *Glaſs-cutter*
Atherton James, *Shoemaker*
Atherton William, *Plumber & Glazier*
Atherton Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Atherton James, *Flour-dealer*
Atherton Peter, *Victualler, (Gen. Wolfe)*
Atherton M. *Victualler, (Coopers' Arms)*
Avery John, *Taylor*
Banks Iſabella, *Stationer and Binder*
Barton William, *Grocer*
Bate Anne, *Huckſter*
Bate Ralph, *Butcher*
Bate Margaret, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Bate Thomas, *Maltſter*
Beeley William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bell William, *Smith*
Berkenhead Thomas, *Glazier*
Binks Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Binks Eſther, *Grocer*
Birch Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*
Birch Mary, *Linen-draper*
Birchall and Son, *Watch & Clock Makers*
Birchall Thomas, *Huckſter*
Birkitt Edward, *Iron-founder*
Black Edward, *Joiner*
Blundwich John, *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Boardman Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Boardman Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Boardman John, *Taylor*
Bold John, *Watchmaker*
Bolton and Son, *Flour-dealers*
Bolton and Clark, *Ironmongers*
Bolton Betty, *George Inn*
Bolton, Wagſtaff, & Co. *Flour-dealers*
Bonner Jonathan, *Victualler*
Booth Hannah, *Bunting-weaver*
Booth Thomas, *Victualler, (3 Crowns)*
Botan and Co. *Millers*
Bower Charles, *Hatmaker and Hoſier*
Bowman Thomas, *Nag's Head Inn*
Bowyer John, *Tanner*
Bradley M. *Victualler, (Golden Grove)*
Bradſhaw Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Bradſhaw Nancy, *Huckſter*
Bratt Charles, *Linen-draper*
Brindle Joſeph, *Fuſtian-cutter*
Brint Edward, *Currier*
Bromley George, *Farmer*
Bromliow Jas. *Lockſmith and Victualler*
Brown Thomas, *Taylor*
Brown Thomas, *Currier*
Bryer Mary, *Huckſter*
Buckley William, *Whiteſmith*
Burnis William, *Farrier*
Buttrey Tho. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Caldwell and Whitley
Caldwell William, *Victualler*
Carus Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Carter Thomas, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Caſh Thomas, *Leather-cutter*
Cheetham James, *Victualler*
Cheſter John, *Reedmaker*
Chorley Charles, *Currier*
Clare and Co. *Linen-drapers*
Clare Anne, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Clare William, *Coal-merchant*
Clare Thomas, *Mariner*
Clark Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Clayton John, *Corn-factor*
Cleave Iſaac, *Grocer*
Conſtantine Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Conſtantine John, *Huckſter*
Conway John, *Victualler*
Cook Anne, *Linen-draper*
Cook Dinah, *Huckſter*
Cooper Thomas, *Coachmaker*
Crane John, *Butcher*
Creſsley Cha. *Victualler, (White Bull)*
Cropper Richard, *Shoemaker*
Cropper Peter
Croſsfield George, *Grocer*
Croſton Tho. *Victualler, (Golden Fleece)*
Cunliff Robert, *Huckſter*
Dakin Edward, *Diſtiller*
Dannet John, *Painter, Plumber, and Glazier*
Davenport Edward, *Shoemaker*
Davenport John, *Shoemaker*
Davies John, *Mercer and Draper*
Davies John, *Sadler and Whipmaker*
Davies John, *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Day Peter, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Delozee James, *Victualler*
Deprez Peter, *Linen-draper*
Dickinſon and Harriſon, *Fuſtian-manufacturers*
Dickinſon Samuel, *Cutler*
Dobſon Samuel, *Heel-cutter*
Donvaband Jn. *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Dunbarran Joſeph, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Dutton David, *Engraver*
Dutton Tho. *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Eaton Mary, *China-ſhop*
Eaton Mary, *Linen-draper*
Edleſton Samuel, *Pinmaker*
Ellis John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Elliſon John, *Shoemaker*
Eyres William, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Fallows John, *Iron-founder*
Fitchet Tho. *Grocer and Flour-dealer*
Fleming John, *Victualler, (Legs of Man)*
Fletcher Joſhua, *Hatter*

Fletcher John, *Bricklayer*
Ford John, *Staymaker*
Forreſt Joſeph, *Grocer*
Foſter James, *Linen-draper*
Foſter James, *Shoemaker*
Foſter John, *Grocer*
Gallop John, *Breeches-maker*
Gandy John, *Shoemaker*
Gandy James, *Leather-cutter*
Garrot Sarah, *Hoſier*
Garrot John, *Watchmaker*
Gaſkell Roger, *Sail-cloth and Fuſtian Manufacturer*
Gaſkell Richard, *Sail-cloth and Fuſtian Manufacturer*
Gaſkell Samuel and Co. *Sail, Canvas, and Fuſtian, Manufacturers*
Gater James, *Stucco-plaſterer*
Gerrard John, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Gerrard Joſ. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Gill George, *Grocer*
Gilpin Anne, *Confectioner*
Glazebrook James, *Schoolmaſter*
Glover James, *Painter and Glazier*
Glover Eliz. *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Golding Jn. *Victualler, (Old Horſe-ſhoe)*
Goodier Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Goodwin Joſeph, *Victualler*
Green Betty, *Baker*
Green Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Green Thomas, *Victualler*
Green Matthew, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Green ——, *Victualler, (Golden Lion)*
Grimes Robert, *Huckſter*
Grimes Thomas, *Huckſter*
Hall Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hall John, *Cooper*
Hall William, *Grocer*
Hall William, *Reedmaker*
Hallcock Edward, *Joiner*
Hallwell John, *Clockmaker*
Halſal William, *Liquor-merchant*
Hampton T. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Hankinſon Peter, *Grocer*
Harding Alexander, *Shoemaker*
Harper William, *Grocer*
Harriſon Edward, *Watchmaker and Silverſmith*
Harriſon James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Harriſon James, *Farmer*
Harriſon Thomas, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Hart Peter, *Huckſter*
Hart Samuel, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Hart ——, *Merchant*
Hart John, *Merchant*
Hatton Peter, *Butcher and Victualler*
Hatton Miſſes, *Milliners*
Hatton Richard, *Butcher*
Hatton Ellen, *Confectioner*
Hatton James, *Victualler, (Roe-buck)*
Hatton John, *Butcher and Victualler*
Hatton William, *Wheelwright*
Hatton N. *Victualler, (Royal Exchange)*
Hatton Thomas, *Butcher*
Hayes Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Hayes John, *Shoemaker*
Hayes Samuel, *Farmer*
Hayhurſt William, *Clogger*
Heath Thomas, *Draper*
Heſkith A. *Tea-dealer*
Higginſon Tho. *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Hodgkinſon William, *Victualler*
Hodgkinſon Mary, *Oil-caſe Manufacturer*
Hodgkinſon William, *Tea-dealer*
Holcroft Richard, *Victualler*
Holcroft John, *Butcher*
Holcroft John, *Butcher*
Holland Joſeph, *Pawnbroker*
Holland William, *Huckſter*
Holland John, *Huckſter*
Holmes Edward, *Hair-dreſſer*
Holmes Thomas, *Painter*
Holmes Henry, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Hope William, *Bricklayer*
Hopley J. *Shoemaker*
Horne John, *Shoemaker*
Houghton John, *Farmer*
Howard H. *Staymaker*
Howard John, *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Howarth Geo. *Victualler, (White Boar)*
Hunt John, *Victualler, (Millſtone)*
Hurlbutt Samuel, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Hurſt Henry, *Upholſterer*
Huſſey John, *Maltſter*
Jackſon Peter, *Farmer*
Jackſon Edw. *Victualler, (Bear's Paw)*
Jackſon John, *Brazier and Braſs-founder*
Jackſon Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Jackſon Hannah, *Huckſter*
Jackſon Jon. *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Jackſon George, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Jameſon Henry, *Tinman*
Jameſon Peter, *Grocer*
Johnſon Jas. *Gunſmith and Ironmonger*
Johnſon J. *Diſtiller*
Johnſon Ellen, *Pinmaker*
Johnſon William, *Smith*
Johnſon John, *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Johnſon John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Jolley James, *Turner and Chairmaker*
Jones Samuel, *Taylor*
Jones Edward, *Victualler*
Jones Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Kay John, *Victualler, (Blue Lion)*

Kay Betty, *Grocer*
Kay Thomas, *Red Lion Inn*
Kendrick Peter, *Upholſterer*
Kinſay John, *Joiner*
Kirk Betty, *Farmer*
Knowles Martha, *Linen-draper*
Latham Thomas, *Grocer*
Lawrence James, *Taylor and Draper*
Layland Henry, *Cotton and Fuſtian Manufacturer*
Layland Leigh, *Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler*
Lee John and Iſaac, *Brewers*
Lee Thomas, *Huckſter*
Lee Thomas, *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Lee Thomas, *Merchant*
Lee Jane, *Eagle Inn*
Leigh and Co. *Grocers*
Leigh and Co. *Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers*
Lightfoot Joſeph, *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Lingard John, *Shoemaker*
Lingby George, *Reedmaker*
Litton John and Geo. *Woollen-drapers*
Lloyd Edward, *Boarding-ſchool*
Lomas Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Lowndes Francis, *Linen-draper*
Luch James, *Farmer*
Marder William, *Timber-merchant*
Markland James, *Victualler*
Mather Henry and William, *Timber-merchants*
Mather Lydia, *Upholſterer*
Mather Richard, *Dealer in Coffee*
Mayhew John, *Hatter*
Meredith ——, *Rectifier & Compounder*
Metcalf Michael, *Farrier*
Michell Charles, *Flour-dealer*
Miller James, *Farmer*
Millet John, *Victualler, (Duke of York)*
Mills John, *Huckſter*
Millward Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Milnes James, *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Molineux Jn. *Victualler, (Punch-bowl)*
Monk Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Monk John, *Farmer*
Morgan Thomas, *Victualler, (Fox)*
Moſs Elizabeth, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Moſs Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Moulding William, *Victualler*
Mullon James, *Skinner*
Murfey Dennis, *Glaſs-cutter*
Myles John, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Naylor John, *Farmer*
Naylor, Slater, and Co. *Cotton-manufacturers*
Newton John, *Grocer*
Newell Samuel, *Huckſter*
Nixon Ralph, *Victualler, (Glaſs-houſe)*
Oddie William, *Grocer*
Okell Peter, *Butcher*
Olive Edmund, *Organiſt*
Ormrod Mary, *Hoſier*
Ormrod J. *Victualler, (Dog & Partridge)*
Owen Mary, *Black-worker*
Pankith John, *Iron-founder*
Parring Joſias and Co. *Glaſs-manufacturers*
Parks John, *Wheelwright*
Pattin John, *Lathmaker and Victualler*
Peacock Margaret, *Liquor-merchant*
Pemberton Matthew, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Pennington Thomas, *Farmer*
Pennington George, *Huckſter*
Peors John, *Maltſter*
Peors William, *Maltſter*
Phillips Nancy, *Chairmaker*
Pickmore John, *Wine-merchant*
Pickton Ralph, *Joiner*
Pickup Edward, *Huckſter*
Pierpoint Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Pierpoint Enoch, *Shoemaker*
Potts Joſeph, *Farmer*
Preſton Thomas, *Taylor*
Puffer Thomas, *Awl-blade Maker*
Randell Edward, *Shopkeeper*
Rawlinſon Anne, *Upholſterer*
Rawlinſon William, *Woollen-draper*
Richardſon Henry, *Shoemaker*
Richardſon Francis, *Painter*
Richardſon Benj. *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Ridding Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Rigby Charles, *Cabinet-maker*
Rigby John, *Taylor*
Ringham William, *Huckſter*
Robinſon John, *Taylor*
Robinſon James, *Clerk of the Canal*
Robinſon John, *Huckſter*
Robinſon John, *Maltſter*
Robinſon Thomas, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Rogerſon John, *Corn-factor*
Roughley Henry, *Shoemaker*
Rowbottom John, *Taylor*
Rowe Mary, *Woollen-draper*
Rowland Thomas, *Huckſter*
Ryland John, *Cloth-manufacturer*
Sadler Samuel, *Union Coffee-houſe*
Savage George, *Fiſhmonger*
Scarrot William, *Hoſier*
Sergeant Edward, *Bricklayer*
Shelmerdine John, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Shephard Richard, *Sadler*
Shephard Richard, *Smith*
Sherlock Samuel, *Grocer*

Sherrat Joſeph, *Grocer*
Siddall John, *Victualler*, (*Griffin*)
Simpſon Caleb, *Grocer*
Simpſon Mark, *Victualler*, (*Woolpack*)
Simpſon William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Singleton Robert, *Auctioneer and Sheriff's Officer*
Skitt Thomas, *Maltſter*
Smatham Sarah, *Mantua-maker*
Smith Johnſon, *Grocer*
Smith Thomas, *Taylor*
Southward Henry, *Taylor*
Sparkes Thomas, *Victualler*
Sterrop Thomas, *Huckſter*
Stringfellow Catharine, *China-ſhop*
Stubbs Peter, *File-cutter*
Sutton Samnel, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Taylor James, *Gardener*
Taylor Thomas, *Grocer*
Taylor William, *Linen-draper*
Taylor John, *Victualler*, (*Millſtone*)
Thompſon John, *Taylor*
Thompſon John, *Victualler*, (*Cock*)
Tilley William, *Stone-maſon*
Tinſley William, *Maltſter*
Towers Rich. *Victualler*, (*Queen's Head*)
Towers Richard, *Victualler*, (*Queen Charlotte*)
Townley ——, *Victualler*, (*Golden Ball*)
Travers William, *Grocer*
Travis Wm. *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Tubman Miles, *Cutler*
Turner Iſaac, *Ironmonger*
Turner Edward and William, *Cotton-manufacturers*
Turner Mary, *Pawnbroker*
Turney James, *Victualler*, (*D. of York*)
Twine Thomas, *Old Coffee-houſe*
Twiſt James, *Shoemaker*
Tyrer Thomas, *Taylor*
Unſworth James, *Grocer*
Venn ——, *Sadler*
Voce Edward, *Roper*
Voce Thomas, *Roper*
Wagſtaff William, *Flour-dealer*
Wamſley Jas. *Victualler*, (*Black-horſe*)
Warburton John, *Victualler*
Watmouth Geo. *Victualler*, (*Pigeons*)
Watt Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*
Webb James, *Farmer*
Webſter Ralph, *Flagger*
Wells William, *Victualler*
Whiſhaw Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Whitaker William, *Sadler*
White Robert, *Plumber and Glazier*
Whittle John, *Grocer*
Whittle Henry, *Cooper*
Whittle Lydia, *Victualler*, (*Old Crow*)
Whitwell John and Co. *Grocers*
Widders J. and P. *Liquor-merchant*
Wild Peter, *Gold and Silver Smith*
Willcox ——, *Victualler*, (*Unicorn*)
Williams Samuel, *Taylor*
Williams Moſes, *Floriſt and Victualler*
Williamſon John, *Hat-manufacturer*
Williamſon John, *Maſter of the Poor-houſe*
Wilſon Joſ. *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Wilſon John, *Shoemaker*
Witter Samuel, *Liquor-merchant*
Wolſencroft James, *Cooper*
Wood Thomas, *Victualler*, (*7 Stars*)
Wood Hannah, *Huckſter*
Worrell John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Worrell James, *Cabinet-maker*
Worrell James, *Cabinet-maker*
Wright William, *Tanner*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Mr. Carter, *Superviſor*
Mr. Bowman, *Firſt Officer*
Mr. Dixon, *Second ditto*
Mr. Venn, *Third ditto*
Mr. Stephenſon, *Fourth ditto*
Mr. Whitby

Near Warrington is Bank-hall, the ſeat of Thomas Pattin, Eſq. built in an elegant taſte, the foundation of which is made with the droſs of copper.—Not far from the town is a place called Ravenhill, where John Mackay, Eſq. has large coal works, and a plate-glaſs manufactory, employing about four hundred men; and it is ſaid, that his glaſs equals what is brought from France.—In the road to Wigan is Orford-hall, the ſeat of J. Blackburn, Eſq. M. P. for Lancaſhire.—About a mile from Warrington, near the canal, is Buſey-hall, the ſeat of —— Gullum, Eſq. juſtice of peace.—Near Warrington is alſo the little village of Woolſtone.—Thelwall, by the Merſey, near Warrington, though now but a ſmall village, with a chapelry and lordſhip, is ſaid to have been once a large walled town, built by Edward the Elder, father of the Confeſſor.—Walton, Nether and Upper, are on the Merſey, near Warrington.—Hulm, or Holms-Chapel, is in the pariſh of Sandbach. Here is a charity-ſchool, and a good trade, it being near Warrington, in the road from Lancaſter to London.—Hurſtwood is four miles from Warrington.—Riſley is north of Warrington.

The townſhip of Lachlade is remarkable for the richneſs of its ſoil, on which clover and the fineſt graſſes naturally ſpring. The children here weave bone-lace, their mothers ſpin thread for ſail-cloths, and their fathers weave it. A new and very elegant church was built here by Mr. Leland the architect, which it is ſaid has induced many of the diſſenters to return to the ſervice of the church. —Winwick, north of Warrington, where was the favourite manſion of King Oſwald; and it is famous for being one of the greateſt benefices in England, its rectory being 2500l. a-year, in the gift of the Earl of Derby.

From hence, on the road to Mancheſter, you paſs the great bog or waſte, called Chat-moſs. It extends on the left ſide of the road ten miles eaſt and weſt, and in ſome places ſeven or eight miles from north to ſouth. There are many of theſe moſſes in this county. The ſurface, at a diſtance, looks black and dirty, and is indeed frightful to think of; for, in ſome parts, it will bear neither horſe nor man, unleſs in an exceeding dry ſeaſon, and then ſo as not to be travelled over with ſafety. The ſurface ſeems to be a collection of the ſmall roots of innumerable vegetables, matted together, interwoven ſo thick, as well the larger roots as the ſmaller fibres, that it makes a ſubſtance hard enough to cut out into turf or peat, which, in ſome places, the people pile up in the ſun, and dry for their fuel. Under the moſs ſeveral large oak, birch, and fir, trees are found; from whence it is conjectured that here were formerly large woods, which, after falling, ſunk by degrees into the earth.—Near this moſs are the ſeats of Charles Pole, Eſq. and four miles further, near to the town of Barton, you have a view of Worſley-hall, the reſidence of the Duke of Bridgewater.

WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK is the county-town, diſtant from London ninety-three miles, ten from Coventry, twenty-one from Birmingham, ten from Southam, and eight from Stratford-upon-Avon. All the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of free-ſtone, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and, when repaired by Caractacus, at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garriſoned by Oſorius, after which it was again ruined; but Conſtantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in 911, Ethelfleda, the noble lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the flouriſhing ſtate in which it was found by the Normans. It is ſaid to have taken its name from Warremund, one of the anceſtors of the Mercian kings, by whom it was rebuilt, between the times of its deſtruction by the Saxons and Danes. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch is manifeſt. It ſent members to parliament *ab origine*, who are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, (who are above five hundred,) and returned by the mayor. In the reign of Philip and Mary it was incorporated, by the name of bailiff and burgeſſes, with a perpetual ſucceſſion, and twelve aſſiſtants to the bailiff, called principal burgeſſes, who ſhould have power to chooſe the bailiff, recorder, ſerjeant at mace, and clerk of the markets, of whom the bailiff and recorder ſhould be ſole juſtices of the peace within the borough. To this charter King James I. added, by his letters patent, that the two ancient burgeſſes for the time being ſhould afterwards be juſtices of the peace within the precincts thereof, together with the bailiff and recorder; and that the ſaid bailiff, and one of the ſenior burgeſſes, ſhould always be of the quorum. It was re-incorporated by King Charles II. and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve brethren or aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes or common councilmen. There have been frequent ſtruggles here for ſuperiority between the Earl of Warwick, of Warwick-caſtle, adjoining to this town, and the independent party. In 1780, and in 1784, the Hon. C. F. Greville and Robert Ladbroke, Eſq. were returned to repreſent this town in parliament, in oppoſition to his lordſhip's intereſt. At the general election, however, in 1790, thoſe gentlemen conceived that the Earl of Warwick's influence had increaſed to a great

a great degree; in conſequence of which they were induced to decline an oppoſition to it, which would have been attended with the certainty of much expence, and the uncertainty of being finally ſucceſsful. Lord Arden and Henry Gage, Eſq. now Lord Viſcount Gage, both in the earl's intereſt, were returned without a conteſt. Upon Mr. Gage's ſucceeding to his uncle's title, the Hon. Mr. Villiers was propoſed by his lordſhip's friends; and Mr. Knight by the independent party. Mr. Villiers obtained a majority on the poll of nearly two to one; the latter gentleman threw in a petition.

On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almoſt burnt down by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. but, by the aſſiſtance of an act of parliament, and a national contribution of 11,000l. and 1000l. more afterwards by Queen Anne, was rebuilt with much more magnificence, and the free-ſtone for the ſuperſtructure was dug from the quarries of the rock on which it is founded. In its rock are alſo made its wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town, which is ſerved with water by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off.

Market-day on Saturday; fair days, the firſt Saturday in Lent, the Monday next before the 5th of April, the 12th of May, the 5th of July, the ſecond Monday in Auguſt, the 4th of September, the 12th of October, the 8th of November, and the Monday before St. Thomas-day.

Warwick has two churches, St. Nicholas's and St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's has a lofty ſteeple and ſix bells, a clock, and an organ. St. Mary's, the collegiate church, has ten muſical bells, and chimes. The tower is at the weſt end of the church, erected on groin arches, ſupported by four piers, between which is a free paſſage for coaches, &c. Its height to the top of the battlements is one hundred and thirty feet; to the top of the pinnacle one hundred and ſeventy-four feet; its diameter at the baſe thirty-two feet ſix inches, at the ſummit twenty-ſeven feet. The length of the church (including the choir) is one hundred and eighty-ſix feet one inch; the breadth ſixty-ſix feet; the croſs aiſle is one hundred and ſix feet and a half; the height of the roof forty-two feet and a half; the length of the choir ſeventy-ſeven feet three inches; and the breadth twenty-ſeven feet four inches. Againſt the north, weſt, and ſouth, ſides of the tower, are three dials belonging to the clock.—The following inſcription (in Latin) is on the north, weſt, and ſouth, ſides: "The collegiate church of St. Mary, firſt repaired by Roger Newburg earl of Warwick, in the time of King Stephen; afterwards wholly rebuilt by Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in the year 1394. Being deſtroyed 1694, by a dreadful fire, ſparing neither temples nor houſes, this new church, begun and carried on by the public, was finiſhed by royal piety, under the joyful auſpices of Anne, in the memorable year 1704." At the weſt end of the church are three entrances, the principal of which is under the tower; over which is a ſtately loft, and an excellent organ built by Thomas Swarebrick. Againſt the ſaid wall in the church are two boxes to receive alms, that towards the north for the relief of the poor when ſick, the other towards the ſouth for the uſe of the charity-ſchool. In the entrance of the middle aiſle is a capacious marble font, the decorations gilt. Further on are erected elegant and ſpacious galleries, and two very large branches of poliſhed braſs; and at the weſt end, facing the pulpit, is a time-piece on one ſide, and the queen's arms on the other: at the extremity of this aiſle runs a croſs aiſle north and ſouth, in the centre of which is the entrance of the choir, by a pair of iron gates of good workmanſhip, on each ſide of which an elegant patent ſtove is fixed. Between the pulpit and the entrance of the choir is a vault, belonging to the family of the Wiſe's, of the Priory.—Entering the choir by three ſtone ſteps, on either ſide there are two ranges of ſtalls, &c. in four directions; on the ſtone cieling are carved and enriched the founder's arms; alſo the arms of his two wives quartered with his, emboſomed by ſeraphims. There are four floors, each aſcending one ſtep above another to the altar, which, though modern, and not quite appropriate to the antiquity of the building, is eſteemed an excellent piece of work-

manſhip. The eaſt window is replete with painting, upon glaſs, of ſacred hiſtory, &c. Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick founded the choir in the forty-third year of King Edward III. A. D. 1370; but, dying in the ſame year, his ſon, Thomas earl of Warwick, finiſhed that building as it now ſtands, in the fifteenth year of Richard II. A. D. 1392. He alſo, from the death of his father, rebuilt the church as it ſtood before the fire of Warwick, and finiſhed it in the ſeventeenth of Richard II. A. D. 1394. In the ſame year was finiſhed Guy's Tower (as it is vulgarly called), belonging to the caſtle. Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſon of the next above Thomas, was founder, by will, of the noble chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was begun the twenty-firſt of Henry VI. A. D. 1443, and finiſhed the third of Edward IV. 1464, the coſt of which, including the magnificent tomb, &c. amounted to the ſum of 2481l. 4s. 7d. (as per Dugdale,) when wheat was 3s. 4d. per quarter; the proportionate value of money, when corn is at the modern medium of 5s. per buſhel, which is twelve times the ſum, amounts to 29,774l. 15s. Underneath the whole floor of the choir is a vault, commonly called the Bone-houſe, chiefly uſed as a burial-place for the mayors and body-corporate of this borough. North of the choir are three diſtinct rooms, or buildings: the firſt, from the body of the church, is the lobby, now the fire-engine room; the furthermoſt is a ſpacious library, or veſtry-room, under which was the friars' kitchen, now a mauſoleum for the noble family of the Earl of Warwick; the middle is an octagon room, called the chapter-houſe, which was converted to another uſe by the Right Hon. Fulke lord Brook, who, in his lifetime, erected a very ſtately monument for himſelf and family, of black and white marble. There are many fine braſs monuments of the Earls of Warwick, and others; alſo one of the Earl of Eſſex, Queen Elizabeth's unhappy favourite; and many chapels and confeſſionaries.—On entering the Lady's Chapel, you deſcend by a flight of twelve ſtone ſteps; on each ſide are ſtalls, &c. as in the choir of the church. The floors being three in number, of black and white marble, are at unequal diſtances, aſcending by one ſtep each towards the altar, which is a fine bas relievo of the Salutation, under a Gothic canopy, the whole exceedingly well executed. Raiſed againſt the wall, on each ſide the altar, is a ſhrine of very delicate workmanſhip, particularly as their matter is only the ſand-ſtone of the town, thus uncommonly modified; in which ſhrines (according to Dugdale) were formerly repoſited two images of pure gold, weighing twenty pounds each: there are ſeveral more ſhrines, and other cabinet curioſities, interſperſed in this building. In the verge, and in the two muntles or diviſions, of the eaſt window, are forty-ſix images of angels and ſaints, very curiouſly wrought in Warwick ſand-ſtone; alſo in the ſame, and middle ſouth window, are ſacred, hiſtorical, and family, portraits in glaſs. Behind the altar is the library, built by the famous John Rous. To the north ſtand the confeſſional and gallery, of exquiſite deſign; beyond which, riſing by five ſteps very much worn, is the confeſſion ſeat, very obſcure, yet very curious; where, through the partition-wall, is an oblique ſquare hole to the choir, through which confeſſion was made. In the middle of the chapel lieth, upon a tomb of marble, in full ſtature, the effigy of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in armour, all made of fine latten braſs, doubly gilt. At his head there is a ſwan, at his right foot a bear muzzled, at his left foot a griffin; over the ſaid monument is a hearſe of braſs, gilt, made deſignedly to ſupport a covering over the curious repoſitory of the remains of this once great earl: round about his tomb ſtand fourteen images of braſs, all gilt; under the feet of each of them is a coat of arms.

About two years ago was built, at the Earl of Warwick's expence, an elegant ſtone bridge over the Avon, with one arch, the ſpan being one hundred feet; he has alſo built one in his park, nearly the ſame. The Earl of Warwick's caſtle is well worthy the traveller's notice. The rock it ſtands on is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the north ſide it is even with the town. From its terrace, which is more than fifty feet perpendicular above the river, there is a proſpect not only of the Avon, but a beautiful country beyond it, conſiſting of

rich

rich meadows, tall groves, and ſpacious parks. The rooms are adorned with many original paintings by Vandyke; and there is one apartment not inferior to any in the royal palaces. A ſtone bridge, with a dozen arches, is at the caſtle; acroſs is a ſtone-work dam, where the water falls over it as a caſcade, under the caſtle wall. It is fenced with a deep mound, and ſtrong embattled double walls, and lofty towers. On one ſide the area is a very high mount. There are good apartments and lodgings next the river, the reſidence of the Earl of Warwick. We read, that, where the caſtle ſtands, there was once a cathedral, by the name of All-Saints, and that it was the ſee of a biſhop, who was forced to fly to Wales, though never the ſee of another. It had anciently ſix monaſteries and ſix churches.

Here is a town-houſe of free-ſtone, ſupported by pillars, in which are held the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions; three charity-ſchools, in which ſixty-two boys and forty-two girls are taught and clothed; beſides an hoſpital for twelve poor decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20l. a year for each, and 50l. to a chaplain; an hoſpital for eight poor women, and two others for decayed tradeſmen.

It has a good trade in malt, and here are frequent horſe-races. In fine, this place is reckoned a pretty retirement for gentlemen of ſmall eſtates, and there is very good company here.

BANKERS.—Dawes, Tomes, and Ruſſell; draw on Ladbrook and Co. London.—Greenway, White, and Weſton; draw on Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. Birchin-lane, London.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt is diſpatched for London and places beyond every afternoon at three, except Saturday; arrives from London every morning at eleven, except Monday. Goes out by way of Stratford-upon-Avon, to all other parts of the kingdom, every afternoon at three; comes in from ditto every morning about eleven. Goes out northward on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at twelve o'clock; comes in from ditto the ſame days, about eleven in the morning: Nathaniel Shugar Baby, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—From the Star inn. The Royal Charlotte, to London, every night at half ten. The Mercury, to Birmingham, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—From the Warwick Arms inn. A coach to Birmingham three times a-week. A coach to Coventry Tueſday and Friday, at eight in the morning; returns at ſeven in the evening: Robert Godfrey, proprietor.

CARRIERS.—A waggon to London every Wedneſday; returns on Monday: George Hand, proprietor.—A ditto to Birmingham every Tueſday; returns on Friday.—A waggon from the Red Lion inn, to Biceſter, every Monday; returns on Thurſday.

A cart to Coventry Wedneſday and Friday; returns the ſame days: Elizabeth Payne, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

—— Wade, Eſq.
Mr. Gery
Mr. Caſtle
Mr. Charles Porter Packwood
Mr. John Welſh
Mr. Bird
Seven vacancies.
Mr. Greenway, *Town-clerk*
Mr. Maſters, *Serjeant at Mace*
John Hammond, *Crier*
Francis Dawes, *High Conſtable*

GENTRY, &c.

Aſhby Mr. Joſeph
Barwell Mr. George
Boddington Mr. Edward
Butler Mr. Joſeph
Cattle Mr. George
Cook Mr. George
Dawes Mr. Thomas
Durwarris Mr. William
Eyre Mr. Daniel
Harper Mr. Henry
Hawkes Mr. Thomas
Hopton Mr. William
Kettle Mr. James
Landor Walter, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Lucas Mr. Joſeph
Mainwaring Capt. Rowland, *Army*
Mallory Mr. William
Parker Mr. John
Patchit Mr. William
Powell General

Wade Charles Gregory, Eſq.
Ward Mr. Thomas
Weſton Mr. J.
Wiſe Henry, Eſq.
Wood Mr. William

CLERGY.

Baines Rev. Robert
Blunt Rev. Mr.
Brook Rev. William
Daniel Rev. Mr.
Howell Rev. James
Kendell Rev. John
Mathews Rev. Marmaduke, *Juſtice*
Meller Rev. Robert
Moody Rev. James

PHYSIC.

Ayris John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Birch William, *Surgeon*
Blenkinſop Wm. *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Blunt John, *Surgeon*
Eames Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Gery ——, *Surgeon*
Lamb William, *Surgeon*
Rowe Samuel, *Surgeon*
Weale George, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Greenway Thomas, *Attorney*
Palmer Abel, *Attorney*
Pricket Edward, *Attorney*
Smith John, *Attorney*
Tibbits William, *Attorney*
Tomes John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alexander Francis, *Hatmaker*
Allen John, *Baker*
Allen Henry, *Butcher*
Allen Thomas, *Butcher*
Allen Thomas, jun. *Star Inn*
Arkinſden John, *Baker*
Aſhmore George, *Fruiterer*
Atkins Henry, *Taylor*
Atkins Thomas, *Red Lion Inn*
Atkins Edward, *Broker*
Atkins Joſeph, *Taylor*
Atwood Thomas, *Victualler*
Baby Nath. Shugar, *Woolpack Inn*
Baby William, *Bruſh-maker*
Badams William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Badams John, *Glazier*
Badams Joſeph, *Joiner*
Bafford T. *Ropemaker*
Baker John, *Staymaker*
Baker Gardner, *Hatter*
Baker Richard, *Maltſter*
Ball Mrs. *Victualler, (Horſe and Jockey)*
Banner John, *Wheelwright*
Barber James, *Huckſter*
Barnet ——, *Maltſter*
Barnet John, *Ironmonger*
Barnet John, *Fellmonger*
Batsford J. *Huckſter*
Baylis T. *Maltſter*
Bentley Thomas, *Farmer*
Bettridge Thomas, *Planter*
Bettridge Wm. *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Bevin Richard, *Painter*
Birch Richard, *Maltſter*
Bird John, *Baker*
Biſhop John, *Baker*
Blick Robert, *Linen-draper*
Bolt John, *Maltſter*
Bond William, *Shoemaker*
Bonham Samuel, *Flour-dealer*
Bradley John, *Worſted-manufacturer*
Bradley S. *Victualler, (Roſe & Crown)*
Brian Thomas, *Butcher*
Bridges Thomas, *Baſket-maker*
Briley John, *Fellmonger*
Brine Robert, *Sadler*
Bromley Charles, *Netmaker and Hair-dreſſer*
Bromley John, *Netmaker*
Brook William, *Grocer*
Brooke Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Brookhouſe Joſeph, *Cotton-ſpinner*
Brown ——, *Smith*
Brown Tho. *Victualler, (Rodney's Head)*
Brownwick Jacob, *Gardener*
Burn James, *Currier*
Burton Samuel, *Nail-factor*
Buſby William, *Shoemaker*
Buſhell Richard, *Maltſter*
Butler Henry, *Butcher*
Butler John, *Shoemaker*
Butler James, *Smith and Farrier*
Butler Jn. *Victualler, (Coach and Horſes)*
Carnall Joſeph, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Chadband Thomas, *Maltſter*
Chamberlain William, *Cooper*
Chamberlain William, *Timber-merchant*
Chaplin William, *Maſon*
Chapman George, *Grocer*
Claridge John, *Carpenter*
Clarke Joſeph, *Victualler*
Clarke Henry, *Taylor*
Clarke Robert, *George Inn, and Exciſe-office*
Collins Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
Collins William, *Woolſtapler*
Cook John, *Butcher*
Cook Hannah, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Cook William, *Plumber*
Cotton Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Croſs John, *Dyer*
Curtis J. *Gardener*
Dawes George, *Porter-merchant*

Dawes Francis, *Liquor-merchant*
Dennis John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dewell Thomas, *Ribbon-weaver*
Dickins Richard, *Grocer*
Diple Francis, *Watchmaker*
Dobbs Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Dowler and Son, *Pump-makers*
Dyke Wm. *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Dyke Thomas, *Huckſter*
Eady Tho. *Victualler, (Harp & Pigeon)*
Eares Samuel, *Maltſter*
Eaſam Thomas, *Gardener*
Eberall John, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Eccles Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Eccles William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Edmunds ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Edwards Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Edwards William, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Ellyman John, *Brickmaker*
Engliſh Tho. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Enock John, *Patten-maker*
Enock William, *Baker*
Evans ——, *Surveyor*
Evans William, *Woolſtapler*
Evans Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Farman M. *Hoſier*
Fenton Richard, *Victualler, (7 Stars)*
Foolwood George, *Shoemaker*
Forty Catharine, *Victualler, (Mermaid)*
Fowler Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Fowles William, *Academy*
French Samuel, *Confectioner*
Froſt Daniel, *Auctioneer*
Garrot Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Gill Thomas, *Staymaker*
Gill Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Goadby William, *Breeches-maker*
Goborn John, *Fiſhmonger*
Good Robert, *Cork-cutter*
Good Robert, *Confectioner*
Gray William, *Patten-maker*
Hadley Thomas, *Mealman*
Hall John, *Taylor*
Hall Joſeph, *Farmer*
Hallaway John, *Grocer*
Hammond Jacob, *Taylor*
Hammond William, *Taylor*
Hands Thomas, *Brazier*
Hanwell William, *Plaſterer*
Harper Henry, *Grocer*
Hawkes Samuel, *Globe Inn*
Hawkes J. *Huckſter*
Heath John, *Whiteſmith*
Heathcote William, *Baker*
Hewet Thomas, *Staymaker*
Hickland John, *Clerk to the Knapton Navigation*
Hickin John, *Taylor*
Hilton Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Hitchcock Wm. *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Holmes Francis, *Grocer*
Hopkins William, *Taylor*
Hopper William, *Maltſter*
Hudſon John, *Victualler, (Black Swan)*
Humphreys William, *Smith*
Ireland George, *Smith*
Irons John, *Shoemaker*
Jefts John, *Maltſter*
Jilkes Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Johnſon ——, *Baſket-maker*
Jones Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Jones M. *Glover*
Jones John, *Grocer*
Jordan William, *Shoemaker*
Keeling William, *Joiner*
Kendrick John, *Butcher*
Kenning John, *Flour-dealer*
King Abraham, *Hatter*
King Edward, *Watchmaker*
Kington A. *Midwife*
Kington Thomas, *Taylor*
Kington John, *Sadler*
Lad John, *Butcher and Victualler*
Lamb Mary, *Hatter*
Lapworth James, *Taylor*
Lapworth Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Lapworth Edward, *Shoemaker*
Lapworth Richard, *Flax-dreſſer*
Lapworth Anne, *Linen-draper*
Lattemore Timothy, *Grocer*
Lawrence ——, *Baker*
Lench Aaron, *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Lord William, *Butcher*
Loveday J. *Broker*
Lightholer Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Mallory Robert, *Baker*
Mallory William, *Baker*
Mallory William, jun. *Baker*
Mann James, *Grocer*
Mantin Thomas, *Taylor*
Mantin Richard, *Taylor*
Margates Richard, *Maltſter*
Marſhall James, *Smith*
Maſon Elizabeth, *Mantua-maker*
Maſters Thomas, *Victualler, (Unicorn)*
Mellers Charles, *Victualler, (Harp)*
Mercy Thomas, *Taylor*
Millward Mary, *Baker*
Morrell Richard, *Cooper*
Morris James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Morris William, *Maſon*
Mudiman John, *Taylor*
Mudiman Samuel, *Maſon*
Mullins Wm. *Victualler, (Green Man)*
Murcot Andrew, *Auctioneer*

Needham John, *Butcher*
Newey Clement, *Tanner*
Newton William, *Laſtmaker*
Oakley ——, *Carpenter*
Oram William, *Butcher*
Oſborn J. *Gardener*
Overbury Thomas, *Tanner*
Owen John, *Taylor*
Pain Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Swan*)
Palmer William, *Carpenter*
Parker Joſeph, *Cotton-factor*
Parker Sarah, *Grocer*
Parkes William, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Parr Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Partington William, *Grocer*
Peacock William, *Butcher*
Pearce Thomas, *Bridewell-keeper*
Perkins and Gardner, *Ironmongers*
Perry John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Perry William, *Butcher*
Perry William, *Bookſeller and Binder*
Perton William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Phillips William, *Sworn Wool-winder*
Pigot J. *Flax-dreſſer*
Pitcher Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Bear*)
Plant John, *Bear Inn*
Plumb Edward, *Farrier*
Powers Thomas, *Maltſter*
Pratt Edward, *Clerk to the Navigation*
Pratt Charles, *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Price William, *Taylor*
Price Richard, *Mercer*
Price J. *Clothes-ſhop*
Purden William, *Joiner*
Reynolds ——, *Watchmaker*
Richards John, *Miller*
Richards Joſeph, *Sadler*
Richards William, *Shoemaker*
Richardſon Samuel, *Smith*
Roberts Samuel, *Baker*
Robins William, *Shoemaker*
Robinſon J. *Builder*
Rowe Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Ruſſell S. and E. *Milliners*
Ruſſell Wm. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
RuſſellCath. *Victualler*, (*Bowling-green*)
Ruſſell Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Ruſſell William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sanders Richard, *Carpenter and Grocer*
Sarchell Thomas, *Taylor*
Seymor Joſeph, *Mealman*
Sharp Charles, *Butcher*
Sharp William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sharp Henry, *Bookſeller, Stationer, and Printer*
Shephard George, *Perfumer*
Sidney John, *Cutler*
Sly S. *Mantua-maker*
Smallbone R. *Victualler*, (*Flying Horſe*)
Smart Thomas, *Mealman*
Smith William, *Maſon*
Smith William, *Victualler*, (*Falcon*)
Smith James, *Huckſter*
Southam Henry, *Maltſter*
Squires John, *Cooper*
Standbridge Mary, *Grocer*
Standiſh Lawrence, *Carpenter*
Standiſh John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Starkey James, *Dyer*
Stiles Hannah, *Draper*
Stockby Richard, *Victualler*
Stow John
Sumner William, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Tatnall ——, *Maſon*
Taylor Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Taylor Thomas, *Combmaker*
Tennant S. *Milliner*
Thompſon Joſeph, *Grocer*
Thurnham Thomas, *Coach, Houſe, and Sign, Painter*
Tibbits ——, *Maltſter*
Tibbits J. *Huckſter*
Townſend Robert, *Brazier*
Turner John, *Victualler*, (*Punch-bowl*)
Twamley Joſeph, *Agent to the Phœnix Fire-office*
Twycroſs Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Twycroſs Richard, *Butcher*
Tyrrell Richard, *Grocer*
Walker John, *Brazier*
Walton Thomas, *Cooper*
Ward George, *Butcher*
Warner Joſeph, *Weaver*
Warrin Samuel, *Ropemaker*
Watehorn Charles, *Woolſtapler*
Watſon William, *Smith*
Watt John, *Baker*
Welch William, *Taylor*
Weſton John, *Staymaker*
Wheeler Edward, *Farmer*
Wheeler Geo. *Victualler*, (*Golden Cup*)
Whitehead William, *Mealman*
Whitmore Richard, *Talbot Inn*
Whiting Thomas, *Maltſter*
Wild Samuel, *Warwick Arms Inn*
Wilkes William, *Linen-draper*
Wilkinſon Benjamin, *Carpenter*
Williams Thomas, *Carpenter*
Williams Edward, *Joiner*
Williams John, *Shoemaker*
Williams John, *Plaſterer*
Willis William, *Woolcomber*
Wilſon William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wilſon Henry, *Butcher*
Winn Joſeph, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*

Winn William, *Painter and Glazier*
Worrell Wm. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Wright Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Wright James, *Shoemaker*
Wright William, *Baker*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Thomas Richardſon, *Superviſor*
John Weeks, *Collector*

Officers.

Mr. Doble
Mr. Cooperthwaite
Mr. Stafford
Mr. Newland, *Riding Officer*

Near Warwick is the Priory, the ſeat of John Chriſtopher Wiſe, Eſq.—The church of Lemington Priors was originally but a chapel belonging to Wotton, on the other ſide of the river.—Three miles weſt is Grove Park, the ſeat of Lord Dormer, in the pariſh of Budbrook.

Guy's Cliff, about a mile from Warwick, the reſidence of Bertie Greathead, Eſq. Guy's Cliff is a great cliff on the weſt ſide of the Avon, and the north ſide of Warwick, where, in the Britons time, was an oratory, and in that of the Saxons an hermitage; where Guy earl of Warwick, who is ſaid to have retired to it after his fatigues by the toils and pleaſures of the world, built a chapel, and cohabited with the hermit, and from thence it had the name. This hermitage was kept up to the reign of Henry VI. when Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick eſtabliſhed a chantry here, and, in memory of the famous Guy, erected a large ſtatue of him in the chapel here, eight feet in height, and raiſed a roof over the adjacent ſprings. The chapel is in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in the ſuburbs of Warwick. Guy flouriſhed in the reign of Athelſtan, and decided the fate of the kingdom by compact, in ſingle combat with Colbrand the Dane, a man of gigantic ſtature, whom he ſlew. They ſhew us his caſtle, his helmet, his ſword, and tell abundance of things of him, which have ſome appearance of hiſtory, though not much authority to ſupport them.

Harberbury is four miles from Warwick.—Sherborn is ſouth-weſt of Warwick, near a brook that joins the Avon.—Sileſburn is on a brook, between Warwick and Alceſter, and had once a hermitage.—Pathlow was the name of a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty, containing ſeveral towns between Warwick and Alceſter.—Biſhop's Tachbroke is ſouth-eaſt of Warwick.—Tachbroke Mallery is in the ſame pariſh, two miles from Warwick.—Welleſburn Haſtings, and Mountfort, are ſouth of Warwick. The former had once a market on Mondays, and a fair on St. Peter and Paul.—Thelesford, north of Charlcot, had a priory, near the road-ſide from Welleſburn to Warwick.

At Barford, nine miles below Warwick, Samuel Fairfax, who, in 1647, was twelve years of age, lived under the ſame roof, and ate at the ſame table, with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother, and none of the three generations of either ſex had been twice married.—Near Warwick, at Legers-Aſhby, in Northamptonſhire, has been an old town, as they ſay, deſtroyed by the Danes. Cateſby, who hatched the powder-plot, owned the town.

WATFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE,

IS fourteen miles north-weſt from London, meaſured from Tyburn turnpike, eight ſouth-eaſt of St. Alban's, one mile north of Buſhey, and three and a half eaſt of Rickmerſworth: is ſituated on a hill, whoſe elevation is about eighty or ninety feet. About midway up the town, on the left-hand-ſide of the road, ſtands the church, a large building of ſtone. The tower is ſquare, about eighty or ninety feet high, excluſive of an hexagonal-conical ſpire about twenty feet high, on the top of which is fixed a vane, in the form of a dragon. In the tower are eight good bells; likewiſe a clock, with chimes. The inſide of the church is ſpacious, having three aiſles, two galleries with pews for the accommodation of the gentry, and one gallery facing the altar; in this gallery is an organ, and ſeats on each ſide for the boys and girls of Mrs. Fuller's ſchool, and in the front are pews for the gentry. In the chancel of this church is a large pew belonging

to the right honourable the Earl of Eſſex; and oppoſite to it is another, built a little more than twenty years ago, for the right honourable the Lady Capels, ſiſters to the preſent earl. On the left-hand-ſide of the chancel is the cemetery, or burial-place belonging to the Earl of Eſſex; where are many very coſtly monuments, and very good ſculpture. Under the canopy of one of the monuments, and againſt the north wall, is a large tablet of black marble, the inſcription on which is in gilt capital letters as follows: "Splendidiſſimo et Clariſſimo Dō Carolo Moryſono celeberrimi Ordinis Balnearii equiti aurato et Baronetto. Ob eximiam ejus erga Deum Pietatem erga Homines virtutem: Generis ſplendorem Ingenii acumen egregiam in publicis Provinciæ, in qua florebat Negotiis adminiſtrandis Prudentiam et Dexteritatem: Corporis Venuſtatem, Morum ſuavitatem, et elegantiam Humanitatem et beneficentiam bonis omnibus Chariſſimo et omni Laude cumulando, florente adhuc Ætate. Poſtquam viginti et alterum Annos cum amantiſſima conjuge Concordiſſime et conjunctiſſime, ſine Querela, ſeu Nebula ulla (utroq eorum mutuo Amore invicem ita contende, ut dubium reliquerint uter eorum in Amore ſuperior fuerit) vixiſſet immatura Morte prærepto dulciſſimo et Deſideratiſſimo conjugi et Baptiſtæ hickſo Morriſonis ſuaviſſimis. Filiolis ipſo blandiſſimo pueritiæ flore, extinctis, Maria, prænobilis Viri Domii Baptiſtæ Vicecomitis Camden, et Baronis de Elmington, Filiarum altera, Uxor deſolatiſſima, votum ſuperſtes; hoc mortale Monumentum immortalis Amoris et Pietatis, in Spem beatæ Reparationis; et ad gratiſſimam dilectiſſimi Conjugis et Virtutum ſuarum Memoriam perpetuo colenduin et celebrandum hic, in Maiorum ſuorum conditorio cum Luctu et Lachrymis poſuit et conſecravit." —In the baſe of the ſame monument is the following inſcription: "Natus eſt decimo Octavo die Aprilis A° ſalutis humanæ milleſimo quingentiſimo Octogeſimo Septimo Denatus Viceſimo die Sextilis A° milleſimo Sexcenteſimo Viceſimo Octavo: Unica tantum Filia Superſtite Elizabetha illuſtri Viro Do°. Arthuro Capell ampliſſimi Viri Do. Arthuri Capell Equitis Arati è Primogenito filio Nepoti Enupta."—The above has a man dreſſed in armour leaning on his right arm, as likewiſe a woman lying a little below; both are well cut in white marble, and are dreſſed with neck-ruffs, ſuch as were worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth. At the left end is the figure of a woman, kneeling.

Oppoſite to the laſt great monument is another, which has two little tablets againſt the ſouth wall of this chapel or cemetery, and on the tablets are the following words ſlightly inſcribed, in gilt letters: "Virtuti, Honori, et æternæ Memoriæ: Clariſſimi et ornatiſſimi Viri Dni. Caroli Moriſſoni equitis aurati iſtius: Eccleſiæ Patroni hereditarii, et hujus Sacelli Fundatoris, Patris optimi et longe chariſſimi, Carolus Moriſonus—eques auratus ac Baronettus pientiſſimus Filius, hanc Aram Sepulchralem (ſupremum Amoris et Pietatis officium Parenti bene merenti evolvendo) in Spem certiſſimam Glorioſæ et beate Reſurrectionis pienter et officioſe conſecravit."—On the baſe of the tablets is a man recumbent on his left arm, dreſſed in armour, cut out of white marble; and at the left end is the figure of a man dreſſed likewiſe in armour, kneeling on one knee, and is of white marble: at the oppoſite end is the figure of a woman, kneeling. The man and woman are each under a large curtain cut out of ſtone, and all have ruffs.

In the middle of this chapel or cemetery are two large monuments, built of a parallellopiped form, on each of which lies the figure of a woman fully dreſſed. On the eaſt end of the eaſternmoſt the inſcription is as follows: "The Monument of the Ladye Briget Counteſe Dowager of Bedford. A Woman of ſingular Sincerite in Religion, in cyvill Converſation & Integritie of Life unſpotted, in Hoſpitalitie bountifull & provident in all her Actions deſcreete & honourable, in great Favor with her Prince & generally reputed one of the nobliſt Matrons of England for her Wiſdom & Judgement. She was Daughter to John Lord Huſſey & ſhe was thriſe maried firſt to Sir Richard Morizon Knight, then to Edward Manners E: of Rutland, thirdly to Francys Ruſſel E: of Bedford & ſhe had Iſſue only by her firſt Huſband one Sonn Sir Charles Morizon Knight, & two Doghters named Jana Sibilla firſt maried to Edward Lord Ruſſel eldeſt Sonn to her laſt Huſband the E: of Bedford afterwards maried to Arthur Lord Grey. The

other

ther Doghter named Elizabeth was firſt maried to William Norreys Eſquier Sonn & Heir apparent to Lord Norreys at whoſe Charges this Monument was hear erected beinge her foole Executor & Nephewe, who hath married the Lady Briget Vere Doghter to Edward E: of Oxford afterward Elizabeth the ſecond Doghter maried Henry Clinton E: of Lincolne. This noble Counteſs of Bedford livinge 75 Years in moſt honorable Reputation died moſt quietly anſwerably to her Life in perfect Sence & Memorie the 12 of Januarie 1600 in the 43 Year of our moſt gracious Sowerraine Quene Elizabeth."

On the weſt end of the other monument the inſcription runs thus: "To the Vertue, Honor, & Memorie of the right honorable Ladie, Dame Elizabeth Ruſſel Daughter & ſole Heire of Henry Longe of Shingay in the Countie of Cambridg Eſq. Wief of the Right Honorable Sir William Ruſſell Kht. Lord Ruſſel of Thornhaugh, late under the Raigne of the moſt excellent Princeſſe of Renowned & moſt woorthie Memorie Queene Elizabeth Lord Governor of Fluſhinge & ſince Lord Deputie of the Kingdome of Ireland, & one of the Sonnes of the Right Noble Lord Franncis late Earle of Bedford. The Lady beſide manie commendable Guifts of Nature wherewith ſhe was liberallie endued as Religion, true Godlineſs, Chaſtitie, Wiſdome, Temperance, vertuous and honorable Converſation, & for manie other Reſpects moſt woorthie to be honored, was reputed & nombred amongſt the principall Matrons of her Time. & Dame Dorothie Morriſon her moſt lovinge & affectionate Mother, ſurvivinge contrarie to the ordinarie Courſe of Nature, & her own Harts Deſier, hir moſt deere & moſt deerlie lovinge & beloved Daughter, hath for the laſte Office, & for an eternall Pledge of her motherlie Love & Affection, in the Hope of a glorious & joyfull Reſurrection, conſecrated this Monument."—On the eaſt end of this are the following words, in capitals: "This Noble Ladie paſſinge the fewe & evil Dayes of her Pilgrimage heare in the Vale of Tears in the often Meditation of Death & thereby having learned to nomber her Dayes dyd applie her Hart to Wiſdome, as appeared by manie holy Meditacions, & religious Obſervacions, which ſhe in the Courſe of heareing & privat Reading of the holy Scriptures, had conceaved, & for her own Uſe & Comfort, under her own Hand had comited to Writinge & being now growen wearie of the Vanities & Vexacions of the preſent Lief, by the Inſtinct of God's good Spirit whereby ſhe was fullie aſſured of his Love & Promiſes in Jeſu, deſired to be diſſolved to be with Chriſt, & ſo havinge lived religiouſlie, vertuouſlie, & honorablie 43 years & of them 27 in holie & unſpotted Wedlocke, having Iſſue onlie Sir Francis Ruſſell Kht. in the Invocation of Gods holie Name quietlie & ſweetlie ſlepte in the Lord, the 12th Day of June 1611.

At a ſmall diſtance weſtward of the laſt monument is a flat ſtone even with the pavement, which has three braſs plates, on which are engraved the figures of three men; the inſcription is to the memory of three ancient and faithful ſervants in the family of the Morriſons.

On the north wall, and on the weſt end of the firſt monument, is another little monument, which does not project far from the wall; but yet there are two pillars clear from the wall, and a canopy at the top, under which is the figure of a woman (half ſize), kneeling before a book which is open. The inſcription on a little tablet, on which the book lies, runs thus:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth & that I ſhall riſe out of the earth, in the laſt Day & ſhal be covered again with my Skinn & ſhall ſee God in mie Fleſh yea I my ſelf, ſhall behould, him not with other but with thes ſame Eyes—Job 19. 25. 26. 27. I am the Reſurrection & the Liffe & hee that beleeveth in me, yea though he, weare dead, yet ſhall, he live & who ſoe liveth & beleeveth in me, ſhall not die for ever—Jhan 11. 25. 26. Yff we beleeve that Jheſus is dead & reſen, even ſo them which ſleep in Jheſus, will God bring with him—1 Theſſ. 4. 14."

On the ſouth wall, near the eaſt window, is lately fixed a large oval tablet of white marble, to the memory of Admiral Forbes, who was interred here in March 1796. The inſcription on his coffin-plate and monument contains not only his titles and honourable deſcent, but alſo the pedigree of his wife, as fol-

lows: "Near this Place are depoſited, in the Vault of her Anceſtors, the Remains of the Right Honourable LADY MARY FORBES Daughter of WILLIAM third EARL of ESSEX by the LADY JANE HYDE Daughter of HENRY, fourth EARL of CLARENDON, and EARL of ROCHESTER. To the natural Advantages of an agreeable Perſon, and a good Underſtanding rendered more amiable by a ſweet Temper, and conſtant Chearfulneſs, ſhe joined moſt of the elegant and uſeful Accompliſhments in all the Relations of Life ſhe acted from the beſt and pureſt Motives, her Inclinations always coinciding habitually with her Duty, affable with Dignity, polite without Affectation, and frank without Indiſcretion, her whole Deportment was marked by the moſt exact Decency and Propriety. The ruling Paſſion of her Heart was Benevolence. To ſupply the Wants, and alleviate the Diſtreſſes, of her Fellow Creatures, ſeemed to be the great Buſineſs, and Pleaſure of her Life; and to give her an Opportunity of doing an Act of Humanity, was always to confer an Obligation upon her. Secured by Religion, as well as Candour, againſt the mean Paſſions of Envy, Hatred, and Malice, ſhe never liſtened to the Tale of Slander, nor ever ſpread the Lie of Detraction. Her Conſcience never reproached her with doing or even wiſhing Ill to others; and when injured herſelf, ſhe was eaſy to be reconciled, and ready to forgive. Her ſoul was peculiarly formed for Friendſhip, exerting itſelf in affectionate Attentions and Acts of kindneſs, not to her Friends only, but even to the Friends of her Friends. She loved Hoſpitality, and all ſocial Amuſements that made others happy: poſſeſſing herſelf ſuch a Flow of Mirth and good Humour as rendered her Society always pleaſing; but tempered by ſo juſt a Reſerve, as to ſhew they ſprung from a Mind perfectly innocent, and pure of evil Thoughts. In her religious Conduct, ſhe was zealous without Bigotry, pious without Superſtition, and devout without Oſtentation; thus uniform in the diſcharge of her Duty both to God and Man, and ſupported by a Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, She felt no Terrors at the Approach of Death, but rather a confident Hope, and joyful Expectation, of the Approbation of her gracious Redeemer, and juſt and merciful Judge. As it was the earneſt Endeavour, and ſupreme Happineſs of her Life, to do Good, the Deſign of this Inſcription is to enable her to continue to do the ſame, even in the Grave, by preſerving the Memory and Example of her fair Character; which will thereby remain an Ornament to the Illuſtrious Houſe from whence ſhe was deſcended; the Pride and Boaſt of the Family which ſhe left to lament her. And an Incitement to the preſent, and future Generations, to admire and emulate her excellent Virtues. She married September ii. MDCCLVIII, the Honourable JOHN FORBES, then a LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, and ſince ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, and GENERAL OF MARINES, ſon of George, third EARL OF GRANARD IN IRELAND, to whom ſhe left two Twin-Daughters, and died, alas! April ixth, MDCCLXXXII, in LXth Year of her Age.

How did the Good and Virtuous mourn,
And pour their Sorrows o'er her Urn."

In the church-yard is a large handſome building for a ſchool, built and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, widow, for forty boys and twenty girls; the boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are partly clothed; the girls are taught reading, writing, and uſeful needle-work, and are partly clothed. The ſchool was built in 1704, in the lifetime of its foundreſs, who lived to ſee the ſchool filled, or begun. Since her time, legacies have been left by three charitable perſons; but yet the income is not ſufficient to clothe the children completely; it is governed by nine truſtees. In the ſchool-room is placed a whole-length painting of the foundreſs; the regulations of that lady for the government of the ſchool are engroſſed, framed, and hung up in the ſchool-room, and are ordered to be read by the maſter to the boys four times a-year. Lady Morriſon granted 30l. a-year for preaching a lecture in Watford church every Tueſday morning before the market-bell rings. Here are eight alms-houſes for ſo many poor widows, and two ſhillings a-week, two hundred faggots, cloth for a gown,

gown, and new hats every year. Lady Dorothy Morriſon alſo gave 50l. a-year for putting out poor children of this pariſh yearly.

A little farther up the town than the church ſtands the market-place, a long ſquare building. The market is on Tueſday, for corn, cows, ſheep, and hogs. There are two fairs in the year, one on the Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday, and the other on the 9th of September; the latter is called the ſtatute, and is for hiring of ſervants; but on both days toys are ſold, &c. The principal manufactory of this town is throwing of ſilk, and for which there are three different buildings, two worked by horſes and one by water. That which is worked by water is by far the largeſt. The river Coln runs at the back of Watford town, and through the bottom thereof; and, turning a little, may be ſeen from the houſes on the other ſide of the town, and may be ſaid in part to ſurround the town, in the vicinity of which it turns four mills, viz. a paper-mill belonging to Mr. Lewin, called Buſhey-mill; a flour-mill in the town of Watford, occupied by Mr. Henry Field; the ſilk-mill, occupied by Mr. Paumier; and a paper-mill, occupied by Mr. Lepard, which is called Hamper-mill.

The Watford coaches are two: one ſets out from Watford at eight o'clock in the morning; returns from London again at two or three in the afternoon, and arrives at Watford by ſix in the evening: the other coach goes from Watford at two or three in the afternoon, to London; and returns again the next day before noon. Beſides theſe coaches, the Tring, Berkhampſtead, Cheſham, Leighton, and Birmingham, coaches, go through the town, and all of them change horſes at Watford except the Cheſham.

A waggon goes from Watford to London twice in the week, viz. on Tueſday and Friday; returns on Wedneſday and Saturday.—The principal inhabitants are as follow:

GENTRY, &c.

Bache Mr. Humphrey
Baldwin Mr.
Bucknall Hon. Wm. Grimſton, *Juſtice*
Capel Right Hon. Ladies
Clapham John, Eſq.
Clarendon Right Hon. Earl of
Day Thomas, Eſq.
Deacon Mr. Thomas
Dummer Mr. John
Eſſex Right Hon. Earl of, *Juſtice*
Finch John, Eſq.
Grant Colonel
Greenhill Thomas, Eſq.
Martin Nicholas, Eſq.
Moody Samuel, Eſq.
Nicholls Mrs.
Parker Rogers, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Paxton Archibald, Eſq.
Phripp Mrs.
Savigny Mr.
Smith William, Eſq.
Steward Captain
Wilkinſon Jacob, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Jones Rev. Wyndham, *Vicar, & Juſtice*
Roderick Rev. David

PHYSIC.

Church ——, *Apothecary, &c.*
Ehret G. P. and Pidcock, *Apothecaries*
Fawcet ——, *Apothecary, &c.*
Kilby Charles, *M. D.*
Maſters ——, *Apothecary, &c.*
Parry William, *Apothecary, &c.*

LAW.

Cowley Philip, *Attorney*
Deacon Samuel, *Attorney*
Nicholl Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Matthew, *Victualler*
Barker Thomas, *Carpenter*
Bedford John, *Shoemaker*
Billings John, *Victualler*
Birch Charles, *Fiſhmonger*
Birchmore Thomas, *Carpenter*
Brandon Thomas, *Victualler*
Brown David, *Taylor*
Buckmaſter John, *Butcher*
Buckmaſter Henry, *Shoemaker*
Burnet Mrs. *Chandler*
Bygrave Thomas, *Taylor*
Cain John, *Taylor*
Cartwright William, *Corn-chandler*
Chaplin and Phillips, *Linen-drapers*
Chapman ——, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Chapman Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Chapman Wright, *Baker*
Childo Charles, *Whiteſmith*
Clark Mrs. *Victualler*
Crawley Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Crawley William, *Shoemaker*
Crickmore John, *Victualler*

Davidſon John, *Victualler*
Davis Benjamin, *Innholder*
Daviſon Mrs. *Fiſhmonger*
Doubleday ——, *Victualler*
Dracott Robert, *Butcher*
Dyſon John, *Brewer*
Eames William, *Corn-chandler*
Edlin Thomas, *Brazier*
Edmonds ——, *Cutler*
Elbon John, *Breeches-maker*
Evans Evan, *Innholder*
Ferrabee Thomas, *Baker*
Field Mrs. *Victualler*
Field Henry, *Miller*
Foſter Joſeph, *Victualler*
Fowler John, *Baker*
Fyſh ——, *Linen-draper*
Geary Mary, *Chandler*
George Mrs. *Victualler*
Glanville John, *Carpenter*
Gray Thomas, *Victualler*
Greenway John, *Crown Inn*
Gregory Joſeph, *Baker*
Hackman Thomas, *Grocer*
Handaſyd George, *Schoolmaſter*
Harding Richard, *Victualler*
Harty William, *Cooper and Ironmonger*
Harvey William, *Victualler*
Haſſall William, *Baker*
Hawthorn John, *Chandler*
Holt John, *Whiteſmith*
Hopkins ——, *Chandler*
Horrod John, *Fiſhmonger*
Howard William, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Hudſon ——, *Carpenter*
Humphrey Joſeph, *Victualler*
Icome Charles, *Schoolmaſter & Pariſh-clerk*
Kemp William, *Victualler*
King Mrs. *Maltſter*
Kingham Barnard, *Victualler*
Langham Joſeph, *Wine and Brandy Merchant*
Lattimer Thomas, *Butcher*
Lawrence William, *Victualler*
Lewin ——, *Tanner*
Mann John, *Victualler*
Martin Martha, *Chandler*
Mayo Chriſtopher, *Bricklayer*
Morley Pedley, *Butcher*
Muncey ——, *Bricklayer*
Norris John, *Taylor*
Norwood Francis, *Stonemaſon*
Okey Thomas, *Currier*
Pearce Martha, *Shoemaker*
Redſhaw ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Rickett Henry, *Chandler*
Roberts Michael, *Victualler*
Robertſon John, *Victualler*
Robertſon Mrs. *Victualler*
Rogers James, *Cooper and Ironmonger*
Roſe Thomas, *Baker*
Ruſh John, *Corn-chandler*
Salter Stephen, *Maltſter*
Sanders Richard, *Chandler*
Sanders ——, *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Sanders Joſeph, *Butcher*
Sanders John, *Victualler*
Shackell John, *Baker*
Shackell John, *Diſtiller*
Shackell Robert, *Glazier*
Shephard Thomas, *Chandler*
Shirley Joſeph, *Victualler*
Sims Richard, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Smith Felix, *Organiſt*
Spratley Thomas, *Victualler*
Timberlick Mrs. *Victualler*
Turner Thomas, *Grocer*
Waters George, *Linen-draper*
Whittinſtall ——, *Brewer*
Woodman Job, *Brewer*

Near the upper part of the town is a large park belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eſſex, called Caſſiobury. It is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Mercian kings during the Saxon heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Alban's. The ſeat is elegant, and the ſituation is the beſt in the county, upon a dry ſpot, within a park of large extent: the houſe is built in form of an Π: the middle and the eaſt wing are modern, and in good repair; but the weſt wing is very old, and by no means correſponding with the other parts of the houſe. The front faces the ſouth-eaſt, and looks directly on the houſe in More-park, and which has a noble aſpect from Caſſiobury-houſe. In the front of the houſe is a fine dry lawn of graſs, which, immediately after the heavieſt winter-rains, may be rode or walked on, as on the drieſt downs; and a little below the houſe is a river, which winds through the park, and in the drieſt ſeaſons conſtantly runs with a fine ſtream, affording great plenty of trout, cray-fiſh, and indeed moſt other kinds of freſh-water fiſh. On the north and eaſt ſides of the houſe are large wood walks, which were planted by the famous Le Notre, in the reign of Charles II. The woods have many large beech and oak trees in them; but the

the principal walks are planted with lime-trees, and theſe are moſt of them too narrow for their length, and too regular for the modern taſte. On the other ſide of the river the ground riſes to a conſiderable height, which affords an agreeable variety; part of which being covered with ſtately woods, appearing at a proper diſtance from the front of the houſe, have a fine effect to the eye. In ſhort, the whole ſpot (if a little more improved) would be one of the fineſt places near London.—Near Caſſiobury is a pleaſant ſeat, belonging to the late Lord Raymond, called Langleybury, now inhabited by Sir Henry Gray, Bart.

More-park, belonging to the Earl of Clarendon, ſtands upon the ſide of the hill facing Caſſiobury, on the other ſide of the river. It has been allowed to be one of the beſt pieces of brick-work in England, executed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; Sir William Temple commends the garden as one of the beſt laid out in the kingdom. The Ducheſs of Monmouth, on whom it was ſettled by marriage, ſold it in 1720 to Benjamin Hoſkins Stiles, Eſq. who built a ſouth front of ſtone with colonnades; and an opening was made through the hill, that once obſtructed its view towards Uxbridge. A north front was alſo erected, and the hill towards Watford cut through for a viſta. In digging this hill veins of ſea-ſand, with muſcles in it, were found. It was ſince in the poſſeſſion of the late Lord Anſon; but after his death it was purchaſed by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. who acquired an immenſe fortune as commiſſary to the army in Germany, which procured him the title of a baronet: all of whom contributed to improve this fine place by a profuſion of expence. Through theſe parks the Braunſton canal is to run; the locks are made and bridges built, and in a ſhort time it is believed the canal will be navigable, (1797).

Croſſing the road from the Earl of Clarendon's park, there is a beautiful ſpot called Ruſſel Farm, built by the Right Honourable the Counteſs Dowager of Eſſex, mother to the preſent earl, and is now occupied by the Right Honourable the Ladies Capel, ſiſters to the ſaid earl.—Adjoining to the Earl of Clarendon's ground, and near to Ruſſel Farm, is the ſeat of Baron Hotham, called Langley-lodge: it is in the borders of the pariſh of King's Langley.—About a mile and a half from Watford is another great ſeat, called Oxhey-lodge, belonging to the Honourable William Bucknall.—About three miles and a half from Watford is Munden, partly in Watford and partly in the pariſh of St. Stephen, the reſidence of Rogers Parker, Eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace.

Abbot's Langley is ſituated about three miles north of Caſſiobury, in a good air and ſoil, is remarkable for the birth of a pope, Nicholas Brakeſpear, by the title of Adrian IV. The Emperor Frederic held his ſtirrup while he diſmounted, yet he ſuffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.—King's Langley was ſo called becauſe Henry III. built himſelf a houſe here, of which the ruins ſtill exiſt; and here was born and buried Edmund de Langley duke of York, fifth ſon of Edward III. his wife Iſabel, youngeſt daughter of Don Pedro king of Caſtile, was alſo buried here, and the tomb is in the church of this place.

One mile diſtant, on the road to London, is Buſhey, where is the handſome ſeat of —— Capper, Eſq.—Croſſing Buſhey-heath, (which is ſpoken of vol. iii. p. 39.) you come to Stanmore, which is four miles from Watford. Here is the ſeat of James Forbes, Eſq. built by the firſt Duke of Chandos, for the reſidence of his ducheſs, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a ſmall octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in oriental ſculpture, preſented to him by the Brahmins of Hindoſtan, as a grateful acknowledgement 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

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. 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 one hundred and fifty 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.

Bentley Priory, the magnificent ſeat of the Marquis of Abercorn, ſtands on the ſummit of Stanmore-hill, but in the pariſh of Harrow. The ſcite of it is ſuppoſed to be that of an ancient priory, which, at the diſſolution, was converted into a private houſe. The preſent ſtructure, which commands extenſive views over Middleſex and the neighbouring counties, was built from the deſigns of Mr. Soane; but the beautiful plantations were laid out by the noble owner himſelf. —Little Stanmore, Canons, &c. are deſcribed under Edgware, in the third volume of this work.

WATH, YORKSHIRE.

WATH-upon-Don, or Derne, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, to the north of Rotherham, is a large pariſh, with three diviſions, viz. Wath, Swinton, and Wentworth. In a neighbouring wood are plain marks of the Ikenild-ſtreet Roman way. Here is a charity-ſchool.—The principal inhabitants are as follows:

GENTRY, &c.

Baxter John, Gent. (F.)
Kay Mrs. (F.)
Payne John, Eſq. (F.) *Newhill*

CLERGY.

Rowley Rev. John, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Kay ——, (F.) *Surgeon*
Staniforth ——, *Surgeon*
Watſon ——, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Brooke George, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Campſell John, (F.) *Butcher*
Carr Thomas, (F.) *Tanner*
Cooper John, *Bear Inn*
Denton William, (F.) *Farmer*
Ford Michael, (F.) *Maſon*
Gawtreſs Jonathan, (F.) *Farmer*
Gawtreſs Richard, (F.) *Tanner*
Halmſhaw John, (F.) *Butcher*
Hide John and Co. *Sack and Bagging Manufacturers*
Hilton Thomas, *Bell-founder*
Hunt Joſeph, *Grocer and Draper*
Hunt Joſeph, jun. *Draper*
Ibbertſon William, (F.) *Butcher*
Jackſon Mrs. (F.) *Farmer*
Jackſon William, *Farmer*
Kay John, (F.) *Butcher*
Kay John, (F.) *Farmer*
Lambert Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Lee Henry, (F.) *Red Lion Inn*
Liſter John, *Croſs Keys Inn*
Nailor Tho. *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Rawlen Joſeph, (F.) *Chandler*
Raynor John, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Roberts John, (F.) *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Robinſon Joſeph, *Blackſmith*
Rogers William, *Blackſmith*
Smith Robert, (F.) *Butcher*
Thompſon Richard, *Star Inn*
Torton Abraham, *Feltmaker*
Tukes John, (F.) *Farmer*
Twitty Jonathan, (F.) *Tanner*
Wright John, (F.) *Farmer*
Wright Thomas, (F.) *Feltmaker*

WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

WEDNESBURY, Weedſbury, or Wedgebury, in the Saxon tongue *Weadbipig*. It is a market-town, twenty miles ſouth of the county town, eight from Birmingham, ſix from Wolverhampton, three from Walſall, five from

from Dudley, and one hundred and twenty-four from London. From a variety of circumſtances it appears to be not only very ancient, but to have undergone great viciſſitudes. At the Conqueſt it was an ancient demeſne of the crown. Adelfleda, governeſs of the Mercians, ſtrongly fortified the caſtle, which then ſtood upon the hill, now called the Church-hill, from the church, which very beautifully adorns its ſummit; but now nothing of the caſtle remains except a few traces of its foundation. The church is a very fine old Gothic ſtructure, and from probable conjecture was built in the year 711, by Dud or Dudo lord of Dudley, at which time he was lord of the manor of Wedneſbury; and about four years after built the caſtle at Dudley, now a fine ſtately ruin, within view of the ſaid church. Henry II. gave it to the family of the Heronviles, in exchange for the town of Cobsfield, in Yorkſhire, and is now parcel of the honour of Woodſtock. After various ſucceſſions, it came into the family of Beaumont, Viſcount Beaumont; now the property of the Honourable Mrs. Foley, wife of the Honourable Edward Foley, member of parliament for the county of Worceſter, and Mrs. Whitby, widow of Edward Whitby, Eſq. a barriſter at law, and of a very ancient Staffordſhire family of that name. This place gave birth to the Pagets, anceſtors to the preſent Earl of Uxbridge, who has a noble ſeat about ten miles from hence. A very old publication, met with ſome years ago, calls Birmingham (now the pride of the univerſe for its manufactories) "a ſmall village near Wedgebury." About forty years ago the walls on the inſide of the church were ornamented with paintings by ſome maſterly pencil; and which might have continued many years to come, had not the ſacrilegious hand of a common maſon, with a white-waſhing bruſh, put a final end to their beauty. In the chancel there are ſeveral prebendal ſtalls, the carvings of which are of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. Near to theſe are the monuments of ſeveral eminent families: under one lie the aſhes of the anceſtors of the preſent Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward, who has a beautiful ſeat at Himley, about ſix miles from hence; and under another, upon which is a very elegant Latin inſcription, are the remains of Walter Harcourt, of the family of Lord Harcourt, of Nuneham, Oxfordſhire, who died in the year 1636, as he was paſſing through Wedneſbury. This place is rendered famous for its coal, the beſt in the kingdom for ſmiths work, on account of its extreme heat. It runs from three to fourteen yards in thickneſs, which makes it very valuable to its reſpective owners, who clear from one to three hundred pounds per week from the ſale of that article only. It lies in different veins or ſtratas, each of which is particulariſed by the miners with the greateſt accuracy: the following are the names of ſixteen of the ſaid ſtratas, viz. Dun-Dicks, Roof-Floor, Top-Slipper, Lambs, Jays, Kitt's, Benches, the Kernel, Bottom-Slipper, Slip-Bat, Skips, Stone-Coal, Great-Patch, Springs, Slippers, and the Humphrys. This place alſo produces that ſort of iron ore called blond-metal, uſed to make nails and horſe-ſhoes, and all ſorts of heavy tools, as hammers, axes, &c. There are veſſels of divers ſorts made here, which are painted with a reddiſh ſort of earth dug hereabouts, which they call ſlip. One of the collateral branches of the Birmingham canal enters this pariſh about half a mile, to ſome coal-mines not yet opened, and to the iron-works of Meſſrs. Samuel and John Hallen, iron maſters. About two miles from hence are the very extenſive iron-works of John Wilkinſon, Eſq. at Bradley-moor. About the ſame diſtance, at Tipton, are the tar-works of Lord Dundonald, the factory of James Keir, Eſq. and Co. and ſeveral other iron-works, forges, lime-works, collieries, &c. Its principal manufactories are, guns, coach-ſprings, coach-harneſs, iron axle-trees, ſaws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, nails, hinges, wood-ſcrews, and caſt-iron goods. Enamel paintings are alſo done here in the higheſt perfection and beauty. Here are four iron-forges, at one of which only the iron is made from the ore. The proprietors of them are Mr. Benjamin Willets, Mr. John Sparrow, Meſſrs. Samuel and John Hallen, and Mr. John Wood.—Here are three meeting-houſes, namely, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Methodiſts.

The mail from Ireland, Shrewſbury, and a great part of Wales, paſſes and re-paſſes through this place every day: the poſt-office is open at all hours.—The Liverpool, Holyhead, Wolverhampton, Bridgenorth, and Stafford, coaches paſs through every day.—The Mancheſter coach paſſes through every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to Birmingham; returns from Birmingham every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at eleven o'clock at night, to Mancheſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Haden Rev. A. B. (F.) *A. B. Vicar, and Juſtice*

PHYSIC.

Taylor Edward, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Bayley Robert, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adams Joſeph, *Mercer*
Addiſon Samuel, *Grocer, Chandler, and Druggiſt*
Alexander and Danks, (F.) *Wood-ſcrew and Hinge Makers*
Armfield John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Aſton Amos, *Gunſmith*
Baker Iſaac, (F.) *Ground Bailiff*
Bayley William, (F.) *Gunlock-maker*
Clapton Tho. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Conſtable Benjamin, (F.) *Maltſter*
Conſtable Anne, *Pawnbroker*
Danks and Alexander, (F.) *Wood-ſcrew and Hinge Makers*
Danks Samuel, (F.) *Coal-maſter*
Danks Charles, (F.) *Miner*
Diſturnal George, *Stirrup-maker*
Dyche Richard, *Taylor*
Evans John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Fletcher William, (F.) *Ground Bailiff*
Fletcher Jas. *Pawnbroker & Shopkeeper*
Foſter Humphry, (F.) *Victualler, (Sun)*
Gough Joſeph, (F.) *Miller*
Green Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Gueſt John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Gueſt Henry, (F.) *Maltſter*
Hall and Ruſſell, *Hinge and Nail Caſters*
Hallen Samuel and John, (F.) *Iron-maſters*
Hawe John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Hawe Thomas, (F.) *Talbot Inn*
Hopkins Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Howl Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Hughes William, *Exciſe officer*
Jackſon Daniel, *Exciſe-officer*
Jones and Whitmore, *Millers*
Kendrick Mrs. Martha, (F.)
Kendrick Phineas, *Blackſmith*
Kendrick Samuel, *Blackſmith*
Key Thomas, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Lawton Tho. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Lees Thomas, (F.) *Coach-ſpring and Coach-harneſs Maker*
Lees George, *Ditto*
Marſh Cath. and Son, (F.) *Maltſters*
Morris Charles, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Negus John, (F.) *Gunſmith*
Negus Thomas, (F.) *Turk Inn*
Parkes John, *Edge-tool Maker*
Parkes Thomas, *George Inn, & Carrier*
Parrock George, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Rock William, (F.) *Whiteſmith and Dragon Inn*
Rock John, *Whiteſmith*
Rogers Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Rolinſon Thomas, (F.) *Potter*
Round Abel, (F.) *Maltſter & Victualler*
Round James, *Wood-ſcrew Maker and Maltſter*
Ruſſell Tho. (F.) *Gun-barrel Maker*
Ruſſell James, (F.) *Gun-ſtocker*
Sanders Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Short John, *Gunſmith*
Smith Abiſha, (F.) *Gun-lock Filer*
Spittle Alexander, *Grocer*
Spittle Robert, (F.) *Farmer*
Stephens ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Tibbats Henry, (F.) *Saw and Trowel Maker*
Turner Joſeph, *Whiteſmith*
Ward Godfrey, (F.) *Whiteſmith and Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Ward John, *Awl-blade Maker*
Ward Samuel, *Ditto*
Watkins George, *Mercer, Poſt-maſter, and Pariſh-clerk*
Watſon Mary, *Dog Inn*
Willets Benjamin, (F.) *Gunſmith*
Wilſon Thomas, *Stud-maker*
Worſey Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Yeomans John, (F.) *Gardener*

Weſt Bromwich, two miles ſouth from Wedneſbury, is noted for the birth of Walter Parſons, porter to James I. whoſe picture was hung up in the guard-room at Whitehall; a man ſo tall and ſtrong, that he would take up two of the talleſt yeomen of the guard under his arm, and carry them where he pleaſed, let them make whatever reſiſtance they could.—At Sandwell, in this pariſh, on the

Birmingham road, the Earl of Dartmouth has a beautiful ſeat, from whence the poor never return unrelieved.—About half a mile from Sandwell are the iron-works of Meſſrs. Wright and Jeſſon; and a mill for rolling and ſlitting iron, the property of Charles Leonard, Eſq.—Four miles eaſt is Barr Beacon, from whence there is a delightful proſpect into ſeveral counties; Wales not excepted.

WELCHPOOL, MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

IS ſeated on the river Severn, one hundred and ſixty-nine miles from London, in a rich vale; it is the largeſt and beſt-built corporation-town in the county, and has a very good trade. It has a market on Mondays; and fairs on the ſecond Monday in March, the Monday before Eaſter, June 5, the firſt Monday after July 10, September 12, and November 16, for horſes, ſheep, horned cattle, hogs, &c. At each fair, as well as every other Monday throughout the year, large quantities of flannel, of different textures, are brought here by the manufacturers, who are chiefly Welſh, where they are met by the drapers reſiding in this place, as alſo of thoſe of Salop, Wrexham, &c. who purchaſe to a very conſiderable amount at each market, fair, &c. Welchpool is a very ancient corporation. Its firſt charter was granted to the inhabitants by one of the princes of Powis Land, about ſeven hundred years ago, and renewed by Charles II. It is governed by two bailiffs, a high ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk, who have under them two ſerjeants at mace; but ſends no members to parliament.—Here is a good town-hall, where the aſſizes are held. The houſes are in general well built, and here is a venerable Gothic church. Its chief manufacture are flannels.

Welchpool is eighteen miles weſt of Shrewſbury, fifteen ſouth of Oſweſtry, twelve ſouth-eaſt of Llanfyllin, thirteen north-eaſt of Newtown, eight north-eaſt-by-north of Montgomery, and ſeventeen north of Biſhop's Caſtle. It is ſituated in 52° 44′ north latitude, and 3° 5′ weſt longitude.

The London and all the Engliſh letters, come in every Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, to the general poſt-office here, at or near three o'clock; and go out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, evenings, preciſely at five. All the Welſh and croſs poſts are ſent out immediately on the arrival of the Shrewſbury poſt with the London, &c. mails, as above.

Welſh carriers come in from Dolgelly, in Merionethſhire, and places adjacent, through Dinaſmouthy, and from Mackynlleth and places adjacent, in Montgomeryſhire, every Wedneſday evening, on their way to Shrewſbury; return here on Friday, and out again on Saturday morning, regularly through the year.—Here is one hackney poſt-chaiſe kept, with plenty of horſes for hire; and three common ſtage waggons to and from Shrewſbury every week.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Dickin Enſign John, (F.) *Militia*
Nicholas Jeremiah, Gent. (F.)
Parry Henry Williames, Eſq. *Captain of the Montgomeryſhire Militia*
Parry Lawton, Eſq.
Prhys Clopton, Eſq. (F.)
Pugh John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Bromley Rev. Francis, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Jones Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon*
Owen William, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Foulkes Henry, (F.) *Attorney*
Griffiths Robert, (F.) *Attorney, Deputy Town-clerk, and Prothonotary*
Vaughan Evan, (F.) *Attorney*
Williames John, (F.) *Attorney*
Williams John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Amott Thomas, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Anliff Edmund, *Maltſter*
Archer Tho. *Serjeant-major of Militia*
Aſhford Thomas, *Glazier*
Baker George, *Grocer*
Bayley Edward, *Innholder*
Bibby George, (F.) *Grocer & Stationer*
Bore John, *Mercer and Draper*
Bowen Thomas, (F.) *Chandler and Soap-boiler*

Bromley John, *Mercer*
Brown Richard, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Buckley Richard, *Mercer*
Cappock Richard, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Clarke Roger, *Butcher*
Clarke William, *Staymaker*
Cooper James, *Confectioner and Baker*
Davies William, *Grocer*
Davies Daniel, *Grocer*
Davies Edward, (F.) *Innholder*
Draycott John, *Grocer*
Edwards Nicholas, *Exciſe-officer*
Evans Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Evans John, (F.) *Innholder*
Evans Evan, (F.) *Grazier*
Evans Thomas, *Glazier*
Gould George, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Griffiths William, *Cooper and Timber-merchant*
Hopkin John, *Brazier and Tinman*
Humphreys Henry, *Muſician*
Jones Oliver, *Grocer*
Jones Thomas, *Saleſman*
Jones Thomas, *Maltſter*
Jones Thomas, *Innholder*
Jones John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Lewis Martha, *Grocer*
Lloyd Edward, *Sadler*
Lloyd John, (F.) *Innholder*
Maddox Thomas, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Morris John, *Mercer*
Morris Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Morris Joſeph, (F.) *Innholder*
Morris Matthew, *Innholder*
Owen Henry, *Butcher and Grazier*
Owen Henry, jun. *Butcher and Grazier*
Parry William, (F.) *Grocer*
Phillips Richard, *Brazier and Tinman*
Powell Thomas, (F.) *Currier*
Powell Samuel, *Currier*
Pryce William, *Hatter*
Pryce Edward, *Innholder*
Pugh John, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Pugh Richard, *Salop and Llanidloes Carrier*
Reynolds Pearce, (F.) *Poſt-maſter*
Roberts Thomas, *Maltſter*
Rogers Thomas, *Innholder, &c.*
Smith George, *Collector of Exciſe*
Thomas David, (F.) *Innholder*
Turner James, (F.) *Tanner*
Waring Thomas, (F.) *Joiner*
Yearſley Richard, (F.) *Hatter*

Within three quarters of a mile of this place is Powis-caſtle, the ſeat of Earl Powis, in which are many curioſities well worthy the notice of the enlightened traveller.—Nantcribba, the property of Lord Viſcount Hereford, now occupied by James Phelp, Eſq. is four miles from hence.—Llanfair is a good market-town, ſeven miles weſt of this place. Its market is held on Saturdays, and it has ſix fairs.

WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

IS four miles weſt of the river Nen, or Avon, ſeven north-eaſt from Northampton, and ſeventy from London. It had the name of Wellingborough-Forum, from its market, and from the many wells, or ſprings, in and about the town, ſome of which are medicinal; and Queen Henrietta Maria, wife to Charles I. was many weeks here to drink them. This town was deſtroyed by the Danes; but it recovered, and King John made it a market-town, at the petition of the monks of Crowland, who were then poſſeſſed of the manor. A dreadful fire, in July 1738, conſumed about eight hundred of its dwelling-houſes, out-houſes, &c. in ſix hours time, ſo that very few ſaved their goods; but the houſes are ſince rebuilt more beautifully. They are of a kind of red ſtone, and their foundation is chiefly on a red ſtone rock. As the town ſtands in an open corn-country, its greateſt trade is in corn, for which its market on Wedneſdays is mightily improved, by the decay of that of Higham-Ferrers, at four miles diſtance. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture of lace, which, it is ſaid, returns fifty pounds a-week into the town, one with another, and is therefore reckoned the ſecond town in the county. Here is a handſome church, and a charity-ſchool for forty children, who are maintained, clothed, and taught to read, write, and work. The fairs are on Eaſter-Wedneſday, Whit-Wedneſday, and October 18.

BANKERS.—

BANKERS.—Morton, Rodick, and Co. draw on Sir James Sanderſon and Co.

FIRE-OFFICES.—Thomas Halles, agent to the Sun Fire-office; William Burcham, agent to the Phœnix Fire-office.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt comes in at eight o'clock in the morning; goes out at four o'clock in the afternoon, and meets the mail-coach at Northampton: Charles Thomas, poſt-maſter.

A coach ſets out from the Hind inn Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, to the Croſs Keys, St. John's-ſtreet: fare, 1l. 1s.—A waggon ſets out on Monday and Thurſday, to the Golden Lion, St. John's-ſtreet.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Alderman Mr.
Ball Miſs
Chaſe Daniel, Gent.
Corrie William, Eſq.
Corrie Mrs.
Fiſher Miſs
Hooper Mrs.
Humfreys John B. Eſq.
Jones M. E. Gent.
Partridge Thomas, Gent.
Scriven Mrs.
Sharman Mrs.
Thompſon Mrs.
Williamſon James, Gent.
Willis Sherlock, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Carver Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Davenport Rev. George
Fiſher Rev. William
Gibbs Rev. James
Rodick Rev. John
Satterthwaite Rev. William
Summers Rev. Hen. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Watſon Rev. Joſeph

PHYSIC.

Lettice Richard, *Surgeon*
Moore Denis, *Surgeon*
Watſon John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Goodall John Newton, *Attorney*
Hodſon John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Allen Stephen, *Plumber and Glazier*
Ballington Samuel, *Hatmaker*
Barker Richard, *London Carrier*
Beeby John, *Breeches-maker*
Blunſom William, *Farrier*
Broughton Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Burcham William, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Cannell Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Cary Richard, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Cheetham Henry, *Plumber and Glazier*
Cheſs John, *Currier*
Chettle Thomas, *Grocer*
Coales John, *Grocer*
Dally John, *Ironmonger*
Gibbs John, *Fellmonger*
Gibbons Francis, *Stonemaſon*
Gill William, *Brazier*
Goſley Benj. *Swan Inn and Exciſe-office*
Hardwick William, *Butcher*
Harris William, *Ironmonger*
Haynes William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Horne James, *Taylor*
Keep William, *Brazier*
Kingſton Thomas, *Fountain Inn*
Knight Joſeph, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Mather Benjamin, *Grocer*
Michael Robert, *Draper*
Middleton Benjamin, *Draper*
Morton, Rodick, and Co. *Lace-merchants*
Moſs S. *Collar-maker*
Overall Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Page William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Partridge Thomas, jun. *Farmer*
Partridge A. *Crown Inn*
Peck John, *Watchmaker*
Pelham S. *Draper*
Porter Thomas, *Grocer*
Roberts John, *Cooper*
Rodick Archibald, *Draper*
Rubin Sampſon, *Jeweller*
Sharman Samuel, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Simons Humphrey, *Butcher*
Simons Richard, *Butcher*
Sloane John, *Lacemaker*
Smith Thomas, *Glover and Hatter*
Sponge & Keep, *Brokers & Upholſterers*
Stevens William, *Shoe-manufacturer*
Thomas Charles, *Hind Inn & Poſt-office*
Thomſon William, *Draper*
Tilly John, *Woollen-manufacturer*
Tomlinſon Coles, *Currier*
Townſend Richard, *Grocer*
Turnbull M. *Milliner*
Vials S. *Milliner*
Warren Lovell, *Baker*
Whitworth James, *Grocer*
Williamſon Thomas, *Baker*
Wilſon William, *Stonemaſon*
Wilſon John, *Stonemaſon*
Wilſon Andrew, *Merchant*
Wood Valentine, *Draper*
York John, *Cutler*

SEATS and VILLAGES.—Knuſton-hall, Lady Cave, four miles; Kinwick, Richard Oliver, Eſq. five miles; Francis Dickens, Eſq. three miles; Euſton, Lord Suſſex, ſix miles; Samuel Iſted, Eſq. five miles; Aſhby, Mrs. Thornton, three miles; here is a charity-ſchool for girls.—Allen Younge, Eſq. five miles.—The village of Sywell is to the north-weſt of Wellingborough; Doddington, two miles; Grunden, four miles; Earl's Barton, four miles; Hardwick, two miles; Wellby, two miles; Iſham, four miles; Bozart, four miles, on the borders of Bedfordſhire.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

WELLINGTON is a market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and fifty-five miles, twenty-four from Exeter, ſixty-four from Plymouth, and ſeven from Taunton. The church is a noble ſtructure, with a lofty tower, eight bells, and a clock. It is chiefly noted for having been the reſidence and burial-place of Lord Chief Juſtice Popham, who flouriſhed in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. and who by his laſt will made proviſion for an hoſpital here for ſix poor men and as many women. Here is a manufactory of ſerges, druggets, &c. and a conſiderable pottery.—Market-day on Thurſday; and fair on Holy-Thurſday.

The poſt is diſpatched for London at eight in the morning; arrives from London at ſeven in the evening, and is diſpatched immediately for Exeter; arrives from Exeter at eight in the morning: John Butler, poſt-maſter.

A waggon to Briſtol on Monday; returns on Thurſday: William Prickman, proprietor.—A waggon to Tiverton on Friday; returns on Saturday.—A ditto to Exeter on Friday; returns on Saturday.—A cart to Taunton, Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday; returns Monday and Saturday: John Stower, proprietor.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Bellett Mrs.
Land Mr. John
Sawyer Admiral
Ware Mrs.

CLERGY.

Brent Rev. Thomas
Cherry Rev. John, *Baptiſt Preacher*
Gerrard Rev. Robert, *Vicar*
Land Rev. Mr.
Newcater Rev. William
Pariſh Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Bridge Francis, *Surgeon*
Boratt Richard, *Surgeon*
Langley John, *Surgeon*
Oldman Andrew, *Surgeon*
Rogers John, *Druggiſt*
Woodman Elizabeth, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Poole John Miniſie, *Attorney*
Proctor Thomas, *Attorney*
Sutherton John, *Attorney*
Thomas John, *Attorney*
White Frederic, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abbott George, *Grocer*
Allen John, *Bookbinder and Stationer*
Alward Thomas, *George Inn*
Aplin John, *Brazier*
Arſcot William, *Baker*
Atkins John, *Sadler*
Auſtin John, *Shoemaker*
Baker John, *Shoemaker*
Baker James, *Cheeſemonger*
Bird William, *Farmer*
Bird Humphrey, *Baker*
Blackmore James, *Joiner*
Brookes Samuel, *Cutler and Stationer*
Brown Moſes, *Taylor*
Butler John, *White Hart Inn*
Cape John, *Maltſter*
Carpenter John, *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Carpenter William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Clark Philip, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Clark Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Clement William, *Turner*
Cooper John, *Smith*
Coram Robert, *Victualler*
Cowlard William, *Taylor*
Coward William, *Exciſe-officer*
Crare John, *Breeches-maker*
Crare John, *Painter*
Croſs William, *Joiner*
Culverwell William, *Huckſter*
Davey John, *Taylor*
Ellworthy Thomas, *Woolcomber*

Farrence

Farrence Thomas, *Farmer*
Foſſet Richard, *Clothier*
Fox Thomas, *Clothier*
Froſt Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Fry Peter, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Furze Sarah, *Brazier*
Gardner William, *Farmer*
Gifford Joſeph, *Tallow-chandler*
Gore Thomas, *Serge-manufacturer*
Greed Betty, *Confectioner*
Greedy John, *Baker*
Haddon Iſaac Deacon, *Draper*
Hain Philip, *Fox and Gooſe Inn*
Haviland Matthew, *Brazier*
Hill John, *Cooper*
Holloway Iſrael, *Shoemaker*
Horſey Richard, *Ironmonger*
Huiſh William, *Huckſter*
Hurd Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Hurford Edward, *Baker*
Hurford Thomas, *Baker*
Hurley Thomas, *Plumber*
Hurley Barth. *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Hutchings Richard, *Shoemaker*
Jennings John, *Farmer*
Jennings John, jun. *Butcher*
Kingdon John, *Sadler*
Lackington Philip, *Shoemaker*
Langdon George, *Sadler*
Lippingcot Elizabeth, *Linen-draper*
Lucas John, *Shoemaker*
Manley Wm. *Victualler, (Boar's Head)*
Mattock Charles, *Supervifor of Exciſe*
Morſe John, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Norman Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Norton John, *Clothier*
Parſons John, *Carpenter*
Parſons James, *Builder*
Payne John, *Shoemaker*
Payne John, *Farmer*
Payne Joſeph, *Woolcomber*
Perry Thomas, *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Price Charles, *Watchmaker*
Pulsford Catharine, *Squirrel Inn*
Roberts Edward, *Baker*
Salter Martin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Saltock William, *Baker*
Scadden Hannah, *Milliner*
Sercombe William, *Tallow-chandler*
Shortland Abraham, *Pariſh-clerk*
Shortland John, *Plumber*
Spiller John, *Clockmaker*
Stevens Robert, *Smith*
Stevens John, *Taylor*
Stubbs Benjamin, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Taylor John, *Victualler, (Half-moon)*
Timewell Mrs. *King's Arms Inn*
Tooze William, *Market-houſe Inn*
Tooze James, *Carpenter*
Trickup Allen, *Victualler, (Three Cups)*
Trod Richard, *Currier*
Wakeman Peter, *Taylor*
Ware Simon, *Linen-draper*
Ware Nicholas and Co. *Clothiers*
Weſtron Mark, *Mercer*
Willicombe Gilbert
Winter John, *Huckſter*
Wood David, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Wood Thomas, *Maltſter*
Woodland George, *Roper*
Yau ——, *Baker*
Yard John, *Baker*
Yates Joſeph, *China-ſhop*

Otterford, at the ſource of the river Otter, ſouth-eaſt of Wellington, has a fair on November 17.—Ottery Up, to the ſouth of Otterford, is ſo called becauſe it is the higheſt place where the ſpring of the Otter maketh ſhow of a river.—Weſtfield is another little village near Wellington.

WELLS, NORFOLK,

IS one hundred and twenty-three miles from London, is a ſea-port town, and has an exciſe-office and cuſtom-houſe. This place formerly enjoyed a market, not by charter but population; here is a good harbour, and a deep channel. It has a tolerable good trade with the Dutch in pottery, &c. during the herring-fiſhery ſeaſon, and lately for corn and malt for exportation.

Wells is ſituated between Clay and Burnham manor, eighteen miles north-eaſt from Lynn-Regis, and was granted by Henry V. to John de Wodehouſe, (who had been gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry IV.) for his bravery at Agincourt. It is an indifferent large town, with good accommodations (eſpecially of fiſh) for travellers.

The poſt goes out and in every day.—A waggon ſets out every Thurſday morning for London: Archer and Co. proprietors.—Three carriers to Norwich, viz. John Oakes, Richard Rouſe, and William Allen.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Wood S. Gent.
Wright Thomas, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Horsfall Rev. S. *Curate*
Robinſon Rev. Mr. *Rector*
Tickell Rev. Mr. *Rector of Wighton*

PHYSIC.

Girdleſtone Henry, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Rump R. H. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Froſt J. *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alderſon Miſs, *Milliner*
Aſkew T. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Baker R. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Banham ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Baſe W. *Baker*
Batchelor P. *Victualler, (Royal Standard,) and Poſt-office*
Bloom J. *Merchant, and Hull Trader*
Bottomley C. *Stonemaſon*
Bouch T. *Cabinet-maker and Baker*
Brightmer ——, *Victualler*
Brightmer J. *Baker*
Brightmer ——, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Bullin H. *Taylor*
Burcham ——, *Gardener*
Canſer ——, *Baſket-maker*
Clarke ——, *Farmer*
Cook G. *Farmer*
Davey James, *Watchmaker*
Davey John, *Toy-ſhop and Taylor*
Davey W. *Gardener*
Dixon J. *Gardener*
Drake C. *Collar-maker*
Eaton Benjamin, *Pariſh-clerk*
Elgar Robert, *Grocer and Draper*
Elliott J. *Merchant*
Elvin W. *Cordwainer*
Everitte N. *Shipwright*
Froſt ——, *Cordwainer*
Fryar J. *Blockmaker and Pump-man*
Gardner J. *Cordwainer*
Gibbs F. *Butcher*
Gibbs J. *Butcher*
Godfrey ——, *Brazier*
Goldſmith ——, *Cordwainer*
Hall Robert, *Watchmaker*
Hammond J. *Farmer*
Harriſon R. *Merchant*
Haycock J. *Grocer, Draper, & Merchant*
Haycock R. *Merchant*
Hill J. and Son, *Merchants*
Houghton Mrs. *Butcher*
Howe ——, *Maſter of the Workhouſe*
Hudſon P. *Tuns Inn*
Jickling N. *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Jickling ——, *Sailmaker and Roper*
Kendal and Monument, *Staymakers*
Lambert ——, *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Leſsley James, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Maſſingham John, *Watchmaker*
Metcalf J. *Victualler, (Fleece)*
Millenton ——, *Blackſmith*
Mindham T. *Bricklayer*
Mindham R. *Joiner, Cabinet-maker, and Ironmonger*
Muſſett H. *Butcher*
Nettleton W. *Farmer and Maltſter*
Nickalſon ——, *Baker*
Ortin James, *Hatter*
Oxenborough E. *Merchant*
Page Thomas, *Taylor*
Pearce G. *Cordwainer*
Randall M. *Blackſmith*
Ranſome J. *Blackſmith and Wheelwright*
Ranſome J. *Grocer, Draper, &c.*
Rix Mrs. E. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Sayer James, *Taylor*
Skippon ——, *Collar-maker*
Southgate F. *Grocer and Draper*
Spencer ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Steele A. *Plaſterer*
Tingey T. *Linen-draper*
Walden J. *Victualler, (Fighting Cocks)*
Walker E. *Victualler, (Six Ringers)*
Walker B. *Merchant*
Webber J. *Boarding-ſchool*
Woodcock J. *Grocer and Draper*

Holkham-hall, the ſeat of the Hon. T. W. Coke, Eſq. member of parliament for Norfolk, is ſituate about two miles from Wells. The park is very extenſive, and there is a lodge at each corner of the hall. A ſalt-marſh extends from hence to Stifkey.—Stifkey, St. John's and St. Mary's, eaſt of Wells, with Stifkey-hall, three miles from Walſingham. On the ſea-ſide hereabouts are many little hills caſt up, ſuppoſed to contain the bones of the Saxons and Danes, who fell in ſome neighbouring field of battle.—Warham All-Saints is near Wells; here is a beautiful ſeat of Sir Martin Wells, whoſe ſituation exceeds any in the county.—Warham Magdalen is near Warham All-Saints.

WELLS, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE city of Wells, diſtant from London one hundred and twenty-ſeven miles, from Bath twenty, Briſtol twenty-one, Taunton thirty, and Bridgewater twenty, is a little but clean city, at the bottom of Mendip-hills, ſo called from the wells that ſpring up in all parts of it. Its church, at firſt a monaſtery, was built by Ina king of the Weſt Saxons, and in the year 905 was erected into an epiſcopal ſee. The fine chapel in the biſhop's palace here, which was formerly St. John Baptiſt's hoſpital, was built by Biſhop Fitz-Jocelyn, who made ſuch repairs alſo to the cathedral, that it looked like a new one, and is the ſame ſtately edifice that is now of above five hundred years ſtanding. John de Villula, the ſixteenth biſhop of this ſee, renounced it, and removed it to Bath; but the conteſt between this church and that of Bath was afterwards compromiſed, and it was determined that the biſhops ſhould thereafter be ſtiled Biſhops of Bath and Wells, and that the canons of each ſhould, on the vacancy of the ſee, appoint deputies to elect the biſhop, who was to be inſtalled in both churches. The weſt front of the cathedral is much admired by ſtrangers for its excellent imagery and carved ſtone-work, being one intire pile of ſtatues; though the taſte is a little too Gothic to pleaſe the critics in ſculpture. Scattered up and down in the church are many ancient monumental figures, dug out of the ruins of Glaſtonbury-abbey. The windows of the cathedral are curious, and the principal one of the chapel is crowded with painted glaſs. The great tower, one hundred and ſixty feet high, reſts on four fine arches; the nave on ten pointed ones, with octagon pillars; the nunneries of the lancet form. The Lady's Chapel, at the eaſt end, is a moſt elegant building, with beautiful windows, and not concealed from the choir. In digging a grave in the middle of this chapel, in 1727, were found the bones of Button, the firſt biſhop, buried in 1264, with a large ſtone ring on his finger, and a ſmall ſilver cup full of liquor. A plain white coffin-faſhioned ſtone, under the centre of the nave, is ſaid to cover King Ina. The beautiful cloiſter is built in ſuperior ſtile; the weſt ſide with the ſchool and exchequer over it. The eaſt with the little chapel beneath and library above it. The chapter-houſe is an octagon, ſupported by a central pillar, cluſtered. Two gates with towers lead into the cloſe, one other leads to the cloiſters, which conſiſt of twenty-two houſes, with a chapel at the upper end, and a hall over the gate of this court. The vicars dwellings in the cloſe are commodious; but their hall is turned into a muſic-room, where are frequent concerts. The biſhop's palace is reckoned the handſomeſt of that denomination in the kingdom. It looks on the ſouth ſide like a caſtle, and is fortified with walls and a moat; and there is a well near it, called St. Andrew's, one of the fineſt ſprings in England. The moat-gate of the palace yet remains. The palace is but ſmall; the great hall was unroofed for the lead in the reign of King Edward IV. and is now uſed for a garden, the porch ſerving for a coach-houſe. The deanery is a fine houſe, and here are good houſes for the prebendaries. Beſides the biſhop and dean, there belong to this church twenty-ſeven prebendaries, nineteen minor canons, a precentor, treaſurer, chancellor, and three archdeacons, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, a number which very few cathedrals in England have beſides. Thoſe, with the proctors and other ſpiritual-court men, bring moſt cuſtom to this place, which is not very rich. The county is the dioceſe, which was inſtituted in 909, by King Edward the Elder, and contains three hundred and eighty-eight pariſhes.

Wells conſiſts of one pariſh only, called St. Cuthbert's, which is ſeven miles long and four broad, and contains ſeveral hamlets. The pariſh-church of St. Cuthbert's has a lofty ſquare tower, and ſix bells; the cathedral has eight of the beſt bells in the kingdom.

Wells was firſt made a free borough in the reign of Henry II. by the intereſt of Fitz-Joceline, its biſhop. It afterwards received a charter from King John,

by which it was made a market-town, and was raiſed into a city by Queen Elizabeth. This city ſent to parliament *ab origine*. The corporation, by charter, anno 16 Elizabeth, conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſeven maſters, and ſixteen common councilmen. The influence prevailing in this city is that of Clement Tudway, Eſq. one of its preſent repreſentatives. This gentleman has a ſufficient intereſt always to procure a return for himſelf without expence; and the corporation, &c. compliment ſome particular friend or neighbouring gentleman with the other ſeat. There have been ſeveral reſolutions of the houſe of commons reſpecting the right of election in this city. In one reſolution, it is agreed to be in the mayor, maſters, and burgeſſes, and in ſuch perſons as are, by conſent of the mayor, admitted to their freedom: this would have left the election of members, in a great meaſure, in the corporation; as the mayor, with ſuch a diſcretionary power, would admit only thoſe that were of his own party; the laſt reſolution has, however, determined it to be in the mayor, maſters, burgeſſes, and freemen, without the word conſent being included in it.—Number of voters, five hundred; returning-officer, the mayor.

A charity-ſchool was erected here in 1714, for twenty boys and twenty girls, and the eldeſt vicar teaches the boys to ſing. The town-hall ſtands over Biſhop Bubwith's hoſpital, which maintains thirty poor men and women; and here are ſeveral other alms-houſes; particularly thoſe endowed by Nathaniel Steel and Son, for thirty-two men and women, who are allowed three ſhillings per week; a great coat for the men, and a gown for the women, are allowed once in two years.—Here has lately been built a neat market-houſe, between the palace and the croſs. In 1738 a dreadful fire broke out, which conſumed above a hundred dwelling-houſes in ſix hours time; ſo that very few had time to ſave their goods. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes about ſix hundred, and the ſouls four thouſand. The chief manufactures here are knitting of hoſe, and bone-lace; but moſt of the poor women and children are employed in the former. Here is a handſome market-houſe, and town-houſe, where the corporation meet, and where the judges hold their aſſizes, which are generally in the ſummer, alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. The little river Welve runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleaſant enough; but all the roads to it, except that from Glaſtonbury, are very uneven and ſtony. Eaſt Wells, and the liberty, where are frequent horſe-races, are not in the mayor's juriſdiction. In this part there is a farm of one hundred and ſixty acres, with right of common for all cattle on Mendip-hills.

The markets here are Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and fairs May 14, July 25, October 25, and November 30.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt is diſpatched for London every day, except Saturday, at one o'clock; arrives from London every day, except Monday, at two o'clock. Diſpatched to Briſtol every day at one; arrives from ditto at the ſame hour. The office ſhuts at twelve at noon, till the bags are made up; John Brock, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—From the Swan inn. A coach to Bath every afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday excepted; to Exeter at nine in the morning.—A coach to Taunton Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—A ditto to Bath Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—From the Chriſtopher inn. A mail-coach to London every day at one o'clock; a ditto to Exeter at two o'clock.

WAGGONS.—From the Star inn. Palmer's waggons to Briſtol every Tueſday morning; return Wedneſday night.—A waggon to Briſtol on Wedneſday; returns on Thurſday.—A ditto to London on Saturday morning; returns on Friday.—Thomas Weſtcott's waggon to Briſtol Monday and Thurſday; returns Tueſday and Friday.—From the White Hart. Middleton's waggon to London on Saturday; returns on Friday.—Palmer and Phipps's waggons to Briſtol Monday and Thurſday; return on Tueſday and Friday.—From the Mitre inn. Williams's waggon to Bath every Tueſday morning at ſix o'clock; returns on Friday.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

John Lovell, Eſq. *Mayor*
Thomas Millard, Eſq. *Juſtice*

Aldermen.

Clement Tudway, Eſq.
Robert Tudway, Eſq.
Charles Tudway, Eſq.
George Lax, Eſq.
John Brock, Eſq.
One vacancy.

Common Council.

Robert Lax, Eſq.
Mr. Charles Bacon
Mr. John Naſh
Mr. William Pulsford
Major Watts
Mr. Robert Wilmot
Mr. Thomas Porch
Mr. John Porch
Mr. George Lovell
Mr. Edward Goldbrough
Mr. Spencer
Mr. George Say
Captain Holloway
Two vacancies.
George Lax, jun. *Town-clerk*
Robert Palmer and Joſeph Harrington, *Serjeants at Mace*
John Tucker, *Bellman*

GENTRY, &c.

Anſtruther Captain
Bacon Mr. Charles
Barram Mr. James
Borne Mrs.
Brooks Mrs.
Bruce Mrs.
Cook Mrs.
Cook Mr.
Drake John, Eſq.
Ears Miſs
Finch Mr. James
Graves Mr.
Hicks Mr. John
Hicks Mr. William
Holloway Captain
Howdell Mrs.
Jenkins ——, Eſq.
Jolliff Mr. William
Kingſton Mrs.
Lax Sir Robert
Lax Mr. George
Lloyd Mrs.
Millard Mr. Thomas
Miller Mrs.
Mutlebury Mrs.
Norris Mr.
Oaker Mr. Thomas
Payne Mrs.
Pearce Mr. Elias
Perfect Mr.
Phillips Mr. John
Reynell Mrs.
Rock Mrs.
Salmon Mr. Thomas
Seymour Captain
Shaſton Peter, Eſq.
Tudley Charles, Eſq.
Tudway Robert, Eſq.
Tuſon Mr. Edward
Welſh Mr. Richard
White Mrs.
Wickham Mrs.
Williams Captain
Withers Mrs.
Woolems Mrs.

CLERGY.

Foſter Rev. Edward
Golding Rev. Mr.
Lovell Rev. Edmund
Maris Rev. Mr.
Salmon Rev. Thomas Abraham

PHYSIC.

Bartlet James, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Creen ——, *Phyſician*
Pearce William, *Surgeon*
Pulsford Lucas, *Surgeon*
Spencer Edward, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Andrews Benjamin, *Attorney*
Broderip Edmund, *Attorney*
Conway John, *Attorney*
Meyler William, *Attorney*
Parfit Edward, *Attorney*
Rich Thomas George, *Attorney*
Rock John, *Attorney*
Wetherell Simon, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Bailey Edward, *Land-ſurveyor*
Ball Joſeph, *Star Inn*
Ball John, *Shoemaker*
Bartlett Robert, *Bell Inn*
Bird Robert, *Smith*
Bird John, *Smith*
Boyce Jane, *Grocer*
Boyce Joſeph, *Comb-maker*
Briant Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Bright George, *China-ſhop*
Broad John, *Grocer*
Broadbear Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Brooks Robert, *Butcher*
Brooks Thomas, *Butcher*
Brooks Charlotte, *Huckſter*

Brooks Samuel, *Carpenter*
Brooks William, *Shoemaker*
Brooks William, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Budge Richard, *Woolcomber*
Burch William, *Taylor*
Burnall Thomas, *Baker*
Buſſell William, *Pig-butcher*
Cannings James, *George Inn*
Champion James, *Glazier*
Chappell John, *Baker*
Charles William, *Grocer*
Cheſter Benjamin, *Taylor*
Clark Samuel, *Whiteſmith*
Coles Edward, *Smith*
Collins John, *Stationer*
Collins William
Cook Edward, *Woolſtapler*
Cook ——, *Maltſter*
Coombs Benjamin, *Goat Inn*
Corfield James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Council Wm. *Victualler, (Mermaid)*
Cox Sarah, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Crandle John, *Carpenter*
Dabine Joſiah, *Upholſterer*
Davis Stephen, *Maltſter*
Davis Morris, *Linen-draper*
Davis Morris, *Schoolmaſter*
Dix John, *Builder*
Dix Thomas, *Carpenter*
Dorrell William, *Grocer*
Durſton William, *Grocer*
Edwards Anne, *Poulterer*
Elmes Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Elmes Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Elmes John, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Evil John, *Printer*
Evil John, *Stationer*
Farmer William, *King's Arms Inn*
Fricker Robert, *Brickmaker*
Fry Samuel, *Baker*
Fuller and Son, *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Fuſſell John, *Wheelwright*
Gale Thomas, *Carpenter*
Gardner John, *Glaſs and China Shop*
Garnſey Charles, *Clothes-ſhop*
Garrod John, *Grocer*
Gidens Simon, *Maltſter*
Giles John, *Tanner*
Giles Baron, *Hatter*
Gillard Wm. *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Goater Abraham, *Grocer*
Goldbrough Edward, *Linen-draper*
Gooden William, *Sadler*
Gore John, *Red Lion Inn*
Griſt William, *White Lion Inn*
Halley William, *Clockmaker*
Hatch William, *Shoemaker*
Hawker John, *Baker*
Hawker Mrs. *Milliner*
Hayden James, *Plaſterer and Tiler*
Hayman John, *Brewer*
Haynes James, *Farmer*
Hayter John, ſen. *Silverſmith*
Hayter John, jun. *Watchmaker*
Hipſley Joſeph, *Mealman*
Hoare John, *Tallow-chandler*
Hodge Tyzah, *Schoolmaſter*
Hole Elias, *Crown Inn*
Hole Matthew, *Ironmonger*
Holloway William, *Gardener*
Hook Mrs. *Milliner and Tea-dealer*
Hunt John, *Shoemaker*
Hunt Thomas, *Carpenter*
Hyde John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Hyde George, *Milliner*
Hyde Charles, *Grocer*
James William, *Farmer*
Jeffreys Thomas, *Butcher*
Jenkins Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Johnſon James, *Sadler*
Jutt Robert, *Smith*
Keary Daniel, *Chairmaker*
Keppleton Richard, *Currier*
Kerle John, *Grocer*
King James, *Maſon*
King George, *Maſon*
King Wm. *Victualler, (Three Crowns)*
Knight James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lane James, *Sadler*
Lawrence William, *Butcher*
Lewis James, *Grocer*
Liſk Charles, *Taylor*
Liſk Joſeph, *Taylor*
Lovell George, *Miller*
Lovell William, *Shoemaker*
Lovell William, *Taylor*
Lovell William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Lovell James, *Baker*
Lovell James, *Maſon*
Lukins William, *Wheelwright*
Lumber Thomas, *Huckſter*
Maddocks Thomas, *Three Kings Inn*
Maynard James, *Plaſterer and Tiler*
Meade Peter, *Hatter*
Millard John, *Carpenter*
Moore John, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Newman John, *Plumber*
Nicholls Frances, *Milliner*
Nicholls F. *Brandy-merchant*
Oxley James, *Victualler, (Golden Hart)*
Oxley James, *Staymaker*
Oxley John, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Palmer Cornelius, *White Hart Inn, and Exciſe-office*
Penny George, *Goldſmith*

Penny John, *Liquor-merchant*
Phillips Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Pitcher and Lloyd, *Linen-drapers*
Porch William, *Breeches-maker*
Porch Thomas, *Hoſier*
Ralls Ebenezer, *Brazier*
Rees Edward, *Carpenter*
Richards William, *Cooper and Cheeſe-monger*
Ruſh Richard, *Shoemaker*
Ruſſell John, *Hatter*
Ruſſell Jeremiah, *Hatter*
Savage John, *Currier*
Say Mary, *Mitre Inn*
Say George, *Swan Inn*
Simonds Thomas, *Taylor*
Smith William, *Brazier*
Spicer Mark, *Farmer*
Spratt James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Spratt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Stoker George, *Shoemaker*
Stride Peter, *Hoſier*
Stride James, *Clothes-ſhop*
Thacker Mrs. *Fountain Inn*
Thorley James, *Chriſtopher Inn*
Totton John, *Smith*
Trent Edward, *Grocer and Draper*
Trible Joſeph, *Cooper*
Tucker John, *Victualler, (City Arms)*
Tucker Matthew, *Gardener*
Tucker John, *Nurſery and Seeds Man*
Vincent William, *Smith*
Wall John, *Huckſter*
Ward John, *Silk-throwſter*
Weſtcot Robert, *Shoemaker*
Wills Thomas, *Glazier*
Wilmot Robert, *Hoſier*
Wyatt Benjamin, *Leather-dreſſer*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

William Irving, *Collector*
Richard Waters, *Superviſor*
John Edwards, John Hayter, *Officers*

Wokey, or Okey, ſouth of Mendip-hills, within two miles weſt of Wells, was anciently called Owky. Near it, on the north ſide, is a dark diſmal cave, called Wokey-Hole, which all who have ſeen it ſay is one of the moſt admirable pieces of Nature's workmanſhip. It has what they call a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, &c. where are reſemblances of a man's head, a tomb-ſtone, a dog, the ſtatue of a woman in white ſtone, which they call the Old Witch, a ſtone table, and other things in the natural rock, part of which gliſters like ſilver, and part like diamonds; two ciſterns always full of water that trickles from the top of the rock, but never running over; a huge ſtone, called the great gun, becauſe when lifted up and let fall to the ground it makes a noiſe like a cannon; and two rivulets, in which are eels and ſome trouts, glide through this cave with a loud noiſe; one of which, after it is got out of it, drives ſeveral mills. The inſide of this cave is rocky and uneven, aſcending and deſcending, as it is in moſt other caves. The roof of it, in the higheſt part, is about eight fathoms from the floor, but in others it is ſo low that a man muſt almoſt creep to paſs. The breadth is alſo various, being in ſome places five or ſix fathoms, in others not above one or two. It is about two hundred yards in length. In ſome parts of it the water dropping from the rock hangs down like icicles.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, Auguſt 6, 1685, by the forces of King James II. with the loſs of but eighteen men. In the 10th year of William III. a ſtatute paſſed for opening the ancient water-courſes of this moor, and making new ones, to render it both more healthful and profitable.

Weſter Compton is in Pilton pariſh, three miles from Wells, and one from Shepton-Mallet.—The little village of Worminſter is alſo near Wells.—Gedney, with its moor, near Wells, was, they ſay, given to Joſeph of Arimathea, when he built Glaſtonbury-abbey.

WEM, SHROPSHIRE.

WEM is a market-town, near the ſource of the Rodan, diſtant from London one hundred and forty-eight miles, nine from Salop, thirty-two from Cheſter, and twenty from Newport. Market-day on Thurſday; and fairs May 6, June 29, and November 22. It is a place of great antiquity. Wem was the title beſtowed by King James II. on his worthleſs and wicked lord-chancellor Judge Jefferies. In 1676 great part of the town was burnt down. Sir Thomas

Thomas Adams, lord-mayor of London, gave the houſe in which he was born to be a free-ſchool for the children of this town. The church has a ſquare tower and ſix bells.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt is diſpatched for London Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight in the evening; arrives from London every morning at five o'clock, except Tueſday. Diſpatched for Whitchurch Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight in the evening; arrives from Whitchurch Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour: William Deakin, poſt-maſter.

There is no ſtage or mail coach to or from this town.—A waggon from the White Horſe inn, to Mancheſter, every Tueſday.—James Brown's cart to Shrewſbury Saturday and Wedneſday; returns the ſame days.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Bickerton Mrs.
Cokebourn Capt. George, *Navy*
Dickin Thomas, Eſq.
Hodgſon Mr. John
Roberts Owen, Eſq.
Wickſtead Mr. Richard

CLERGY.

Aſlet Rev. William, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Dickin Rev. George
Edwards Rev. Peter, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Smallbrook Rev. Samuel
Spedding Rev. John
Walker Rev. Richard

PHYSIC.

Clay Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Gwinn Edward, *Surgeon*
Higgins Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Henſhaw John, *Attorney*
Jeffreys William, *Attorney*
Lee John, *Attorney*
Walford John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Alliſon John, *Shoemaker*
Aſhford Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bagſhaw John, *White Horſe Inn*
Baker John, *Taylor*
Basford Daniel, *Clockmaker*
Briſcoe John, *Baker*
Brockham ——, *Wheelwright*
Bucks Thomas, *Currier*
Bull John, *Grocer*
Cartwright William, *Staymaker*
Clayton Francis, *Shoemaker*
Colley Samuel, *Maltſter*
Cook William, *Farmer*
Cottam John, *Victualler, (Three Tuns)*
Darlington Tho. *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Dawes George, *Maltſter*
Drewry John, *Victualler*
Edwards James, *Taylor*
Elkes Tho. *Victualler, (Buck's Head)*
Evans John, *Shoemaker*
Garbet James, *Cabinet-maker*
Golding Joſeph, *Victualler, (Hart)*
Gough Edward, *Currier*
Gregory Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Griffith William, *Draper*
Hales John, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Hales Arthur, *Smith*
Hales John, *Shoemaker*
Hales Robert, *Butcher and Victualler*
Harris Thomas, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Hildiſh Joſeph, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Howard Andrew, *Hatter*
Ireland Philip, *Liquor-merchant*
Jab William, *Miller*
Jeffreys Thomas, *Miller*
Jenkins Tho. *Victualler, (New Crown)*
Jinkes William, *Sadler*
Jones Arthur, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Kelvert Anne, *Milliner and Mantua-maker*
Kitching David, *Draper*
Kynaſton John, *Baker*
Lane Anne, *Black Lion Inn*
Lawrence James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Lee Sarah, *Huckſter*
M'Call Samuel, *Linen-draper*
Maſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Morris Andrew, *Taylor*
Newns Richard, *Farmer*
Newns John, *Victualler, (Horſe and Jockey)*
Parker Timothy, *Skinner and Breeches-maker*
Pidgeon Thomas, *Butcher*
Pidgeon William, *Chandler & Butcher*
Prince Sarah, *Milliner*
Prince Charles, *Shoemaker*
Ralph Elizabeth, *Huckſter*
Richards Edward, *Schoolmaſter*
Roberts Benjamin, *Breeches-maker*
Sandland Thomas, *Staymaker*
Sandland Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Sharrat Richard, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Shaw Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Shenton William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Snape John, *Taylor*

Swanwick Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Vickers Richard, *Swan Inn*
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Farmer*
Walford George, *Timber-merchant*
Walker John, *Roper*
Wamſley William, *Maltſter*
Wamſley John, *Draper*
Watkiſs John, *Smith*
Yond Samuel, *Dyer*

About three miles and a half from this town are the delightful ſeat and park of Sir Richard Hill, member of parliament for the county.—Redcaſtle is near Wem, on a rocky hill, anciently called Radcliff.

WENLOCK, SHROPSHIRE.

GREAT WENLOCK is an ancient corporation town, diſtant from London one hundred and forty-nine miles, thirty-eight from Worceſter, eight from Bridgenorth, and twelve from Shrewſbury. Wenlock, which is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from a village in its neighbourhood known by the name of Little Wenlock, is a borough-town, which, with Braſeley and Little Wenlock, ſends two members to parliament. In the reign of Richard II. it was as famous for a copper mine as it is now for quarries of lime-ſtone. It has a church, of which Sir Watkin Williams Wynne is patron. In the ſteeple of the church are ſix bells; alſo a clock and chimes. The town is alſo called Much Wenlock; but, from its being an ill-built dirty little place, conſiſting only of two ordinary ſtreets, it is called Muck Wenlock, by way of deriſion. This inſignificant borough is the firſt that ever ſent members to parliament by virtue of a charter from the crown, which was granted by King Edward IV. 29th November, 1478, who, by his authority, delegated to them the power of ſending one member to parliament. This monarch was ſeated upon a throne tottering with the uncertainty of its poſſeſſor, who had been obliged, in his paſſage to it, to wade through a ſea of blood. An act committed in that day of danger and perplexity, could not be a precedent ſufficiently reſpectable to veſt future kings with an authority to grant the ſame privileges when and where it ſhould ſeem expedient to them, and particularly when no ſuch power was committed to them by the conſtitution of this country. The act of union having limited the number of members of parliament for England to five hundred and thirteen, and that of Scotland to forty-five, has now prevented the future exerciſe of this extraordinary prerogative. The corporation, by charter, anno 7 Charles I. conſiſts of a bailiff, recorder, two other juſtices, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgeſſes; but nothing of the corporation ſeems to exiſt except the bailiff, who is the returning-officer. The right of election is in the burgeſſes, who are about one hundred. The bailiff, who is juſtice of the quorum, is choſen at the common-hall on Michaelmas-day, by thirteen electors, who chooſe another juſtice, the preceding bailiff being one for the year enſuing.

In the Saxons time it had a nunnery, which was endowed with this manor, and it was afterwards turned into a convent for monks.—The remains of the abbey church, which was built in 1080, conſiſting of the ſouth tranſept, ſouth aiſle, and three maſſive round Saxon arches of an adjoining building, ſhew it to have been very magnificent. It was from eaſt to weſt two hundred and forty feet, and from north to ſouth one hundred and twenty feet. The choir terminated by a ſemicircular chapel. The cloiſter makes a farm-houſe, and the bottom of the ſouth aiſle is converted into a ſtable.

The poſt is diſpatched for London every morning, except Tueſday, at half paſt ſix; arrives from ditto every day, except Monday, at eight in the evening: Anne Hewlet, poſt-miſtreſs.

A cart to Shrewſbury moſt days in the ſummer: Thomas Peck, proprietor.—A ditto, the ſame as above: Francis Cleverly, proprietor.—Thomas Peck goes to Bridgenorth; no fixed days.—Randel Peck's cart to ditto four times a-week.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Hinton Mr. John
Parſons Mr. Thomas
Turner Thomas, Eſq. *Bailiff*

CLERGY.

Jones Rev. Morgan
Tinckler Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Corfield Edward, *Surgeon*
Whitfield John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Boulton Thomas, *Attorney*
Collins Richard, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Ackit Iſaac, *Nailor*
Baker Henry, *Butcher*
Barnet Francis, *Baker*
Binner William, *Shoemaker*
Blakeway Thomas, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Bonſall Thomas, *Smith*
Brian Thomas, *Smith*
Brine Edward, *Sadler*
Candling Richard, *Maltſter*
Carter Richard, *Weaver*
Child Tho. *Victualler, (Sh. of Mutton)*
Colley Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Cooper Thomas, *Butcher*
Corbet Thomas, *Farmer*
Cox John, *Joiner*
Davis Sarah, *White Hart Inn*
Davis Richard, *Fox Inn*
Davis John, *Hardware-man*
Davis Thomas, *Draper and Grocer*
Davis John, *Victualler, (Pig)*
Dodd Edward, *Maltſter*
Dodd Andrew, *Butcher*
Dodd Thomas, *Sadler*
Dodd Thomas, *Butcher*
Dodd Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Dorley John, *Wheelwright*
Downes William, *Grocer*
Edwards George, *Ironmonger*
Garrot Miſs, *Milliner*
Granger Miſſes, *Farmers*
Griffith Evan, *Ironmonger*
Gower Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Gwinn Samuel, *Draper*
Harris John, *Flour-dealer*
Haynes Richard, *Smith*
Hewlet Thomas, *Joiner*
Hewlet Anne, *Raven Inn, and Exciſe-office*
Hinton Charles, *Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Hinton John, *Talbot Inn*
Holland John, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Howell Edward, *Tanner*
Johnſon Thomas, *Taylor*
Jones John, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Jones Richard, *Staymaker*
Lea Richard, *Currier*
Lea John, *Ironmonger*
Leiſter William, *Wheelwright*
Maſon John, *Farmer*
Maſſey John, *Watchmaker*
Minſhall Joſeph, *Sadler*
Moulton William, *Brazier*
Murrell T. *Maltſter, and Stamp-office*
Murrell Anne, *Stationer*
Oliver John, *Currier*
Palmer Francis, *Nailer*
Parſons George, *Hat-manufacturer*
Patten George, *Shoemaker*
Patten Richard, *Shoemaker*
Pearſon Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Peck George, *Skinner & Breeches-maker*
Peck Richard, *Currier*
Perry Samuel, *Smith*
Pew Thomas, *Maltſter*
Phillips Henry, *Currier*
Pickering George, *Cooper*
Price John, *Taylor*
Reynolds John, *Butcher*
Reynolds Richard, *Victualler*
Reynolds John, *Farmer*
Reynolds Anne, *Victualler*
Rickers William, *Victualler*
Rogers Wm. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Roper Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Rowden Joſeph, *Grocer and Draper*
Rowley Richard, *Maltſter*
Seager Sarah, *Victualler*
Seale Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Seale William, *Joiner*
Street Francis, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Tilley Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Trever Thomas, *Soap-boiler*
Trever Anne, *Huckſter*
Trowe Thomas, *Lime-burner*
Turner Thomas, *Falcon Inn*
Wall John, *Victualler, (Holly-buſh)*
Weale Maria, *Grocer*
Weale Jacob, *Wheelwright*
Wellings Thomas Harriman, *Butcher*
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Victualler*
Wilkinſon Thomas, jun. *Hair-dreſſer*
Williams William, *Grocer*
Williams Richard, *Cooper & Victualler*
Woffe Richard, *Sadler*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Richard Seare, *Collector*
Thomas Lees, *Superviſor*
David Reece, *Officer*
John Cartledge, *Riding-officer*

The villages of Little Wenlock and Braſely are within the limits of this borough, great part of which are the property of Mr. Forreſter, one of the preſent members.—Wheaton Aſton, ſouth-eaſt of Wenlock, on a river that runs into the Severn, is a pretty village in the pariſh of Lapley, which received 2450l. damage by a fire, on Wedneſday, April 9, 1777, when nineteen dwelling-houſes, and ſixteen out-houſes, were burnt.

WEST LOOE, CORNWALL,

IS parted from Eaſt Looe by the river only, acroſs which is a fine ſtone bridge of fifteen arches. This place conſiſts but of a few ſtraggling houſes at preſent, though formerly it was a place of conſiderable trade. Here is no church, but a Methodiſt meeting-houſe. Weſt Looe was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It is governed by a mayor and twelve capital burgeſſes. The manor of the town belongs to the crown, and was by Henry VIII. annexed to the duchy; of which it is now held by the corporation, at the yearly rent of 24l. It is obſerved that Eaſt and Weſt Looe are ſo ſingular as to be the only two boroughs in the kingdom that are governed by the ſame municipal ſyſtem. This aſcertains, in part, the juſtice of the Marquis of Lanſdowne's remark, That the boroughs, according to their preſent eſtabliſhment, are no part of the conſtitution, but the mere children of intrigue, which brought them into exiſtence. Thoſe who brought them into their preſent wretched ſtate of parliamentary exiſtence, have not even condeſcended to aſcertain their pretended excluſive rights, limit their powers, or eſtabliſh them on any rational or conſiſtent ſyſtem: on the contrary, their pretended rights are ſo vague, indefinite, and contradictory, that they are, and will be, the ſubjects of continual litigation, until the cauſe of conteſt is removed, by an entire reſtoration of conſtitutional privilege. The right of election is, like Eaſt Looe, in the mayor, twelve capital burgeſſes, and the freemen, whoſe number was ſixty; but they are now reduced to fifty. Returning-officer the mayor. This town firſt ſent members to parliament 6 Edward VI.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Dyer Lieut. George, *Navy*
Earl ——, Gent. (F.)
Greeves ——, Gent.
Minerds Chriſtopher, Gent.
Pren Samuel, Gent. (F.)
Puddican Mr. Richard, (F.) *Mayor*
Puddican Mr. Stephen, (F.) *Juſtice*
Wilcocks ——, Gent.

TRADERS.

Card Amos, *Maſon*
Couch George, *Chandler*
Eals William, *Clothier*
Eex Joſeph, (F.) *Taylor*
Rolf Thomas, *Victualler*
Rundle ——, *Farmer*
Rundle Mrs. *Chandler*
Sparnall ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Walters ——, *Roper*
Wheeler John, *Maltſter*
While Henry, *Farmer*

Nigh this place, to the weſt, are the remains of a wall built with earth, and extends for ſeveral miles towards Leſtwithiel.—At this place is Poulvethem, the ſeat of Colonel Lemon; and adjoining is Trenant, the ſeat of Mr. Tolfry.—At Morbal reſides John Bolor, Eſq. two miles and a half eaſt; and three miles north is Dabe, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Caul.

WETHERBY, YORKSHIRE.

WETHERBY is a ſmall well-built town, agreeably ſituated upon the fine river Wharfe, over which it has a noble bridge; above which the river forms a beautiful caſcade, by falling in a grand ſheet of water over a high dam, erected for the conveniency of the mills, where they not only grind corn, but preſs great quantities of oil from rape-ſeed, and raſp logwood for the uſe of the

clothiers and dyers in the manufacturing parts of the county; and, as the town lies upon the great north road from London to Edinburgh, it is full of good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It is diſtant from London one hundred and ninety-one miles, York fourteen, Leeds fifteen, Boroughbridge twelve, and Otley fourteen. The market-day is on Thurſday, for corn, &c.

POST-OFFICE.—The mail comes in and goes out to and from all parts between ſeven and eleven every night: William Smith, poſt-maſter.

COACHES.—The Newcaſtle coach paſſes through daily.—The Carliſle coach from London Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—The Carliſle mail daily, between ten and eleven at night.

The London and Newcaſtle waggons every Tueſday and Friday.—The Leeds and Newcaſtle ditto every Tueſday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Kay Rev. Richard
Keighley Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Cooper John, *Surgeon*
Royſton William, *Apothecary*
Simpſon Robert, *Apothecary*
Weighton Chriſtopher, *Apothecary*

LAW.

Newſtead George, *Attorney*
Wetherhead William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Brearley James, *Glazier*
Breaſley John, *Glazier*
Brotherton Ralph, *Butcher*
Burditt Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Cotton John, *Grocer*
Dews George, *Grocer*
Flint William, *Grocer*
Hill William, *Butcher*
Hogg John, *Mercer*
Ingle John, *Skinner*
Mawſon William, *Sadler*
Midgley Charles, *Skinner*
Milner Peter, *Sadler*
Newſtead George, *Brazier*
Parker C. *Swan and Talbot Inn*
Place Francis, *Tobacconiſt*
Powell Samuel, *Butcher*
Smith William, *Angel Inn, and Poſt-office*
Walker George, *Grocer*
Walker Thomas, *Butcher*
Whitehead Edward, *Watchmaker*
Whitfield Chriſtopher, *Breeches-maker*
Wilkes Ralph, *Mercer*

On the oppoſite ſide of the river is a valuable ſpring, uſually called Thorp Arch Spa. On account of there being no accommodations for company on the ſpa ſide of the river, until about thirty years ago, there were two very good large inns built for that purpoſe, beſides other ſmaller ones; and much company reſort here every ſeaſon. There are now alſo a good number of private lodging-houſes, and it is now become a neat village, and is called Boſton Spa. It is good for rheumatic and ſcorbutic complaints.—Here is the ſeat of William Goſſip, Eſq.—Other ſeats are, Bramham-park, the ſeat of James Lane Fox, Eſq. This beautiful ſeat has the advantage of a moſt agreeable ſituation in a fine country, over which it commands a very extenſive proſpect, embelliſhed with a diſtinct view of the magnificent cathedral at York from the hall-door. The gardens are curious and large, with great numbers of delightful viſtas cut through the adjacent woods, which are adorned with variety of water-works, ſtatues, and temples; ſo that here Nature and Art ſeem to vie with each other for the preference.—Near this is Bramham-moor, a large fenny ground, noted for the Roman military way called Watling-ſtreet, and for horſe-races.—Beilby Grange, the ſeat of Beilby Thompſon, Eſq.—Linton-ſpring, the ſeat of William Williamſon, Eſq. Near this is a bridge over the river Ware.—Ribſton-hall, the ſeat of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart.—North Deighton-hall, the ſeat of the Rev. Henry Ingleby.—Seckling-hall, weſt of Wetherby.—Stockeld-park, the ſeat of Lady Aberdeen, weſt of Wetherby.—Thornton Royal, the ſeat of Thomas Thornton, Eſq.—Wood-hall, the ſeat of William Fenton Scott, Eſq. weſt of Wetherby.

VILLAGES.—Allerton Maliverer; here is a park.—Arkton; Bandley; Boſton; Cattle; Clifford; Collingham; Deighton Kirk and Deighton North, both north of Wetherby; Eaſt Keſwick; Hagſide; Hellenſtord, where a Roman military way croſſed the river Wharfe.—Swindon, on the river Ribble.—Thorner, weſt

weſt of Bramham-moor; here died, in January 1741-2, Mr. John Phillips, aged 117.—Walton Wike; Waterſham, on the Wharfe, ſouth-weſt of Wetherby.—Weighton, ſeven miles weſt of Wetherby, with two fairs on May 14 and September 25.—Wighill, on the banks of the Wharfe, eaſt of Wetherby.

WEVERHAM, CHESHIRE,

STANDS on the Wever, weſt of Northwich, and is a pretty little town, formerly a member of Vale-Royal, and ſtill holding a great liberty, with a court and priſon of large juriſdiction. It is diſtant from Warrington ten miles, ſixteen from Cheſter, thirteen from Sandwich, and twenty-two from Newcaſtle. The church has a ſquare tower, and ſix bells.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Aſhton ——, Eſq.
Willbraham George, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Maſſey Rev. Philip

PHYSIC.

Cooper ——, *Surgeon*

TRADERS, &c.

Anderſon Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Anderſon Samuel, *Bricklayer*
Anderſon Joſeph, *Joiner*
Anderſon John, *Taylor*
Andrews William, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Bancroft Peter, *Maltſter*
Barrow Peter, *Shoemaker*
Barrow Samuel, *Grocer and Shoemaker*
Beaverton Ralph, *Wheelwright*
Blundell William, *Smith*
Brookes John, *Cooper*
Burgeſs George, *Sadler*
Burgeſs George, *Farmer*
Corner James, *Farmer*
Donbavand Tho. *Victualler, (Wheat-ſheaf)*
Done Francis, *Linen-draper and Grocer*
Ford Thomas, *Farmer*
Grimes Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Harriſon John, *Farmer*
Hayes Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hickſon William, *Flour-dealer*
Hickſon Charles, *Taylor*
Hignett Peter, *Victualler, (Six Bells)*
Hill William, *Smith*
Hornby Thomas, *Farmer*
Hornby Samuel, *Farmer*
Johnſon Charles, *Grocer and Taylor*
Jones Jn. *Schoolmaſter and Slate-dealer*
Lamb Elizabeth, *Farmer*
Long Elizabeth, *Flour-dealer*
Long Timothy, *Farmer*
Mainwaring ——, *Joiner*
Mandry Thomas, *Farmer*
Maſon Samuel, *Joiner*
Mountfield John, *Farmer*
Parker John, *Butcher*
Richardſon Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Sandbeck Richard, *Shoemaker*
Stringer John, *Victualler, (Gate)*
Sweetman William, *Schoolmaſter*
Thompſon Catharine, *Linen-draper*
Walker Joſeph, *Farmer*
Warburton Thomas, *Farmer*
Wheatly Thomas, *Farmer*
Whitlow Thomas, *Victualler, (Star)*
Wilſon Edward, *Farmer*
Wilſon Edward, *Grocer*
Woodyard Tho. *Taylor and Shopkeeper*

Vale-Royal, on the Wever, eaſt of Delamere Foreſt, had an abbey, founded by Edward I. who expended 30,000l. ſterling on it, beſides what his queen Eleanor gave. All the tract from the river to the foreſt is called the Vale-Royal.—Over, by the river Wever, at the eaſt end of Delamere Foreſt, and the ſouth ſide of Vale-Royal, is remarkable for the privilege of a mayor, and the church, which is a quarter of a mile from the town.

WEYMOUTH, DORSETSHIRE.

WEYMOUTH is a ſea-port town, ſituated in the moſt ſouthern part of the kingdom, at the bottom of a beautiful bay, which forms an exact ſemicircle, making a ſweep of more than two miles. It is ſo happily protected from all winds by the ſurrounding hills, which not only exhibit a pleaſing picturesque view, but render the ſea ſo perfectly ſecure, that the raging tempeſt ſcarcely

diſturbs its tranquillity; ſo that at all times of the day, and every day in the year, may the valetudinarian be certain of meeting no interruption in enjoying the ſalutary exerciſe of bathing. The machines conſtructed for this purpoſe are upwards of thirty in number, which, in the ſummer-ſeaſon, are fully employed from ſix in the morning till twelve at noon: theſe are drawn into the ſea by a horſe, to ſuch a depth as is neceſſary. The gentlemen's machines are kept to the right of the ſteps; the ladies on the left. The ſands are undoubtedly the beſt and moſt convenient for bathing on of any in the kingdom; they are as ſmooth as a carpet, and (comparatively ſpeaking) as firm as a rock; on which, after bathing, the company exerciſe themſelves, either on horſes, in their carriages, or on foot. In the interior part of the town are many excellent lodging-houſes; but the range of houſes, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Glouceſter-row, York-buildings, and the Eſplanade, are eſteemed the moſt deſirable lodgings, from their vicinity to the ſpot for bathing, and the public rooms. From any of the windows of theſe houſes (which are all fronting the ſea) you have a moſt delightful proſpect. The mountainous hills and chalky cliffs on the left, whoſe lofty heads ſalute the clouds, and which are ſtretched upwards of twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, exhibit a magnificent ſketch of nature, which at once captivates the eye and feaſts the mind. The floating fabrics that are continually gliding on the gloſſy waves, whoſe various manœuvres, neceſſary to approach or quit the harbour, continually offer ſuch a pleaſing variety, that the eye dwells on it with inſatiable delight. On the right the bay and town are ſecured by a ſmall range of hills, immediately connected with it; and by the iſland of Portland at ſome little diſtance from it. Theſe, all together, form one of the moſt captivating views imaginable.

Weymouth is about eight miles from Dorcheſter, the county town, and receives its name from its ſituation on the mouth of the little river Wey. The towns of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis ſeem to have ariſen from very inconſiderable beginnings, from the conveniency of the harbour. Their mother churches lying at a diſtance are manifeſt tokens of their not being very old towns: nevertheleſs Weymouth ſeems to be the moſt ancient of the two. We meet with no marks of the Romans here, nor any remarkable remains of antiquity.

About the year 1571, complaint being made that for thirty-five years before warm diſputes had frequently ariſen between the inhabitants of both boroughs, concerning the right to the profits of the haven, and ſeveral privileges in the ſame; and becauſe it was hard to be underſtood in whom the right was, the lords of the council, to prevent farther diſputes, reſolved, That the towns, by act of parliament, be united into one borough, and incorporated by the only name of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, and to be reputed only one borough and town; that the mayor, &c. ſhould be capable of purchaſing lands, &c. have a ſeal of office and a common ſeal; and elect a recorder: that the mayor, bailiffs, and recorder, ſhould be juſtices of peace in theſe towns; that the mayor ſhould be chief officer; that ſix burgeſſes ſhould be choſen aldermen from time to time by him, and be aſſiſtants to him; and that he, when out of office, ſhould continue an alderman for life. Since the union, the two towns ſend four members to parliament, a privilege enjoyed by no other place in the kingdom except London. Weymouth never returned members till Edward II. In 1653 Cromwell appointed one member for Weymouth. The preſent members (1797) are, Sir James Pulteney, Bart. Andrew Stuart, Eſq. G. T. Steward, Eſq. and W. Garthſhore, Eſq. —Theſe boroughs were the property of the famous Bubb Doddington, who was afterwards created Lord Melcomb; in whoſe celebrated diary the hiſtory of theſe places forms a complete account of the politics of the times, when Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle, Duke of Devonſhire, and the late Mr. Pitt, were miniſters. Theſe boroughs then became the property of the late Mr. Tucker; from whom they deſcended to the late Gabriel Steward, Eſq. who was mayor of theſe boroughs. Being in poſſeſſion of theſe boroughs, he had the lucrative office of paymaſter of marines, which

is 6000l. a-year. This gentleman ſold them to W. Pulteney, Eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor. There has been no reſolution of the houſe as to the expreſs right of election; but, upon the trial of a conteſted election in 1730, the counſel on both ſides agreed to the following ſtatement of the right being "In the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes inhabiting in the borough, and in perſons ſeized of freeholds within the borough, and not receiving alms." The number of voters has been as low as two hundred and as high as ſix hundred; but, as they are now the property of an individual, their deciſion is entirely at his pleaſure. Returning officer, the mayor.

In the penſion-liſt publiſhed in the reign of Charles II. is the following paragraph:—"Weymouth. Sir Winſten Churchil, now one of the clerks of the green-cloth, proffered his own daughter to the Duke of York, and has got in boon 10,000l. has publiſhed a print, that the king may raiſe money without parliament."

The paſſage between both towns was formerly by a rope bent acroſs the harbour and a ferry boat. After the union a wooden bridge was built, conſiſting of ſeventeen arches. This bridge, having been damaged in the civil wars, ſeems to have been rebuilt; but, going to decay afterwards, was rebuilt at the charge of the repreſentatives, in 1712; and again in 1741. It is ſixty yards long, and in the middle is a draw-bridge. Here was a new bridge built in 1770, ſeventy yards weſt of the former, by which means the harbour is much enlarged. The preſent bridge is a very handſome ſtructure. This was formerly the moſt conſiderable ſea-port in the county, till the increaſe of Poole and the late wars with France cauſed its decay. The haven is formed by an arm of the ſea, that runs between both towns.

Towards the weſt end of the town is a ſmall town-hall, with a little bell in its turret, uſed to ſummon people to attend on buſineſs, and at funerals of the inhabitants. The mayor is ſworn in here; and the repreſentatives of the town are carried thither, after having been elected at Melcomb. The mother church of Weymouth is at Wyke, a village about a mile diſtant. It is a handſome ancient ſtructure, and ſerves, by its high ſituation, both for a ſea and land mark. There is a burying-place on the hill a little diſtance from the town. On the eaſt part of the town, in Maiden-ſtreet, is a building ſaid to have been a priory of Dominican friars, dedicated to St. Winifred; Speed ſays St. Dominic. On the ſouth ſide is the church or chapel belonging to it, now converted into a malt-houſe. Near this is an old building, which, tradition ſays, was a nunnery, but our records give no account of it.

The public rooms and hotel, kept by Mr. Stacie, of the Bedford Arms, London, are in the centre of thoſe buildings diſtinguiſhed by the name of Glouceſter-row, in honour to the royal duke, who has built a houſe at the ſouth end of it. The aſſembly-room is lofty, light, and ſpacious; in which upwards of one hundred couple may dance with eaſe. The ceremonies are conducted by Mr. Rodber, and the terms of ſubſcription are,

	£.	s.	d.
To the rooms for the aſſemblies, three tickets, transferable -	2	2	0
A ſingle ticket - - - - -	1	1	0
The gentlemen, for walking the rooms - - -	0	10	6
The ladies - - - - - -	0	5	0

For the amuſement of the company, at the public libraries, and alſo at the Crown coffee-room, are provided the London papers daily, and country weekly papers; and, at the extremity of that pier called the New Quay, are ſmall open boats, and ſome with covered decks, for little excurſions on the water. John Love, keeper of the library on the Eſplanade, died in October 1793, aged 41, weighed 364lbs. Parties are continually engaged, either for ſailing or fiſhing; and, not half a mile from the ſhore, you may, at all times, angle for ſilver whiting, cod whiting, mackarel, plaice, dabs, and flounders. For a trip to the continent, the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, or Alderney, or any other parties of pleaſure, may be had an excellent yacht, completely fitted up, with a number of cabins, and in every reſpect well appointed, conducted by an officer in the navy,

an

an experienced navigator. For the benefit and amuſement of the invalid, and the community at large, are chaiſes and ſaddle horſes, and careful people with pillions for thoſe whoſe ſtrength will not permit them to manage a horſe; alſo ſedan chairs. A moſt commodious hot ſalt-water bath is erected in a central part of the town. The theatre is under the management of Mr. Hughs, who, at a great expence, has enlarged and ornamented it in an excellent ſtile. The boxes and gallery are on a circular conſtruction. The boxes, in particular, are rendered ſo commodious, that they will contain near three hundred people.

The public walks are the Eſplanade, or New Terrace, in length half a mile, in breadth thirty feet, beautifully bordered with turf, and a graſs ſlope of near eight feet, which leads to the ſands. A walk to the Look-out, on the other ſide of the harbour, which, being only a trifling diſtance from any part of the town, is generally reſorted to once or twice in a day. From the Look-out, you have an extenſive proſpect of the ſea and the iſland of Portland on the right, and Lulworth and St. Alban's cliffs on the left; which proſpect is much enlarged by aſcending the upper hill, from which you command a view of Portland Beach and the Weſt Bay. From hence, if you wiſh to extend your walk, go over the ſtile and turn to the right; this will lead you (if you keep within the fields) a pleaſant walk to an old ruin, called Weymouth or Sands-foot Caſtle, and from thence to Smallmouth Sands, the road to Portland; or, being at the caſtle, if you return by the turnpike-road, when you aſcend the hill, you have in view Bell Field, the ſeat of Mrs. Buxton; a little beyond which is the village of Wyke; the church tower ſerves as a land-mark to mariners when in the Channel. This walk from the Look-out to the Caſtle, and back by the turnpike-road to Weymouth, is little more than a mile and a half. If you extend it to the Paſſage-houſe, the extremity of Smallmouth Sands, on the road to Portland, and back, is about four miles.—The public rides are to Portland, Lulworth, Abbotſbury, &c.

Trips for water-parties.—To Raddipole, through Weymouth-bridge. About a mile up the creek is the pleaſant village of Raddipole, formerly independant, now only a chapelry to Melcomb Regis, from whence it is diſtant two miles. The rector of Melcomb Regis officiates here once a fortnight. At this place is a houſe where company may have tea. This little excurſion can only be taken at ſpring tides, as there is not water enough in the creek at other times. Obſerve not to continue there longer than when the tide begins to fall; as it ſometimes happens, that, by being inattentive to that circumſtance, boats get aground, and are with difficulty got off.—To Portland, by water, is not more than three miles; in a freſh breeze, with a favourable wind, you may accompliſh it with a tail in leſs than half an hour, or with oars in about an hour, more or leſs, according wind and tide.—To Barn-door Rock, about a mile ſouth-weſt of Lulworth. This is a ſurpriſing rock, projecting from the cliffs towards the ſouth, ſomewhat in the form of a quarter of a circle, forming a little bay with the ſhore. The back ſide of the rock is a little inclined from the perpendicular, exceeding rough and uneven, though not much torn or miſhapen. The inſide is alſo exceeding rough and uneven, having waſte-layers of rock running pretty much in a perpendicular direction, from the top downwards to the ſhore, with their edges projecting in vaſt ſhelves. This rock, as well as many hereabouts, particularly at and near the cove, ſhew that there has been a vaſt convulſion of nature, by ſome powerful cauſe; the natural layers of rocks being turned from a horizontal to a perpendicular direction, and in ſome places quite overturned. In different parts of this rock there are vaſt ſhelves, interſperſed with patches and ſtripes of verdure, ſamphire, &c. The top, at the higheſt part, where only it is acceſſible, is about two or three yards wide, and, as it advances towards the arch, much leſs, and almoſt inacceſſible. When on the top, a tremendous frightful precipice all around ſtrikes the mind with horror. Dimenſions of the ſeveral parts of the rock:

	Feet.
From the ſea to the beginning of the arch - - -	50
Breadth of the arch at the water's edge, but wider above - -	50

From

From the inſide of the arch to the ſhore	100
From thence through the rock to the other ſide, about	100
Thus the whole length of the rock is about one hundred yards, or	300
Height of the crown of the arch at low water	54
Depth of the water under the arch at that time	3
From the crown of the arch to the top of the rock, about	50
Perpendicular height of the higheſt pier	180

The water is ſo deep about this place, that veſſels of conſiderable burden, with ſails and yards ſpread, may paſs through at high water.

RULES for the BALLS.—1. That gentlemen are not to appear in the rooms on Tueſday or Friday evenings in boots, or ladies in riding-habits. 2. That the ball ſhall begin as ſoon as poſſible after ſeven o'clock, and finiſh preciſely at eleven. 3. That gentlemen and ladies, who dance down a country dance, ſhall not quit their places till the dance is finiſhed, unleſs they mean to dance no more that night. 4. That no lady or gentleman be permitted to dance in coloured gloves. 5. That after a lady has called a dance, and danced it down, her place in the next is at the bottom. 6. That no tea-table be carried into the card-room. 7. That gentlemen will be pleaſed to leave their ſwords at the door. 8. That no dogs be admitted.

HOT and COLD SALT-WATER BATHS.

	s.	*d.*
1. Every gentleman bathing before ſix o'clock in the evening	3	6
2. Every gentleman bathing at night	4	0
3. Every lady bathing before ſix o'clock in the evening, with attendance	4	0
4. Every lady bathing at night, with a guide	4	6
5. The firſt lady or gentleman ordering the bath to have it.		

Theſe baths are lately much improved, by having marble troughs inſtead of ſtone; and are ſituated on the quay turning to the right from the Eſplanade. Conſtant attendance is given, and the baths are put in order at one hour's notice.

Upwards of thirty machines are kept on the ſands, ſix of which have umbrellas. The following are their terms:

	s.	*d.*
Gentlemen bathing without a guide	0	6
Gentlemen bathing with a guide	1	0
Gentlemen bathing in an umbrella machine	1	0
Gentlemen bathing in an umbrella machine, with a guide	1	6
Ladies bathing with a guide	1	0
Ladies bathing with two guides	1	6
Ladies bathing with one guide in an umbrella machine	1	6
Ladies bathing with two guides in an umbrella machine	2	0

RATES of the CHAIRMEN.

From any part of the town to the aſſembly-rooms	1	0
From any part over the harbour	1	6
When in waiting, for the firſt hour	1	6
Every hour after	1	0
Short fare	0	6

For the accommodation of genteel company, who wiſh rather to live in a family way than continue any time at an inn, there are ſeveral boarding-houſes, where ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging by the year, week, month, or day; moſt of which, as they do not admit improper company, nor ſpare any pains to render their hours agreeable, receive conſiderable encouragement. Terms in general are, during the ſeaſon, 16s. per week for board, excluſive of tea, ſugar, and wine; and 10s. per week for each room. Out of the ſeaſon, 16s. per week for board; and 5s. per week for each room. Servants half price.

The market-days are Tueſday and Friday. Butter, poultry, eggs, &c. are only brought by the country people on theſe days; but fiſh and vegetables are furniſhed every day.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt-office is kept by Mr. Spicer, at the Golden Lion inn, in the Market-place. Poſt goes out to London at half paſt ten in the fore-

noon,

noon, Sunday, Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday; arrives at Weymouth, and the letters delivered out by five o'clock in the afternoon, Sunday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday.

COACHES.—The mail-coach puts up at the King's Arms, Dorcheſter, kept by Mrs. Bryer; arrives every day at Dorcheſter, from London, about one o'clock; and returns the ſame day from Falmouth and Exeter, about one o'clock, to London: fare to London, 2l.—The Mercury inns at the King's Arms, Dorcheſter. Goes to London every day at two o'clock in the afternoon: fare, 1l. 16s.—The Balloon coach puts up at the Antelope inn, Dorcheſter, kept by Thomas Carter; paſſes through Dorcheſter, either from or to London, every day at three o'clock: fare, 1l. 16s.—The Old Exeter coach puts up at the King's Arms, Dorcheſter, kept by Mrs. Bryer; arrives at ſix o'clock in the evening, ſleeps at Dorcheſter, and goes on the next morning at four o'clock: fare, 1l. 11s. —A Bath and Briſtol coach arrives at the Crown inn, Weymouth, every day, during the ſeaſon, in the evening; and returns to Bath the next morning, at five o'clock: fare, 1l. 1s.

WAGGONS.—Waggons to and from London on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday. There are three every week which return to London from the weſt on Tueſdays. Inn at Mr. Ruſſel's, &c. warehouſe, at Dorcheſter; and the goods for Weymouth are regularly brought by carriers from Dorcheſter, or by the Weymouth carriers every day, at 6s. per cwt. to Dorcheſter.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis.—Thoſe with * let lodgings.

CORPORATION.

Aldermen.

Gabriel Tucker Steward, Eſq.
Mr. Samuel Weſton, *Bailiff*
Gabriel Steward, Eſq. *Governor of Portland-caſtle*
John Arbuthnot, Eſq.
Francis Steward, Eſq. *Receiver-General of the Land-tax for the Weſtern Diviſion*
John Herbert Browne, Eſq.
John Purling, Eſq.
William Weſton, Eſq.
Mr. Jonathan Fowler
Mr. John Crouch
Charles Bowles, *Town-clerk*

GENTRY, &c.

Arbuthnot John, Eſq. (F.)
Browne J. H. Gent. (F.)
Bullen John, Gent. (F.)
Grindall Capt. Richard, *Navy*
Jackſon Samuel, Eſq. (F.)
Morris Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Penny Nicholas, Eſq. (F.)
Penny Robert, Eſq. (F.)
Weſton William, Gent. (F.)

CLERGY.

Grove Rev. Thomas, (F.) *Rector of Melcomb Regis*
Payne Rev. Samuel, (F.) *Rector of Portland and Chickerel*

PHYSIC.

Clark Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Davies Samuel, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Edgar Joſeph, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Warne Stephen White, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Bowles George, *Attorney*
Fetting Michael, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Andrews Daniel, *Turner*
Andrews ——, *Taylor*
Andrews George, (F.) *Mariner*
Baker John, *Blockmaker*
*Barlow Benjamin, *Wine-merchant*
Barret Edward, (F.) *Grocer*
Barret William, *Cordwainer*
*Bartlett Emanuel, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Bartlett Richard, (F.) *Draper*
Bartlett John, *Smith*
Bartlett James, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Bartlett John, (F.) *Antelope Inn, and Maltſter*
Bartlett Elizabeth, *Baker and Tallow-chandler*
Bartlett Henry, *King's Arms Inn*
Bartlett William, *Livery-ſtable-keeper*
Bartlett Edward, *Mariner*
Beer James, *Carrier*
Bennet Joſeph, (F.) *Joiner, and Proprietor of the Bathing Machines*
*Brett Jn. (F.) *Grocer and Quay-maſter*
Bullen Robert, *Butcher*
Carriage R. *Victualler, (Turk's Head)*
Caſs James, *White Hart Inn*

*Corp William, (F.) *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
*Davis Iſaac, *Brewer*
*Day Thomas, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Delamotte Peter, (F.) *Bookſeller*
Dimond Eliz. *Boarding-houſe Keeper*
Dunſterval William, *Blockmaker*
Eames Richard, *Butcher*
Ferrars Abel, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Flew John, (F.) *Brewer*
*Fooks Mary, *Ropemaker*
*Ford Grav, jun. (F.) *Proprietor of Bathing Machines*
Ford Rob. *Victualler, (D. Cumberland)*
Fowler Jonathan, (F.) *Maltſter*
Garland Joſeph, (F.) *Town-ſerjeant for Melcomb Regis*
*Gear James, (F.) *Linen-draper*
*Gear Thomas, (F.) *Builder*
Graves Joſeph, (F.) *Shipwright*
Grav Robert, *Shopkeeper*
*Green Richard, *Cordwainer*
*Hamilton James, *Builder and Stonemaſon, and Proprietor of Bathing Machines*
Harvey Bennett, (F.) *Silverſmith*
Harvey John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hawkins Barter, (F.) *Butcher*
Hendy Cornelius, *Cooper and Victualler*
Hepbourn Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Hodges Jeſſe, *Joiner and Cabinet-maker*
Horsford Joſeph, (F.) *Merchant*
Iſaac William, (F.) *Joiner, Cabinetmaker, and Auctioneer*
Jeffreys John, *Schoolmaſter*
Jenkins Simon, (F.) *Victualler, (Boot)*
Jenkins John, *Grocer, &c.*
Jerrard Michael, (F.) *Butcher*
Jolliff Thomas, *Cooper*
*Johns William, *Builder, and Proprietor of Bathing Machines*
Johnſon Sarah, *China-ſhop*
Kellaway Henry, (F.) *Brewer*
*Kellaway Robert, *Baker*
Kent ——, *Baker*
Keys John, *George Inn*
*Lake Robert, *Cordwainer*
Loats John, *Crown Inn*
Lodder William, *Navy Tavern*
Lodder John, *Grocer*
Lonnon John, *Bear Inn*
Luce Thomas, *King's Head Inn*
Marder Nicholas, (F.) *Grocer, &c.*
*Marder Henry, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Margrie Samuel, *Agent to the Sun Fire-office, and Writing-maſter*
Martin Thomas, (F.) *Merchant and Glazier*
Miller Robert, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Mincent Henry, *Ropemaker*
Morris Mary, *Grocer*
Newton William, *Grocer*
*Oakley Wm. (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Oakley John, (F.) *Victualler*
*Oakley Richard, (F.) *Builder*
*Orchard Elizabeth, *Wine-merchant*
Payne William, *Victualler, (Cutter)*
Pearce Catharine and Eliz. *Milliners*
Puckett John, (F.) *Corn-merchant*
Richards Richard, *Mariner*
*Richards Robert, *Mariner*
Richards James, ſen. (F.) *Joiner*
*Richardſon Tho. *Taylor, Draper, &c.*
Rodber Thomas, (F.) *Maſter of the Ceremonies*
Rolls Richard, *Breeches-maker*
*Ruſſell John, *Draper, Mercer, and Haberdaſher*
Ryall John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Salter William, *Smith*
*Samways Hen. *Sadler & Collar-maker*
Saxton Robert, (F.) *Mariner*
Scott J. (F.) *Grocer, Linen-draper, &c.*
Scott James, jun. (F.) *Linen and Woollen Draper, and Haberdaſher*
Shew George, *Clock and Watch Maker, Tinman, and Silverſmith*
Shew Henry, *Grocer*
Slade Joſeph, *Mercer and Draper*
Slape Peter, (F.) *Baker*
Sly Robert, (F.) *Maltſter*
*Sly Solomon, (F.) *Baker*
Spicer Stephen, *Golden Lion Inn*
Stacie John, *Hotel and Aſſembly-rooms*
Stanford William, *Baker*
*Stark Sarah, (F.) *Paſtry-cook and Confectioner*
Storey William, *White Horſe Inn*
Sturmey John, (F.) *Mariner*
Styles Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter and Wheelwright*
*Summervalle James, (F.) *Grocer and Stonemaſon*
Thorn Jn. (F.) *Watch & Clock Maker*
Thorn Edw. (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
Tizard Tho. (F.) *Grocer and Chandler*
Tizard John, (F.) *Ditto*
Tizard William, *Mariner*
Tucker Eliz. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Vining Robert, *Builder*
Wallis Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Watſon Simon, *Captain of the Greyhound Revenue-cutter*
Webb John, *Anchor-ſmith*
Webb Joſeph, *Anchor-ſmith*
*Weſton Samuel, (F.) *Timber-merchant*

White William, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
White Thomas, *Victualler, (Oak)*
Wyatt Chriſtopher, *Hair-dreſſer*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

William Weſton, Eſq. *Collector*
Jonathan Fowler, *Comptroller*
John Crouch, *Land-ſurveyor*
Thomas John, *Ditto*
Peter Buſſell, *Ditto*
Robert Theddam, *Tide-ſurveyor*

Tide-waiters.

John Harbin
George Beale
Jonathan Buſſell
John Hickman
Samuel Maunder
John Barlow

Weymouth-caſtle, or Sandes Fort, ſtands on a hill a mile ſouth-weſt of the town, on an high cliff almoſt oppoſite to Portland-caſtle, and commands the bay. It was built by Henry VIII. in the form of a parallelogram, faced with ſquare ſtone, now all carried away. At the north end was a tower, on which were the arms of England, ſupported by a wyvern and unicorn. The north part, which is vaulted, was the governor's apartment. The ſouth front is circular, and before it a platform for guns. The walls of the whole were thick and lofty when entire, and, though not large, it was a beautiful ſtructure. At the weſt end of the town was a ſmall ancient hall lately rebuilt.

There is a medicinal ſpring at Nottington, about two miles and a half on the Dorcheſter road from Weymouth. The virtues of this water, in all cutaneous or ſcorbutic complaints, are aſtoniſhing. It has performed ſuch cures, as, if generally known, would immortalize its fame. The moſt ſtubborn complaints, which have baffled the medical art, have bent to its ſearching and healing qualities. Dr. Archer, who formerly reſided in this part of the world, and who placed a ſtrong cellar about the ſpring to prevent the cattle (by treading there) from filling it up with dirt, ſaid it deſerved a cellar of gold. And many others, ſince that time, have, for the benefit of mankind, endeavoured to reſcue it from the deſpoils of the ignorant and inattentive, by ſimilar benefactions. It poſſeſſes a fœtid ſmell, though perfectly limpid; which, as it paſſes from the ſpring, ſoon loſes that property; and it operates in the animal or human ſyſtem by the urinary aqueducts.

Melcomb Regis, one hundred and thirty-miles from London, and eight miles from Dorcheſter, at the mouth of the river Wey, by which it is parted from Weymouth, appears from the name to have been anciently the King's demeſne, and from the records, to have paid quit-rent to the crown all along after King Edward I. till it was bought off by the inhabitants, before they were united to Weymouth. It is ſituated on the north ſide of the haven, on a peninſula ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides except on the north. The ſtreets are broad and well paved, and the market-place ſpacious; many of the houſes large and high. Here is the cuſtom-houſe. It ſent members to parliament in the reign of King Edward I. before Weymouth had that privilege. It was by parliament appointed a ſtaple, in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it; and it was thereby rendered ſo deſolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed and obtained a diſcharge from cuſtoms. On account of the quarrels with Weymouth, in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Poole; but in that of Queen Elizabeth they were reſtored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth ſhould make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flouriſhing ſtate of both. For ſeveral years paſt the ſea has retired on the eaſt, the Priory formerly being bounded by the ſea; but there is now a ſtreet beyond it, from which it is ſeveral paces to the high-water mark. The Priory was ſituated in the eaſt part of the town, in Maiden-ſtreet, whoſe ſcite occupied about an acre, now covered with tenements. On the ſouth ſide are the remains of the chapel, now converted into a malt-houſe. Near it are the remains of an ancient building formerly a nunnery. Here are three meeting-houſes, and a workhouſe for the poor. The church, which is in the middle of the town, has a wooden turret for a bell, and had been an old chapel,

chapel, rebuilt in 1605, and made parochial; it is a handſome fabric, with a beautiful altar-piece, painted and given by Sir James Thornhill in 1721. The town-hall ſtands near the eaſt part of the market-place, under which is the town-goal. At the entrance of the town, on the north, is a handſome alms-houſe, built by Sir James Thornhill, and deſigned for decayed ſeamen, but never endowed. In New-ſtreet is an elegant little theatre.—It is a tide-harbour, and the ſhips lie by the quay on both ſides of the town: the depth of water in the harbour is about ſixteen feet at ſpring tides: the difference between high and low water is eight or nine feet. There is good anchorage in the road. To this port belong a collector, cuſtomer, comptroller, and other inferior officers.

Portland, four miles from Weymouth, is commonly called an iſland, but, as it joins the land by an iſthmus compoſed of a ridge of pebbles, it cannot be called any other than a peninſula. The iſland is little more than one continued rock of free-ſtone, about ſeven miles in compaſs. The ſea off this iſland, and eſpecially to the weſt of it, is counted the moſt dangerous part of the Britiſh Channel. Due ſouth there is almoſt a continued diſturbance in the waters, by reaſon of what they call two tides meeting; which we take to be no more than the ſets of the currents from the French coaſt, and from the Engliſh ſhore; this they call Portland Race; and ſeveral ſhips, not aware of theſe currents, have been embayed to the weſt of Portland, and driven on ſhore on the beach, where they have been loſt. To prevent this danger, and guide the mariner in theſe diſtreſſes, they have ſet up two light-houſes on the two points of that iſland, which are very uſeful and ſerviceable to ſhips. This iſland, though ſeemingly miſerable, and thinly inhabited; yet, the inhabitants being almoſt all ſtone-cutters, there are no very poor people among them; and, when money was collected for the rebuilding St. Paul's, they got more in this iſland than in the great town of Dorcheſter. In the year 1756, an act paſſed for completing a church, the old one being too ſmall and ruinous, the cliff having fallen into the ſea, whereby the verge of the remaining part thereof was within thirty-ſix feet of the foundation of the church. Though Portland ſtands a league from the main land of Britain, yet it is almoſt joined by a prodigious riff of beach, that is to ſay, of ſmall ſtones caſt up by the ſea; which runs from the iſland ſo near the ſhore of England, that they ferry over with a boat and a rope, the water not being above half a ſtone's throw over; and the ſaid riff of beach ending, as it were, at that inlet of water, turns away weſt, and runs parallel with the ſhore quite to Abbotſbury. On the inſide of this beach, and between it and the land, is the ſaid inlet of water; which they ferry over, as above, to paſs and repaſs to and from Portland. This inlet opens at about two miles weſt, grows very broad, and makes a kind of lake within the land of a mile and a half broad, and near three miles in length. At the fartheſt end weſt of this water is a large decoy, and the verge of the water well grown with wood, and proper groves of trees for cover for the fowl. In the open lake, or broad part, is a continual aſſembly of ſwans. Here the ducks live, feed, and breed; and the number of them is ſuch, that you may ſometimes ſee between ſeven and eight thouſand. From this decoy weſt the lake narrows, and at laſt almoſt cloſes, till the beach joins the ſhore: and ſo Portland may be ſaid not to be an iſland, but part of the continent. The beach, or ridge of pebbles, we would recommend to every viſitant of the iſle to aſcend, or he will not judge of the conſequence of this ſelf-raiſed barrier. When he has reached the ſummit, he will contemplate its magnitude with wonder; he will ſee (though a looſe pebbly ſhore) it is capable of reſiſting the moſt furious tempeſt; and that the neighbouring country owes its ſecurity to this immoveable bulwark; which, were it to be removed, would, in all probability, admit the ſea to deluge the land for many miles in extent. It reaches from the iſland to Abbotſbury, where it joins the land, and from thence to ſome conſiderable diſtance, forming in the whole upwards of nine miles. It is remarkable that theſe pebbles diminiſh in ſize, from the iſland to its extreme part, in an almoſt imperceptible manner; thoſe contiguous to the iſland being nearly the ſize of an egg, but gradually leſſen, till they are no more than gravel. Many of theſe pebbles are beautifully mark-

ed with various colours, and others quite tranſparent, which are frequently converted into ſeals or ſhirt-buttons. The creek that runs on the inſide of the beach, by the Paſſage-houſe, is called the Fleet; terminating its progreſs at the diſtance of about five miles from the Paſſage; on the borders of which is a well-built edifice, one of the ſeats of George Gould, Eſq. of Upway.

As you approach the iſland, you will ſee on the left Portland-caſtle, which has ſcarcely any thing worth the notice of the traveller to go out of his road to inſpect. This caſtle, with that on the oppoſite ſhore, named Sandsfoot or Weymouth Caſtle, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. about the year 1539, when, from the reformation he was making in the religion of his country, he had to dread the reſentment of the pope and other Catholic potentates; therefore he thought it neceſſary to guard his coaſts with additional places of defence. Here are two good houſes for the reception of company; the firſt on the right as you enter the iſland, called the New Hotel, kept by Child; and the other on the ſummit of the firſt hill, about half a mile diſtance, the Portland Arms, kept by Gibbs. As ſcarcely a party coming to Weymouth do not paſs one day in Portland, theſe houſes meet good encouragement. The tour of the iſland is, generally, firſt to the top of the hill, where, at a little hut, one of the quarriers exhibits for ſale the curious productions that are to be found in various parts of the iſland; ſuch as ſpar, foſſils, ore, ſhells, &c. Either on the right or left on this ſummit, you will ſee ſome of the quarries from which the ſtone is taken, that has raiſed the fineſt buildings this country has to boaſt of; St. Paul's cathedral, Weſtminſter, Blackfriars, and London, bridges, and a number of other magnificent edifices. From hence you go to the church, and on to the light-houſes, in each of which lamps are burning all night; this light, being reflected by a poliſhed mirror, affords a ſtrong and clear light to the ſhips in the channel. The gaſkets, or light-houſe, ſituated near the Iſland of Alderney, may be ſeen by mariners at ſea at the ſame time they diſcover thoſe of Portland, which is always what they wiſh to effect, as they are then certain of the courſe they ſteer. From hence you may, in a clear day, ſee Torbay on the right and the Iſle of Wight on the left, an extent of twenty-five leagues. From the light-houſes you viſit Cave-hole, which is a large cavern, perforated by the ſea ſome conſiderable diſtance into the rocks, having an opening on the land, into which you look, ſeeing the ſea at the bottom of it. If it ſo happens that the water is in much agitation, it affords a ſcene rather terrific; for the hollowneſs of the cavern increaſes the ſound of the daſhing waves, which, foaming, ruſh to the mouth with hideous roar. On the ſouthern part is diſcovered the remnant of an old caſtle, called the Bow-and-Arrow Caſtle, having been built long before the uſe of cannon was known; and, near the ſame ſpot, are the ruins of an old church; and, as you return into the iſland, not far from the church are traces of an ancient monaſtery. Going through the gateway of the old church, you will ſee a little beaten track, like a ſheep-walk, cloſe to the rocks, on your right, which purſue, and it will lead you to a proſpect moſt ſingularly picturesque, viz. a range of rocks, apparently rent, by ſome convulſive efforts of nature, from their main body, forming a chaſm beautifully grand. The immenſe craggy maſſes of ſtone, which ſeem ready to ſlide from their baſe, look awfully majeſtic, and ſtir up a ſomething in the mind which beſpeaks more than what reſults from viewing of common objects. At the Portland Arms you will be ſhewn the Reve Pole, which exhibits a very ancient mode of keeping accounts, and by which the bailiff of the iſland collects the manor dues, as on this pole is delineated every acre of land in the iſland. Contiguous to the Portland Arms is Fortune's Well, a very fine and never-failing ſpring, which riſes at the height of upwards of two hundred feet from the baſe of the iſland; this well gives its name alſo to the village in which it riſes.

The inhabitants of Portland are a remarkably robuſt people; their anceſtors were in great reputation for ſlinging of ſtones, and were the ancient Baleares of this kingdom. There is an honeſt ſimplicity which characteriſes theſe people. We are told their integrity was ſo ſtrongly marked, as to become proverbial. "On the word of a Portland man," was deemed a ſufficient ſecurity for any engagement.

gagement. In matters which other parts of the world too often treat with contempt and deriſion, are theſe people invariably firm and confident.—"While I was looking over the quarries at Portland, (ſays Mr. Smeaton,) and attentively conſidering the operations, obſerving how ſoon the quarrymen would cut half a ton of ſpawls from an unformed block, and what large pieces flew off at every ſtroke; how ſpeedily their blows followed one another, and how inceſſantly they purſued this labour with a tool of from eighteen to twenty pounds weight; I was naturally led to view and conſider the figure of the operative agent; and after having obſerved, that by far the greateſt number of the quarrymen were of a very robuſt hardy form, in whoſe hands the tool I have mentioned ſeemed a mere plaything, I at laſt broke out with ſurpriſe, and inquired of my guide, Mr. Roper, where they could poſſibly pick up ſuch a ſet of ſtout fellows to handle the *bevel*, which in their hands ſeemed nothing? for I obſerved, that, in the ſpace of fifteen minutes, they would knock off as much waſte matter from a maſs of ſtone, as any of that occupation I had ever ſeen before would do in an hour. Says Roper, We do not go to fetch thoſe men from a diſtance, they are all born upon the iſland, and many of them have never been farther upon the main land than to Weymouth. I told him, I thought the air of that iſland muſt be very propitious, to furniſh a breed of men ſo particularly formed for the buſineſs they followed. The air (he replied), though very ſharp from our elevated ſituation, is certainly very healthy to working men; yet, if you knew how theſe men are produced, you would wonder the leſs; for all our marriages here are productive of children. On deſiring an explanation how this happened, he proceeded:—Our people here, as they are bred to hard labour, are very early in a condition to marry and provide for a family; they intermarry with one another, very rarely going to the main land to ſeek a wife; and it has been the cuſtom of the iſland, from time immemorial, that they never marry till the woman is pregnant." But pray (ſaid I), does not this ſubject you to a great number of baſtards? have not your Portlanders the ſame kind of fickleneſs in their attachments that Engliſhmen are ſubject to? and, in conſequence, does not this produce many inconveniencies? None at all (replies Roper), for, previous to my arrival here, there was but one child on record of the pariſh-regiſter that had been born a baſtard in the compaſs of one hundred and fifty years. The mode of courtſhip here is, that a young woman never admits of the ſerious addreſſes of a young man, but on ſuppoſition of a thorough probation. When ſhe becomes with child, ſhe tells her mother, the mother tells her father, her father tells his father, and he tells his ſon, that it is then proper time to be married. But ſuppoſe, Mr. Roper, ſhe does not prove to be with child, what happens then? Do they live together without marriage? or, if they ſeparate, is not this ſuch an imputation upon her, as to prevent her getting another ſuitor? The caſe is thus managed, (anſwered my friend:) if the woman does not prove with child after a competent time of courtſhip, they conclude they are not deſtined by Providence for each other; they therefore ſeparate; and as it is an eſtabliſhed maxim, which the Portland women obſerve with great ſtrictneſs, never to admit a plurality of lovers at one time, their honour is no way tarniſhed: ſhe juſt as ſoon (after the affair is declared to be broke off) gets another ſuitor as if ſhe had been left a widow, or that nothing had ever happened, but that ſhe had remained an immaculate virgin. But pray, ſir, did nothing particular happen upon your men coming down from London? Yes (ſays he), our men were much ſtruck and mightily pleaſed with the facility of the Portland ladies, and it was not long before ſeveral of the women proved with child; but, the men being called upon to marry them, this part of the leſſon they were uninſtructed in; and, on their refuſal, the Portland women aroſe to ſtone them out of the iſland; inſomuch, that thoſe few who did not chooſe to take their ſweethearts for *better or for worſe*, after ſo fair a trial, were in reality obliged to decamp; and on this occaſion ſome few baſtards were born; but ſince then matters have gone on according to the ancient cuſtom."—The inhabitants, including men, women, and children, are near two thouſand. On the ſummit of the hill, behind the Portland Arms, are the remains of a Roman

man encampment. On the 20th of December, 1735, one hundred yards of the north end of the iſland ſunk into the ſea, which did 4000l. damage to the pier; and in February, 1792, the pier, with part of the land near half a mile ſquare, was waſhed into the ſea.—There are ſeven villages on the iſland: the firſt is called Chiſwell; the next Fortune-well; on the hill, Rayfourn and Wakeham; on the weſt, Weſt-town; on the eaſt, Eaſt-town; and on the ſouth, South-well.

From Weymouth to Lulworth, the firſt village is Sutton; the next Oſmington, where is a quarry of ſtone called Horſefleſh. On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard was a burial-place for the Anabapiſts, now an orchard. The church is a large ancient ſtructure, with ſome ancient grave-ſtones.—Then you come to Poxwell, where is the ſeat of Mr. Trenchard. Near this pariſh, and the great road from Weymouth, are fifteen ſtones ranged in a circular form, four yards and a half in diameter; and at a little diſtance from it are the remains of two other circles. Here is a quarry of ſtone. The church is ſmall but neat.—Preſton is between Weymouth and Poxwell, near the ſea. The church is very ancient, and was formerly important.—A little beyond Poxwell is Warmwell, the ſeat of John Richards, Eſq. The church was rebuilt in 1751.—A mile and a half further is Owre Moigne, north-eaſt of Weymouth, a large pariſh, where a fair is held on Old Michaelmas-day. A little north of the church are ruins of ſome large ſtructures, of which we have no account. The church is ancient but not large, with a tower of moderate height.—Galton is one mile from Owre Moigne, in which pariſh it is.—The next village is Winfrith, formerly held by ſerjeantry of holding the baſon for the ſovereign to waſh in at the coronation. The church, which is near the weſt end of the pariſh, has ſome Saxon ornaments on its doors, with maſſive pillars within ſide.—Then you come to Weſt Lulworth, at which place are two public-houſes, the Red Lion and the Lulworth Cove. At either houſe is found tolerable good accommodation. Lulworth Cove is a remarkable natural curioſity. You will ſee a ſnug harbour, where veſſels of fifty or eighty tons burthen may ride with ſafety. It is of a circular form, and appears as if ſcooped out of the rock. It is ſurrounded by lofty hills, and the entrance to it from the ſea is narrow, with rocky cliffs on each ſide.—About two miles from Weſt Lulworth is the caſtle, the ſeat of Thomas Weld, Eſq. It is juſtly admired not only for its ſituation, but as the moſt magnificent ſeat in this county. It is certainly a moſt ſuperb pile of building; and, view it from which ſide you will, it ſtrikes the eye with pleaſure. The principal front is to the eaſt, which is decorated with ſome capital ſtatuary; the large umbrageous trees forming moſt delightful groves, and extenſive gardens, together with a view of the ſea, renders it one of the moſt inviting places imaginable; and the improvements continually making in and about it add to its conſequence. The chapel lately erected is a handſome piece of architecture. The interior parts of the houſe have lately undergone a thorough repair. Suffice it to ſay, that this houſe is allowed to be furniſhed with excellent taſte, and ornamented with many good pictures. The day of ſhewing the caſtle is every Wedneſday, from the hours of ten till two.

Other villages, &c. in the neighbourhood are Ringſtead, on the coaſt, north-eaſt of Weymouth, divided into Eaſt, Middle, and Weſt, Ringſtead, two miles ſouth of Oſmington, and formerly conſtituted a pariſh, but now included in Oſmington, its church having been deſtroyed by the French, about 1465.—Whitenorth is two leagues from Weymouth.—Redlands, or Knackers-hole, north of Melcomb Regis.—Rodden is north-weſt of Melcomb Regis, a mile and a half from Portiſham.—The river Wey riſes at Ridgeway-hill, and diſembogues at Weymouth. There are ſeveral quarries of ſtone in this hill, and a prodigious number of barrows, that extend near ſix miles. It has a moſt extenſive view towards the ſouth, in particular of the Engliſh Channel, the Iſle of Portland, the town of Weymouth, &c.—Wyke Regis is the mother-church of Melcomb; near it is the ferry to Portland Iſland. The church is large, and one of the beſt in its neighbourhood, having a lofty tower, which ſerves as a land-mark for the ſailors.

WESTBURY,

WESTBURY, WILTSHIRE.

WESTBURY, which is imagined to have received its name from being ſituated in the weſtern part of the county, is ſuppoſed to have riſen from the ruins of an old Roman city, called Verlucio, about half a mile to the north; but, whether it was that city or not, it was certainly known to the Romans, by great quantities of Roman coins which have been found here. It is twenty-four miles north-weſt of Saliſbury, and ninety-five weſt of London, and is ſaid to have had formerly as great privileges as the city of Briſtol. It is an ancient borough-town, chartered by King Edward I. and governed by a mayor, twelve capital burgeſſes, and a recorder. The mayor is annually choſen on the 30th day of September, and ſworn into office the 2d day of November following. It ſends two members to parliament. The right of election in this borough is of a particular nature, being in every tenant of any burgage-tenement in fee, for lives, or ninety-nine years, determinable on lives, or by copy of court-roll, paying a burgage-rent of fourpence or twopence yearly, being reſident within the ſaid borough, and not receiving alms. There are three kinds of burgage-holds, viz. freehold, copyhold, and leaſehold. In ſome places the proprietor of the burgage-hold only has a right to vote; in others, it is in the tenant or occupier of ſuch a tenure; ſo that the ſame perplexities and doubts which ariſe, as to the right of voting, in ſcot and lot or corporation boroughs, happen alſo in places of this deſcription. Theſe burgage-tenures, which are twenty-four in number, are the property of the Earl of Abingdon. The firſt return for this borough was anno 27 Henry VI. Returning officer, the mayor.

A court-leet is holden by the mayor in November for the borough; and one in May, for the hundred of Weſtbury, by the lord of the hundred, the right honourable the Earl of Abingdon, when two high conſtables are annually appointed. The whole of the hundred of Weſtbury is one pariſh; but there are two chapels of eaſe, one at Bratton, the other at Dilton; Bratton is two miles, and Dilton about the ſame diſtance, from Weſtbury.—The market-day is on Friday; and three fairs annually, viz. the firſt Friday in Lent, Eaſter Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, cheeſe, &c. &c. and one at Dilton Marſh, about two miles from Weſtbury, for horſes, cattle, cheeſe, &c. &c.—The church is a very large edifice, erected the beginning of the thirteenth century, with an exceeding fine peal of heavy bells in the tower. Weſtbury is a vicarage; it goes, on the death of a vicar, to the ſenior batchelor in Wincheſter college. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Hume. A priory and chantry are alſo in this pariſh, who ſeverally hold courts, and appoint their reſpective officers.

Weſtbury is five miles from Trowbridge, nine from Melkſham, fourteen from Devizes, four from Warminſter, ſeven from Frome, twenty-one from Saliſbury, over the plain, which is a very pleaſant ride on horſeback, but through Warminſter the carriage road is twenty-five miles; fourteen from Bath, and twenty-four from Briſtol.

The principal trade of this town and pariſh is clothing, the annual return of which is calculated at upwards of 100,000l. per annum. There is a conſiderable trade in the malting likewiſe. The town is well watered with choice ſprings; and in caſe of fire a great part of the town may be laid under water. It is ſituated under Saliſbury Plain; and, although it may ſeem low, yet it is on a gentle riſing. The air is remarkably healthy and ſalubrious, and many of its inhabitants live to a very old age.

The poſt from London comes in every day at eleven o'clock, Monday excepted; and goes out for London every afternoon at four, Saturday excepted. The croſs-poſt comes in and goes out every day in the week.

A light poſt-coach goes from the Abingdon Arms inn, to Bath, through Trowbridge and Bradford, every Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Friday; and

and returns the ſame evening.—Clarke's waggon from London every Saturday; returns Monday. Houſe's waggon to and from Briſtol twice a-week —The principal inns are, the Abingdon Arms, where the exciſe-office is kept; the White Lion, King's Arms, and Angel, at Weſtbury Leigh; the George, Sun and Anchor, and the Black Dog, at Standerwick, on the road from Bath to Saliſbury.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

Members for the Borough.

Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.
Hon. Colonel Harcourt

CORPORATION.

John Drewett, Eſq. *Mayor*
Daniel Vine, Gent. *Recorder*
Thomas Walker, Eſq.
Richard Bertie, Eſq.
John Gawen, Eſq.
James King, Gent.
Richard Batchelor, Gent.
Paul Auſtin, Gent.
Samuel Singer, Gent.
Giles Auſtin, Gent.
Stephen Bourne, Gent.
Henry Hearne, Gent.
John Rolf, *Conſtable*
Caleb Bull and Jonathan Maſon, *Serjeants at Mace*

GENTRY, &c.

Ballard William A. Eſq. (F.)
Blatch Philip, Gent. (F.)
Cater William, Eſq. (F.)
Edwards Mrs. (F.)
Edwards Zachary, Eſq. (F.)
Gibbs Miſs, (F.)
Haynes Robert, Eſq. (F.)
Lowe Mrs. (F.)
Ludlow Abraham, Eſq. (F.)
Matravers John, Eſq. (F.)
Matravers Mrs.
Phipps Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Stephens William, Gent. (F.)
Turner John, Eſq. (F.)
Turner G. T. Beckett, Eſq. (F.)
Vine Daniel, Gent. (F.) *Steward for the Earl of Abingdon*
Whitaker John, Eſq. (F.)
Whitaker Philip, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Bale Rev. J. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Clift Rev. J. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Clift Rev. William, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Cooke Rev. James
Evans Rev. Joſeph
Mantel Rev. G. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Hooper J. (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, &c.*
Lowe T. W. (F.) *Ditto*
Lowe Henry, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Brown Stephen, (F.) *Attorney*
Stump ——, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alworth Henry, *Carpenter*
Amor John, *Yeoman*
Applegate Stephen, (F.) *Gardener*
Auſtin Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Auſtin William, (F.) *Butcher*
Auſtin William, *Butcher*
Auſtin Paul, *Butcher and Poſt-maſter*
Auſtin Giles, *Butcher*
Auſtin Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Barnes John, *King's Head Inn*
Barnes John, *Carpenter*
Barter Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Batchelor Joſeph, *Sadler*
Batchelor Richard, *Abingdon Arms Inn*
Bayley William, *Taylor*
Bigwood George, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Biſhop Mary, *Milliner*
Blatch John, (F.) *Baker*
Blatch Henry, (F.) *Sun Inn*
Blatch Joſeph, *Yeoman*
Bourne Stephen, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Bourne Richard, *Yeoman*
Bourne Samuel, *Clothier*
Bourne John, *Taylor*
Brown Jeremiah, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Brown Stephen, jun. *Maltſter*
Bull James, (F.) *Clothier*
Carpenter James, (F.) *Miller*
Clifford Robert, *Anchor Inn*
Cockell Nicholas, (F.) *Clothier*
Cockell John, (F.) *Clothier*
Coombs James, (F.) *Carpenter*
Croſby John, *Clothier*
Daniell John, (F.) *Glazier*
Doel Jacob, *Paſtry-cook*
Drewett John, *White Lion Inn*
Flower Joſeph, (F.) *Yeoman*
Ford Joſeph, (F.) *Yeoman*
Francis Jacob, (F.) *Yeoman*
Fripp William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Gaiſford Thomas, *Clothier*
Gerriſh William, *Baker*
Gibbs Thomas, *Baker*
Gibbs John, *Shopkeeper*
Grant William, (F.) *Black Dog Inn*
Greenhill Samuel, (F.) *Chandler*
Greenhill John, *Yeoman*
Greenland Richard, *Brickmaker and Plaſterer*
Hall James, *Tiler and Plaſterer*

Harris Richard, (F.) *Clothier*
Harris John, (F.) *Butcher*
Hawkins Henrietta, *Bell Inn*
Hearne Henry, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Hiſcocks Simon, (F.) *Yeoman*
Hiſcocks Thomas, *Yeoman*
Holloway James, *Horſe-dealer*
Holloway Margaret, *Slopſeller*
Hooper William, *Schoolmaſter*
Hooper William, (F.) *Miller*
Hooper William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Houſe Samuel, (F.) *Briſtol Carrier*
Humphries James, *Woolſtapler*
Huntley John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Huntley John, jun. (F.) *Maltſter*
Ingram Samuel, *King's Arms Inn*
Keates Edward, *Taylor*
Kebly Richard, (F.) *Tanner*
Keevil Thomas, *Yeoman*
Lanham William, *Tiler and Plaſterer*
Matravers William, *Grocer, &c.*
Meech Thomas, (F.) *Clothier*
Napier Tho. Tregonwell, (F.) *Clothier*
Napier Thomas, *Yeoman*
Napier Benjamin, *Grocer*
Neville John, (F.) *Yeoman*
Newman Barker, *Maſon*
Newman Henry, (F.) *Angel Inn*
Nokes Stephen, *Miller*
Overbury Benjamin, *Clothier*
Open William, (F.) *Brickmaker*
Paviour Arthur, *Yeoman*
Paviour Whatley, (F.) *Carpenter*
Paviour William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Pearce James, *Shoemaker*
Pearce Andrew, *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Pepler Walter, *Blackſmith*
Phipps James, *Grocer*
Phipps William, *Breeches-maker*
Pickford Benjamin, *Yeoman*
Pike Henry, *Yeoman*
Pimm William, *Exciſe-officer*
Potter Robert, *Miller*
Rolf John, (F.) *Brazier*
Saliſbury John, *Carpenter*
Saliſbury John, jun. *Miller*
Selfe Samuel, *Clothier*
Singer James, *Tanner and Maltſter*
Singer Samuel, *Brewer and Maltſter*
Smith William, *Yeoman*
Steedman Solomon, *Taylor*
Troke James Goringe, (F.) *Clothier*
Troke Philip, *Glazier*
Tucker Iſaac, (F.) *Baker*
Tucker Iſaac, *Clothier*
Vine William, *Land-ſurveyor*
Walters John, *Yeoman*
Watts Joſeph, (F.) *Millwright*
Whitaker Aldridge, *Yeoman*
Wilkins John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Wilkins William, *Shopkeeper*
Withers Sarah, *Boot Inn*
Woodyears Meſſrs. *Clothiers*

About a mile north of Weſtbury, very pleaſantly ſituated, is Heywood-houſe, the ſeat of Miſs Gibbs, built in the time of King James I. by the Earls of Marlborough, afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the family of Thomas Phipps, Eſq. of Suſſex; and now of Miſs Gibbs.— Penleigh-houſe, about a mile ſouth of Weſtbury, belonging to Becket Turner, Eſq.—Chalcot-houſe, belonging to Zachary Edwards, Eſq. Bratton-houſe, belonging to William Aldridge Ballard, Eſq. the former three, the latter two, miles from Weſtbury.—About five miles from Weſtbury are Stoke Houſe and Park, the ſeat of Joſhua Smith, Eſq. member of parliament for Devizes.—Coulſton-houſe, four miles from Weſtbury, near Lavington, the ſeat of William Evelyn, Eſq.—Bainton-houſe, four miles from Weſtbury, belonging to William Long, Eſq.—At Eddington, three miles from Weſtbury, are the ruins of a ſeat which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Bolton, but now to the Marquis of Wincheſter; the gardens are kept in good order.—Imber-houſe, on the down, five miles from Weſtbury, near Market Lavington, lately belonging to John Wadman, Eſq.—Standerwick-houſe, five miles, the ſeat of Harry Edgell, Eſq.—Berkeley, five miles, where is a ſeat of John Methuen Rogers, Eſq —Chapmanſlade, four miles from Weſtbury, is one long ſtreet, the north ſide being in the pariſh of Weſtbury, and the other ſide in the pariſhes of Upton, Scudamore, and Corſley.—About half a mile weſt of Heywood-houſe is a very fine mineral water, which many have uſed with great ſucceſs both inwardly and outwardly.

On the brow of the hill, about two miles eaſt of Weſtbury, is a Daniſh encampment entire, called Bratton-caſtle. Here are the remains of a ſtrong fortification, where the Danes, after being defeated in a battle juſt by, held out againſt the Engliſh fourteen days, being ſeated on a high hill, which commands

all the country round, and is encompaſſed with two ditches, within which ſeveral pieces of old iron arms have been dug out or raiſed up by the plough.

The white horſe is juſt underneath, cut out on the ſide of a hill, which may be ſeen for fifty miles or upwards weſtward. Tradition ſays, that the ſoldiers of King Alfred the Great cut out this figure of a horſe, to perpetuate the remembrance of a great and deciſive engagement, which happened between Alfred and the Danes, the former being encamped at Weſtbury Leigh, and the latter in Bratton-caſtle. On a certain day the Danes had a great ſacrifice to their gods, to be propitious to them in the war in which they were ſoon to be engaged. Alfred left his camp diſguiſed as an harper, and went to theirs, and played to them. As ſoon, however, as he perceived they were intoxicated, he haſtened back to his camp, and came with his army and fell on them while a-ſleep, and made great ſlaughter. They, however, rallied on Eddington Down, where they were effectually defeated, and never afterwards, in his days, troubled England. At Weſtbury Leigh is a field, where it is preſumed King Alfred had a palace, but nothing remains of it at preſent. The field is called Palace-garden, and, by digging there, armour, lances, bows and arrows, bones alſo, (and that of a much larger ſize than uſual,) have been found in and adjoining that field.

WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

WHITBY, a conſiderable ſea-port in the North Riding of the county of York, lies in latitude 54° 30′ north, longitude 0° 51′ weſt, from the meridian of London. It is ſituated on two oppoſite declivities, declining to the borders of the river Eſke, whoſe ſmall ſtreams are here loſt in the German Ocean, after dividing the town into two nearly equal parts, connected by a draw-bridge. The harbour (except a ſmall ſtream of water) is dry at low ebb. Spring tides riſe here from fourteen to twenty feet, and neap tides from nine to twelve. This town was in much credit formerly for its ſpa waters, and ſome curious ancient coins have been dug up in its neighbourhood. It is recorded, that a council was held in a monaſtery here, anno 663, for ſettling the time for obſerving the feſtival of Eaſter. In November, 1710, a dreadful ſtorm happened here, which did above 40,000l. damage to the ſhipping. This place is noted for ſpiral ſtones that have been found here, in the ſhape of ſerpents, which, by naturaliſts, are called *cornua ammonis*. They are ſuppoſed to be petrifications formed in the earth by a ſort of fermentation peculiar to the alum-mines, of which there are ſeveral in the neighbourhood, to which ſome alſo aſcribe the ſudden remarkable falling down of the wild geeſe that fly over thoſe grounds. In the 11th of Edward III. Whitby ſent three members to a council.

In December, 1787, the following melancholy event took place:—The eaſtern extremity of the town is ſituated on ſtrata of alum-rock and free-ſtone, covered with a looſe ſoil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of fourteen feet, by lapſes in wet ſeaſons from an high and ſteep cliff, running parallel to and at a ſmall diſtance from the edge of the precipice next the ſea. This had imperceptibly formed an eſplanade three hundred yards long, and eighty in breadth; on which, in the year 1761, the foundations of a regular ſtreet were laid. The buildings rapidly encreaſed to the number of one hundred and thirty, containing above a thouſand inhabitants. On the north-eaſt point of this plain ſtood a three-gun battery, part of which in 1785 ſliding into the ſea, the cannon were removed; at the ſame time a narrow deep chaſm of conſiderable length was obſerved to run behind the houſes on a line with the baſe of the high cliff. Into this aperture, the rain-water entering to co-operate with innumerable quick ſprings below, the ſeeds of deſtruction, although ſlightly obſerved, were diffuſively ſown, and prepared thoſe, not ſo ſanguine in their hopes as the poor people intereſted, to expect ſuch a terrible cataſtrophe as happened on the 24th of December. At midnight, a ſtrong new-built quay, ſupporting a pile of buildings eighty feet above the margin of the ſea, unable to ſuſtain the preſſure

of

of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to eſcape with their clothes, before it bowed and fell with a thundering crath, followed by large maſſes of earth intermixed with ſtones of three to ſix tons in weight. Five houſes more ſhared the ſame fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice. Next morning preſented a moſt affecting ſcene: buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations ſeveral feet wide; others partly gone, leaving their unſupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and, to add to this diſtreſs, weighty portions of earth and ſtones began to deſcend from the high cliff upon the houſe ſituated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near: the back-buildings were ſoon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the ſtreet, overhanging their baſes, and ſeeming to threaten the acceleration of thoſe on the oppoſite ſide over the waſting rock. Upon the high cliff, about thirty yards from its extremity, ſtands the maſſy old church, founded eleven hundred years ſince, by one of the Northumbrian kings; this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was obſerved to ſink at ten yards diſtance from its tower. Had this part of the church-yard given way, a body of earth, whoſe ſurface contained above two acres, muſt inevitably have overwhelmed the remaining buildings in Henrietta-ſtreet. But this view, although awful, was little, compared with the affecting exclamations of above two hundred poor people, who eſcaped half naked, with a ſcanty portion of their goods, from the general wreck. The feeling heart will eaſily imagine how diſtreſſing the appearance of numbers of the ſick and dying muſt be, carried by their friends, perhaps, to expire in the firſt hoſpitable place that would afford them ſhelter. One hundred and ninety-ſix families became deſtitute, in this inclement ſeaſon, of houſe, fire, or food. The doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort adminiſtered. One perſon, whoſe rental amounted to 100l. annually, could not diſcover the place on which his property ſtood.

The tide roſe and fell here four times in three quarters of an hour on the 17th of July, 1761. On Friday the 10th of February, 1797, during the tide of flood, a rapid and ſudden elevation of the water was obſerved at the entrance of the harbour in the river Eſke. After riſing in a very ſhort time to the height of two feet and a half, with a noiſe that was heard at a conſiderable diſtance, it as ſuddenly ſubſided. This phænomenon happened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the tide after that flowed at its uſual rate until one, the regular time of high water. This port is defended from ſtorms by a fine ſtone pier, ſtretching from the weſtern point of the harbour into the ſea, nearly five hundred and twenty yards, in a north-eaſt direction. It terminates in a circular head, on which, in time of war, are mounted five eighteen-pounders. Another pier extends from the eaſtern ſhore, at right angles to this. Betweeen thoſe lies the entrance of the harbour. The town, which is cloſely and inconveniently built, contains near ſixteen thouſand inhabitants, and is ſupported by ſhip-building and its branches, two or three manufactures, and a conſiderable ſhare of foreign trade. The number of ſhips built here annually is about fourteen, from one hundred and fifty to five hundred tons each. Number of veſſels belonging to Whitby amounts to two hundred and ſixty-one; tonnage, forty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-three; and number of ſeamen employed three thouſand and ſeven; clear remittance of the port to the receiver-general of the cuſtoms, from nine to eleven thouſand pounds. The number of veſſels employed in the Greenland and Straits fiſheries are reduced from nineteen to nine; yet the oil and bone they bring form conſiderable articles in the foreign export trade. In addition to which are annually ſhipped about two hundred and ſixty thouſand yards of ſail-cloth, four thouſand tons of alum, and a conſiderable quantity of ſalted cod, ling, ſalmon, hams, and butter. The imports conſiſt of about ſixteen thouſand chaldrons of coal, timber, plank, iron, &c. The neareſt market-towns to Whitby are Scarborough, Pickering, and Guiſborough, each twenty miles diſtant. At high water the feet of the cliffs are waſhed by the waves; at low water, the ſea retires, and leaves a dry ſhore of a conſiderable breadth. The

ſhore here is very little ſandy; it is a hard, ſmooth, flat, rock, called by the inhabitants the Scarr; and is, in a manner, overſpread with looſe, ragged, large, ſtones, ſcattered about in great diſorder and confuſion. A lonely walk under theſe cliffs cannot fail of affording an agreeable amuſement to a philoſophic and contemplative mind; the foaming waves thundering at your feet, and the lofty precipices over your head, conſpire to form a ſcene ſolemn, grand, and awful, and to diſpoſe the mind to ſerious meditation.

Here are three inland alum-works, and ſix more upon the coaſt, which employ a great number of induſtrious people. A paper printed at Whitby relates, that the art of preparing alum was firſt brought from Italy to Guiſborough, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Chaloner, who privately engaged ſome of the workmen employed in the pope's alum-works near Rome, which ſo much exaſperated his holineſs, that he fulminated the following anathema againſt both the ſeducers and ſeduced. It is the ſame as the curſe of Ernulphus, quoted in Triſtram Shandy; and was, perhaps, the form preſcribed by the church to be uſed againſt atrocious offenders.

"By the authority of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and of the holy canons, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, the mother and patroneſs of our Saviour; and of all the celeſtial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, cherubims, and ſeraphims; and of the holy patriarchs, prophets, and of all the apoſtles and evangeliſts, and of the holy innocents; who, in the ſight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to ſing the new ſongs of the holy martyrs, and holy confeſſors; and of the holy virgins, and all the ſaints; together with the holy and elect of God: we excommunicate and anathematize theſe malefactors. And from the threſholds of the holy church of Almighty God we ſequeſter them, that they may be tormented, diſpoſed of, and delivered over, with Dathan and Abiram, and with thoſe who ſay unto the Lord God, *Depart from us, we deſire not to know thy ways.* And, as the fire is quenched with water, ſo let their fire be put out for evermore, unleſs they repent, and make ſatisfaction. Amen.

"May the Father, who created man, curſe them. May the Son, who ſuffered for us, curſe them. May the Holy Ghoſt, who was given us in baptiſm, curſe them. May the holy croſs, which Chriſt for our ſalvation, triumphing over his enemies, aſcended, curſe them. May the holy and eternal Virgin Mary, the mother of God, curſe them. May St. Michael, the advocate of holy ſouls, curſe them. May all the angels and archangels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly hoſt, curſe them. May the laudable number of patriarchs and prophets curſe them. May St. John, the chief forerunner of the baptiſm of Chriſt, curſe them. May St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other Chriſt's apoſtles, together with the reſt of his diſciples, and four evangeliſts, who by their preaching converted the univerſal world, curſe them. May the holy and wonderful company of martyrs and confeſſors, who, by their holy works, are found pleaſing to Almighty God, curſe them. May the holy choir of holy virgins, who, for the honour of Chriſt, have deſpiſed the things of this world, curſe them. May all the ſaints, who, from the beginning of the world to everlaſting ages, are found to be beloved of God, curſe them. May the heavens and the earth, and all the holy things remaining therein, curſe them. May they be, whether in the houſe, or in the field, or in the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church, may they be curſed in living, in dying, in eating, in drinking, in being hungry, in being thirſty, in faſting, in ſleeping, in ſlumbering, in waking, in walking, in ſtanding, in ſitting, in lying, in working, in reſting, in piſſing, in ſhitting, and in all blood-letting. May they be curſed in all the faculties of their bodies. May they be curſed inwardly and outwardly. May they be curſed in the hair of their heads. May they be curſed in their brain. May they be curſed on the top of their heads. May they be curſed in their temples, in their foreheads, in their ears, in their eye-brows, in their cheeks, in their jaw-bones, in their noſtrils, in their fore-teeth or grinders, in their lips, in their throats, in their ſhoulders, in their wriſts, in their arms, in their

their hands, in their fingers, in their breaſts, in their hearts, and all the interior parts to the ſtomach; in their reins, in their groin, in their thighs, in their genitals, in their hips, in their knees, in their joints, and in their nails. May they be curſed in all their joints, from the top of their heads to the ſoles of their feet. May there not be any ſoundneſs in them. May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majeſty, curſe them! and may heaven, with all the powers that move therein, riſe againſt them to damn them, unleſs they repent and make ſatisfaction. Amen."

The preparation of alum conſiſts in rendering the ores aluminous in the firſt place, and next in diſſolving and purifying the ſalt. Moſt of the alum ores contain clay and ſulphur, which laſt requires to be converted into vitriolic acid before it can form the aluminous combination. For this purpoſe expoſure to the air and occaſional watering is effectual, and is in many places uſed: but it is leſs expeditious than the converſion of the ſulphur into vitriolic acid by actual combuſtion. The chief difficulty of the proceſs is, that the ſulphur muſt be gradually and ſufficiently burned without expelling it by too great a heat, which would be likewiſe attended with a fuſion of the earthy parts that would render them capable of reſiſting the ſubſequent action of the water. After the ore has been, partly by calcination, and partly by ſpontaneous efflorescence, reduced to ſuch a ſtate as that it can be made into a paſte by the hand, it is fit for boiling, which is uſually performed in large leaden caldrons. In many manufactories a cold elixation is performed, until the ſaline ſolution is ſaturated; after which it is boiled until it be ſufficiently ſtrong for cryſtallization. This ſhould not be too much loaded, becauſe otherwiſe it would begin to depoſit cryſtals by cooling before its earthy impurities had ſubſided. Some take the floating of a newly-laid egg as a token of the boiling being finiſhed; a rough method indeed, as well becauſe the part above the liquor may be very different, and likewiſe becauſe the ſpecific gravity of eggs ſoon changes. The ſpecific gravity of a fluid which juſt prevents a newly-laid egg from ſinking is about 1.081.

The lixivium, ſufficiently concentrated by evaporation, is conveyed through channels into coolers, where, in about an hour, it is freed, by depoſition, from the groſſer heterogeneous particles; it is then put into either ſtone or wooden receptacles. In eight or ten days the lixivium, commonly called magiſtral water, flows into another veſſel, leaving behind a number of cryſtals, generally ſmall and impure, which incruſt the bottom and ſides of the veſſel. Theſe are collected, and waſhed from the impurities which adhere externally with cold water: the impurities remaining in the reſervoir after waſhing are kept by themſelves. The waſhed cryſtals are then put into the boiler uſed for purifying them, and are diſſolved in a quantity of water ſo ſmall as barely to ſuſpend the ſalt when boiling hot. The alum liquor is then poured into large ſtrong wooden caſks, whoſe ſtaves and hoops are all numbered that they may be more readily put together. In theſe the alum gradually ſhoots into large cryſtals about the ſides; the liquor in the middle is then let off by a cock in the bottom, and the veſſel turned upſide down for the more effectual draining of the remaining fluid. Laſtly, the cryſtals are dried in a ſtove, and packed up in caſks for ſale.

A market is held every Saturday, and two trifling fairs annually.—The poſt generally arrives at nine in the morning every day in the week, the London poſt on Tueſdays excepted; and goes out at one.

Two diligences ſet out from Whitby to York every Sunday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning: two likewiſe return from York on the evenings of the ſaid days.

A ſtage waggon ſets out from Whitby to York every Tueſday morning; and returns on Friday evening.—A carrier goes to Scarborough every Wedneſday; and another to Guiſborough the ſame day.—A carriage with fiſh goes to York twice a-week, viz. on Saturday and Wedneſday.

The London trading ſloops are the Commerce, Captain John Price; and the Active, Captain Robert Anderſon: and occaſionally the Flying Fiſh, Captain Joſeph Patton, with ſeveral others.

The

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Clarke Henry, Esq. (F.)
Fishburn Thomas, jun. Esq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Eglin Rev. Thomas, (F.) *Minister*

PHYSIC.

Beckwith ——, *M. D.*
Blackburn John, (F.) *Druggist*
Hewson ——, *Surgeon*
Lightfoot Charles, (F.) *Surgeon*
Nichols ——, *Surgeon*
Yeoman Thomas, *Druggist*

LAW.

Cayley and Marshall, (F.) *Attorneys*
Hancock John, (F.) *Attorney*
Noble Mark, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allen Andrew, *Innkeeper*
Allison ——, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Allison and Co. (F.) *Blockmakers*
Anderson John, (F.) *Merchant*
Anderson Henry, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Anderson Tho. (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Atkinson ——, *Biscuit-baker*
Atty James, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Atty James and Wm. (F.) *Ship-owners*
Barker William, (F.) *Raft-merchant*
Barker Joseph, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Barrick and Son, (F.) *Ship-builders*
Barry and Sons, (F.) *Ship-builders*
Beilby ——, *Grocer*
Bolton John, (F.) *Mason*
Boulby Robert, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Boyes ——, *Boat-builder*
Boyes and Wake, *Lightermen*
Brantingam Jacob, *Grocer*
Brignell John, (F.) *Anchor-smith*
Brignell William, *Anchor-smith*
Broderick Thomas, *Ship-owner*
Brown William, *Innkeeper*
Brownfield James, (F.) *Underwriter*
Burbank Robert, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Campion Samuel, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Campion John, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Chapman John, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Chapman William, *Sailmaker*
Chapman and Son, (F.) *Raft merchants*
Carnaby James, *Harbour-master*
Clark Cornelius, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Clark Richard, (F.) *Brewer*
Clarke Robert, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Clarkson William, *Hardwareman*
Cook Paul, (F.) *Biscuit-baker*
Cooper Francis, *Hardwareman*
Corney Isaac, *Hair-dresser*
Cornforth John, *Pawnbroker*
Cowley J. *Upholsterer*
Craggs William, (F.) *Woollen-draper*
Croft George, *House and Ship Painter*
Cudbart John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Dale John, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Dawson William, *Seedsman*
Dickinson William, *Post-master*
Ellerby John, (F.) *Brewer*
Ellerby Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Eskdale Ingram, *Ship-builder*
Fishburn Thomas, (F.) *Ship-builder*
Forster and Jolly, *Linen-drapers*
Frank William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Frank William, (F.) *Gardener and Seedsman*
Gallilee George, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Gardiner Joseph, *Painter*
Gibson Francis, (F.) *Collector of the Customs*
Gowland Benjamin, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Gowland Benjamin, jun. *Ship-owner*
Hall Andrew, *Victualler*
Harrison James, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Harrison Christopher, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Harrison Benjamin, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Harrison William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Hicks James, *Painter*
Hill William, *Skinner*
Hill William, *Butcher*
Hodgson and Co. (F.) *Wine-merchants*
Holmes Jeffery, *Peruke-maker*
Holt John, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Holt Joseph, (F.) *Ship owner*
Holt Thomas, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Holt William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Holt and Co. (F.) *Sailmakers*
Hunter Joseph, (F.) *Ship owner*
Hunter Israel, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Hunter Robert, (F.) *Sailmaker*
Hunter John, (F.) *Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder*
Huntrodes John, (F.) *Mastmaker*
Hutchinson James, (F.) *Mason*
Hutchinson and Brown, (F.) *Brewers*
Jackson William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Jackson Peter, (F.) *Farmer*
Jackson ——, *Plumber and Glazier*
Johnson and Co. (F.) *Painters*
Kinnersley ——, *Hatter*
Lacy Jonathan, (F.) *Roper*
Littlefair Thomas, *Spirit-merchant*
Lockwood Richard and Joseph, *Insurance-brokers*
Longburn Nathaniel and George, (F.) *Ship-builders*
Lotherington Lacy, (F.) *Ship-owner*

Lowrie James, *Lighterman*
Marwood Thomas, (F.) *Cooper, and Butter and Ham Factor*
Mercer David, *Angel Inn*
Middleton William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Middleton Thomas, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Middleton Peter, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Milner Thomas, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Moorſon Richard, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Moorſon Richard, jun. *Raft-merchant*
Nettleſhip Thomas, *Biſcuit-baker*
Nichols William, *Ship-owner*
Nicholſon Francis, *Landſcape-painter*
Noddings Charles, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Parkin Tho. *Comptroller of the Cuſtoms*
Peacock John, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Peas, Richardſon, and Co. *Bankers*
Pickernell Jonathan, *Engineer*
Pierſon and Co. (F.) *Linen-drapers*
Pierſon George, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Plowman Valentine, *Hardwareman*
Porrit George, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Priſſick Samuel, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Priſſick Chriſtopher, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Priſſick and Bennet, (F.) *Sailcloth-manufacturers*
Pyman John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Reynolds William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Richarby Robert, *Ship-owner*
Richardſon Chriſt. (F.) *Ship-owner*
Richardſon William, (F.) *Tanner*
Richardſon George, *Staymaker*
Richardſon ——, *Shopkeeper*
Richardſon Iſabella, *Grocer*
Rippon Pickering, *Rigger*
Robſon Robert, *Grocer*
Roſe John, *Whiteſmith*
Ruſſel Lambert, *Taylor*
Rymer William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Sanders Jonathan, (F.) *Sailcloth manufacturer*
Sanders and Sons, (F.) *Linen-drapers and Wine-merchants*
Sanderſon John, *Slop-ſeller*
Searth Thomas, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Simpſon, Chapman, & Simpſon, *Bankers*
Simpſon and Co. (F.) *Corn and Flour Merchants*
Skelton Richard, *Brazier*
Skinner William, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Skinner William, jun. (F.) *Ditto*
Skinner John, (F.) *Maſon*
Smith Thomas, *Carver*
Stockton Iſaac, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Stonehouſe Richard, *Watchmaker*
Strong Ralph, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Summerſon Charles, *Cordwainer*
Swales William, (F.) *Brewer*
Swales Robert, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Taylorſon William, *Merchant*
Terry ——, *Hatter*
Thruſh John, *White Horſe Inn*
Trueman George, *Painter*
Uſherwood William, (F.) *Taylor*
Walker Robert, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Walker Henry, (F.) *Ship owner*
Watkins Richard, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Watſon John, *Grocer & Spirit-merchant*
Weatherill Thomas, *Grocer*
Webſter Caleb, (F.) *Printer*
Webſter Robert, *Silverſmith*
Webſter John, (F.) *Biſcuit-baker*
Wheelhouſe William, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Willis Thomas, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Wilſon & Co. *Muſical-inſtrument Makers*
Wilſon Marmaduke, *Ship owner*
Wilſon Walter, *Plumber and Glazier*
Yeoman Hen. Walker, (F.) *Ship-owner*
Yeoman Chriſtopher, (F.) *Underwriter and Ship-owner*
Yeoman Daniel, (F.) *Ship-owner*

Amongſt the few remarkable ſeats in this neighbourhood, that of the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, of Mulgrave-caſtle, is the largeſt and moſt conſpicuous. Its ſituation is near the ſea, about three miles from Whitby, and on the borders of moſt beautiful and picturesque woods.—Rouſby, an eſtate belonging to Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. whoſe anceſtors have enjoyed it for near ſeven hundred years, and had formerly a houſe here, ſurrounded by a park of twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and in the church there are ſeveral monuments of their family. The ſituation is extremely romantic, commanding a noble view of the ſea on one ſide, and on the other a variegated proſpect of woods, rocks, and rivulets, ſtrikingly interſperſed.—On the eaſtern hill, directly above the town, ſtands the ancient manſion of the late Nathaniel Cholmley, Eſq. lord of the manor: and near it the fine ruins of the once celebrated monaſtery of Streanſhall.

VILLAGES.—Leith, in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, is noted for alum-mines; in which abundance of hands were employed lately to dig, and hew it out of the rock that hangs over the ſea. To fit it for uſe, it is burnt, then ſteeped in pits of water, and afterwards boiled and clarified as we find it.—Sandiford

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is on the ocean, north of Whitby.—Row-Eaſt is by the alum-works and ſpa, near Whitby.—Stathes is a fiſhing-town on the ocean, five miles north-weſt of Whitby, near the alum-works.—Hackneſs, near Whitby, was formerly a cell to its abbey.—Normanby is near Robin Hood's Bay, and ſouth of Whitby.—Ugleberb is alſo ſouth of Whitby.—Robin Hood's Bay, on the coaſt, ſix miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Whitby, is about one mile broad, where is a village of fiſhermen, who ſupply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all ſorts of fiſh in their ſeaſons; and have well-boats, wherein are kept vaſt quantities of crabs and lobſters.—Robin Hood's Butts are two hills ſouth-weſt of Robin Hood's Bay.—Skinning-grave is a fiſhing village near Whitby.—Ruſwarp, on the banks of the Eſke, remarkable for one of the fineſt corn-mills in the kingdom.—Egton, eight miles diſtant, at which are held annually four great cattle-fairs, viz. on Tueſday before February 15, Tueſday before May 11, September 4, and Tueſday before November 22.—Runſwick; Aiſlaby, in the pariſh of Whitby; Hawſker; Sleights; and Stakeſby.

WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE,

IS a pleaſant and populous market-town, diſtant from London one hundred and ſixty-one miles, twelve from Nampiwich, twenty from Cheſter, twenty from Newport, and twenty-two from Newcaſtle. Market-day is Friday; and fair-days Whit-Monday and October 28. The church is a noble ſtructure, with a ſquare tower thirty-ſix yards high, and eight bells; alſo chimes, that play at four, eight, and twelve, o'clock. In the church is the monument of the great John Talbot firſt earl of Shrewſbury, who was called in his time the Engliſh Achilles, and who was ſo renowned in the wars of France, that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him ſingle-handed. Here is alſo a diſſenting meeting-houſe. They tell us that this town, when King Charles I. removed his ſtandard from Nottingham to Shrewſbury, raiſed a whole regiment for his ſervice. In 1712 a brief was granted for rebuilding its pariſh-church, which amounted to 5500l. Here are frequent horſe-races. The manor-houſe ſtands on a large mere, from the colour of its water called Blackmere.—Here is a free-ſchool; alſo ſix alms-houſes, endowed by Samuel Higginſon, for women, who are allowed 4l. 4s. per year.

POST-OFFICE.—The mail arrives from London between three and four in the morning; diſpatched for Cheſter Monday and Friday, at four in the morning; and for London every day except Friday, at ſeven at night.—A mail to Malpas Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at twelve in the morning.

A coach from the George inn, to Birmingham, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſix in the morning; returns the ſame evening.—A ditto from the ſame houſe, to London, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eleven at night; returns on Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at five in the morning.

Wakeman and Co.'s waggon to London, on Sunday night; returns on Friday noon.—Bill's waggon to Birmingham every Friday, at four in the morning; returns on Tueſday, at four in the afternoon.—Maxon's waggon to Mancheſter every Wedneſday morning; returns on Monday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Burchall Mr. George
Craven Mr. Richard
Darlington Mrs.
Dodd Robert, Eſq.
Eddowes Mr. Roger
Farnſworth Mr. John
Hands Mr. John
Lovell Mr. Thomas
Lowe Mr. Matthew
Luſs Mr. Henry
Maſſey Mr. Peter
Murhall Thomas, Eſq.
Nixon Mr. Thomas
Payne Edward, Eſq.
Ratliff Mr. Thomas
Wickſtead Mr. William
Woolham Mr. Richard

CLERGY.

Collier Rev. John

Egerton Rev. Henry, *Juſtice*
Jenkins Rev. Tho. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Jones Rev. Mr.
Kent Rev. William
Parry Rev. Thomas, *Juſtice*

PHYSIC.

Becket Thomas, *Surgeon*
Broker John, *Surgeon*
Caink George, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Jones Edward, *Surgeon*
Meakin Turner James, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Gregory John, *Attorney*
Gregory William, *Attorney*
Holmes Thomas, *Attorney*
Horner ——, *Attorney*
Knight John, *Attorney*
Rees John, *Attorney*
Shelbocks M. *Attorney*
Smith Richard, *Attorney*
Turner Samuel, *Attorney*
Watſon William, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Allenſon Tho. *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Alliſon John, *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*
Aſhley Philip, *Smith*
Atcherley Elizabeth, *Draper*
Bailey John, *Nailor*
Bankes Betty, *Huckſter*
Barker John, *Currier*
Barlow James, *Cooper*
Barrow John, *Maltſter*
Bartho Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*
Bartley William, *Butcher*
Batho William, *Shoemaker*
Becket Mary, *Mercer*
Bedder Joſeph, *Farmer*
Bickerton Ann, *Grocer*
Bickerton John, *Huckſter*
Brookes John, *Shoemaker and Currier*
Broomfield George, *Butcher*
Broomfield William, *Taylor*
Burton Joſeph, *Stocking-weaver*
Cartwright John, *Timber-merchant*
Cartwright Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Cartwright Wm. *Victualler*, (*Star*)
Caſterton Daniel, *Farrier*
Cheſter Joſeph, *Victualler*, (*Raven*)
Chudlow W. *Victualler*, (*Queen's Head*)
Churton John, *Staymaker*
Clark Benjamin, *Victualler*, (*Unicorn*)
Clough Thomas, *Sadler*
Corſer and Minor, *Linen and Woollen Drapers*
Coſter Richard, *Ironmonger*
Court Ann, *Fox and Gooſe*
Croſs Ann, *George Inn*
Dane M. *School for Ladies*
Davis Benjamin, *Cabinet-maker*
Davis John, *Writing-maſter*
Davis William, *Joiner*
Dawſon Elizabeth, *New Inn*
Dickey Iſaac, *Gardener*
Dodd Mrs. *School for Ladies*
Dodd William, *Ironmonger*
Downes John, *China Shop*
Dudley Thomas, *Taylor*
Dutton Rob. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Eaſton ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Edge A. *Victualler, (Raven and Bell)*
Edwards John, *Currier*
Edwards Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Evans Jane, *Victualler*, (*Crown*)
Faulkner Robert, *Brazier*
Field John, *Shoemaker*
Gibſon Samuel, *Collar-maker*
Green Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Green John, *ditto, (Marquis of Granby)*
Gregory and Allenſon, *Drapers*
Gregory John, *Liquor-merchant*
Grinley Samuel, *Baker*
Grovenor Thomas, *Victualler*
Hallmark John, *Cooper*
Halſall Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Hampſon Ann, *Victualler*
Harperd Robert, *Skinner and Glover*
Harriſon John, *Butcher*
Hayward John, *Victualler*, (*White Bear*)
Hewell Humphrey, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hifford Thomas, *Sadler*
Higginſon Thomas, *Sadler*
Higginſon Thomas, *Smith*
Hinton George, *Shoemaker*
Hinton John, *Farmer*
Hinton John, *Shoemaker*
Hinton Richard
Hinton Thomas, *Butcher*
Hinton Thomas, *Farmer*
Holland Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Howard Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Humphrey John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hurd ——, *Exciſe-officer*
Hyde Richard, *Sadler*
Jab Thomas, *Swan Inn*
Jackſon Samuel, *Baker*
Jarvis John, *Victualler*, (*White Hart*)
Jenkins Mary, *Grocer*
Joice James, *Clock-maker*
Jones Edward, *Confectioner*
Jones John, *Taylor*
Jones Robert, *Bookſeller and Binder*
Ivory Lawrence, *Tallow-chandler*
Kempſter George, *Ropemaker*
Kempſter John, *Chandler*
Kempſter Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Kent Nicholas, *Grocer*

Lakin Benj. *Upholder and Auctioneer*
Lawſon George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Liverſage Ann, *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*)
Liverſage John, *Butcher*
Lovell Ralph, *Farmer*
Lowe John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Lowe John, *Sievemaker*
Lunt Wm. *Victualler and Wheelwright*
Meadley Joſiah, *Baker*
Morgan John, *Victualler*
Morgan Wm. *Victualler*, (*Bull's Head*)
Morris George, *Brazier*
Morris John, *Victualler*, (*Bear*)
Morris Samuel, *Maltſter*
Newneſs Sam. *Clock and Watch Maker*
Newton Peter, *White Lion Inn, and Exciſe Office*
Nixon Jonathan, *Cheeſe-factor*
Nunerley Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Oakley Elizabeth, *Baker*
Overton John, *Grocer*
Overton John, *Mercer and Draper*
Pankey William, *Shoemaker*
Parker Suſ. *Victualler*, (*Greyhound*)
Parry Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Parſons Francis, *Farmer*
Payne Charles, *Butcher*
Perver Robert, *Turner & Wheelwright*
Philips Anne, *Bricklayer*
Pimlow William, *Grocer*
Poſſel James, *Smith*
Poſton Charles, *Shoemaker*
Pritchard ——, *Tanner*
Roberts Elizabeth, *Breeches-maker*
Roberts Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Rowe John, *Butcher*
Rowe Robert, *Tallow-chandler*
Sadler Ambroſe, *Grocer*
Sadler I. *Cabinet-maker*
Sadler John, *Smith*
Sadler Thomas, *Grocer*
Scott Mary, *Huckſter*
Smith Thomas, *Blue Boar Inn*
Starkey Thomas, *Heel-maker*
Stubbs Richard, *Taylor & Habit-maker*
Tagg William, *Victualler and Butcher*
Taylor Anne, *Millener*
Taylor Elizabeth, *Currier*
Taylor Thomas, *Writing-maſter*
Tilſley Thomas, *Hoſier & Flax-dreſſer*
Torkington Jeſſy, *Clock-maker*
Travis John & Samuel, *Cheeſe-factors*
Turner Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Turner William, *Architect*
Underhill William, *Maltſter*
Venables ——, *Mercer and Grocer*
Venables Catharine, *Umbrella-maker*
Venables John, *Smith*
Vickers Miſs, *Milliner*
Walford William, *Maſon*
Weaver Thomas, *Baker*
Welch John, *Weaver*
Welſh John, *Wheelwright*
Willet John, *Lion Inn*
Williams Richard, *Farmer*
Williams Richard, *Joiner*
Wilſon Thomas, *Victualler and Butcher*
Wooldrige Henry, *Maſter of the Poor Houſe*
Woolriſh Henry, *Victualler*, (*Old Buck*)
Wright P. *Victualler*, (*Coach and Horſes*)
Wright James, *Bookſeller*

At Aſh, near Whitchurch, is the ſeat of Samuel Benſon, Eſq. alſo the pleaſant houſe of Mr. Gregory.—Tilſtock is ſouth of Whitchurch, in the road to Wem.—North-eaſt of Whitchurch is the village of Woodhouſe.—About eight miles diſtant is the ſeat of Sir Richard Hill, Bart. member for the county.

WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND,

IS a ſea-port and market town, diſtant from London three hundred and fourteen miles, one hundred and thirty-four from Mancheſter, ſeventy-nine from Lancaſter, fifty-ſeven from Kendal, twenty-ſeven from Keſwick, thirteen and three-quarters from Cockermouth, and ſeven from Workington. The town is ſituated between two hills, and the harbour lies in a bite from the ſea, and the tide formerly uſed to flow where the town now ſtands. A ſtorm did great damage to this place in March, 1793, when the tide roſe ſix feet above its uſual height. In the American war Paul Jones landed here and ſpiked up the guns, and ſet fire to two ſhips in the docks; but, by the vigilance of the inhabitants, there was but little damage done, and he was forced to retreat.

Whitehaven has grown up, by the encouragement of the Lowther family, from a ſmall place, to be very conſiderable by the coal trade, which is ſo much increaſed of late, that it is the moſt eminent port in England for it next to Newcaſtle; for the city of Dublin, and all the towns of Ireland on that coaſt, and

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ſome parts of Scotland, and the Iſle of Man, are principally ſupplied from hence. It is frequent in time of war, or upon occaſion of croſs winds, to have two hundred ſail of ſhips at a time go from this place to Dublin laden with coals. This increaſe of ſhipping has led them on to merchandizing; but the town is only of few years ſtanding in trade: for Mr. Camden does not ſo much as name the place, and his continuator ſays very little of it. It is a large, regular, well-built, town, about one-third bigger than the city of Carliſle, but containing three times the number of inhabitants. Theſe inhabitants are all perfectly well lodged, all embarked in profitable employments, of one kind or other; ſo that they are in a continual ſcene of unaffected induſtry, and carry on their affairs with great diſpatch, and yet without hurry or confuſion. They have a plentiful and commodious market, ſupplied by and ſupplying both neceſſaries and conveniencies to a very extenſive neighbourhood. The country round about, and eſpecially towards St. Bees, is admirably cultivated, and ſtrewed with neat and pleaſant houſes. In regard to the port, which has a cuſtom-houſe, and a proper appointment of officers, it is now well ſecured by numerous and coſtly works, and has every convenience its ſituation will permit. Large ſhips lie tolerably ſafe in the road; and in bad weather can either run into the port at half-flood, or ſhelter themſelves under the promontory of St. Bees, which is at two leagues diſtance. The following are the officers of the cuſtom-houſe:

Richard Wordſworth, Eſq. *Collector*
Robert Blakeney, Eſq. *Cuſtomer*
Benjamin Harris, *Comptroller*
Henry Bauman, *Land-ſurveyor*
John Dunn, *Searcher*
Montgomery Kelſick, *Land-waiter*
Dalton Raven, *Land-waiter*
Anthony Fothergill, *Land-waiter*
John M'Vicar, *Land-waiter*
Henry Jefferſon, *Coaſt-waiter*
Fawcet Troughton, *Tide-ſurveyor*
Thomas Wilſon, *Tide-ſurveyor*

In 1566 here were but ſix houſes, and one fiſhing-boat; in 1582, twelve ſmall ſhips. The number of ſhips belonging to this port in September 1792, was 477; tons, 56,415.—The following is a liſt of the principal trading veſſels:

Abby, brig, *Henry Braithwaite*
Adventure, brig, *Thomas Pitcairne*
Albion, brig, *John Birkett*
Alexander, ſloop, *William Davidſon*
Alexandria, brig, *Joſeph Cragg*
Alliſon, brig, *John Adamſon*
Anne, brig, *John Spencer*
Anne, brig, *Joſeph Briggs*
Anne, brig, *John Jackſon*
Anne, brig, *John Hodgſon*
Anne, ſloop, *Edward Hoomes*
Anne and Mary, brig, *Francis Ormſton*
Anne and Elizabeth, brig, *James Allan*
Apollo, ſloop, *James M'Renny*
Argyle, ſloop, *Charles Sims*
Aſſiſtance, brig, *Joſeph Fariſh*
Aurora, brig, *Francis Hutchinſon*
Beaver, brig, *John Harriſon*
Bee, brig, *John Wood*
Bella, brig, *William Topping*
Bellona, brig, *Joſeph Smith*
Ben, brig, *Richard Kelſick*
Ben, brig, *Thomas Key*
Benevolence, brig, *Joſeph Wilſon*
Betſey, brig, *Joſeph Meſſenger*
Betſey, brig, *Joſeph Johnſon*
Betſey, ſloop, *Philip Faraher*
Betty, brig, *Alexander Murray*
Betty, brig, *Alexander Chambers*
Betty, ſmack, *John Croſby*
Betty's Increaſe, brig, *Charles Burnell*
Betty and Margaret, brig, *S. Hartley*
Blake, brig, *William Corkhill*
Bolton, brig, *Edward Killpatrick*
Briggs, brig, *James Penniment*
Britannia, brig, *John Watſon*
Britannia, brig, *R. Younghuſband*
Brothers, brig, *Iſaac Gunſon*
Brothers, bark, *James Field*
Brothers, brig, *William Stockdale*
Brayton, brig, *John Harriſon*
Bryer, brig, *Robert Fletcher*
Bryer, brig, *Joſeph Hutchinſon*
Cæſar, brig, *John Atkinſon*
Carliſle, ſhip, *Thomas Bryden*
Catharine, brig, *James Poſtlethwaite*
Commerce, brig, *Iſaac Robinſon*
Content, brig, *Dickinſon Birkett*
Charlotte, brig, *James Stewart*
Cyrus, brig, *Thomas Harriſon*
Dallam Tower, brig, *William Davis*
Delight, ſloop, *John Banks*
Diana, brig, *Hugh Flin*
Diligence, brig, *John Cribbin*

Dolphin, brig, *John Brocklebank*
Dove, brig, *John Wilſon*
Dove, brig, *Joſeph Cowman*
Eagle, brig, *Thomas Wills*
Eleanor, brig, *John Liſter*
Elizabeth, brig, *William Topping*
Elizabeth, brig, *Joſeph Fletcher*
Elizabeth and Sally, brig, *Robert Hall*
Endeavour, brig, *John Moore*
Endſide, brig, *Abraham Adamſon*
Eſther, ſhip, *Richard Ledger*
Favourite, brig, *William Brice*
Favourite, ſhip, *Ambroſe Wilſon*
Felicity, brig, *Jacob White*
Fletcher, ſnow, *Philip Flin*
Flora, ſhip, *Thomas Loſh*
Fly, Douglas Packet, *Joſeph Bell*
Fortune, brig, *Robert Hinde*
Fox, brig, *Iſaac Salkeld*
Francis, brig, *Thomas Nicholſon*
Freedom, brig, *Joſeph Nicholſon*
Friends, brig, *John Fitzgerald*
Friends, brig, *Jonathan Moore*
Friends, brig, *Joſeph Wilſon*
Friendſhip, ſhip, *Wilſon Nixon*
Garland, brig, *John Coupland*
George, brig, *William Frazier*
Golden Rule, ſhip, *William Atkinſon*
Good Intent, brig, *Iſaac Lawſon*
Grace, brig, *John Brownrigg*
Grampus, brig, *John Harriſon*
Grove, brig, *Henry Barns*
Hannah, brig, *Henry Booth*
Hannah, ſhip, *Thomas Huddleſtone*
Hannah, ſloop, *James Allen*
Happy, brig, *John Wodall*
Hartley, brig, *William Thompſon*
Hawk, brig, *Robert Curwen*
Hebe, brig, *John M'Quillan*
Helena, brig, *John Elliot*
Henry, brig, *Iſaac Griffin*
Hero, brig, *John Steward*
Hope, brig, *Thomas Cragg*
Hope, ſhip, *Andrew Engliſh*
Hope, brig, *Robert Fiſher*
Howgill, brig, *Terence M'Donald*
Increaſe, brig, *John Palmer*
Induſtry, brig, *James Cragg*
Induſtry, brig, *William Croſthwaite*
James, ſloop, *William Douglas*
James and Anne, brig, *John Peel*
Jane, brig, *William Routledge*
Jane, brig, *Henry Piper*
Jane and Mary, brig, *Hugh Cannell*
John, brig, *Thomas Gordon*
John and Joſeph, brig, *John Pagan*
John and Henry, brig, *Joſeph Magill*
John and Bella, ſnow, *John Green*
John and Eſther, brig, *James Hennell*
John and Hannah, brig, *And. Hennell*
John and Thomas, brig, *John Yowart*
John and William, brig, *Joſ. Adamſon*
Kitty, brig, *Benjamin Fiſher*
Lancaſter, brig, *John Aſkew*
Lancaſter, ſhip, *William Brown*
Lark, brig, *Robert Anderſon*
Lark, brig, *William Pattinſon*
Liberty, ſhip, *Thomas Kemp*
Lonſdale, brig, *John Fletcher*
Lonſdale, brig, *Thomas Fannan*
Love, ſnow, *William Benn*
Lovely Nelly, bark, *John Walker*
Lowther, ſnow, *Robert Simpſon*
Lydia, ſhip, *Thomas Watſon*
Mackarel, ſchooner, *John Kneale*
Mally, brig, *Robert M'Adam*
Mally, brig, *Thomas Fell*
Martha and Peggy, ſmack, *John Watts*
Martin, brig, *George Brownrigg*
Marſton, brig, *William Sheron*
Mary, brig, *James Gurley*
Mary, brig, *Richard Bowes*
Mary, brig, *Robert M'Millan*
Mary, brig, *William Stewart*
Mary, brig, *Simon Fiſher*
Mary Anne, brig, *Wilſon Dunlap*
Mary Anne, brig, *John Johnſon*
Mary and Betty, brig, *John Boadle*
Mary and Hannah, brig, *James Daily*
Mary Iſabella, ſhip, *James Grayſon*
Mary and Nelly, brig, *James Connell*
Mayflower, brig, *Samuel Johnſtone*
Mercury, brig, *Iſaac Thompſon*
Minerva, brig, *Richard Allinſon*
Molly, brig, *William George*
Molly and Peggy, brig, *Joſ. M'Creedie*
Monmouth, brig, *Thomas Whitfield*
Moore, brig, *Henry Booth*
Nancy, ſmack, *Joſeph Wylie*
Nancy and Mary, ſloop, *James Hannah*
Nelly, brig, *William Woodburn*
Neptune, brig, *John Ward*
Olive, brig, *Gilbert Hogg*
Pallas, brig, *Thomas Grayſon*
Patience, brig, *William Moore*
Peace, brig, *John Nicholſon*
Peggy, ſmack, *Robert Glaiſter*
Peggy, brig
Penelope, brig, *William Ormandy*
Perſeverance, brig, *Andrew Williams*
Phœnix, brig, *Robert Brown*
Pleaſant, brig, *Joſeph Dickenſon*
Polly, brig, *Iſaiah Greenlaw*
Portland, brig, *John Whiteſide*
Powell, brig, *Thomas Huddleſtone*
Precedent, ſhip, *Joſeph Benn*

Prince

Prince of Wales, brig, *William Briggs*
Proſperous, brig, *William Benn*
Proſperous, brig, *Henry Thompſon*
Proſperity, brig, *Joſeph Piper*
Proſperity, ſnow, *John Kendall*
Providence, brig, *Joſeph Fleming*
Prudence, brig, *Thomas Wilſon*
Radcliff, ſnow, *Thomas Murray*
Reſolution, ſnow, *Henry Sharp*
Reward, brig, *James Wilſon*
Richard, brig, *John Bragg*
Richmond, brig, *Joſeph Watſon*
Robert, brig, *William Booth*
Robinſon, ſhip, *James Hogg*
Rodney, brig, *Edward Hartley*
Ruby, brig, *George Dixon,*
Ruby, brig, *Joſiah Boucher*
St. Peter, brig, *Henry Palmer*
Saltom, ſhip, *John Ramſey*
Samuel and Thomas, brig, *John Taylor*
Sarah and Betty, brig, *William Branthwaite*
Senhouſe, brig, *Joſeph Maſon*
Society, brig, *Thomas Gibſon*
Sovereign, ſhip, *Beeby Eilbeck*
Speedwell, brig, *Iſaac Thompſon*
Succeſs, ſhip, *John Flin*
Succeſs, brig, *William Birkett*
Swan, brig, *William Bacon*
Thompſon, ſhip, *Joſeph Bell*
Tom, brig, *John Wilſon*
Truelove, brig, *Joſeph Peele*
Truelove, brig, *Robert Littledale*
Tryall, brig
Tryton, brig, *William Newton*
Utility, brig, *William Fell*
Union, ſhip, *William Younger*
Venus, ſhip, *Edward Flin*
Vigilant, brig, *Robert Graham*
Wells, ſhip, *Joſeph Rothery*
Williamſon, brig, *William Fletcher*
William and Mary, brig, *Anth. Moore*
William and Margaret, brig, *T. Doyle*
William and Thomas, brig, *M. Piper*
Windſor, brig, *John Glaiſter*
Woodall, brig, *John M'Comb*
Wilſon, brig, *William Nicholſon*
Zebulun, brig, *John Hodgſon*

The Fly, Douglas Packet, Captain Bell, is appointed to ſail with the mail from Whitehaven every Tueſday; to ſtay at the Iſle of Man three days only, wind and weather permitting.—Sails well, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

The coal-mines at this place are perhaps the moſt extraordinary of any in the known world. The principal entrance into theſe mines for men and horſes, is by an opening at the bottom of a hill, through a long paſſage hewn in the rock, which, by a ſteep deſcent, leads down to the loweſt vein of coal. The greateſt part of this deſcent is through ſpacious galleries, which continually interſect other galleries; all the coals being cut away, except large pillars, which, in deep parts of the mine, are three yards high, and about twelve yards ſquare at the baſe, ſuch great ſtrength being there required to ſupport the ponderous roof. The mines are ſunk to the depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and are extended under the ſea to places where is, above them, ſufficient depth of water for ſhips of large burden. Theſe are the deepeſt coal-mines that have hitherto been wrought; and perhaps the mines have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to ſo great a depth below the ſurface of the ſea; the very deep mines in Hungary, Peru, and elſewhere, being ſituated in mountainous countries, where the ſurface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean. There are here three ſtrata of coal, which lie at a conſiderable diſtance one above another, and there is a communication by pits between one of theſe parallel ſtrata and another. But the vein of coal is not always regularly continued in the ſame inclined plain; but inſtead thereof, the miners meet with hard rock, which interrupts their further progreſs in a ſtraight line. At ſuch places, there ſeem to have been breaks in the earth, from the ſurface downward; one part of the earth ſeeming to have ſunk down, while the part adjoining has remained in its ancient ſituation. Thoſe who have the direction of theſe deep and extenſive works, are obliged, with great art and care, to keep them continually ventilated with perpetual currents of freſh air, which afford the miners a conſtant ſupply of that vital fluid, and expel out of the mines damps and other noxious exhalations, together with ſuch other burnt and foul air, as is become poiſonous and unfit for reſpiration. In ſome works, which are not ventilated with perpetual currents of freſh air, large quantities of theſe damps are frequently collected; and,

and, in ſuch works, they often remain for a long time without doing any miſchief; but when, by ſome accident, they are ſet on fire, they then produce dreadful exploſions, very deſtructive to the miners; and, burſting out of the pits with great impetuoſity, like the fiery eruptions from burning mountains, force along with them ponderous bodies to a great height in the air. The coal in theſe mines has been ſeveral times ſet on fire by the fulminating damp, and has continued burning for many months, until large ſtreams of water were conducted into the mines, and ſuffered to fill thoſe parts where the coal was on fire. By ſuch fires, ſeveral collieries have been entirely deſtroyed; of which there are inſtances near Newcaſtle, and in other parts of England, and in the ſhire of Fife in Scotland; in ſome of which places the fire has continued burning for ages. In order to prevent as much as poſſible the collieries from being filled with thoſe pernicious damps, it has been found neceſſary carefully to ſearch for thoſe crevices in the coal from whence they iſſue out; and at thoſe places to confine them within a narrow ſquare, and from thoſe narrow ſpaces in which they are confined, to conduct them through long pipes into the open air, where, being ſet on fire, they conſume in perpetual flames as they continually ariſe out of the earth. The late Mr. Spedding, who was the great engineer of theſe works, having obſerved, that the fulminating damp could only be kindled by flame, and that it was not liable to be ſet on fire by red-hot iron, nor by the ſparks produced by the colliſion of flint and ſteel, invented a machine, in which, while a ſteel wheel is turned round with a very rapid motion, and flints are applied thereto, great plenty of fire ſparks are emitted, which afford the miners ſuch a light, as enables them to carry on their works in a cloſe place, where the flame of a candle, or a lamp, would occaſion dreadful exploſions. Without ſome invention of this ſort, the working of theſe mines, ſo greatly annoyed with theſe inflammable damps, would long ago have been impracticable. But not ſo many mines have been ruined by fire as by inundations; and here that noble invention the fire-engine diſplays its beneficial effects. It appears, from pretty exact calculations, that it would require about five hundred and fifty men, or a power equal to that of one hundred and ten horſes, to work the pumps of one of the largeſt fire-engines now in uſe, (the diameter of whoſe cylinder is ſeventy inches,) and thrice that number of men to keep an engine of this ſize conſtantly at work. There are four fire-engines belonging to this colliery, which, when all at work, diſcharge from it about 1228 gallons every minute, at thirteen ſtrokes, and after the ſame rate 1,768,820 gallons every twenty-four hours. It is well worth the curious traveller's notice to ſee the coal-waggons go down the hills into the town without horſes, each waggon carrying three tons of coal, which are ſold for eleven ſhillings. The coal-mines extend a mile and a half into the ſea, and coals are procured therefrom.—Here are alſo copperas works, which yield conſiderable profit. There is a lighthouſe built on the old quay, which is lighted at night-time, as a ſignal for ſhips coming in, that they may know that there is depth of water for them by the lighthouſe. There is alſo a half-moon battery, and a fort to defend the town.

Here are three churches, viz. St. James's, Trinity, and Hold church. Likewiſe Methodiſt, Quakers, and Preſbyterian, meetings. James Hogarth, Eſq. has been a very great benefactor to this town. In 1785 he built a church on Mount Pleaſant, which coſt ſixteen hundred pounds; but, as he could not get it conſecrated, he opened it for the Methodiſts. It has a ſquare tower, with a bell: alſo one hundred and thirty-three pews, which will contain about one thouſand people. It is the completeſt building of its ſize in the kingdom. The above gentleman continued building for forty-two years, in which time he built two hundred houſes, which are all ſtill his property: he alſo built ten ſquare ſhips, from two hundred and fifty to four hundred tons each. He is the principal ſubſcriber to the diſpenſary, and wiſhes to advance it to an hoſpital. He alſo erected a charity-ſchool, and endowed it with twenty pounds per annum; he was the firſt ſubſcriber to the Sunday-ſchools, and ſtill continues one of the principals. He erected a manufactory of work for the poor; he likewiſe gave a premium for

for induſtry. His diſburſement, for eighteen years, was a guinea per hour; and, what is remarkable, he always did his buſineſs without a clerk. He has left his ſon, at his death, executor; and, after him, the whole of his property, which will be about 500l. per ann. freehold eſtate, for ever, in connection with the Rev. John Weſley, deceaſed.

BANKERS.—Moore, Hamilton, and Co. draw on Boldero, Adey, and Luſhington, Cornhill, London.—Hartley, Littledale, and Co. draw on Caſtell, Powell, Sumners, and Co. London.

Market-days, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; fair day, Auguſt 12.

The poſt goes out every night at ten o'clock; comes in from ſix in the evening till nine. Letters delivered as ſoon as ſorted: Mary Birkhead, poſt-miſtreſs.

A diligence from the George, on the Quay, every Saturday, to Carliſle.—Jackſon's waggon from Kendal, to the Pack-horſe, Lowther-ſtreet, Tueſday and Friday; returns to Kendal Wedneſday and Saturday.—A cart from the Pack-horſe, Lowther-ſtreet, to Carliſle, every Saturday; returns from Carliſle on Wedneſday.—A cart from the Globe inn, King-ſtreet, to Carliſle, every Thurſday; returns Wedneſday.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Arton Edmund, Gent.
Bacon William, Gent.
Ben John, Gent.
Carver Capt. *Army*
Chambers Walter, Eſq.
Copeland John, Gent.
Dixon John, Eſq.
Dixon Richard, Gent.
Draper John, Gent.
Fleming Roger, Gent.
Gillett Benjamin, Gent.
Gilliat Henry, Gent.
Hamilton John, Eſq.
Harriman Joſeph, Gent.
Harriſon Thomas, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Hartley Thomas, Eſq.
Hogarth James, Eſq.
Jackſon Edward, Gent.
Kendall John, Gent. *King-ſtreet*
Kendall John, Gent. *Croſs-ſtreet*
Lancaſter John, Gent.
Lewthort ——, Gent.
Littledell Iſaac, Gent.
Luther Joſeph, Gent.
Lutwidge Henry, Gent.
Lutwidge Thomas, Gent.
Miller Robert, Gent.
Miller Joſeph, Gent.
Moore William, Eſq.
Newton John, Gent.
Nixon John, Gent.
Patterſon Charles, Gent.
Rankin ——, Gent.
Ritſon Joſeph, Gent.
Roddevy John, Gent.
Sergeant John, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Shammon Wm. *Lieut. in the Navy*
Stanley Edward, Gent.
Strickland Jonathan, Gent.
Thompſon Iſaac, Gent.
Walker John, Gent.
Younger John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Armſtead Rev. Mr.
Church Rev. Mr.
Huddleſtone Rev. Wilfred
Killpatrick Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Williamſon Rev. David
Williamſon Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Bradley John, *Surgeon*
Bragg Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Dawſon Edward, *Surgeon*
Dixon Joſeph, M. D.
Gunner Joſ. *Maſter of the Diſpenſary*
Harris Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Hutchinſon Tho. *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Robinſon Edward, *Druggiſt*
Williamſon Iſaac, *Surgeon and Druggiſt*
Williamſon John, *Surgeon*
Wylie Mark, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Adamſon Anthony, *Attorney*
Sherwen Richard, *Attorney*
Younger Peter, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbot Samuel, *Cork-cutter*
Adam Mac John, *Victualler*, (*Golden Dragon*)
Adamſon Joſeph, *Grocer*
Allington Rich. *Victualler*, (*Red Lion*)
Alliſon John, *Grocer*
Alliſon William, *Sailmaker*
Antrobus Benjamin, *Taylor*
Armſtrong Joſeph, *Butcher*
Atkinſon Jarrat, *Blockmaker*
Ayney Ann, *Victualler*, (*Cow*)
Baldridge William, *Shoemaker*
Barnes Joſeph, *Shoemaker*

Barnes William, *Grocer*
Beck John, *Wine-merchant*
Beck Elizabeth, *Dealer in Spirits*
Bell, Birley, and Hornby, *Sailcloth-manufacturers*
Bell Iſaac, *Maſon*
Ben Henry, *Boat-builder*
Bigland James, *Grocer*
Birbeck John, *King's Arms Inn*
Birbeck ——, *George Inn*
Birkhead William, *Mercer*
Birkett Robinſon, *Pawnbroker*
Blewer Betty, *Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Boadle D. *Victualler, (Bird-in-Hand)*
Bower William, *Timber-merchant and Ship-builder*
Bragg Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
Bragg John, *Shoemaker*
Bragg John, *Cabinet-maker*
Braithwaite John, *Hoſier*
Braman John, *Whiteſmith*
Brocklebank Daniel, *Merchant*
Brookbank Chriſtopher, *Grocer*
Brooks John, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Brown John, *Merchant*
Brown John, *Tobacconiſt*
Brown William, *Tobacconiſt*
Brownrigg George, *Joiner*
Buckham Ann, *Dealer in Spirits*
Bullfield Mary, *Confectioner*
Buntze Jane, *Ironmonger*
Burton James, *Watchmaker*
Burton Thomas, *Upholder*
Cain James, *Victualler, (Mitre)*
Cannon John, *Sadler*
Carr J. *Victualler, (Whitehaven-harbour)*
Carter Robert, *Painter*
Caſſon Walker, *Blockmaker*
Caſteens William, *Sailmaker*
Chirry Fiffin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Clark Peter, *Victualler, (Royal-oak)*
Clear William, *Victualler, (Lord Lonſdale's Arms)*
Clemenſon Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Clemenſon John, *Painter*
Clemenſon John, *Tobacconiſt*
Cockran Michael, *Victualler, (Douglas-harbour)*
Collin Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Cook Joſeph, *Weaver*
Copeland Jane, *Globe Inn*
Copeland Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Corbeck Abraham, *Maſon*
Corkhill Hugh, *Shoemaker*
Corkhill James, *Stationer*
Cormick M. *Linen-draper*
Cormick Robert, *Blockmaker*
Coutts Alex. *Printer and Bookſeller*
Croſby John, *Victualler, (Black)*
Croſby Margaret, *Brazier*
Croſthwaite Richard, *Maſon*
Culbeck James, *Old Pack-horſe*
Dickenſon Charles, *Hatter*
Dixon Henry, *Merchant*
Dixon Iſaac, *Grocer*
Dixon Peter, *Linen-draper*
Donnon ——, *Victualler, (Black-horſe)*
Douglas John, *China-ſhop*
Ellens Thomas, *Ship-carpenter*
Faulkner Samuel, *China-ſhop*
Fearſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Fiſher Eliz. *Victualler, (Pack-horſe)*
Fiſher Henry, *Golden Lion Inn*
Fiſher Matthew, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Fiſher Thomas, *Merchant*
Fiſher Wm. *Victualler, (Indian Queen)*
Fleming H. and Co. *Steel and Iron Manufacturers*
Foſter Iſaac, *Sailmaker*
Foſter William, *Grocer*
Furnage I. *Victualler, (Three Tuns)*
Gibbens John, *Toy-ſhop*
Gibſon ——, *Milliner*
Gillard William, *Dealer in Spirits*
Gillmour William, *Merchant*
Gilmor Daniel, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Ginnes M. Peter, *Victualler, (Dog and Duck)*
Goppy Ann, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Grainger Joſ. *Shoemaker and Leather-cutter*
Grindall John, *Brazier*
Griſdale Matthew, *Corn-factor*
Griſdall William, *Victualler, (Fleece)*
Gueſt Jer. *Clothes-ſhop and Bellman*
Hadwin John, *Dancing-maſter*
Hadwin B. *Victualler, (Ship and Launch)*
Hall James, *Silverſmith*
Hamilton John, *Victualler*
Hanah Molly, *Milliner*
Harriſon Jonathan, *Cabinet-maker*
Harriſon Peggy, *Confectioner*
Harriſon Thomas, *Slater*
Harriſon William, *Pier-maſter*
Hartley John, *Merchant*
Henton Joſeph, *Hatter*
Hewſon John, *Flax-dreſſer*
Hodgſon Ann, *Victualler*
Hodgſon F. *Sadler*
Hodgſon Thomas, *Plumber*
Hollaway Charles, *Flax-dreſſer*
Holmes Hen. *Victualler, (Riſing Sun)*
Holmes Thomas, *Hatter*
Huddleſtone John, *Linen-draper*
Hudſon John, *Staymaker*
Jackſon John, *Grocer*

Jackſon T. *Victualler, (Lion and Lamb)*
Jefferſon M. *Cabinet-maker*
Jenkinſon John, *Whiteſmith*
Johnſon Jane, *Grocer*
Johnſon John, *Soap-boiler*
Johnſon Richard, *Merchant*
Johnſon William, *Linen-draper*
Kayal Lewis, *Clothes-ſhop*
Kelner Marv, *Victualler, (Golden Ball)*
Kendall Matthew, *Tallow-chandler*
Kelſuck George, *Victualler, (Horſe)*
Key John, *Linen-draper*
Killpatrick Thomas, *Mercer*
King William, *Glaſs-manufacturer*
Kitchen William, *Cabinet-maker*
Landles George, *Joiner*
Lawſon Rich. *Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Ledger Thomas, *Harbour-maſter*
Lewthwaite John, *Grocer*
Long John, *Dealer in Spirits*
Long Richard, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Marſhall ——, *Looking-glaſs-maker*
Martin Samuel, *Merchant*
Martindale A. *Croſs-keys*
M'Kenzie ——, *Victualler, (Ship)*
M'Meen T. *Victualler, (Brown Cow)*
Miller George, *Tanner*
Moſſop M. *Grocer*
Moore Edward, *Linen-draper*
Moore John, *Mercer and Draper*
Mounſey John, *Houſe and Sign Painter*
Mozley Rich. *Victualler, (Black Lion)*
Muſgrave John, *Taylor*
Nail Ann, *Victualler, (Wexford-caſtle)*
Nicholſon Anthony, *Blockmaker*
Nicholſon If. *Victualler, (Indian King)*
Nicholſon John, *Grocer*
Nicholſon Thomas, *Shoe-warehouſe*
Nickle William, *Victualler, (Harp)*
Ormandy Richard, *Cabinet-maker*
Paine William, *Pawnbroker*
Park Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Pattinſon James, *Joiner*
Pattinſon Jas. *Victualler, (Golden-ball)*
Pattinſon John, *Taylor*
Paxton Robert, *Grocer*
Pearſon Rob. *Grocer and Linen-draper*
Pell William, *Blockmaker*
Pelligrew William, *Baker*
Perry Edward, *Ironmonger*
Perry Edward and William, *Nail-manufacturers and Ironmongers*
Perry Robinſon, *Hoſier*
Ponſonby M. *Swan with Two Necks*
Potter Samuel, *Mercer and Draper*
Potter, Wilſon, and Dixon, *Brewers*
Potts T. *Victualler, (Square & Compaſs)*
Pow Joſeph, *Confectioner*
Proudfoot Wm. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Rancy John, *Dealer in Spirits*
Read ——, *China-ſhop*
Reid Betty, *Grocer*
Reid Francis, *Liquor-merchant*
Richardſon Francis, *Smith*
Richardſon ——, *Joiner*
Ridley Robert, *Victualler, (Cat)*
Rinkin David, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Robinſon John, *Timber-merchant*
Robinſon William, *Brazier*
Robinſon, Sanders, and Rumney, *Merchants*
Robſon John, *Ironmonger*
Rodevey Ann, *Victualler, (Anchor)*
Routlidge Eleanor, *Bookſeller*
Rudd Thomas, *Taylor*
Rumney John, *Merchant*
Ryley James, *Manufacturer of Checks*
Sanderſon Roſs, *Jeweller*
Scott Jonathan, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Sharp John, *Wheelwright*
Sharp T. *Victualler, (Anchor and Hope)*
Shephard James, *Ship-builder*
Shephard John, *Watchmaker*
Shiffield If. *Victualler, (Joiners' Arms)*
Sibſon Ann, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Simpſon Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Slack J. *Victualler, (Shoulder of Mutton)*
Smith Joſeph, *Whiteſmith*
Spedding, Hicks, Senhouſe, and Co. *Iron-manufacturers*
Spight John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Spittall A. *Corn-factor*
Spittall Andrew, *Grocer*
Still William, *Grocer and Painter*
Stoddart Robert, *Clothier*
Sumpſon John, *Smith and Farrier*
Swan John, *Globe Inn*
Sykis I. *Staymaker*
Tate John, *Linen-draper*
Taylor Thomas, *China-ſhop*
Taylor William, *Clockmaker*
Tebey John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Telfer Jane, *Dealer in Spirits*
Thompſon Henry, *Grocer*
Thompſon John, *Cabinet-maker*
Thompſon Robert, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Thompſon and Richardſon, *Linen-drapers*
Twedale John, *Baker*
Troughear John, *Staymaker*
Tyſon John, *Victualler, (White Bull)*
Tyſon Jonah, *Liquor-merchant*
Vickers Geo. *Steward to Lord Lonſdale*
Wake S. T. *Milliner*
Walker William, *Merchant*
Walker Joſ. *Victualler, (Golden-ball)*

Waller Daniel, *Flax-dreſſer*
Ware John, *Printer*
Watſon George, *Linen-draper*
Watſon John, *Dealer in Spirits*
Watſon R. *Victualler, (Queen's-head)*
Watts Henry, *Grocer*
Watts William and Son, *Sadlers and Ironmongers*
Waugh Edward, *Turner*
Weaver John, *Hare and Hounds*
Wells James, *Victualler, (Buck)*
Welſh David, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wennington ——, *Grocer*
White John, *Taylor*
White Joſeph, *Merchant*
Whitham John, *Staymaker*
Williams Edward, *Grocer*
Wills Joſeph, *Taylor and Habit-maker*
Wilſon Iſaac, *Tobacconiſt*
Wilſon John, *Linen-draper*
Wilſon Thomas, *Surveyor*
Wilſon Wm. *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Winder William, *Shoemaker*
Witherington ——, *Woollen-draper*
Wood Joſeph, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Woodall Ann, *Victualler, (George)*
Woodſon Thomas, *Mercer*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Felix Simpſon, *Collector*
George Wallace, *Superviſor*
Anthony Woodiwers, *Firſt Officer*
Robert Thompſon, *Second Officer*
Robert Moon, *Third Officer*
John Witſon, *Inſpector of Soap*
John Hughes, *Riding-officer*

Moreſby is a harbour a little above Whitehaven; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, ſuch as altars and ſtones with inſcriptions on them; and ſeveral caverns found, called Picts' holes. Here is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman fortification. This, being the utmoſt limits of the Roman empire in this part, appears, by heaps of rubbiſh all along, to have been fortified wherever there was eaſy landing; for the Scots from Ireland greatly infeſted theſe parts. Mr. Camden, ſpeaking of Moreſby, ſays, there are many remains of antiquity about it, in the vaults and foundations of buildings; and ſeveral pieces of ſtone dug up with inſcriptions: upon one of which was LVCIVS SÆVERIMVS ORDINATVS; upon another COH. VII.—Parton, a port near Moreſby, on the north ſide of Whitehaven, lately improved by act of Parliament, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall ſhips for carrying coals, &c. to Ireland.—St. Bees, two miles from Whitehaven, and not far from Egremont-caſtle, is a promontory on the ſhore, where was a nunnery, founded in 1120, whoſe church yet remains, and is uſed by the inhabitants for religious worſhip. It has a good grammar free-ſchool, and a library, which has been much improved, and the ſchoolmaſter is preſented by Queen's-college, Oxford. This pariſh is very large; and from hence to the ſouth-weſt the ſhore trends in gradually, and appears, from ſeveral ruins, to have been fortified by the Romans at all convenient landing-places, againſt the inundations of the Iriſh and Scots. Moreſby is ſuppoſed to have been one of theſe forts.

WICKWAR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

ONE hundred and thirteen miles from London, is a very ancient borough-town, but of late years much decayed, and is now without any trade. It is ſtill governed by a mayor, and an indefinite number of aldermen, but ſends no members. It has a nominal market-day on Monday; and two annual fairs, April 6 and June 24, the profits whereof belong to the mayor, who is an alderman ever after his office has expired. The town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handſome ſtone-bridge, and the waſtes of it afford plenty of coal. This pariſh is much obliged to one Alexander Hoſea, a poor boy, a native of it, that ran away from his parents, but met with ſuch fortune in the world, that he gave 600l. to build a ſchool-houſe here, endowing it with a very good houſe in Gray's-inn-lane, London, for maintenance of the ſchoolmaſter, which gift was ſettled by a decree in chancery. The church is a large edifice, with two aiſles. The tower is at the weſt end, and is high, adorned with pinnacles. Wickwar is diſtant from Glouceſter twenty-ſix miles, from Wotton five, and from Sodbury four. Wotton is the poſt-town. The principal inns

are

are the King's Arms and New Inn.—No coach or carrier to or from this place. The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Cullimore James, Gent. (F.)
Ducie Right Honourable Lord, *Tortworth-court*
Hobbs William, Gent. (F.)
Hockley Arthur, Gent. (F.)
Hockley William, Gent. (F.)
Pardoe John Woodman, Gent. (F.)
Wade Mrs.

CLERGY.

Cheſter Rev. John, (F.) *D. D. Rector*
Jones Rev. Richard, *Charfield*
Jones Rev. Thomas, *Cromhall*
Penny Rev. Robert, *D. D. Cromhall*
Thomas Rev. Thomas, *Kingſwood*
Williams Rev. Mr. *Curate, and Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*

LAW.

Stokes Edward, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Bick Nathaniel, (F.) *Yeoman*
Canter William, (F.) *Yeoman*
Crew Samuel, *New Inn*
Fowler Richard, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Morley William, *King's Arms*
Wilkins Daniel, (F.) *Yeoman*

The village of Rangeworthy is three miles from Wickwar, and the ſame diſtance from Thornbury.

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE,

IS one hundred and ninety-five miles from London, forty from Lancaſter, twelve from Preſton, twenty from Mancheſter, twelve from Workington, and ſeven from Leigh. The town is pleaſantly ſituated near the riſe of a rivulet called Douglas. Very conſiderable quantities of linen, checks, calicoes, fuſtians, &c. are manufactured here; and the braziery, pewtery, braſs-foundery, iron-foundery, and iron-forgery, buſineſſes, find employment for a great number of hands. Wigan Spa, or New Harrowgate, is a ſtrong ſulphureous water, lately diſcovered in boring for coals in a field near the Scroles-bridge. It is ſaid to greatly reſemble the water of Harrowgate in Yorkſhire, only that it does not contain ſo much ſaline matter; it contains a conſiderable quantity of very fine ſulphur: this water has been recommended in a variety of complaints, and frequently with good effect. Amongſt others, ſore eyes of long ſtanding, old ſore legs and other old ſores, ſcalded heads, the ſcurvy, itch, and many other eruptions or cutaneous complaints, ſcrophulous ſores, &c. In all theſe diſorders patients have frequently been known to obtain a perfect cure by the uſe of theſe waters. There is now a very elegant building erected for the uſe of thoſe who reſort to this ſpring, with conveniencies for drinking the water, and for uſing it as either a hot or cold bath. The town, within theſe few years paſt, has been very much improved in buildings, but they have been chiefly for handicraftmen of different deſcriptions. Two new ſtreets are opened, and ſome handſome buildings erected in a commodious and pleaſant ſituation for the proprietors of manufactories, which open a much nearer communication from almoſt the extremity of one part of the town to the other. Much buſineſs is done on the canal from this town to Liverpool; and when a junction is made with the Leeds canal, as well as the Duke of Bridgewater's at Worſley, (ſee page 761.) which is expected it will ere long, for ſituation and other local advantages, it may vie with any town in the county. All the neighbourhood, for ſome miles round, abounds with excellent pit-coal; and in Haigh, Aſpull, Ince, and ſeveral other places near this town, is great plenty of cannel coal, which is more particularly deſcribed in vol. ii. page 334.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 27th of June, 1797, a fire was diſcovered in a large corn-mill erected on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan. It was then at ſuch a height, that no check could be given, and the mill, with the corn, meal, flour, utenſils, and the books, were entirely conſumed.—It is ſuppoſed the misfortune was cauſed by its being over-worked, and the ſpindles too much heated. A great number of poor farmers were ſufferers,

who had corn in the mill to a large amount. The damage was reckoned between three and four thouſand pounds.

Some years ſince, near this town, was a well, which did not appear to be a ſpring, but rather rain-water. At firſt ſight there was nothing about it that ſeemed extraordinary; but, upon emptying it, there preſently broke out a ſulphureous vapour, which made the water bubble as if it boiled. When a candle was put to it, it preſently took fire, and burned like brandy; the flame, in a calm ſeaſon, would continue ſometimes a whole day, by the heat whereof they could boil eggs, meat, &c. though the water was cold. By the bubbling the water did not increaſe, but was only kept in motion by the conſtant halitus of the vapours breaking out near the mud upon which the halitus had beaten; and this ſhews that it was not ſo much the water that took fire as ſome bituminous ſulphureous fumes that broke out there. This burning-well, as it was called, is loſt, ſuppoſed to be owing to the coal-works about the Hawkley demeſne, near where it was. Experiments may be made in many places in Wigan and the neighbourhood ſimilar to it. It is ſaid by the miners that theſe places are generally found where there is what is called a fault, which may be perceived by little bubbles of water on the top of the ground, ditches, or other places, and which will immediately take fire on applying a light thereto; or, as it has been found to be nothing more than fiery damps, if collected into a bladder, by putting a lighted candle to it, it will make an exploſion like a cannon. From ſuch exhalations it is ſaid proceed the Will-with-a-Wiſp, or Jack-with-a-Lantern; or, as they are vulgarly called in Lancaſhire, a Going-a-Fire.

Wigan has a ſtately church, with a delightful ring of eight bells: alſo a handſome organ, the gift of a private gentleman. The church is well endowed, and the rector is always lord of the manor.—Beſides the parith-church, here is the chapel of St. George; and Preſbyterian, Methodiſt, and Independent, meetings.

It is a corporation, erected by King Henry I. and governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, ſword-bearer, and mace-bearer. This town ſends two members to parliament, who are at preſent the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, brother to the rector, and John Coates, Eſq. There is no determination of the houſe reſpecting the right of election, but it is underſtood to be preſcriptively in the free burgeſſes. It has two charters, one given it by Queen Elizabeth, and the other by Charles II. Inſignificant as this borough may appear, (the number of voters not exceeding two hundred,) it coſt the late George Byng, Eſq. 20,000l. in oppoſing the intereſt of the Earl of Lonſdale, whoſe candidate at that time was Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley. This place, having ſent to parliament 23 and 35 Edward I. made no other return till 1 Edward VI. The mayor is the returning-officer.

The market-day is on Friday; fair-days, Holy Thurſday and October 28, for horſes, horned cattle, and cloths; and June 27, which is held in the Scroles, for horſes and horned cattle.

At the end of the town is a monument, "which conveys the memory of Sir Thomas Tyldſley to poſterity, who ſerved King Charles I. as lieutenant-colonel at Edgehill battle; after raiſing regiments of horſe, foot, and dragoons, and for deſperately ſtorming Barton-upon-Trent, over a bridge of thirty-ſix arches, received the honour of knighthood. He afterwards ſerved in all the wars in great command; was governor of Litchfield, and followed the fortune of the crown through the three kingdoms, and never compounded with the rebels, though ſtrongly inveſted; and, on the 25th of Auguſt, A. D. 1650, was here ſlain, commanding as major-general under the Earl of Derby; to whom the grateful erecter, Alexander Rigby, Eſq. was cornet; and, when he was high ſheriff of this county, A. D. 1679, placed this high obligation on the whole family of the Tyldſleys."—The above inſcription is on a copper plate. It is ſaid he was ſhot leaping his horſe over a gate, in Oliver Cromwell's time. The monument is erected near the ſpot.—The town-hall was rebuilt at the joint expence of the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradſhaw, Bart. then member of parliament for this borough, A. D. 1720.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt arrives from London and the ſouth every morning, Tueſday excepted, and from the north every night; goes out for London every night, Friday excepted, but the ſouth croſs road every night; goes out for the north every morning at two o'clock: Mrs. Doncaſter, poſt-miſtreſs.

BANKERS.—Thickneſs and Co. draw on Meſſrs. Vere, Lucadou, Troughton, Lucadou, and Smart, London; Thomas Doncaſter, Eſq. draws on Cox, Miles, and Co. Little Britain, London.

WAGGONS.—Green's waggon from the Woolpack, to Mancheſter, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—Hargrave's waggon from the Woolpack, to Lancaſter and Kendal, on Wedneſday; returns the ſame day.—A ditto to Rochdale and Liverpool on Thurſday.—Twiſs and Morriſon's waggon to Warrington on Wedneſday; returns the ſame day.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Thomas Barton, Eſq. *Mayor*
Hon. Baron Hotham, *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Rev. Roger Baldwin
Rev. James Barton
Mr. Robert Green
Mr. James Hayes
Mr. John Blinkhorn
Mr. James Rowbottom
Mr. Robert Rowbottom
Mr. John Vauſe
Mr. Robert Morris
Mr. John Hopwood
One vacant.
Robert Pennington, *Town-clerk*
Samuel Bold, John Taylor, *Bailiffs*
Thomas Hickham, *Serjeant at Mace*
Thomas Parr, *Sword-bearer*

GENTRY.

Bullock Mr. Hugh
Clayton Major Robert
Cribb Mr. Peter
Duckſon Mr. Thomas
Hayes Mr. James
Lowe Mr. Robert
Percival Mr. John
Ratcliff John, Eſq.
Rowbottom Robert, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Tyrer Mr. James
Whitehead Mr. John

CLERGY.

Barrow Rev. Richard
Bridgeman Rev. George, *Rector, and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales*
Condy Richard, *Methodiſt Preacher*
Croudſon Rev. John
Fawell Rev. John
Gibſon Rev. John
Hodgkinſon Rev. Jonathan, *Preſbyterian Miniſter*
Roby William, *Independent Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Caunce ——, *M. D.*
Cooper John, *Surgeon*
Cowling Richard, *M. D.*
Hawarden John, *Surgeon*
Hawarden James, *Surgeon*
Sayer George, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Baldwin and Woodcock, *Attorneys*
Baveron James, *Attorney*
Bramwen William, *Attorney*
Clayton William, *Attorney*
Pennington Robert, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Acton and Son, *Fuſtian-manufacturers*
Ainſworth Jeremiah, *Shopkeeper, &c.*
Allcock Richard, *Shoemaker*
Almon William, *Gardener*
Ambler Bridget, *Shoemaker*
Anderſon James, *Merchant*
Anderton Roger, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Anderton John, *Bear's Paw Inn*
Andrews Eliz. *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Appleton Thomas, *Dyer*
Aſhcroft E. *Victualler, (Punch-bowl)*
Aſhhurſt Anne, *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Aſhton James, *Pewterer*
Aſhton Eleanor, *Milliner*
Aſhton William, *Whiteſmith*
Aſhton James, *Poulterer*
Aſhton Gilbert, *Shopkeeper*
Aſhton Luke, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Aſhton Richard, *Shoemaker*
Aſpull John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Aſpull Mark, *Cooper and Shopkeeper*
Aſpull Samuel, *Cooper*
Aſpull Jas. *Victualler, (Hand & Slipper)*
Aſtley Samuel, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Atherton Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Atherton James, *Pipemaker*
Atherton Peter, *Butcher*
Atherton Chriſtopher, *Schoolmaſter*
Atkinſon and Brotherton, *Joiners, and Loom and Wheel Makers*
Bailey John, *Farmer*
Bailey John, *Grocer*
Bailey Henry, *Huckſter*
Baines Tho. *Victualler, (Bull's Head)*

Baldy Alice, *Huckſter*
Ball Richard, *Glazier*
Banks Matthew, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Banks Robert, *Farmer*
Banks James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Banks Joſeph, *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Banks William, *Pariſh-clerk*
Baron William, *Tinplate-worker and Ironmonger*
Barrow James and William, *Hatmakers*
Barrow John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Barrow Daniel, *Chandler*
Barton Richard, *Wheelwright*
Barton John, *Shoemaker*
Barton George, *Chandler*
Barton Thomas, *Muſlin-manufacturer*
Belſher John, *Buckle-maker*
Bennet Margaret, *Tallow-chandler*
Bentley James, *Calenderer*
Bentley William, *Grocer*
Berry John, *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Bethell James, *Whiteſmith*
Betteſby James, *Shoemaker*
Bevan Joſeph, *Brewer*
Bibby John, *Manufacturer*
Bibby John, *Baker*
Bibby Thomas, *Farmer*
Billings Ralph, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Birch Thomas, *Paviour*
Bird John, *Eagle and Child Inn, and Exciſe-office*
Blinkhorn John, *Joiner*
Blinkhorn Thomas, *Carpenter*
Blinkhorn Thomas, *Butcher*
Bold Samuel, *Merchant*
Boulton and Son, *Braſs-founders*
Boulton Robert, *Ironmonger*
Boulton Robert, *Clock, Gun, and Steel Bow, Maker*
Boulton James, *Butcher*
Boulton George, *Ironmonger*
Bowers William, *Fuſtian-cutter*
Boxendale John, *Linen-draper*
Bradley William, *Shoemaker*
Brewer Thomas, *Clogger*
Briers Thomas, *Draper*
Brindle John, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Brown James, *Braſs, Steel, and Cane, Reed-maker*
Brown Jn. *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Brown James, *Victualler, (Cock)*
Buck George, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Buller Thomas, *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Buller James, *Dealer in Iriſh Linens*
Bullock R. *Victualler, (Ship & Anchor)*
Bullock A. and A. *Milliners and Perfumers*
Bullock Roger, *Brazier*
Bullock Roger, *Butcher*
Bullock Robert, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Burch Thomas, *Farmer and Bleacher*
Burchall John, *Victualler, (Ram's Head)*
Burdkin George, *Shoemaker*
Chadwick and Son, *Cotton-merchants*
Chrichley Thomas, *Taylor*
Chrichley Hugh, *Butcher*
Chriſtie John, *Linen-draper*
Coates John, *Grocer*
Coates Archibald, *Watchmaker*
Cochran Hannah, *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Collins John, *China-ſhop*
Cooper William, *Perfumer*
Cotterell James, *Ropemaker*
Cowill Nicholas, *Linen-draper*
Cowell William, *Pewterer*
Cowell William, *Victualler*
Dane Wm. *Victualler, (Prince of Wales)*
Dane James, *Plaſterer*
Danſon Thomas, *Huckſter*
Danſon James, *Huckſter*
Danſon John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Davenport William, *Woollen-draper*
Dawber Thomas, *Smith*
Dawber Robert, *Victualler*
Dawber John, *Smith*
Dickenſon Thomas, *Smith*
Ditchfield James, *Ironmonger*
Dobbs Thomas, *Lime-burner*
Earlam John, *Proprietor of Coal-mines*
Eccles John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Edge James, *Taylor*
Entwiſle Thomas, *Painter, Engraver, and Confectioner*
Fairbrother Samuel, *Spoon-maker*
Fairclough Robert, *Carpenter*
Fairclough Miles, *Fruiterer*
Fairhurſt Thomas, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Farimond Jane, *Grocer*
Farnworth John, *Mariner*
Faye Thomas, *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Fearnley Peter, *Clockmaker*
Finch James, *Braſs-founder*
Finch Robert, *Taylor*
Finch Ralph, *Chandler*
Fiſher Thomas, *Farmer*
Fogg John, *Dyer*
Fogg Richard, *Maltſter*
Ford John, *Maltſter*
Ford William, *Cow-keeper*
Fowler William, *Clogger*
Fox Elizabeth, *Victualler, (Roe-buck)*
Frogget Peter, *Huckſter*
Gaſkell William, *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Gaſkell William, *Farmer*

Gilbert John, *Grocer*
Glazebrook Elizabeth, *Cooper*
Glazebrook Thomas, *Grocer*
Glazebrook Edward, *Wheelwright*
Glazebrook Edward, *Chairmaker*
Glazebrook James, *Butcher*
Gobbins John, *Legs of Man Inn*
Gooce William, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Graydon John, *Chandler*
Grayſon John, *Sadler*
Green Paul, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Green Robert, *Brazier*
Green Peter, *Linen-manufacturer*
Greenhaugh Peter, *Victualler*
Greenhuff Charles, *Linen-draper*
Greenough John, *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Grimſhaw John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Ground William, *Tea-dealer*
Grundy William, *Schoolmaſter*
Grundy Thomas, *Baker*
Gueſt Joſeph, *Clerk at Thickneſs's Bank*
Hall William, *Shoemaker*
Hallcorn Richard, *Huckſter*
Hargrave James, *Breeches-maker and Skinner*
Harriſon Robert, *Staymaker*
Harriſon James, *Grocer*
Hart John, *Linen & Check Manufacturer*
Harvey Anne, *Linen-draper*
Hayes William, *Huckſter*
Hayes James, *Ironmonger*
Heeley William, *Fruiterer*
Herring Robert, *Staymaker*
Heſketh James, *Victualler*
Hewett John, *Victualler*
Hibbert and Son, *Reed-makers*
Hickſon, Chapman, and Co. *Brewers*
Higham Jas. *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Hilton James, *Duke of York Tavern*
Hilton Wm. *Victualler, (Buck & Vine)*
Hodgin James, *Chandler*
Hodgſon William, *Staymaker*
Hodgſon Mrs. widow, *Bathing-houſe*
Hodgſon Jane, *Grocer*
Hodſon John, *Merchant and Linen-manufacturer*
Holdham James, *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Holding Hugh, *Staymaker*
Holding Charles, *Chairmaker*
Holland Thomas, *Dyer*
Holmes Tho. *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Holmes Rich. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Holt Robert, *Merchant*
Hopwood John, *Linen and Check Manufacturer*
Hopwood John
Houghton John, *Potter*
Howarth Thomas, *Grocer*
Howcroft Thomas, *Gingerbread-baker*
Hunt David, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hunt Edward, *Huckſter*
Irvin ——, *Cabinet-maker*
Jackſon Eliz. *Victualler, (Green Man)*
Jackſon Samuel, *Tinman*
Jackſon Thomas, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Johnſon Jonathan, *Upholſterer*
Johnſon Giles, *Huckſter*
Johnſon Hannah and Eliz. *Confectioners*
Kenerdal Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Key Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Lancaſter James, *Victualler, (Angel)*
Langſhaw Jeffery, *Victualler*
Langſton and Lyon, *Merchants and Manufacturers*
Latham John, *Sexton*
Latham William, *Baker*
Latham John, *Chandler*
Lay Michael, *Victualler, (Bay Horſe)*
Lay William, *Victualler, (Boar)*
Layland John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Layland Thomas, *Chandler*
Layland George, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Lenthall James, *Upholſterer*
Lidgit James, *Huckſter*
Liptrot Richard, *Mariner*
Liptrot John, *Baker*
Liveſley Elizabeth, *Staymaker*
Lomas Henry, *Linen Draper and Manufacturer*
Lord John, *Sheriff's Officer*
Lord John, *Hatmaker*
Lowe William, *Farmer*
Lowe Mary, *Grocer*
Lowe James, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Lyon William, *Bookſeller, Binder, and Printer, & Vender of Patent Medicines*
Lyon and Atkinſon, *Printers*
Lyon George, *Linen-draper*
Lyon Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Lyon James, *Tea-dealer*
M'Cluer David
Mackley Jn. *Book-keeper to the Packets*
M'Niſh James, *Joiner*
Malling Nehemiah, *Grocer*
Marſden Jonathan, *Hatmaker*
Marſden Robert, *Tinman*
Marſden William, *Huckſter*
Marſden Lawrence, *Butcher*
Marſden James, *Joiner*
Marſh Thomas, *Painter*
Marſh William, *Farmer*
Marſh George, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Marſh James, *Farmer*

Maſon Thomas, *Taylor*
Mather John, *Woolpack Inn*
Mather John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Mather James, *Victualler, (Unicorn)*
Mather Peter, *Shoemaker*
Mercer John, *Whiteſmith*
Midhurſt James, *Wheelwright*
Milligan Michael, *Linen-draper*
Milton Thomas, *Maſon*
Moore William, *Liquor-merchant*
Moore Nicholas, *Grocer*
Moore John, *Victualler, (Dog)*
Moorfield Thomas, *Flour-dealer*
Morley William, *Shopkeeper*
Morley Michael, *Currier*
Morris Robert, *Calico-manufacturer*
Nevill James, *Patten-maker*
Newſham Tho. *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Nucher John, *Baker*
Nuttell Geo. *Victualler, (Punch-bowl)*
Nuttell Mary, *Clothes-ſhop*
Parr Jn. *Victualler, (Dog & Partridge)*
Parr Peter, *Staymaker*
Parr Thomas, *Victualler, (Golden Fleece)*
Peet Richard, *Plane-maker*
Peet Henry, *Victualler, (Bull)*
Perſon John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Phillips Anne, *Grocer*
Pidcock Robert, *Grocer and Tea-dealer*
Pinkerton William, *Nurſeryman*
Platt and Sons, *Sailcloth-manufacturers*
Porter Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*
Price George, *Tanner*
Ranſom James and Sons, *Plumbers and Glaziers*
Redfrey Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Rees and Duxbury, *Cotton-printers*
Rencker William, *Maltſter*
Rigby T. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Rigby James, *Pewterer*
Robinſon Henry, *Victualler*
Roby Nehemiah, *Schoolmaſter*
Rogers Joſhua, *Linen-trader*
Roper William, *Victualler*
Roper Jas. *Butcher & Victualler, (Dog)*
Roſcow Samuel, *Gardener & Seedſman*
Roſcow William, *Gardener*
Roſcow John, *Gardener and Seedſman*
Rowbottom James, *Grocer*
Rowe John
Rowland John, *Taylor*
Rudd Joſhua, *Brazier*
Ruſhton Jn. *Victualler, (Golden Croſs)*
Rymer and Preſcott, *Manufacturers*
Sayer John, *Butcher*
Sedder William, *Baker*
Seddon James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Sharples Henry, *Schoolmaſter*
Sharples William, *Sheriff's Officer*
Shaw Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Simkin James, *Shoemaker*
Singleton George, *Schoolmaſter*
Singleton John, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Skirrow James, *Clockmaker*
Somner Aſkell, *Maltſter*
Steers John, *Cotton-manufacturer*
Stevenſon Mary, *Victualler, (3 Tuns)*
Stewart Richard, *Trowel and Spade Maker*
Stokes John, *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Stopworth John, *Carpenter*
Strickland Tho. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Stringfellow Joſeph, *Gardener*
Stringfellow John, *Farmer*
Sutcliff William, *Schoolmaſter*
Sutton John, *Grocer*
Sutton Thomas, *Huckſter*
Swan William, *Linen Draper and Manufacturer*
Taylor John, *Currier*
Taylor Wm. *Victualler, (White Lion)*
Taylor Charles, *Painter*
Tennant James, *Grocer*
Thompſon John, *Ironmonger*
Tomlinſon and Bateman, *Hair-dreſſers*
Topping Richard, *Grocer*
Topping Edward, *Corn-factor*
Twigg Anne, *Hoſier*
Tyrer John, *Cow-keeper*
Unſworth James, *Grocer*
Walls Thomas, *Butcher*
Walls John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wamſley Matthew, *Baker*
Ward John, *Hoſier and Linen-draper*
Warring James, *Butcher*
Webſter Peter, *Slater and Flagger*
Webſter William, *Victualler, (Packet)*
Weedall Peter, *Victualler, (3 Crowns)*
Whitehouſe Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Wiggin ——, *Grocer*
Wiggin Henry, *Brickſeller*
Wiggin Alice, *Glaſs-ſhop*
Wiggin C. & J. *Milliners & Perfumers*
Wiggin John, *Plume of Feathers Inn*
Wiggin Thomas, *George Inn*
Wildgooſe John, *Joiner*
Wilding Alexander and Co. *Liquor-merchants*
Winder John, *Huckſter*
Winkley Abraham, *Victualler, (Raven)*
Winſtanley Alexander, *Clockmaker*
Winſtanley James, *Shoemaker*
Winſtanley Elizabeth, *Huckſter*
Wood James, *Gardener*
Woods Henry, *Farmer*
Woods William, *Smith*

Woods George, *Tallow-chandler*
Worthington George, *Shoemaker*
Worthington John, *Sadler*
Wright William, *Fuſtian-manufacturer*
Yates Thomas, *Butcher*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

William Fryer, *Supervisor*
William Bellingham, *First Officer*
Francis Blackenbury, *Second Officer*
John Higgins, *Third Officer*

On the road to Chorley, a mile from Wigan, ſtands, pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, the ſeat of Robert Leigh, Eſq.—Oppoſite to this ſtands Haigh, one of the beſt ſituations in the north of England, where, from the top of a mount in the park, are ſeen thirteen counties, and the Iſle of Man. In this lordſhip are the fineſt works of cannel-coals in England, which are inexhauſtible, and have a vitriol ſpring in them. Here is Haigh-hall, the ſeat of Lord Balcarras, near the road to the great iron-foundery belonging to his lordſhip, where vaſt quantities of cannon and cannon-balls are made, and all other ſorts of foundery buſineſs are carried on, as they employ two blaſts and many hands.—Three miles farther ſtands the ſeat of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. and Standiſh-hall, the ſeat of Edward Townley Standiſh, Eſq. Here are two fairs on June 29 and November 22. Its rectory is 700l. a-year. Dr. Leigh ſays, a ſignet was turned up by the plough, near this place, in a copper urceolus, with two hundred Roman coins, or medals, and two gold rings of the equites aurati, or Roman knights. —Wrightington-hall, the ſeat of William Divons, Eſq.—On the road to Boulton ſtands the ſeat of Mrs. Hodſon; a little farther that of J. Thurſley, Eſq.—In the Warrington road ſtands the ſeat of J. Anderton, Eſq. and that of R. Peters, Eſq. at Platt-bridge; and Weſtwood, the ſeat of Miſs Gerrard.—On the Warrington road, by Aſhton, ſtands Haddock-lodge, the ſeat of Thomas Leigh, Eſq. and Hawkley, the ſeat of Brine Molineux, Eſq.—On the road to Liverpool is the ſuperb and elegant ſeat of William Banks, Eſq. of Winſtanley, ſouth-weſt of Wigan; and a little farther is the ſeat of the Hon. J. Jones, of Blackley-hurſt; and a little beyond this is the ſeat of Lady Gerrard, of Garſewood.

Worſley is near Wigan, ſeven miles from Mancheſter, where begins the Duke of Bridgewater's canal for conveying coals to Mancheſter. This canal, projected and executed under the direction of Mr. Brindley, was begun ſoon after he had obtained an act for this purpoſe in 1759. It was firſt deſigned for conveying coals from a mine on his grace's eſtate to Mancheſter, but has ſince been applied to many other uſeful purpoſes of inland navigation. It begins at a place called Worſley-mill, where the duke has cut a baſon capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water which ſerves as a reſervoir or head to his navigation. The canal runs through a hill by a ſubterraneous paſſage, big enough for the admiſſion of long flat-bottomed boats, which are towed by a rail on each hand, near three-quarters of a mile, to the coal-works. There the paſſage divides into two channels, one of which goes off three hundred yards to the right, and the other as many to the left; and both may be continued at pleaſure. The paſſage is in ſome places cut through the ſolid rock, and in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, ſome of which are near thirty-ſeven yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain diſtances, through the rock to the top of the hill. The arch at its entrance is about ſix feet wide, and about five feet wide from the ſurface of the water; it widens within, ſo that in ſome places the boats may paſs one another, and at the pits it is ten feet wide. When the boats are loaded and brought out of the baſon, five or ſix of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal by a ſingle horſe or two mules. The canal reaches Mancheſter in a courſe of nine miles; it is broad enough for the barges to paſs or go a-breaſt, and on one ſide there is a good road for the paſſage of the people and horſes or mules employed in the work. The canal is raiſed over public roads by means of arches, and it paſſes over the navigable river Irwell nearly fifty feet above it, ſo that large veſſels in full ſail paſs under the canal, whilſt the duke's barges are at the ſame time paſſing over them. This canal joins that which paſſes from the river Merſey towards the Trent, taking in the whole a courſe of thirty-four miles. —Worthington is north of Wigan.—At Pudſey in Eſſex, there is a ſmall eſtate, called the Poor's Land of Wigan, becauſe it belongs to the poor of Wigan.

WILTON, WILTS,

IS three miles weſt from Saliſbury, and eighty-ſix from London, at the conflux of the Nadder and Willey, from which laſt it had its name. It is now a mean place, with but one church, though formerly it had twelve; yet it is the county-town, as well as a borough, governed by a recorder, mayor, and five aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament, who are returned by the corporation of the borough, which corporation is not confined to number, nor to members in the town, nor within any ſpecific diſtance from the town. The number of the corporation at this time is between fifty and ſixty, of which the following are the only reſiding members in the town: Mr. Abraham Seward, Mr. Francis Seward, Rev. Henry Hetley, Mr. William Whitmarſh, Mr. Thomas Meaſe, and Mr. James Swayne.

The county-courts are uſually kept, and the knights of the ſhire choſen, here. The borough and pariſh conſiſt of about two thouſand inhabitants; and their principal employment is in the carpet and clothing manufactories; the former is carried on in a conſiderable degree, and is brought to great perfection; the latter is chiefly in the fancy line.—There are two fairs held annually at Wilton, the one on the 4th day of May, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and the other on the 12th day of September, for ſheep and horſes. The market-days are Wedneſday and Friday, but no market at preſent is held.

Wilton-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke, is ſituated within the borough of Wilton; ſome particulars of the town and of the curioſities in this houſe have been given in page 565 of this volume; but for a minute account we would refer the curious reader to a book entitled "Ædes Pembrochianæ: a new account and deſcription of the ſtatues, buſtos, relievos, paintings, medals, and other curioſities, in Wilton-houſe."

There is a free-ſchool in Wilton, liberally endowed, for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for clothing and apprenticing twenty-four boys.—There is alſo in the town a charity of thirty pounds a-year for marriage-portions to young women, natives of Wilton; ſix pounds a-year to ſix old men, and the like ſum for as many old women; a maudlin for ſix poor people, and ſeveral other leſs charities.—The rectory of Wilton is worth about 200l. a-year, in the preſentation of the Earl of Pembroke. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Henry Hetley.—There is no poſt or carriers at this town.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Baker Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Button John, Gent.
Coward Henry, Gent. (F.)
Perry John, Gent. (F.)
Seward Abraham, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Edwards Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Hetley Rev. Henry, (F.) *Rector*

PHYSIC.

Fiſher Samuel, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Meaſe Tho. (F.) *Carpet-manufacturer*
Whitmarſh William, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Swayne James, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Barnard Wm. (F.) *Mercer, Grocer, &c.*
Blandford Wm. *Carpenter and Joiner*
Buller Wm. (F.) *Carpet-manufacturer*
Caſſey Thomas, (F.) *Collar and Harneſs Maker*
Coward Mary, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Crabb John, (F.) *Clothier*
Crabb William, *Baker*
Ford Henry, (F.) *Builder*
Fry Thomas, (F.) *Maſon*
Gardner William, (F.) *Clothier*
Jukes Samuel, *Baker*
Kerly William, *Shopkeeper*
Lane Benjamin, (F.) *Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler*
Ling Godfrey, *Innkeeper*
Phelps John, *Schoolmaſter*
Powell Adam, *Farmer*
Randall James, (F.) *Clothier and Carpet-manufacturer*
Riley Richard, (F.) *Mercer and Grocer*
Seagrim John, (F.) *Land Steward to the Earl of Pembroke*

Seagrim

Seagrim William, (F.) *Maltſter and Brewer*
Seward Fran. (F.) *Carpet-manufacturer*
Sidford Elizabeth, (F.) *Baker*
Snelgrove William, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Spender Roger, *Innkeeper*
Stone William, (F.) *Maltſter*
Sutter John, (F.) *Baker*
Thomas John, (F.) *Clothier and Carpet-manufacturer*
Thring Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Viney Meſſrs. (F.) *Butchers*
Weſt William, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Whitmarſh John, *Shopkeeper*
Whitmarſh George, (F.) *Farmer*
Whitmarſh John, (F.) *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Whitmarſh William, (F.) *Pawnbroker*
Yeats George, *Taylor and Grocer*
Yeats William, (F.) *Taylor*

The river Willey riſes near Warminſter; and, running ſouth-eaſt, is joined by the Nadder at Wilton, and falls into the Upper Avon, a little to the weſt of Saliſbury.

WINBORNE MINSTER, DORSET,

IS ſixteen miles from Dorcheſter, nine from Blandford, and ninety-eight from London, between the river Stour and the Allen, over each of which ſtreams it has a bridge. The churches hereabouts, as well as in the neighbouring county of Hants, called Minſters, were built by the Saxon kings, on their converſion to Chriſtianity. This town ſtands in a large extended fertile vale, like a meadow, with much wood about it. The rivers abound with fiſh. Here was a nunnery, built in the year 712, by Cuthberga, ſiſter to King Ina.—The church is a very large one, ancient, and well-built, with a very firm, ſtrong, ſquare, tower, conſiderably high; but was, without dobut, much nobler, when on the top of it ſtood a moſt exquiſite ſpire, finer and taller, if fame may be credited, than that of Saliſbury; and, by its ſituation in a plainer flatter country, viſible, no queſtion, much farther; but this moſt beautiful ornament was blown down by a ſudden tempeſt of wind, as they tell us, in the year 1622. In this church are the monuments of ſeveral noble families, and of King Etheldred, who was ſlain in battle by the Danes. He was a prince famed for piety; and, according to the zeal of thoſe times, was eſteemed a martyr, becauſe he died fighting for his religion and his country againſt the Pagan Danes. Here is the monument of the great Marchioneſs of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtney earl of Devonſhire, and laſt of the family of the Courtneys who enjoyed that honour, the repreſentative and lineal deſcendant of which is the preſent Viſcount Courtney; and alſo of John de Beaufort duke of Somerſet, and his wife, grandmother of King Henry VII. by her daughter Margaret counteſs of Richmond. This laſt lady was foundreſs of a free-ſchool, ſince enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who augmented the ſtipend, and annexed it to the foundation. The famous Cardinal Pole was dean of this church before his exaltation. This is the only church in the county which has cathedral ſervice performed in it; here are four ſinging men, ſix boys, and an organiſt.

Winborne is a populous place, but poor, and chiefly maintained by a woollen-manufactory. It is governed by two bailiffs. Here is a market on Fridays; fairs on Friday in Eaſter-week, June 29, and Auguſt 31, and a cattle-market begins here on Good-Friday, which laſts ſeven weeks. This town is ſaid to have been a winter-quarter for one of the Roman legions, whoſe ſummer-ſtation was at Badbury-hill, two miles off, and that they adorned it with many magnificent buildings. This town was once a hamlet to the manor of Kingſton Lacy.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Thomas Boxly, a gentleman of this pariſh, gave by his will, dated the 5th of October, 1561, a moiety of a meadow, called Ruſhly, worth at this time about five pounds per annum; and an acre of land in Rowlands, in this pariſh; in truſt, that half the annual profits of this meadow ſhould be diſtributed by the truſtees to the poor of the pariſh, at their diſcretion; and the other half to be employed about ſuch good works, for the benefit of the

townſhip of Winborne, as the truſtees ſhould think meet; and that the acre of ground in Rowlands ſhould remain to the uſe of the poor people of St. Margaret's Hoſpital and their ſucceſſors for ever. One thing we muſt obſerve is, that, in the deeds from time to time transferring this truſt, it is declared, That half this charity ſhall be applied to the repairs of the ſtreets of Winborne and the pariſh-church. But this has never been done, nor has the truſt of late been legally transferred, a matter which ought to be enquired into.

Alice Browne, by will dated the 2d of June, 1637, deviſed to the poor of Winborne an annuity of twenty ſhillings, payable out of a leaſehold eſtate in this pariſh; and likewiſe gave twenty pounds, then in the hands of William Deane, to be let out to intereſt, or laid out in the purchaſe of lands, for the uſe of the poor.

Joſeph Collett, by deed dated the 5th of December, 19 James I. ſettled on ſix truſtees therein named, diverſe meſſuages, lands, and tenements, for the yearly relief and maintenance of ten poor perſons, viz. five men and five women, to be choſen out of the poor and indigent inhabitants of the town and borough of Winborne Minſter, and in the tithing of Leigh; ſuch poor perſons to be of honeſt fame and repute, and have been painful and honeſt labourers for their livings, not convicted to have been the reputed father or mother of any baſtard child; and ſuch as, after their election into this company, ſhall duly repair to the church of Winborne to hear divine ſervice there, if they be not hindered by ſickneſs, or other ſufficient cauſe; and, if any of them ſhall be abſent from divine ſervice, without ſuch cauſe allowed, ſuch perſon for every ſuch offence to loſe fourpence out of his or her contribution; the forfeitures to be paid to the others that ſhall not ſo offend. The profits of theſe lands and tenements amount to forty ſhillings yearly to each poor perſon, beſides all incident charges in the execution of this truſt. Mr. Collett lies buried in the north aiſle of the church, where there is a very plain ſtone tomb over him, but without any inſcription; and on it is placed a large wooden cheſt, with ſix locks, as a repoſitory for the writings relating to this truſt.

John Coſtin, by will dated the 14th of March, 1721, deviſed two parcels of lands for the ſupport of four poor tradeſmen of this town: to each of them forty ſhillings yearly; and the overplus of the yearly rents, or income of the ſame, to be laid out by the truſtees in his will named, in the neceſſary reparations thereof.

Gertrude Courtenay marchioneſs of Exeter, the lady that lies entombed on the north ſide of the choir in the collegiate church, by will dated 1557, gave the manor and lordſhip of Canford, &c. for the building of ſix houſes, within the pariſh of Winborne, for ſix poor men or women and their ſucceſſors, there to abide, for ever; ordering that ſuch hoſpital or alms-houſe, when ſo built, founded, and eſtabliſhed, ſhould be for ever called "The hoſpital, or alms-houſe, of Gertrude marchioneſs of Exon, in the pariſh of Winborne." At this time there are ſix poor people therein, who receive the benefit of this charity, have each a ſeparate room in the houſe, and about fifty ſhillings per annum each, paid them by the lord of the manor of Canford.

Mary Gundry of this town, by will dated the 23d of February, 1617, amongſt other charitable benefactions, (beſides the houſe next the church-yard, which ſhe gave to the church for ever,) gave to the collectors for the poor of this pariſh, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to the uſe of the poor people that are honeſt and fear God, in the ſame town and pariſh, one yearly rent of forty ſhillings. This charity is duly and regularly paid to the overſeers of the poor, out of a farm at Walford, in this pariſh, now belonging to John Gundry, Eſq. of Dewliſh, in this county.

Roger Gillingham, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, by will dated the 2d of July, 1695, founded a ſchool and alms-houſe at Pamphill in this pariſh, for a ſchoolmaſter, four men, and four women; with directions, that ſuch ſchoolmaſter ſhould be qualified to teach to write a good legible ſecretary hand, and to read Engliſh well, and to caſt accounts well, according to the rules of arithmetic, from numeration to the end of the golden or rule of three, and likewiſe

of

of reduction, both of whole numbers and fractions; and alſo ſhould inſtruct in the church catechiſm, all ſuch male children of the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh as ſhould from time to time be ſent to ſchool to ſuch ſchoolmaſter, not exceeding the number of forty, to be by him taught and inſtructed as aforeſaid. The endowment of this alms-houſe is ſixty-five pounds per annum, viz. twenty pounds per annum to the ſchoolmaſter, and five pounds per annum to each almſman and almſwoman, and the remaining five pounds to be yearly applied to the repairs of the ſchool-houſe and alms-houſes, if occaſion be; but, if no ſuch occaſion, then to the increaſe of the maintenance of the poor alms-people. The whole to be paid by four equal payments in the year. This alms-houſe was built by the care, and under the direction, of the Rev. Aldriſh Swan, one of the miniſters of Winborne, and rector of Kington Magna, in this county, one of the executors of Mr. Gillingham's will, in the year of our Lord 1698, as appears by an inſcription in a ſtone table, over the door of the ſchool-houſe. This Mr. Gillingham, by his will, likewiſe gave two hundred pounds to the ſaid governors, on truſt, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever ſhould, from time to time, lend out the ſame to forty poor tradeſmen, or other poor people of this pariſh, who are laborious and induſtrious, by five pounds apiece, upon good ſecurity, but without intereſt, to ſtock them with materials to ſet themſelves at work; with power to call in the ſame again, and diſpoſe of it to others, from time to time, as they ſhould think fit; but not to ſuffer the ſame, or any part thereof, to remain in one man's hands above four years. But this 200l. was never paid; the executors alleging that Mr. Gillingham's aſſets were not ſufficient to diſcharge his debts, and the numerous legacies given by his ſaid will. But, if it was really ſo, as this charity would have been ſo general a benefit to the poor traders of this pariſh, it is not a little ſurpriſing that the corporation at that time had not in the ſtricteſt manner examined into this affair, that they might at leaſt have had a proportionable dividend with the other legatees.

Richard Habgood, formerly a tanner in this town, about the firſt of December, 1642, ſettled two meſſuages and gardens in Winborne in ſix truſtees, for the better relief and maintenance of the poor of this pariſh.

Thomas Lyne, Gent. of Bradford Bryant, in this pariſh, by his will, dated the 7th of May, 1621, having directed his body to be buried in the ſouth aiſle of Winborne church, where the monument of Sir Edmund Uvedale is, gave to the reparations of the ſaid aiſle for ever, three ſhillings and fourpence per annum; and, amongſt ſeveral other laudable charities therein mentioned, forty ſhillings yearly to the poor of this pariſh for ever; and, for payment thereof, charges the tithes of his farm at Bradford, and his land called Whitehall, at Burley, in the pariſh of Ringwood, in the New Foreſt, Hampſhire. This Thomas Lyne likewiſe gave ſix pounds yearly, for ever, towards the bringing up a poor ſcholar at Oxford or Cambridge; to be taken out of the free-ſchool at Ringwood, every third or fourth year, and, for want there, out of Winborne or Sherborne ſchools. We mention this, becauſe we are informed there is no grammar-ſchool at Ringwood wherein any poor child can be made fit to be ſent to the univerſity; but an abuſe has crept into this charity, for the perſons under whoſe direction and care the ſame is, every fourth year bring ſome young lad from another ſchool to their's at Ringwood, where he is entered for ſome ſhort time, and then away he is ſent to one of the univerſities with this exhibition; which appears to us a fraud, and a hindrance to the grammar-ſchool here.

Bernard Mitchell, a merchant of Weymouth, in this county, by his will dated the 22d of March, 1646, gave to the poor of Winborne twenty ſhillings yearly, for ever, payable out of the rents of his freehold lands, or as his executors ſhould appoint. The management and diſtribution of this charity is in the church-wardens for the time being, who account for it annually.

BANKERS.—Fryer, Andrews, Woolferyes, and Co. draw on Meſſrs. Glynn, Mills, Hallifax, and Co. London.

The poſt-office is at the Crown inn, in the Market-place. The mail-coach from London arrives every forenoon about half paſt ten o'clock; and is diſpatched

ed about half paſt four in the afternoon: George Huſſey, poſt-maſter.—The principal inns are the Crown, James Moſs; New Inn, Stephen Trehun; and King's Arms, Mrs. Harris.

WAGGONS.—Hewkell's London waggon arrives every Tueſday morning, from the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane; and ſets out for London Tueſday evening.—Brookman's waggon, from the Roſe and Crown, Holborn, arrives every Monday evening; and ſets out Tueſday about noon.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Barfoot Mrs.
Boorne Mrs.
Cox Mrs.
Derby Mrs.
Field Major James
Fryer John, Gent.
Gill James, Gent.
Hine Mrs.
Lys Henry, Eſq.
Pitt Captain
Ruſſell Mrs. Anne
Tory Mrs.

CLERGY.

Baſkett Rev. John
Bowle Rev. Charles, *M. A. Under Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Duncan Rev. John, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Good Rev. Henry, *D. D.*
Mayo Rev. James, *A. B. Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Miell Rev. John, *Anabaptiſt Miniſter*
Ruſſell Rev. Charles, *M. A.*

PHYSIC.

Dean William, *Apothecary*
Druitt Thomas, *Surgeon*
Hiley Charles, *Surgeon*
Peckford Jacob, *M. D.*

LAW.

Auſten Richard, *Attorney*
Caſtleman William, *Attorney*
Dean William, *Attorney*
Fryer Henry, *Attorney*
Gulliver Iſaac, *Attorney*
Leer William, *Attorney*
Rowden Henry, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Applin Morris, *Bookſeller*
Auſten Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Banes John, *Shoemaker*
Barfoot Thomas, *Taylor*
Barfoot James, *Watchmaker*
Barfoot William, *Upholſterer*
Barlow Samuel, *Taylor*
Barnes William, *Baker*
Bartlett William, *Peruke-maker*
Belben Noah, *Baker*
Belben George, *Baker*
Bennett John, *Victualler*
Bowles Joſeph, *Watchmaker*
Bowles Joſeph, jun. *Plumber*
Braffett John, *Ironmonger and Sadler*
Brock Philip, *Plumber and Glazier*
Burt Stephen, *Paper-maker*
Butt William, *Draper*
Cook Benjamin, *Baker*
Coombs Richard, *Organiſt*
Cooper Joſeph, *Maltſter*
Daw Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Daw Thomas, *Worſted-dyer*
Dooſon John, *Taylor*
Drew John, *Glazier*
Eaton James, *Bricklayer*
Ellis John, *Linen-draper*
Emmerſon Henry, *Slopſeller*
Evamy Mrs. *Ironmonger*
Evans William, *Builder*
Frampton James, *Butcher*
French William, *Taylor*
Fryer William, *Draper*
Galton Henry, *Peruke-maker*
Gozney Iſaac, *Wheelwright*
Gray John, *Blackſmith*
Guy Richard, *Victualler*
Hancock James, *Blackſmith*
Harris William, *Exciſeman*
Hart Robert, *Coachmaker*
Hart and Co. *Brewers*
Harvey John, *Baker*
Hough James, *Shopkeeper*
Howard Robert, *Gardener*
Hunt George, *Gardener*
Huſſey George, *Brewer*
King Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Knott William, *Stonemaſon*
Lacy Henry, *Cooper*
Lavender John, *Gardener*
Mantle John, *Victualler*
Meadus Richard, *Wheelwright*
Miller John, *Peruke-maker*
Mitchell John, *Plumber*
Moulam James, *Victualler*
Mullens Richard, *Hoſier*
North Benjamin, *Green-grocer*
Oakley George, *Draper, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Fire-office*
Oakley Charles, *Stonemaſon*
Oakley and Co. *Milliners*

Oakley Richard, *Surveyor of Taxes*
Oxford John, *Victualler*
Painter William, *Baker*
Read Frederic, *Joiner*
Redhead John, *Shoemaker*
Reeks John, *Fellmonger and Leather-dreſſer*
Reeks William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Reeks William, *Tanner*
Reeks Thomas, *Butcher*
Reeks Thomas, *Wine-merchant*
Rogers John, *Sawyer*
Rooke Harry, *Collar-maker*
Rynolds Thomas, *Butcher*
Sergeant Anthony, *Builder*
Smith Robert, *Victualler*
Snook Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Stainer Joſeph, *Victualler*
Stokes Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Strange John, *Collar-maker*
Talbot Thomas, *Miller*
Talbot Robert, *Currier*
Tory Richard, *Grocer*
Tory William, *Hoſier*
Tucker James, *Victualler*
Vey Chriſtopher, *Brewer*
Warland Robert, *Maltſter*
Webb Charles, *Currier*
Welch Thomas, *Baker*
White John, *Shopkeeper*
White Edward, *Shopkeeper*
White Edward, jun. *Corn-factor*
Willis John, *Butcher*
Winter George, *Staymaker*
Wright William, *Brewer*
Young Samuel, *Merchant*

Kingſton-Lacy has a chapel of eaſe to Canford-Parva, and is near Winborne Minſter.—Kingſton-hall is two miles from Winborne Minſter, anciently a ſeat of the Saxon monarchs.—Winborne St. Giles, on the river Allen, near Winborne Minſter, is a ſmall pariſh, but the capital of a hundred of the ſame name, and is two miles from Cranborne. Near the church is the magnificent ſeat of the Earl of Shafteſbury. Its form approaches to a parallelogram, conſiſting of three parts, which ſeem to have been built at different times, each of which are contracted by two inbenchings. The eaſtern part is the narroweſt and moſt ancient, and ſeems to have been the ancient ſeat of the Aſhleys. The weſtern part is broader than any of the reſt, and was built in 1651. The whole is embattled. The apartments below ſtairs are eſteemed the beſt in England. Adjoining to it is a park two miles round. The garden is pleaſant and ſpacious; the river Allen runs through it, and it is adorned with ſeveral pieces of water, pleaſure-houſes, ſtatues, &c. Here is one of the fineſt grottos in England, which conſiſts of two parts; the innermoſt and largeſt is furniſhed with a vaſt variety of curious ſhells, diſpoſed in the moſt beautiful manner; the outer, or anti-grotto, with ores and minerals of all kinds, collected from various parts of the world. It was begun in 1751. The arrangement took up two years; and, with the expence of collecting the ſhells, ores, &c. coſt 10,000l.

Winborne all Saints, formerly a diſtinct pariſh, is now united to Winborne St. Giles, from whence it is diſtant half a mile.—Weſtparley is ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Winborne, on the borders of Hampſhire, whoſe chapel is reduced to a piece of a wall, near which is an old yew-tree; and the church has nothing remarkable.—Between Winborne and Cranborne is a wood called Harley; from which, and theſe two towns, ariſeth this proverb, "That when Harley is *hareleſs*, Cranborne *whoreleſs*, and Winborne *poorleſs*, the world will be at an end." Cranborne is ten miles diſtant, and is deſcribed vol. ii. p. 579.

WINCANTON, SOMERSETSHIRE,

IS a market-town, diſtant from London by way of Saliſbury one hundred and thirteen miles, thirty from Saliſbury, fifteen from Hindon, and ten from Sherborne. It has a conſiderable corn, cheeſe, and fleſh, market on Wedneſday; fair-days, Eaſter-Tueſday and the 29th of September. The church has a ſquare tower and ſix bells. The market-houſe is neat, with a clock on the top. The manufactures carried on in this town are ticks and dowlas. Great part of this town was deſtroyed by fire, in April, 1747. An urn was found here not long ago full of Roman coins. Here was ſhed the firſt blood in the revolution, 1688.

The

The poſt-office is at the Bear inn. A croſs-poſt to London every morning at ſeven, except Monday; returns every afternoon at half paſt two, except Monday.

A coach to London Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at two in the afternoon.—A ditto to Taunton Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ten in the morning.

Brown and Whitmarſh's waggons to Sherborne and Taunton Tueſday and Friday; for London Monday and Tueſday.—A waggon from the Swan inn on Monday and Thurſday.—Hunt's caravan to Bath every Monday morning at ſix; returns on Wedneſday at ſix in the evening.—A ditto to Weymouth on Thurſday morning at ſix; returns on Saturday at ſix in the evening.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Butt Mrs.
Dean John, Gent.
Gapper Robert, Eſq.
Gatehouſe Miſs
Grindall Mr.
Hurd Philip, Gent.
Lewis Mrs.
Meſſiter Mrs.
Mogg Mr. Jacob
Pearce Edward, Gent.
Thompſon Mr.

CLERGY.

Farewell Rev. Samuel, *Rector*
Meſſiter Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Blandford S. *Surgeon*
Perfect Robert, *Surgeon*
Randall John, *Druggiſt*

LAW.

Luff Charles, *Attorney*
Meſſiter Richard and Uriah, *Attorneys*

TRADERS, &c.

Abſolam Mary, *Milliner*
Ainsford Henry, *Tick-manufacturer*
Andrews John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Andrews Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Arnold William, *Baker*
Barrow John, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Benjafield George, *Bacon-jobber*
Benjafield John, *Farmer*
Beſſant Robert, *Dolphin Inn*
Bond James, *Staymaker*
Bond Abraham, *Huckſter*
Bottle Thomas, *Taylor*
Bracher Thomas, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Brown Joſeph, *Tick-manufacturer*
Buckland ——, *Superviſor of Exciſe*
Carpenter John, *Cutler*
Carpenter Mary, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Clark Robert, *Carpenter*
Clewell Samuel, *Maſon*
Clewett Richard, *Huckſter*
Clewett Charles, *Maſon*
Collins ——, *Farmer*
Collins Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Colly John, *Currier*
Coombe Robert, *Cutler*
Coombs Robert, *Sadler*
Coward Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Culliford Henry, *Huckſter*
Curtis Edward, *Sadler*
Davis John, *Sadler*
Day Mrs. *Linen-draper*
Dean Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Dean George, *Swan Inn*
Doney William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Dore John, *Linen-draper*
Dowden Robert, *Cabinet-maker*
Downing Edward, *Staymaker*
Edwards Charles, *Cooper*
Ellis Gerard, *Linen-draper*
Frances Thomas, *Plumber*
Gatehouſe Charles, *Cheeſemonger*
Godden Unity, *Staffordſhire-ware-ſhop*
Goodfellow Henry, *Glazier*
Goodfellow William, *Wheelwright*
Green George, *Carpenter*
Harding John, *Wheelwright*
Helyer James, *Butcher*
Hicks Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Huſſey Edmund, *Cabinet-maker*
Hutchins Joſeph, *Angel Inn*
Hutchins George, *Chairmaker*
Ings Edward, *Boarding-ſchool*
Jeanes John, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Jeanes John, jun. *Ditto*
Jones William, *Hare and Hounds Inn*
King ——, *Farmer*
Knight ——, *Farmer*
Lane ——, *Exciſeman*
Leech John, *Shoemaker*
Lewis Henry, *Plumber*
Littlejohn Mary, *Huckſter*
Mead ——, *Tick-manufacturer*
Milborne John, *Taylor*
Mitchell Benjamin, *Farmer*
Mitchell John, *Huckſter*
Mogg John, *Farmer*
Newman Robert, *Plaſterer*
Newman John, *Tick-manufacturer*
Oburn Roger, *Butcher*
Oburn William, *Butcher*

Olding John, *Watchmaker*
Parrett James, *Plumber*
Parſons William, *Shoemaker*
Parſons John, *Tick-manufacturer*
Paul George, *Butcher*
Perfect Thomas, *Tick-manufacturer*
Perry John, *Smith*
Perry William, *Shoemaker*
Perry Roger, *White Horſe Inn*
Pitman Philip, *Tick-manufacturer*
Read John, *Cooper*
Ruſſell Iſaac, *Carpenter*
Sealy John, *Brazier*
Simpſon John, *Wheelwright*
Slade S. *Taylor*
Stacy John, *Farmer*
Thick Charles, *New Inn*
Thorne James, *Greyhound Inn*
Thorne Charles, *Miller*
Thorne John, *Farmer*
Turke William, *Farmer*
Vining John, *Smith*
Wadman M. *Breeches-maker*
Way William, *Baker*
Way Thomas, *Smith*
Way Robert, *Gardener*
Way George, *White Hart Inn*
White Robert, *Farmer*
White James, *Shoemaker*
White Thomas, *Smith*
White John, *Farmer*
Willis William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Winter Eliz. *Victualler, (Red Lion)*
Wyatt John, *Seedſman*

Yarlington is weſt of Wincanton.—Pen is on the north-eaſt ſide of Wincanton, where Kenwald, one of the Weſt Saxon kings, gave the Britons ſuch an entire rout, that they were never able to make head after it againſt the Saxons, and where, many ages after this, Edmund Ironſide gained a memorable victory over the Danes, who had before, viz. in 1001, defeated the Saxons in this place.

The river Stour riſes from three ſources in Somerſetſhire, the firſt near Wincanton, the ſecond near Pen, and the third near More-park. The ſecond and third of theſe ſtreams unite ſoon after their entering Dorſetſhire, in Gillingham-foreſt, where the Stour becomes a conſiderable river, and directs its courſe nearly towards the ſouth to Fifehead, near which it is joined by the ſtream from Wincanton. About two miles and a half below the above junction it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and, about half a mile farther, is joined by the Duliſh, flowing with a full ſtream under the bridge at Sturminſter Newton. Here it makes a ſerpentine bend, and directs its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, waſhing the town of Blandford, and receiving, at Winborne Minſter, the waters of the Allen. About four miles below its junction with the Allen it leaves Dorſetſhire, and falls into the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch, a borough-town in Hampſhire.

WINCHCOMB, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS a pariſh twelve miles in compaſs, watered by a brook that runs into the Avon, ninety-three miles from London, ſixteen from Glouceſter, ſix from Cheltenham, twelve from Tewkeſbury, twelve from Stow, and twelve from Northleach. It is ſituate on the Cotſwold-hills, is of great antiquity, and was formerly a county of itſelf, and enjoyed many privileges. Kenulph king of Mercia had a palace here in the eighth century; he alſo founded a monaſtery in the place, whoſe abbot ſat in parliament as a baron; but not the leaſt veſtige now remains of all its former grandeur. The church is a good building, hath two aiſles, a large chancel, and a lofty tower adorned with battlements and pinnacles. It is a curacy, worth no more than ten pounds a-year, though the impropriation is worth three hundred pounds annually. Here was formerly a very rich mitred abbey, founded by Offa king of Mercia.—The ſteeple of the church was thrown down by a violent ſtorm on October 5, 1091.

Winchcomb is a populous town, but carries on very little trade, owing in a great meaſure to the badneſs of the roads in its vicinity, which are by far the worſt in the county. The town, or borough as it is ſtill called, is governed by two bailiffs, annually choſen; and has a market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the laſt Saturday in March, May 6, and July 28; the firſt and laſt are very large fairs for horſes,

Here is an alms-houſe for twelve poor women, and three charity-ſchools.—The inhabitants formerly planted tobacco here to very good account, till they were reſtrained in the 12th of Charles II. after which the town by little and little decayed, and is now generally poor, and the very ſcites of its ancient magnificent buildings are levelled and ploughed up.—Banker: Thomas Fiſher, who draws on Badger and Hudſon, London.

Cheltenham is the poſt-town, from whence there is a croſs-poſt.—A waggon weekly to London.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Cooke Jonathan, Gent. (F.)
Lucas John, Gent. (F.)
Lucas Joſeph, Gent. (F.)
Phillips Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Rayer Mrs. Elizabeth

CLERGY.

Pickering Rev. S. *Cleeve*
Roberts Rev. Richard, (F.) *Vicar*
Wynniatt Rev. Reginald, *Stanton*

PHYSIC.

Banckes Adam, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Reynalds William, (F.) *Ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Aſhmore Paul, (F.) *Tanner*
Barrett John, *Sadler*
Beſt Richard, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Bleby William, *Baker*
Browne Matthew, (F.) *Dealer*
Burlingham Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Burrowes William, *Shopkeeper*
Chadborn John, *Schoolmaſter*
Chadborn Samuel, *Taylor*
Cornbill Richard, *White Hart Inn*
Crump William, *Grazier*
Cull John, *Maltſter*
Cull John, jun. *Baker*
Durham William, (F.) *Paper-maker*
Fiſher Thomas, (F.) *Mercer*
Freeman Mary, *Grazier*
Gardner William, *Organiſt*
Greenall John Claridge, (F.) *Maſon*
Greenall John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Greening John, (F.) *Grazier*
Hall Thomas, *Slater*
Harvey Edward, (F.) *Grazier*
Harvey Francis, *Grazier*
Harvey David, (F.) *Butcher*
Harvey Mary, *Butcher*
Heavens John, (F.) *Miller*
Howman Richard, *Breeches-maker*
Hughes Joſeph, *Paper-mould Maker*
Hughes John, (F.) *Millwright*
Humphries John, *George Inn*
Ireland Richard, *Grazier*
James Thomas, *Grazier*
Jones Ferdinando, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Jones William, *Butcher*
Lecy Stephen, *Fellmonger*
Matthews Robert, (F.) *Grazier*
Matthews William, (F.) *Grazier*
Merryman Anne, *Grazier*
Merryman Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Newman John, (F.) *Glazier*
Newman Richard, *Grazier*
Noxon John, *Glazier*
O'Keaſey Eſther, *White Lion Inn*
Oliver John, *Grazier*
Pardington Joſeph, *Dealer*
Phillips Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Poynor Charles, *Mercer*
Preſton John, *Maltſter*
Roberts Samuel, *Carpenter*
Rogers Anthony, *Grazier*
Rogers Anthony, jun. *Grazier*
Slatter John, *Grazier*
Smith Jane, *Liquor and Cider Merchant*
Smith Samuel, (F.) *Cider-merchant*
Smith Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Staite John, *Shopkeeper*
Staite John, (F.) *Grazier*
Staite Thomas, *Grazier*
Staite William, *Grazier*
Stevens Benjamin, *Maltſter*
Tarran John, *Maſon*
Thurſton Hugh, *Mercer*
Timbrell Henry, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Timbrell John, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Timbrell Samuel, *Paper-maker*
Trotman John, (F.) *Grazier*
Turberville Richard, *Cooper*
Webb John, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Wells Robert, (F.) *Grazier*
Wells Robert, *Grazier*
White Richard, (F.) *Grazier*
White Thomas, *Soap-boiler*
White Thomas, *Innholder*
Wilſon John, *Innholder*
Wood Suſanna, *Mercer*

Sudbury Tenements is in the pariſh of Winchcomb.—Sewdley, a little below Winchcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon, is a pariſh ſix miles in compaſs. The caſtle is for the moſt part pulled down: it was once a place of great ſtrength and magnificence; ſuppoſed to have been built in the fourteenth century, by Ralph

Ralph de Boteler, a powerful baron of that period: it is now the property of Lord Rivers. Its church was much defaced and damaged in the civil wars.—At Poſtlip, in this pariſh, are very extenſive paper-manufactories, carried on by Mr. William Durham.—Toddington, north-eaſt of Winchcomb, is a pariſh eight miles in compaſs, on the borders of which runs the Charan. The river Iſbourne runs through it from Winchcomb, in its courſe to the Upper Avon.—Hales, near Winchcomb and Toddington, had a famous abbey, built in 1246, of which there are no remains now but a neat cloiſter. The church is a chapel of eaſe to Didbrook.—Preſcot is two miles from Winchcomb, and five north from Cheltenham.—Sevenhampton is five miles from Cheltenham, five from Winchcomb, and thirteen from Glouceſter. The church is in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle, and was built about 1448.—Great Waſhborne is five miles north from Winchcomb, fifteen north-eaſt from Glouceſter, and ſeven north-eaſt from Tewkeſbury.—Stanway is ſix miles north from Winchcomb, and twenty-one north-eaſt from Glouceſter. The church is large and handſome, and has a tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements.—Stanton is ſeven miles north from Winchcomb.—Snowſhill is ſeven miles north-eaſt from Winchcomb; the church is annexed to Stanton.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex.

WINCHELSEA is one of the cinque ports. It is diſtant three miles from Rye, eight from Haſtings, twelve from Battle, one from the ſea, and ſixty-ſeven from London. The ſcite of the firſt town ſo called, is ſuppoſed to be near the Camber Point, on a ſpot which is now conſtantly overflowed. Tradition informs us, that, about the middle of the thirteenth century, the inhabitants were driven from this ſituation by the encroachment of the ſea; and an old book, lately in the poſſeſſion of William Marten, Eſq. whoſe title-page is unfortunately loſt, gave the following account as nearly as can be remembered by one who has frequently peruſed it: "In the month of October, in the year 1250, the moon being in her prima, the ſea paſſed her accuſtomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made ſo horrible a noiſe, that it was heard a great way inland, not without the aſtoniſhment of the oldeſt men that heard it. Beſides this, at dark night the ſea ſeemed to be a light fire, and to burn, and the waves to beat with one another, inſomuch that it was paſt the mariners ſkill to ſave their ſhips; and, to omit others, at a place called Huckeburn, now Eaſt Bourne, three noble and famous ſhips were ſwallowed up by the violent riſing of the waves and were drowned. And at Winchelſea, a certain haven eaſtward, beſides cottages for ſalt, fiſhermen's huts, bridges, and mills, above three hundred houſes, by the violent riſing of the waves, were drowned." But this tremendous event, though ſudden at the laſt, appears to have given due warning of its approach; for we are not informed that the lives of the inhabitants were loſt, or perhaps much of their moveable property. On the contrary, we are told that commiſſioners were employed under the authority of the mayor and corporation, to explore and report a proper ſpot for their future reſidence; and that they fixed on a part of the pariſh of Ickleſham, moſt happily choſen to defend them from a like calamity. The hill on which the preſent town ſtands was anciently called Higham, as is the manor at this day, in contradiſtinction to the other part of the pariſh called Ickleſham, or Eccleſham, from the ſituation of the church. By favour and authority of the king, to this ſpot they removed, with all their rights and privileges, and brought the name of Winchelſea to their new plantation at Higham. In confirmation of this event it muſt be obſerved, that an annual penſion is actually paid out of his majeſty's exchequer to the vicar of Ickleſham, in ſatisfaction, as has been always underſtood, of the tithes of that part of his pariſh which the inhabitants of old Winchelſea were permitted to appropriate to their church. Here they built a town, divided regularly into ſquares, containing each about two acres and a quarter of ground, and amounting to

thirty-nine in number, as well as can be aſcertained. The houſes form the outline, with gardens behind them; and the ſtreets, which are ſpacious, interſect every where at right angles. This plan is admirably adapted both to health and convenience, and, when in full population, it muſt have been an elegant and deſirable place of reſidence. When Queen Elizabeth in her progreſs, anno 1573, paid it a viſit, it is related, that, beholding the goodly ſituation, ancient buildings, grave bench of a mayor and twelve jurats in their ſcarlet gowns, and city-like deportment of the people, (there being then ſeveral gentry,) as well as the projection of the place, ſhe gave it, as ſhe thought deſervedly, the name of Little London. The circumference of the hill probably exceeds a mile and a half, and each of the three avenues is fortified by a gate, whoſe maſonry is ſtill in tolerable repair, called New-gate, Strand-gate, and Pipewell-gate. The former of theſe is diſtant from the others about three quarters of a mile, and the two latter reſpectively about a quarter. The preſent road to Ickleſham it muſt be obſerved led only to a dock or wharf at the foot of the hill near a place called Pewe's Pond, where veſſels are ſaid formerly to have anchored in ſafety. At this time it is probable a conſiderable trade was here carried on, of which the many ſpacious vaults that have been found (ſome caſually within theſe few years) are a ſufficient evidence. Of what kind it was is mere matter of conjecture; but, from its relative ſituation to Boulogne-ſur-Mer, and from ſimilar vaults there in uſe at this day, it is probable this was the mart for French wines imported to England before the trade to Portugal was eſtabliſhed. When the ſea again gradually retreated, the inhabitants were compelled to quit this for a more commercial ſituation, which was one cauſe, though not the only one, of its decay: for, "in the reign of Edward III. anno 1360, the French attacked and in part deſtroyed it; and in the reign of Richard II. anno 1379, they again landed, and ſlew all ſuch as did oppoſe themſelves, ſparing no order, age, or ſex."

This town contained three pariſh-churches, dedicated to St. Giles, St. Leonard, and St. Thomas, (probably à Becket, a ſaint who was in high vogue about this time.)—St. Giles's with the church-yard occupied a ſquare, which ſtill retains the name; but the church has been for time immemorial a heap of ruins, and theſe are now ſo entirely removed that no veſtiges of it remain.—St. Leonard's church was ſituate on a bold promontory, extending itſelf irregularly towards the weſt and ſouth. The north ſide of a tower, which appears to have ſtood at the weſt end, has to this day withſtood the impetuous blaſts to which it is expoſed; but the other parts are level with the ground. This part of the hill was called Little Higham, and continued a member to the town of Haſtings, as it is ſtill acknowledged to be, notwithſtanding the new ſettlement and its privileges.—The church of St. Thomas with the church-yard occupies one of the middle ſquares, and, if we may form a judgment from what remains, was an extenſive and beautiful building. The chancel, which is ſtill perfect, is large and lofty, and it is now made uſe of by the inhabitants for their place of worſhip. The walls on the ſouth and weſt are overſpread with ivy, which gives them a ſolemn and beautiful appearance. The tranſept from north to ſouth is ſtill a fine ruin, but no traces of any thing more are now diſcernible. At the ſouth-weſt corner there ſtood, till lately, a ſquare detached tower, which probably contained the bells; but, being uſeleſs and dangerous, with the conſent of the biſhop and patron, it was removed by the incumbent. The church within is regular and elegant, but in want of ſome advantages which the preſent ſtate of the pariſhioners does not permit. The ſouth aiſle contains two monuments of knights templars, who, if actually buried here, muſt have been among the laſt of their famous order; and alſo a modern one to the memory of John Stewart, Eſq. late commander of the Mount-Stewart Eaſt-India ſhip. The middle aiſle is the longeſt and moſt ſpacious, but contains nothing worthy of remark. In the north aiſle are two monuments of monks, as appears from their habit, but who or what they were is not to be diſcovered; and in the veſtry-room, which is a part of this aiſle, is the monument of another knight templar, in excellent preſervation.—There were alſo, according to tradition, fifteen chapels in this town, which

probably

probably belonged to as many religious houſes. The gable ends of ſeveral of them are now ſtanding, and the remains of many others eaſy to be inveſtigated. But the moſt perfect is that which to this day is called the Friars. A great part of the chapel is now ſtanding, particularly an arch of uncommon extent and beauty; but the cloiſters are removed, and the cells converted into a good family houſe.

The municipal eſtabliſhment of Winchelſea is the ſame as the other ports, and it enjoys with them to this day many privileges and exemptions in conſideration of equipping a certain number of armed veſſels for the king's ſervice. Each port and town furniſhed its reſpective proportion of this armament, with the aſſiſtance of certain auxiliary towns and diſtricts, ſtill known by the appellation of limbs. But Winchelſea, without any ſuch appendage, was rated the higheſt of any, being required to find ten ſhips out of the whole number (fifty-ſeven), as recorded in the ports doomſday book. As the town was equal to this ſervice, and wanted no ſupport like places of inferior ability, we may therefore reaſonably infer that it was the largeſt and moſt reſpectable of all the ports and towns. Compared with what it was, its preſent ſituation is a melancholy contraſt; and it is well that government now only requires of it to ſend two members to parliament.

Were we to ſet forth at length all the inſtances of corruption, venality, and profligacy, that have come to our knowledge in having traced the election hiſtory of this borough, it would much exceed the ſpace we can allot to the account of any individual in our work. Some of the moſt remarkable, however, we ſhall point out, and recite as much at length as our room will admit of. If the reader wiſhes to enter more particularly into the ſubject, we refer him to Glanville's Election Reports, Carew and Burrows's Reports, vol. ii. and Term Reports, vol. i.

In the year 1623, Paul Wymond, the mayor, having been convicted of threatening and terrifying ſome of the voters, and of unlawfully excluding others from giving their votes, and of other corrupt and indiſcreet practices, was placed on his knees at the bar of the houſe of commons as a delinquent, and was there ſeverely reprimanded, and ſentenced to be committed to priſon, under the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, for a certain time, and afterwards to make ſubmiſſion on his knees at the bar of the houſe of commons, and again at Winchelſea, in court, before the jurats and freemen.

In the year 1702, Mr. Edwards, the mayor, for the ſame improper conduct as his predeceſſor, Paul Wymond, was taken into cuſtody; was reprimanded by the ſpeaker in the ſame diſgraceful manner; and, in conſequence of a reſolution of the houſe of commons, was turned out of all his places in the cuſtoms, notwithſtanding every effort was made by the treaſury-bench, whoſe tool and creature he was, to protect him from the vengeance of the legiſlature.—This ſame year two petitions were preſented againſt undue returns, on the ground of bribery. In 1711, it appeared in evidence, to a committee of the houſe of commons, that Sir Francis Daſhwood had paid 30l. to each of thoſe who voted for him, beſides giving a douceur to all the wives and daughters of freemen.

Winchelſea may be conſidered as having been wholly a treaſury borough till the year 1744, when the late Arnold Neſbitt, Eſq. an Iriſh gentleman, and till then entirely unknown in this place, was returned by the then miniſter, the Duke of Newcaſtle. Mr. Neſbitt began immediately to make purchaſes to a conſiderable amount of eſtates within the town, and in the neighbourhood, with a view of ſecuring to himſelf thereby a controul over the borough in future. In this project he ſucceeded ſo far as to eſtabliſh fully the command over one of the ſeats, and, occaſionally, when he chanced to be well with the treaſury, over both.—About the year 1762, Mr. Neſbitt being at that time in oppoſition, a violent attack was made by government on this borough, under the auſpices of the late Earl of Egremont, who had a large eſtate in the neighbourhood, in order to bring it back to its former allegiance to the treaſury.—This conteſt gave birth to the famous Winchelſea cauſes, ſet forth at length in the ſecond volume of Burrows's Reports. The Neſbit intereſt was, upon the whole, ſucceſsful upon

this

this occaſion. The treaſury have ſince made ſome other rude attacks on the Neſbitt intereſt, in which they have at times ſo far ſucceeded as to return one member.—In the courſe of theſe conflicts, which were of long continuance, and of courſe very expenſive, the death of the Earl of Egremont took place, and, in conſequence, a temporary deficiency of caſh; Mr. Wardroper, the treaſury agent, who was then in the office of town-clerk, having occaſion for larger ſums of money to carry on the battle than it was convenient for government to ſupply, actually pawned the charters, cuſtumal, and all the records of the corporation, with a Mr. Wilſon, an underſtrapper to the miniſter; at a convenient ſeaſon, the pledge was redeemed by the treaſury, where it was, till very lately, in ſafe keeping.

The late Arnold Neſbitt having died indebted to the crown to the amount of nearly 100,000l. and otherwiſe much embarraſſed in his circumſtances, (to which his expences at this place not a little contributed, as he had the character of being a liberal paymaſter to his virtuous conſtituents,) a decree for the ſale of all his property was made by the court of chancery for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. J. Neſbitt, then member for Gatton, (conſcious that his conſequence in this place wholly depended on the eſtate which the world had hitherto ſuppoſed to have deſcended to him from his uncle free from any incumbrance whatever,) a very ſhort time before the promulgation of this fatal decree in chancery, entered into treaty with the Earl of Darlington, and with Mr. Barwell the nabob, and the owner of Tregony, for the ſale of this borough. At firſt, a much larger price was required of them than they were willing to give: after many difficulties about the mode of payment and transfer, as with Mr. Neſbitt time was preſſing, a bargain was ſtruck, and the price agreed for was 15,000l. But, what is not a little curious, it is certain that the bargain was made, and the terms fully ſettled and agreed upon between the parties, without the conſent, knowledge, or privity, of any one of the voters. They however concluded that their cuſtomary fee of 100l. per man would be paid to the electors, either by their preſent or their former owners: but this point had not been properly adjuſted between them, and the freemen of Winchelſea were referred from one party to the other for upwards of two years, without being ſatisfied in their demands. At length they began to ſhew ſome ſerious ſigns of diſcontent, and even of revolt; inſomuch, that their preſent owners thought it prudent to comply with their requeſts, and let them have the long-delayed douceur, which they received at Eaſter, 1792.

The corporation, when complete, conſiſts of a mayor and twelve jurats; this body ſeldom, in fact, exceeds four or five. The freemen of this port are not obliged to qualify themſelves, by receiving the ſacrament, according to the corporation-act. The number of legal voters at preſent is THREE; though ſome ſay but two, as conſidering the elder Martin and Mr. Tree the only legal votes, as young Martin lives in London, and the reſt are placemen: (ſee the liſt.) The mayor is the returning-officer; he is ſaid to be allowed 200l. a-year for the management of the borough, and that his fee at an election is a like ſum.

There is no other trade of any ſort carried on at preſent; but, about the year 1760, a company of reſpectable merchants of the city of London endeavoured to introduce a manufactory of cambric at this place, for the convenience of the vaults neceſſary to that fabric. This patriotic attempt, however, failed in a ſhort time for want of due management, good economy, and, it may be almoſt ſaid, common prudence. To this ſucceeded a manufactory of Italian crape, which, by the ingenuity of the proprietor, has arrived at great perfection; but it is now, on account of ſome local advantages, removed to Norwich. The town, however, is much indebted to theſe events for its preſent appearance, and for ſeveral additional houſes, which are now reſpectably inhabited.

Here were formerly two markets, the one for cattle kept on a ſpot yet known by the name of Monday's market; the other on Friday, for butcher's meat and other neceſſaries; but both of them are now unattended. There is alſo an annual fair for ſtock and pedlary goods, held on the 14th of May, which, though diminiſhed, is yet of ſome reſort.

The

The living, which is a rectory, is in the private patronage of Sir William Aſhburnham. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Drake Hollingbery, chancellor of the dioceſe.

The poſt is forwarded from Rye by a private expreſs, who receives for each letter a penny, in addition to the poſtage.—A cart paſſes through in its way from Rye to Haſtings on Wedneſday and Saturday; and a diligence goes in the ſummer from Rye to Eaſt Bourne.—The New Inn is the principal houſe of accommodation, and furniſhes a good poſt-chaiſe and horſes.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Thomas Martin, *Mayor*

Jurats.

Richard Lamb, *Riding-officer*
George Stace, *Riding-officer*
Captain Coffin
Mr. Scholey
Mr. Douce, *Attorney*
Mr. Paddy, *Windſor*
Perry Coffin

Freemen.

Benj. Tree, *Mace-bearer & Chamberlain*
Mr. Martin, jun. *London*
Mr. Stephens, *Surveyor of Cuſtoms*
Mr. Butler, *Comptroller of Cuſtoms*

GENTRY, &c.

Ade Richard, Gent.
Alce Robert, Gent.
Denne Richard, Eſq.
Luxford John, Eſq.
Stephens Charles, Gent.
Stileman Richard, Eſq.
Tilden Charles, Gent.
Watts John, Gent.

PHYSIC.

Watts John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

TRADERS, &c.

Alce Robert, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Clark Robert, *Miller, Grocer, and Draper*
Eaſton Thomas, *Maltſter*
Fuller Thomas, *Farmer*
Fuller Walter, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Holt James, *Bricklayer and Maſon*
Jones James, *Cordwainer*
Kennet Abraham, *Butcher*
Mapleſden Richard, *Grocer & Draper*
Muggleſton George, *Butcher*
Sargeant William, *Miller*
Seere William, *Cordwainer*
Tree Benjamin, *Carpenter*
Woodzell Robert

At an equal diſtance between Rye and Winchelſea, but not far from the ſea, ſtands a fortreſs called Camber-caſtle, built by King Henry VIII. for the protection of the coaſt, at an expence it is ſaid of 23,000l. It has long been diſmantled, and is now in a very ruinous ſtate, but the ſouterrains are extenſive, and tolerably complete. It belongs at preſent to Sir William Aſhburnham, Bart. biſhop of Chicheſter, the proprietor of the eſtate on which it ſtands; and whoſe family ſeat is four miles from Winchelſea, on the road to Haſtings and Battle.—Weſtfield, ſix miles weſt of Winchelſea, has a fair on May 18.

The Weald, or Wild, of Suſſex and Kent, a woody tract on the ſouth parts of them, extends from Winchelſea to the top of Riverhill, towards Tunbridge, which in the ſummer is a perfect garden, but in the winter is unpleaſant by reaſon of its clay ſoil, and is unhealthy, eſpecially in the ſwampy low lands near the ſea. This tract is reckoned by Camden one hundred and twenty miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE,

IS pleaſantly ſituated twenty-two miles from London; and gained the name of *Windſor* from its *winding* ſhore on the ſouth banks of the Thames. Lon. 16° 58′ lat. 51° 28′. Here the Saxons had a famous paſs. This place was granted by Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter-abbey; but the abbot exchanged it with William the Conqueror for Batterſey and Wandſworth in Surrey, and other lands in Eſſex. Here is a large church, with a ring of eight bells; and in the High-ſtreet is a handſome town-hall, which was built in the reign of Charles II. anno 1686, ſupported by columns and arches of Portland ſtone. The hall is a ſpacious large room, well adapted for the meeting of the mayor and corporation

corporation for the buſineſs of the borough. In this hall are the portraits of King Charles II. King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark; alſo of Archbiſhop Laud, and Theodore Randue, who gave large charities to the corporation; with ſome others of no great account: the balls and public aſſemblies of the neighbourhood are kept in this hall.

The town of Windſor has of late been greatly improved, the ſtreets better diſpoſed and new paved with heath-ſtone from the foreſt, and a neat broad pavement made for foot-paſſengers after the manner of London and Weſtminſter; the ſtreets are alſo well lighted in winter. In the year 1707, the corporation, out of a dutiful regard to Queen Anne, (who conſtantly made Windſor her ſummer reſidence,) erected at the north ſide of the town-houſe the ſtatue of that princeſs, veſted in her royal robes, with the globe and other enſigns of regalia; and on the ſouth ſide is the ſtatue of Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit. In the Latin inſcription under Queen Anne, 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 that under Prince George of Denmark, he is ſtiled "a hero whom future ages muſt revere."—In the area, underneath the town-hall, is kept a weekly market on Saturday, which is plentifully ſupplied with corn, meat, fiſh, and all other proviſions. The fairs are Eaſter-Tueſday, the 5th of July, and 24th of October.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor and thirty brethren, and the borough ſends two members to parliament. The intereſt in this borough which preponderated in the conteſt between Keppel and Powney in 1780, is not to be named here, or in any other place. All that part of the town which is in Berks is not within the limits of the borough. The corporation is in the intereſt of the Earl of Beaulieu, their high-ſteward; but they forget not, upon any occaſion, that a very great perſonage does them the honour of preſiding among them. This town having been chartered as a borough A. 5 Edward I. began to return members to parliament in the thirtieth year of the ſame reign, and continued to ſend until the 14th Edward III. when it intermitted ſending until the 25th Henry VI. Since this time it has regularly been repreſented. The corporation, according to the preſent charter, granted anno 1 James II. 1685, conſiſts of a mayor, two bailiffs, twenty-eight burgeſſes, who are choſen out of the principal inhabitants, thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the guildhall; of theſe, ten from among them, beſide the mayor and bailiffs, are choſen, and are ſtiled aldermen. Number of voters, 280; returning-officer, the mayor.

But the principal boaſt of this town is its ancient and beautiful caſtle, built by William the Conqueror, ſoon after his being ſettled on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its healthful and pleaſant ſituation, and probably no leſs as a place of ſecurity and ſtrength in the beginning of his reign. His ſon Henry I. greatly improved it, added many fair buildings, and ſurrounded the whole, for its greater ſtrength and beauty, with a ſtrong wall. Succeeding monarchs alſo, for the ſame reaſon, conſtantly reſided in this caſtle till the reign of Edward III. a prince famous in hiſtory, and of great renown among the princes of Europe, who was born here. This prince cauſed the ancient building to be entirely taken down, incloſed the whole with a ſtrong wall or rampart of ſtone, and erected the preſent ſtately caſtle, and the chapel of St. George; and here alſo he inſtituted and eſtabliſhed the moſt noble order of the garter.

In ſucceeding times, great additions were made to the buildings within the caſtle by ſeveral monarchs, in particular by Henry II. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. Queen Elizabeth, and laſtly by Charles II. who, ſoon after the reſtoration, repaired the caſtle entirely, and, from the bad effects of plunder and rapine in the preceding times of national diſorder, reſtored its ancient ſtate and ſplendour.

It is certain, Windſor owes much to this prince, who, moſt part of his reign, kept his court here during the ſummer ſeaſon, and ſpared no expence to render this princely caſtle worthy the royal reſidence; the face of the upper court was entirely changed, and brought into its preſent order and beauty; the royal lodg-

ings were richly furniſhed, the windows enlarged and made regular; a large magazine of arms was diſpoſed in moſt beautiful order, and the ſeveral apartments were greatly adorned and decorated by large and beautiful paintings; inſomuch, that this caſtle, for its ſituation, ſtate, and grandeur, may juſtly vie with the moſt boaſted palaces of foreign princes, and has conſtantly been the admiration of all viſitors.

This caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep or round tower between them, called the middle ward, being heretofore ſeparated from the lower ward by a ſtrong wall and draw-bridge. The whole is of a large extent, containing more than twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence; though at preſent the ſtrength of this caſtle is conſiderably abated, by the currency of many years, and from the excellency of our national conſtitution, whereby fortreſſes and ſtrong holds are not thought neceſſary in this kingdom, and a happy union between the prince and ſubject is the great ſecurity of both. The upper court or ward is a ſpacious regular ſquare, and contains on the north ſide the royal apartments and the chapel and hall of St. George; on the eaſt and ſouth ſides are the ſeveral apartments of the Prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of the crown. In the area or middle of this court is erected, by a faithful and grateful ſubject, a noble equeſtrian ſtatue in copper of King Charles II. in the habit of a Roman Cæſar, on a ſtatuary-marble pedeſtal, curiouſly carved in baſſo relievo, with various kinds of fruit, fiſh, ſhipping, and other ornaments, to great perfection.

The keep or round tower, which forms the weſt ſide of the upper court, is the lodging of the conſtable or governor, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the higheſt part of the mount; the aſcent into theſe lodgings is by a flight of large ſtone ſteps; the apartments are fine and noble, and here is a guard-room, or magazine of arms, for the greater ſtate of this officer, who has the entire government of the caſtle, and is an officer of great antiquity, honour, and power. This mount is neatly laid out in ſloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with ſhrubs and flowers. The lower court is larger than the upper, and may be ſaid to be divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which ſtands in the middle, and of which more hereafter. On the ſouth and weſt ſides of the outer part of this court, are the houſes of the alms or poor knights of Windſor. On the north or inner ſide, are the ſeveral houſes and apartments of the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, alſo of the minor canons, clerks, and other officers, of this foundation. In this ward are alſo ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the crown when the court is at Windſor; alſo to the officers of the order of the garter, viz. the Biſhop of Wincheſter prelate, the Biſhop of Saliſbury chancellor, and garter king at arms; but the tower of this laſt officer is at preſent in decay. A company of foot-guards conſtantly do duty here under the command of an officer, but at all times ſubject to the conſtable or governor of the caſtle, to whom alone pertains the ſole command of the place, or garriſon here, as alſo of the magazine of arms, ſtores, and houſes. The preſent governor of this caſtle is the Earl of Cardigan, who, by virtue of his office, keeps a court of record in the caſtle, and is judge of the pleas between parties within the precinct of Windſor Foreſt. The deputy governor is Lieutenant George Scott, who alſo has neat and commodious lodgings or apartments at the entrance of the round tower. King Charles II. left little to be done to this caſtle except the painting of the apartments, which was carried on by his ſucceſſors James II. and William III. in whoſe reign the whole was completed. The former of theſe laſt-mentioned princes, during his reſidence at this palace, gave an uncommon ſpectacle to his ſubjects on July 3, 1687, by the public entry of a nuncio from the pope. But that prince had the mortification to ſee that, notwithſtanding the ceremony was conducted with much ſtate and outward ſhow, rather than entertain, the whole proceſſion gave offence to a people too ſenſible to be deluded by the idle parade of popiſh pageantry; and farther, at court, his grace the Duke of Somerſet, then lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, refuſed to introduce that gentleman to his audience, and choſe rather to incur his ſove-

reign's diſpleaſure than to perform a taſk unſuitable to his high rank, and contrary to the laws of the kingdom. Queen Anne made ſeveral additions to this caſtle, particularly the flight of ſteps on the eaſt ſide of the Terrace; and, though the court ſeldom reſided at Windſor in the reigns of their late majeſties George I. and II. the neceſſary repair of this caſtle and the royal apartments were always continued. His preſent majeſty George III. has of late made Windſor his ſummer's reſidence, and, by new-erected buildings and alterations, has added greatly to the ſplendour and magnificence of this royal caſtle.

The ſeveral foundations within this royal caſtle are as follows: 1. The royal college of St. George, which conſiſts of a dean, twelve canons or prebends, ſeven minor canons, eleven clerks, one organiſt, one verger, and two ſacriſts. 2. The moſt noble order of the garter, which conſiſts of the ſovereign and twenty-five knights companions. 3. The alms knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of King James I.

The houſes of the dean and canons are on the north ſide of the chapel, and conſiſt of commodious and moſt pleaſant apartments. The dean's houſe, eſpecially, has many large and ſpacious chambers; and in the hall next the cloiſters are the arms of the knights of the garter, blazoned, and ranged in regular order, according to their inſtallation. The houſes of the poor knights are on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the lower court, in the manner, as Camden ſays, of the Grecian Prytaneum, or reſidence of thoſe that had deſerved well of their country, by a life ſpent in war, or in the ſervice of the crown, which was the intention of the royal and warlike founder, King Edward III. though of late, and in time of peace, not ſo ſtrictly attended to.

It is proper to notice, that William of Wickham, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this caſtle, which when he had finiſhed, in one of the towers he cauſed to be cut this doubtful ſentence, "This made Wickham," which was reported to the king, as if that biſhop aſſumed to himſelf the honour of building this royal caſtle. And had not the prelate, by a ready addreſs, aſſured his royal maſter, that he intended no meaning derogatory to his ſovereign, but only an acknowledgment that this building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cauſe of his preſent high ſtation, the prelate had probably fell under the diſpleaſure of that monarch by this inſcription, which poſſibly in time might have occaſioned a double interpretation.

The caſtle is ſurrounded by a moſt noble terrace, faced on all ſides with a noble and ſolid rampart of free-ſtone, with beautiful and eaſy ſlopes to the lower part of the park underneath. This Terrace may, with juſtice, be ſaid to be the nobleſt walk in Europe, both with regard to the ſtrength and grandeur of the building, and the fine and extenſive proſpect over the river Thames, and the adjacent country on every ſide, where nature and art vie with each other in beauty.

The royal apartments in the caſtle are on the north ſide, and commonly go under the name of the Star Building, from the garter and ſtar largely diſplayed in gold in the middle of the building, on the outſide next to the Terrace. The uſual entrance into the apartments is from the upper court or ward, through a handſome veſtibule ſupported by pillars of the Ionic order, with ſome antique braſs buſtos in the ſeveral niches; the principal of which are, a Roman veſtal, and a ſlave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot. The great ſtair-caſe is finely painted with ſeveral fabulous ſtories from Ovid's Metamorphoſes, particularly the ſtory of Phaeton, who is repreſented on the dome petitioning Apollo for leave to drive the chariot of the Sun; and on the ſtair-caſe, in large compartments, are the tranſformation of Phaeton's ſiſters into poplars, their tears diſtilling amber from the trees: alſo the ſtory of Cycnus king of Liguria, who, being inconſolable for Phaeton's death, was tranſformed into a ſwan. Over theſe, and on the ſeveral parts of the ceiling, ſupported by the Winds, are repreſented the ſigns of the Zodiac, with baſkets of flowers, beautifully diſpoſed; and at each corner are the elements of Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, expreſſed by Cornucopias, Birds, Zephyrs, Flaming Cenſers, Water-Nymphs with fiſhes, and a

variety

variety of other repreſentations expreſſing each element; alſo Aurora, with her Nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horſes. In proper attitudes, in ſeveral parts of this ſtair-caſe, are alſo repreſented Comedy, Tragedy, Muſic, Painting, and other ſciences, and the whole ſtair-caſe is beautifully diſpoſed, and heightened with gold, and has a view to the back ſtairs, whereon is painted the ſtory of Meleager and Atalanta. The painting of this ſtair-caſe was by Sir James Thornhill.

The Queen's Guard-chamber is the firſt apartment into which you enter. This room is completely furniſhed with fire-arms, as guns, bayonets, pikes, bandeleers, &c. beautifully ranged and diſpoſed into various forms, with the ſtar and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime-wood. Over the chimney is a full portrait of Prince George of Denmark in armour on horſeback, by Dahl, with a view of ſhipping, by Vandewell. On the ceiling is Britannia, in the perſon of Queen Catharine of Portugal, conſort to Charles II. ſeated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the four quarters of the world, and their reſpective ſymbols, attended by deities, preſenting their ſeveral offerings. The ſigns of the Zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful repreſentation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embelliſhments properly diſpoſed.

The Queen's Preſence-chamber.—The ceiling of this room repreſents Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues. Under a curtain ſpread by Time, and ſupported by Zephyrs, is Fame ſounding the happineſs of Britain; alſo Juſtice driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii.—We ſhall not give a liſt of all the paintings in each room, as ſmall pamphlets are every where to be had for the convenience of thoſe who viſit the place; beſides which, the attendants explain every thing, and at a very reaſonable rate. This room is hung with tapeſtry, containing the hiſtory of the beheading St. Paul, and the perſecution of the primitive Chriſtians.

The Queen's Audience-chamber.—On the ceiling is Britannia repreſented in the perſon of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by ſwans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The tapeſtry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblentz in Germany, and preſented to Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine Engliſh velvet, ſet up by Queen Anne.

The Ball-room.—On the ceiling is repreſented, in the character of Perſeus and Andromeda, Europe delivered, or made free, by Charles II. On the ſhield of Perſeus is inſcribed "*Perſeus Britannicus*;" and Mars, attended by the heavenly deities, offering the olive-branch. On the cornice of this chamber is the ſtory of Perſeus and Andromeda, the four Seaſons, and the ſigns of the Zodiac; the whole finely heightened in gold. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents the ſeaſons of the year, made at Bruſſels, and put up by Charles II.

The Queen's Drawing-room.—On the ceiling is the Aſſembly of the Gods and Goddeſſes, intermixed with flowers, Cupids, &c. This room is alſo hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the twelve months of the year.

The Queen's Bed-chamber.—The ceiling is the ſtory of Endymion and Diana, from Ovid. The bed of ſtate in this room was ſet up by order of her preſent majeſty. The inſide of the bed and counterpane are of white ſattin, the curtains a pale green, the whole beautifully embroidered.

The Room of Beauties, ſo named from the admired collection of the moſt celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II. in this chamber.—They are fourteen in number, and moſtly painted by Sir Peter Lely: Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Lawſon, Lady Sunderland, Lady Rocheſter, Lady Denham, Lady Denham's Siſter, Mrs. Middleton, Lady Byron, the Ducheſs of Richmond, the Counteſs of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, the ducheſs of Cleveland, the Ducheſs of Somerſet, and Lady Oſſory.

The Queen's Dreſſing-room.—In this room is the following painting: Anne of Denmark, King James the Firſt's queen, by Janſen. In the cloſet of this room

is the portrait of William duke of Glouceſter, by Sir Peter Lely; alſo a portrait of Cardinal Wolſey, and other paintings; but this cloſet is not open for public inſpection.

Queen Elizabeth's or the Picture Gallery.—In this room are the following capital paintings, among others:—The Emperor Charles V. after Titian; an Italian Market, by Bomboccio; the Battle of Spurs; the Wiſe Men's Offering, by Paul Veroneſe; the Two Miſers, by Quintin Matſys; a Boy with Puppies, &c. by Murillo; Anne ducheſs of York, and Prince Rupert, by Sir P. Lely; the Angel appearing to the Shepherds, by Nicolo Pouſſin; the Interview between King Henry VIII. and Francis I. king of France; the Angel delivering St. Peter out of Priſon, by Steenwyck; an Indian Market, by Poſt; the Marquis del Guaſto and his Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida, by Romanelli. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, preſented by the King of Pruſſia to Queen Caroline. The China cloſet is filled with great variety of curious old China, elegantly diſpoſed, and the room finely gilt and ornamented.

The King's Bed-chamber.—The ceiling is Charles II. in the robes of the garter, under a canopy ſupported by Time, Jupiter and Neptune holding a wreath of laurel over the monarch's head: alſo, attended by the deities in different characters, paying obedience to the monarch, are Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, properly repreſented. The bed of ſtate was richly embroidered with gold and ſilver, ſet up in the reign of Charles II. but of late removed, and the ſtate bed which was formerly in the queen's bed-chamber is here placed. This bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, London, by order of Queen Anne. This chamber is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtory of Hero and Leander.

The King's Drawing-room.—On the ceiling is Charles II. in a triumphant car, drawn by the horſes of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Sciences; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, paying obedience to the monarch as he paſſes: the whole being a lively repreſentation of the reſtoration of that monarch, and the ſettlement of his kingdoms. In other parts of the ceiling are the labours of Hercules, with feſtoons of flowers and fruit; the whole beautifully decorated in gold and ſtone-colour.

The King's public Dining-room.—The ceiling is the banquet of the gods, with variety of fiſh and fowl on ſeveral parts of the chamber, finely heightened, and finiſhed with gold. The paintings are very beautiful, but it is to be obſerved, that they are ſeen to greater perfection at noon, by the reflection of the ſun. The carving of this room is moſt beautiful, repreſenting great variety of fruit, fiſh, and fowl, done to the utmoſt perfection in lime-wood by Mr. Gibbons, a famous ſtatuary and carver in the reign of King Charles II.

The King's Audience-chamber.—On the ceiling is repreſented the eſtabliſhment of pure religion in theſe nations on the reſtoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the cardinal virtues: Religion triumphs over Superſtition and Hypocriſy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the Church: all theſe appear in their proper attitudes, and the whole is highly finiſhed, for poets and painters work beſt in fiction.—The canopy of this room is of velvet, embroidered with gold, very rich, ſet up in the reign of Charles II.

The King's Preſence-chamber.—On the ceiling is Mercury with a portrait of Charles II. (an original, and a true likeneſs,) ſhewing the monarch to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of the prince, and Time driving away rebellion, ſedition, and their companions. Over the canopy is Juſtice in ſtone-colour, ſhewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his River Nymphs, with the ſtar of Venus, and this label, "*Sydus Carolinum*;" at the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a ſea-car, drawn by Tritons and Sea-nymphs. This ceiling is in all parts beautifully painted, and highly ornamented with gold and ſtone-colour.

The King's Guard-chamber.—In this ſpacious and noble room is a large magazine of arms, viz. pikes, piſtols, guns, coats of mail, ſwords, halberts, bayonets, drums,

drums, &c. all beautifully diſpoſed in colonades, pillars, circles, ſhields, and other devices, in a moſt curious manner ranged by Mr. Harris, late maſter-gunner of this caſtle, the ſame perſon who made that beautiful arrangement of the ſmall arms in the great armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is painted in water colours: in one circle is Peace and Plenty, and in the other Mars and Minerva. In the dome, is a repreſentation of Mars, and the whole room is decorated with inſtruments of war, adapted to the chamber. Over the chimney is a whole portrait on horſeback, as big as life, of Charles XI. king of Sweden. Eight paintings of battles, ſieges, &c. by Rugendas, are placed in this room on the new arrangement of paintings by his preſent majeſty. In this room the knights of the garter dine in great ſtate at the inſtallation, in the abſence of the ſovereign.

St. George's Hall.—This hall is ſet apart particularly to the honour of the moſt illuſtrious order of the garter, and is perhaps the moſt noble chamber in Europe, both with regard to the building and painting, which is here performed in the moſt high taſte. The centre of the ceiling is a large oval, wherein is repreſented Charles II. in the full habit of the order of St. George or the garter, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty holding the imperial crown of theſe kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury with the emblems of war and peace, are on each ſide the monarch: in the ſame oval is regal government ſupported by Religion and Eternity; Juſtice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction in a hydra of evil genii, in one of which the painter is ſaid to have introduced the Earl of Shafteſbury, a ſtateſman of that reign, diſperſing libels. On the part of the ceiling towards the throne, in an octagon, is St. George's croſs, environed with the garter within the ſtar or glory ſupported by Cupids diſplaying the motto "*Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*," with the Muſes attending in full concert, and other embelliſhments, expreſſing the grandeur of the order. On the back of the ſtate, or ſovereign's throne, is a large drapery, whereon is painted, as large as life, St. George encountering the dragon, and on the lower border of the drapery, is inſcribed "*Veniendo reſtituit rem*," in alluſion to King William III. who is painted under a royal canopy, in the habit of the order, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the aſcent to the throne is by five ſteps of fine marble, to which the painter has made an addition of five more, to great perfection, which agreeably deceive the ſight, and induce the ſpectator to believe them equally real. The meaſurement of this room in length is 108 feet 8 inches, and the whole of the north ſide is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, ſon to the renowned Edward III. in the manner of the Romans. The many conqueſts of this moſt heroic prince fill the hiſtories of this and other nations of Europe. On the upper part of the hall, is the royal Edward III. the conqueror of France and Scotland, the builder of this royal caſtle, and the illuſtrious founder of this moſt noble order of the garter, ſeated on a throne, receiving the kings of France and Scotland priſoners; the prince is ſeated in a car in the middle of the proceſſion, crowned with laurel, and carried by ſlaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of victory, and other enſignia of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland diſplayed; and the painter, to indulge his fancy, has cloſed the proceſſion with the fiction of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, in the perſon of a fine lady making garlands for the prince, and a repreſentation of the Merry Wives of Windſor, made famous by Shakeſpeare's muſe, including alſo a repreſentation of himſelf. At the lower end of the hall is a noble muſic-gallery, ſupported by ſlaves larger than life, in proper attitudes, and are ſaid to repreſent a father and his three ſons, whom the valiant Black Prince made captive in his wars abroad. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the order of the garter, fully diſplayed: and the painting in the ſeveral parts of this room is highly finiſhed, and heightened with gold, and allude to the enſigns of the garter, to the honour of which moſt illuſtrious order this noble room is particularly ſet apart and dedicated; and, when the ſovereign is preſent at an inſtallation, the knights companions of the order dine in great ſtate in this hall.

St.

St. George's Chapel.—The chapel of St. George is ſituated in the middle of the lower court or ward of this princely caſtle. From the conſiderable reparations lately made (1790) in this edifice, we are naturally led to enquire into its early hiſtory. The firſt mention made of this venerable work is, that it was originally a chapel dedicated to Edward the Confeſſor. Henry I. there placed eight ſecular prieſts, penſionaries, for they were never incorporated. Edward III. refounded it in 1332, and eſtabliſhed it as a collegiate church in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward, King and Confeſſor. It poſſeſſed a cuſtos, (dean,) twelve great canons, thirteen minor canons, four clerks, ſix choriſters, twenty-ſix poor alms-knights, &c. In the 26th Henry VIII. their revenues were 1602l. 2s. 1d. The ſuppreſſing ſpirit of Edward VI. excepted this free chapel from the general abolition of colleges. The ſtructure owes it preſent form to Edward IV. and its completion to Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, and favourite of the monarch, finiſhed the roof of the building. Gothic architecture could diſplay few things of greater celebrity than the ſtone roof of this building: it was elliptical, the ribs and groins from the cluſtered column ſupporting the ceiling.

Here lie interred, under the marble pavement of the choir, the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Near the door of the choir, in the ſouth aiſle, ſumptuouſly arched over by Henry VIII. lie the remains of the weak Henry VI. There is alſo a monument of Edward earl of Lincoln, Elizabeth's lord high admiral, of alabaſter, the pillars porphyry, with others of leſs obſervance. What is remarkable enough, James II. had maſs performed here; but ſuch conceived profanation ſhut up the chapel until his preſent majeſty waſhed away its pollution by the moderated worſhip of the church of England. Of the new works, the firſt unqueſtionably in beauty riſes to our view a magnificent gallery or arcade, whoſe aery pillars ſupport the organ. They are executed, as is the whole of the gallery, in Code's artificial ſtone; the ſuperior lightneſs and ſharpneſs of the ornamental parts muſt be diſcerned at once; no ſtone can be worked to ſuch felicity of finiſh. Its ſtile is that of the pureſt Gothic. The devices, as combining with the reſt of the ſtructure, are emblematic of the order of the garter, all referring thus aptly to George the patron ſaint. The organ, for co-operating power of ſpiral grandeur, is among the happieſt things we have ever ſeen. Its caſe is oak, wrought in the moſt accurate reſemblance of the Gothic manner. The whole of the arcade and organ-caſe are deſigned and executed by Hemlyn. What other powers the organ may boaſt are derived from the harmonic hand of Green; they are for richneſs and variety of tone unequalled in this kingdom. It is the gift of his majeſty. The floor of this chapel is entirely new laid with Glouceſter ſtone, and every part of the ſtone-work of the body of the building with the niceſt care retouched, and reſtored to uniformity of colour. The choir is a moſt beautiful work. The rich carvings in brown oak of the various ſtalls are reſtored with much ſucceſs. Thoſe of the king and the prince of Wales, on the right and left hands of the entrance, are new, and executed by the taſte of Hemlyn in exact conformity; the two laſt ſtalls on either ſide are from the ſame hand, and their conſonancy equally true with the prevailing ſtile of the whole. The pannels of the different ſtalls are decorated with the blazon of the various knights companions, and the banners are ſuſpended aloft of ſuch only as have been inſtalled. The carved devices upon the latter ſtalls are,—His Majeſty going to St. Paul's;—Their Majeſties ſeated in that Cathedral;—The wretched Attempt upon the Life of the Sovereign;—And her Majeſty's Bounty to the Children educated at her Expence in Datchet-lane.

The altar preſents one of the grandeſt ſpectacles that can be conceived. The centre is the chef-d'œuvre of Weſt, the Laſt Supper, treated in a manner at once original and happy. This great maſter of ſacred ſubjects, in whoſe works alone of the Engliſh maſters are viſible the true ſimplicity and piety of the divine perſons of the Chriſtian hiſtory, has, among the groupe here preſent, beſtowed all the originality of his pencil upon the countenance, figure, and attitude, of

Judas: the betraying fiend has got poſſeſſion of him, and every line of his viſage is treacherous, dark, and deadly; he is going out to give the ſignal that betrayed. In the great window above we view the famous Aſcenſion, by Weſt alſo, ſtained in the glaſs by Pearſon:—the colours are exquiſite, and the effect is highly brilliant and glowing. The frame of the altar is a new carving in the Gothic manner—the ſubjects are the various emblems of the order of the garter in the cleareſt ſtile of arrangement: they are the work of Hemlyn, from the deſigns of T. Sandby. The iron-work, formerly incloſing the tomb of Edward IV. in the left aiſle, is now, at the ſuggeſtion of Weſt, removed to the inſide of the choir, parallel with the altar. This curious work came from the memorable hand of Quintin Matſis, a blackſmith, of Antwerp, of whom love afterwards made a painter; and from whoſe pencil afterwards ſprang, like magic, the famous picture of the Two Miſers, now in the picture-gallery of the caſtle.

Windſor-caſtle being the ſeat of honour of the moſt illuſtrious order of the garter, the ceremonies of the inſtallation of each knight is performed in St. George's chapel with great ſtate and ſolemnity; and it is the peculiar privilege of this chapel, that the inſtallation, by the heroic and warlike founder, is expreſsly appointed to be ſolemnized and held therein, either by the knights themſelves in perſon, or, on allowance from the ſovereign, by their proxy. In former times the new or knights elect went in a ſolemn and ſtately proceſſion to Windſor, attended by their friends and ſervants in the richeſt liveries with exceeding great pomp and cavalcade; alſo the proceſſion of the knights from their lodgings in the caſtle to the chapel of St. George, has ſometimes been on horſeback, but moſt frequently on foot, as is the preſent cuſtom. The inſtallation or inauguration of a knight of this moſt noble order, conſiſts in a conjunction of many ceremonies, eſtabliſhed by the royal founder, and ſucceeding ſovereigns of the order, for the greater dignity and regularity of this illuſtrious ſociety; and the ſole ordering theſe ceremonies of inſtallation belongs unto garter king at arms, a principal officer of the order, whoſe peculiar appointment is to maintain and ſupport the dignity, and preſerve the honour, of this moſt noble order of knighthood. On the morning of inſtallation, the knights commiſſioners appointed by the ſovereign to inſtal the new, or knights elect, meet in the great chamber in the lodgings of the dean of Windſor, dreſſed in the full habit of the order, where the officers of the order alſo attend in their habits, and the knights elect come thither in their under habits only, bearing their caps and feathers in their hands. From the dean's hall the firſt proceſſion of the knights is made into St. George's chapel, and the new knights there reſt themſelves in chairs behind the altar, and are reſpectively introduced into the chapter-houſe, and by the lords commiſſioners (garter and the other officers attending) are here inveſted with the ſurcoat or upper habit of the order, which is buckled over with a girdle of crimſon velvet, and the hanger and ſword alſo girded on; the dean at the ſame time reading the ſeveral admonitions appointed by the laws and ſtatutes of the order, which the knights elect here ſubſcribe, and take the oaths required by the ſtatutes. The proceſſion of each knight elect ſeparately, is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the lords commiſſioners, and other companions of the order, down the north aiſle, and preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, purſuivants, and other officers of the order in their ſeveral habits, garter king at arms bearing the robes, great collar, and George, of each knight, on a crimſon velvet cuſhion. On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar and the ſovereign's ſtall, the knights are conducted to their ſeveral ſeats or ſtalls, under their reſpective banners and other enſigns of honour; and with great ſtate and reverence this moſt ſolemn part of inſtallation is performed, and here the knight is compleatly dreſſed, and inveſted with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George.

After the ſolemnity of inſtallation, the knights make their ſolemn offerings at the altar; and, prayers being ended, the grand proceſſion of the knights from the choir in their full habits of their order, with their caps and plumes of feathers on their heads, (which are frequently richly adorned and ſurrounded with diamonds,)

monds,) is made round the body of church, and, paſſing out at the ſouth door, the proceſſion is continued in great ſtate through the courts of the caſtle into St. George's hall, preceded by his majeſty's muſic. After the knights have for ſome time reſted in the royal apartments, a ſumptuous dinner or banquet is prepared in St. George's hall, if the ſovereign be preſent, and in his abſence in the great guard chamber next adjoining; and the knights are introduced and dine in the habits of the order, and a band of muſic attending; garter king at arms, before dinner is ended, proclaims the ſtyle and dignity of each knight; after which the company retire, and the evening is cloſed with a ball for the ladies in the royal lodgings. This proceſſion of the knights of the garter, and the whole ceremony of inſtallation, is moſt noble and ſtately. The habit of a knight of the garter, in richneſs and majeſty, ſurpaſſes the dreſs of all other orders of knighthood, and is ſuitable to the high dignity of this illuſtrious ſociety, which ſtands foremoſt in honour and renown amongſt the princes of Europe. It may be proper to obſerve here, that the order of the garter was inſtituted by the moſt heroic and warlike Prince Edward III. King of England and France, A. D. 1349, in the twenty-third year of his reign, for the improvement of military honour and the reward of virtue: it is alſo called the order of St. George, the renowned patron of England, under whoſe banner the Engliſh army always marched to the field of battle; and the croſs of St. George was appointed the enſign of this moſt noble order: at the ſame time the ſovereign appointed the garter to be the principal mark of diſtinction of the order, and to be worn by the knights on the left leg; not from any regard to a lady's garter, as has idly prevailed among the vulgar, and improved by the fancy of poets and painters, contrary to truth and hiſtory, but as a tie or band of aſſociation in honour and military virtue, to bind the knights companions ſtrictly to himſelf and each other, in friendſhip and true agreement, and as an enſign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and intereſt of their prince and ſovereign. Farther, King Edward, being at this time engaged in proſecuting by arms his right to the crown of France, cauſed the following French motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, to be wrought in letters of gold round the garter, declaring thereby the purity and equity of his intention in this his inſtitution, and at the ſame time to retort ſhame and defiance upon him that ſhould dare to think ill of his royal intent in this noble inſtitution of honour, and of the juſt enterprize he had undertaken for the ſupport of his right to that crown. But, for a more general account of the order of the garter, the reader is referred to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Windſor Caſtle, publiſhed in 4to, wherein the inſtitution, laws, and ceremonies, of this moſt noble eſtabliſhment of honour are treated of at large, with the ſtatutes of the order, and a catalogue of the knights companions from the firſt foundation to the preſent time, by which it is evident that there is no royal or princely family in Europe, but has been of the company of this moſt illuſtrious ſociety, which from its firſt inſtitution, now more than four hundred years ſince, has flouriſhed with great ſplendour and glory, and been the moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of honour among the princes of Europe, the reward of merit, and great and heroic deeds. A knight of the garter may be elected; but, according to the ſtatutes of the order, they are not deemed knights companions, nor are they intitled to the full honours of the order, till they have been duly inſtalled with the ceremonies of honour in St. George's chapel at Windſor; as in the caſe of the late Earl of Halifax, who was elected a knight companion April 23, 1764; but, dying before his inſtallation, is not inſerted in the catalogue of knights companions.

From St. George's chapel the return is into the queen's guard-chamber, or firſt room of entrance, and this cloſes the ſeveral ſtate apartments that are ſhewn to the public: the other apartments are not open but when the court reſides at Windſor, and conſiſt of many beautiful chambers, with paintings by the beſt maſters; and it muſt be confeſſed, beſides the great beauty of the ſituation, the ſeveral apartments that compoſe this palace and caſtle are moſt ſpacious and noble, worthy a monarch of Great Britain, and not exceeded by the moſt boaſted palaces

of

of foreign princes. The inner, or Horn-court, as commonly called, from a pair of ſtag's horns of exceeding largeneſs, meaſuring ten feet in width, taken in the foreſt, and ſet up in this court, is uſually looked into by ſtrangers. From this court, by a flight of ſtone ſteps, the entrance is into the King's Guard-chamber before-mentioned. In a cavity under theſe ſteps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules in like painting. On the dome over the ſteps is painted the battle of the gods; and on the ſides of the ſtair-caſe is a repreſentation of the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in freſco.

On the return from the royal apartments, the Keep, or Round Tower, is a moſt ſtriking object. This was formerly called the Middle Ward, dividing the two courts of the caſtle. To what has been before obſerved, may be here added, that the lodgings of the governor command a moſt extenſive view to London, and, as they ſay, into twelve counties. They alſo tell you, that in the Guard-chamber are the coats of mail of John king of France and David king of Scotland, both priſoners here at the ſame time. The royal ſtandard is raiſed on this tower on ſtate holidays, and the reſidence of the king, or the royal family. On the oppoſite corner of the royal buildings is King John's Tower, ſo named from being the apartment aſſigned to that prince when priſoner in England.

Windſor has lately received an additional beauty, by the new-erected building or palace on the entrance into the Little Park, named the Queen's Lodge. This building is on an eaſy aſcent or ſpot of ground oppoſite the upper court of the caſtle on the ſouth ſide, and commands a moſt pleaſing proſpect over the parks and neighbouring country. This royal lodge ſtands oppoſite the great gate of the caſtle, with the offices on the eaſt ſide. In front is a beautiful verdure, incloſed by a range of iron palliſades. The garden is elegant, and much enlarged by the addition of the gardens and houſe of the Duke of St. Alban's, lately purchaſed by his majeſty, and which make a part of the royal reſidence. Material alterations have been alſo made in ſeveral parts of the caſtle and terrace. The caſtle-ditch has been filled up, and made level round the lower walls; the more hilly or riſing ground of the adjoining park on the eaſt ſide of the caſtle, has been lowered ſeveral feet, by which a more enlarged view and a freer air is given to the caſtle and theſe new buildings. His majeſty is daily proceeding in adorning this part of Windſor, and adding farther elegance and ornament to this royal reſidence.—This beautiful park, which lies round the royal caſtle, is no ſmall ornament to Windſor. It is called the Little or Houſe Park, to diſtinguiſh it from another adjoining of much larger extent. This park is computed to be four miles in circumference, and contains near five hundred acres of land; was enlarged, and incloſed by a brick-wall, in the reign of King William III. and is moſt delightful for its natural beauty, and the many ſhady walks, eſpecially that called Queen Elizabeth's Walk; which on the ſummer evenings, is frequented by much company. On the point or brow of the hill, is the like extenſive proſpect over the ſame moſt beautiful and well cultivated country, and the river Thames. The lower part of this park, under the terrace on the north ſide of the caſtle, was deſigned and laid out for a garden in the reign of Queen Anne; but, on the demiſe of that princeſs, or the interference of other public concerns, the deſign was laid aſide, and this ſpot of under-ground waits the royal attention; and, by a regular plantation of trees and other embelliſhments, might improve the pleaſing proſpect of nature, which here offers to the eye. In this park is conſtantly kept a good ſtock of deer and other game; and the keeper's lodge, at the farther end next the road ſide, is a delightful habitation.

The hours of opening and ſhutting the poſt-office, are eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.—The ſtage-coaches ſet out at ſix and nine o'clock in the morning, and at two and three o'clock in the afternoon, every day; and return from the Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, the Three Cups, Bread-ſtreet, and the New and Old White Horſe Cellars, Piccadilly, daily. The ſtage-waggons ſet out every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and return every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from the ſame inns as the coaches. Principal inns: Caſtle, White Hart, Swan, New Inn, Crown, Star and Garter.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

PHYSIC.

Barrow Thomas, *Dentiſt*
Batiſcomb Robert, *Surgeon*
Legge Robert, *Druggiſt*
Lind James, *M. D.*
Mingay James, *M. D.*
Shaw and Woollatt, *Surgeons*
Thomas William, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Cole Robert, *Attorney and Town-clerk*
Hatch Thomas, *Attorney*
Round Charles, *Attorney*
Round Stephen, *Attorney*
Secker John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adcock John, *Staymaker*
Aſtle John, *Leather-cutter*
Atkins James, *Ironmonger*
Baker John, *Baker*
Baniſter Ann, *Butcher*
Banyard John, *Coach-office*
Bedborough Thomas, *Stonemaſon*
Bending Joſeph, *Butcher*
Biggs and Co. *Wine-merchants*
Biſhop John, *Linen-draper*
Blakeney John, *Bookſeller*
Blunt Robert, *Sadler*
Boult Stephen, *Coachmaker*
Bovindon Edward, *Grocer*
Bowen Henry, *Carpenter*
Briſtow James, *Coach and Sign Painter*
Brown Sarah, *Paſtry-cook*
Brown William, *Milliner*
Bullock Thomas, *Grocer*
Burn James, *Nurſery-man*
Burt Francis, *Cheeſemonger*
Calley Robert, *Hardware-man*
Cantrell Joſeph, *Baker*
Cantrell Mary, *Baker*
Carr John, *Brazier*
Carter Mary, *Carpenter*
Chapman Charles, *Staymaker*
Charlton Joſeph, *Baker*
Clarke Richard, *Soap-boiler*
Clegg Iſaac, *Victualler*
Clode George, *Innholder*
Coombs James, *Ironmonger*
Cooper William, *Innholder*
Coventry Anna Maria, *Boarding-ſchool*
Crooke Sarah, *Glazier and Painter*
Dann John, *Perfumer*
Davies Rachel, *Embroiderer*
Davies Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Davis John, *Clockmaker*
Dawſon Thomas, *Cheeſemonger*
Delavaux Catherine and Ann, *Perfumers and Haberdaſhers*
Delavaux Francis, *Coal-merchant*
Diddlesford John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dixon Geoge, *Shoemaker*
Dixon William, *Shoemaker*
Early William, *Bricklayer*
Egleſtone James, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Elgar John, *Saleſman*
Emlyn Henry, *Architect*
Emlyn James, *Carpenter*
Exell Richard, *Poulterer*
Faugoin James, *Land-ſurveyor*
Fiſh James, *Innholder*
Ford William, *Mealman*
Ford Mary, *Milliner*
Francis John, *Grocer*
Frowd Joſeph, *Auctioneer*
Fuller John, *Carver and Gilder*
Goddard John, *Smith and Farrier*
Grace William, *Baker*
Grantham Charles, *Innholder*
Gueſt William, *Watchmaker*
Gurley William, *Innholder*
Hatch and Son, *Drapers*
Haines Mary, *Grocer*
Hamilton Charles, *Shoemaker*
Hanſon George, *Shoemaker*
Hanſon William, *Watchmaker*
Harford John, *Pawnbroker*
Honey John, *Butcher*
Horniman Richard, *Upholſterer*
Howſe William, *Smith and Farrier*
Huſſey John, *Butcher*
Jackman Joſeph, *Smith and Farrier*
Jackſon Henry, *Hair-dreſſer*
Jarman Charles, *Taylor*
Jarman John, *Taylor*
Jenner James, *Carpenter*
Jenner William, *Carpenter*
Kimberley William, *Auctioneer, &c.*
Kimberley John, *Cooper*
Knight Charles, *Bookſeller*
Lawrence Richard, *Bricklayer*
Layton Charles, *Confectioner*
Leſter Richard, *Confectioner*
Lovegrove George, *Grocer*
Lovegrove Philip, *Gardener*
Lowe Hannah, *Haberdaſher*
Macbean James, *Upholſterer*
Macknell William, *Taylor*
Martin Richard, *Innholder*
Merryman John, *Stonemaſon*
Milns Richard, *Corn-chandler*
Moore Edward, *Collar-maker*
Moore Thomas, *Brewer*
Moore Thomas, *Collar-maker*
Murray Michael, *Linen-draper*
Norman Joſeph, *Dealer in Coals*

Norris Joſeph, *Cutler and Steel-poliſher*
Panton James, *Shoemaker*
Parker Martha, *Draper*
Parker Reddington, *Baker*
Parker Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Payne Joſeph, *Grocer*
Pennington Robert, *Brazier*
Perryman Paul, *Haberdaſher*
Perryman Thomas, *Baker*
Pierſe William, *Tea-warehouſe*
Piper John, *Butcher*
Pond Francis, *Hair-dreſſer*
Powell William, *Victualler*
Poynder Benjamin, *Grocer*
Quelch William, *Academy*
Rains John, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Ramſbottoms and Baverſtock, *Brewers*
Reddington Wm. *Wine-merch. & Banker*
Rice Benjamin, *Taylor*
Rimington Rich. *Plumber and Glazier*
Roach Mrs. *Boarding-ſchool*
Robinſon William, *Victualler*
Rogers Rich. and Sarah, *Soap-boilers*
Ruſſell Sicton, *Cabinet-maker*
Sawyer John, *Fruiterer*
Sawyer Joſeph, *Baker*
Sayer James, *Dealer in Coals*
Secker John, *Breeches-maker*
Sibſon Robert, *Peruke-maker*
Slingſby John, *Stone-maſon*
Smith Daniel, *Upholſterer and Auctioneer*
Snow John, *Jeweller*
Snow Joſeph, *Peruke-maker, &c.*
Snow Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Snowden John, *Grocer*
Spencer Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Spink Marſhal, *Pawn-broker*
Spratley James, *Gardener*
Stalker James, *Seedſman*
Streeter Richard, *Nurſery-man*
Stroud John, *Butcher*
Thompſon John, *Cooper*
Timms Edward, *Taylor*
Tippet Obadiah, *Carpenter*
Tucker John, *Butcher*
Turlis James, *Watchmaker*
Voules William and Son, *Maltſters*
Vyſe James, *Butcher*
Walley and Co. *Coach-office*
Ward Charles, *Academy*
Ward Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Warner John, *Cotton-manufactory*
Watmore William, *Victualler*
Weall John, *Colour-man*
Webb Adam, *Baker*
Webb and Milns, *Grocers*
Webb James, *Cornfactor*
Webb James, *Shoemaker*
Webb William, *Painter and Glazier*
Weight Samuel, *Taylor*
Weight William, *Taylor*
Wells Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Weſt Daniel, *Barge-maſter*
Wheatley John, *Tea-dealer*
Wheeler Iſaac, *Brazier*
White John, *Staymaker*
Whyatt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Wigginton John, *Victualler*
Wilbraham Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Wilcox Ann, *Grocer*
Wilſon John, *Breeches-maker*
Wood Thomas, *Victualler*
Woodgate William, *Poulterer*
Wynn Joſeph, *Watchmaker*

Having already taken notice of the terrace and little park adjoining to the caſtle, whoſe pleaſant walks make an agreeable appendage, and equally give health and pleaſure to the neighbourhood, we are now naturally led to make mention of the Great Park, which lies on the ſouth ſide of the town, and opens by a moſt noble road, or long walk, in a direct line, to the top of a delightful hill at the diſtance of near three miles. This road, through a double plantation of trees on each ſide, leads to the ranger or keeper's lodge. This park is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well ſtocked with deer and other game.

The Belvidere, on Shrub's-hill, is a triangular building, with a tower at each corner. It is encompaſſed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a delightful ſcene. The noble piece of water, in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and, from a ſmall current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleaſure. Over this water Duke William built a bridge of curious architecture, being one arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the Rialto at Venice. This piece of water terminated in a beautiful caſcade; but, the pond-head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did ſuch damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be taken down, and rebuilt with five arches to it. Half a mile from this bridge is the Chineſe-iſland, ſo named from the building on it, after the Chineſe manner; and near this pond is a beautiful grotto. Beſides theſe improvements, the duke laid out the race-ground

on Aſcot-heath, (which is within the limits of Windſor-foreſt,) at a great 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, 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-foreſt is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting, and the habitation of the king's deer, by William I. who eſtabliſhed many laws and regulations, which are obſerved to this day, for the preſervation of the royal game, and better regulation of the foreſt. If we conſider the noble exerciſe of the chace which this foreſt admits of, the large verdures and ſhady plantations of oak, beech, and other trees, that ſo frequently abound in this delightful ſpot, it muſt be confeſſed that this park and foreſt are peculiarly adapted by nature to rural pleaſure and delight; and that no juſt idea can be formed of the many beauties that here, on every ſide, offer to our ſight, by the beſt deſcription in proſe. Our great Engliſh poet (Pope) has beautifully painted out theſe ſylvan ſcenes and delightful habitations, whoſe muſe, whilſt himſelf reſided in this foreſt, produced one of the fineſt poems in our language on this ſubject.—Windſor-foreſt had ſeveral miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, on the 17th of April, 1785.

Cranbourne-lodge, in this neighbourhood, belonged alſo to the late Duke of Cumberland, as ranger of the foreſt. This lodge is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, and has an extenſive proſpect over a fine plain and country, which commands the moſt beautiful landſcape, or picture of nature. In a ſpacious chamber in the houſe are painted, and regularly ranged in large pannels, the military dreſſes of the different corps in the armies of Europe. His royal highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter is the preſent ranger of the foreſt.—Oppoſite to the front of this lodge, on the neighbouring plain, in the pariſh of Wingfield, is a handſome building erected and endowed by the late Earl of Ranelagh, ſometime ranger of this foreſt, for the education of twenty boys and girls.—On this pleaſing ſpot, or part of the foreſt, are the villas of Henry Batſon, Eſq. General Hudſon, and other gentlemen, who for the moſt part reſide here and in the neighbourhood.—At a ſmall diſtance, Fern-hill offers to the ſight, on a pleaſing eminence, the reſidence of Lady Knollys.—Colonel Deacon, equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland, erected an elegant building on an incloſed part of the foreſt, near Sandpit-gate.

St. Leonard's-hill is near adjoining, and requires particular notice, on account of its delectable ſituation, and the large plantation of oak and beech, which here form a moſt agreeable variety. On the ſummit of the hill is a noble lodge, firſt begun by the Counteſs of Waldegrave, and greatly improved by his royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, on his marriage with that lady; and from this improvement, and the reſidence of their highneſſes, was named Glouceſter-lodge. The houſe is elegant, and commands an extenſive proſpect over the river Thames, and a moſt beautiful fruitful country. On the ſide of the hill is a pleaſing villa, equally beautiful in its ſituation and large plantations, for many years the reſidence of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and afterwards purchaſed by the duke, as an appendage or farm to the firſt-mentioned houſe; but, to the great loſs of the neighbourhood in general, this delightful ſpot has ſince been divided and ſold to two private gentlemen.

Sunning-hill, at a ſmall diſtance, is a moſt delightful part of the foreſt. The ſituation is pleaſant, and many gentlemen of fortune have here pleaſant villas or lodgings for the ſummer ſeaſon, to drink the mineral waters, which in many caſes are deemed beneficial to health. The wells are deſigned with ſome taſte, and are neatly laid out. Aſſemblies, or public breakfaſts, were here held for years paſt, for the benefit of agreeable converſation, and to partake of the pleaſing amuſements of this ruſtic ſpot. Theſe meetings have of late been much leſſened, but Sunning-hill will always be agreeable, and is the reſidence of many private families,

families, eſpecially in the ſummer ſeaſon.—In the common road from Windſor to Sunning-hill, is a large incloſure made by King Charles II. This houſe and park is a royal demeſne, and has been commonly inhabited by ſeveral principal families. Many other pleaſing villas are diſperſed in different parts of this delightful foreſt, which to mention would far exceed the compaſs of this article, deſigned rather to point out, than particularly deſcribe, the many beauties that occur on every ſide, in this delightful neighbourhood.—Swinley-lodge, however, requires to be particularly mentioned, being at no great diſtance from Sunning-hill. It belongs to the maſter of the buck-hounds, an office of honour and profit. Here is always a number of deer kept for the royal chace under his care and direction: he appoints the days of hunting, takes care of the foreſt-deer, and his majeſty's ſtag and buck hounds, and for this purpoſe has many officers under him, who ſuperintend the ſeveral parts of the foreſt, divided into different walks or appointments.

Waltham-Lawrence, near Windſor-foreſt, appears, by the ſeveral Roman coins that have been dug up here, eſpecially of the later emperors, and by the ruins of bricks, &c. to have been once a conſiderable Roman fort. It ſtood in a field now called Weycock, which contains 150 acres, entirely open and free of trees, on the moſt elevated ſpot of which was the Roman fortreſs called Caſtle-acre, where a variety of Roman antiquities have been ploughed up. The church is very ancient. It has a fair on Auguſt 10.

Brackenhill is between Oakingham and Sunning-hill.—Eaſt and Weſt Warfield, near Brackenhill, lie between Sunning-hill and Billingbear.—Wickham-buſhes is near Windſor; and about a quarter of a mile weſt of it is Cæſar's camp, a large Roman fortification.—Windleſham, in Surrey, lies on the edge of Windſor-foreſt. Here, in the reign of Edward III. the abbot of Chertſey erected Hook-mill, which conveys a benefaction of 8l. a-year given for ever to its poor. At Lightwater-moor, in this pariſh, there grows great ſtore of dwarf-willow, called *gale*, and in Latin *Myrtus Brabantica*. It has a grateful ſmell, like a mixture of bays and myrtle, and is often put in cheſts to ſcent linen.—Eaſt Winkfield is alſo in the foreſt, five miles from Windſor.

Many other villages alſo partake of the pleaſure of this neighbouring foreſt, as Inglefield-green, Old Windſor, Datchet, &c. where many families of fortune and faſhion have their uſual reſidence, or houſes of pleaſure.—In the neighbourhood of Inglefield-green, on the decline of the plain, is Cooper's Hill, which is deſcribed in vol. iii. p. 64. ſee alſo vol. ii. p. 742.

Old Windſor, by its name, declares its antiquity, being formerly a place of note, and the reſidence of ſeveral of our Saxon monarchs before the time of William I. who, as is before noticed, fixed upon the adjacent hill for his reſidence: and by this means, together with the caſtle, in a ſhort time was raiſed a new town, while this once royal reſidence went to decay, and retained little more than the honour of its antiquity, and giving name to the whole country round. Here are ſeveral elegant houſes, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Thames, particularly Lord Walſingham's, at the foot of Prieſt's-hill; the White-houſe, the property of William Pitt, Eſq. of Eton, and reſidence of Rice James, Eſq. Bowman's-lodge, late the ſeat of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. now of Henry Griffiths, Eſq. Crawley-houſe, the ſeat of Henry Iſherwood, Eſq. lord of the manor; and Grove-houſe, the ſeat of Lady Onſlow.

Datchet, alſo a pleaſant village, lies higher up the river, and had a bridge over the Thames, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne; but that bridge is now demoliſhed, and another was lately erected in the ſame place. In Datchet the honourable Mrs. Needham has a handſome houſe and gardens.—In Ditton Park, in the ſame pariſh, is an ancient and venerable manſion, built by Sir Ralph Winwood, ſecretary of ſtate to King James I. It afterwards fell to the noble family of Montague; and on the deceaſe of the late duke, this houſe and the manor of Datchet, came to her grace the Ducheſs of Mancheſter, the eldeſt daughter of that noble family. The ſeat is built in the form of a caſtle, in the center of a pleaſant park, well planted with timber, and is encompaſſed

compaſſed by a large moat. The apartments are ſpacious and finely painted; and in the picture gallery is a good collection of paintings, many of which are the performances of the moſt capital maſters. Datchet-bridge, or rather the river which runs under it, divides the counties of Buckingham and Berks.

Langley Park, the ſeat of Sir Robert Bateſon Harvey, Bart. is a handſome ſtone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in the centre of a park abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the ſouth front of the houſe, at the foot of a ſloping lawn, on which are ſcattered ſome beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland ſcenery. A riſing ground, on the weſtern extremity of the park, leads to an extenſive incloſure, called the Black-park, entirely covered by firs, except where ſome roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is ſomething of Alpine ſcenery in this ſequeſtered ſpot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impreſſed upon the mind by the ſurrounding ſombre woods of deep-tinted firs.—At a ſmall diſtance is Riſkins, or Piercy-lodge, ſometime the reſidence of the late Ducheſs of Somerſet, after the deceaſe of his grace the late duke. The gardens and park are beautifully deſigned.

Langley-green, Wexham, and Stoke-green, are in this neighbourhood. In the firſt-mentioned, the late Lord Granard built a commodious and elegant ſeat; and in theſe villages are many agreeable houſes of gentlemen of fortune, who conſtantly reſide here. In the laſt-mentioned, Sir George Howard has a moſt pleaſant ſeat and gardens.—Britwell, in Oxfordſhire, is three miles from Windſor.—Ewelme, vulgo Newelme, Oxfordſhire, on the ſouth ſide of Britwell, was ſo called from its elm-trees. Here was a palace, built in 1424. In 1720, an urn was diſcovered on the common here, near the old Roman way called Ikenild-ſtreet, that had copper coins, ſome of them as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæſar in England. Fifteen houſes were conſumed in this little place by fire on the 23d of May, 1755.

Taploe is the laſt on this range or chain of villages, whoſe pleaſant ſituation has cauſed many gentlemen of fortune of late to reſide here, and build moſt agreeable villas. The manor houſe on the ſummit of the hill, is an ancient and noble building, and enjoys a moſt beautiful proſpect over the country and the river Thames, which runs underneath.—Here ſtood the beautiful palace of Cliefden, which Pope has commemorated in the celebrated lines in which he records the wretched end of its profligate founder, George Villiers duke of Buckingham, with part of the wealth ſo profuſely beſtowed by Charles the Second. Being afterwards the reſidence of Frederic prince of Wales, the father of his preſent majeſty, ſome of the ableſt literary perſons of that time were ſheltered under its roof; for his little court was eminently literary, and the tranquillity, with which it rewarded the genius of Thompſon, may recompenſe for the corrupt gratifications of Ralph. At Cliefden Houſe was firſt ſung that beſt of all national ſongs, "Rule Britannia;" and there, alſo, Thompſon probably wrote it. It was a ſtately manſion, having a noble terrace in front, ſupported by arches. Its ſituation was lofty and conſpicuous, and ſurrounded by extenſive woods. The pleaſure-grounds are ſpacious; finely formed by nature into ſloping lawns, hills, and valleys; and aſſiſted with great taſte by art. The upper grounds, near the houſe, command beautiful proſpects; and, as theſe are often ſeen through the viſtas of the gardens, partially ſcreened by groups of majeſtic trees, and other rural objects, they contribute to the variety and beauty of this delightful ſpot. The ſouthern declivity towards the Thames is finely hung with natural woods, forming a different, but not leſs pleaſing, kind of ſcenery, a fine contraſt to the higher and more poliſhed grounds. From the ſides of precipices (formed by the falling of mouldering chalk, of which theſe hills are compoſed), and from lofty banks, over-hung by venerable trees, we ſee the Thames purſuing its meandering courſe, through beautiful meadows, enlivened by herds of cattle; the neighbourhood adorned by cluſters of villages, or ſequeſtered retreats, forming the moſt pleaſing kind of landſcape. The inſide of this manſion was ornamented by tapeſtry hangings, repreſenting the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himſelf

ſelf had a conſiderable ſhare. The elegant manſion was burnt down on Wedneſday night the 20th of May, 1795. This beautiful ſeat belonged to the Earl of Inchiquin, and was occupied by the honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice, who married his lordſhip's daughter, now Counteſs of Orkney. The Earl of Inchiquin loſt nothing more by the fire than his life-intereſt in the houſe and furniture, which was in the poſſeſſion of his daughter the Counteſs of Orkney, who had the remainder in fee. The lady loſt her jewels, plate, and clothes, ſo as not to have ſaved a ſingle diamond or trinket.

Bray is a village on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor, noted in a famous ſong for its vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three ſucceſſors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.—Monkey-Iſland is in the pariſh of Bray. On this iſland, which contains three acres, is a neat houſe, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall is painted a variety of ſuch flowers as grow by the water-ſide; here are alſo repreſented ſeveral monkies, ſome fiſhing, ſome ſhooting, and one ſitting in a boat ſmoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inſide of the ſaloon, is enriched by ſtucco modelling, repreſenting mermaids, dolphins, ſea-lions, and a variety of fiſh and ſhells richly guilt. The eſtabliſhing of this delightful retreat coſt the duke 10,000 guineas. The leaſe of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was ſold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Eſq.

To leave here the courſe of the river, and return ſomewhat within the land, at a ſmall diſtance is Dawney Court, the ſeat of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart. of the family of the Earl of Caſtlemain, who was ſent by King James II. on the coſtly embaſſy to Rome, in the year 1687. The coach of ſtate of exceeding magnificence, made uſe of by that nobleman on the occaſion, was many years kept here.

In this circle of villages and ſeats, and immediately under the caſtle, is Eton, which, though in a different county, may be ſaid to be one and the ſame town with Windſor, by the ready communication of a bridge over the river. Eton is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, in a delightful valley, and remarkably healthy ſoil. Eton has been long famous for its royal college and ſchool, founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1440, for the education of ſeventy youths in claſſical learning; from this foundation they are ſent to King's College in Cambridge, founded alſo by the ſame prince, where they are amply provided for, and at the expiration of three years, claim the fellowſhip of that college. Eton ſchool was rebuilt in 1569. It has conſtantly been the nurſery and place of education of great numbers of the nobility, and youth of the firſt families in the kingdom, inſomuch that this roval foundation has always been conſidered the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſeminary for claſſical learning and polite literature.

The college conſiſts of two neat quadrangles or courts. In the outermoſt, are the ſchools, and lodgings for the maſters and ſcholars, and on the ſouth is the college chapel; on the front or eaſt end is the part of the provoſt's lodgings, and a beautiful ancient tower or gateway, which divides the two courts: in the in the middle of the firſt court is a ſtatue in braſs, well executed, of the royal founder. The inner court is the lodging and apartments of the provoſt and fellows of the college; on the ſouth ſide is the college library, one of the moſt elegant in the kingdom, both in reſpect to the neatneſs of the room, and a well-choſen collection of the beſt authors and their editions; given, for the moſt part, by Dr. Waddington biſhop of Chicheſter, Dr. Godolphin, provoſt, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, late fellow, and Nicholas Man, Eſq. late maſter of the Charter-Houſe, in particular the fine library of Richard Topham, Eſq. of Windſor, with many elegant drawings of Greek and Roman antiquities, collected at a great expence by that gentleman in Rome, is a ſingular ornament to this library, and was preſented to the college by Lord Chief Juſtice Reeve and Dr. Mead, his executors. And of late the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, ſometime fellow of this college, on quitting his fellowſhip, preſented to this library many elegant and capital books. And on this occaſion, honourable mention muſt be made of this

this gentleman's munificence; for, beſides the above, and other diſtinguiſhed marks of his generoſity to the college, he has built, at his ſole expence, a neat chapel in the middle of the town, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants. A benevolence long wanted, and happily perfected by the ſingular generoſity and truly noble and Chriſtian ſpirit of this gentleman.

The college chapel is a plain regular building of ſtone, and forms the ſouth ſide of the outer court, and is moſt beautiful in an elegant ſimplicity and plainneſs, which at all times gives pleaſure, and beſpeaks the ſpectator's regard and veneration.—Here is a fair on Aſh Wedneſday.—Principal inhabitants of Eton:

PHYSIC.

Gotobed Richard, *Druggiſt*
Macqueen Daniel, *Surgeon*
Wilmot Samuel, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Gerrard Charles, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Adcock Joſeph, *Staymaker*
Atkins James, *Shoemaker*
Atkins John, *Baker*
Atkins John, *Shoemaker*
Atkins William, *Shoemaker*
Balchin William, *Paſtry-cook*
Barnes James, *Victualler*
Binfield Richard, *Land-ſurveyor*
Bovingdon Edward, *Currier and Leather-cutter*
Boyd Michael, *Grocer*
Chariott Joſeph, *Bricklayer*
Chartres James, *Stamp-office*
Cole George, *Peruke-maker*
Cooper Ann, *Milliner*
Crookſon James, *Barge-maſter*
Cutler Edward, *Glazier*
Cutler William, *Plumber*
Flynn Thomas, *Grocer*
Franklin John, *Taylor*
Hawkes Samuel, *Butcher*
Horne William, *Coachmaker*
Hyde George, *Taylor*
Jarvis John and James, *Brewers*
Jones John, *Hatmaker*
Kendal George, *Innholder*
Lander Michael, *Confectioner*
Larkin John, *Breeches-maker*
Layton George, *Confectioner*
Ludgate Daniel, *Innholder*
Lunn Elizabeth, *Baker*
Michender Richard, *Shoemaker*
Miſt Suſan, *Carrier*
Needham George, *Corn-chandler*
Pitt and March, *Drapers*
Piper Richard and John, *Fiſhmongers*
Pote Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Polehamton Thomas, *Grocer*
Prentice John, *Tinman and Brazier*
Pickman Robert, *Maltſter*
Ride Mary, *Confectioner*
Rogerſon James, *Cutler*
Smith William, *Perfumer*
Sneath Richard, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Solomons Iſaac, *Orange-merchant*
Spyer Molton, *Confectioner*
Stephens William, *Grocer*
Stevens William, *Victualler*
Terry Chriſtopher, *Dealer in Coals*
Trigg James, *Carpenter*
Tuſtin John, *Butcher*
Vyſe John, *Butcher*
Wall Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Watts and Pickman, *Victuallers*
Wigginton Thomas, *Victualler*
Wilkins Robert, *Gunmaker*
Woolhouſe William, *Grocer*

Stoke-Poges, Buckinghamſhire, two miles north of Eton. In the reign of Queen Mary, a chapel and an hoſpital were built here, with a portico ſupported by pillars, by Edward lord Haſtings, but it has been lately deſtroyed and a new one erected upon a more convenient ſpot at no great diſtance. A little north of it is Stoke-houſe, by Camden ſaid to have been built by Henry earl of Huntingdon. The entrance whereof, like that of the Villa Borgheſe at Rome, is by a great hall, paved with marble, and adorned with many fine ancient buſtos of the Roman emperors, ſome of marble, ſome of porphyry, and others of granite, brought from Rome. At the bottom of this hall is a pretty little chapel, paved with marble, ſeeming to riſe like ſteps. From the hall there is an entrance into a fine park, with ſeven noble avenues, cut in ſhape of a ſtar, from each of which there is a delightful proſpect, and from one of them, a good view of Windſor-caſtle, from which it is diſtant about four miles north. In this park are alſo five excellent fiſhponds.—This was the ſeat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next reſided here, and was viſited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he ſumptuouſly entertained; preſenting her with jewels, &c. to the va-

lue of 1000l. and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterwards the ſeat of Anne viſcounteſs Cobham, on whoſe death it was purchaſed by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pennſylvania. John Penn, Eſq. his repreſentative, took down the ancient manſion, and erected a noble ſeat, in a more elevated ſituation. He 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 archievements 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 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.

To underſtand the third ſtanza, it muſt be obſerved, that Sir Chriſtopher Hatton was 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 told him, "that he was too much exalted by the indulgence of his fortune, which had placed him in a ſtation for which he was unfit, he being ignorant of the chancery law, and needing the aſſiſtance of others to enable him to do his duty." This reproach ſtruck him to the heart, and he reſolved to admit no conſolation. When he was almoſt half dead, the queen repented of her ſeverity, and went herſelf to comfort the dying chancellor; but it was all to no purpoſe, for he was obſtinately reſolved to die.—Brawls were a ſort of figure-dance, then in vogue.—The churchyard muſt ever be intereſting, as the ſcene of our poet's elegy; and, at the eaſt end of it, he is interred; but without even a ſtone to record his exit, "And teach the ruſtic moraliſt to die."—In this pariſh is the handſome ſeat of Sir George Howard, K. B.

Burnham is five miles from Eton: it had once a nunnery, built by Richard, ſon of King John, of which no veſtiges remain.—Cloſe to this village, is the pleaſant reſidence of Lady Ravenſworth; and here is Dropmore Hill, where Lord Grenville has built an elegant houſe.—Near Burnham alſo is Hitcham-houſe, ſituated in a valley, and ſometime the country reſidence of the learned phyſician Dr. Friend, to whoſe family it at preſent belongs, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of Lady Windſor. The gardens are large and well deſigned, and in the great hall is an original painting of the late Queen Caroline, which that princeſs preſented to Dr. Friend.

Slough is a village two miles from Windſor; part of it in the Pariſh of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herſchel purſues his aſtronomical reſearches, aſſiſted by a royal penſion.—Principal inhabitants are:

TRADERS.

Bance Ann, *Innholder*
Brown Thomas, *Seedſman*
Chappel Suſan, *Baker*
Davenport James, *Innholder*
Green Thomas, *Coachmaker*
King David, *Innholder*
Long Thomas, *Farrier*
Lovegrove Henry, *Chairmaker*
Nixey John, *Wheelwright*
Northcroft John, *Bricklayer*
Pitt Paul, *Chairmaker*
Pitt William, *Carpenter*
Pocock Jeremy, *Breeches-maker*
Shirley Edward, *Butcher*
Sargent Richard, *Carpenter*
Till William, *Innholder*
Wilſon Thomas, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Wilſon Joſeph, *Taylor*

WINSLOW, BUCKS,

IS ſituate fifty miles from London, eight miles north-weſt from Ivinghoe, and ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Buckingham, in the turnpike-road leading from London to Birmingham. It is a neat, regular, well-built, town, conſiſting chiefly of three ſtreets, which ſtand eaſt, weſt, and north. The town is ſurrounded with woods.—Here is a market on Thurſday, and four fairs for cattle, viz. March 20, Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 21, and September 22: it has alſo two ſtatute fairs for hiring of ſervants; one is held the Thurſday before old Michaelmas-day, and the other the Thurſday following.

The poſt goes out every evening, Saturday excepted, at ſix o'clock, and comes in every morning, at ſix o'clock, Mondays excepted. The Buckingham ſtage-coach goes through to London every day in the week, except Sunday; and one returns the ſame day. Alſo three common ſtage-waggons, which go twice in the week, (two to the Oxford Arms, and one to the George, Snow-hill, London).—One belongs to Mrs. Eagles, of Brackley, Northamptonſhire; one to Mrs. Eagles, of Buckingham; and the other to Mr. Hutchbury, of Buckingham.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Dudley William, Gent.
Prentice Mrs.
Selby William, Eſq. (F.)
Yeates Thomas, Gent.

CLERGY.

Aſh Rev. Edward, (F.)
Banniſter Rev. James, *Curate*

PHYSIC.

Barlow Richard, *Surgeon, &c.*
Tookey John, (F.) *ditto*
Turner Joſeph, *ditto*

LAW.

Burnham James, (F.) *Attorney*
Churchill ——, *Attorney*
Reading Richard, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Allen James, *Taylor*
Allen James, *Butcher*
Barton Richard, (F.) *Victualler*
Bignell Thomas, *Baker*
Blake John, *Baker*
Blake William, (F.)
Bowler Charles, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Bowler Thomas, ſen. *Maltſter*
Bowler Thomas, jun. *Wheelwright*
Brandon Thomas, *Dairy-man*
Budd Francis, *Butcher*
Burley Sarah, *Victualler*
Carpenter George, (F.) *Tanner*
Cheney John, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Cox John, (F.) *Glazier*
Cox Martha, *Milliner*
Croſs George, *Blackſmith*
Dudley Benjamin, *Glazier*
Dudley John, (F.) *Draper*
Dudley Joſeph, *Draper*
Dumbleton John, *Gardener*
Eagleton C. *Turner*
Eden Robert, *Carpenter*
Gibbs John, *Cooper*
Gibbs John, *Glover*
Gibbs John, *Maltſter*
Gibbs Richard, *Currier*
Gibbs Robert, *Grocer*
Gibbs Robert, *Maltſter*
Gibbs Stephen, *Glover and Poſtmaſter*
Godfrey ——, (F.) *Cooper*
Goodman John (F.) *Victualler*
Hall John, *Maſon*
Harris Thomas, *Victualler*
Harris William, *Butcher*
Hawley Geo. *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Hazard Mrs. *Victualler*
Hazard Thomas, *Cordwainer*
Hillyer Edward, *Farmer*
Holland John, *Grocer and Ironmonger*
Jackman William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Janes Robert, *Victualler*
Jellyman John, *Hemp-dreſſer*
Ingram Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
King Charles, *Whiteſmith*
King John, *Blackſmith*
King William, (F.) *Carpenter*
King William, *Victualler*
Lomath John, *Cordwainer*
Maydon John, *Butcher*
Mayne John, *Butcher*
Mayne Richard, *Grocer*
Mayne William, (F.) *Sadler*
Morecraft Thomas, *Butcher*
Morris James, *Peruke-maker*
Newman Frances, *Victualler*
Rawbone Thomas, (F.) *Schoolmaſter*
Read Thomas, *Farmer*
Robinſon Francis, *Taylor*
Seaton Auguſtine, (F.) *Butcher*
Staniford Richard, *Maſon*

Turnbull Elizabeth, *Draper*
Walker William, *Butcher*
Whichello Abel, *Peruke-maker*
Williams John, *Victualler*
Wilmore William, *Victualler*
Wilſon Thomas, *Farmer*

Swanburn, near Winſlow and Ayleſbury, has a charity-ſchool.—Great Harwood, near Winſlow, had 3000l. damage done by a fire, July 9, 1791.

WINSTER, DERBYSHIRE.

WINSTER is principally ſupported by the lead-mines. It has a market on Saturday; has a charter for four fairs in the year, though not kept up.—It is ſituated twenty miles from Derby, ten from Cheſterfield, ſixteen from Buxton, ten from Aſhbourn, ſix from Bakewell, and ſix from Wirkſworth.—There is a poſt from Wirkſworth three days a-week, viz. Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday; carrier from ditto twice a-week, viz. Monday and Thurſday; carrier from Cheſterfield every Saturday.—The principal inns are, the Angel, and the Exciſe-office.—Annual return, including the mines, market, ſhopkeepers, &c. about 30,000l. per annum.—January 25, 1785, when near ſixty people were aſſembled at a puppet-ſhow in this town, the upper floor of the houſe was blown up with gun-powder, and yet no hurt was done to the people below.—On Saturday, July 1, 1797, Mr. Bates, the worthy recorder of this place, fell down in a fit in the paſſage leading to the court of requeſts in Weſtminſter-hall, and died in a few hours after, notwithſtanding the exertions of the faculty.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.
Andrew Benjamin, (F.) Gent.
Barker Mary, (F.)
Hall Mr. Joſiah, (F.)
Hodgſon Richard, (F.) Gent.
Roberts Mrs.
Sweetenham James, (F.) Gent.
Woolley James, (F.) Gent.

CLERGY.
Maſon Rev. John (F.)
Steeple Rev. John, (F.)

PHYSIC.
Stone Benjamin, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Goodwin George, (F.) *Attorney*
Norman James, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Allen Robert, *Miner*
Allen Thomas, *Baker*
Allſop William, (F.) *Miner*
Aſhton Adam, *Miner*
Aſhton Henry, (F.) *Mercer and Grocer*
Aſhton Joſeph, (F.) *Miner*
Barker Samuel, *Taylor*
Bateman Hugh, (F.) *Miner*
Bateman John, (F.) *Miner*
Bateman Joſeph, *Miner*
Bateman Robert, *Victualler*
Bateman William, *Miner*
Baxter John, *Miner*
Blackwell Francis, *Miner*
Blackwell George, (F.) *Farmer*
Blackwell John, *Shoemaker*
Blackwell Joſeph, *Cooper*
Boam George, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Boam George, (F.) *Weaver and Grocer*
Boam James, *Grocer and Victualler*
Bower Iſaac, *Victualler*
Bower Tho. (F.) *Grocer and Stationer*
Bradley John, (F.) *Agent and Farmer*
Brittlebank Francis, (F.) *Innholder*
Brocklehurſt Joſeph, *Miner*
Burton Anthony, *Miner*
Burton Thomas, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Buxton Anthony, *Higler*
Buxton George, *Miner*
Buxton Grace, *Milliner*
Buxton Jeremiah, (F.) *Butcher*
Buxton Joſeph, *Carpenter*
Caldwell Joſeph, *Butcher*
Chaddock Adam, *Miner*
Chaddock John, *Miner*
Coates Miſs, *Mantua-maker*
Cockram Samuel, *Joiner*
Dore John, (F.) *Miner*
Durden John, *Baker*
Fern Fanny, *Mantua-maker*
Foxlow Robert, (F.) *Miner*
Foxlow Samuel, (F.) *Grocer*
Foxlow William, (F.) *Miner*
Froſt Robert, *Miner*
Fryer Henry, *Cordwainer*
Gill Wilfred, *Watchmaker*
Goodwin Abraham, *Miner*
Goodwin William, (F.) *Agent*
Gregory Anthony, (F.) *Glazier*
Hall Robert, (F.) *Confectioner*
Hall William, *Breeches-maker*

Hardy John, *Miner*
Hartle Robert, *Miner*
Hawley James, *Miner*
Hawley Joſeph, (F.) *Miner*
Hawley Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Hawley Robert, (F.) *Miner*
Hawley Samuel, *Miner*
Hawley Samuel, jun. *Miner*
Haynes George, (F.) *Carpenter*
Haynes George, *Farmer*
Higget Joſeph, *Swaler*
Hill Fanny, *Farmer*
Hodgkinſon John, *Miner*
Hodgkinſon William, (F.) *Agent*
Holmes Iſaac, (F.) *Exciſe-office*
Hoon John, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Jackſon James, *Shoemaker*
Keeling James, (F.) *Miner*
Law Robert, *Cooper*
Longden Wm. Newcloſe, (F.) *Farmer*
Lovet Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Marſden Godfrey, *Tinman*
Marſhall Jonathan, *Stone-maſon*
Nichols Sophia, *School-miſtreſs*
Orme John, *Miner*
Orme Samuel, *Miner*
Orme William, *Miner*
Parker Francis, (F.) *Taylor*
Peach William, (F.) *Taylor*
Pearce Mrs. (F.) *Victualler*
Prime Nathaniel, (F.) *Farmer*
Prime Peter, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Prince Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Raines William, (F.) *Blackſmith*
Raines William, (F.) *Victualler*
Raworth Thomas, (F.) *Sadler*
Redfearn Francis, *Miner*
Roberts Mrs. *Mercer and Haberdaſher*
Roberts Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Roberts Thomas, (F.) *Bar-maſter*
Roper Thomas, *Schoolmaſter*
Sheldon Charles, *Joiner*
Sheldon Jacob, *Victualler*
Smith Samuel, (F.) *Miner*
Staley George, (F.) *Miner*
Staley Paul, *Victualler*
Staley Ralph, (F.) *Miner*
Staley Ralph, *Miner*
Staley Robert, *Peruke-maker*
Staley Thomas, *Miner*
Statham ——, *Schoolmaſter*
Taylor Joſeph, *Agent*
Twigg John, (F.) *Joiner*
Twigg John, *Baker*
Wain Benjamin, *Butcher*
Wall George, *Victualler*
Wall Thomas, *Miner*
Watts Anthony, *Exciſe-officer*
Wilcock Michael, *Ropemaker*
Woolley Hen. (F.) *Mercer and Grocer*

The famous rolling-ſtone is at Birchover, one mile north from Winſter, a place where numbers of people reſort from Matlock and Buxton. It is a great curioſity; a man may move it to and fro with his ſhoulder, yet it is computed to weigh about twenty tons; it is four yards high and twelve round. This great ſtone ſtands amongſt many more of the ſame kind.—Winſley is one mile eaſt; Bonſall three miles ſouth; Elton one mile weſt.—Meſſrs. Deacons have a great manufactory in Darley-dale, three miles from Winſter.

WIRKSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.

WIRKSWORTH is a market-town, diſtant 138 miles from London, thirteen from Derby, nine from Aſhborn, twenty-three from Leek, and thirty-three from Macclesfield. The market-day is Tueſday; fair-days, old May-day and the 8th of September. The manufactures carried on are cotton and worſted breeches-pieces. The church has a ſquare tower, and a ſteeple on the top; alſo ſix bells and a clock. The town lies in a valley, ſurrounded with hills and pleaſant fields: it is well ſupplied with water from the mines.

This town is remarkable for lead-mines, which employ a number of people.—The lead-mines in Derbyſhire are of great antiquity, undoubted proof exiſting that they were worked in the time of the Romans. They may be traced from the Saxon and Norman eras down through ſucceſſive periods to the preſent time. The extent to which the buſineſs has been carried on at different periods cannot with certainty be determined; but the produce of the mines during the laſt century has undoubtedly been very conſiderable. At preſent, lead ore is found in various parts of the country. Indeed, it has been diſcovered in different quantities throughout all the tract of lime-ſtone land; but it is met with in the greateſt abundance about ten miles to the north and ſouth of the river Wye.

Veins

Veins of lead ore, on account of their poſition in the earth, are diſtinguiſhed by the different names of pipe, rake, and flat, works. A pipe-work lies between two meaſures of lime-ſtone regularly extending above and below. It conſiſts of ſeveral lines or branches running nearly parallel to each other, which have a general communication by means of ſlender threads, or leadings, as they are called by the miners. The rock is ſometimes pierced through by theſe leadings, which it is thought right to follow, as they often conduct to a freſh range. Should no ore be found on ſuch a purſuit, the breadth of the work is aſcertained: its length is indeterminate, depending much upon the dipping of the meaſures. If this be great, it begins to decline, or cannot be purſued farther on account of water. The rake-vein is found in the chaſms or clefts of the lime-ſtone, and conſequently breaks through the meaſures and ſinks into the earth. It ſometimes penetrates one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, generally in a ſlanting direction; and it has been followed to the diſtance of four miles from the place where it was firſt diſcovered. The flat-work reſembles the pipe, but has no leader or ſtem like that. It ſpreads wider, and ſeldom extends above one hundred yards. It is alſo found near the ſurface and in the ſolid rock, and is very weak and poor, being ſeldom thicker than a man's finger. The veins of lead ore are generally incloſed in a yellow, red, or black, ſoil, and are firmly connected with cauk, ſpar, or ſome other mineral.—Their direction is not uniform. The pipes, never penetrating the meaſures, follow the dip of the country in which they are found. The rakes run ſtill more variouſly; in the High Peak, generally pointing eaſt and weſt; in the wapentake of Wirkſworth, north and ſouth. Sometimes two veins cut each other at right angles: ſometimes the pipe and rake unite and run together a ſhort way, becoming ſtronger and richer. It is difficult to determine which of theſe two veins is moſt common, or moſt productive; the pipe, however, ſeem moſt generally valuable. Veins are diſcovered various ways; ſometimes by attention to the nature of the ground, which leads the experienced miner to make a ſearch by boring; often by accidents laying open ſome branch which riſes to day.—The more the branches which accompany a vein, the richer it is; and, when they begin to diminiſh, it becomes poorer. Alſo, for the moſt part, a vein is impoveriſhed when it runs in ſuch a direction as to receive over it a greater number of meaſures. In working mines, a principal point is to free them from water; the moſt common and effectual method of doing which is to drive a ſough or level from the bottom of ſome neighbouring valley, as far as the works; where this cannot be done, pumps muſt be employed, which are either worked by a water-wheel or by a fire-engine. Mines are freed from bad air by the introduction of a pipe down the ſhaft to the work, whence it is extended along the roof of the gallery. The circulation this occaſions proves an effectual remedy.

There are numerous and various regulations reſpecting the rights of miners, and the dues payable for the ore, in different parts of the mining country. The principal tract containing lead is called the King's Field. Under this denomination nearly the whole wapentake of Wirkſworth is compriſed, as well as part of the High Peak. The mineral duties of the King's-field have been from time immemorial let on leaſe. The preſent farmer of thoſe in the High Peak is the Duke of Devonſhire, and of thoſe in the wapentake of Wirkſworth is Mrs. Rolles. They have each a ſteward and bar-maſters in the diſtricts they hold of the crown. The ſteward preſides as judge in the barmote courts, and with twenty-four jurymen determines all diſputes reſpecting the working of mines.—The courts are held twice a-year; thoſe of the High Peak at Moneyaſh, and thoſe of the wapentake at Wirkſworth. The principal office of the bar-maſter is putting miners in poſſeſſion of the veins they have diſcovered, and collecting the proportion of ore due to the leſſee. When a miner has found a new vein of ore in the King's-field, provided it be not in an orchard, garden, or high-road, he may obtain an excluſive title to it on application to the bar-maſter. The method of giving poſſeſſion is, in the preſence of two jurymen, marking out in a

pipe

pipe or rake work two *meares* of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards; and in a flat work fourteen yards ſquare. But, if a miner neglect to avail himſelf of his diſcovery beyond a limited time, he may be deprived of the vein of which he has received poſſeſſion, and the bar-maſter may diſpoſe of it to another adventurer. As to the other part of the bar-maſter's office, that of ſuperintending the meaſurement of the ore, and taking the dues of the leſſee or lord of the manor, it is attended with ſome difficulty from the variety of the claims, which differ greatly in different places. In general, a thirteenth of the ore is the due in the King's-field, but a twenty-fifth only is taken. Beſides this, there is a due for tithe. In mines that are private property, ſuch tolls are paid as the parties agree upon. The miner, having ſatisfied the ſeveral claims, proceeds to diſpoſe of his ore to the merchant or ſmelter. There are four denominations of ore; the largeſt and beſt ſort is called Bing; the next in ſize, and almoſt equal in quality, is named Peſey; the third is Smitham, which paſſes through the ſieve in waſhing; the fourth, which is caught by a very ſlow ſtream of water, and is as fine as flour, is ſtiled Beleand: it is inferior to all the reſt on account of the admixture of foreign particles. All the ore as it comes from the mine is beaten into pieces and waſhed before it is ſold.—This buſineſs is performed by women, who can earn about 6d. per day. Smelting furnaces are of two kinds, the hearth and cupola. The hearth conſiſts of large rough ſtones placed ſo as to form an oblong cavity about two feet wide and deep, and fourteen long, into which fuel and ore are put in alternate layers; the heat is raiſed by means of a large pair of bellows worked by a water wheel. The fuel is wood and coal. The lead procured this way is very ſoft, pure, and ductile, but a conſiderable quantity of metal remains in the ſlags. Theſe are, therefore, ſmelted over again with a more intenſe fire of coke; but the metal produced is inferior in quality to the former. At preſent, a ſmall proportion of ore is ſmelted this way, only two hearth-furnaces remaining in Derbyſhire. The cupola, introduced about fifty years ſince, is of an oblong form, reſembling a long, but not very deep, cheſt, the top and bottom of which are a little concave. The fire being placed at one end, and a chimney at the other, the flame is drawn over the ore placed at the bottom, and by its reverberation, ſmelts it without any contact of the fuel. The lead when ſmelted is poured into moulds of various ſizes, according to the different markets for which it is intended, Hull, Bawtry, or London. Two of the blocks make a pig. Some of it, however, is firſt rolled into ſheets at works erected for the purpoſe near the furnaces. A conſiderable quantity is alſo converted into red-lead. This proceſs is performed in a kind of oven, the floor of which is divided into three parts.—The middle of theſe contains the metal, and the two others, the fire. The flame, being reverberated on the metal, converts it to a calx or powder; which, on being a ſecond time expoſed to the action of the fire, acquires a red colour. Attempts were made ſome years ago to extract ſilver from the lead; but no ſuch work now exiſts in Derbyſhire. The ſulphur driven off from the ore in ſmelting is collected at two furnaces. The annual produce of lead from the Derbyſhire mines is not exactly aſcertained, but may be eſtimated at an average of between five and ſix thouſand tons. It is generally thought to be on the decline, ſome of the richeſt mines being either exhauſted, or become more difficult to work; but on the other hand, from the improvements in the art of ſmelting, and more effectual methods employed to clear the mines of water by new levels and improved fire-engines, advantages have been gained that may, perhaps, ſupply the deficiency.

Mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones, as well as lead-ſtones, are alſo dug hereabouts; and veins of antimony (as ſtibium is called in the ſhops) are likewiſe found here. There are two ſprings in the neighbourhood, one hot, and the other cold, ſo near each other, that a man may put his hands into both at the ſame time. In May, 1736, a large quantity of Roman coins was dug up near this place. They were chiefly of the firſt emperors, and were in good preſervation.

No

No ſtage goes or comes to this town.—The poſt ſets out for Derby at ſeven in the morning, and to Bakewell at five in the afternoon; arrives from Bakewell at ſeven in the morning, and from Derby at five in the afternoon. John Winſor, poſtmaſter.—Exciſe-office at the Red Lion Inn. James Bruce, ſupervifor. Thomas Cartwright and Mr. Atherton, officers.—A cart from the Red Lion Inn to Derby Monday and Friday; and returns the ſame days.—Here are ſix alms-houſes, endowed by Anthony Gell, Eſq. for ſix poor men, in 1584: they are allowed five pounds a-year each. Alſo a free-grammar ſchool left by the above gentleman—The Town-hall was built by the direction of the Right Hon. Thomas lord Hyde, chancellor of his majeſty's duchy and palatine of Lancaſter, in the thirteenth year of George III. A. D. 1773. A court is held at this hall twice a-year. At the lower part of the hall is the butchers market.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Arkwright Lady
Bright Mrs. Gent.
Gell Philip, Eſq.
Hurt Mrs. Gent.
Hurt Charles, Eſq.
Leecroft Capt. Thomas
Leecroft John, Gent.
Toplis Miſs, Gent.
Toplis John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Bennet Rev. Abraham
Chandlor Rev. John

PHYSIC.

Brace Thomas, *Surgeon*
Gell Benjamin, *ditto*
Goodwin Anthony, *ditto*

LAW.

Bladen George, *Attorney*
Ince Richard, *ditto*
Saderfield Joſeph *ditto*

TRADERS.

Allſop Mary, *Vict.* (*Dog & Partridge*)
Allſop William, *Flour dealer*
Anſon Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Falcon*)
Bamford John, *Smith*
Bamford Marſellis, *Shoemaker*
Ballington Anthony, *Hatter*
Barton Samuel, *Wool Comber*
Blackwell Rob. *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Beizley Iſaac, *Huckſter*
Beizley John, *Cooper*
Bellfield Henry *Taylor*
Bellfield John, *Taylor*
Booth Thomas, *Stocking-weaver*
Bramley Sarah, *Victualler*
Branſon Joſ. *Maſter of the Poor Houſe*
Brearey George, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Brierly Thomas, *Wool Comber*
Buſh John, *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Buxton Tho. *Victualler*, (*Bottle & Glaſs*)
Clay William, *Taylor*
Cluff Thomas, *Farmer*
Coates John, *Stationer and Bookbinder*
Colledge Edward, *Huckſter*
Colledge John, *Miner*
Colledge Samuel, *Huckſter*
Collinſon John, *Ironmonger*
Collinſon Thomas, (*Jovial Dutchman*)
Dally John, *Cotton-factor*
Elliot Henry, *Smith*
Elliot Henry, *Worſted-maker*
Elliot John, *Shoemaker*
Eley Thomas, *Cotton-factor*
Folkes John, *Frame and Whiteſmith*
Fowles Rich. *Victualler* (*Black Bull*)
Fox William, *Joiner*
Froſt Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Gallimoore J. *Smith*
Gallimoore Thomas, *Smith*
Gibbins Thomas, *Smith*
Gill E. and A. *Tea Dealers*
Gill Philip *Hair-dreſſer*
Gill Ralph, *Grocer*
Gill Allen, *Miner*
Goacher Simon, *Taylor*
Goodbehire Thomas, *Hairdreſſer*
Greatrix William, *Cabinet-maker*
Griffin Ann, *Grocer*
Hall Luke *Blackamoors Head*
Harding William, *Draper*
Haſlam Edward, *Cooper*
Hickton Samuel, *Smith*
Hodgkinſon Joſeph, *Maltſter*
Hogden Francis, *Butcher*
Hogden John, *Butcher*
Hogden William, *Butcher*
Holdhouſe Joſeph *Linen-weaver*
Houghton David, *Victualler* (*Angel*)
Houghton Henry *Baker*,
Houghton John, *Cotton-factor*
Hudle Thomas, *Butcher*
Hudle John, *Butcher*
Jackſon Edward, *Grocer*
Jeſſon William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Kinder Richard, *Whiteſmith*
Kirk Samuel *Gardener*
Lamonby Joſeph, *Clothes-ſhop*

Larard Edward, *Watch-maker*
Lomas Thomas *Baker*
Mackbeth Andrew, *Taylor*
Marſden Godfrey, *Brazier*
Marſhall Tho. *Victualler & Shop-keeper*
Mather Edward *Grocer*
Mather John, *Baker*
Mather J. *Worſted-maker & Victualler*
Mather Thomas, *Baker*
Morley Joſeph, *George Inn*
Morville John, *Shoemaker*
Moſs Bartholomew, *Tin-plate Worker*
Newton Thomas, *Joiner*
Nipſon J. *Victualler & Sheriff's-officer*
Nuttal, John, *Crown Inn*
Nuttal Samuel, *Currier*
Parker Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Peal Charles, *Shoemaker*
Peal Peter, *Shoemaker*
Peal William, *Shoemaker*
Pearſon George, *Sadler*
Pearſon Hannah, *Confectioner*
Pearſon Henry, *Victualler*
Peat ———, *Victualler (Green Man)*
Peat John, *Shoemaker*
Peat Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Pickard Joſeph, *Baker*
Potter George, *Miner*
Potter Thomas, *Plaſterer*
Poyſer Anthony. *Currier*
Poyſer James, *Currier*
Poyſer Mary, *Leather-cutter*
Poyſer Sam. *Victualler (Wheat Sheaf)*
Richards Iſaac, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Salt George, *Taylor*
Sheppard Henry, *Breeches-maker*
Simpſon Robert, *Clockmaker*
Simpſon Robert, *Worſted-maker*
Simpſon Samuel, *Taylor*
Simpſon Strother John, *Breeches-maker*
Simpſon Thomas, *Wool Comber*
Sims John, *Taylor*
Smedley Thomas, *Worſted-maker*
Smedley John and Iſaac, *Hoſiers*
Smith Richard, *Hoſier*
Spencer Arthur, *Grocer & Flax-dreſſer*
Spencer Benjamin, *Grocer*
Stear Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Stubbs John, *Victualler (Miner's Arms)*
Stubbs Miſs, *Lady's Boarding-ſchool*
Taylor Benjamin, *Baker*
Taylor D. *Milliner*
Taylor James, *Carpenter*
Taylor Kitty, *Grocer*
Tell Samuel *Huckſter*
Thompſon William, *Butcher*
Thompſon William, *Staymaker*
Tinſley John, *Schoolmaſter*
Tomlinſon Henry, *Boot & Shoe Maker*
Toplis Ralph, *Grocer*
Twigg Jonathan, *Victualler & Plumber*
Wainwright Robert, *Cotton-factor*
Walker Francis, *Red Lion Inn*
Walker John, *Shoemaker*
Wall James, *Victualler, (Bell)*
Warner George, *Wool-comber*
Wheatley Edward, *Victualler, (Gate)*
Wigley William, *Sadler*
Williamſon John, *Wheelwright*
Williamſon Sam. *Miller & Flour-dealer*
Wilſhaw Joſeph, *Maſon*
Wood Samuel, *Hatter*
Wragg Anne, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Wright Charles, *Tea-dealer*
Wright John, *Ironmonger and Grocer*
Wright Joſeph *Victualler (Croſs Keys)*
Wright Samuel, *Breeches-maker*
Young Joſeph, *Taylor*

Near Wirkſworth is Shotley Park.—Thorp is S. W. of Wirkſworth.—Wigwall is alſo near Wirkſworth.—Frithley is between Wirkſworth and Alfreton.—At Cromford, in the pariſh of Wirkſworth, is the manufactory of cotton, eſtabliſhed by Sir Richard Arkwright, which cannot but give infinite ſatisfaction in its mechanical operations.

WISBEACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WISBEACH ST. PETER is a ſea-port town, ſituated on each ſide a navigable river, commonly, though erroneouſly, called the river Nene, about eight miles from the Bay or Croſs-keys Waſh, and eighteen miles from the Britiſh Ocean, near the north-eaſt extremity of the Iſle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, bordering eaſtward on the county of Norfolk, in latitude 52° 45′ N. 8′ E. longitude; and is ninety miles from London.

Accounts ſay this town was built prior to the Norman conqueſt; but that the caſtle itſelf was founded by William the Conqueror; and that the original name was *Ouzebeach*, being compounded of *Ouze* and *Beach*, being the beach or outfall of the river Ouſe; which river, coming from its head through Bedford,

ford, St. Ive's, Ely, and Littleport, from thence it had its courſe through the fens, by Welney and Well, to its outfall into the North Sea at this place, and which was prior to the reign of Edward I. in which king's reign it appears from hiſtory, that the Great Ouſe waters were carried from Littleport-chair, by way of Rebeck, to join the Little Ouſe at Prieſt-houſe, now Brandon-creek; and then took its courſe along the Little Ouſe, and afterwards were denominated the Great Ouſe, by Denver, Downham, and Lynn, to ſea. After which time the outfall at Wiſbeach ſo much decayed, that the river Nene, from Northampton, Oundle, and Peterborough, which joined the Great Ouſe, before at Upwell, found its way by Well Creek into the Great Ouſe at Salter's-lode, alſo to ſea, by Lynn; ſo that the fens above Wiſbeach were ſo ſurrounded and overflowed with waters, as rendered them of little or no value for near two centuries, or till the year 1490, when Biſhop Morton, with a laudable ſpirit, ſet about draining the fens, and made a new river to turn the Nene waters in one ſtraight courſe, from Stanground, about two miles below Peterborough, to Guyhirn, (about fourteen miles,) and from thence, through Wiſbeach, into the great bay or eſtuary (called *Metaris Aeſtuarium*), and ſo to ſea; and which river, to Guyhirn, to this day, bears the name of *Morton's Leam*; and from thence to ſea it is now called, and always written, *Wiſbeach River*; and which leam and river have from that time been improving in breadth and depth, as well as the town in reſpectability, and are now of ſome note, and worthy recording in the annals of Britiſh trade and commerce. Although the ſtate of this river, town, and harbour, has been generally improving from the time above mentioned, yet, about thirty years ſince, the country ſuffered very much by the overflowing of the waters, occaſioned by the choaking up of the mouth of the river, at its outfall, by moveable ſand-banks in the bay. In courſe the town was greatly depreſſed during this period, and the ſurrounding country was reduced to mere indigence, as the lands produced neither cattle nor corn. Several breaches happened in the north bank of Morton's Leam, between Peterborough and Wiſbeach, ſo that Thorney lordſhip, being the Bedford North Level, Portſand, and great part of South Holland, in Lincolnſhire, quite up to the town of Spalding, and other exceeding good lands to the amount of an hundred thouſand acres, uſed continually to be overwhelmed with water from one to ten feet in depth, and rendered of little or no value for ſeveral years, until an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1773, for deſerting the old river and making a new cut through the ſalt marſhes about five miles below the town of Wiſbeach, to avoid the ſand-banks the ſea had thrown up in the throat of this river; which cut had the deſired and wonderful effect of lowering the waters in Wiſbeach river ſeveral feet, and perfecting the draining and ſecuring a good outfall for the waters of the fens and ſurrounding lands. Since which period, this country has been in a moſt flouriſhing and productive ſtate, the fields ſeem to laugh and ſing with their ſuperabundant produce, and has added much to any former conſequence it might have; and, by the revival of its commerce, a true ſpirit of emulation has burſt forth amongſt its merchants and tradeſmen, ſo that few places have the proſpect of becoming ſo rich and proſperous; and, where trade and commerce go hand in hand, and are ſo cordially united, as in this place, may emphatically be called now a petty ſtate.

Formerly this place was noted for the quantity and excellence of its butter ſent to the London market; but of late years the dairy has given way to the employment of grazing; and the lands are in ſo high a ſtate of cultivation for that purpoſe, that few countries can vie with this, in reſpect to the numbers and goodneſs of cattle grazed in this neighbourhood, as ſeveral graziers ſell their ſheep in Smithfield market at four guineas a-head after clip-day; and oxen killed in Smithfield, from this neighbourhood, have weighed upwards of 300 ſtone, London weight. Horſes, both of the nag and cart kinds, are bred here of the beſt qualities, and ſell well. The river is navigable at ſpring-tides, which flow here from ſix to eight feet, for veſſels that draw ten or twelve feet of water; and a conſiderable number, of about ſixty or eighty tons burthen, are conſtantly employed in the corn-trade to London, Hull, &c.

TRADERS to COTTON'S WHARF.

Delight, *Alexander Forbes*
Friendſhip, *John Green*
John, *Francis Stevens*
Otter, *William Brown*
Peterborough, *William Foſter*
Siſters, *Thomas Batley*

TO HULL.

Rodney, *William Lowther*
Wiſbeach, Packet, *Thomas Guy*

A good inland trade is carried on with coals, rafts, wine, and other imports, up the river to Peterborough, Oundle, Northampton, &c. And a bill was paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for making a canal from this river to join the river Nene, at Outwel, and from thence to be continued along the ſame to join the river Ouſe, at Salter's-lode-ſluice. The whole length is about eleven miles, five and a half of which will be new cutting acroſs the lands, and which is now (1795) carrying on with great ſpirit under the direction of Mr. Watté, of this place, engineer, and promiſes great advantages to be derived therefrom, to trade and the country in general, by lowering the carriage of goods and merchandiſe from five ſhillings per ton, which is now paid, for land carriage to Outwell, five miles and a half, to one ſhilling and ſix pence; as the lockage, by the act, is only one ſhilling per ton. This canal will open a ſhort, ſafe, and eaſy, communication, between this port and the large trading towns of Cambridge, Lynn, Branden, Bury, Ely, St. Ive's, Huntingdon, Bedford, and others of leſs note, in the ſeveral counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and by carrying the Biſhop-Stortford and Cambridge canal into execution, which is earneſtly to be wiſhed, and which was in contemplation, and a bill in great forwardneſs, a few years ſince, would open an immediate intercourſe with the metropolis itſelf, by an inland navigation.

This pariſh is about twelve miles in length, and two miles and a half in width, and contains about 12,000 acres, which are in general very fertile and rich lands, and bring uncommon large crops of graſs and corn, viz. wheat, oats, big-barley, rape-ſeed, and muſtard-ſeed; with hemp, flax, and woad. The great or corn tithes belong to a lay impropriator, ſo that the living is a vicarage only, but of great annual value, in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely, and who is alſo lord paramount of the manor. There are four hamlets belonging to this pariſh of Wiſbeach St. Peter, this being the mother church, viz. Wiſbeach St. Mary, Guyhirn, Tholomas Drove, and Murrow, the two firſt having in them chapels of eaſe.

The market is on Saturday, which is very large, for corn and cattle of all ſorts, and is abundantly ſupplied with meat of the beſt kinds, poultry and fiſh in great plenty.—The principal fairs are held on Saturday and Monday before Palm-Sunday, for hemp and flax; Monday before Whit-Sunday, for horſes and horned cattle; Saturday before ditto for hemp and flax; July 25th, for horſes; Auguſt the firſt and ſecond, for hemp, flax, and horned cattle.

There is only one church, which is very large, and has an excellent organ and a clock with chimes. There are ſeveral diſſenting chapels, and one quaker's meeting-houſe, here. Here are ſeveral charities and donations; and lands given to the corporation for certain uſes, which are veſted in ten capital burgeſſes annually choſen, one of which is town-bailiff. The town was incorporated by King John; but the corporation have nothing to do with the juriſprudence or police of the place; nor do they ſend any member to parliament, though this is one of the beſt trading towns in all the iſle of Ely.—The aſſizes are held alternately, every half year, at this place and at Ely: the ſummer aſſizes at this place are generally in Auguſt. The biſhop appoints the chief juſtice, who at preſent is Henry Gwillim, Eſq. The quarter ſeſſion are holden here, January the 14th and July the 15th; and at Ely, April the 29th and October the 7th. The preſent juſtices are the Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindſay, the Rev. Richard Oſwin, and the Rev. Thomas Sheepſhanks.

An elegant ſtone-bridge was built about thirty years ſince, over the river at this place; it is a ſingle elliptical arch, and perhaps has not its equal in England. The town is tolerably well paved, and excellently well lighted with lamps, in dark evenings, nearly the year throughout. It is ſupplied with water from wells, rain-

rain-water ciſterns, and the river, which is not of the firſt quality; and firing from Newcaſtle, &c.

There is a mail coach, daily, from the Roſe and Crown, by Charles Loughton, to the Golden Croſs, through March, Chatteris, Somerſham, St. Ive's, and Cambridge, by Ware, to London; ſets out from this place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and returns about ten in the morning. Fare inſide, 1l. 5s. and outſide 12s. 6d.—Alſo a ſtage-coach from the Vine, by Mumby, which ſets out at four o'clock in the morning, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, by way of Cambridge, to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill; and returns to Wiſbeach, about ten o'clock in the evening. Fare inſide 18s. and outſide 9s.—The Lynn Spalding, and Boſton, coach, comes through this town, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, to the Roſe and Crown, in time for the mail.—Gillam's waggon, goes by Cambridge, for the Green Dragon, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, every Saturday evening; and a cart, by Ely, called Fuſſay's, twice a-week, viz. Saturdays and Wedneſdays.—There are alſo carriers from this place to Downham, Upwell, Outwell, March, and Long-Sutton; to which laſt place there is a bye poſt. There are newſmen, weekly, from Cambridge and Stamford, who carry parcels.

The bank, here, is called the Wiſbeach branch of the Norwich bank, under the firm of Gurneys, Birkbech, Taylor, and Co. whoſe bills are payable in London at Barclay and Trittons.

This town is diſtant from Lynn ſixteen miles, Downham Market thirteen miles, Ely thirty-one miles, March eleven miles, Chatteris nineteen miles, Somerſham, twenty-five miles, St. Ives thirty-one miles, Cambridge forty-three miles, Whittleſea fifteen miles, Peterborough twenty-one miles, Thorney Abbey twelve miles, Crowland fifteen miles, Long-Sutton nine miles, Holbeach ſixteen miles, Spalding twenty-two miles, and Boſton, by Foſſdike Waſh, about thirty miles.

The ſhipping is very conſiderable; and the harbour for large veſſels, which is in the bay, about eight miles below the town, is very commodious and much frequented. This place ſends one year with another, 52,500 quarrers of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter, and brings back all ſorts of commodities for the ſupply of the iſle, and the greateſt part of the county. It imports about 40,000 chaldrons of coals annally.

The preſent caſtle makes a very reſpectable appearance, but which is going to decay. The original was founded by William the Conqueror, as mentioned before; and was re-built by Morton, when biſhop of Ely; but the preſent edifice was built by Thurlow, ſecretary to the protector, and his ſon, about the year 1660. It belonged to the ſee of Ely, and was the reſidence of the biſhop when he came to Wiſbeach; but an act paſſed in the ſeſſion of parliament 1793, for the ſale of the ſame, with its ſite, gardens, &c. which was ſold in lots lately, for the purpoſe of building; ſince which ſeveral houſes are begun, and, if carried on upon the ſame ſcale as begun, will be a great ornament as well as addition and accommodation, and particularly as houſes are now ſo ſcarce in this town.

There are hardly any people in the town but what are in trade; even Sir Philip Vavaſor is a merchant, and trades in coal, firkin-butter, &c. The principal inns are the Roſe and Crown and the Vine; but there are ſeveral others of good note. The market place is rather too much confined, and the ſhire-houſe and butchery are no great ornaments, being very ancient buildings. Balls and aſſemblies are monthly, and are held at the Roſe and Crown.—The following are the principal inhabitants;

GENTRY.

Abbot John, Gent.
Addey William, Gent.
Batterham Joſeph, Gent.
Bream Robert, Gent.
Clarkſon Mrs.
Edes John, Gent.
Hawes George, Eſq.
Lowden Mrs.
Rayner Mrs.

CLERGY.

Chriſtopherſon Rev. Mr. *Curate*

Lindſay Hon. and Rev. Charles, *Vicar*
Oſwin Rev. Richard
Walker Rev. William

PHYSIC.

Archbold Ralph, *Surgeon*
Clarke Robert, *Surgeon*
Ground Thomas, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Hardwick Robert, *Surgeon*
Palmer John, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Poynton John, *Surgeon*
Skrimſhire and ſon, *Surgeons*
Wainman Oglethorpe, *M. D.*

LAW.

Bellamy James, *Clerk of the Peace for the Iſle of Ely*
Clark William, *Attorney*
Fawſſett and Bellamy, *Attorneys*
Fiſher John, *Attorney*
Hutcheſon Man, *Attorney*
Jackſon Hugh, *Attorney*
Jackſon William, *Attorney*
Mayer John, *Attorney*
Metcalf Charles, *Attorney*
Todd Thomas, *Attorney & Town-clerk*

TRADERS.

Abram and Marlow, *Rope-makers*
Adams Bartholomew, *Sadler*
Andrews John, *Woolſtapler*
Aſhton, A. *Draper*
Baxter John, *Merchant*
Beales William, *Taylor*
Beharrell Abraham, *Merchant*
Bell William, *Baker*
Briggs John, *Baker*
Burman John, *Baſket-maker*
Cater Richard, *Poſtmaſter*
Cheſter John, *Hemp and Flax Dealer*
Cheſter John, *Cooper*
Chamberlain Rob. *Draper and Grocer*
Chapman, H. and I. *Ironmongers*
Clare John *Staymaker*
Colls William, *Hoſier*
Colman Richard, *Victualler (Griffin)*
Conworth and Edis, *Milliners*
Copping John, *Draper*
Cox Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
Curtis John, *Upholſterer*
Curtis Thomas, *Upholſterer*
Darlow Joſeph, *Plumber and Glazier*
Dean Joſeph, *Ship-builder*
Donken R. and Co. *Merchants*
Draycott Stephen, *Sun Fire-Office*
Egſon Francis, *Plumber and Glazier*
Ellis Benjamin, *Victualler, (Mermaid)*
Fallows and Son, *Hatters*
Foſter Robert, *Draper*
Gamber Robert, *Whiteſmith*
Garner Samuel, *Vict. (Hare & Hounds)*
Garnham and Swain, *Milliners*
Ginn E. *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Goodger Edward, *Baſket-maker*
Goodger John, *Butcher*
Gordon Joſeph, *China and Glaſs Dealer*
Ground Edward, *Grocer*
Gunn John, *Draper and Grocer*
Hall William, *Sadler*
Hardmeat Joſeph, *Butcher*
Hardy Ab. *Royal Exchange Fire-Office*
Harriſon John, *Butcher*
Hartſhorne John, *Victualler, (Globe)*
Haynes John, *Baker*
Hewitt Charles, *Plumber and Glazier*
Hill James, *Baker*
Hutchinſon John, *Cutler*
Jecks and Dawbarn, *Drapers & Grocers*
Johnſon John, *Grazier*
Jones A. and H. *Silverſmiths*
Kendrick Thomas, *Victualler, (Talbot)*
Kilby and Son, *Merchants*
Langman Tho. *Vict. (Duke's Head)*
Layland Henry, *Brazier*
Leach James, *Norwich Fire-Office*
Leedel William, *Turner & Chairmaker*
Life Joſeph, *Draper*
Loughton Charles, *Vict. (Roſe & Crown)*
Lowden John, *Shoemaker*
Lowe Tho. *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Lunn William, *Patten-maker*
Marlow Mary, *Draper*
Marſh William, *Sadler*
Meers Iſaac, *Merchant*
Morling William, *Hair-dreſſer*
Mumby Joſeph, *Victualler, (Vine)*
Nicholas Henry, *Butcher*
Oſborn John, *Butcher*
Oſborn Robert, *Carpenter*
Oſborn William, *Draper & Glaſs-dealer*
Oſborn William, *Vict. (Robin Hood)*
Palmer William, *Grocer*
Parker Geo. *Silverſmith & Watchmaker*
Peckover Jonathan, *Draper*
Poole Henry, *Brazier*
Rawling Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Rayner William, *Merchant*
Reed John, *Staymaker*
Reeve John, *Taylor*
Shinfield Edward, *Staymaker*
Smalley and Stephens, *Drapers & Grocers*
Smith John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Squire Edward, *Confectioner*
Stanroyd James, *Breeches-maker*
Storr and Son, *Painters*
Swanſborouſh and Blinkin, *Bricklayers*
Swanſborough John, *Stone-maſon*
Talbot William, *Cabinet-maker*
Tannant Thomas, *Vict. (Three Tuns)*

Thompſon John, *Rope-makers*
Thompſon Peter, *Hemp & Flax Dreſſer*
Thompſon Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Turpin John *Land-ſurveyor*
Tyers John, *Breeches-maker*
Vaux T. *Hatter*
Vipen Benjamin, *Vict. (White Hart)*
Vurley Thomas, *Watchmaker*
Uſshill and Shepherd, *Grocers*
Wallet William, *Taylor and Draper*
Ward Benjamin, *Vict. (White Lion)*
Wardale George *Merchant*
Watt John, *China and Glaſs Dealer*
Watté John, *Surveyor and Engineer, Agent to the Phenix Fire-office*
Watts Robert, *Hemp and Flax Dreſſer*
Watſon James, *Drapers*
Weſt and Weſton, *Millwrights*
Weſtwood John, *Cooper*
Wilkinſon John, *Grocer*
Wilſon Kirby, *Harbour-maſter*
Wilſon John, *Shoemaker*
Wilſon Robert, *Taylor*
Wilton John, *Shoemaker*
Wraight Walker, *Merchant*
Yorke George, *Draper and Taylor*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Thomas Wright, *Collector*
Abraham Hardy, *Comptroller*
Rd. Carter, *Surveyor & Landing-waiter*
Samuel Thornton, *Waiter and Searcher*
Kirby Wilſon, *Chief Boatman*
William Baker and George Jackſon, *Tide-waiters and Boatmen*
Samuel Groves, John Image, William Curtis, and John Andrews, *Boatmen and Coal-meters.*
J. Taylor and Wright Roper, *Coal-meters*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

William Elty, *Superviſor*
John Waters, *Firſt Diviſion*
Richard Stamp, *Second Diviſion*

There are ſeveral reſpectable villages near this place: as Leverington, at the diſtance of one mile; Parſondrove, ſix miles; Newton, three miles; Tid St. Giles, ſix miles; Walſoken, one mile; Weſt Walton, where there is a curious Gothic tower to the church, four miles; Elm two miles, has a charity ſchool; Emneth three miles, in which place is Hackbeach Hall, the ſeat of the late Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. and is now the reſidence of Lady Peyton, his widow; Outwell, ſix miles; and Upwell, eight miles, both in the dioceſe of Norwich.

About ſix miles north of Wiſbeach, on the road leading to Spalding, is a hamlet called Tid-Gate; through which the navigable river, for ſmall craft, runs from the new cut below Wiſbeach, to Thorney Abbey and Crowland, and which is the drain or outfall for the waters of the Bedford North Level, Portſand, &c. and is called the Shire-drain, which divides the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln.

WITHAM, ESSEX.

IS thirty-ſeven miles from London, eight from Chelmsford, ſix from Malden, and ſix from Coggerſhall. Here was a priory, built in 913. It is a neat-built pleaſant town, with ſeveral fine inns, it being a great thoroughfare to Harwich, and to the fartheſt part of Eſſex and Suffolk. It was built by Edward, (ſon of King Alfred,) commonly called King Edward the Elder; and, in this town, and its neighbourhood, there are now fine ſeats of many gentry of good fortune and families, who, in the ſummer, come hither to drink its chalybeate water, called the Spa, and have aſſemblies here once a month. Here is a market on Tueſday, and fairs on September 14 and Monday before Trinity-Sunday.

There are coaches going through this place, daily, to Harwich, Ipſwich, and Colcheſter. Waggons alſo, daily, from Ipſwich and Colcheſter, to the Ipſwich Arms, Cullum-ſtreet.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Barnes Robert, Gent.
Brooks Captain
Douglas Miſs
Ducrane ——, Eſq.
Green Mrs.
Kynaſton Thomas, Eſq.
Patterſon Jacob, Gent.
Talbot Hon. Mr.
Watſon Miſs
Wright Mrs.

CLERGY.

Downes Andrew, *Vicar*

PHYSIC,

PHYSIC.
Hetherby John, *Surgeon*
Rawlins Thomas, *Surgeon*
Steel Peter, *M. D.*

LAW.
Gullifer Walter, *Attorney*
Scott John, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.
Allen Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Barnes Thomas, *Farmer*
Branwhite John, *Cooper*
Catchpole James, *Ironmonger*
Cottee Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Dunn James, *Schoolmaſter*
Fraſer Benjamin, (*White Hart Inn*)
Gorton Thomas, *Cooper*
Haffenden George, *Draper*
Hailſtone Grace, *Poſt-miſtreſs*
Harridge Thomas, *Brandy-dealer*
Harvey Matthew, *Grocer*
Humphrie John, *Draper*
Joſling Robert, *Farmer*
Iſaac and Son, *Grocers*
Lawman John, *Angel Inn*
Lenny Charles, *Blue Poſts Inn*
Lewis Robert, *Glazier*
Lowe James, *Baker*
Lowe James, jun. *Baker*
Mathews Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Perry William, *Coachmaker*
Pollard John, *Baker*
Ray Thomas, *Draper*
Read Thomas, *Spread Eagle Inn*
Sheldrick William, *George Inn*
Sims William and Joſeph, *Wine-dealers*
Skinner Stephen, *Draper*
Wade William, *Sadler*
White Henry, *Draper*
Wright Richard, *Watchmaker*

At this place is the ſeat of Lord Abercorn, which generally had the honour of accommodating the late king, on his progreſs to and from his German dominions; and has frequently been of the ſame convenience to other royal perſonages, particularly to her preſent majeſty, who was received and entertained here on her firſt arrival in England.

Terling is four miles from Witham.—Hatfield Peverel is near Witham, in the road from Chelmsford: here was a priory, whoſe remains in 1764 were purchaſed by Mr. John Wright, and pulled down, when he erected on its ſite a handſome houſe, and embelliſhed the church very conſiderably. In the windows of the church is much painted glaſs, and its ſpires are viſible in the high road to Witham.—Kelvedon is three miles from Witham, and forty-one miles from London, in the road to Colcheſter. It is alſo called Keldon, alias Eaſterford. Some call it Kildane, and think that the famous maſſacre of the Danes began here. It has a fair on Eaſter-Monday.—Nearer Chelmsford, and hard by Boreham, is the famous ſeat of Beaulieu, in which King Henry VIII. very much delighted. It is now called Newhall, and was the ſeat of John Olmius, Eſq. now of his ſon Lord Waltham, of the kingdom of Ireland. It is the largeſt edifice in the county next Audley-end.

The product of all this part of the country is corn, as that of the marſhy-feeding grounds is graſs, where their chief buſineſs is breeding of calves, which are allowed to be the beſt and fatteſt, and the largeſt veal in England, if not in whole world.

WITNEY, OXFORDSHIRE,

IN the hundred of Bampton, is a long, ſtraggling, uncouth, but populous and large, town, with a market on Thurſday, and ſix annual fairs, viz. Eaſter-Thurſday, Holy Thurſday, July 10th, Thurſday before the 10th of October, Thurſday after the 8th of September, and December the 4th, for horſes, cows, pigs, and various ſorts of commodities.

It is a borough town, governed by two bailiffs choſen annually on the firſt Tueſday after St. Michael. This town was of good repute before the conqueſt, and, in the fifth and eighth of Edward II. ſent members to parliament, which it continued till the thirty-third of Edward III. and no longer.

The poſt-office is kept by Mr. Richard Aſhfield, into which all letters muſt be put by ſeven o'clock in the evening, or ſubject to the payment of a penny each; the poſtage of letters from London to this place ſixpence, and are delivered out about eight o'clock in the morning.

The

The town is ſituated in the turnpike road leading from London to Glouceſter, Bath, Briſtol, and Cheltenham; diſtance from London ſixty-four miles, Glouceſter thirty-ſix miles, Bath fifty-ſix miles, Briſtol fifty-nine miles, Cheltenham twenty-ſeven miles. Here are at work one hundred and fifty looms continually, for which above three thouſand people, from eight years old and upwards, are daily employed in carding, ſpinning, &c. and conſume about eighty packs of wool weekly. The blankets are uſually ten or twelve quarters wide, and very white, which ſome attribute to the abſterſive nitrous waters of the river Windruſh, wherewith they are ſcoured; but others believe it is owing to a peculiar way of looſe ſpinning they uſe here; and others again are of opinion, that it proceeds from both. In conſequence of which, this town has engroſſed the whole trade in that commodity. They likewiſe make here the Duffield ſtuffs, a yard and three quarters wide, which are carried to New England and Virginia, and much worn even here in winter. Here are likewiſe a great many fellmongers, who, having dreſſed and ſtained their ſheep-ſkins, make them into jackets and breeches, and ſell them at Bampton; from whence they are diſperſed all over the neighbouring counties.

The company of blanket-weavers in Witney and its vicinity are by letters patent, granted in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, incorporated by the name of "The maſter, aſſiſtants, wardens, and commonalty, of blanket-weavers, inhabiting in Witney, in the county of Oxford, or within twenty miles thereof;" by virtue of which they enjoy the ſole right of manufacturing blankets of every kind in the town of Witney, or within twenty miles of the ſame. This company conſiſts of a maſter and two wardens, who are elected annually, and about twenty aſſiſtants, and fifty of the commonalty. They have a common hall in Witney, a very neat and elegant ſtructure, where they tranſact all matters and things relative to the rules and orders of the company; and ſeveral men are there employed to examine, weigh, meaſure, and mark, all goods that are made by the company, and, if any be found deficient in weight or meaſure, a very heavy fine is impoſed on, and paid by, the maker thereof; which regular and uniform mode of examining the goods, and enforcing the making them of the full weight and meaſure, together with their peculiar method of manufacturing them, have always rendered the goods of this manufactory ſuperior in quality to any of the kind in the world.—This neighbourhood produces a ſort of yellow ochre, and a coarſe kind of gritty umber, which is of great uſe to leather-dreſſers.

The river Windruſh runs through the town, over which there is an ancient ſtone bridge erected.—The church, pleaſantly ſituated at the ſouth end of the town, is a large and noble ſtructure in the Gothic taſte. The ſteeple is very juſtly admired for its exact ſymmetry and proportion, and allowed by all travellers who ſee it to be a curious ſpecimen of juſt and correct architecture. The tower contains a peal of eight bells. The rectory is worth 800l. a-year.

Witney was one of the manors which Alwinus biſhop of Wincheſter gave to the church of St. Swithin there, on Queen Emma's paſſing over the fire ordeal.

A bank is eſtabliſhed here, under the firm of Meſſrs. Leake, Batt, Sanders, and Holton.

Here is a large free-ſchool and fine library; the Rev. Mr. Seele, head maſter; ſalary 30l. per annum. The Rev. Mr. Powel, uſher; ſalary 15l. per annum. A writing maſter attends one hour in the day; ſalary 10l. per annum, beſides perquiſites.—Here is an hoſpital alſo for ſix poor blanket-makers widows, and a ſchool for twelve poor children, founded in 1723, to which has been made an addition for teaching thirty children.—Here is one very capital inn for the accommodation of the nobility, gentry, &c. Here are likewiſe ſeveral other good inns for the accommodation of travellers, beſide a great number of public houſes.—Two coaches paſs through Witney every day: one of them leaves the Angel Inn, behind St. Clement's church, and the other the Bolt and Tun, Fleet-ſtreet, every day at noon, and paſs through Witney, about one o'clock the next morning, in their way to Glouceſter, &c. and return every day, through Wit-

ney, in their way to London, the one about nine, and the other about eleven, o'clock in the evening. There are conſtantly two or more waggons leave Witney every Monday afternoon, which get into London on Wedneſday; leave London on Thurſday, and return to Witney on Saturday about noon.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Beechey Walter, (F.) Gent.
Collins John, Gent.
Druce Samuel, (F.) Gent.
Lankſhear Thomas, (F.) Gent.
Maddock Robert (F.) Gent.
Symmonds Thomas, (F.) Gent.
Witts Pariſh Richard, (F.) Gent.

CLERGY.

Collins Rev. William
Phipps Rev. Weſton, (F.) *Rector*
Seele Rev. Mr. *Maſter of the Free School*

PHYSIC.

Batt Edward, (F.) *Surgeon, &c.*
Lankſhear William, *Surgeon, &c.*
Trimnell John, *Surgeon, &c.*

LAW.

Leake John, (F.) *Attorney*
Macey William, *Attorney and Coroner*
Ward Charles, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Andrews Mrs. *Innholder*
Aſhfield Richard, *Poſtmaſter*
Baker John, *Lockſmith*
Banting William, *Baker*
Barnes William, *Blackſmith*
Barret Wiliam, *Shoemaker*
Biggar Jeremiah, *Blanket-weaver*
Birdſeye William, *Blackſmith*
Bolton Edward, (F.) *Common Brewer*
Bolton Henry, (F.) *Victualler*
Bolton Henry, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Bolton Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Breakſpear Mrs. *Slater*
Brigſtock Joſeph, *Farmer*
Brooks John, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Broome William, *Mercer*
Brown John, (F.) *Butcher*
Brown W. (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Caſtle James, *Slater*
Charlwood Sarah, *Baker and Maltſter*
Clark John, *Taylor*
Clarke Thomas, *Taylor*
Clark William, *Cooper*
Clinch John, *Staymaker*
Coburn Iſaac, *Innholder*
Collins John, *Blanket-weaver*
Collins John, *Blanket-weaver*
Collins Thomas, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Collier Edward, (F.) *Taylor*
Collier Edward, *Butcher*
Collier John, *Blanket-weaver*
Collier Richard, *Blanket-weaver*
Collier Robert, *Blanket-weaver*
Collier Robert, *Blanket-weaver*
Collier William, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Cook William, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Cowell Joſiah *Breeches-maker*
Coxeter Thomas, *Blanket-weaver*
Crips Michael, *Hemp-dreſſer*
Daily Wm. and Tho. *Farmers & Carriers*
Dix John, *Blanket-weaver*
Dix Thomas, *Carpenter*
Druce Edw. *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Druce Thomas, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Dutton John (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Dutton Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Dyer Richard, *Blanket-weaver*
Early Edward, *Blanket-weaver*
Early John, ſen. (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Early John, jun. *Blanket-weaver*
Eeles William, *Blanket-weaver*
Ellis John, *Taylor*
Ellis William (F.) *Mercer & Draper*
Empſon Thomas, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Farden John (F.) *Mercer and Maltſter*
Fiſher Bartholomew, (F.) *Woolfactor*
Fiſher Bartholomew, *Fellmonger*
Fiſher Charles, *Cooper*
Fiſher John, *Blanket-weaver*
Fiſher Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Fiſher Robert, *Blanket-weaver*
Fitchett John *Peruke-maker*
Gadfield Henry, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Green William, (F.) *Milkman*
Hambidge George, ſen. *Butcher*
Hambidge George, jun. *Butcher*
Hampſhear William, *Brazier*
Handkins Edmund, *Blanket-weaver*
Hankins James, *Pawnbroker*
Hankins John, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Hanks John, *Narrow-weaver*
Hartſhorn Daniel, *Blanket-weaver*
Harris Thomas, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Hathaway George, *Blanket-weaver*
Haynes John, *Baker*
Haynes Robert, *Shoemaker*
Hewer John, *Blanket-weaver*
Hewer Samuel, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Higgins Samuel, *Oxford Carrier*
Hiſcock R. *Blanket-weaver & Ironmonger*
Hobbs James, *Taylor & Breeches-maker*
Holton James, (F.) *Mealman*
Hudſon John, *Baker*

Jackſon

Jackſon William, *Blackſmith*
Jeffrey John, *Blanket-weaver*
Kearſe John, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Kearſe William, (F.) *Breeches-maker*
Lucket Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Lardner Richard, *Blanket-weaver*
Long William, (F.) *Wheeler & Carpenter*
Marriott William, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Marriott William, *Maltſter*
Matthews Robert, *Blanket-weaver*
Mixey Charles, *Watch & Clock Maker*
May John, (F.) *Watch & Clock Maker*
Miles Walter, *Currier*
MoretonSammons, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Morris Robert, (F.) *Grocer*
Morris Thomas, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Pain Richard, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Parme John, *Blanket-weaver*
Partlet Job, (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Prior William, *Shoemaker*
Pruce Jonathan, *Fellmonger*
Read Edward, *Exciſe-officer*
Reading Richard, *Woolſtapler*
Richard Cobwin, *Clothier*
Roſe Edward, *Grocer*
Rowles John, (F.) *Maſon*
Sanders Charles, (F.) *Common Brewer*
Seley and Shorter, *Blanket-weavers*
Sheppard Joſeph, ſen. *Blanket-weaver*
Sheppard J. jun. (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Sheppard William, *Blanket-weaver*
Shorter John, *Blanket-weavers*
Shorter William, (F.) *Baker and Dyer*
Shuffrey John, ſen. (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Shuffrey John, jun. *Blanket-weaver*
Smith John, (F.) *Fellmonger*
Smith Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Smith Thomas, *Innholder*
Smith Thomas, *Blanket-weaver*
Smith Thomas, *Hatter*
Smith William, (F.) *Innholder & Joiner*
Spittle William, *Baker*
Stevens John, *Butcher*
Swingburn Thomas, *Mealman*
Symonds Mrs. *Grocer and Mercer*
Tanner William, (F.) *Gardener*
Taylor Thomas, (F.) *Maltſter*
Taylor Robert, *Baker*
Tempany John, *Peruke-maker*
Thurley Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Trundell Benjamin, (F.) *Victualler*
Turner William, *Bookſeller*
Waine Henry, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Waine Thomas, *Blanket-weaver*
Waine William ſen. *Blanket-weaver*
Waine William jun. *Blanket-weaver*
Wainwright George, *Butcher*
Webb Mary, *Mercer*
Webb W. (F.) *Auctioneer, Carpenter, &c.*
Wells John, *Sheriff's Officer*
Wells John *Currier*
Wells Richard, *Grocer*
Whitlocke T. (F.) *Blanket-weaver*
Whiting William, *Blanket-weaver*
Wilkinſon G. (F.) *Carpenter, Joiner, &c.*
Williams George, *Narrow-weaver*
Williams Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Wiggins John, *Shopkeeper*
Wiggins Thomas, *Wheeler & Carpenter*
Wright Samuel, *Victualler & Cornfactor*
Wright Samuel, *Cornfactor*
Woodington John, *Baker*
Woods William, (F.) *Mercer, Draper, and Auctioneer.*

Hailey is a hamlet in the pariſh of Witney, one mile diſtant. The principal traders are Deodatus Collins, (F.) and William Sellman, (F.) *Blanket-weavers.*—Ramſden is between Charlebury and Witney, on the Akerman-ſtreet.—Minſter Lovel, three miles from Witney. Here are the remains of a priory. It is ſituated in a valley cloſe to the northernmoſt bank of the rivulet Windruſh, and about one hundred yards ſouth of the pariſh church. It appears by its ruins to have been a large and elegant building. The conventual church and part of a gateway are the chief remains. Some other buildings, formerly offices to the monaſtery, are converted to out-houſes for an adjoining farm.—Enſham Hall, the ſeat of James Duberly, Eſq. diſtant from Witney three miles.—Cockthorpe, heretofore the reſidence of the late Earl of Harcourt, now the ſeat of Maximilian Weſtern, Eſq. diſtant from Witney three miles.—At Aſtal, a village on the road between Burford and Witney, is a barrow which ſtands very high, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchre of ſome perſon of great note.—Yelford is alſo between Witney and Bampton.

Going on ſouthward, you come to Bampton, which lies on the borders of the county next to Berkſhire. For a deſcription of this place, ſee vol. ii. p. 252.

WOLVERHAMPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE,

IS diſtant from London 123 miles, fourteen from Birmingham, ten from Penkridge, ſixteen from Stafford, thirty-two from Newcaſtle-under-Line, ſixty-eight from Mancheſter, and eighty-eight from Liverpool, by way of Knutsford. Market-days, Wedneſday and Saturday; fair, July 10.—The manufactures carried on in this town are, locks, buckles, ſteel toys, japan ware, &c. Here are the moſt ingenious lock-ſmiths in England: their locks are made in braſs or iron boxes, curiouſly poliſhed. When they make ſix, eight, or more, in a ſuit, as they are beſpoke, they will order the keys ſo, that neither of them ſhall open each others lock, but one maſter-key ſhall open them all. By this means, when the locks are ſet on, and the inferior keys kept by diſtinct ſervants, neither of them can come at each other's charge, yet the maſter can come at them all. Beſides, the maſter turning his key in any of the ſervants locks but once extraordinary, the ſervants themſelves cannot come at their charge; and, if they attempt it, the key will only run round and hurt nothing. Some of the iron-work is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers for ſeveral miles round; for in this country every farm has at leaſt one forge; ſo that, when the farmers are not employed in the fields, they work as ſmiths at their forges; and they bring all their work to market, where the great tradeſmen buy it up, and ſend it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe.—The town is built on riſing ground. There are at preſent two churches, St. Peter's and St. John's. St. Peter's has a lofty ſquare tower, and eight bells with chimes; alſo an organ. This church, which is collegiate, was founded by a widow lady, named Wulfnena, in the year 996, and King Edward VI. granted it, together with ſeven prebends thereunto belonging, to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, in the year 1553. In it are ſeveral old monuments, and a braſs ſtatue of Sir Richard Leveſon, who engaged the Spaniards, under Sir Francis Drake. The pulpit is old, and of ſtone; and in the church-yard is a very old ſtone croſs. In the year 1755, an act of parliament was obtained, and a large ſubſcription made, to build a new chapel in this town, which has ſince been completed in a plain handſome manner, though, from the ſubſcription being exhauſted, no ſteeple was erected till the year 1776. It is dedicated to St. John; it is built and fitted up in the modern ſtile of the London churches, and has in it an exceeding good organ, and a handſome altar-piece. A charity-ſchool was built at Wolverhampton, and endowed by Stephen Jennings, a native thereof, in 1668, lord-mayor of London. There are alſo two other charity-ſchools, one for fifty boys, and the other for forty girls, who are taught and clothed. An act of parliament was obtained, in June 1777, for lighting, paving, and otherwiſe improving, this flouriſhing town. This pariſh is near thirty miles in compaſs, and contains, according to Sir William Dugdale, ſeventeen great villages, wherein are but three ſmall chapels of eaſe, not capable of containing a tenth part of the inhabitants, who are computed to be near 30,000 ſouls, and of theſe ſeven or eight thouſand are thought of age to communicate. Edward IV. united the deanery of the church to the deans of Windſor for ever, in ſuch ſort, that the two colleges ſtill remain diſtinct as before, having two ſeveral books of ſtatutes, two ſeveral ſeals, and revenues to each reſpectively. Within the juriſdiction are nine leets, whereof eight belong to the church. The dean is lord-borough of Wolverhampton, Codſall, Hatherton, and Petſhall, and of Ludley in Worceſterſhire; and hath all manner of privileges belonging to the view of frankpledge, felons goods, deodands, eſcheats, marriage of wards, and clerks of the market, which is rated at 15ol. a-year, as the whole is at near 30ol. a-year. Each of the portionaries have a ſeveral leet. It is a populous, well-built, and healthy, town, in ſpite of the adjacent coal-mines, which is aſcribed to its high ſituation; and it is ſaid the plague was hardly ever known here. But it is obſerved, that this town does not increaſe in buildings, like Birmingham, becauſe it is church-land for moſt part, and conſequently the tenure not ſufficient to encourage people to lay out their money upon it. By the late inland navigation, it has

communication

communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

POST-OFFICE.—The Shrewſbury up-coach arrives every morning at twelve o'clock, and is diſpatched immediately; the Shrewſbury down-coach every afternoon at three o'clock, goes on immediately.—The North Mail arrives about eleven o'clock in the morning, and is diſpatched about one.—The Bridgnorth poſt arrives at eleven o'clock in the morning, and is diſpatched in the afternoon, after the arrival of the London down-mail. William Chrees, poſt-maſter.

BANKERS.—Gibbons and Jeſſon; draw on Sir James Eſdaile, and Co. London.—Hordern, Molineux, Biſhton, Whampton, Harcourt, Blake, Sanſom, Poſtlethwaite, and Tanner; draw on No. 65, Lombard-ſtreet, London. Bank hours from nine till one, and from two till five.

COACHES.—Glover's coach, from the Pyed Bull, Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, to Birmingham, at half paſt eight in the morning; returns the ſame evening.—A ditto, from the Caſtle Inn, to Shrewſbury, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; returns the ſame day. A coach from the Caſtle Inn to Cheſter, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame days. To Birmingham every day at half paſt two.—From the Talbot Inn, the London Mail, every day, at twelve o'clock; a ditto for Shrewſbury, every day, at three in the afternoon.—From the New Angel Inn, the Prince of Wales, every day, at half paſt two o'clock in the afternoon, arrives at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, next day to dinner. The Eagle, to London, at two in the afternoon, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; dines next day at the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane. The Mercury, to London, at eight in the morning, Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. To Manchеſter and Liverpool, Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at twelve o'clock at night; arrives at the Swan, Market-ſtreet-lane, Manchеſter, the following day; and at the Croſs Keys, Liverpool, next day to dinner. The Prince of Wales, to Shrewſbury, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at two o'clock; arrives at the Unicorn Inn, Shrewſbury, the ſame night, at ſeven o'clock.

CARRIERS.—Tombs's waggon, every Monday and Thurſday to Shrewſbury, through Shiffnal and Wellington; and to Birmingham, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—Powell's waggon to London, every Thurſday; arrives at the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet, on the Wedneſday following.—Daykin's waggon to London, every Monday; arrives at the Bull Inn, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, on Saturday.—Bill's waggon to Cheſter, every Monday.—Page's caravan, from the Spread Eagle Inn to the Cornmarket, Worceſter, every Friday morning, at eight o'clock; returns every Thurſday evening.—Ward's cart to Shrewſbury, every Thurſday; returns on Saturday.—Maſon's cart to Birmingham, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame day.—Latham's cart to Walſal, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—A cart from the Crown to Stourbridge, Wedneſday and Saturday; returns the ſame day. Principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Adams Robert, Eſq.
Alltree John Turnpenny, Eſq.
Baker John, Eſq.
Bond ——, Gent.
Briſcoe Richard, Eſq.
Evans James, Eſq.
Fryer John, Eſq.
Fryer Richard, Eſq.
Gibbons ——, Eſq.
Grove Edward, Eſq.
Herrick Thomas Bainbridge, Eſq.
Hughes William, Eſq.
Jeſſon Richard, Eſq.
Keay William, Eſq.
Lane Anthony, Eſq.
Perry James, Eſq.
Pirkes William, Eſq.
Pitt Thomas, Eſq.
Poney George, Gent.
Pooley Benjamin, Eſq.
Sambrook John, Eſq.
Smith Benjamin, Eſq.
Talbot John, Eſq.
Taylor John, Eſq.
Taylor William, Eſq.
Thacker William, Eſq.
Wilkes Richard, Eſq.

Wright Thomas, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Clare Rev. John
Edwards Rev. Vincent
Shaw Rev. Thomas
Shaw Rev. Thomas, jun.
Snape Rev. John
Walker Rev. Thomas
Watts Rev. James

PHYSIC.

Alltree James, *Surgeon*
Baker Thomas, *Surgeon*
Barber ——, *Surgeon*
Cook William, *Druggiſt*
Deacon Philip, *Druggiſt*
Harper Abraham, *Surgeon*
Hutchinſon Michael, *M. D.*
Jeſſon Henry, *Surgeon*
Jones Joſeph, *Surgeon*
Kempſon ——, *Surgeon*
Mander & Bacon, *Chymiſts & Druggiſts*
Morris Robert, *M. D.*
Noyes Charles, *Chymiſt and Druggiſt*
Stubbs Samuel, *Surgeon*
Stubbs Walter, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Beddle Edward, *Attorney*
Chrees William, *ditto*
Green John, *ditto*
Groſvenor Solomon, *ditto*
Hicken William, *ditto*
Parrott John, *ditto*
Pretie Robert, *ditto*
Price T. W. *ditto*
Smith Henry, *ditto*
Thacker William, *ditto*
Wightwick Thomas, *ditto*

TRADERS.

Adams Tho. *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Adams ——, *Taylor*
Addy Samuel, *Draper*
Adſhead James, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Alexander John, *Buckle-maker*
Allen Chriſt. *Hair-dreſſer & Victualler*
Allen Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Allen William, *Buckle-maker*
Amis Edward, *Baker*
Andrews Francis, *Ironmonger*
Andrews John, *Shoemaker*
Andrews John, *Victualler*, (*Mitre*)
Anſlowe Moſes, *Bricklayer*
Anſon Mary, *Butcher*
Arm Joſeph, *Lockſmith*
Arnold Thomas, *Baker*
Attrick John, *Grocer*
Badderley Rich. *Star and Garter Inn*
Badger Edward, *File and Raſp Maker*
Bagnall James, *Baker*
Bailey ——, *Forger*
Bailey John, *Cooper*
Bailey Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Baker Daniel, *Screwmaker*
Baker Joſeph, *Screwmaker*
Baker Joſeph, *Taylor*
Bankes Edw. *Victualler*, (*Bird-in-Hand*)
Banks Thomas, *Smith*
Barber James, *Ironmonger*
Barnes and Nichols, *Linen-drapers*
Barnett Tho. *Steel Toy Manufacturer*
Barney Elizabeth, *Caſtle Inn*
Barney Joſeph, *Japanner*
Bate Philip, *Watch-chain Maker*
Bate William, *Shoemaker*
Bate William, *Steel Toy Manufacturer*
Bateman Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Bates John, *Box-iron Maker*
Bates Thomas, *Box-iron Maker*
Bayley Matthias, (*Hand and Keys*)
Bayley Thomas, *Grocer*
Beavans Thomas, *Liquor-merchant*
Beavans William, *Tinman*
Beech John, *Braſs-founder*
Beckett James, *Butcher*
Beckett John, *Grocer*
Beddard John, *Iron-manufacturer*
Beddow James, *Lockſmith*
Beddow John, *Lockſmith*
Beedle Joſeph, *Stock Lock Maker*
Beetleſton Wm. *Corn and Hop Merchant*
Beetleſtone Thomas, *Filecutter*
Bennet Edward, *Shoemaker*
Benſon Daniel, *Baſket-maker*
Benſon John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Benton Charles, *Shoemaker*
Beſt John, *Smith*
Beſt William, *Factor*
Bickley Wm. *Victualler*, (*Tiger Cat*)
Biddaw ——, *Lockſmith*
Biggs Andrew, *Filemaker*
Bill Robert, *Carrier*
Birchall John, *Taylor*
Bird Edward, *Joiner*
Bird Edward, *Painter*
Biſſell Richard, *Shoemaker*
Blackham Elizabeth, *Huckſter*
Blythe Benjamin, *Filemaker*
Boden Sam. *Victualler*, (*Duke of York*)
Bolton James, *Watch-chain Maker*
Bolton Jeremiah, *Spectacle-frame Maker*
Bolton Thomas, *Cutler*
Bowers Edward, *Victualler*, (*Crown*)
Bowyer John, *Shoemaker*
Boulter Francis, *Grocer*
Boulter Thomas, *Buckle-ring Forger*
Boxhall Elizabeth, *Huckſter*
Bradley Daniel, *Schoolmaſter*

Bradley Richard, *Huckſter*
Bradney Thomas, *Watch Chain Maker*
Bradley Walter, *Chain-maker*
Brady Mary, *Butcher*
Bramwood Joſeph, *Keymaker*
Brant Thomas, *Victualler*
Brant Thomas, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Brawn ——, *Stone-maſon*
Breeden Hen. *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Briant Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Brierley Aaron, *Angel Inn*
Brierley Mary, *Snuffers-maker*
Briſbin William, *Hinge-maker*
Briſcoe William, *Iron-factor*
Brookes Matthias, *Clerk of the Canal*
Brookes Thomas, *Joiner*
Broom Daniel, *Cooper*
Broomhill Thomas, *Grocer*
Brownſort James, *Glazier*
Burrows William, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Burton Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Caddick Benjamin, *Boltmaker*
Caddick Job, *Fire-iron Maker*
Cadwallader Daniel, *Victualler*
Cadwallader James, *Lockſmith*
Cadwallader John, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Cale Ann, *(Swan Inn and Hotel)*
Campbell Alex. *Wood-ſcrew Maker*
Carrington Elizabeth, *Lacemaker*
Cartwright Joſeph, *Victualler*
Cartwright Morgan, *Victualler*
Cartwright Nehemiah, *(Eight Bells)*
Cartwright Sarah, *Rag-dealer*
Caſſidy Bartholomew, *Victualler*
Challenger John, *Ironmonger*
Chambley John, *Clock and Watch Maker*
Chapman John, *Grocer*
Charter Ann, *Butcher*
Cheadle Tho. *Steel Chain & Toy Maker*
Cheſhire Thomas, *Hingemaker*
Childs Thomas, *Victualler*
Clark Joſeph, *Broker*
Clark Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Clark William, *Sadler*
Clegſon Samuel, *Boltmaker*
Clemſon Samuel, *Boltmaker*
Clure Samuel, *Piſtol Tinder-box Maker*
Clutterbuck Lewis, *Merchant*
Cole David, *Currier*
Colquet Elizabeth, *Worſted-dealer*
Collins Richard, *(Hen and Chickens)*
Cook William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Cook Charles, *Steel Toy Manufacturer*
Cooper John, *Braſs-founder*
Cooper Thomas, *Sheriff's Officer*
Cooper William, *Victualler*
Corſon and Pouncy, *Ironmongers*
Cottrell George, *Smith*
Cottrell James, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Cottrell John, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Cottrell John, *Braſs-founder*
Cottrell Thomas, *Buckle-maker*
Cox John, *Thumb-latch Maker*
Cox Sarah, *Buckle-maker*
Cox Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Cox William, *Lockſmith*
Cox William, *Thumb-latch Maker*
Cradock Samuel, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Creſſwell Benjamin, *Gun-lock Maker*
Croyden Ezekiel, *Baker*
Crutchley Headingbrook, *Joiner*
Crutchley John, *Upholder*
Crutchley Thomas, *(Three Tuns Inn)*
Cumberlidge Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Dallaway Joſeph, *Baſket-maker*
Dane John, *Buckle-maker*
Darby John, *Victualler, (Firkin)*
Davenhill Sarah, *Grocer*
Davenport Richard, *Lockſmith*
Davie John, *Carpenter*
Davis John, *Rulemaker*
Davis Luke, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Davis Thomas, *Smith*
Davis Thomas, *Grocer*
Davis William, *Braſs-founder*
Dawes John, *Boltmaker*
Dean Mrs. *Victualler*
Degnan J. *Schoolmaſter*
Derrick Philip, *Braſs-founder*
Dewſon Benjamin, *Steel-manufacturer*
Devereux William, *Keymaker*
Devey John, *Japanner*
Devey John, *Upholder*
Diple William, *Grocer*
Doleman Benjamin, *Boltmaker*
Doody Joſ. *Lockſmith and Braſs-founder*
Doody William, *Lockſmith*
Dorden Benjamin, *Carpenter*
Downes Edward, *Maltſter*
Dovey James, *Buckle-maker*
Dudley William, *Mercer*
Dudwell John, *Victualler, (Hare)*
Duffield Joſeph, *(Boot and Star Inn)*
Duncalfe Iſaac, *Hat-manufacturer*
Dunn Joſeph, *Boxmaker*
Dutton Mark, *Swivel-maker*
Dyke Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*
Eagle William, *Lockſmith*
Earpe Elizabeth, *Braſs-founder*
Eaſthope Richard, *(Hand and Bottle)*
Edwards Jas. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Edwards Richard, *Farmer*
Ellis John, *Butcher*
Elwall Benjamin, *Draper*
Enſley Samuel, *Glazier*
Enſor William, *Woolcomber*

Evans David, *Joiner*
Evans John, *Bruſhmaker*
Evans Mrs. *Tin-plate Manufacturer*
Evans Richard, *Brickmaker*
Evans Richard, *(Red Lion Inn)*
Evans Thomas, *Carpenter*
Evans William, *Splinter-lock Maker*
Evans William, *Victualler*
Farmer Benjamin, *Permit-writer*
Farmer Nehemiah, *Buckle-maker*
Farmer Thomas, *Baker and Maltſter*
Faulkner Miſs, *Milliner*
Faulkner Thomas, *Victualler*
Fenn Robert, *Coachmaker*
Fetton John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Fewſter Kitty, *Milliner*
Fieldhouſe Daniel, *Edge-tool Maker*
Fieldhouſe George, *Coffee-mill Maker*
Fieldhouſe John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Finey Thomas, *Braſs-founder*
Fitcham Richard, *Lockſmith*
Flint James, *Taylor*
Foriſter Robert, *Glaſs and China Shop*
Fort Elizabeth, *Steel Chain Maker*
Foſbrook James, *Beadmaker*
Foſter Benjamin, *Buckle-maker*
Foſter William, *Grocer*
Foſter William, *Silverſmith*
Foſter William, *Wine-merchant*
Fowles Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Fouller Richard, *Baker*
Fox John, *Steel Toy Maker*
Fox Thomas, *Victualler*
Fregleton Robert, *Linen-draper*
Galey Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Garner William, *Victualler*
Gaſcoign Benjamin, *Taylor*
Gibbons Kitty, *Victualler*
Gibbons Joſeph, *Keymaker*
Gibbons William, *Glazier*
Gibbons Wm. *(Old Black Horſe Inn)*
Giles George, *Lockſmith*
Gilpin Stephen, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Gilpin William, *Edge-tool Maker*
Glover Joſeph, *(Pyed Bull Inn)*
Glover William, *Victualler*
Gold David, *Victualler*
Gold Joſeph, *Lockſmith*
Goodman Richard, *Steel Toy Maker*
Goodman William, *Japanner*
Gough Ralph, *Grocer*
Gower James, *Shoemaker*
Gower Thomas, *Painter*
Grayham William, *Victualler*
Green Francis, *Shoemaker*
Green John, *Currier*
Green John, *Grocer*
Green Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Green Thomas, *Brazier*
Green Thomas, *Currier*
Green William, *Buckle-maker*
Green William, *Padlock-maker*
Green William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Gregory Edward, *Shoemaker*
Gregory James, *Grocer*
Groſvenor John, *(Peacock Inn)*
Groves John, *Steel Toy Maker*
Hadley Iſaac, *Taylor*
Hadley Iſaac, *Taylor and Draper*
Hall Thomas, *Watch-chain Maker*
Hand William, *Keymaker*
Hand John, *Victualler*
Hand George, *Filemaker*
Hanſon Thomas, *Spectacle-frame Maker*
Hanſon William, *Spectacle-frame Maker*
Hardwick Clement, *Lockſmith*
Hardwick John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Harper John, *Screw-forger*
Harper William, *Lockſmith*
Harriſon James, *Shoemaker*
Harriſon John, *Shoemaker*
Hart Robert, *Joiner*
Hartall Timothy, *Lockſmith*
Harwick Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Haynes ——, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Haynes William, *Joiner*
Heath James, *Currier*
Heldiſh Robert, *Box-iron Maker*
Hen Samuel, *Boltmaker*
Hewitt John, *Huckſter*
Hicken James, *Hardware-man*
Highfield Benjamin, *Hair-dreſſer*
Highfield Peter, *Hair-dreſſer*
Hill Benjamin, *Brewer*
Hill Charles, *Lockſmith*
Hill Joſeph, *Japanner and Victualler*
Hill Thomas, *Cooper*
Hilſes John, *Victualler*
Hobbins James, *Toy-ſhop*
Hodgens William, *(Queen's Head)*
Hodgkiſs James, *Hop-merchant*
Hodſon George, *Tanner*
Hollis William, *(Hop-pole Inn)*
Homer Barnet, *Boltmaker*
Homer Kemſey, *Gun-lock Maker*
Hordern James, *Mercer and Draper*
Horton Edward, *Rulemaker*
Horton William, *Ironmonger*
Horton Wm. *Victualler, (Noah's Ark)*
Howard John, *Bruſhmaker*
Howell John, *Turner*
Howell Thomas, *Joiner*
Howell William, *Baker*
Huffadine John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Hughes Benjamin, *Wood ſcrew Maker*
Hume John, *Buckle-maker*

Hurrybun R. *Lock & Candleſtick Maker*
Jackſon Francis, *Cheſt-handle Maker*
Jackſon William, *Plaſterer*
James Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*
Jennings James, *Coffee-mill Maker*
Jeſſon John, *Banker*
Jewſon John, *Beadmaker*
Johnſon William, *Gardener*
Johnſton James, *Seedſman*
Johnſtone Walter, *Tin-plate Worker*
Jones Edward, *Spectacle-frame Maker*
Jones Elizabeth, *Coffee-mill Maker*
Jones Evan, *Slater*
Jones Francis, *Boltmaker*
Jones John, *Sadler*
Jones John, *Taylor*
Jones Mark, *Miller*
Jones Robert, *Chapman*
Jones Samuel, *Grocer*
Jones Thomas, *Carpenter and Joiner*
Jones Thomas, *Nail-factor*
Jones William and Co. *Brewers*
Jones William, *Steel Toy Manufacturer*
Jordan Clement, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Jordan John, *Smith*
Jordan Thomas, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Jordan Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Ironmonger Aaron, *Ropemaker*
Jurdiſon Jane, *Victualler*
Kates William, *Bridle-bit Maker*
Kenderdine James, *Hoſier*
Kendrick George, *Thumb-latch Maker*
Kenſey Peter, *Victualler*
Knight Thomas, *Braſs-founder*
Knowles Edward, *Butcher*
Lachford Edward, *Huckſter*
Lane Ann, *Victualler*
Lane Charles, *Baker*
Lane Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Langford Thomas, *Muffin-baker*
Langley Thomas, *Currier*
Langſtone Joſeph, *Fire-iron Maker*
Latham Joſ. *Staffordſhire-ware Shop*
Latham Thomas, *Currier*
Lawrence Conſtance, *Victualler*
Lawſon William, *Academy*
Laxton Samuel, *Buckle-maker*
Leatherbarrow Richard, *Staymaker*
Lee Anthony, *Braſs-founder*
Lee Rob. *Buckle-maker and Lockſmith*
Light Sarah, *Grocer*
Likely John, *Liquor-merchant*
Lilly Benjamin, *Ironmonger*
Lilly John, *Boxmaker*
Lingard John, *Linen-draper*
Linney Joſ. *Linen and Woollen Draper*
Lloyd Walter, *Taylor*
Lockley Jane, *Hoſier*
Lockley Richard, *Plumber*
Lovatt Draper, (*Black Horſe*)
Lowe William, *Seedſman*
Mace James, *Lockſmith*
M'Neal Samuel, *Staymaker*
Maddox John, *Japanner*
Mainley John, *Keyſmith*
Mander Benjamin, *Huckſter*
Mander Benjamin, *Baker and Maltſter*
Manning Henry, *Cabinet Key Maker*
Manſell Samuel, *Rulemaker*
Marſh James, *Writing-maſter*
Marſh John, *Lockſmith*
Marſh Joſeph, *Hair-dreſſer*
Marſh Joſeph, *Lockſmith*
Marſh Joſeph, *Flour-dealer*
Marſhall William, *Victualler*
Maſcall Tho. *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Maſon James, *Filemaker*
Maſon John, *Snuffer-maker*
Maſon John, *Butcher*
Maſon John, *Gunſmith*
Maſon Thomas, *Japanner*
Matthews William, *Glazier*
Meadows John, *Staymaker*
Meadows Samuel, *Staymaker*
Meck Samuel, *Braſs-founder*
Meller Rich. and Wm. *Ironmongers*
Meredith John, *Glover*
Meredith Joſeph, *Clogmaker*
Meredith Thomas, *Carpenter*
Millard Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Miller Joſeph, *Braſs-founder*
Millington and Co. *Block-tin Manufacturers*
Mintridge Thomas, *Nailer*
Molineaux George, *Merchant*
Moore Joſeph, *Woolcomber*
Moore Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Moore Thomas, *Gardener*
Moore Thomas, *Sadlers Ironmonger*
Moore William, *Chairmaker*
Moore William, *Grocer*
Moreton John, *Steel Toy Maker*
Moreton Phœbe, *Haberdaſher*
Moſley James, *Shoemaker*
Moſs Jeremiah, *Lockſmith*
Motram Richard, *Buckle-maker*
Mucklow John, *Edge-tool Maker*
Mullender Thomas, *Hatmaker*
Murray Sarah, *Lockſmith*
Murray Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Nailer James, *Toymaker*
Nailer Mark, *Steel Toy Maker*
Newman Richard, *Iron-founder*
Newton William, *Skinner*
Neve Reynolds John, *Tin-plate Worker*
Nicholds George, *Maſon*

Nicholds Thomas, *Wood-turner*
Noake Luke, (*Wheatſheaf Inn*)
Noake Thomas, *Braſs-founder*
Noake Thomas, *Victualler*
Nock William, *Temple-frame Maker*
Norton Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Offley George, *Watch-chain Maker*
Olarenſhaw Joſeph, *Linen-draper*
Oliver John, *Victualler*
Pace John, *Victualler*, (*Pack Horſe*)
Pace William, *Victualler*
Paddey Richard, *Drawing-maſter*
Page Joſeph, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Palmer George, *Baker*
Panton John, *Baker*
Pardoe William, *Victualler*, (*Britannia*)
Parker Gilbert, *Gardener*
Parker Joſeph, *Preſſer*
Parker Joſeph, *Braſs-founder*
Parker William, *Buckle-maker*
Parker William, *Butcher*
Parker William, *Hingemaker*
Parkes John, *Huckſter*
Parkes William, *Malt-mill Maker*
Partridge Samuel, *Victualler*
Pearce John, *Millwright*
Peard James, *Talbot Inn*
Pearſon John, *Coffee-mill Maker*
Pearſon John, *Steel Toy Maker*
Pearſon Joſeph, *Braſs-founder*
Pearſon Peter, *Braſs-founder*
Peck John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Pedley Simon, *Lockſmith*
Pendrill Joſeph, *Taylor*
Perry Edward, *Spectacle-frame Maker*
Perry George, *Japanner*
Perry Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Acorn*)
Perry William, *Iron-factor*
Pheaſey Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Piatt Mary, *Victualler*
Pirkes Samuel, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Pirkes William, *Smith*
Poole William, *Victualler*
Pooler Eliz. *Corn and Hop Merchant*
Povey William, *Butcher*
Powell John, *Victualler*, (*White Horſe*)
Powis Cornelius, *Buckle-maker*
Powis Sarah, *Grocer*
Pratt Edward, *Hingemaker*
Pratt John, *Hingemaker*
Pratt Richard, *Shoemaker*
Price Joſeph, *Filecutter*
Proctor Major, *Schoolmaſter*
Pugh William, *Smith*
Pulling Henry, (*Old Bell Inn*)
Purchaſe Stephen, *Lockſmith*
Rabey ——, *Salt-dealer*
Rabey Joſeph, *Steel Swivel Maker*
Ratcliff John, *Boltmaker*
Reade John, *Japanner*
Reynolds William, *Filecutter*
Reynolds William, (*Horſe and Jockey*)
Reeves ——, *Gardener*
Richards Benjamin, *Lockſmith*
Richards Benjamin, *Boltmaker*
Richards George, *Farmer*
Richards James, *Keymaker*
Richards Peter, *Lockſmith*
Richards Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Ride William, *Wood-ſcrew Maker*
Riley Edward, *Victualler*, (*Cock*)
Riley Iſaac, *Grocer*
Riley Rupert, *Braſs-founder*
Robbins Thomas, *Butcher*
Roberts George, *Laſt and Heel Maker*
Robinſon Chriſtopher, *Smith*
Robinſon Edw. *Taylor and Victualler*
Robinſon Samuel, *Hair-dreſſer*
Robinſon William, *Taylor*
Roden William, *Watch-chain Maker*
Rogers Samuel, *Gardener*
Rooker Mary, *Huckſter*
Roſs Charles, *Awl-blade Maker*
Rowe John, *Victualler*
Rowlinſon Henry, *Huckſter*
Rowlinſon James, *Merchant*
Rudge William, *Organiſt*
Ruſke William, *Butcher*
Ruſſell John, *Farrier*
Ryall William, *Clothes-ſhop*
Salt John, *Bridewell-keeper*
Salt Joſeph, *Rulemaker*
Salt Sarah, *Cutler*
Salter Joſeph, (*Spread Eagle Inn*)
Sapwell Joſeph, *Victualler*
Savage Edward, *Brazier, &c.*
Savage James, *Buckle-maker*
Savage Mary, *Boarding-ſchool*
Savage Thomas, *Grocer*
Savage William, *Maltſter*
Scott George, *Iron-founder*
Scott John, *Braſs-founder*
Scott Iſaac, *Chapman*
Shale Samuel, *Lockſmith*
Shaw Benjamin, *Linen-draper*
Shaw Joſeph, *Cooper*
Shaw Joſeph, *Taylor*
Shaw John, *Maltſter and Hop-merchant*
Shenton John, *Huckſter*
Shepherd Thomas, *Japanner*
Shepherd William, *Ironmonger*
Shipley John, *Coachmaker*
Short George, *Taylor and Victualler*
Short Robert, *Saleſman*
Sifton Thomas, *Breeches-maker.*
Sillito Samuel, *Lockſmith*

Silver John, *Snuffer-maker*
Simkiſs John, *Maltſter*
Simkiſs Sarah, *Maltſter*
Simkiſs Thomas, *Plumber*
Simmons John, *Wood-ſcrew Maker*
Simpſon Thomas, *Bookſeller*
Smart Joſeph, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Smith Charles, *Grocer*
Smith Gabriel, *Steel Toy Maker*
Smith John, *French-horn Maker*
Smith John, *Grocer*
Smith Joſ. *Victualler, (Leather Bottle)*
Smith Richard, *Braſs-founder*
Smith Robert, *Shoemaker*
Smith Thomas, *Rulemaker*
Smith William, *Boltmaker*
Smith William, *Chafing-diſh Maker*
Southall John, *Shoemaker*
Southorne John, *Shoemaker*
Sparrow Charles, *Victualler*
Sparrow Elizabeth, *Hingemaker*
Sparrow William, *(Duke's Head)*
Sparrow William, *Ironmonger*
Spencer Joſeph, *Taylor*
Spilſbury William, *(Three Crowns)*
Spink William, *Buckle-maker*
Spittle John, *Bed-ſcrew Maker*
Srawley Francis, *Shoemaker*
Stanfield Mary, *Grocer*
Stanley Adam, *Wood-ſcrew Maker*
Stanley and Devie, *Japanners*
Stanley Charles, *Screw-maker*
Stanley Joſeph, *Bed-ſcrew Maker*
Startin John, *Huckſter*
Steward John, *Ink-pot Maker*
Steward Samuel, *Painter*
Steward William, *Buckle-maker*
Steward William, *Pawnbroker*
Stewart John, *Breeches-maker*
Stirk Nathan, *Victualler, (Crown)*
Stokes and Fletcher, *Grocers*
Stokes William, *Baker*
Stone John, *Buckle-maker*
Stringer Ann, *Writing-miſtreſs*
Stringer Anbrook, *Japanner*
Stubbs Mary, *Linen-draper*
Sturley William, *Combmaker*
Swatman Benjamin, *Patten-maker*
Sweetingbury ——, *Ironmonger*
Sweetman Richard, *Chape-forger*
Sweetman Wm. *Watch-chain Maker*
Swift William, *Taylor*
Sumerford Benjamin, *Lockſmith*
Tarrant John, *Hop-merchant*
Tarratt Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Taylor Edward, *(Green Man)*
Taylor Henry, *Tinman*
Taylor Joſeph, *Huckſter*
Taylor Thomas, *Taylor*
Taylor William, *Steel Toy Maker*
Thomas John, *Grocer*
Thomas Robert, *Upholder*
Thomas Samuel, *Grocer*
Thompſon William, *Jeweller*
Thurſton Walter, *Baker*
Tildeſley E. *Ironmonger*
Timmins Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Timmins William, *Plumber*
Titley Thomas, *Lockſmith*
Tombs John, *Shrewſbury Carrier*
Tomlinſon George, *Shoemaker*
Tompkinſon John, *Lockſmith*
Tonkes William, *Sadler*
Tooth Dorothy, *Grocer*
Trueman Daniel, *Chain-maker*
Tuff Richard, *Snuffer-maker*
Tuff Thomas, *Snuffer-maker*
Turner Daniel, *Lockſmith*
Turner Edward, *Lockſmith*
Turner Job, *Lockſmith*
Turner John, *Taylor*
Turton Thomas, *Hingemaker*
Tye James, *Lockſmith*
Tye John, *Liquor-merchant*
Vale Charles, *Lockſmith*
Vernon John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Villours Simon, *Wine-merchant*
Wainwright Timothy, *Rag-dealer*
Wakeman Richard, *Victualler*
Walford Obadiah, *(Royal George)*
Walker Abraham, *Lockſmith*
Walker James, *Buckle-maker*
Walker Joſeph, *Japanner*
Walker Randle, *Joiner*
Walker Wm. *Joiner and Cabinet Maker*
Walker William, *Box-iron Maker*
Wall Benjamin, *Taylor*
Wallis John, *Coal-merchant*
Walters Edward, *Lockſmith*
Walters Edward, *Padlock-maker*
Walters Peter, *Lockſmith*
Ward Edward, *Cheeſemonger*
Ward Elizabeth, *Hoſier*
Ward Mary, *Grocer*
Ward Thomas, *Victualler*
Ward William, *Victualler*
Warr Moſes, *Snuffer-maker*
Warren Elizabeth, *Malt-mill Maker*
Waters Joſeph, *Cabinet Lockſmith*
Webb Daniel, *Plumber and Glazier*
Wedge Charles, *Buckle-maker*
Welch John, *Farmer*
Welch Richard, *Lockſmith*
Wellings Joſeph, *Lockſmith*
Wenman William, *Chapman*
Weſton Joſeph, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*

Weſton Sarah
Weſtwood Charles, *Watch-chain Maker*
Whalley George, *Victualler*
Wheeler John, *Brewer*
Whitaker Thomas, *Padlock-maker*
White and Smith, *Hoſiers*
White Sam. *Steel Pin & Bead Maker*
White Thomas, *Forger and Preſſer*
Whitehouſe Joſeph, *Broker*
Whitehouſe Joſeph, *Spring-lock Maker*
Whitingham Thomas, *Seedſman*
Wigley Richard, *Whiteſmith*
Wilkes John, *Ring-forger*
Wilkes Martin, *Confectioner*
Willey James, *Fountain Inn*
Willey Thomas, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Williams John, *Butcher*
Williams John, *Farmer*
Williams Ralph, *Shoemaker*
Williams Thomas, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Williams Thomas, *Tool-maker*
Williams William, *Victualler*
Willington John, *Hingemaker*
Willington Jonas, *Linen-draper*
Windle ——, *Silk-dyer*
Windſor Geo. *Victualler*, (*Tiger Cat*)
Winn James, *Cooper*
Winn John, *Buckle-maker*
Wiſe Barnett, *Steel Toy Maker*
Wood Henry, *Diſtiller*
Wood Henry, *Staymaker*
Wood James, *Confectioner*
Wood John, *Shoemaker*
Wood Sarah, *Victualler*, (*King's Arms*)
Wood Samuel, *Grocer*
Woolley Anthony, *Shot Manufacturer*
Woolley Wm. *Victualler*, (*Seven Stars*)
Worley James, *Cork-ſcrew Maker*
Worrellow John, *Watch-chain Maker*
Wright James, *Huckſter*
Wright Humphry, *Grocer*
Wright Samuel, *Huckſter*
Wright Thomas, *Staymaker*
Yardley Jane, *Victualler*
Yates William, *Gardener*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Simon Pedley, *Collector*
Rees Webb, *Superviſor*
William Broomhead, *Firſt Officer*
John Cook, Thomas Hill, —— Horton, William Hopkinſon, and —— Kitchen, *Exciſemen*

In the road to Shrewſbury is Wrotteſley-hall, the ſeat of Sir John Wrotteſley. Wrotteſley deſerves to be mentioned, as it is eminent for the remains of ſome Britiſh or other antiquities; but it is ſuppoſed to have been a city in ancient times, becauſe of the ſeveral partitions like ſtreets, running divers ways, which are within the limits of it; as alſo the large hinges which have been found here, and ſome of the ſtones ſquared. The whole contains in circuit about four miles; and ſtones of a vaſt bigneſs have been found thereabouts. It is remarkable, that one of theſe made one hundred loads; another, after ten loads had been hewn off, required thirty-ſix yoke of oxen to draw it, and made a great ciſtern in a malt-houſe at Wrotteſley; which, though left very thick both at bottom and ſides, wets thirty-ſeven ſtrikes of barley at a time.

In the road to Rugely is the ſeat of Henry Vernon, Eſq. and in the road to Sommerford the ſeat of the Honourable Edward Monkton.—About a mile and half from this town is Tettenhall, a delightful village.—Wightwick is near Wolverhampton.—Willenhall is near Walſall and Wolverhampton.—Leaton is not far from Wolverhampton; where, in a field that belongs to Mr. Townley, lead-ore is dug in a yelloviſh ſtone, with cawk and ſpar, which the workmen diſtinguiſh into round ore, ſmall ore, and ſmithum, and which is ſold to the potters at Burſlem for ſix or ſeven pounds a-ton.—Pattingham is to the weſt of Wolverhampton; where, in 1700, was found a large torques of fine gold, two feet long, three pounds two ounces weight, in ſhape of the bow of a kettle, and ſo flexible, that it could be wrapped round the arm, and be eaſily extended again to its own form. Theſe torqueſes were worn by the ancient Britons, as well as the Romans.—Perton is near Wolverhampton, and about half a mile from the river Smeltal.—Treſcot, on the river Sneſtal, is ſouth-weſt of Wolverhampton.—Triful is on the ſame river, near Wolverhampton.—Tunſtal is north of Wolverhampton.—Tettenhall-Clericorum, and Tettenhall-Regis, the firſt of which formerly belonged to the clergy, the other to the crown, is north-weſt of Wolverhampton.—Sedgley, ſouth of Wolverhampton, had a park. It is ſaid, that a vaſt trade is carried on here, by not leſs than two thouſand men and boys, in working plough, cart, and tire, irons, horſe locks and ſhoes, bolts and hinges for doors, bars for windows, ſquares for trunks and coffins, ſtaff-heads, buckles, and

and nails. In this pariſh is a fat ſhining coal, which ſome prefer before cannel-coal. It burns with a ſilent bright flame into white aſhes; and there are mines of it that lie fourteen yards deep, inſomuch that ſome acres have been ſold hereabouts for 100l. an acre, and one ſingle acre was ſold for 150l. five hundred pounds worth of coal having been drawn up out of one ſhaft.

Wednesfield is between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton, where King Edward the Elder obtained a ſignal victory over the Danes, when two of their kings were killed, and both the Daniſh and Saxon nobles therein ſlain were buried in thoſe fields here, called North-Low and South-Low.—Sandwell is five miles from Wolverhampton; it had formerly a monaſtery.

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

WOODBRIDGE, in the county of Suffolk, is a maritime town, ſituate near the Deben, on the turnpike road leading from London to Yarmouth, about ſeven miles diſtant from Ipſwich (the county town), and ſeventy-ſeven from London. This town took its name from a wooden bridge built over an hollow way, to make a communication between two parks, ſeparated by the road which leads by Woodbridge market-place towards Ipſwich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow-way, about a ſtone's throw from where the bridge might ſtand, is a houſe, which at this day retains the name of the Dry-bridge. The river Deben, on which this town is ſituated, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea about ten miles below it, and is navigable up to the town. Here are two quays, the common quay where the chief imports and exports are, and where the fine Woodbridge ſalt is made; and above this is the lime-kiln quay, where formerly the Ludlow man of war was built. Some years ſince there was another dock below the common quay, where the Kingsfiſher man of war was built; but this is now ſhut from the river by a mud wall, and almoſt filled up. It is about half a mile in length and breadth. It is generally admired by travellers for its healthy and ſalubrious air, many of its inhabitants having lived to the advanced age of eighty, ninety, and ſome few to near an hundred, years old. The principal ſtreets are paved; and a conſiderable trade is carried on here in corn, flour, malt, cheeſe, coals, timber, deals, wine, foreign ſpirits, porter, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery goods. The ſhipping, of late years, has much increaſed in the exportation of corn. Stationary hoys ſail to and from this port to Dice Quay, for the London market, weekly; other veſſels are employed in the Newcaſtle and Sunderland trade. There being no particular ſtaple commodity, it is much to be wiſhed a manufacture of ſome ſort could be eſtabliſhed, to employ the poor in the town and neighbourhood, the profits ariſing from ſpinning wool being the chief means of their ſupport for a number of years, but is now much in the decline, owing to the low prices paid by the combers for their work.—The manufacture of ſackcloth, for which this place was formerly noted, and the refining of ſalt, are alſo much in the decline; other places affording them on cheaper terms. The number of houſes is about five hundred, the inhabitants are computed at two thouſand ſeven hundred.—The market is on Wedneſday; and there are two fairs, yearly, one on April the fifth, the other on October the ſecond, for toys, &c.—The quarter ſeſſions of the peace for this diviſion is uſually held here, in a noble old hall, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, Eſq. maſter of the requeſts; who alſo erected and endowed two alms-houſes in this town, with a large eſtate lying in Clerkenwell, in the county of Middleſex, now let at the clear annual rent of 563l. for the ſupport of thirteen poor men, the principal of which is allowed twenty-ſeven pounds per annum; to the twelve others twenty pounds per annum each; and to the three poor widows, as nurſes, twelve pounds each; which ſums are paid in their reſpective proportions quarterly: they are alſo allowed clothes, firing, and a ſurgeon for attendance in time of ſickneſs. The miniſter of Woodbridge has an exhibition from the ſame eſtate, of ten pounds per annum, "for teaching and

inſtructing the poor of the ſaid alms-houſes in the needful points of true religion."—The churchwardens, as paymaſters, have an exhibition of five pounds per annum each, for their trouble, as overſeers, and managing the revenues, of the eſtate.—An exhibition is alſo granted to the poor of the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, of ten pounds annually.—The ſurplus (after paying repairs, ſurgeon, &c.) is annually diſtributed amongſt ſuch indigent poor, living in Woodbridge, as do not receive the alms of that or any other pariſh.—Several other donations of leſs concern have been made to charitable uſes in this town, by perſons, whoſe names, with the particulars ſpecified, are more fully expreſſed in the printed *Terrier*, exhibited into the biſhop's regiſtry at Norwich:—particularly a free-ſchool, founded in the year 1662, by Mrs. Dorothy Seckford and others, endowed with a ſtipend in money, houſe, and land, of the value of about fifty-ſix pounds per annum. By the ordinances, "the maſter is obliged to teach ten boys, being children of the inhabitants of the town, free. And alſo any other like boy, for one pound, yearly, only."—A noble inſtitution! which formerly reflected honour on the generous founders; but, whether from neglect in the truſtees, or a defect in the conſtitutions, is now become little better than a ſinecure. Mr. Seckford was poſſeſſed of the manor, belonging to the diſſolved priory at Woodbridge, with its appurtenances, and alſo the rectory with the perpetual curacy; ſince his deceaſe, by various changes, it came by deviſe of Mr. North, to the family of Carthew, with whom it ſtill remains.

The pariſh church is a very noble ſtructure, built, as is ſuppoſed, by John Lord Seagrave, and his counteſs Margaret de Brotherton, in the reign of Edward III. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: towards building the north portico, many perſons contributed their donations, agreeable to the piety of that age. The tower is remarkably handſome, compoſed of flint-work in beautiful compartments, and is one hundred and eight feet high, diſtinguiſhed at ſea as a capital object, and at a great diſtance. The church within is ſpacious, conſiſting of a nave and two ailes; the roofs covered with lead, and ſupported by ten beautiful ſlender pillars and four demi ones of the Gothic order. The walls of black flint ſtrengthened with buttreſſes. Adjoining to the chancel, on the north ſide, is a private chapel, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, Eſq. maſter of requeſts; the eaſt window whereof is adorned with a fluted Doric pilaſter. On the ſouth ſide, is a handſome convenient veſtry. The north portico is of the like materials, and covered with lead; adorned on the front with the repreſentation of St. Michael the Archangel encountering the Dragon, done in relievo. In the church were altars of St. Anne, Sancti Salvatoris, and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the north aile. In the church-yard, or in the walls of the church, was a famous image of our lady.

The advowſon of this church, amongſt other the poſſeſſions of the priory, was at the diſſolution granted firſt, 20 Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Wyngfelde, Knt. for twenty-one years; afterwards, 33 Henry VIII. to John Wyngfelde, Eſq. and Dorothy his wife, in ſpecial tail male. On the death of John Wyngfelde, without ſuch iſſue, it was, by patent, dated 15 May, 1564, 6 Elizabeth, granted to Thomas Seckford, maſter of requeſts, in fee. In that family it continued until 1673, when it paſſed, by the will of Mrs. Dorothy Seckford, into the family of the Norths of Laxford, a younger branch of the noble family of that name. From the Norths it paſſed alſo by will, in 1707, to the family of Carthew. Thomas Carthew, F. S. A. patron and perpetual curate of this church, died in December 1790; and the church was put in ſequeſtration till a new miniſter could be appointed.—A large and elegant print of the church was publiſhed in 1788, by Robert Loder and John Nichols, price five ſhillings.

Here is alſo an Independent meeting-houſe, a Quakers, and Methodiſt meeting.—The many pleaſant walks in the vicinity of this town have lately afforded the curious reſearchers in botany an addition to the liſt of rare plants not formerly noticed. The Turin poplar flouriſhes here in perfection, many thouſands of them having been planted with good ſucceſs in moiſt grounds, the girth and height of ſome of them being of large dimenſions; and no doubt will be found very

very uſeful for weather-boarding, poſts, and rails, being of quick growth, enlarging in a few years to maturity. Should a new road be undertaken, which is much to be wiſhed, leading from this town to Debenham, through Otley and the adjoining pariſhes, ſo as to form a communication with the Norfolk road, it would greatly contribute to augment the trade to the port of Woodbridge, that being always free without any reſtriction on the farmer for ſhipping his corn for the London market, providing he does not meet with a price for his commodity agreeable to his wiſhes; which is not the caſe at Ipſwich, as the farmer is obliged there to ſell his corn to the merchant, ſometimes againſt his inclinations, not having it in his power to ſhip it to his own factor, if he does not approve the merchant's price. Another capital object would be an increaſe in the coal trade, as it would conſequently follow, that where the farmer ſhips his corn, whether ſold to the merchant or put on board ſhip, and conſigned to his factor, his carriage would in all probability return home laden with coals, or other commodities, for himſelf, or neighbours; eſpecially if they can be bought on as good terms and quality as at Ipſwich. Theſe are ſome of the leading features of a plan, which, if carried into execution, would undoubtedly prove of laſting benefit to the trade of this town.

BANKERS. Brooke, Riches, and Collett; draw upon Free and Cornwall. Cooper and Alexander; draw upon Baron Dimſdale and Co.

FIRE-OFFICES.—John Rogers, jun. agent to the Briſtol fire-office; John Tailor, agent to the Phenix fire-office; Simon Vertue agent to the Royal Exchange fire-office.

Poſt to and from London every day; goes out at ſix in the evening; returns at eight in the morning. Poſtage of ſingle letters ſixpence each, and an halfpenny for delivery.—Hamilton and Shave's coaches paſs through the town for London, daily; the former inns at the Crown, the latter at the Queen's Head. It is in contemplation to continue the mail coach from Ipſwich, through Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Haleſworth, &c. to Yarmouth.—Principal inhabitants:

CLERGY.

Black Rev. John, (F.)
Carter Rev. John, (F.)
Clarke Rev. John, (F.)
Clarke Rev. Iſaac, (F.)
Dyer Rev. Robert
Goodwyn Rev. Thomas, (F.)
Harniſon Rev. Joſeph, (F.)
Humphreys Rev. Wm. Dobbins, (F.)

PHYSIC.

Lynn James, *Surgeon*
Newſon John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Page John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Whimper Thurſton, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Carthew John, *Attorney*
Cooper Robert, (F.) *Attorney*
Goodwyn William, (F.) *Attorney*
Ruſſel John, (F.) *Attorney*
Turner Charles, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Abbott and Calver, (F.) *Coal and Corn Merchants and Salt-refiners*
Abbott Robert, (F.) *Draper & Taylor*
Alldis Thomas, (F.) *Builder & Timber-merchant*
Allen Robert, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Allen Jemmy, (F.) *Grocer, Draper, &c.*
Alexander William, *Shoemaker*
Anſell George, (F.) *Tanner*
Bacon Edmund, (F.) *Miller & Mealman*
Beaumont Jonathan, (F.) *Wool-comber*
Bloſs Ann, (F.) *Milliner, &c.*
Brooks Abraham, (F.) *Innholder*
Brown William, *Tanner*
Burnham William, *Draper & Taylor*
Burrows Thomas, (F.) *Builder*
Clarke Daniel, (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Clark Pooty, (F.) *Seedſman, &c.*
Cockle Andrew, *Crown Inn*
Collet Cornelius, *Ironmonger, &c.*
Cottington William, (F.) *Plumber, &c.*
Couperthwaite John, *Brewer, Merchant, and Dealer in Foreign Spirits*
Delf Thomas, *Builder*
De Maine Anthony, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Elvis William, (F.) *Innholder, (Swan)*
Evens Benjamin, (F.) *Leather-cutter*
Fox William, (F.) *Draper & Taylor*
Fuller Silas, (F.) *Baker & Mealman*
Garrett John, *Whiteſmith & Ironmonger*
Groſs John, *Grocer*
Groſs Philip, *Tallow-chandler*
Groſs William, *Linen & Woollen Draper*
Hammond James, (F.) *Merchant, Hoſier, and Haberdaſher*

Harris Charles, *Exciſe-office, (Royal Oak)*
Jacobs Robert, *Dealer in China, &c.*
Jeſup Benjamin, (F.) *Merchant*
Jeſup Mary, *Milliner and Haberdaſher*
Julian Joſeph, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Keyes Robert (F.) *Tallow-chandler*
Lankeſter John, *Grocer & Tallow-chand.*
Loder Robert, (F.) *Printer, &c.*
Mandby Nathaniel, (F.) *Merchant*
Marley John, *Innholder, (Bull)*
Martin William, *Poſt-office*
Miles Francis, (F.) *Cabinet-maker, Upholder, and Dealer in Bricks & Tiles*
Packard John, (F.) *Brazier, &c.*
Peirſon Leonard, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Prentice William, *Shipbuilder*
Read Auguſtine, *Auctioneer &c.*
Recket Iſaac, *Importer and Dealer in Foreign Spirits and Hop Merchant*
Rice Luke, (F.) *Sadler and Cap-maker*
Riches Philip, *Merchant and Importer of Foreign Wines and Spirits*
Ridley John, (F.) *Stationer*
Rogers John, (F.) *Cooper and Turner*
Sherwin Robert, (F.) *Staymaker*
Stammers T. (F.) *Merchant & Miller*
Studd Charles, *Grocer & Linen-draper*
Studd Stephen, *Merchant*
Swaine William, (F.) *Watchmaker, &c.*
Tailor John Bailey, (F.) *Draper & Grocer*
Thompſon Jacob, (F.) *Builder*
Turner John, (F.) *Brazier, &c.*
Watford Joſeph, *Diſtributor of Stamps*
Watford William, (F.) *Ironmonger*
Waſpe Jonathan, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Woods John & William, (F.) *Nurſerymen*
Worthington George, *Draper & Corn-inſpector*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Robert Reſſaw, Eſq. *Collector*
Miles Lane, *Surveyor*
Thomas Lane, *Coaſt-waiter*
John Batley, *Riding-officer*
John Vertue, John Tyrell, and John Allen, *Coal-meters*

TRADING VESSELS.

To Dice and Smart's Quay, London.

Olive Branch, *Capt. Dowſing*
Betty, *James Leech*
Woodbridge, *Joſeph Marſh*
Two Brothers, *William Gammage*

To Newcaſtle.

The Birch, *Capt. Grayſtone*
Speedwell *John Paine*

Between Woodbridge and its haven are the villages of Shotteſham and Ramſholt.—Near the haven is Trimley St. Martin's and St. Mary's. Here was born Mr. Thomas Cavendiſh, the firſt Engliſhman that circumnavigated the globe.—Tunſtall is N. E. of Woodbridge.—Waldingfield is on the river Deben, S. of Woodbridge.—Playford near Woodbridge, on the ſame river, had an abbey, granted to Cardinal Wolſey, towards building his colleges.—Ufford N. E. of Woodbridge was a manor dependent on the caſtle, town, and manor, of Eye. Here is a neat little church, moſt finely adorned with paintings of ſcripture-hiſtory, arms, &c. Richard Luffkin was rector of this pariſh fifty-ſeven years, and was buried in 1678, aged 111, having preached the Sunday before he died. The cover of the font is a remarkably fine piece of Gothic carving in wood, which aſcends to the roof of the church.—Rendleſham, on the river Deben, over againſt Ufford, is the place where Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles, is ſaid to have kept his court, and where another of them was baptiſed. In digging here, about an hundred years ago, there was found an old ſilver crown, weight ſixty ounces, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the ſame Redwald, or ſome other king of the Eaſt Angles, which was ſold and melted down.—Wickham-Market, on the river Deben, four miles from Woodbridge, had once a market, of which there are yet ſome tokens, on Saturday, and is as big as many towns that ſtill have it. It is a place of indifferent trade, and has ſeveral good inns, it being a thoroughfare about half a mile, in the road from Woodbridge to Yarmouth. The quarter ſeſſions were held here, having had a ſhire-hall for that purpoſe; but they were removed by the lord of the manor, and the hall converted into a farm-houſe, at Lethringtoh, now called the Old Hall; yet the civil and ſpiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk are ſtill held here. The church ſtands on a hill; ſo that, from the top of its ſteeple, though but twenty-three yards high, there is a proſpect in a clear day of near fifty pariſh churches; and it ſerves the ſailors for a ſea-mark.—Walton, near Woodbridge, has been an ancient market-town; and, though the market is now diſuſed, the croſs is ſtill remaining. In the neighbouring pariſh of Felixſtow, on the cliff from the ſea, and about a mile from

from the Coln ſide of Woodbridge haven, are diſcerned the ruins of a quadrangular caſtle advantageouſly ſituated; of which nothing now remains but the foundation of one ſide of the wall. The reſt has been devoured by the ſea; and in all probability theſe remains muſt in a few years undergo the ſame fate. It was built principally of rock-ſtones; but the many Roman bricks ſtill to be ſeen, and Roman coins which have been diſcovered among the ruins of the ſide walls, as they have been waſhed away by the ſea in the preſent age, are an undeniable evidence, that it was a place of conſiderable antiquity, probably a Roman colony, which might give name to the hundred of Colnies, in which it ſtood.—Here begins that part which is ordinarily called High Suffolk; which, being a rich ſoil, is for a long way wholly employed in dairies; and famous for the beſt butter, and perhaps the worſt cheeſe, in England: the butter is barreled, and ſometimes pickled up in ſmall caſks, in which it keeps ſo well, that a firkin of Suffolk butter has been ſent to the Weſt Indies, and brought back to England again, perfectly good and ſweet.

WOODSTOCK, OXFORDSHIRE.

WOODSTOCK is a borough town, diſtant from London ſixty-two miles, eight from Oxford, one hundred and forty-two from Liverpool, ſeventy-two from Stafford, eighty from Stone, and one hundred and ſix from Uttoxeter. The manufactories carried on in this town are for gloves and poliſhed ſteel.—Market days, Tueſday and Friday.—Fair days, ſecond Tueſday after February the ſecond, April the fifth, Whit-Tueſday, Auguſt the ſecond, October the ſecond, Tueſday after November the ſecond, December the firſt and ſeventeenth.—The church is a noble ſtructure; it has a ſquare tower built with ſtone; alſo eight bells, and chimes that play at five, nine, and one; the tunes change every day. This town, though but ſmall, ſends two members to parliament. It is wholly under the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. There having been no oppoſition to ſo potent an intereſt, the right of voting has never come under the adjudication of a committee of the houſe of commons; but it is admitted to be in a mayor, four aldermen, ſixteeen burgeſſes, and the freemen at large.

Woodſtock is ſo called from the Saxon, *Wudeſtoc*, which ſignifies a woody place. It has been a royal ſeat, and here King Alfred tranſlated *Boetius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*. In the time of King Ethelred it was ſo conſiderable a place, that he called a parliament here. After the conqueſt, Henry I. took great delight in the palace of this town, made ſome additions to the buildings, and incloſed the park with a ſtone wall. It is ſaid to have been the firſt encloſed park in England; 1145. In this palace Henry II. reſided, when Rice prince of Wales came, in the year 1163, to do homage to that king and his ſon. But what renders this place moſt famous, is a labyrinth built by that prince, called Roſamond's Bower, with a houſe in it, to ſecrete his concubine Roſamond Clifford from Eleanor his queen; but there are now no traces, either of the palace or bower. In this palace the Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards queen, was for ſome time kept priſoner.—This palace retained its original ſplendor, and was inhabited by our kings, till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demoliſhed in the ſucceeding times of confuſion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the ſpot where two ſycamores have been ſince planted as a memorial.

The honour and manor of the town and hundred of Woodſtock were, in the reign of glorious Queen Anne, ſettled by parliament upon John Churchill duke of Marlborough, who commanded the army of the grand alliance, formed by Great Britain, Holland, Portugal, and other powers, againſt France and Spain, and upon his deſcendants male and female, as a monument of national gratitude for his bravery and conduct. A palace was alſo erected for him at the public expence, in a very delightful ſituation, about half a mile diſtant from Woodſtock, which, to commemorate the important victory he obtained over the French

and

and Bavarians at Blenheim, was called Blenheim Houſe. It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and though a heavy building, like the reſt of that architect's performances, muſt be acknowledged to be a magnificent ſtructure. See a farther account of this ſeat in p. 825. This borough, having ſent to parliament anno 30 and 33 Edward I. ceaſed ſending till the firſt of Queen Mary, when it having returned to her three firſt parliaments, again intermitted ſending till 13 Elizabeth. The corporation conſiſts of a lord high ſteward, recorder, town-clerk, five aldermen, one of whom is always mayor, and ſeventeen common-councilmen. The number of voters is leſs than two hundred. Returning officer, the mayor. Here are annual horſe-races. From June to Holyrood-day here uſed to be veniſon in the greateſt perfection, and cheap, there being ſeldom leſs than five thouſand head of deer in the park at a time.

Three alms-houſes, and a ſchool, were founded, 27 Elizabeth, by Mr. Richard Cromwell, citizen and ſkinner of London.—Six alms-houſes were built and endowed by the Ducheſs of Marlborough, for ſix poor women: they are allowed five ſhilllings a-week each.

POST OFFICE. The London mail arrives at five in the morning; diſpatched for London between ten and eleven at night; letters are delivered at eight in the morning. Benjamin Bennet, poſtmaſter.

No ſtage coaches go from this town, except thoſe that paſs from other parts. Prior's waggon, every Tueſday morning, to Birmingham; returns on Saturday. Bellinger's waggons ſet out on the following days from Woodſtock: every Sunday evening, to the King's Arms, Holborn-bridge; loads there on Tueſday evening, and delivers goods at Oxford and Woodſtock on Thurſday. Another waggon, every Tueſday evening, to the Bull Inn, Holborn; loads there on Thurſday evening, and delivers goods at Oxford and Woodſtock on Saturday, calls at the Green Man and Still, Oxford-ſtreet, London. Harris's cart, from the Dog and Duck, Woodſtock, Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, to the Three Goats, Corn-market, Oxford; returns the ſame day. Hubard's cart to Oxford, Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday; returns the ſame day.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Joſeph Brooks, Eſq. *Mayor*
Francis Burton, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Edward Metcalf
Richard Bartholomew
John Churchill
Rev. Dr. King
Mr. Coles

Common Council.

Richard Weller
Mr. Bowbert
Richard Croſs
William Carter
John Bellinger
Rev. Dr. Meaver
Charles Croſs
Thomas Brown
Thomas Walker, Eſq. *Town-clerk*

Members of Parliament.

Sir Henry W. Daſhwood
Lord Lavington

GENTRY, &c.

Beckett James, Gent.
Carr William, Gent.
Fletcher James, Gent.
Hall William, Gent.
King Dane, Gent.

CLERGY.

Cane Rev. W. A.

PHYSIC.

Heynes Charles, *Surgeon & Apothecary*
Coles George, *Surgeon*

LAW.

North Henry, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Aſh Joſeph, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Auſtin George, *Joiner*
Baker John, *Maltſter*
Baker Thomas, *Clothes Shop*
Barnard and Norman, *Linen-drapers*
Barnard Joſeph, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Beckley John, *Smith*
Benham James, *Sadler*
Bennet Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Bennet Charles, *Shoemaker*
Bennett James, *Slater*
Bennet Sanders, *Schoolmaſter*
Biſſell Joſeph, *Collar-maker*
Bowbert ——, *Linen-draper*
Broad Thomas, *Carpenter*
Brotherton Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*

Brotherton

Brotherton John, *Ironmonger*
Brotherton Joſeph *Hair-dreſſer*
Brotherton Mrs. *Ironmonger*
Brown Thomas, *Smith*
Budd James, *Taylor*
Carter William, *Grocer*
Chapman John, *Carpenter*
Charlwood Robert, *Baker*
Churchill John, *Auctioneer*
Compton John, *Corn-merchant*
Croſs Charles, *Bear Inn*
Croſs Richard, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Curtis Thomas, *Staymaker*
Davis James, *Shoemaker*
Dewdney Francis, *Cabinet-maker*
Dewſnopp Joſeph, *Glover*
Eldridge Ann, *Glover*
Eldridge George, *Steel-manufacturer*
Freeman William, *Gardener & Seedſman*
Gale Miſs, *Milliner*
Goddard William, *Victualler*
Godfrey John, *Cooper*
Grimmit Richard, *Baſket-maker*
Gulliver John, *Cabinet-maker*
Harris John, *Victualler*, (*Dog and Duck*)
Harris Richard, *Taylor*
Harris William, *Taylor*
Harriſon Bartholomew, *Tallow-chandler*
Harriſon Mary, *Linen-draper*
Harriſon William, *Steel-manufacturer*
Haylis Elizabeth, *Vict.* (*Adam and Eve*)
Haylis George, *Baker*
Hatly Thomas, *Hatter*
Hepphard John, *Grocer*
Hickman Thomas, *Farrier*
Higgins Thomas, *Currier*
Hitchman ——, *Taylor*
Huband Charles, *Huckſter*
Johnſon James, *Maſter of the Poor Houſe*
Kerwood Robert, *Steel-manufacturer*
King John, *Shoemaker*
Knibbs John, *Sadler*
Lewington Jane, *Painter*
Margate John, *Wheelwright*
Margate Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Margate William, *Stationer*
Margate William, *Wheelwright*
Maxey Charles, *Watchmaker*
Mill William, *Breeches-maker*
Money Knopp, *Glover & Breeches-maker*
Morris Thomas, *Butcher*
Morris William, *Plumber & Glazier*
Nichols James, *Marlborough Arms Inn and Exciſe Office*
Oborne Ann, *Baker*
Page Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Paine William, *Victualler*, (*Kings Arms*)
Payne William, *Cooper*
Payne William, *Maſon*
Pearce Benjamin, *Victualler*, (*Pyed Bull*)
Prior James, *Victualler*, (*Woodſtock Arms*)
Scrag John, *Taylor*
Scriven Charles, *Plumber and Glazier*
Sexton John, *Victualler*
Shailer Benjamin, *Smith*
Shailer Joſeph, *Smith*
Sharp James, *Weaver*
Shepherd Richard, *Fruiterer*
States Mary, *Angel Inn*
Stayt Edward *Staymaker*
Stayt Lydia, *Linen-draper*
Talboys Matthew, *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Taylor Richard, *Grocer*
Taylor Richard, *Steel-manufacturer*
Thomton John, *Baker*
Tolley Thomas, *Carpenter*
Toplin Thomas, *Hair-dreſſer*
Towerzey Edward, *Muſic-maſter*
Turner Charles, *Glover & Linen-draper*
Ward Abraham, *Seedſman*
Watſon William, *Butcher*
Watſon William, *Shoemaker*
Weekes James, *Butcher*
Weller Richard, *Plaſterer*
Welſden Richard, *Confectioner*
Welſden Thomas, *Taylor*
White John, *Baker*
Whatſon Thomas, *Brazier*
Wilſdon George, *Shoemaker*
Wilkins Suſan, *Grocer*
Wilkes George, *Weaver*
Wilkes Thomas, *New Angel Inn*
Wright David, *Huckſter*
Wyatt William, *Steel-manufacturer*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Mr. Young, *Collector*
Mr. Bailey, *Surveyor*
Edward Evans, *Officer*

The caſtle of Blenheim, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, is ſituate a little weſt of Woodſtock. From the town we enter the park, through a ſpacious and elegant portal of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble proſpect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake with its valley, and other beautiful ſcenes of the park. The houſe in particular, which we ſurvey from this point obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage. The front of this noble edifice is extended to the length of 348 feet from wing to

wing, and conſiſts of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture. On the pediment of the ſouth front, towards the garden, is a noble buſto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay. We enter the houſe on the eaſt, through a portal built in the ſtyle of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reſervoir, which ſupplies the houſe with water from the river. This leads us into a quadrangle chiefly conſiſting of arcades and offices. From hence we paſs into the grand area.

In the centre of the front, a ſuperb portico elevated on maſſy columns admits us to the hall. This magnificent room runs to the height of the houſe, and is of a proportionable breadth. It is ſuported by Corinthian pillars. The ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically repreſenting Victory crowning John duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim.—We muſt refer the reader to the Oxford Guide for a liſt of the capital paintings in this palace.

From a ſeries of ſmaller though magnificent apartments, we are ſuddenly ſtruck at entering the library. This ſuperb room is 183 feet 5 inches long, excluſive of the book-caſes; the middle of it is 31 feet 9 inches wide, and at each end 28 feet ſix inches wide. The doric pilaſters of marble, with the complete columns of the ſame, which ſupport a rich entablature, the window frames, the ſurrounding baſement of black marble, and the ſtuccoed compartmeuts of the vaulted ceiling, are in the higheſt taſte both of deſign and finiſhing. It was originally intended as a gallery for paintings; but the late juſtly-lamented duke added utility to elegance, having furniſhed it with the noble collection of books, made by Lord Sunderland, his grace's father. Their number is ſaid to amount to twenty-four thouſand volumes, which have been allowed to be worth thirty thouſand pounds, and we may pronounce them the beſt private collection in England. They are kept under gilt-wire lattices. At one end of the room is a highly-finiſhed ſtatue of Queen Anne, by Ryſbrack, with this inſcription: "To the Memory of Queen ANNE, under whoſe Auſpices JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH conquered, and to whoſe Munificence he and his Poſterity with Gratitude owe the Poſſeſſion of BLENHEIM. A. D. MDCCXLVI." There are alſo in this room two marble ſtatues on mahogany terms; one of Diana, and one of Julia Domna; the latter antique. Alſo whole length portraits of King William III. Queen Anne, John duke of Marlborough, Sarah ducheſs of Marlborough, Charles duke of Marlborough, Elizabeth ducheſs of Marlborough, the Hon. John Spencer, the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Spencer, now Counteſs Cowper, Elizabeth counteſs of Bridgewater, Anne counteſs of Sunderland, John duke of Montague, and Francis earl of Godolphin. Before we leave this noble gallery, we cannot but direct the ſpectator to its bow-windows, whence there is a delightful proſpect of the declivity deſcending to the water, and the gradual aſcent of the venerable groves which cover the oppoſite hill.

The chapel is one of the wings; in which is a ſuperb monument to the memory of the old duke and ducheſs, by Ryſbrack. They are repreſented with their two ſons who died young, as ſupported by Fame and Hiſtory. Beneath, in a baſſo-relievo, is the taking of Mareſchal Tallard.

The China-room is ſituated below ſtairs. This will afford ſufficient entertainment to the curious. It is furniſhed with a moſt elegant and valuable collection of Dreſden china given the duke by the King of Poland, in return for a pack of ſtag-hounds; conſiſting of tureens, ſets of plates, and fantaſtic figures. The colours are remarkably lively, and the repreſentations highly natural. Here are likewiſe ſome beautiful and coſtly jars, collected at a great expence by the late ducheſs dowager, beſides other fine china, of modern manufactory.

The gardens are ſpacious, and include a great variety of ground. The noble deſcent on the ſouth-weſt ſide, the vaſtneſs and beauty of the water, the grandeur of the oppoſite bank, the caſcade, the new bridge and lower piece of water, form altogether ſuch an aſſemblage of great and beautiful objects, as is poſſibly in no other place to be met with. The character of the ground on the ſouth-eaſt is a happy contraſt to the ſouth-weſt ſide: the gardens here ſeem to loſe

themſelves in the park, amidſt a profuſion of venerable oaks and interſected avenues, from whence they derive an air of confuſion and indeterminate extent, which is very pleaſing. Laſtly, the beautiful plain in the front of the houſe, and the pictureſque effect of the village of Bladen, riſing out of the wood below, call for our attention.

Theſe gardens have been conſiderably enlarged, and in ſhort, were thrown into the form they now wear, by the preſent Duke of Marlborough; who has likewiſe farther beautified them by the addition of ſome judicious and well-placed ornaments; particularly the Temple of Diana, and an elegant little temple in what is called the Flower Garden: to which we may add two moſt noble bronzes, the Pancratiaſtæ, and the Arrotino, the execution of Max. Soldani Benzi of Florence; with ſome copies of antique vaſes, in ſtone. In the new part of the gardens near the caſcade, a fountain is erected, which was a preſent to John duke of Marlborough; a work executed with conſummate taſte under the directions of the celebrated Bernini, after the model of the famous one in the Piazza Navona at Rome. The four river gods, repreſented as the guardian genii of the water, the horſe alſo and lion, demand peculiar attention, as exquiſite pieces of ſculpture. In the centre is an obeliſk; and on the four ſides of its baſe is an inſcription in four different languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh. About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificient bridge, conſiſting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice; the water is formed into a ſpacious lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, ſurrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indiſputably the moſt capital piece of water in this kingdom.

The park is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful ſcenes. The lovers of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumſtance of beauty, which he can expect from diverſified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods. There was an echo in the park, which, according to Dr Plot, when little wind was ſtirring, repeated ſeventeen ſyllables very diſtinctly, and in the night twenty. He ſays, the object of it was the hill with the trees on the top of it, half a mile from the town, in the way to the Earl of Rocheſter's Lodge, and the true place for the ſpeaker on the oppoſite hill, juſt without the gate at the end of the town, near Chaucer's houſe; but it has been impaired by the removal of buildings.

The grant of the crown, and the ſervices of the duke, are fully ſpecified on the pedeſtal of a ſtately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a ſtatue of the duke, ſituated in the grand avenue. On one ſide is the following inſcription, ſuppoſed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke:

The Caſtle of Blenheim was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the Fourth Year of her Reign,
In the Year of the Chriſtian Æra 1705.
A Monument deſigned to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory,
Obtained over the French and Bavarians,
Near the Village of Blenheim,
On the Banks of the Danube,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of his Age;
Whoſe Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who, by Wiſdom, Juſtice, Candour, and Addreſs;
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite, Intereſts;
Acquired an Influence
Which no Rank, no Authority, can give,
Nor any Force, but that of ſuperior Virtue:
Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cauſe
The principal States of Europe;

Who by military Knowledge, and irreſiſtible Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
Broke the Power of France,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt;
Reſcued the Empire from Deſolation;
Aſſerted and confirmed the Liberties of Europe.

The houſe itſelf was built at the public expence; but the bridge, the column juſt mentioned, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected ſolely at the charge of Sarah ducheſs-dowager of Marlborough.

Not far from Blenheim, is the village of Enſheim, which has a handſome ſtone bridge over the Iſis was, in the time of the Saxons, a royal village, and had an abbey, great part of the front with two towers are ſtill ſtanding, it appears to have been a noble ſtructure. One of the Saxon kings held a general council here. In this pariſh there was an old cuſtom, whereby the town's people were allowed, upon Whitſun-Monday, to cut down and carry away, wherever the churchwardens marked it out, by giving the firſt chop, as much timber as could be drawn away by men's hands into the abbey-yard; and if they could draw it out again, in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſervants of the abbey to prevent it, they were to keep it for the neceſſary reparations of the church. By this cuſtom it is ſaid the people hold their right of commonage at Lammas and Michaelmas.

Stonesfield is alſo near Blenheim, where a Roman pavement was diſcovered in 1711; and in 1779, on the ſame ſpot, a few feet under ground, the area of ſeveral large apartments were found, with teſſellated pavements and borders of the moſt beautiful patterns; and adjoining to theſe a brick hypocauſt with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the ſides, covered with plaiſter painted red, arcades and pilaſters. The Roman brick appeared freſh and ſound.

Ditchley, the ſeat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Litchfield, is ſituated about the diſtance of three miles from Blenheim, on the north-weſt. It is built of hewn ſtone, and has a beautiful ſouthern front, with two correſpondent wings, commanding a moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpect, in which the magnificent palace of Blenheim has the principal effect.

We ſhall only detain the reader's attention by a deſcription of two or three of the principal apartments.—In the centre of the front is the hall, finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated. Its ſides and roof are ornamented with ſtucco, which is at once bold and delicate. Its door-caſes, pediments, entablatures, and columns of the Corinthian and Compoſite order, are all richly ornamented with gildings, &c. The ceiling contains an aſſembly of the gods, painted by Kent. Two of the compartments are filled with hiſtorical pieces from the Æneid, by the ſame hand: one of which repreſents Æneas meeting Venus, his mother, in the wood, near Carthage; and the other, Venus preſenting Æneas with the new armour. The ſciences are introduced as ornaments, with buſts of philoſophers, poets, hiſtorians, and orators, viz. Socrates, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Sappho, Shakeſpeare, Dryden, Milton, and Livy. Over the ſtatues are bas reliefs, copied from antiques out of the Florentine Muſeum, properly diſpoſed; and a ſtatue of the Venus de Medicis. And there is here a curious model of the Radclivian Library at Oxford. The chimney piece is ſuperb and lofty, decorated with a portrait of the old lord, by Akerman.

The dining-room is furniſhed with much ſimple elegance. Here is a capital full-length portrait of Henry VIII. by Hans Holbeins; executed with a ſtrength and freedom not generally found in the performances of that high finiſher. Alſo Sir Harry Lee, with the maſtiff which ſaved his life; by Johnſon.—The ſtory of this piece is founded on a miraculous eſcape of Sir Harry, from being aſſaſſinated by one of his own ſervants, who had formed a deſign of robbing the houſe, after having murdered his maſter. But providentially, on the night this project was intended to be put in execution, the maſtiff, though no favourite with, nor even before taken notice of by, his maſter, accompanied him up ſtairs, crept under the bed, and could not be driven away by the ſervant; when, at length

length Sir Harry ordered him to be left: and in the dead of night, the ſame ſervan', entering the room to execute his deſign, was inſtantly ſeized by the dog, and upon being ſecured confeſſed his intention.

In one corner of the piece are the following lines:

More faithful than favoured.
Reaſon in man cannot effect ſuch love
As nature doth in them that reaſon want:
Ulyſſes true and kind his dog did prove,
When faith in better friends was very ſcant.
My travels for my friends have been as true,
Though not as far as fortune did him bear;
No friends my love and faith divided knew,
Though neither this nor that once equall'd were.
But in my dog, whereof I made no ſtore,
I find more love than them I truſted more.

The drawing-room is adorned with tapeſtry. The ſubjects are, the Muſes and Apollo ſinging and playing on their ſeveral inſtruments, Bacchanalian ſcenes, and a vintage. The windows of this apartment open to the moſt agreeable landſcape, which does not perplex the eye by the diſtance and multiplicity of its objects, but affords thoſe gentler charms which ariſe from a ſingle, diſtinct, and confined, proſpect. It principally conſiſts of a winding valley, with a ſerpentine canal, covered with an elegant Chineſe bridge. The whole is bounded by an eaſy ſpreading declivity, interſperſed with groupes of trees.

The roof of the ſaloon is ſtuccoed in a rich though chaſte ſtyle. The middle compartment is Flora with the Zephyrs. The walls are alſo ſtuccoed, and painted of an olive colour; on which are Minerva and Diana, whole-length baſ reliefs in the antique ſtyle. Here is an excellent antique of the goddeſs Health, about forty inches in height; purchaſed from Dr. Mead's collection. On its pedeſtal is a baſ relief of the head of Æſculapius, cut with a remarkable boldneſs. Here is alſo ſhewn an antique medallion of the Sailing Cupid. The diameter is about twelve inches.

The tapeſtry room is an apartment curiouſly ornamented in the Chineſe taſte. Here are two ſtriking pieces of tapeſtry; one of which repreſents the Cyclops forging the armour of Æneas; the other, Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving directions about refitting a veſſel, which has juſt been ſhipwrecked. The heads of the dolphins are executed with much ſpirit and expreſſion. The ſea-ſcape is remarkably beautiful, and the diſtant proſpect moſt elegantly fancied, as well as judiciouſly conducted, in point of perſpective. Over the chimney-piece, which is finely finiſhed in white marble, is a capital picture of the Duke and Ducheſs of York, and the Princeſſes Mary and Anne, by Sir Peter Lely. Over the two doors are two maſterly landſcapes, by an Italian hand. The chairs are covered with tapeſtry; each of which is prettily ornamented with the ſtory of a fable from Æſop. A ſmall fire-ſcreen in this apartment, beautifully worked with a needle, by the old Lady Litchfield, cannot eſcape the attention of the curious: the ſubject is the rape of Proſerpine. In conformity to the ſtyle of this apartment, here are two beautiful Chineſe figures; one a Chineſe lady, the other a porter with a cheſt of tea.

On the whole, this ſeat is a noble repoſitory of valuable and maſterly portraits, executed by the moſt eminent artiſts in that ſpecies of painting, Rubens, Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, and our ingenious countryman and rival of Vandyke, Johnſon. As a piece of architecture, it is inferior to none for the juſtneſs of its proportions, and the convenient diſpoſitions of its apartments. With regard to furniture and decorations, it is finiſhed with taſte rather than with ſplendour; and adorned with that elegance which reſults from ſimplicity.

Heythrop, the ſeat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewſbury, is ſituated about four miles from the laſt-mentioned ſeat. It ſtands on an eminence, in a delightful part of the country, and has every charm that can reſult from a di-

verſity

verſity of wood, water, eminences, and vales. An avenue of above two miles, planted on each ſide with foreſt trees of advanced growth and beautiful verdure, interſperſed with clumps of fir, leads from the north to the grand area before the houſe, and, by its length and variety, forms an exceeding magnificent approach. The houſe is a regular edifice, conſiſting of four fronts, built in the moſt elegant ſtile of architecture, and is joined to the offices by open arcades, which have a pleaſing effect. We enter the houſe by a flight of ſteps under a grand portico, ſupported by four lofty Corinthian columns. The hall is a well-proportioned room, thirty-two feet by twenty-ſeven feet nine. It is finiſhed in plain ſtucco, and adorned with vaſes and lamps upon highly-finiſhed brackets. The eye is agreeably ſurprized on our firſt entrance, by the reflection of the avenue and part of the hall, from two large ſilvered ſaſhes on each ſide the door leading to the ſaloon, which, by a pleaſing deception, not only repeats the beautiful landſcape, but raiſes the idea of another room of equal dimenſions.

The library is a moſt ſuperb and magnificent room, eighty-three feet in length, and twenty in height. The ornaments of this room are maſterly: they conſiſt chiefly of the moſt elegant and highly-finiſhed ſtucco, by the late and preſent Mr. Roberts; the deſigns of which are admirably adapted to the purpoſes of the place, and merit peculiar notice. On the north ſide are ſeven receſſes, one of which is the entrance from the hall, and the other ſix are filled with elegant book-caſes, over which are curious medallions of Cicero, Plato, Thucydides, Homer, Shakeſpeare, and Inigo Jones: in this ſide are alſo two ſuperb chimney-pieces, by Carter, compoſed of the ſtatuary and rich verd antique marble. The entrances at each end are formed to correſpond with the other receſſes; the ſemicircular arches over which, as well as that leading from the hall, are ornamented in ſtucco with fables from Æſop, admirably executed; and a medallion of the ſame kind over each chimney. The ſouth ſide, which fronts the garden, conſiſts of eight magnificent windows, with a pair of folding glaſs doors, which open to the terrace, and afford a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect. The ceiling, which is entirely plain, is ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order, and is encompaſſed by an exceeding rich Ionic entablature. This room is likewiſe enriched by pendent ornaments, in alto relievo, of ſtill-life, military, muſical, and mathematical, inſtruments; with a judicious mixture of fruit and flowers. The drawing-room is forty-ſeven feet in length, by twenty-five in breadth, and twenty in height. It is furniſhed with moſt exquiſite tapeſtry, which for colour, as well as expreſſion, muſt engage the attention of the curious. This tapeſtry, which is the work of Vanderborght, repreſents the four quarters of the world, well expreſſed by aſſemblages of the natives in their various habits and employments, except Europe, which is in maſquerade. Over the four doors are the Seaſons and Elements, painted in a very peculiar ſtile. Theſe figures, in claro obſcuro, are of ineſtimable value, and appear as if ſtarting from the canvas. From the vaſt expreſſion, yet exceeding light tint, of theſe pieces, the ſpectator is at firſt ſight ready to pronounce them bas reliefs in white marble, and muſt be ſurprized on diſcovering the deception. The chimney-piece is extremely ſuperb, compoſed of rich Egyptian and ſtatuary marble, executed by Carter; nor is the grate it contains in any wiſe inferior, being of ſteel highly poliſhed, and finiſhed with exquiſite art. The cornice is ſupported by highly carved and poliſhed figures of Ceres and Flora, about five feet high: the drapery of theſe figures, one in the ancient, the other in the modern, ſtyle, as well as their attitudes, are peculiarly ſtriking and expreſſive. In the centre of the frieze is a raiſed tablet of the Choice of Hercules. Over it is a painting by Cornelius Van Orley, of the Deſtruction of Pharoah and his Hoſt in the Red Sea. Suitable to the other ornaments of this apartment, the ceiling conſiſts of repreſentations of the Four Quarters of the World, with the Elements and Seaſons in ſtucco, interſperſed with fables and other decorations, and ſurrounded by a full enriched Corinthian entablature. On the oppoſite ſide to the chimney-pieces are two ſuperb glaſſes, of one plate each, upwards of four feet in breadth, and nine feet high. Under theſe glaſſes are two rich tables of Egyptian marble,

upon

upon gilt and carved frames; and on the other piers are two girandoles of exquiſite workmanſhip, by Anſell. The proportion, decorations, and furniture, of this apartment, render it one of the moſt elegant rooms in this kingdom. The ſettees and chairs are richly carved and gilt, the ſeats of which are covered with needle-work in ſilk, repreſenting different bunches of flowers: here are alſo two curious fire-ſcreens, by the ſame hand as the tapeſtry; one exhibits a Dutch merriment, the other ſportſmen returned from ſhooting, with their game.

The environs, or gardens, are laid out with great judgment. A variety of beautiful ſcenes ſtrike the ſpectator in a moſt agreeable ſucceſſion. With very little appearance of art, nature has received much aſſiſtance from taſte. To the ſouth-weſt, lofty trees afford a moſt refreſhing ſhade, interſperſed with openings edged with flowers. Eaſtward, a ſmall ſtream is improved into a winding river, broken by caſcades, and whoſe banks are adorned with ſeats, and a curious fancy-building, called the moſs-houſe: this edifice is covered with reeds, and conſtructed of ruſtic oak; the inſide is lined with moſs of various colours, and the floor is paved in moſaic-work, with horſes' teeth poliſhed. Upon entering this building we have a ſtriking view of two caſcades, which afford an agreeable ſurprize. This piece of water is croſſed by a ſtone bridge, under which is an engine which ſupplies the houſe with water; and above it, at the diſtance of four hundred paces, is the moſt natural, if not the moſt ſtriking, of the caſcades found here. It is built with petrefactions, and other curious ſtones; and upon the top is a terrace, planted on each ſide with flowering ſhrubs. From this bridge, in another direction, through a pleaſant grove, we aſcend to a beautiful ſerpentine walk, alſo planted with flowering ſhrubs on each ſide, that terminates in an octagon bowling-green, where we command eight extenſive, different, and moſt delightful, proſpects.

The following villages alſo are in this neighbourhood: Hanborough, near Woodſtock, is noted for the ſelenites, or moon-ſtone, which has been dug in great plenty out of its wells.—Steeple-Barton, near Woodſtock, has been occupied by the Romans, and Moſaic pavements have been diſcovered there, in digging to plant trees.

North-Leigh, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Woodſtock, where people are afraid to dig common pits or wells, becauſe here is a ſort of earth which emits damps, that have been known to kill on a ſudden. Here has been found the ſtone pyrites, which being expoſed to the air becomes cruſted with a white ſort of ſalt, that has the taſte of ink.—Tackley is north-eaſt of Woodſtock. There is an excellent ſort of earth in the pariſh for making floors for ground-rooms and barns.—Kirklington, alſo to the north-eaſt of Woodſtock, has a charity-ſchool. The conſular-way, called Akeman-ſtreet, paſſes by the town's end.—Yarnton is a village between Woodſtock and Oxford.

Kiddington, four miles from Woodſtock, twelve from Oxford, and ſeven from Chipping Norton, is ſituated on the Glym river, which divides the pariſh in two parts, viz. Over and Nether Kiddington, in the latter of which ſtands the church, in the fifteenth century it had a double tranſcrip of family vault. The chancel is in the Norman or Saxon ſtile, with a zigzag arch behind the altar, that opened into the chancel of the old chapel built by the family Salcey, in the reign of Stephen. The ſouth door has a ſpacious porch, and in it an ancient monument of Walter Godere. This is in Woodſtock deanery. This pariſh was given by King Offa in 780 to Worceſter priory. Here King Ethelred had a palace, and Edward the Confeſſor was born at Iſlip. In the garden of the manor-houſe is an antique font brought from Edward the Confeſſor's chapel at Iſlip, wherein he received baptiſm. In Hill-Wood, near this place, is a Roman encampment in extraordinary preſervation, but little noticed. In that diviſion of the pariſh called the Upper Town, is the ruin of the old parochial croſs, containing part of the ſhaft and baſe, built of ſtone. At Aſterley or Eaſterley, in this pariſh, was a chapel, of which fragments have been dug up.

WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND,

IS a ſea-port and market-town, ſeven miles from Whitehaven, ſix from Maryport, eight from Cockermouth, twenty from Keſwick, and fifty from Kendal. It is ſituated on the coaſt, where the Derwent and Cocker run in one channel into the ſea, and is famous for the trout and ſalmon which are taken here, and carried inſtantly to London upon horſes, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermiſſion, ſo that the fiſh come to London very ſweet. Here are ſalt-pans and a colliery. All along from hence to the mouth of the Eln are found pieces of a wall, which ſome think was made by the Roman general Stilico, when theſe coaſts were infeſted by the Scots from Ireland.

Here is a coal-trade that employs more than one hundred veſſels; and a caſtle, now a gentleman's ſeat, which has a large demeſne, and has always been remarkable for fine cattle of all ſorts. The manſion-houſe is a large quadrangular building, which ſtill bears marks of great antiquity, notwithſtanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the laſt thirty years. The walls are ſo remarkably thick, that they were able a few years ſince, in making ſome improvements, to excavate a paſſage ſufficiently wide, lengthways, through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickneſs on each ſide of the paſſage, to anſwer every purpoſe of ſtrength. This ſtructure is within a very ſhort diſtance from where the Derwent empties itſelf into the ſea; and here it was that the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1568, after her eſcape from the caſtle of Dunbar, and ſubſequent defeat, took refuge, and was hoſpitably entertained, till the pleaſure of Queen Elizabeth was known, when ſhe was removed to Cockermouth and Carliſle. The chamber in which ſhe ſlept is ſtill called the queen's chamber.

Market-days are Tueſday and Saturday. The coal-mines belong to C. Curwen, Eſq. member for Carliſle. The poſt comes in at ſeven in the evening, and goes out at half paſt eleven; letters delivered at eight in the morning. Thomas Collins, poſt-maſter. The butchers ſhambles have been lately built, which is a great improvement to the town. The principal inns are the Green Dragon and King's Arms. Tyſon's waggon ſets out for Whitehaven Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

A particular account of the coal-mines has been given in the deſcription of Whitehaven, p. 749 of this volume.—Principal inhabitants of Workington:

GENTRY.

Brown Joſeph, Gent.
Clark Joſiah, Gent.
Cragg Chriſtopher, Gent.
Curwen John, Eſq. *Juſtice*
Elwood Jacot, Gent.
Fawcett Henry, Gent.
Gay John, Gent.
Longcake William, Gent.
Moorehead Lieut. George
Pendegraſs Matthew, Gent.
Robinſon Thomas, Gent.
Thompſon William, Gent.
Tickle John, Gent.

CLERGY.

Addiſon Rev. George
Harriſon Rev. George
Peile Rev. Samuel, *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Winder Rev. Joſeph

PHYSIC.

Fraſer John, *Surgeon and Druggiſt*
Marſhal Joſ. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Simpſon Thomas, *Surgeon*
Stamper Joſ. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Bowman Henry, *Attorney*
Thompſon Benjamin, *ditto*
Thompſon Jeremiah, *ditto*
Thompſon John, *ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Adair John, *Shoemaker*
Anderſon Jonathan, *Maſon*
Armſtrong ——, *Maſter Mariner*
Armſtrong Fran. *Victualler*, (*Crown*)
Atkins John, *Maſter Mariner*
Atkins Peter, *ditto*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Vict. (Boot and Shoe)*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Grocer and Mealman*
Atkinſon Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Bankes Thomas, *Blockmaker*
Barnes Joſeph, *Grocer*
Barnes Iſaac, *Plumber and Glazier*
Barnes Mary, *Dealer in Spirits*
Bell Richard, *Linen-draper*

Bell William, *Taylor and Staymaker*
Benn Dorcey, *Maſter Mariner*
Benn Joſeph, *Twine-ſpinner*
Blair ——, *Joiner*
Bourn Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Bowes John, *Victualler*
Bowes Richard, *Maſter Mariner*
Bowes Rig, *Sadler and Ironmonger*
Bradley Tho. *Victualler*, (*Queen's Head*)
Bragg Wm. *Vict. (Bunch of Grapes)*
Bready Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Brockbank Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Brockbank John, *Boat-builder & Grocer*
Brough E. *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*)
Brough Joſeph, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Brough Iſaac, *Victualler and Auctioneer*
Brought Henry, *Clockmaker*
Brown James, *Maſter Mariner*
Brown Joſ. *Grocer and Wine-merchant*
Bull George, *Maſter Mariner*
Carmichael Mary, *Vict.* (*Black Lion*)
Cartey Matthew, *Maſter Mariner*
Caſſon William, *ditto*
Cheeſeman Ralph, *Smith*
Clark Alliſon, *Maſter Mariner*
Clark Robert, *Houſe and Sign Painter*
Collins John, *Ropemaker*
Collins John, *Mealman*
Corlet John, *Victualler*, (*Jolly Sailor*)
Coulthard Abraham, *King's Arms Inn*
Coulthard Mary, *Milliner*
Cowen George, *Vict.* (*King's Head*)
Cowen John, *Agent*
Cowman Thomas, *Staymaker*
Cragg William and Edward, *Mercers*
Croſby Iſaac, *Schoolmaſter*
Cummins James, *Maſter Mariner*
Curry George, *ditto*
Curwen Joſeph, *Painter and Plumber*
Dancer Richard, *Chandler*
Davis Edward, *Maſter Mariner*
Dickenſon John, *Tallow-chandler*
Dixon John, *Tobacco-manufacturer*
Dodgin Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Dunlinſon Hen. *Vict.* (*Sailor's Return*)
Eckford Wm. *Bookſeller & Stationer*
Elliot John, *Taylor*
Emerſon Ann, *Grocer*
Falcon Thomas, *Maſter Mariner*
Farlan William, *ditto*
Fawkin Michael, *Ship-builder*
Fearon John, *Maſter Mariner*
Fearon Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Fell Taylor John, *Sailmaker*
Fickell Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Fletcher Joſeph, *ditto*
Foſſet and Co. *Brewers*
Fox Samuel, *Exciſe-officer*
Gibſon Nicholas, *Maſter Mariner*
Gillead Edward, *Mealman*
Godden Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Gray Caleb, *Maſter Mariner*
Grayham Timothy, *Clockmaker*
Grayſon James, *Grocer*
Grayſon Michael, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Grayſon Thomas, *Joiner*
Griffin William, *Mariner*
Griſdale Edward, *Maſter Mariner*
Halcrow Henry, *Victualler*
Hall Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Haregrave Jonathan, *Mealman*
Harriſon John, *Maſter Mariner*
Harriſon J. *Hair-dreſſer*
Haſting Henry, *Maſter Mariner*
Hayton John, *ditto*
Hayton Joſeph, *ditto*
Hayton William, *Butcher*
Hewitt John, *Maſter Mariner*
Hill John, *ditto*
Hodſon John, *Ropemaker*
Hodgſon John, *Cooper*
Holloway John, (*Coach and Horſes*)
Hudſon James, *Victualler*
Jackſon John, *Maſter Mariner*
Jackſon Mary, *Dealer in Spirits*
Jackſon Peter, *Carpenter*
Jackſon William, *Grocer*
James John, *Maſter Mariner*
James William, *Smith*
James William, *Vict. (Wheat Sheaf)*
Jarrott John, *Vict.* (*Broom and Shovel*)
Johnſon Joſeph, *Chandler*
Johnſon Thomas, *Patten-maker, &c.*
Irwin John, *Victualler*, (*Golden Lion*)
Irwin Wm. *Vict.* (*Curwen's Arms Inn*)
Kendall John, *Maſter Mariner*
Key John, *Mercer*
Kirconnel Thomas, *Smith*
Lankin John, *Linen-draper*
Laurence Henry, *Maſter Mariner*
Lawſon John, *Maſter Mariner*
Lewis Nancy, *Victualler*, (*Globe*)
Lewthwaite Tho. *Boot and Shoe Maker*
M'Cabe ——, *Shoemaker*
M'Gee Peter, *Mercer*
Markſon Joſeph, *Mariner*
Marſh John, *Shoemaker*
Marſhall and Longcake, *Drapers*
Martindale Bella, *China Shop*
Martindale Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Martindale Thomas, *ditto*
Meſſenger Mary, (*George and Dragon*)
Moſſes James, *Dealer in Spirits*
Newton James, *Victualler*, (*Buck*)
Oſborne William, *Joiner*
Page Jeremiah, *Shoemaker, &c.*

Parkle Thomas, *Anchor-ſmith*
Patinſon Clement, *Shoemaker*
Pearſon Edward, *Victualler, (Buſh)*
Peil Mary, *Grocer*
Piggs Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Pilkerton Chriſtopher, *ditto*
Portus John, *ditto*
Poſtlethwaite Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Prieſtman John, *Maſter Mariner*
Raven Robert, *Globe Coffee-houſe*
Ritſon John, *Sail-cloth Manufacturer*
Robinſon Ann, *Victualler, (Ship)*
Robinſon Iſaac, *Tallow-chandler, &c.*
Room William, *Maſon*
Ruſſell Matthew, *Merchant*
Salkhead G. *Green Dragon Inn*
Sanderſon Mich. *Vict. (Horſe & Farrier)*
Scott John, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Scott James, *Maſter Mariner*
Scott Thomas, *ditto*
Sewell John, *Grocer and Tobacconiſt*
Shaw James, *Sadler*
Smith Edward, *Maſter Mariner*
Smith Mary, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Stamperford Francis, *Victualler*
Stay Robert, *Maſter Mariner*
Still Jeremiah, *ditto*
Stockdale Matthew, *ditto*
Sudding George, *Shoemaker*
Thompſon Adam, *Smith*
Thompſon John, *Maſter Mariner*
Thompſon John, *Merchant*
Thompſon John, *Taylor*
Tiffin Eſther, *Victualler, (Nag's Head)*
Tiffin Henry, *Maſter Mariner*
Tiffin William, *ditto*
Todd Jonathan, *Joiner*
Todd Thomas, *Organ-builder*
Turnbull Mary, *Vict. (Indian King)*
Turnbull William, *Vict. (Artichoke)*
Twentyman J. *Currier & Leather-cutter*
Tye John, *Taylor*
Udal Charles and Co. *Brewers*
Walker Anthony, *Pencil-maker*
Waters John, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Waugh James, *Baker and Mealman*
Wells Wm. *(Lord Lonſdale's Arms)*
Weſtray Joſeph, *Maſter Mariner*
Weſtray William, *Hatter*
Wilkes John, *Maſter Mariner*
Wilſon Richard, *ditto*
Wiſe William, *Victualler, (Blue Bell)*
Wood Wilton, *Ship-builder*
Younghuſband John, *Cabinet-maker*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Robert Jackſon, *Collector*
John Head, *Comptroller*
James Robinſon, *Deputy Cuſtomer*
James Hudſon, *Acting Surveyor*
George Harriſon, John Hodart, and James Lawſon, *Tideſmen*
Wm. Elwood, Ed. Beatham, *Boatmen*

TRADING VESSELS, *chiefly for* COALS.

Acorn, brig, *William Atkinſon*
Adventure, brig, *Henry Dixon*
Ann, brig, *Guyon Hallams*
Ann, brig, *Daniel Tolſon*
Ann, brig, *John Mairs*
Ann, brig, *Joſeph Bacon*
Ann and Frances, brig, *B. Croſthwaite*
Apollo, ſhip, *Thomas Cragg*
Aurora, brig, *Henry Wilſon*
Bella, brig, *John Hewit*
Bella, brig, *Joſeph Hall*
Bellona, brig, *Robert Kelſick*
Betſey, brig, *William Foſter*
Betty, brig, *Jonathan Winn*
Bleſſing, brig, *Joſeph Hayton*
Bleſſing, brig, *Henry Tiffin*
Bleſſing, brig, *Joſeph Irving*
Blithe Ann, brig, *Joſeph Atkinſon*
Bolton, brig, *John Scott*
Brothers, brig, *John Key*
Charlotte, brig, *Jonathan Grigg*
Chriſtian, brig, *John Wilkes*
Clifton, brig, *Thomas Mitchinſon*
Concord, brig, *Richard Wilſon*
Content, brig, *George Burrel*
Curwen, ſhip, *Thomas Falcon*
Diligence, brig, *William Thompſon*
Diligence, brig, *Iſaac Bell*
Delight, brig, *Alliſon Clark*
Delight, brig, *John Falcon*
Diana, brig, *Iſaac Johnſon*
Dorſet, brig, *Edward Merriman*
Eleanor, brig, *Jonathan Hargrove*
Endeavour, brig, *Joſeph Atkinſon*
Endeavour, brig, *Matthew Carley*
Fame, brig, *John Wilſon*
Fanny, brig, *John Scrugham*
Favourite, brig, *Henry Hayſton*
Fearon, brig, *W. Atkinſon*
Felicity, brig, *Peter Atkinſon*
Freedom, brig, *John Harriſon*
Friends, brig, *Joſeph Shaw*
Friendſhip, brig, *William Lacey*
Ford, ſloop, *Edward White*
George, brig, *Richard Whiteſide*
Glory's Increaſe, brig, *Rich. Harriſon*
Good Will, brig, *Joſeph Thompſon*
Hannah, brig, *James Scott*
Hawke, brig, *Joſeph Bone*
Heart of Oak, brig, *Thomas Scott*
Henderſon, brig, *Robert Steel*
Henry, brig, *Thomas Bell*

Hero, ſnow, *Thomas Falcon*
Hope, brig, *Jeremiah Cowman*
Hope, brig, *Joſeph Piggs*
Jane, brig, *Joſeph Watſon*
Induſtry, brig, *Joſeph Bayles*
Integrity, brig, *John Steel*
Integrity, brig, *Joſeph Wallace*
John, brig, *William Mairs*
John, brig, *James Moſes*
John and Bella, brig, *John Pendergraſs*
Iſabella, brig, *John Walker*
Juno, ſhip, *John Allanby*
Lark, brig, *John Armſtrong*
Lark, brig, *James Ramſay*
Laurel, brig, *William Caſſon*
Liberty, brig, *John Yowart*
Lion, brig, *Robert Wallace*
Lively, brig, *Jonathan Sibſon*
Lowther, brig, *Robert Scott*
Mally, brig, *Henry Alliſon*
Mally, brig, *Robert Jackſon*
Mally, ſloop, *Thomas Dockrey*
Mary, brig, *John Milliken*
Mary, brig, *Fletcher Piel*
Mary, brig, *William Tiffin*
Mary and Ann, brig, *John Makinſon*
Mary Ann, brig, *Joſeph Prieſtman*
Mary and Jane, brig, *Adam Kendall*
Martin, brig, *Richard Bowes*
Matty, brig, *Chriſtopher Cragg*
Matty, brig, *Joſhua Barwiſe*
Minerva, brig, *Robert Wilſon*
Muſgrave, brig, *John Lawſon*
Nancy, brig, *John Hill*
Nancy, ſloop, *Patrick Carr*
Pallas, brig, *Thomas Wilſon*
Patience, brig, *George Potts*
Peter, brig, *Joſeph Brown*
Pomona, brig, *William Key*
Portland, brig, *James Milliken*
Portland, ſnow, *L. Croſthwaite*
Rebecca, brig, *John Hayton*
Robinſon, brig, *John Atkinſon*
Roſe, brig, *John Steel*
Roſe, brig, *John Fearon*
Sally, brig, *Jeremiah Steel*
Sarah, brig, *John Thompſon*
Seaflower, brig, *John Stamper*
Seaton, brig, *William Cragg*
Sincerity, brig, *Edward Griffin*
Succeſs, brig, *John James*
Succeſs, brig, *John Piel*
Thomas, brig, *Joſeph Emerſon*
Thompſon, brig, *John Alliſon*
Three Brothers, brig, *Joſeph Tickle*
Tryall, brig, *Robert Jackſon*
Tryton, brig, *John Marſhall*
Unity, brig, *Joſeph Weſtray*
Vigilant, brig, *John Wilſon*
Vine, brig, *Robert Martindale*
Warrington, brig, *Henry Alliſon*
Welcome, brig, *William Quiggan*
William, brig, *H. Borrowdale*
William & Mary, brig, *Wm. Pattinſon*

From HARRINGTON, *near Workington*
Aurora, brig, *James Tweed*
Bella, brig, *Edward Irving*
Caſtle, brig, *William Little*
Chriſtian, dogger, *Daniel Hayton*
Content, brig, *Henry Temple*
Eliza, brig, *S. Waddington*
Favourite, brig, *James Key*
Hannah, brig, *John Jenkinſon*
Happy, brig, *John Lonſdale*
Henricus, brig, *Richard Piper*
James, brig, *Jeremiah Key*
Jane, brig, *William Maſon*
Kitty, brig, *Robert M'Gaa*
Liberty, brig, *John Key*
Lord Kilwarlin, brig, *Joſeph Gibſon*
Lucy, ſloop, *John Bragg*
Mentor, brig, *John Pierce*
Mermaid, brig, *Jacob Glaiſter*
Nancy, brig, *William Douglas*
Nancy, brig, *William Pierce*
Neptune, brig, *William Bell*
Neptune, ſnow, *William M'Minn*
Peggy, brig, *William Key*
Renown, brig, *John Moffat*
Ulyſſes, brig, *John Plaſket*
Venus, brig, *William Lonſdale*

Copeland and its foreſt are between Workington and Ravenglaſs; near this is Calder, where a priory was built in the year 1134, but now entirely decayed.

WORSTED, NORFOLK,

IS four miles from Aylſham, in the road to Hickling, and 120 from London. It is remarkable for the invention, or firſt twiſting, that ſort of woollen yarn, or thread, which from hence is called *worſted*. Here is alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs; and ſtockings are both knit and wove here. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on May 12.—Robert Watts, carrier, from Worſted to Norwich, on Fridays; returns on Saturdays.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTLEMAN.
Brograve Berney, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGYMAN.
Bradford Rev. Richard, (F.)

TRADERS.
Bird William, (F.) *Draper and Grocer*
Colls Robert, (F.) *Flour-merchant*
Cooke William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Croſs Butcher, *Butcher*
Mack William, *Corn-merchant*
Saul Joſeph, (F.) *Baker*
Shalders John, *Draper and Grocer*
Tuck John, (F.) *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Woolſey Benjamin, *Draper and Grocer*

South of Worſted is the little village of Scarſton.—Scotto, ſouth-weſt of Worſted, has a fair on Eaſter Tueſday.—Smallborough is ſouth-eaſt of Worſted.

WORCESTER, WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER has a place among the eminent cities in England: there are reckoned but five ſuperior to it in ſize and populouſneſs. Its ſituation is very pleaſant, on the gradual aſcent of the eaſtern bank of the Severn, the High-ſtreet extending itſelf along the higheſt ground; on the ſouth-weſt is a fine view of Malvern hills and wells, which are about eight miles diſtant. On the north-weſt are ſeen Abberley-hills. On the eaſt ſide the view is finely terminated by ſeveral round eminences tufted with trees. The ſtreets are broad, and well paved; Foregate-ſtreet is remarkably regular and beautiful. The city is four miles in circumference, and is divided into ſeven wards.

Worceſter was a city of the ancient Britons, and was founded by Conſtantius Cæſar, in 225, deriving its name from the Saxon word *Wiga-erne*, which ſignifies a warrior's lodge, or hero's place of retirement. This may probably be the reaſon the Saxons gave the name of *ceaſtre*, or Roman fort found here, which they called *Wigerna*, *Wigorna*, and in proceſs of time *Wigra-ceſter*; afterwards *Wirceſtre*, in the time of the Norman conqueſt, from the foreſt of Wire extending, at that time, as far as Worceſter, part of which is known about Bewdley; and which has changed in ſucceeding ages to the preſent form of ſpelling, *Worceſter*. The remote antiquity of this city has been generally allowed, from the remains of Roman roads and ſtately buildings found here, and in the county. An earthquake was felt here in 1048. The geographical ſituation is in the latitude of 52° 18′, and longitude 2° 15′ W. It is a biſhop's ſee, and a city and county of itſelf, and returns two members to parliament.

We enter with reluctance upon the painful taſk of introducing the political character of a populous and opulent city, under the ſtigma of venality and corruption. To the honour of the majority of its electors, however, and to that perſevering ſpirit which they manifeſted through three expenſive conteſts, and the trial of as many petitions, it affords us the ſatisfaction of demonſtrating, that practices ſubverſive of national liberty cannot be uſed in popular elections without detection, nor eſcape under the ordeal of juſtice without puniſhment. Upon the death of Henry Crabb Boulton, Eſq. in 1773, who was one of the repreſentatives for this city, Sir Watkin Lewes was invited, by a committee of the independent electors, deputed by them for that purpoſe, to become a candidate to ſupply the vacancy. Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq. was oppoſed to him by the intereſt of the miniſtry, the corporation, and the Earl of Coventry, who is recorder of this city, and has a ſeat in the neighbourhood. Mr. Rous was returned by the ſheriff, after a poll of ſeveral days; and, on the 20th of January, 1774, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, by Sir Watkin Lewes, ſetting forth, "That, at the late election of a member to repreſent the city of Worceſter in parliament, the ſaid Thomas Bates Rous, by himſelf and agents, previous to and during the poll, was guilty of bribing and corrupting, and attempting to bribe and corrupt, thoſe who had a right to vote in the ſaid election, in order to procure himſelf to be elected; and that many aldermen of the ſaid city acted as agents for the ſaid Thomas Bates Rous, and alſo did bribe, and

and attempt to bribe, with money and otherwiſe, a great many freemen of the ſaid city, to induce them to give their votes for the ſaid Thomas Bates Rous, at the ſaid election; and that William Matthews, Eſq. ſheriff and returning officer of the ſaid city, acted partially and unfairly, before and during the poll, in rejecting good votes for the petitioner, and admitting perſons not qualified to vote for the ſaid Thomas Bates Rous, and in many other reſpects was guilty of partiality in the execution of his office." On the 2d of February following, a committee was appointed to try the merits of this petition, who, on the 8th of the ſame month, reported to the houſe, that neither of the candidates were duly elected: a writ was therefore ordered to be iſſued for a new election.

At this ſecond election, Colonel Lechmere was ſet up by the miniſterial party, in oppoſition to Sir Watkin Lewes, and was returned by a ſmall majority; but, as the parliament at that time was nearly expiring, and the diſſolution almoſt daily expected, the citizens of Worceſter deferred conteſting their cauſe any farther till the general election.—When the diſſolution took place, in September following, Mr. Rous was again a candidate, on the old intereſt, in conjunction with Mr. Walſh, the late member; and Sir Watkin Lewes, and Edward Bearcroft, the counſel, were oppoſed to them by the independent intereſt of the city of Worceſter. At the cloſe of the poll, the numbers were,

For Mr. Rous - - - - -	981	For Sir Watkin Lewes - -	736
Mr. Walſh - - - - -	893	Mr. Bearcroft - - -	312

Upon which the two former were returned.—On the 31ſt of October following, Sir Watkin Lewes preſented a ſecond petition to the houſe, offering to prove various ſhameful inſtances of bribery and corruption; but the houſe determined, that the two ſitting members were duly elected. No vacancy for this city happened afterward till the general election of 1780, when Mr. Rous was again a candidate, on the intereſt of the corporation, in conjunction with the Hon. Wm. Ward, now Lord Viſcount Dudley, and again oppoſed by Sir Watkin Lewes on the independent intereſt. Mr. Rous and Mr. Ward were ſucceſsful; and, on the 20th of November following, a third petition was preſented to the houſe, from the freemen of Worceſter, complaining, "That, at the laſt election of members to ſerve in parliament for the city of Worceſter, ſeveral of the aldermen, juſtices, and others, of the ſaid city, hawked about and offered the repreſentation of the ſaid city for ſale, for a ſum of 4000l. or other large ſum of money, and did treat with ſeveral perſons for that purpoſe; and that, in conſequence of bribery and corruption, and by undue and oppreſſive influence, committed and practiſed by William Ward, or ſeveral of the aldermen, juſtices, and others, of the ſaid city, as agents for the ſaid William Ward, a majority of votes was procured upon the poll, contrary to the general ſenſe and wiſhes of the freemen, who would otherwiſe have elected the ſaid Sir Watkin Lewes." This petition was tried by a committee appointed the 6th of February, 1781, who, on the 15th of the ſaid month, reported to the houſe, "That the Hon. William Ward was duly elected."

The limits of our work will not ſuffer us to go at large into the evidence on theſe ſeveral petitions; nor would it prove more than what appears almoſt thro' every caſe which comes before the houſe of commons; that corruption prevails; and that the influence of the magiſtrates and corporations is generally exerted to deſtroy the freedom of elections; that freemen and burgeſſes are admitted, or refuſed their admiſſion, by corporations, with little or no regard to claims legally and juſtly founded, but merely to ſuit the purpoſes of whatever party the leading men in each city or borough may find it their intereſt to eſpouſe; and even the poor-rates in ſcot-and-lot boroughs are corrupted into engines of deſpotiſm. The taxing a number of perſons who have no right, and omitting another deſcription, who poſſeſs or occupy rateable houſes, has been the means of giving a colourable majority in many elections.

As a teſtimony of the public approbation, the city of London unanimouſly voted their thanks to Sir Watkin Lewes, by their corporation, for the manly defence he had made in ſupport of the freedom of election; and the ladies of

Worceſter

Worceſter preſented Lady Lewes with a complete ſet of Worceſter-manufactured porcelain, emblazoned with the arms of Sir Watkin Lewes and thoſe of the city of Worceſter, with a ſilver table engraved with appoſite devices, and finiſhed with exquiſite taſte and magnificence. At the general election in 1784, the Hon. William Ward, and Samuel Smith, Eſq. of Aldermanbury, were choſen without oppoſition. Upon Mr. Ward's ſucceeding to the peerage, Mr. Wigley was elected in his room. A conteſt aroſe at the general election in 1790, the two late members being oppoſed by Mr. Lechmere, the barriſter; when the numbers at the final cloſe of the poll were, for Edmund Wigley, Eſq. 959; Edmund Lechmere, Eſq. 892; Samuel Smith, Eſq. 692.—The members returned at the laſt general election were Edmund Wigley and Abraham Robarts, Eſqrs.

This city was anciently governed by two bailiffs, two aldermen, and a common-council, and ſent members to parliament *ab origine*. The preſent corporation, by charter of James I. conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſheriffs, ſix aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, and forty-eight aſſiſtants. The right of election (Feb. 11, 1747,) is in the citizens of the ſaid city not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth, or by ſervitude, or by redemption, in order to trade within the ſaid city. Number of voters, 1700. Returning officer, the ſheriff.

This city has ſeveral times been burnt, particularly in 1041, by King Hardicanute, to puniſh the inhabitants; who, being provoked by the heavy taxes he laid upon them, killed his collectors; at which he was ſo enraged, that he maſſacred them all, except a few that eſcaped into Beverley, an iſland in the river, ſet fire to the town, and ravaged the country round it. However, in ſome meaſure, it recovered itſelf from this diſaſter; but, in the year 1080, in the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewſbury, coming with a great body of Welſhmen, burnt the ſuburbs, and attacked the city; but the townſmen, ſhutting the gates, conveyed their wives, children, and goods, into the caſtle, and then made a brave reſiſtance. Wulſtan, the biſhop, perceiving that ſome of the enemy had left the ſiege to ravage the country, encouraged the inhabitants to make a ſally, which they did with ſuch advantage, that they killed and took priſoners about five thouſand men, and obliged the reſt to raiſe the ſiege. In the year 1113, it was again nearly deſtroyed by a caſual fire; the caſtle itſelf was entirely conſumed, and the roof of the cathedral received great damage. This is ſuppoſed to have been done clandeſtinely by the Welſh, becauſe this city ſerved to curb their hoſtilities: in conſequence of which Henry I. raiſed a great army, and, marching into Wales, made a prodigious ſlaughter, and reduced them to ſuch extremities, that they ſubmitted to his mercy. In the civil wars between King Stephen and the Empreſs Matilda, the king finding that William Beauchamp of Elmey, to whom the city and caſtle belonged, was engaged in the intereſt of Matilda, he diſpoſſeſſed him of both, and gave them to the Earls of Mellent and Leiceſter; but afterwards, diſapproving of his conduct, he reſolved to take the caſtle from him; for which purpoſe he aſſaulted Worceſter with a great army, and, having taken the city, burnt it to the ground, and returned with a great booty. After Stephen's death, the empreſs reſtored the city and caſtle to William Beauchamp and his heirs. The misfortunes of the city did not end here: for, in the year 1175, a church, which had lately been erected, fell down; and in 1202, the city was again deſtroyed by fire; in 1216 the city was taken by the Earl of Cheſter, and the church plundered; two years after which, the two ſmalleſt towers of the church were thrown down by a ſtorm. In ſhort, this city has been attacked or beſieged, and ſuffered, more or leſs, in all the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; but from each of theſe diſaſters it always ſoon recovered; and has continued, for the moſt part, in a flouriſhing condition.

The church, which the Britons had in this place, was dedicated to St. Peter, about the year 268. It was not a cathedral till the year 679, when Ethelred king of Mercia, placed in it the chair of that biſhop of the Wiccians who was conſecrated by Archbiſhop Theodore. The firſt mention of St. Mary's minſter

is

is in a charter of King Ethelbald, A. D. 743. In the reign of King Edgar, A. D. 964, Biſhop Oſwald rebuilt it; but the improvements in architecture ſince brought this ſtructure into contempt by the Normans, whoſe nobles were addicted to pilgrimages in the Holy Land, and brought a loftier ſtyle of building, what is now called the Gothic. The nobleſt part of the cathedral we owe to Biſhop Wulſtan, who, in 1084, laid the foundation of a new church, and finiſhed it in four years.—On this biſhop's ſeeing the workmen pull down the old church, he wept, and made this remarkable ſpeech: "We deſtroy the works of our forefathers, only to get praiſe of ourſelves; that happy age of holy men knew not how to build ſtately churches, and under any roof offered up themſelves living temples unto God; but we, neglecting the care of ſouls, labour to heap up ſtones." In ages ſubſequent to its erection it ſuffered more than once by fire. In 1218, it was conſecrated anew, in the preſence of King Henry III. and a grand aſſembly of nobility, biſhops, &c. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Oſwald, and St. Wulſtan. Two years after the bells were conſecrated. In 1224, the church was enlarged by Biſhop Blois; this was the weſt front. In 1374 the tower was finiſhed. There are eight muſical bells, ſuppoſed to be equal to thoſe of York, the largeſt weighing 6600lbs. In 1380, Biſhop Wakefield lengthened the nave and ſide aiſles, and made a ſtately window at the weſt front, where the throne of his preſent majeſty George III. was erected, when he honoured the muſic meeting with his preſence, in 1788; and which window was again rebuilt under the inſpection of Mr. T. Johnſon, architect, in 1789, in commemoration of the royal viſit. In 1792, a new window was likewiſe built at the eaſt of the cathedral, under the direction of the above architect, in which are beautiful paintings on glaſs, executed by Mrs. Johnſon; viz. the Eye of Providence, Arms of the Chapter, Dove, Four Evangeliſts, Trinity, Edgar's Tower, &c. The cathedral makes a noble appearance; its model reſembles the collegiate church of Bruſſels, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The ſtalls in the choir were made in 1397, but the cornices over them are a modern work. They are made with fine Iriſh oak, with abundance of carvings, and are in number fifty-two. The pulpit is of ſtone, of an octagonal figure, carved in the Gothic mode, with the four evangelic hieroglyphics, and a curious repreſentation of the New Jeruſalem, as deſcribed in the Revelations.

The altar-piece, which is of plain oak, with pilaſters in the Corinthian order, has a beautiful picture of the Deſcent from the Croſs, in the centre pannel, which was preſented to the chapter by Valentine Green, Eſq. F. A. S. in the year 1792. The biſhop's throne is a work in the old taſte; on the top is the type of the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; and the emblems of peace, denoted by the olive branch. The organ conſiſts of nine ſtops; the trumpet-ſtop is allowed to be the fineſt in the kingdom. The laſt reparation of it coſt 300l. raiſed by ſubſcription of the neighbouring noblemen, whoſe names are blazoned on the gallery. In 1373, the cloiſter was built, in which is the library; and the college-hall where the oratorios are performed at the triennial meetings of the three choirs, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy.—The King's ſchool is likewiſe kept here. There remains one public office of the old monaſtery, the Audit-houſe, built in 1320.

The chief monument in the cathedral is that of King John, the moſt ancient one that is extant, in England at leaſt, of the lineal anceſtors of his preſent majeſty from the time of William the Conqueror.—The tomb is near the altar, whereon lies his effigy, crowned, on which was written, *Johannes Rex Angliæ*; now defaced. In his right hand is a ſceptre; in his left a ſword lying by him, whoſe point is received in the mouth of a couchant lion at his feet. The figure is as large as life. On each ſide of him are cumbent images of the biſhops Oſwald and Wulſtan, in ſmaller ſize, each of one ſtone of grey marble. However, notwithſtanding the appearance of the above monument, it was the opinion of the moſt eminent and learned antiquaries, that, as the original interment of King John had taken place in the Lady's Chapel of the cathedral between the ſepulchres of the ſaints Oſwald and Wulſtan, before the altar of the bleſſed Virgin,

gin, ſo the effigy of the king at the time of the reformation was removed from his grave, and laid upon the tomb which had been newly-erected in the choir to receive it, without removing the body, which therefore they conjectured to have been left in its original ſtate of ſepulture in the Lady's Chapel. This opinion was deduced from the accounts and authorities of Leland, Abingdon, Dr. Stukely, Brown Willis, Mr. Garbet, Mr. Gough, Dr. Naſh, and others; but had been oppoſed by Dr. Thomas and Mr. Dougharty.

To determine this weighty matter, nothing was ſo eaſy as to open the tomb; and accordingly, when a general repair of the cathedral was in hand, this was reſolved on; and it was propoſed, in caſe the body ſhould not be there, to remove the effigy, &c. back to the Lady's Chapel, and there erect it over the ancient grave in which King John's remains were ſuppoſed to lie. As a meaſure of expediency, its removal had long been the wiſh of many, thereby to reſtore the orderly conduct of the devotional ſervices of the church, ſubjected to much annoyance by the preſent poſition of the tomb, eſpecially in the approach to the altar. Accordingly, on Monday the 17th of July 1797, the taking down of the tomb of King John was proceeded upon in the following order. On the removal of the royal effigy, and the ſtone ſlab on which it had been laid, and which had been broken in two in ſome former operation about the tomb, the objects firſt preſented to view within it, were two partition walls of brick, raiſed to aſſiſt in the ſupport of the ſuperincumbent covering and figure of the king, and to take an equal bearing of their weight with the ſide and end pannels of the tomb. The ſpaces between thoſe walls, and between them and the ends of the tomb, were filled up with the rubbiſh of bricks and mortar. On taking down the pannel at the head, and one on each ſide, and clearing out the rubbiſh, two ſtrong elm boards originally joined by a batten nailed at each end of them, but which had dropped off and left the boards looſe, were next diſcovered, and upon their removal, the ſtone coffin, of which they had formed the covering, containing the entire remains of King John, became viſible! The dean and chapter were immediately convened to ſee the important doubt cleared up; a drawing was taken on the ſpot, which was afterwards engraved and publiſhed with a pamphlet of no leſs than eight pages to announce this aſtoniſhing event to the public, price only two ſhillings. The body was found to have been adjuſted in the ſtone coffin preciſely in the ſame form as the figure on the tomb. The ſkull, inſtead of being placed with the face in the uſual ſituation, preſented the foramen magnum, the opening through which the ſpinal marrow paſſes down the vertebræ, turned upwards. The lower part of the os frontis was ſo much periſhed, as to have become nearly of an even ſurface with the bottoms of the ſockets of the eyes. The whole of the upper jaw was diſplaced from the ſkull, and found near the right elbow: it contained four teeth in very good preſervation. The lower jaw was alſo ſeparated from the ſkull; there were no teeth in this jaw. Some grey hairs were diſcernable under the covering of the head. The ulna of the left arm which had been folded on the body was found detached from it, and lying obliquely on the breaſt; the ulna of the right arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of neither arm, nor the bones of either hand, were viſible. The bones of the toes were in good preſervation, more particularly thoſe of the right foot, on two or three of which the nails were ſtill viſible. The reſt of the bones, more eſpecially of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect. Some large pieces of mortar were found on and below the abdomen; from which there could be no doubt but the body had been removed from the place of its original ſepulture. The body meaſured five feet ſix inches and a half. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that, after lying there 582 years, the body was not more decayed. John died at Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, October 19, 1215. His bowels and heart were buried at Croxton Abbey, in Staffordſhire; the abbot of which had been his phyſician, and performed the operation of embalming him. The dreſs, in which the body of the king was found, appears alſo to have been ſimilar to that in which his figure is repreſented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its hands, and the crown on its head, which on the ſkull

in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, in which he is recorded to be buried, as a paſſport through the regions of purgatory. This ſacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very cloſely, and had been tied or buckled under the chin by ſtraps, parts of which remained. The body was covered by a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet: it had ſome of its embroidery ſtill remaining near the right knee. It was apparently of crimſon damaſk, and of ſtrong texture: its colour however was ſo totally diſcharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be ſaid to have been of any but what has now pervaded the whole object, namely, a duſky brown. The cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breaſt, remained. In that hand a ſword, in a leather ſcabbard, had been placed as on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left ſide of the body, and to the feet, as were alſo parts of the ſcabbard, but in a much more perfect ſtate than thoſe of the ſword. The legs had on a ſort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ancles, and extended over the feet, where the toes were viſible through its decayed parts. The coffin is of the Higley ſtone of Worceſterſhire, white, and chiſſel-levelled, wholly diſſimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or the figure of the king. A very conſiderable fracture runs through it in an oblique direction, one foot ſix inches from the left ſhoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The coffin is laid upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it. Its original covering is that ſtone out of which the effigy of the king is ſculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the ſhape of which is exactly correſpondent with that of the ſtone coffin, and its extreme dimenſions ſtrictly proportionate to its purpoſe. The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains, ſo unexpectedly found, became ſo ungovernable, as to make it neceſſary to cloſe up the object of their curioſity on the evening of the next day, after it had been laid open to the view of ſome thouſands of ſpectators. The tomb of King John was therefore completely reſtored, and finally cloſed, in the ſame ſtate as before.

The ſepulchral chapel of Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. is the moſt curious and elaborate piece of antique grandeur in this cathedral. The workmanſhip with which it is decorated, and which was beautified in 1791, conſiſts of five orders of images, viz. virgins, biſhops, kings, confeſſors, and angels; the arms of England, and other ſymbols and badges of royalty. The top is terminated in an arched roof curiouſly fretted, in whoſe centre is a pendant, on the boſs of which are the arms of the Prince of Wales, carved in ſtone. Beneath this is his tomb of fine marble. Round the verge of the top is the following inſcription:—"Here lveth buried Prince ARTHUR, the firſt begotten Sonne of the righte Renowned King HENRY the Seaventh, which noble Prince departed out of this tranſitory life att the Caſtle of Ludlow, the ſeaventeenthe Yeere of his Father's reign, and of our Lord God, one thouſonde five hundred and two."

In our Lady's Chapel are the tombs of St. Oſwald and Wulſtan, and Biſhop Thornborough; near which are the monuments of Biſhops Blandford, Fleetwood, Stillingfleet, Gauden, Conſtantiis, Cantilupe, Parry, and Giffard; Earl of Lincoln and Counteſs of Saliſbury; Deans Willis and Wilſon; Lady Middleton, Mrs. Margaret Rea, Sir James Beauchamp, Griffith Rice, Simon Harcourt, Mr. H. Bright, Mrs. Jane Rous, &c. Near the clock is a noble monument to the memory of Dr. Hough. He is repreſented ſitting in a reclined poſture. Underneath he is ſtanding before the high commiſſion court, which ejected him from the government of Magdalen college, Oxford. Three tools of tyranny are ſeated on a bench, a ſecretary minuting down their proceedings, and Dr. Hough, at the head of the fellows of the college, making his defence. This curious piece of ſculpture was invented by Mr. Roubillac, and is the fineſt of the kind in this part of the kingdom.—Oppoſite is a fine monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Street, Knt. juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of James II.—Near which is a fine marble urn, to the memory of the Rev. St. Andrew St. John, late dean.—On the ſouth ſide is the monument of Dr. Maddox, in the front of which is repreſented, in baſſo relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan. On the left is

placed the figure of a woman, reſting on it with her elbow, and reclining her cheek on her right hand; her left holds a burning torch, reverſed.—Oppoſite Dr. Maddox's is a large handſome marble monument, lately erected, to the memory of Mary wife of William Hall, Eſq. of Bevere, on which is placed Religion, reclining on an urn.—Near which is a fine white marble buſt of Dr. James Johnſon, late biſhop of Worceſter, eſteemed a great likeneſs.

From the foundation of the ſee of this dioceſe, (in 680,) there have been one hundred biſhops; there have been twenty-nine deans from the firſt inſtalment, (1540;) from the collation of archdeacons, (1089,) there have been fifty-one; from the commencement of chancellors, (1289,) there have been twenty-nine. The biſhopric of Worceſter, containing Worceſterſhire and part of Warwickſhire, and therein two hundred and forty-one pariſhes, was founded by Ethelred king of Mercia, in 680, who appointed Boſelus the firſt biſhop. The biſhop's palace is an ancient and commodious ſtructure. It had many additions made by Biſhop Sandys, and was new fronted by Biſhop Stillingfleet: it has likewiſe undergone great improvements ſince the reception of the preſent royal family, during their ſtay in this city at the muſic meeting, in 1788; in commemoration of which viſit, his majeſty has been pleaſed to preſent two fine whole-length portraits, one of the king in his Windſor uniform, blue and gold; the other of the queen, in a lilac dreſs, fringed with gold; which are both placed in the drawing-room of this palace. Dr. James Johnſon biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1766, made many alterations and additions in this palace. The levee-room is in the Gothic taſte. The chapel is a ſmall neat one, built with Iriſh oak; on the window, over the altar-piece, is painted glaſs, with inſcriptions in high Dutch.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury
The Biſhop of this Dioceſe, *Ordinary, or Judge*
Rev. Richard Baty, M. A. *Chancellor, or Vicar-general in Spirituals, and Official Principal*
Rev. John Griffin, M. A. *Surrogate*
Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. and Richard Hurd, Gent. *Principal Regiſtrars*
John Clifton, *Deputy Regiſtrar, and Regiſtrar to the Dean and Chapter*
James Palmore, George Holyoake, and Henry Martin, *Proctors*

Members of the CATHEDRAL.

Right Rev. Rich. Hurd, D. D. *Biſhop*
Rev. Arthur Onſlow, D. D. *Dean*
Rev. Thomas Evans, D. D. *Archdeacon, and Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter* - - 1787
Rev. Richard Baty, M. A. *Chancellor*

Ten Canons, or Prebendaries.

Rev. Thomas Evans, D. D. 1764
Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. 1772
Rev. Thomas Fountaine, M. A. 1774
Rev. Matthew Lamb, D. D. 1775
Rev. James Torkington, D. D. 1775
Rev. John Carver, LL. B. 1777
Rev. Timothy Neve, D. D. 1783
Rev. Richard Kilvert, M. A. 1786
Rev. John Plumptree, M. A. 1787
Rev. Cha. Peter Layard, D. D. 1793

Eight Minor Canons.

Rev. William Hughes, M. A.
Rev. Digby Smith, M. A. *Chanter*
Rev. Thomas Clarke, M. A. *Sacriſt*
Rev. Evan Griffiths, M. A.
Rev. Jeremiah Roberts, M. A.
Rev. George Shelton, M. A.
Rev. Thomas Heynes, B. A.
Rev. John William Harriſon, B. A.
Organiſt, and Maſter of the Choriſters, Mr. Thomas Pitt

Lay-clerks, or Singing-men.

Charles Radcliffe
John Radcliffe
Joſeph Shelton
John Griffiths
John Southall
Samuel Dangerfield
Thomas Pitt
Samuel Simmans
Ten choriſters
Schoolmaſters, Rev. John Griffin, M. A.
Rev. Tho. Harward Shirley, B. A.
Forty king's ſcholars, ten appointed by the dean and three by each prebend
Edward Jeal, Francis Stafford, *Sextons*
Wm. Biſhop, Tho. Knelms, *Vergers*
Two butlers, one manciple, two cooks; ten beadſmen, and two porters

There

There are nine pariſh-churches within the liberties of the city, and two without, excluſive of the cathedral, viz. St. Helen's, St. Alban's, St. Nicholas, St. Swithin's, St. Martin's, St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, All-Saints, St. John's and St. Michael's in Bedwardine.

St. Helen's is a rectory, in the grant of the Biſhop of Worceſter, ſituated between the guildhall and the cathedral. The fabric is old and venerable, the altar-piece neat. Its tower contains a peal of eight tuneable bells, remarkable for the inſcriptions they bear in honour of the glorious battles and atchievements of Queen Anne's reign.—They are as follow:

1. BLENHEIM. Firſt is my note, and Blenheim is my name;
For Blenheim's ſtory will be firſt in fame.

2. BARCELONA. Let me relate how Louis did bemoan-a
His grandſon Philip's flight from Barcelona.

3. RAMILLIES. Delug'd in blood, I, Ramillies, advance
Britannia's glory in the fall of France.

4. MENIN. Let Menin on my ſides engraven be,
And Flanders freed from Gallic ſlavery.

5. TURIN. When in harmonious peal I roundly go,
Think on Turin and triumphs of the Po.

6. EUGENE. With joy I bear illuſtrious Eugene's name,
Fav'rite of fortune and the boaſt of fame.

7. MARLBOROUGH. But I with pride the greater Marlborough bear,
Terror of tyrants and the ſoul of war.

8. QUEEN ANNE. Th' immortal praiſes of Queen Anne I ſound,
With union bleſt, and all their glories crown'd.

The other churches contain nothing remarkable.—Meeting-houſes, or places of worſhip, tolerated and allowed in this city: Roman Catholic chapel, adjoining Sanſom-fields: Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, near the Butts: Quakers, Sunday and Tueſday meeting-houſe, in Sanſom-fields; and Friday, in Friars-ſtreet: Anabaptiſts, in Loweſmere: Methodiſts, (Weſley's,) in Pump-ſtreet; meetings, Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday: Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, in Birdport; meetings, Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday.

ALMS-HOUSES.—St. Oſwald's, ſituate in the Tything, for the ſupport of men and women, who are allowed 2s. 6d. per week, a ton of coals every year, and coats and gowns once in two years: it is governed by a maſter, and has a chaplain reſident therein.—Sherwing's, in the Tything, is endowed for ſix poor women who have been houſekeepers, at 4s. 8d. per week.—Inglethorp's, near Foregate, is endowed for eight men and one woman, who are allowed 2s. per week.—Geary's, ſituate in different parts of the city, erected at his own expence, for the maintenance of poor houſekeepers.—Berkeley's, near the Croſs, endowed by Judge Berkeley, for twelve poor men, is a handſome hoſpital.—Trinity, endowed by Queen Elizabeth, for twenty-nine poor women, at 1s. 3d. per month.—Queen Elizabeth's grammar-ſchool, endowed for the claſſical education of twelve boys, with the annual allowance of 13s. 4d. to the three ſenior ſcholars to buy books.—Moore's: this charity provides for the clothing and maintenance of ten blue-coat boys, of St. Martin's pariſh, who attend the corporation in all public proceſſions.—Naſh's, in New-ſtreet, is endowed for eight poor men and two women, at 2s. a-week; but have been augmented by the addition of proviſions for two men.—Wyatt's, in Friars-ſtreet, is endowed for ſix men, who have 2s. per week, a coat, ſhoes, and half a ton of coals, every year.—Mrs. Milbrow Hooke, of St. John's, built a ſchool-houſe, and endowed it with 5l. a-year, which has ſince been augmented by a donation of 230l. by Mrs. Herbert.

INFIRMARY.—This is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription of the nobility and gentry, and is of great utility to the diſeaſed poor, who are attended by the ableſt phyſicians and ſurgeons. This charitable foundation was firſt opened in the year 1745: the name of Biſhop Maddox will be ever rendered venerable, as the chief

patron of its inſtitution. The day appointed for the admiſſion of patients is, at at the weekly board, every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock; but in caſe of fractures, or other ſudden accidents, the attending phyſician or ſurgeon is empowered to admit patients without any recommendation. Every ſubſcriber of a guinea has a right to recommend one in-patient and one out-patient every year.—The following gentlemen are appointed for the management of this excellent charity:

Preſidents.
Right Hon. Earl of Stamford
Right Hon. Earl of Plymouth
Right Hon. Earl of Coventry
Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward
Right Rev. Lord Biſhop of Worceſter
Right Hon. Lord Sandys
Right Hon. Lord Foley
Right Hon. Lord Sommers

Vice-Preſidents.
Right Hon. Lord Littleton
Right Hon. Lord Northwick
Hon. Edward Foley, M. P.
Edmund Lechmere, Eſq.
Rev. T. R. Naſh, D. D.
Hon. John Sommers Cocks
Richard Bourne Charlett, Eſq.
William Lygon, Eſq.
Jonathan Pytts, Eſq.
Rowland Berkeley, Eſq.
Sir C. B. W. Rouſe, Bart.
Edmund Wigley, Eſq. M. P.
Abraham Robarts, Eſq. M. P.
Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. M. P.
Sir Walter Blount, Bart.
Rev. Arthur Onſlow, D. D.
Treaſurer, Joſeph Berwick, Eſq.
Auditors, Tho. Beſt, Rich. Morton
Phyſicians, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Johnſtone, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Milne
Conſulting Phyſician, Dr. Thompſon
Surgeons, Mr. H. V. Jeffreys, Mr. P. Cole, Mr. W. Sandford
Surgeon Extraordinary, W. Ruſſell
Chaplain, Rev. Edward Davenport
Apothecary, Mr. Joſeph Silveſter
Secretary, Charles Staples

The HOUSE of INDUSTRY, for the better relief and employment of the poor, was erected by virtue of an act paſſed in the 23d of George III. and is ſituated on an eminence called Tolly's Hill, at the eaſtern part of the city. It is under the management of twelve directors, who continue in office three years, at the expiration of which four of them are removed by ballot, and four others are elected in their room. A treaſurer and three auditors are alſo appointed. The chaplain, governor, ſteward, and matron, are appointments in this inſtitution to which ſalaries are annexed. The houſe is calculated to contain one hundred and fifty perſons, from the incorporated pariſhes of All-Saints, St. Andrew's, St. Alban's, St. Clement's, St. Helen's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas, and St. Swithin's. The plan of the building, which is of brick, is judicious, and appropriate to its purpoſes; the apartments are high, airy, and ſpacious. The north wing conſiſts of two ſtories, on the ground-floor of which is the kitchen, &c. On the ground-floor of the ſouth wing are two rooms for aged people paſt labour; a hot and cold bath, with a brewhouſe, occupy the two ſtories. The one pair of ſtairs floor is divided into wards for the ſick. On this wing is a reſervoir of water, ſupplied by a pump, and from thence diſtributed by pipes to every part of the building. On the ground-floor, in the centre of the eaſt front, is a dining-room, with four tables, where all the poor aſſemble at their meals. The weſt front is occupied by a hall, the directors' rooms, the boys and girls ſchool-rooms, and women's ſitting room after work. At the north end is the matron's room, with larders and ſtore-rooms; alſo a work-room for women: at the ſouth end is the ſteward's room, men's room after work, and a work-room. The one pair of ſtairs floor is divided into different apartments for employ, and the two pair into ſleeping-rooms. Under part of the building are cellars for beer, &c. Between each wing and principal building two incloſed yards are provided, with a number of ſheds in each, for different purpoſes. On the ſouth end is a garden; on the north a farm-yard; and to the eaſt an incloſed burying-ground, conſecrated by the Biſhop of Worceſter, June 21, 1795. The principal manufactures at preſent carried on are flannels, coarſe woollen-cloths, and gloves; the progreſs which has already been made in theſe branches, by children, in ſo very

ſhort

ſhort a time, is a pleaſing circumſtance. On the 10th of November, 1794, the poor of the incorporated pariſhes of Worceſter were firſt received into this comfortable aſylum.—The following are the officers:

Directors.	Mr. William Hooper
Mr. John Ballard	Mr. Thomas Hodſon
Mr. Timothy Bevington	Mr. George Williams
Mr. James Bowyer	Mr. William Wall
Mr. John Burlingham	*Chaplain*, Rev. Edward Davenport
Mr. Richard Burlingham	*Phyſician*, George Milne, M. D.
Mr. Thomas Carden	*Surgeon*, James Feild
Mr. John Foreſt	*Matron*, Elizabeth Taſker
Mr. Thomas Gwinnell	*Governor*, Peter Rowbotham

The GUILDHALL, the moſt elegant and magnificent in the kingdom, was built in 1720. The front conſiſts of two three-quarter columns compoſite; the windows have ſtone mouldings. Over the whole, a cove cornice, with a circular pediment from the pilaſters, beneath which is a Roman trophy; the imperial arms of England, ſupported by two angels. The entrance from a flight of ſemicircular ſteps. The top is ornamented with five ſtatues, viz. on the centre Juſtice, blindfolded, with her ſword and balance; on her right hand Peace, with the olive-branch; on the left Plenty, with the cornucopia; the ſtatue at the north end repreſents Chaſtiſement; that on the ſouth Hercules, or Labour. Between the two centre windows of the upper room in the front, is the ſtatue of Queen Anne. In the niche, on each ſide the entrance, are the ſtatues of King Charles I. and II. the former ſupporting the church, and the latter holding regal government. On each ſide of this edifice is a ſpacious elegant wing, ſo connected with it, as to be occaſionally appropriated for the reſidence of the city officers. In the lower part of the inſide are two courts of juſtice, the crown and niſi prius bars, in which are held the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county and city in the Oxford circuit; over which are handſome rooms, for tea and cards, at the public aſſemblies, which are uſually held in the council-chamber; there are likewiſe contiguous to the courts of juſtice two commodious rooms, for the county and city grand juries. The inſide of the hall, with the area in front, is appropriated on fair and market days for thoſe who bring butter, poultry, cloth, &c. Over the whole is the council-chamber, a ſpacious handſome room, lately improved and beautified, at a very conſiderable expence, by the corporation, for the reception of the king's picture. Over the grand entrance is an elegant muſic gallery, of caſt iron, with gilt ornaments. On each ſide of the entrance is a chimney-piece, of ſtatuary marble, with regiſter ſtoves; at each end, in a ſemicircular colonnade, is likewiſe a chimney-piece, and a grate of the ſame kind; over which, in ſtucco, the city arms emblazoned, ornamented with the cap of liberty, emblematical devices of war and muſic, cornucopias, &c. On each ſide of theſe fire-places, are ſpacious receſſes, ornamented with medallions of the Muſes and Graces. The ceiling is richly emboſſed in ſtucco work, with profiles of their majeſties, wreaths of flowers, &c. on the ground of various colours, judiciouſly painted. The cornice and fret-work do infinite credit to the artificer. In the centre of the room, oppoſite the grand entrance, is a pedeſtal of ſtatuary marble, which ſupports the portrait of his majeſty, in his coronation robes, in a ſuperb frame, embelliſhed with enſigns of royalty. Encircled with a wreath of oak leaves, and acorns, of exquiſite ſculpture, is the following inſcription in gold letters: HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE, THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER, IN THIS HALL, Aug. 8, 1788. The room is lighted by twelve chandeliers, of looking-glaſs, in the form of a ſhield, in burniſhed frames, ornamented with plumes of feather, palm branches, and pendant feſtoons; the chairs are mahogany, and correſpond with the pattern of the glaſſes.

The

The FIRE-OFFICE is a new inſtitution in this city; a ſet of fire-men are conſtantly kept in pay, provided with engines and other neceſſary implements for extinguiſhing fires.

PROPRIETORS.		
Lord Sandys	Thomas Farley	William Dowding
William Lygon, M. P.	John Wheeley	Samuel Wall
Sir C. T. Withers	W. A. Roberts	James Bowyer
Rev. Dr. Lamb	T. J. White	Thomas Carden
Robert Berkeley	James Beezley	Humphrey Lyttleton
Benjamin Johnſon	Elias Iſaac	James Oliver
Henry Wakeman	W. Long	Moſes James
Thomas Holbeche	Edward Dixon	John Claridge
Thomas Beezley	Moſes Harper	Luke Spilſbury
Thomas Hornyhold	Nehemiah Lloyd	W. W. Maſon
Jacob Turner	Nathaniel Kent	Thomas Berwick
Thomas Hill	R. M. Mence	Thomas Williams
John Brown	Timothy Bevington	James Wheeler
Joſeph Berwick	Anthony Lechmere	Thomas Carden, *jun. Secretary*
	William Wall	

The PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, near Angel-ſtreet, eſtabliſhed in 1790, is under the direction of a preſident, treaſurer, and fifteen other ſubſcribing members of the ſociety, is well ſtocked with books, and has a librarian thereto. The building is the property of the Preſbyterian ſociety, adjoining their meeting-houſe; of whom the ſubſcribers hold it by leaſe. Managers for the year 1797 are

Dr. Cameron, *Preſident*	Mr. James Field
James Beezley, Eſq.	Rev. Samuel Oldnall
Mr. Martin Barr	Rev. George Oſborn
Pennel Cole, Eſq.	Thomas N. Parker, Eſq.
Rev. R. Douglas	Rev. John Raynsford
Rev. Richard Davis	Rev. George Skelton
Andrew St. John, Eſq.	Henry Wigley, Eſq.
Rev. John St. John	Mr. John Williams

The THEATRE, in Angel-ſtreet, is a neat brick edifice, with ruſticated corners and door-caſe, plain cornice coping, and window-caſes of free-ſtone, built by ſubſcription, in 1781, under the direction of James Auguſtus Whitley, Eſq. —The old theatre originally ſtood in the King's Head Inn yard, (on the ſpot whereon is now a tennis-court,) and where the celebrated Mrs. Siddons firſt diſplayed her talents for the ſtage, the theatre being then under the management of her father, Mr. Kemble. The new theatre is viſited at times by ſome of the firſt performers in London.

The BRIDGE, whoſe elegant ſtructure is of ſtone, conſiſts of five ſemicircular arches, built under the direction of Mr. Gwynn. The firſt ſtone was laid by the Earl of Coventry on the 25th day of July, 1771; it was completed in 1780; and, to make the approaches to the city correſpond with the elegance of this ſtructure, the avenues on either ſide have been laid open to a very commodious extent, and a handſome ſtreet, which derives its name from its vicinity to the bridge, has been built, thereby connecting the Broad-ſtreet and others with this important acceſs to the city. Amongſt the ſculptured ornaments on the outſide are, the head of Sabrina, over the centre arch, northward; and the city arms, ſouthward. At the weſt end are two very ornamental toll-houſes. The tolls and cuſtom of the river, and repairs of the bridge and quays, were very anciently put under the care of the water-bailiff, an officer annually appointed. No perſon can be arreſted, or holden to bail, on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water-bailiff to protect him in his duty.

The CITY GOAL, ſituate in Friars-ſtreet, was originally a houſe of Grey Friars, in the reign of Henry III. The remains of the chapel, painted glaſs, and carvings, are all entire and complete.

The

The COUNTY GOAL, or Caſtle, has received a thorough and complete repair and reform, within a few years paſt, by enlargement and erection of eighteen new cells, and cells for ſolitary confinement, for the examination of priſoners before trial. Two large courts, divided by an iron palliſade, have been ſo formed and contrived, that the goaler and turnkey have a command of every cell. A diſtinct building, with a court, and ſeparate apartments, is alſo provided for women felons and debtors. Hoſpital wards for ſix men and ſix women, are here erected. The wards for debtors, together with the chapel, have alſo been enlarged and improved, which improvements were finally completed in 1795; which, beſides finiſhing the former works, include the erection of a new penitentiary houſe.

EDGAR'S TOWER, a ſtrong and ſtately portal, anciently belonging to the Saxon citadel, being the fortreſs of Worceſter Caſtle, built in the year 970. The ſtatues of King Edgar, and his queens Elfleda and Elfrida, are placed on the eaſtern front; on the weſt, a buſt of King George II. The regiſter's-office, near Edgar's Tower, is open for public buſineſs from nine in the morning till one, and from two till ſix in the evening.

The COMMANDERY, an antique building, ſituated in Sidbury, was an hoſpital, built to the honour of St. Wulſtan biſhop of Worceſter. Some ſay it was a houſe of the knights of St. John. The hall of the hoſpital is ſtill remaining, roofed with Iriſh oak, and has curious carvings.—Duke Hamilton, who fought ſo valiantly for his majeſty King Charles II. at the battle of Worceſter, was buried in a parlour belonging to this houſe.

Several crowned heads have viſited and occaſionally reſided in this city.—In 1129, King Henry I. kept his Chriſtmas here.—In 1159, King Henry II. with his Queen Eleanor, kept their Chriſtmas here, and were crowned in the cathedral.—In 1214, King John kept his Chriſtmas here.—In 1232, King Henry III. kept the feſtival of his nativity here.—In 1234, King Henry III. kept Whitſuntide at Worceſter, and inveſted the Earl of Pembroke with the order of knighthood.—King Edward I. after his acceſſion to the throne, made eleven viſits.—In 1580, Queen Elizabeth did the city of Worceſter the honour of her preſence; at which time, among other benefactions, ſhe made a grant of free-bench to the widows of the freemen of this city; by which they are impowered to enjoy all the real and perſonal eſtate of their deceaſed huſbands, within the liberties of the city, during their lives, in preference to any claim that may be made by either creditors or any other claimants whatever, in caſes of inſolvency or otherwiſe.—In Auguſt, 1788, his preſent majeſty, with the queen, and princeſſes, arrived, and honoured the muſic meeting with their preſence, when they ſtayed four days.

On the 22d of Auguſt, 1651, King Charles II. with his army from Scotland, arrived and poſſeſſed themſelves of Worceſter, after a ſlight oppoſition; and was next day, by the mayor and ſheriff of the city, proclaimed king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. On the 29th Oliver Cromwell, with an army of 30,000 men, appeared on Red Hill, within a mile of Worceſter. On the third of September, the king's army attacked the Cromwellians; the conteſt was eager, fierce, and reſolute, and proſecuted with equal bravery, for three or four hours; but new ſupplies continually joining and ſupporting the enemy, and the main body of the king's horſe not coming timely up to his aid, he was forced to retreat with his worn-out troops, in great diſorder, into the city. During this engagement, Lambert's party, on the other ſide of the river, poſſeſſed themſelves of St. John's. The enemy now poured into the city on all ſides with irreſiſtible impetuoſity; but ſome of the king's officers rallied what forces they could, and again charged them in Sidbury and High-ſtreet; which, though unſucceſsful with regard to victory, yet was of ſingular ſervice to the unfortunate king, by diverting the attention of the Oliverians, whilſt he made his eſcape through St. Martin's Gate; (for, otherwiſe, he muſt have been taken priſoner in the city;) and conducted to Boſcobel, where he was ſome time concealed in the boughs of a large oak, from whence it acquired the dignified appellation of the Royal Oak,

and

and from thence ſafely conveyed on his way to France. This memorable battle, called the battle of Worceſter, was the deciſion of the controverſy ſo long ſubſiſting between the king and the parliament; the fortune of which gave to the latter the full poſſeſſion of the three kingdoms.

The principal manufacture at this place at preſent is the making of china. The ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY, ſituate in Palace-row, at the bottom of Fiſh-ſtreet, and extending from thence to the banks of the Severn, was firſt eſtabliſhed in the year 1751, and continued by a number of proprietors, under the firm of the Worceſter Porcelain Company, until the year 1783; when the whole was purchaſed by Thomas Flight, Eſq. of Hackney, Middleſex; from whom it was conveyed to the preſent ſole proprietors, Meſſrs. Joſeph Flight and Martin Barr. Mr. Flight reſides at their warehouſe, No. 1, Coventry-ſtreet, London; and Mr. Barr at the manufactory at Worceſter. In the preſent year (1797) the improvement made in the colour and ſtrength of the ware, together with the beautiful painting now executed, have been ſo aſtoniſhingly great as to rival the royal china manufactories of the French. This manufactory received the diſtinguiſhed honour of being perſonally examined by their majeſties and the princeſſes, during their viſit to this city in 1788, in which its operations were minutely traced through the various ſtages of preparation to the complete finiſhing of the ware. It was at that time the king was pleaſed to adviſe the opening of the warehouſe in London, under the auſpices of their majeſties patronage.

The retail warehouſe has been removed from the old ſhop, oppoſite the Town Hall, to No. 45, in the ſame ſtreet, nearer to the Croſs and the principal inns. By applying to Meſſrs. Flight and Barr, the nobility and gentry who viſit this city are conducted through their ſhow-rooms, at that houſe, and from thence have cards of admiſſion to view the manufactory, which is ſhewn in the following order: The firſt operation viewed is, that of reducing the hard bodies, made uſe of in the compoſition of the china, into powder, which is performed by an iron roller, upwards of two tons weight, revolving in a groove, not much unlike a cider-mill. The materials are calcined, and afterwards ground at the water-mill; where by a late improvement, they are levigated ſufficiently fine to filter through ſieves, made on purpoſe for this manufactory, through which no particle larger than the 57,000th part of a ſquare inch can paſs. The compoſition then, in its liquid ſtate, is dried upon the ſlip-kilns till it becomes of the conſiſtency of clay; it is then taken to the throwing-room, where the ware is firſt formed, and from thence to the ſtove-room, in which it is placed to dry gradually; thereby preparing it for turning and preſſing. The articles, being applied to the lathe, are reduced to leſs than half the ſubſtance in which they were at firſt formed: here are alſo ſeen the various methods uſed in preſſing the different ſorts of ware into their reſpective moulds. From this department of the works, the firſt ſet of kilns, called the biſcuit-kilns, receives the ware, and in which it is burnt near ſixty hours. In the ſecond kiln-houſe, is performed the ingenious operation of re-burning, or making ſtraight, ſuch pieces of the china as may have been warped from a too great degree of heat in the biſcuit-kiln. Here are alſo made the caſes, or ſaggers, in which the ware is burnt. On the oppoſite ſide of the building, the dipping or glazing room, in which the china receives its beautiful glaze, is next ſhewn. From hence it is commited to a third ordeal of fire, in another ſet of kilns prepared for that purpoſe. The painting-room, a ſpacious apartment, lately enlarged to nearly the length of ſixty feet, next exhibits its never-failing ſources of entertainment and delight. After receiving here the embelliſhments of painting and gilding, the ware is taken to the fourth ſet of kilns, called the enamelling-kilns, wherein the gold and colours are ſo intimately united to the ſubſtance of the glazing, as to become equally durable with the ware itſelf. Laſtly, from theſe kilns it is taken to the burniſhing-room, where the gold receives that brilliant luſtre which has never yet been ſeen on any foreign china. In the courſe of the foregoing operations, many of the finer articles paſs through the kilns eight ſeveral times, and are burnt in the whole near 200 hours. The proceſs

of printing the common ware, formerly kept a profound ſecret, is now openly ſhewn among the other operations of the manufactory.

The CARPET-MANUFACTORIES, in this city, diſplay taſte in their workmanſhip; that of Watkins's was honoured with the preſence of their majeſties in 1788.

The DISTILLERY, an undertaking brought to its full maturity by the late Mr. Alderman Williams, has long carried on a very ſucceſsful and extenſive trade.

BANKERS.—Meſſrs. Berwick, Wall, and Iſaac; Thomas Hooper and Co. Perrott, Johnſon, Lavender, and Lea; Farley, Wakeman, Turner, and Spilſbury; Timothy Bevington.

EXCISE-OFFICE.—Mr. John Weeks, *Collector*; Mr. Andrew Davies, *Clerk*; James Pincott and John Pritchard, *Supervifors*.

FAIRS.—Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday in Eaſter-week, fifteenth of Auguſt, nineteenth of September, and the firſt Monday in December.—Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, are the market-days. The following markets are toll-free: ſecond Monday in February, firſt Monday in May, firſt Monday in June, firſt Monday in July, and the firſt Monday in November.

The HOP-MARKET is the moſt conſiderable, during the hop-ſeaſon, in the kingdom. It is governed by guardians, choſen out of every pariſh in the city. Here are extenſive and commodious warehouſes for hops, in which large quantities are lodged for the convenience of the dealers. The following are the guardians for the year 1797: William Mathers, Eſq. *Governor*; Thomas Carden, Eſq. *Deputy-governor*; Mr. Phineas Pearkes, *Treaſurer*; Mr. James Oliver, *Receiver*; Mr. William Thomas, *Clerk*.

The principal inns are the Star and Garter, Hop Pole, Crown, Bell, and Unicorn.

POSTS.—The London poſt goes out every afternoon, except Saturday, at three o'clock; and comes in every day, except Monday, at noon.—The north poſt goes out every night to Droitwich, Bromſgrove, Birmingham, and all Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, Shopſhire, Cheſhire, Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Northumberland, Scotland, North Wales, and North of Ireland; comes in every evening at nine o'clock.—The weſt poſt goes out every evening, at nine, to Tewkeſbury, Glouceſter, Briſtol, Bath, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Cornwall, South of Wales, and Ireland; comes in every morning at five.—Goes out Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, afternoon, at two o'clock, to Tenbury, Ludlow, and Biſhop's Caſtle; on Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, through Bromyard and Leominſter, at one o'clock; comes in every day at one o'clock.—Goes out Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, ſoon after the arrival of the London mail, to Malvern, Ledbury, and Hereford, comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, noon.—Goes out, every day, ſoon after the arrival of the London mail, to Bromyard, Leominſter, and all Radnorſhire; comes in every day about noon. Goes every day, except Monday, ſoon after the arrival of the London mail, to Upton-upon-Severn; comes in the ſame day about noon. Goes every morning, at five, to Stourport, Bewdley, Kidderminſter, and Stourbridge; comes in every evening about ſeven.—Goes out Monday, Thurſday, and Friday, mornings, at five, to Feckenham, Redditch, Alceſter, and Stratford-upon-Avon; comes in Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evenings, at nine.—Letters, to go by the London mail, to be put in the office by half-paſt two; and thoſe to Briſtol, &c. by eight at night.

RATES of the HACKNEY COACHES.

To any diſtance from the coach-ſtand, in Angel-ſtreet, to any part of city,	*s.*	*d.*
except Barbourn	1	0
St. John's and Barbourn	1	6
Within Henwick Turnpike	2	0
Bromwich Farm	2	0
Airing round Pitchcroft	2	0
Henwick Hill, Crown in Wich road, Red Houſe, Barn's-hall, or any diſtance within one mile from a turnpike	2	6

	s.	d.
Ketch, Whitehall, Wick, the Raven, the New Inn, or any diſtance within two miles of a turnpike	3	0
Hallow, Powick, Claines, Whittingham, or Leopard	3	9
Any diſtance not exceeding three miles from a turnpike	4	0
Not exceeding four miles from a turnpike	5	0
Leigh, Leigh Sinton, Ombersley, Stoulton, or any diſtance not exceeding five miles from a turnpike	6	6
Not exceeding ſix miles from a turnpike	7	6
Holt, Holt-Fleet, Droitwich, Severn-Stoke, Martley, or any diſtance not exceeding ſeven miles from a turnpike	9	0
Malvern, Croome, Knightsford-bridge, or not exceeding eight miles	10	6
Malverne Wells	18	6
Attending a funeral to any part of the town, within the turnpike	2	6
For every hour in waiting, the charge for each hour is	1	0
Taking up at different places, for each place an extra	0	6

To any diſtance of more than nine miles, to be charged in proportion as to any of the other places and diſtances above mentioned.

RATES of the CHAIRMEN.

	s.	d.
From the Croſs to any part of the college precincts, and back again without waiting	1	6
From the Croſs to the Tything and Barbourn, ditto	1	6
From Foregate-ſtreet to the bridge, ditto	1	6
Any ſhorter ſtages	1	0
From the Croſs to the Townſhip of St. John's	2	0
From Forgate-ſtreet to Bath-row	2	0
From the Croſs to Henwick Hill	3	0
From the Croſs to Oxford-road	3	0
For every hour in waiting	1	0

RATES of the WATERMEN.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bewdley	1	0	Shrewſbury	5	0
Bridgnorth	1	6	Stourport	0	9
Glouceſter	1	6	Tewkeſbury	1	0
Kempſey	0	6	Upton	0	9

COACHES.—Bath, ſixty-ſeven miles from Worceſter, the direct road, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning, at ſeven, from the Hop Pole; comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, afternoon about four. Every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, at eight, from the Crown, in Broad-ſtreet; comes in Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at half paſt three in the afternoon.—Birmingham, (mail,) every morning at five, from the Star and Garter, to the Caſtle Inn, Birmingham; comes in at half paſt eight every evening. Every morning at eight, except Sunday, from the Star and Garter, to the Caſtle Inn, Birmingham; comes in about one in the afternoon. Every day, except Sunday, about three in the afternoon, from the Unicorn, to the Swan, Birmingham; comes in at eight in the morning. Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, afternoon at four, from the Crown, in Broad-ſtreet; comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, mornings, about eight. Jupiter coach, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, about two in the afternoon, from the Bell; comes in at eight in the morning of the above days.—Briſtol, (mail,) every night at nine, from the Star and Garter, to the Buſh and Rummer taverns, alternately; comes in at five in the morning. Every morning, except Sunday, at nine, from the Unicorn, to the White Hart and Buſh taverns, alternately; comes in about two in the afternoon. Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, mornings, at half paſt eight, from the Bell; comes in about two in the afternoon.—Cheſter and Holyhead, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at ſix, from the Hop Pole; comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evenings, about ſix.—Hereford Mail, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, about one in the afternoon, from the Star and Garter,

to

to the Red-ſtreak Tree, Hereford; comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, about one in the afternoon.—Leominſter, on Sunday and Wedneſday, about eleven in the forenoon, from the Bell; comes in on Tueſday and Saturday, at noon.—London, (mail,) through Henley, 118 miles to the General Poſt Office, every afternoon at three, except Saturday, which then goes at two, from the Star and Garter, to the Golden Croſs, Charing Croſs, London; comes in about twelve at noon. Old Fly, Plaſtan's, 111 miles though High Wycomb, to Oxford-ſtreet turnpike, goes Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, afternoons at one, from the Bell, to the Bull and Mouth, London; comes in Sunday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ten in the morning.—Ludlow, (mail,) comes in and goes out on Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, afternoon, about two, from the Star and Garter. Every Tueſday afternoon, at two, from the Bell.—Shrewſbury, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at ſix, from the Hop Pole; comes in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evenings, at 6, from the White Lion, Shrewſbury.—Upton, (mail chaiſe,) comes in Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, forenoon, to the Rein Deer; goes out the ſame afternoon.

WAGGONS.—Birmingham, Aſhmore's, goes and comes every day, from the Pack Horſe, to the Spread Eagle, Spiceall-ſtreet, Birmingham. Forwards goods to Mancheſter, York, and all parts of the north.—Birmingham, Ballinger's, from the King's Head, every Saturday. Birmingham, Hobro, every Saturday, from the King's Head.—Briſtol, Aſhmore's, goes on Monday and Thurſday mornings, at eight, from the Pack Horſe to the White Lion, St. Thomas-ſtreet, Briſtol. Forwards goods to Glouceſter, Bath, Exeter, and all parts of the weſt.—Bromyard and Hereford, Goulding and Weſt, goes out on Saturday afternoon, from Angel-ſtreet; comes in on Wedneſdays. Bromyard, Bowkitt's, Wedneſday and Saturday mornings, from the Pack Horſe.—Buſhley, John Lord's, on Saturdays, from the King's Head.—Coventry, Hopkin's, from the Cooken-ſtreet warehouſe, once a fortnight, days uncertain.—Droitwich, Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, from the Brewer's Arms.—Dudley, Smith's, comes in Monday and Thurſday; goes out the ſame evenings, from Friars-ſtreet.—Kidderminſter, Shirley's, Monday and Friday evenings, from the Hop Market.—Ledbury, Hereford, Hay, Builth, Brecon, &c. by Goulding and Weſt, every Wedneſday evening, from Angel-ſtreet; returns on Tueſday evenings. Forwards goods to all parts of South Wales.—Leominſter, Brace, on Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Pack Horſe. Leominſter, Tudor, comes in on Monday evenings; goes out Wedneſday evenings, from the Pack Horſe.—London, Smith's, through Oxford, ſets out every Monday and Thurſday evenings from Friars-ſtreet; comes in Wedneſday and Saturday mornings. Loads at the Bull-and-Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet, London, Tueſday and Saturday morning. London, Goulding and Weſt, through Oxford, from Angel-ſtreet, Tueſday and Friday night; and arrives from the Caſtle and Falcon, Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, on Wedneſday and Saturday at noon. London, Lambert's, every Monday night, from Friars-ſtreet; comes in from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, London, on Wedneſday. Call at Doerey's, Green Man and Still, London.—Ludlow, Taylor's, comes in on Tueſday evening, to the Hop Market; goes out on Thurſday evenings.—Kidderminſter, Goulding and Weſt, goes out every Friday morning; returns on Saturdays.—Newent, Glouceſterſhire, and all intermediate places, comes in every Saturday morning early, goes out the ſame day, about one in the afternoon, from the Rein Deer, Mealcheapen-ſtreet.—Martley, goes and comes on Saturdays, from the Croſs.—Perſhore and Eveſham, Wayne's, comes in and goes out on Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Pack Horſe. Perſhore and Eveſham, Purſer's comes and goes Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from the Shakeſpeare, Angel-ſtreet.—Standford, Apoſtle's Oak, Whitley Hundred Houſe, comes in and goes out Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from the Golden Lion, High-ſtreet.—Stratford-upon-Avon, comes in on Wedneſday night; goes out early on Thurſday morning, from the King's Head, in Sidbury; likewiſe comes in and goes out on Saturdays.—

days.—Upton, Abraham Gloſter's, on Saturdays, from the King's Head.—Wolverhampton, Page's Caravan, ſets out early on Thurſday mornings, from No. 5, Church-ſtreet; comes in Friday evening.

NAVIGATION.—Though the Severn has been navigable from the earlieſt date, yet the firſt load of coal brought to Worceſter by water, was not till the year 1570, by one Richard Denniſon, of All Saints. The river abounds with plenty of fiſh, ſuch as ſalmon, lampreys, ſhad, &c. The lampreys here, being of greater value than thoſe out of other rivers, are ſent abroad.—The river Salwarp runs into the Severn at this place.

TROWS, *every Full and Change of the Moon.*—To and from Briſtol, Worceſter, and Stourport, by Meſſrs. Child and Co. the Worceſter, Proſper, Neptune, Anne, Induſtry, George, William, and John: theſe forward merchandiſe to the Weſt Indies, America, Ireland, &c. By Pugh and Pugh; the Neptune, Siſters, Severn, Brothers, Induſtry, Favourite, and William and Mary. A regular conveyance to Bridgewater, every ſpring tide. By Thomas Evans; the Providence, May Flower, Good Intent, Tommy, and William.—Bewdley and Briſtol, by Belcham and Co. the Jane, George, Endeavour, and Elizabeth. By George Crump; the Rodney, Abraham and Sarah, and Amelia. By Meſſrs. Smith and Philips; the Royal Anne, Elizabeth, and Sally.—Glouceſter, Briſtol, and Bewdley, by William Devey; the Betſey, William, Induſtry, John, George, Molly, and William and Mary.—Stourport, and Briſtol, by Barnet and Co. the Hopewell, Succeſs, Aaron, Joe, Sally, Ant, Pitt, and Bee.—Bridgenorth, &c. by Wilkinſon; the Hopewell, Neptune, and Severn.—Tewkeſbury, Worceſter, and Stourport, by John Mew; the Elizabeth, John, Providence, Good Intent, and Whim.—Shrewſbury and Worceſter, by Cullis; the Goliah, Dolphin, and Britannia. By Jones; the Flora, Albion, and Eugene.—Coalbrook Dale, Broſley, &c. by Dodſon; the Aurora, Ganges, and Amphitrite.—Wye trows, every other ſpring tide.

WHERRIES.—To Bewdley and Stourport, by Tyler, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, mornings, at ten, from the Green Dragon; come in Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evenings.—To Bridgenorth, by Collins and Jones, on Tueſday and Friday mornings, at nine, from the Green Dragon; come in Monday and Thurſday evenings.—To Glouceſter, Upton, and Tewkeſbury, by Joſhua Bridges; go down Tueſday and Friday mornings, at nine, from the Green Dragon; come up Wedneſday and Saturday.—To Shrewſbury, once a week, from the Britannia, days uncertain.

WEEKLY VESSELS.—To Bewdley, by Croker; the Samuel and the Mary, on Saturday, from the Britannia; by Field, the John, Endeavour, and Joſeph, from the Green Dragon, on Mondays.—To Hanley, by Hall; the Molly, on Saturdays, from the Granby. To Rid Green, by William Hall; the Betſey, on Saturdays, from the Granby.—To Stourport, on Mondays, from the Green Dragon, and on Saturdays, from the Britannia and Severn Trow.—To Tewkeſbury, by John Mew; the Good Intent and the Whim, from the Anchor Tavern, Quay, on Saturdays.—Upton-upon-Severn, by Pomphry, on Saturdays, from the Granby.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Richard Morton, Eſq. *Mayor*
Earl of Coventry, *Recorder*
Rev. Mr. Davis, *Chaplain*

Aldermen and Juſtices.

Thomas Williams, Eſq. *High Alderman*
William Mathers, Eſq.
Edward Wellings, Eſq.
Thomas Farley, Eſq.
Richard Naſh, Eſq.
John Ballard, Eſq.
Hugh Paine, Gent. *Sheriff*

Aldermen by courteſy, having ſerved the office of mayor.

Sir Charles Trubſhaw Withers, Knt.
Edward Squire, Gent.
John Paine, Gent.
Philip Rufford, Gent.
John Weſt, Gent.
Eraſmus Lloyd, Gent.
Thomas Davis, Gent.
Thomas Carden, Gent.
William Morton, Gent.
Francis Wilſon, Gent.

Thomas Beſt, Gent.
Henry Weſt, Gent.
Not paſt the chair.
Joſeph Berwick, Eſq.
James Hickman, Gent.
John Wheeley, Gent.
One vacant.
William Blew and Henry Hughes, *Chamberlains*
Richard Cocks, Eſq. *Town-clerk*

Common Council.

Mr. William Blew
Mr. Henry Hughes
Mr. John Smith
Mr. Thomas Wickens
Mr. Samuel Weſt
Mr. John Dillon, ſen.
Mr. Samuel Wall
Mr. John Southan
Mr. Joſeph Mann
Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq.
Mr. Samuel Haynes
Mr. Thomas Skyrme
Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward
Mr. Richard Mugg Mence
Mr. Elias Iſaac
Mr. William Mullins
Mr. Walter Haynes
Mr. Richard Rowlands
Mr. Thomas Garmſton
Mr. Luke Spilſbury
Mr. Walter Carleſs
Mr. James Oliver
Mr. John Dillon, jun.
Mr. John Blew
Mr. John Foreſt
Mr. James Wakeman
Edmund Wigley, Eſq. M. P.
Edmund Lechmere, Eſq.
Mr. Benjamin Batty
Mr. William Yeomans
Mr. Thomas Pitt
Mr. Samuel Garmſton
Mr. Thomas Allies
Mr. James Paine
Mr. Herbert Rogers
Mr. Samuel Crane
Mr. Edward Meredith
Mr. William Wall
Mr. John Williams
Mr. Robert Vellers
Mr. John Dowding
Mr. Thomas Carden, jun.
Six vacant.
Mr. Humphry Lyttelton, *Deputy Town-clerk, and Clerk of the Arraigns*
Mr. Samuel Gordon, *Deputy Chamberlain*
Mr. Stephen Weſt, *Under Sheriff*
Richard Mugg Mence and Humphry Lyttelton, *Coroners*
Mr. H. Lyttelton, *Attorney in the Common Pleas and Exchequer*
Thomas Giles, *Sword-bearer*
John Lloyd, Samuel Smith, James Clarke, and John Petters, *Serjeants at Mace*
William Ward, *Keeper of the Hall*
John Hunt, jun. *Searcher and Sealer of Leather*
Tho. Giles, *Inſpector of Weights, &c.*
John Lloyd and James Clarke, *Ale-taſters*
Richard Whitaker, John Meredith, and Joſeph Barmore, *Muſicians*
James Bluitt, Chriſtopher Dicks, and John Caiſe, *Drummers*
William Wright, William Ward, Jas. Robinſon, and Tho. Chare, *Beadles*
Edward Tyrer, *Keeper of the Goal*
William Wright and William Ward, *Night Bell-men*
William Bark, *Day Bell-man*
——— ———, *Hop-weigher*
John Petters, jun. *Water-bailiff*

GENTRY, &c.

Allen Mrs. *Barbourn-lodge*
Allen Mr. Nathaniel, *Oxford-road*
Arrowſmith Yarrow, Gent. *Henwick*
Aſhton Mr. Thomas, 58, *Broad-ſtreet*
Baker Mrs. *Foregate-ſtreet*
Ball Mrs. *Tything*
Bardin Mrs. 14, *Friars-ſtreet*
Barnes Mrs. *Edgar-ſtreet*
Barry Mrs. 4, *Bath-row*
Bartley Mrs. *College-green*
Bateman Mr. Henry, *Barnſhall, St. Peter's*
Beeſley Mr. Joſeph, 44, *Foregate-ſtr.*
Beeſley Mrs. Elizabeth, 36, *ditto*
Beeſley Mrs. Sarah, 17, *New-ſtreet*
Beeſley Mrs. Hannah, *Friars-ſtreet*
Beet Mrs. Mary, *Sidbury*
Beezley James, Eſq. *Tything*
Benbow Mr. Samuel, *Bromwich-farm*
Bernard Mr. Samuel, 36, *Sidbury*
Berwick Joſeph, Eſq. *Hallow-park*
Beſt Mrs. *Oxford-road*
Bill Mr. Benjamin, *Tything*
Bourne Mrs. *College-yard*
Bowyer James, Gent. 2, *Croſs*
Bradley Miſſes, 23, *Sidbury*
Brereton Major, *Tything*
Bright Miſs, *Edgar-ſtreet*
Brough Edmund, Gent. *New-ſtreet*
Browning Mrs. Margaret, *Tything*

Bull John, 31, *Sidbury*
Bulſtrode Capt. G. *Tything*
Burdett Mrs. 18, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Bury Mrs. C. M. *Tything*
Caiſe Miſs, *College-green*
Cary Richard, Gent. *College-yard*
Challenor Mrs. *College Precincts*
Chamberlain Mr. Rob. 24, *King-ſtreet*
Chamberlain Mr. Rob. jun. *Sidbury*
Chapeau E. R. N. Eſq. *College-yard*
Child Mr. Richard, 7, *Quay-ſtreet*
Cole Mrs. Anne, 4, *Friars-ſtreet*
Collins Miſs, *Cripplegate*
Corbyn Mr. *Foregate ſtreet*
Cotterell Mr. Samuel, *Oxford-road*
Cowper Mr. *Tything*
Crane Mr. Benjamin, 44, *Frog-lane*
Danderidge Mrs. *Sidbury*
Daniel Mrs. Catharine, *Oxford-road*
Davis William, Gent. *Henwick*
Davis Mr. Joſeph, *Butts*
Davis Mr. Andrew, 22, *Newport-ſtreet*
Dillon Mr. John, *Edgar-ſtreet*
Dooley Mr. Charles, *Parade*
Dovey Mrs. Elizabeth, *Oxford-road*
Edwards Mr. John, 10, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Farley Thomas, Eſq. *Henwick*
Fermor Henry, Eſq. 54, *Foregate-ſtr.*
Fewtrel Mrs. 61, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Fitzer Mr. William, *Henwick*
Fleming Mrs. *College-yard*
Foley Mrs. *Tything*
Freeman John, Eſq. *Foregate-ſtreet*
Frogmore Mrs. Anne, *Tything*
Fullwood Mrs. Sarah, 5, *New-ſtreet*
Garmſton Mr. Tho. 14, *Sanſom-ſtreet*
Gaſkell Mrs. Mary, *Oxford-road*
George Mr. Richard, *High-ſtreet*
Giles Samuel, Gent. *Henwick*
Good Mrs. 30, *Broad-ſtreet*
Gorden James, Gent. *Henwick*
Gorden Samuel, Gent. *Tything*
Gorle Mrs. Mary, *Henwick*
Grape Mrs. *College-green*
Green Thomas, Gent. 69, *Sidbury*
Grocutt Mr. John, 48, *Cooken-ſtreet*
Hacker John, Eſq. 48, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Hacket Mrs. Lettice, *Tything*
Hall Mrs. 11, *Angel-ſtreet*
Hallward Miſs, *Tything*
Hanbury Mr. John, *Oxford-road*
Harbidge Miſs, *Edgar-ſtreet*
Haſlam Percival, Eſq. 1, *Bath-row*
Haultaine Theodore, Eſq. *Commandry, Sidbury*
Hayes Mr. Samuel, *College-yard*
Haynes Mr. Walter, *Hinton-lane*
Hickman James, Gent. *St. Peter's*
Hill Mrs. 13, *Fiſh-ſtreet*
Hobbins Mr. Thomas, *Henwick*
Hodges Mr. Thomas, 12, *Shambles*
Holcombe Mrs. *College-green*
Holland Mrs. Mary, 49, *New-ſtreet*
Holmes Mr. James, 108, *High-ſtreet*
Hooke Mrs. Margaret, 70, *Sidbury*
Hooper Thomas, Eſq. 6, *Croſs*
Hooper Mrs. Mary, *Tything*
Hopkins Mrs. *ditto*
Hopton Mrs. Mary, *College-green*
Hubbold Mr. Chriſtopher, 34, *New-ſtreet*
Iddy Mr. John, *Tything*
Incell Mr. Richard, *College-yard*
Jackſon Mr. William, *College-yard*
Jewkes Mrs. *Sidbury*
Johnſon Miſs Mary, 20, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Jones Mr. Thomas, 12, *New-ſtreet*
Jones Mr. Thomas, jun. *Oxford-road*
Knight Mr. Tho. 11, *Vineyard-row*
Lavie Mrs. *Bath-row*
Lewis Mrs. *Tything*
Lilly Mrs. 34, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Lingham Mr. George, *Artichoke-houſe*
Linton Mr. John, 6, *Bridge ſtreet*
Littlewood Tho. Gent. *College-green*
Lloyd Mr. Eraſmus, 41, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Lloyd Mrs. Anne, *College-yard*
Long Mrs. Elizabeth, *Tything*
Lovett Mrs. 102, *High-ſtreet*
Lowe Mr. 6, *Newport-ſtreet*
M'Doual Capt. *Tything*
Mann Pretty, Gent. *Tything*
Maund Mrs. *Fiſh-ſtreet*
Mayo ——, Eſq. *Thorneloe-houſe*
Meeks Mr. Thomas, *Oxford-road*
Mence Miſs, 10, *High-ſtreet*
Meredith Mr. Richard, *Tything*
Meredith Mr. Thomas, *Henwick*
Millwaters Mr. Thomas, 9, *Sidbury*
Moore Miſs, *Lowſmere*
Moulding Miſs, *Tything*
Moule Philip, Eſq. *Henwick*
Mountford John, Gent. 15, *High-ſtr.*
Newman Mrs. *Sanſom-ſtreet*
Newnham Miſs, *Tything*
Newport James W. Eſq. *ditto*
Nichols Mr. James, *ditto*
Oliver Mrs. Mary, 34, *High-ſtreet*
Oliver Mrs. *College-green*
Paine Hugh, Gent. *Tything*
Paine Mrs. *ditto*
Palmer Paul, Gent. 51, *Sidbury*
Palmer Mrs. *Barbourn*
Parker Thomas N. Eſq. *Foregate-ſtr.*
Parker Miſs, 43, *ditto*
Parker Mrs. Anne, *Oxford-road*

Peach Mr. Benoni, 34, *Digley Bowling-green*
Pennyſton Mrs. Mary, 30, *Foregate-ſt.*
Penrice Miſs, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Perrot George, Eſq. 42, *ditto*
Perry Mr. William, *Broad-ſtreet*
Philpot Mrs. 28, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Powell Thomas, Gent. *Tything*
Price Mrs. *Loweſmere*
Price Mrs. Eſther, 28, *Newport-ſtreet*
Pritchett Mrs. 19, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Pruen Mr. Thomas, 10, *Bridge-ſtreet*
Pybus Mr. Ralph, *Tything*
Rackſter Thomas, Gent. *Cripplegate*
Rayment Mrs. *Broad-ſtreet*
Reynolds Mrs. *Tything*
Richardſon Mr. John, 18, *Silver-ſtreet*
Romney Mr. J. W. 15, *Cauſeway, St. Clement's*
Rowlands Richard, Gent. *Newport-ſtr.*
Ruby Mr. Charles, *Oxford-road*
St. John Mrs. *Tything*
Salvadore Mrs. *Wheeler's Garden*
Sanders Mr. Wm. 13, *Garden-market*
Sargeant Mrs. *College-yard*
Scudder Mr. John G. *Oxford-road*
Severn Mrs. *Newport-ſtreet*
Sexty Mrs. Alice, *Tything*
Skinner Mrs. 15, *Sanſom-ſtreet*
Smith Mrs. Mary, *College-yard*
Smith John, Eſq. 10, *Broad-ſtreet*
Smith Mrs. M. *Tything*
Smith Mrs. *Foregate-ſtreet*
Smith Mrs. *Oxford-road*
Sorton Mr. Richard, *Henwick*
Southall Mr. Richard, *Garden-market*
Spinner Mrs. 6, *Quay-ſtreet*
Squire Edward, Gent. *Edgar-ſtreet*
Stephens Mr. Joſeph, 1, *Frog-lane*
Street Mr. Henry, *Sanſom-fields*
Taſker Mr. Robert, *Sidbury*
Taylor Miſs, 25, *ditto*
Teynham Lady, *Sanſom-row*
Thomas Miſſes, *Tything*
Tolly Thomas, Gent. *Henwick*
Tomkins Mrs. *College-green*
Townſhend Mrs. Margaret, *Sidbury*
Vernon John, Gent. *Tything*
Vernon Miſs Mary, *Sidbury*
Wainwright Miſs, *Tything*
Wakeman Henry, Eſq. *Perdiſwell*
Wakeman Miſs, *Paradiſe-row, Tything*
Wall Mr. Samuel, 5, *Foregate-ſtreet*
Warner Mrs. 3, *Edgar-ſtreet*
Weſt Miſs Mary, 2, *Tything*
Weſtwood Mr. Daniel, *Leech-ſtreet*
Whitehead Mrs. *Sanſom-fields*
Whitmore Mrs. *College-green*
Wilkin Mr. Chriſtopher, *Sanſom-fields*
Wilkins Mr. Stephen, *High-ſtreet*
Wilkins Mrs. *Foregate-ſtreet*
Wilkinſon John, Eſq. *ditto*
Wilkinſon Mr. Nathaniel, *Frog-lane*
Williams Miſs, *College-yard*
Williamſon Mr. 19, *Doldy*
Wilmot Mrs. *College-green*
Wilmot Mr. Samuel, *Oxford-road*
Winſtanley Mr. *Tything*
Withers Sir C. T. Knt. *Sanſom-fields*
Wynn Mrs. I. L. *Bridge-ſtreet*
Yarnold Mrs. Catharine, *Tything*

CLERGY.

Baty Rev. Richard, M. A. *Rector of St. Martin's and Miniſter of Claines*, Tything
Bedford Rev. Thomas, M. A. *Rector of St. Helen's*, College-yard
Carver Rev. John, LL. B. *Archdeacon of Surrey, and Rector of Hartlebury*, College Precincts
Carver Rev. Henry, LL. D. *Vicar of Farnham in Surrey, Rector of Bredicot, and Prebendary of Litchfield and Wolverhampton*, College-green
Clarke Rev. Thomas, M. A. *Vicar of Stoke Prior and Miniſter of St. Michael's*, Edgar's Tower
Dandridge Rev. John Strange, *Sanſom-fields*
Davenport Rev. Edward, M. A. *Rector of St. Alban's, Curate of Grimley and Hallow, and Chaplain to Berkeley's Hoſpital and the Worceſter Infirmary*, Croſs
Davis Rev. Richard Francis, M. A. *Rector of All-Saints*, Broad-ſtreet
Evans Rev. Thomas, D. D. *Vicar of Lindridge and Rector of Severn Stoke*, College Precincts
Faulkner Rev. William, M. A. *Rector of St. Andrew's, Ordinary to the Caſtle, and Head-maſter of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar-ſchool*, Bath-row
Fountaine Rev. Tho. M. A. *Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majeſties, and Vicar of Bromſgrove*, College Precincts
Griffin Rev. John, M. A. *Vicar of Cropthorn, Miniſter of Stoulton, and Head-maſter of the College-ſchool*, College-green
Griffiths Rev. Evan, M. A. *Vicar of St. John's*, St. John's
Harriſon Rev. John William, B. A. *Rector of St. Clement's*, Turkey-ſtreet

Heynes

Heynes Rev. Thomas, B. A. *Vicar of Himbleton and Miniſter of Norton*, Edgar-ſtreet
Kilvert Rev. Richard, M. A. *Vicar of Grimley and Harrow and Rector of Alvechurch*, College-green
Lamb Rev. Matthew, D. D. *Rector of Harvington*, College-green
Layard Rev. Charles Peter, D. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. *Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majeſties, and Vicar of Wootton Baſſet, Wilts*, College-green
Mence Rev. Benjamin, B. A. *Curate of Leigh*, High-ſtreet
Naſh Rev. Treadway Ruſſel, D. D. *Rector of Leigh*, Bevere
Neve Rev. Timothy, D. D. *Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity at Oxford*, College-green
Oldnall Rev. Samuel, M. A. *Rector of St. Nicholas and North Piddle*, Foregate-ſtreet
Onſlow Rev. Arthur, D. D. *Vicar of Kidderminſter and Wolverly*, Deanery
Oſborn Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*, Angel-ſtreet
Plumptre Rev. John, M. A. *Vicar of Stone and Wichenford*, College-green
Roberts Rev. Jeremiah, M. A. *Rector of Sedgberrow, and Curate of St. Peter and Whittington*, Rectory, All-Saints
Robinſon Rev. N. W. M. A. *Rector of Suckley and the Chapelries of Alfrick and Lulſley*, College-yard
Shirley Rev. Thomas Harward, B. A. *Curate of Broadwas*, College-green
Shelton Rev. George, M. A. *Vicar of Clieve Prior and Curate of Cotheridge*, Wick, near Worceſter
Smith Rev. Digby, M. A. *Rector of St. Swithin's, and Chaplain of St. Oſwald's Hoſpital*, Tything
Stillingfleet Rev. James, M. A. *Rector of Knightwick and Doddenham*, College-green
Torkington Rev. James, D. D. *Maſter of St. Oſwald's Hoſpital*, College-green
Wigley Rev. Henry, M. A. *Tything*
Williams Rev. Mr. *Sanſom-row*

PHYSIC.

Cameron Charles, *M. B.* High-ſtreet
Carden John, *Surgeon*, Bridge-ſtreet
Chambers William, *M. D.* Croſs
Cole Pennel, *Surgeon*, Foregate-ſtreet
Feild James, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, Foregate-ſtreet
Hill Richard, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, No. 60, Croſs
Jeffreys Henry Vaughan, *Surgeon*, Foregate-ſtreet
Johnſtone James, ſen. *M. D.* Foregate-ſtreet
Milne George, *M. D.* Foregate-ſtreet
Naſh John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, Sidbury
Rayment John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, Broad-ſtreet
Ruſſel William, *Surgeon*, New-ſtreet
Sandford William, *Surgeon*, Bridge-ſt.
Silveſter Joſeph, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, 18, Croſs
Thomſon Wm. *M. D.* Foregate-ſtreet
Weaver and Hebb, *Surgeons and Apothecaries*, Broad-ſtreet
Wilmore John, *Surgeon*, Croſs
Yeomans William, *Surgeon and Apothecary*, Broad-ſtreet

LAW.

Allen James, *Barriſter*, Bromſgrove
Aſtley Edward Metford, *Attorney, and Clerk of the Indictments for the County of Worceſter*, 8, Newport-ſtreet
Barnes John, *Attorney*, Corn-market
Berkeley Robert R. *Attorney*, Newbury, near Worceſter
Bird Thomas, *Attorney*, Foregate-ſtr.
Boulter George, *Attorney*, 32, Foregate-ſtreet
Brampton Tho. *Attorney*, 22, Foregate-ſtreet
Brookholding Thomas, *Attorney*, 4, Bridge-ſtreet
Bulſtrode Geo. G. *Attorney*, Tything
Clifton John, *Notary Public*, Edgar-ſt.
Collet Samuel, *Attorney*, Foregate-ſtr.
Curwen Daniel, *Attorney*, Cooken-ſtr.
Dowding William, *Barriſter*, Martley
Etherſey James, *Attorney*, 5, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Haden Samuel, *Attorney*, 10, Croſs
Harris George, *Attorney*, Edgar-ſtreet
Holyoake George, *Attorney*, Silver-ſtr.
Hyde John, *Attorney*, Bridge-ſtreet
Ingram Rich. *Barriſter*, White Ladies
James Moſes, *Attorney*, Foregate-ſtr.
Johnſon Benjamin, *Barriſter*, Leigh Sinton
Lea Jonathan, *Attorney*, 3, Croſs
Lyttelton Humphry, *Attorney*, High-ſt.
Martin Henry, *Notary Public*, Sidbury
Mence Richard Mugg, *Attorney, and Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County*, 9, Foregate-ſtreet
Long Edward, *Attorney*, Bridge-ſtreet

Morgan Edw. *Attorney*, Cooken-ſtreet
Palmer Francis P. *Attorney*, Sidbury
Palmore Jas. *Notary Public*, Edgar-ſt.
Parker William, *Attorney*, High-ſtreet
Platt John, *Attorney*, 9, Foregate-ſtreet
Price and Barneby, *Attorneys*, Sanſom-fields
Redding John, *Attorney*, Newport-ſtr.
Roe John, *Attorney*, Bridge-ſtreet
Sanders William, *Attorney*, High-ſtreet
Sockett Robert, *Attorney*, Foregate-ſt.
Staples Charles, *Attorney*, New-ſtreet
Thomas William, *Attorney*, Tything
Wall William, *Attorney*, Foregate-ſtr.
Weſt Stephen, *Attorney*, Bank-ſtreet
Wigley Edmund, *Barriſter*
Yeomans Richard, *Attorney*, Tything

TRADERS.

Adams Richard, *Coachmaker*, Tything
Adams Thomas, *Horſe-dealer*, Loweſmere-ſquare
Aingworth Thomas, *Peruke-maker*, Sidbury
Aingworth John, *ditto*, ditto
Allcroft John, *Sedan-chairman*, ditto
Allen William, *Glover*, Edgar-ſtreet
Allen George, *ditto*, Silver-ſtreet
Allen James, *ditto*, No. 54, Sidbury
Allen John, *Butcher*, 6, Shambles
Allen Charles, *Laſt-maker*, Leech-ſtr.
Allies Thomas, *Baker and Maltſter*, 8, Foregate-ſtreet
Allies James, *Currier*, 70, Broad-ſtreet
Andrews Elias, *Bookſeller*, 73, High-ſt.
Andrews Thomas, *Cheeſemonger and Seedſman*, 20, Garden-market
Archer, Williams, and Chapman, *Grocers and Seedſmen*, 15, Gooſe-lane
Aſton George, *Fiſhmonger*, High-ſtreet
Baker Samuel, *Glover*, 2, Angel-ſtreet
Baker John, *Police-officer*, Tything
Ball Philip, *Glover*, Edgar-ſtreet
Ballard and Harwood, *Grocers*, 64, Broad-ſtreet
Band Mrs. *Butcher and Victualler*, 48, Shambles
Bangham Humphrey, *Glover*, Sanſom-fields
Barmore William, *Liſt-carpet Manufacturer*, 33, New-ſtreet
Barnes John, *Baker*, 16, New-ſtreet
Barnes Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Crown*,) Wich-road
Barnes William, *Bear Inn*, Turkey
Barnſley Thomas, *Taylor*, High-ſtreet
Barrett Mark, *Baker*, 76, High-ſtreet
Barrett Edmund, *Glover*, Foregate-ſtr.
Barrett Thomas, *Whiteſmith*, Queen-ſt.
Baſkerfield Thomas, *Stationer*, 20, Broad-ſtreet
Batham Dr. 99, *High-ſtreet*
Baylis John, *Silk-dyer*, 12, High-ſtreet
Baylis John, *Victualler*, (*City-arms*,) 4, Church-ſtreet
Bearcroft Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*, 54, Broad-ſtreet
Bedford Elizabeth, *Victualler*, (*Marquis of Granby*,) Cooken-ſtreet
Beeken William, *Grocer*, 10, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Beezley Francis, *Glover*, Tything
Bell Robert, *Fruiterer*, Tything
Bellamy John, *Timber-merchant*, Hinton-lane
Benbow John, *Glover*, Birdport
Benbow Samuel, *Baker*, 10, ditto
Bennet John, *Glover*, 59, High-ſtreet
Bennet William, *Currier*, 5, Angel-ſt.
Bennet John, *Bricklayer*, Cripplegate
Benton Walter, *Farrier*, 6, Angel-ſtr.
Berwick, Wall, and Iſaac, *Bankers*, 1, Bank-ſtreet
Beſt Thomas, *Glover and Leather-dreſſer*, 6, Foregate-ſtreet
Beſt John, *Muffin-maker*, 16, Birdport
Bevan Edward, *Victualler*, (*Hole in the Wall*,) 2, Merry Vale
Bevan Richard, *Victualler*, (*Hen and Chickens*,) 11, Merry Vale
Bevington and Rutty, *Glovers and Leather-dreſſers*, 15, Foregate-ſtreet
Bevington Timothy, *Draper*, Broad-ſt.
Bibb William, *Victualler*, (*Falcon*,) 28, Broad-ſtreet
Biddle ——, *Glazier*, Allhallows-well
Biggs James, *Seedſman, Nurſeryman, and Floriſt*, 27, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Birbeck John, *Victualler*, (*Ship*,) 37, Cooken-ſtreet
Biſhop Henry, *Draper*, 50, High-ſtreet
Blackwell John, *Carpenter*, Fiſh-ſtreet
Blew Wm. *Wine-merchant*, Broad-ſtr.
Blower Richard, *Baker and Maltſter*, Tything
Bond George, *Hatter*, 44, Broad-ſtreet
Bond Richard, *Patten-maker*, ditto
Bough Joſeph, *Taylor*, 50, New-ſtreet
Bowen William, *Builder*, 51, ditto
Bowen Charles, *Sedan-chairman*, Newdix-court
Bowring Benjamin, *Portrait Painter*, New-road
Bowyer and Rayment, *Silk-mercers*, 2, Croſs
Brace William, *Taylor*, Silver-ſtreet
Bradley Jn. *Taylor*, Mealcheapen-ſtr.

Bradley John, *Tallow-chandler and Maltſter*, 25, Croſs
Briſtow William, *Currier*, 8, Powick's Lane
Briſtow John, *Leather-ſtainer & Dyer*, Blackfriars
Briſtow John, jun. *ditto*, Doldy
Brittain George, *Paſtry-cook*, 14, Hop-market
Broadfield John, *Coal-merchant*, Doldy
Broadfoot William, *Chinaman*, 1, Croſs
Broughton Edward, *Boat-builder, and Anchor Tavern*, Quay
Broughton Samuel, *Sail and Tarpaulin Maker*, 47, Doldy
Broughton William, *ditto*, Turkey
Brown Rob. *Merchant*, Bridge-ſtreet
Brown Anne, *Servants' Regiſter-office*, 18, Shambles
Brown Joſ. *Watchmaker*, St. Clement's
Bubb Richard, *Shoemaker*, Turkey
Buck Richard, *Taylor*, Sanſom-ſtreet
Buck Rich. jun. *Victualler*, (*Severn-galley*,) 13, Newport-ſtreet
Buck Jeremiah, *Glover*, Butts
Bullock John, *Pheaſant Inn*, New-ſtr.
Bunn John, *Flax-dreſſer*, High-ſtreet
Bunn John, *Staffordſhire China-ſhop*, High-ſtreet
Burnidge Edw. *Rein-deer Inn*, Meal-cheapen-ſtreet
Burlingham Rich. *Glover*, Oxford-road
Burlingham John, *ditto*, ditto
Burrow John, *Baker*, 28, Croſs
Burrow Thomas, *Sadler*, 12, Meal-cheapen-ſtreet
Burrow Samuel, *Glover*, Corn-market
Burrow William, *Painter*, Tything
Burrow William, *Butcher*, 3, Allhal-lows-well
Burton Thomas, *Crown and Sceptre Inn*, Hop-market
Butler William, *Writing-maſter*
Butler Sarah, *Printer*, Garden-market
Butler Miſſes, *Mantua-makers*, 75, High-ſtreet
Butt William, *Shoemaker*, High-ſtreet
Calvin Luther, *Gardener*, Salt-lane
Callow Miſs, *Milliner*, 103, High-ſtreet
Carden and Son, *Woollen-drapers*, 31, Croſs
Care Samuel, *Bell Inn*, 17, Broad-ſtr.
Carleſs Walter, *Druggiſt*, Broad-ſtreet
Carr and Wells, *Hair-manufacturers*, 47, Doldy
Cary William, *Wine-merchant*, Little Angel-ſtreet
Cauſer John, *Shopkeeper*, Tything
Cauſer Thomas, *Cooper*, Tything
Cauſer Miſs, *Milliner*, Bank-ſtreet
Chamberlain and Sons, *China-manu-facturers*, High-ſtreet
Chamberlain Mrs. *Boarding-houſe*, College-yard
Cheſterton Jonathan, *White-horſe Inn*, 26, Silver-ſtreet
Churchill Jas. *Herald Painter*, Tything
Clarke James, *Horn Tavern*, Angel-ſt.
Clarke William, *Victualler*, (*Coach and Horſes*,) Tything
Clarke Frances, *Haberdaſher*, Sidbury
Clarke ——, *Brandy-merchant*, Palace-row
Clarke Edward, *Leather-ſtainer*, 30, New-ſtreet
Clarke Charles, *Victualler*, Leech-ſtr.
Clarſon Samuel, *Glover*, 50, Sidbury
Cliſton Moſes, *Shoemaker*, Leech-ſtr.
Cole James, *Plaſterer*, 6, New-ſtreet
Collingwood John, *Surveyor*, Tything
Collins Benjamin, *Schoolmaſter*, Bank-ſt.
Coney Joſeph, *Butcher*, 41, Sidbury
Cooke Abraham, *Oval, Ivory, Hard-wood, and Carved-work, Turner*, 56, Broad-ſtreet
Cooke Benjamin, *Butcher*, Shambles
Cooper J. T. *Taylor*, Broad-ſtreet
Corbet Thomas, *Bull's Head Inn*, 33, High-ſtreet
Corbet Benjamin, *Victualler*, (*Hare & Hounds*,) Sidbury
Corſer Richard, *Grocer*, 52, High-ſtr.
Coſnight Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Riſing-ſun*,) Cripplegate
Cotterell John, *Shoemaker*, Broad-ſtr.
Cotterell Thomas, *Linen-draper*, ditto
Cowell, Crane, and Kilpin, *Wholeſale Grocers & Wine-merchants*, 17, Fore-gate-ſtreet
Crane John, *Glover*, 52, Sidbury
Crane William, *Glover*, Sidbury
Crump Richard, *Cabinet-maker*, 83, High-ſtreet
Crumpton Tho. *Victualler*, Cooken-ſt.
Curry Henry, *Porter of the Priory-gate*, Boat-houſe
Curtis William, *Upholſterer*, Gooſe-la.
Dance Philip, *Victualler*, (*Ewe and Lamb*,) 12, Angel-ſtreet
Dark John, *Fiſherman*, 15, Frog-lane
Davis Thomas, *Leather-ſeller*, 45, Broad-ſtreet
Davis William, *Brewers' Arms Inn*, 12, Croſs
Davis William, *County Goal and Bride-well Keeper*, Caſtle

Davis Joſeph, *Plaſterer*, Newport-ſtr.
Davis Edward, *Shopkeeper*, Edgar-ſtr.
Dawes Andrew, *Ironmonger*, Broad-ſt.
Day William, *Baker*, 7, Pump-ſtreet
Day ——, *Grocer*, Bridge-ſtreet
Day Jn. *Victualler*, (*Black-boy*,) Leech-ſt.
Dent John, *Glover*, 26, Sidbury
Dillon John, jun. *Glover*, Cooken-ſtr.
Dingley Francis, *Baker*, Foregate-ſtr.
Done Richard, *Mealman*, Broad-ſtreet
Done Thomas, *Baker*, 13, Corn-mark.
Done William, *Clockmaker*, Broad-ſtr.
Done Elizabeth, *Perfumer*, 24, Croſs
Doran Hugh, *New Inn*, 14, New-ſtreet
Dorrel Edward, *Coachmaker*, Tything
Dovey Tho. *Whiteſmith*, 28, Sidbury
Dovey John, *Carpenter*, 9, Friars-ſtreet
Doughty Jn. *Golden Lion Inn*, High-ſtr.
Douglas, Hammond, and Co. *Snuff-makers*, 35, High-ſtreet
Dowding John, *Hop-merchant*, Croſs
Draycott John, *Bruſhmaker*, Gooſe-la.
Draycott Thomas, *Bruſhmaker and Victualler*, (*Dolphin*,) Cooken-ſtreet
Drinkwater Thomas, *Bricklayer*, Butts
Duncan Archibald, *Hop-merchant*, 1, Sanſom-ſtreet
Dunn Mrs. *Midwife*, 36, New-ſtreet
Dunn William, *Glover*, Oxford-road
Durnford James, *Victualler*, (*Horſe & Jockey*,) Pump-ſtreet
Eaſtland Hannah, *Bruſhmaker*, High-ſt.
Edgington Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Swan*,) Powick's Lane
Edmunds John and Abraham, *Ironmongers and Gunſmiths*, Corn-market
Edmunds Iſaac, *Cabinet-maker*, High-ſt.
Edwards Richard, *Maltſter*, Friars-ſtr.
Elcox Mrs. *Fiſhmonger*, 53, High-ſtr.
Elcox Hen. *Brazier*, Mealcheapen-ſtr.
Elcox John, *Glover*, 63, High-ſtreet
Ellis ——, *Flax-dreſſer*, 16, Broad-ſtr.
Elliſon ——, *Shopkeeper*, Cripplegate
Elt Edward, *Builder*, Turkey
Engliſh ——, *Baker*, Cripplegate
Evans Thomas, *Skinner*, 2, Friars-ſtr.
Evans Tho. *Barge-owner*, Hinton-lane
Evans Mrs. and Son, *Coal-merchants*, Hinton-lane
Everell George, *Baker*, 74, High-ſtreet
Everton Francis, *Victualler*, (*Dolphin*,) 5, Queen-ſtreet
Eveſham William, *Shopkeeper*, Croſs
Evett Sarah, *Dealer in Spirituous Liquors*, 1, Friars-ſtreet
Eyton William, *Linen-draper*, High-ſt.
Farley, Wakeman, Turner, and Spilſbury, *Bankers*, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Farley Samuel, *Sadler and Confectioner*, 23, Croſs
Featherſtone Wm. *Owner*, 34, Doldy
Featherſtone John, *Shopkeeper*, Sidbury
Field Joſeph, *Baker*, 25, Newport-ſtr.
Fieldhouſe Benjamin, *Star and Garter Inn*, 60, Foregate-ſtreet
Fieldhouſe William, *Crown Inn*, 10, Broad-ſtreet
Fitzer John, *Shoemaker*, 14, ditto
Flight and Barr, *China-manufacturers to their Majeſties*, 45, High-ſtreet
Flinn ——, *Silk-dyer*, 5, Newport-ſtr.
Fluck John, *Victualler*, (*Wheatſheaf*,) Henwick
Fluke Abraham, *Cabinet-maker*, 11, High-ſtreet
Ford Wm. *Bridge Inn*, 5, Bridge-ſtr.
Ford Elizabeth, *Victualler*, Sidbury
Ford Joſeph, *Baker*, 57, Sidbury
Forreſt John, *Hoſier*, 56, High-ſtreet
France Thomas, *Shoemaker*, Gooſe-la.
France Henry, *ditto*, Mealcheapen-ſtr.
Freme Thomas, *Pawnbroker and Draper*, 11, Gooſe-lane
Froſt John, *Victualler*, 13, Quay-ſtreet
Gamidge Anne, *Bookſeller*, 46, Sidbury
Gardener John, *Maltſter and Corn-chandler*, Croſs
Garmſton Samuel, *Glover*, Sanſom-ſtr.
Garner ——, *Shoemaker*, High-ſtreet
Garnet John, *Woollen-draper*, 19, Croſs
George Chriſtopher, *Hop-merchant*, Cripplegate
George Daniel, *Baker*, 34, Sidbury
George Heming, *Baker and Maltſter*, 15, Friars-ſtreet
George William, *Baker*, Tything
George ——, *Victualler*, (*Britannia*,) Doldy
Giles William, *Surveyor of Highways*, Henwick
Giles Mary, *Baker*, 7, Cooken-ſtreet
Gillam & Weaver, *Drapers*, Leech-ſt.
Glover Sol. *Hair-merchant*, Tything
Glover Mrs. *Green Dragon Inn*, 21, Newport-ſtreet
Goodere Ephraim, *Watchmaker and Jeweller*, 85, High-ſtreet
Goodman John, *Hallier*, Powick's Lane
Gorle George, *Maltſter*, 36, Sidbury
Goulding and Weſt, *London Carriers*, Angel-ſtreet
Grainger Tho. *Drawing-maſter*, Fiſh-ſt.
Grane Mrs. *Baker*, 7, High-ſtreet
Green Arnold, *Hoſier*, 32, Croſs
Green and Romney, *Hop and Cider Merchants*, Butts

Griffin Edward, *Grocer*, College-yard
Griffiths William, *Victualler*, Friars-ſt.
Grout John, *Cooper*, 10, Friars-ſtreet
Grundy James, *Printer*, 4, Silver-ſtreet
Grundy John, *ditto*, 11, Friars-ſtreet
Gwinnell Tho. *Cork-cutter*, High-ſtreet
Hale Mrs. *Shopkeeper*, 10, Pump-ſtreet
Hall John, *Tallow-chandler*, 1, New-ſt.
Hall John and W. *Porter Brewers*, Hinton-lane
Hall William, *Glover*, Birdport
Hall Lancelot, *Glover*, Angel-ſtreet
Hammond Thomas, *Nurſery and Seeds Man*, 2, Corn-market
Hand James, *Shoemaker*, Newport-ſtr.
Handy Wm. *Auctioneer*, Foregate-ſtr.
Handy Thomas, *Taylor and Man's Mercer*, 16, Foregate-ſtreet
Hardwick Tho. *Shoemaker*, Leech-ſtr.
Hardwick Samuel, *Glover*, 20, High Timber-ſtreet
Harper Geo. *Painter*, Newdix-court
Harris ——, *Land-ſurveyor*, College-green
Hay John, *Angel Inn*, 1, Silver-ſtreet
Hayward Tho. *Sadler*, 61, High-ſtreet
Heath ——, *Lamprey-potter*, Edgar-ſt.
Helm Joſ. *Dancing-maſter*, College-yard
Heming John, *Cheeſemonger*, High-ſtr.
Heming William, *Whiteſmith*, 22, ditto
Heming John, *ditto*, Cooken-ſtreet
Hiam Tho. *Victualler*, (*Jolly Brewer*,) 10, Angel-ſtreet
Hickey ——, *Carver and Gilder*, 57, Foregate-ſtreet
Hickman Thomas, *Maltſter*, Quay-ſtr.
Hickman ——, *Butcher*, 45, Shambles
Hide John, *Cooper*, 14, Newport-ſtreet
Higgins James, *Taylor*, Tything
Higgins Samuel, *Shopkeeper*, 1, Garden-market
Higgins Rob. *Calenderer*, College-yard
Higgs William, *Bricklayer*, Frog-lane
Hill Wm. *Porter Brewer*, Hinton-lane
Hill Mary, *Ladies Shoe-warehouſe*, College-yard
Hobro John, *Victualler*, Cooken-ſtreet
Hodges Joſeph, *Liquor-merchant*, 5, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Hodges Thomas, *Hop-merchant and Maltſter*, 4, Bank-ſtreet
Hodſon Thomas, *Glover*, 7, New-ſtreet
Holl Thomas, *Printer*, 72, High-ſtreet
Hooper Richard & Co. *Hop-merchants*, 25, Foregate-ſtreet
Hooper William, *Merchant*, High-ſtr.
Hooper Miſſes, *Wine-merchants*, ditto
Hooper Edward, *Glover*, High-ſtreet
Hope George, *Butcher*, Tything
Horn Mrs. *Glazier*, 10, Gooſe-lane
Horn William, *Agent to the Waggons*, Angel-ſtreet
Horſley Wm. *Linen-draper*, High-ſtr.
Hughes Henry, *Glover and Hatter*, ditto
Hughes William, *Baker*, 12, Broad-ſtr.
Hughes John, *Butcher*, Newport-ſtreet
Hundley Sarah, *Hair-dreſſer*, Broad-ſt.
Hundrell Richard, *Peruke-maker*, 9, Angel-ſtreet
Hunt John, *Shoemaker*, Gooſe-lane
Hunt John, jun. *Shoemaker*, Broad-ſt.
Hunt Samuel, *ditto*, 68, High-ſtreet
Hunt Joſeph, *ditto*, 58, Broad-ſtreet
Hunt R. *Hair-dreſſer*, 58, ditto
Hurdman Robert, *Shakeſpeare Tavern*, 4, Angel-ſtreet
Hutchins Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*, 68, Broad-ſtreet
Inſull William, *Shoemaker*, New-ſtreet
Jackſon Thomas, *Ironmonger*, 6, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Jarvis Mrs. *Saleſwoman*, Leech-ſtreet
Jenkins Geo. *Fiſherman*, 6, Frog-lane
Johnſon Tho. *Architect*, Edgar-ſtreet
Johnſon ——, *Shoemaker*, Bridge-ſtreet
Johnſon Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Merry Fellow*,) 36, Cooken-ſtreet
Jones Thomas, *Linen-draper*, High-ſt.
Jones Thomas, *Wheelwright*, Sidbury
Jones Samuel, *Tea dealer*, Tything
Jones Sarah, *Soap-boiler*, 22, Broad-ſt.
Jones Jacob, *Livery-ſtable*, Tything
Jones Edward, *Peruke-maker*, Corn-market
Jones Charles, *Victualler*, (*Croſs-keys*,) 37, Friars-ſtreet
Jones James, *Victualler*, (*Seven Stars*,) 48, New-ſtreet
Jones John, *Victualler*, 50, Doldy
Jones Suſannah, *Victualler*, (*Fiſh*,) High Timber-ſtreet
Jorden Richard, *Shopkeeper*, Leech-ſt.
Juniper Tho. *Salt-warehouſe*, 8, Croſs
Kettle Mary, *Victualler*, (*Queen's Head*,) Tything
King George, *Glover*, 7, Fiſh-ſtreet
Kinnerſley Joſeph, *Glover*, 15, Garden-market
Knapp and Lee, *Glovers*, Loſemere
Knapp George, *Shopkeeper*, Loſemere
Knight Henry, *Victualler*, (*Croſs Keys*,) Trinity
Knight Stephen, *Brazier*, 86, High-ſt.
Knight Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Leopard*,) Broad-ſtreet
Knight William, *Draper*, 26, Broad-ſt.

Lane Richard, *Taylor*, 26, Friars-ſt.
Lane Thomas, *Bendman and Cooper*, 65, Broad-ſtreet
Lane Thomas, *Barge-owner*, Doldy
Lane William, *Victualler*, (*Crown*,) 4, Pump-ſtreet
Langford Mrs. *Breeches-maker*, 11, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Lavender J. P. *Ironmonger*, 1, Shambles
Lench Luke, *Butcher*, 2, Shambles
Lench John, *ditto*, 43, ditto
Lench Thomas, *ditto*, 52, ditto
Lewis James, *Carpenter*, 104, High-ſt.
Lewis John, *Brandy and Porter Merchant*, 2, Bank-ſtreet
Lewis John, *Carpenter*, 13, New-ſtreet
Lewis George, *Bookſeller*, 69, Broad-ſt.
Lewis George, *Victualler*, (*Wool Pack*,) 14, Doldy
Lightburn Sarah, *Victualler*, (*Crown and Anchor*,) 15, Silver-ſtreet
Lingham Joſeph, *Glover*, 42, Cooken-ſt.
Lingham Edward, *ditto*, 23, Fiſh-ſt.
Lingham Frances, *Milliner*, 38, High-ſt.
Lingham Thomas, *Corn-chandler*, 11, Newport-ſtreet
Lingham Ephraim, *Baker*, Corn-mark.
Lloyd and Jones, *Grocers*, 3, Croſs
Lloyd Cordelia, *Boarding-ſchool*, 8, Corn-market
Lloyd Sarah, *ditto*, 7, Sidbury
Lloyd James, *Glover*, Bridge-ſtreet
Lloyd William and Son, *Barge-owners*, Hinton-lane
Lloyd John, *Victualler*, (*Maſon's Arms*,) 47, Frog-lane
Lloyd W. *Victualler*, (*Fleece*,) Angel-ſt.
Long William, *Painter and Japanner*, 93, High-ſtreet
Lowe Edmund, *Glover*, 30, Sidbury
Lucy William, *Carpenter*, Broad-ſtreet
Lumbert Ann, *London Carrier*, Friars-ſt.
Lutwyche Thomas, *Watchmaker*, Foregate-ſtreet
Maddox John, *Toymaker*, 1, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Maddox and Young, *Breeches-makers*, College-yard
Malpas Samuel, *Whiteſmith*, Leech-ſt.
Malpas John, *Glazier*, 14, ditto
Malpas John, jun. *ditto*, 16, High ſt.
Malpas Mary, *Whiteſmith*, 9, Broad-ſt.
Malpas William, *Baker*, 96, High-ſt.
Mann Joſeph, *Grocer and Maltſter*, 20, Croſs
Mann John, *Glover*, Garden-market
Manniſon William, *Hair-dreſſer*, 61, Broad-ſtreet
Martin John, *Painter of Heraldry and Signs, Writer on Glaſs in burniſhed Gold, Tranſparencies on Silk, &c.* 23, Newport-ſtreet
Mathers William, *Hair-manufacturer*, Cooken-ſtreet
Mayberry William, *Victualler, and Blackſmith*, Quay-ſtreet
Mayers Walter, *Shopkeeper*, Turkey
Mayers J. *Billet-maſter*, 11, Cooken-ſt.
Meredith Edward, *Glover*, 9, New-ſtr.
Meredith Joſeph, *Maltſter*, Merry Vale
Meredith John, *Muſician*, 24, Silver-ſt.
Merrifield Mrs. *Laundreſs*, Salt-lane
Meſſenger Thomas, *Auctioneer, Bird in Hand*, 21, Croſs
Michael William, *Carpet-manufacturer to their Majeſties, Upholſterer and Broker*, 15, Bridge-ſtreet
Miles and Ward, *Sedan-chairmen*, Birdport
Millard James, *Glover*, Newport-ſtreet
Millard Henry, *ditto*, Henwick
Miller Joſ. *Victualler*, (*Fiſh*,) Friars-ſt.
Millichap Tho. *Wheelwright*, Tything
Milner Thomas, *Staymaker*, Gooſe-lane
Minſhall William, *Shoemaker and Tanner*, 64, High-ſtreet
Mitchel Joſeph, *Staymaker*, Leech-ſt.
Moore William, *Saleſman*, ditto
Moore William, *Blackſmith*, Sidbury
Moore Roger *Glover*, College-yard
Morgan Samuel, *Baker and Maltſter*, 14, Allhallows-well
Morgan George, *Glover*, High-ſtreet
Morris Thomas, *Bricklayer*, Broad-ſt.
Morris James, *Millwright*, Turkey
Morris Ed. *Victualler*, *Britannia*, Doldy
Morton William, *Maltſter*, Newport-ſt.
Morton Rich. *Cabinet-maker*, Broad-ſt.
Morton Anthony, *Grocer*, Gooſe-lane
Moſeley Rd. *Hop-merchant*, Broad-ſtr.
Mullings William, *Maltſter*, Sidbury
Nanfan Thomas, *Auctioneer*, *Black Swan*, 8, Quay-ſtreet
Naſh Richard, *Glover and Maltſter*, 13, High-ſtreet
Naſh Samuel, *Victualler*, College-yard
Nairn John, *Glover and Undertaker*, 4, Garden-market
Nelme Mary, *Paſtry-cook to their Majeſties*, High-ſtreet
Nelſon John, *Stonemaſon*, Newport-ſt.
New William, *Grocer*, 28, High-ſtreet
Newman Thomas, *Glover*, Foregate-ſt.
Newman Robert, *ditto*, 13, Sanſom-ſt.
Nicholas William, *Victualler*, Garden-market

Nichols John, *Baker and Maltſter*, 18, Friars-ſtreet
Nichols Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Riſing Sun*,) Powick's-lane
Oates Jonathan, *Cutler*, 80, High-ſtreet
Oates Jonathan, jun. *ditto*, Broad-ſtr.
Oldnall Edw. *Hardwareman*, Broad-ſt.
Oliver James, *Grocer*, 13, Croſs
Oſborn Watkin, *Cabinet-maker* Sidbury
Overton Samuel, *Glover and Leather-ſeller*, Tything
Owen Thomas, *Linen-draper* 30, Croſs
Page John, *Hop-merchant*, Bridge-ſtr.
Page Simon, *Wolverhampton Carrier*, 5, Church-ſtreet
Painter William, *Dancing-maſter*, Mall, Tything
Palmer Mary, *Shoemaker*, High-ſtreet
Parkes Samuel, *Glover*, High-ſtreet
Parkington Samuel, *Butcher*, Church-ſtreet
Parrock William, *Farrier, and Livery-ſtable-keeper*, Butts
Parry Charles, *Carpet-manufacturer*, 43, High-ſtreet
Parſons Geo. *Breeches-maker*, Broad-ſt.
Partridge George, *Muſical-inſtrument Maker*, Cooken-ſtreet
Partridge Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Mitre*,) 4, Leech-ſtreet
Payne William, *Butcher*, Bridge-ſtreet
Pearkes Phineas, *Grocer*, High-ſtreet
Pearkes Jonathan, *Owner*, Quay-ſtreet
Pemberton Abraham, *Bruſhmaker*, 14, Broad-ſtreet
Penithorne, Thomas, *Merchant*, Butts
Pennington J. *Enameller*, Palace-row
Perrin Suſannah, *Butcher*, Shambles
Petters John, *Baker*, College-yard
Phelps Robert, *Butcher*, 42 Shambles
Piddock Thomas, *Farrier, and Beaſt-leech*, Shambles
Piercy William, *Victualler*, (*Carpenter's Arms*,) 44, Doldy
Pingriff William, *Victualler*, (*Royal Oak*,) Silver-ſtreet
Pinhorn J. *Chimney-ſweeper*, Blackfriars
Pitman T. *Ladies' Shoemaker*, Tything
Pitman Joſeph, *ditto*, ditto
Pitt Joſhua, *Shopkeeper*, Leech-ſtreet
Plaſtan John, *Coachmaſter*, Broad-ſtreet
Pollard Thomas, *Butcher*, 22, Shambles
Poney ——, *Shopkeeper*, 37, Sidbury
Poole Richard, *Combmaker*, Broad-ſtr.
Poole Thomas, *ditto*, ditto
Poole Richard, *Shopkeeper*, 29, Birdport
Pope Thomas, *Taylor*, 14, Bridge-ſt.
Pope Alexander, *ditto*, 36, High-ſtreet
Potter Joſeph, *Gingerbread-baker*, 8, Broad-ſtreet
Potter Jas. *Stainer of Leather*, Henwick
Powell John, *Hair-dreſſer*, Foregate-ſt.
Powell Joſeph, *ditto*, 3, ditto
Powell Joſeph, *Glover*, Newport-ſtreet
Powell James, *Carpenter*, 5, Sanſom-ſt.
Powell William, *Glover*, 4, Silver-ſtr.
Powell John, *Victualler*, (*White Horſe*,) Cripplegate
Pound Eliz. *Lamprey-potter*, Edgar-ſt.
Price William, *Shoemaker*, High-ſtreet
Price Sarah, *Milliner*, Mealcheapen-ſt.
Pritchett Edward, *Druggiſt*, High-ſt.
Proſſer Philip, *Victualler*, (*Holly Buſh*,) 21, Garden-market
Pugh Thomas, *Barge-owner*, Turkey
Pugh William, *ditto*, ditto
Pugh ——, *Salt-officer*, 3, Quay-ſtreet
Pumphrey John, *Glover*, 21, Doldy
Pumphrey Stanley, *Glover*, Cooken-ſt.
Ranford John, *Greyhound Inn*, New-ſt.
Ranford Samuel, *Pawnbroker*, 25, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Raxter Robert, *Saracen's Head Inn*, Tything
Read T. B. *Dealer in Spirituous Liquors*, 14, Corn-market
Redding James, *Brazier*, Broad-ſtreet
Redding Rich. *Carpenter*, Loweſmere
Redding Thomas, *Brazier*, Corn-mar.
Reeves Thomas, *Perfumer*, 26, Croſs
Reynolds Joſeph, *Gardener*, Henwick
Rickards Richard, *Victualler*, (*Crown and Anchor*,) Henwick
Roberts Thomas, *Baker*, 9, Gooſe-lane
Robins Miſs, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*, 24, Forgate-ſtreet
Robins Thomas, *Seedſman and Green Grocer*, Gooſe-lane
Robſon J. *Hatmaker*, Mealcheapen-ſt.
Roe John, *Sadler*, 22, ditto
Rogers Herbert, *Maltſter*, Cooken-ſt.
Rogers James, *Saleſman*, Leech-ſtreet
Rogers John, *Shopkeeper*, Cooken-ſt.
Roper William, *Grocer*, 39, High-ſtreet
Roſe Mrs. *Perfumer*, 3, Broad-ſtreet
Roſs James, *Engraver*, 7, Corn-market
Roſs Samuel, *Victualler*, (*Green Man*,) Tything
Ruff Mrs. *Shopkeeper*, 51, Broad-ſtreet
Ruff H. and H. *Glovers*, Broad-ſtreet
Ruſſell John, *Grocer*, 27, Croſs
Ruſſell Richard, *Painter*, 7, Blackfriars
Salmon William, *Cooper*, 6, Church-ſt.
Samwell William, *Maltſter*, Broad-ſt.
Sandford John, *Bricklayer*, Tything
Sarjeant Moſes, *Glover*, Friars-ſtreet

Saunders John H. *Draper and Saleſman*, 1, Leech-ſtreet
Saunders John and W. *Hair-dreſſers*, 17, High-ſtreet
Saunders William, *Victualler*, (*Lamb*,) 4, Birdport
Scandrett John, *Watchmaker*, Broad-ſt.
Scarlett Anthony, *Hop-merchant*, Foregate-ſtreet
Scott John, *Taylor*, 1, High-ſtreet
Scriven John, *Owner*, Hinton-lane
Severn Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*, 6, Birdport
Shakell and Proſſer, *Hair-dreſſers*, High-ſtreet
Sharp F. *Victualler*, (*Peacock*,) Trinity
Shaw Thomas, *Currier*, Sidbury
Shaw William, *Sadler*, ditto
Shaw Frederic, *Currier*, 7, Friars-ſtreet
Shaw William, *Glover*, Mealcheapen-ſt.
Sheriff Francis, *Taylor and Man's Mercer*, 62, Broad-ſtreet
Sheriff Mary, *Shopkeeper*, 107, High-ſt.
Sheward John, *Glover*, Cooken-ſtreet
Shingleton Mrs. *Cheeſemonger*, 2, Newport-ſtreet
Shinton Robert, *Sadler*, 6, Corn-mar.
Shirley John, *Shoemaker*, Sidbury
Shuck William, *Glover*, 66, Broad-ſt.
Shuck John, *ditto*, Loweſmere
Silveſter Samuel, *Shoemaker*, High-ſt.
Silveſter Tho. *Ladies' Shoemaker*, ditto
Simms Thomas, *Grocer*, 98, ditto
Simpſon John, *Academy*, 7, Silver-ſt.
Siſum Samuel, *Gardener*, Tything
Siſum Samuel, jun. *Muſician and Picture Frame Maker*
Skarratt John, *Watchmaker*, Gooſe-lane
Skinner John, *Baker*, 43, Sidbury
Skyrme John, *Working Jeweller*, 2, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet
Skyrme Samuel, *Shopkeeper*, Loweſmere
Slade John, *Shopkeeper*, 3, Pump-ſtreet
Smart William, *Bookſeller*, 88, High-ſt.
Smith Edward, *Linen-draper*, ditto
Smith and Lees, *Woollen-drapers*, ditto
Smith Thomas, *London and Dudley Carrier*, 3, Friars-ſtreet
Smith Joſeph, *London Carrier*, Silver-ſt.
Smith Thomas, *Hop-merchant*, Henwick
Smith Ann, *Milliner*, 29, Croſs
Smith Frances, *ditto*, 42, High-ſtreet
Smith Ann, *Soapboiler*, Cripplegate
Smith J. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Corn-mar.
Smith W. *King's Head Inn*, 15, Sidbury
Smith Richard, *Farrier*, Tything
Smith R. *Shoemaker*, Mealcheapen-ſt.
Smith James, *Paſtry-cook*, Gooſe-lane
Smith Samuel, *Cutler*, Leech-ſtreet
Smith Rebecca, *Saleſwoman*, ditto
Southall Joſeph, *Croſs Keys Inn*, Sidbury
Southan Thomas, *Linen-draper*, 46, and 57, High-ſtreet
Southan John, *Baker and Maltſter*, 47, Broad-ſtreet
Southan ——, *Victualler*, (*Duke of York*,) Angel-ſtreet
Sparkes John, *Shopkeeper*, New-ſtreet
Spencer Suſannah, *Victualler*, (*Horſe and Jockey*,) 38, Cooken-ſtreet
Spilſbury Luke, *Poſtmaſter*, 17, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Spooner John, *Letter-carrier*, Leech-ſt.
Springall W. *Harneſs-maker*, Tything
Squire George, *Maltſter*, New-road
Stanton John, *Writing-maſter*, High-ſt.
Stephan John C. *Victualler*, (*Cock*,) 7, Birdport
Stephens Joſ. jun. *Angel Inn*, Sidbury
Stephens Wm. *Stonemaſon*, Cooken-ſt.
Stephens Wm. *Brazier*, 26, High-ſt.
Stephens John, *Maltſter*, 4, New-ſtreet
Stephens John, *Carpenter*, Tything
Stephens ——, *Shopkeeper*, Sanctuary-ſide, Sidbury
Stevenſon R. S. *Watchmaker*, High-ſt.
Sterry George, *Woolſtapler*, Foregate-ſt.
Stinton Thomas *Confectioner*, 53, ditto
Stokes Tho. *Letter-carrier*, High-ſt.
Stokes Rich. *Victualler*, (*White Hart*,) Sidbury
Stokes John, *Baſket-maker*, Bridge-ſt.
Storer Richard, *Victualler*, (*Plume of Feathers*,) 19, Sanſom-ſtreet
Stretch John, *Schoolmaſter*, ditto
Strickland Thomas, *Butcher*, Shambles
Strickland ——, *Salt-warehouſe*, 4, ditto
Summerfield John, *Old Greyhound Inn*, 38, New-ſtreet
Sykes ——, *Villier's Houſe Academy*,
Tandy J. *Dealer and Chapman*, Tything
Talker Robert, *Shoemaker*, 11, Croſs
Taylor James, *Grocer*, 25, Broad-ſtr.
Taylor Thomas, *Taylor*, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Taylor Rt. *Hair-dreſſer*, Hop-market
Taylor Mary, *Gardener*, Blockhouſe
Taylor Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*, Tything
Tearne Charles, *Dentiſt*, ditto
Tearne Charles, jun. *ditto*, High-ſt.
Tearne William, *Hair-dreſſer*, Tything
Tearne Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*, Henwick
Thomas John, *Watchmaker*, Gooſe-lane
Thomas James, *Victualler*, (*Dragoon*,) Birdport
Thompſon William, *Breeches-maker*, 24, Mealcheapen-ſtreet

Thompſon

Thompſon and Knight, *Grocers*, 7, Broad-ſtreet
Thompſon Richard, *Glover*
Thorne Mrs. *Huckſter*, 39, Shambles
Thrupp John, *Victualler*, (*Bleeding Heart*,) 2, Sanſom-ſtreet
Tidmarſh ——, *Victualler*, (*Wheat Sheaf*,) Oxford-road
Till Edward, *Butcher*, 8, Shambles
Till Mrs. *ditto*, 36, ditto
Timings John, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*, 94, High-ſtreet
Tipton Tho. *King's Head Inn*, 30, ditto
Tomkins James, *Glover*, 101, ditto
Tomkins Robert, *Maltſter*, Sidbury
Tomlins William, *Victualler*, (*Red Lion*,) 2, Sidbury
Tompſon George, *Farrier*, 25, Silver-ſt.
Trenfield William, *Carpenter*, Butts
Trueman Edward, *Stonemaſon*, 23, Newport-ſtreet
Turk Jeremiah, *Sadler*, 11, Broad-ſt.
Turner John, *Hoſier*, 54, High-ſtreet
Turner William, *Owner*, Turkey
Twinberrow John, *Glover*, Tything
Tyler John, *Manager of the Water-works*, Barbourn
Tyler James, *Butcher*, 28, Shambles
Tymbs John, *Printer, and Diſtributor of Stamps*, 5, Croſs
Tyrer Edward, *Keeper of the City Gaol*, Friars-ſtreet
Vellers Robert, *Silk-mercer*, 91, High-ſt.
Wainwright George, *Glove-manufacturer*, 9, High-ſtreet
Wainwright Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*, 84, ditto
Wakeman James, *Glover*, 58, Foregate-ſtreet
Waldron William, *Leather-dreſſer and Sadler*, 12, Gooſe-lane
Walker Matthew, *Glazier*, Broad-ſtr.
Walker John, *ditto*, Mealcheapen-ſtr.
Walker William, *Porto Bello Tea-gardens*, Henwick
Walker Stephen, *Cooper*, Newport-ſt.
Wall Samuel *Snuffmaker*, Sanſom-ſt.
Watkins Thomas, *Carpet-manufacturer to their Majeſties*, 16, Silver-ſtreet
Watkins H. and Son, *Maltſters*, Doldy
Watkins J. *Manager of the Water-pipes*, Blackfriars
Watkins Wm. *Victualler*, Powick's-lane
Watton Edward, *Green-grocer and Fruiterer*, 19, Sidbury
Watton William, *Silk-dyer*, Broad-ſt.
Weaver Thomas, *Hop Pole Inn*, 61, Foregate-ſtreet
Weaver William, *Swan Inn*, New-ſt.
Wells Thomas, *Unicorn Inn*, Broad-ſt.
Wells William, *Butcher*, 51, Shambles
Wenſley, Hopkins, and Co. *Wholeſale Grocers, and Tobacconiſts*, Broad-ſtr.
Weſt John, *Woollen-draper*, High-ſtr.
Weſt Henry, *Oxford Carrier*, Sidbury
Weſtbury Doro. *Shopkeeper*, Broad-ſt.
Weſtwood John, *Cheeſemonger*, Leech-ſt.
Wheeler Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Punch Bowl*,) College-yard
Wheeler ——, *Shopkeeper*, Newport-ſt.
Wheeley John, *Wine-merchant*, Broad-ſt.
Whitaker Richard, *Muſician*, Angel-ſt.
Whitaker Samuel, *George Inn*, Tything
Whitehouſe John, *Bricklayer*, Bank-ſt.
Whitehouſe William, *Glover*, Silver-ſt.
Whittingham John, *Maltſter*, Fiſh-ſtr.
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Cooper*, Newport-ſt.
Williams and Bew, *Druggiſts*, High-ſt.
Williams John, *Diſtiller and Maltſter*, 32, Newport-ſtreet
Williams Francis, *Rectifier and Compounder*, 36, ditto
Williams George, *Glover*, Foregate-ſt.
Williams Thomas, *Grocer*, High-ſtreet
Williams William, *Glover*, New-ſtreet
Williams Thomas, *Talbot Inn*, Sidbury
Williams Thomas, *Talbot Inn*, Tything
Williams Thomas, *Glover*, Broad-ſtreet
Williams Thomas, *Glover*, South Parade
Williams John, *Glover*, Cripplegate
Williams Robert, *Brazier*, Broad-ſtreet
Williams Wm. *Barge-owner*, Frog-lane
Williams Joſeph, *Victualler*, 35, ditto
Williams David, *Carpenter*, Sidbury
Williams Thomas, *Fiſherman*, Frog-l.
Wilſon and Co. *Linen-drapers*, Broad-ſt.
Wilſon James, *Pack Horſe Inn*, 16, Garden-market
Wilſon Henry, *Maltſter*, Tything
Withers Edward, *Snuffmaker*, Birdport
Withenbury James, *Victualler*, (*Hand and Sheers*,) 9, Fiſh-ſtreet
Woakes Henry, *Taylor*, 69, High-ſt.
Wood William, *Bookſeller*, 72, ditto
Wood Robert, *Shopkeeper*, Cooken-ſt.
Woodward, Thomas, *Glover*, Sanſom-fields
Woodward John, *Glover*
Woodward J. *Gardener*, Garden-mar.
Wormington John, *Victualler*, (*Cock*,) Cripplegate
Worton Richard, *Shoemaker*, High ſt.
Worton Joſeph, *Victualler*, Birdport
Wright Gilbert, *Wholeſale Glover*, 56, Foregate-ſtreet
Wright William, *Shopkeeper*, New-ſt.

Yarnold Charles, *Glazier*, 38, Sidbury
Yarnold Thomas, *Butcher*, Broad-ſtr.
Yarnoll Mrs. *Hoſier*, Bridge-ſtreet
Yarranton Edward, *Hop-merchant*, Tything
Yeales William, *Shopkeeper*, Sidbury
Yeates John, *Whiteſmith*, Blackfriars
Yeates Thomas, *Victualler*, Shambles
Young George, *Land-ſurveyor*, Mealcheapen-ſtreet
Young Amphylis, *Victualler*, Friars-ſt.
Young John, *Glover*, Friars-ſtreet

St. John's in Bedwardine is a townſhip adjoining the city of Worceſter, where a fair is kept annually on the Friday before Palm-Sunday, on which day (only) the mayor and aldermen of Worceſter, attended by their proper officers, walk in proceſſion through the ſame. The origin of this cuſtom proceeded from certain privileges granted by the prior of Worceſter to the bailiffs and corporation, in the reign of Edward IV. In this pariſh was born the celebrated Sir Reynold Bray, who, for his great ſervice in defeating the ambition of Richard III. and uniting the houſes of York and Lancaſter, was raiſed by King Henry VIII. to the dignity of lord treaſurer of England. This pariſh comprehends Lawern and Upper and Lower Wick. At Wick anciently ſtood a church, entirely deſtroyed by order of William de Lynn biſhop of Worceſter, in 1371. On the river Teme, which paſſes this pariſh, adjoining Powick's Ham, is an iron forge, the property of Nehemiah Lloyd, Eſq.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

Allies Richard, *Tanner*
Armſtrong Joſeph, *Cooper*
Barber Stephen, Gent. *Upper Temple Lawn*
Baynham John
Beezley Thomas, *Wick*
Beezley Mrs.
Benbow Samuel, *Bromwich-farm*
Bevan Francis, *Swan Inn*
Boughton John, *Lower Wick*
Briſtow Gabriel, *Shoemaker*
Burford Joſeph, *Weaver*
Clarke Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Dale George, *Lower Wick*
Davis Captain W.
Davis James, *Glover*
Dunn James, *Nailer*
Dyke Samuel, *Sadler*
Dyos Joſiah, *Carpenter*
Earl Joſeph, *Peruke-maker*
Edwards T. C. *Ruſhwick*
Elt William, *Bromwich-hall*
Evans ——, *Gardener*
George John, *Ruſhwick*
Gibſon Alexander, *Currier*
Goodere Moſes, Gent.
Griffiths Rev. E.
Hall John
Hankins Edward, *Butcher*
Harding John, *Victualler*, (*King's Head*)
Hardman Mr. *Bromwich-hall*
Harris Mr.
Higgins Robert, Gent.
Higgins Mrs.
Holl Thomas, *Baker*
Holt Henry
Hooper John, *Wick*
Hooper John, *Baker and Maltſter*
Hopkins Thomas, Gent.
Hunt Henry, *Breeches-maker*
Lightburn John, *Lower Wick*
Lingham Abraham, *Glover*
Lucy William, *Carpenter*
Martin William, *Peruke-maker*
Mayers Thomas, *Taylor*
Millage John, *Taylor*
Minchall Thomas, *Tanner*
Morgan John, *Butcher*
Morgan Elias, *Leather-dyer*
Morton Mary, *Grocer*
Moule Philip, Eſq.
Munn William, *Bell Inn*
Oakley T.
Owen John, *Angel Inn*
Paine James, Gent.
Patrick Joſiah
Peakman Mrs. *Grocer*
Pemberton Benjamin, *Tanner*
Penn Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Powell Richard, *Gardener*
Richards Thomas, *Glover*
Richards Samuel, *Millwright*
Rufford Philip, Gent.
Shaw Mr. *Lower Temple Lawn*
Sheldon R. *Wire-worker*
Simmonds John, Gent.
Skinner Richard, *Glover*
Smith James
Smith Mrs.
Stephens J. *Jerſey-comber*
Strickland ——, *Grazier*
Teverell James
Thrupp John, *Shoemaker*
Tuſtain William, *Victualler*, (*Crown*)

Wambey Alexander, Gent.
Welton Stephen, *Shopkeeper*
Williams Mrs.
Williams Thomas, *Glover*
Wood Thomas, Gent.

Powick, two miles from Worceſter, a pleaſant village on the Malvern road, has ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, and being on an eminence commands pleaſing views. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.—Within this manor are ſeveral ancient manſions, viz. Beauchamp's Court, formerly the habitation of the honourable family of the Beauchamps, lineally deſcended from Henry VII. Prior's Court belonged to the priory of Great Malvern, but now to the Earl of Coventry; and Pixam, formerly belonging to Lord Clinton. Powick is noted for having a battle fought there in 1642, known by the name of the Skirmiſh of Wickfield, which lies between Powick bridge and the cherry-orchard, where ſixteen hundred men were drawn up.—Principal inhabitants:

Aſton John, *Pole-elm*
Baker Mrs. E. *Brookhouſe*
Barrett Mr. W. *Newhouſe*
Boraſton Rev. G. *Vicarage*
Boulter Mr. *Bowling-green*
Caſwell Edward, *Pixam-ferry*
Cole Suſannah
Conſtable Thomas, *Stanbrook*
Court Richard, *Bowling-green*
Crump Mrs.
Dalby Samuel
Dunne Mrs. M.
Edwards John, *Cholic-green*
Evans Thomas, *Pole-elm*
Fidoe John, *White Chimneys*
Fidoe James, *Shopkeeper*
Finch John, *Lowhouſe*
Finch Thomas, *Stocking*
Goodwin Mrs. *High-houſe*
Gorle Mr. *Callow-end*
Gorle Mrs. E. *Whitehouſe*
Groves Thomas
Hammond William, *Pole-elm*
Harper Mrs. M. *Kent's Green*
Harris Miſſes, *Stanbrook-hall*
Herbert J. and C. *Powick-farm*
Hill William, *Architect*
Huſſey John, *Pole-elm*
Huxley Thomas, *King's End*
Hyde William, *Moathouſe*
Jones William, *Pixam-farm*
Knight George
Lacon and Francis, *Moorhouſe*
Lamb Miſs A. *Brookhouſe*
Leſingham Mrs. *High-houſe*
Maſon Joſeph, *Callow-end*
Mealy John, *White Chimneys*
Neale N. H. Eſq.
Nichols William, *Field*
Nichols Thomas, *Cholic-green*
Olive Samuel, *Beauchamp's Court*
Pearſon Rev. Mr. *Bowling-green*
Raynsford Rev. C. J. *Croſs-houſe*
Ruſſell William, Eſq. *Slaughter-court*
Shepherd James, *Bowling-green*
Smith William, *Stanbrook*
Surman Robert, *Pole-elm*
Surman Giles, *Sandpits*
Taylor Thomas, *Baker*
Thomas William, *Glover*, Old Hills
Thomas James, *Five Pear-trees*
Thomas John
Tully John, *Schoolhouſe*
Turner Samuel, *Pole-elm*
Turner Richard
Tyler James, *Pole-elm*
Vincent Miſs, *Schoolhouſe*
Wall Thomas, *Callow-end*
Wall George, *Woodcroft*
Wattis James, *Red Lion Inn*

Spetchley, three miles from Worceſter, on the old London road, has the ancient manſion of Robert Berkeley, Eſq. formerly the reſidence of Judge Berkeley, whoſe monument is in the church. Here is a fine park, well ſtocked with deer, and a long avenue of trees leading to the houſe, which was firſt intended for the entrance of the ſeat, but now only a foot-path remains.—At Churchill, one mile and a half from hence, a ſpring has lately been diſcovered, whoſe water is eſteemed to be equal in virtue to that at Tunbridge ſpa.

Kempſey, a pleaſant village three miles from Worceſter, on the Bath road. Here King Henry II. held a court, attended by the principal nobility and biſhops in the kingdom. In 1253 a great riot happened, in which the biſhop's bailiff and his tenant cut off the head of one John de Draycott, and put it before the biſhop's gate. Here are ſome remains of a camp; and this place once had a monaſtery.

a monaſtery. Kempſey is now a handſome well-built village, and many genteel families reſide therein. The church is a large building, in the form of a croſs, but has no marks of great antiquity.—Principal inhabitants:

Baker William, Eſq.
Baylis Thomas, *Carpenter*
Beſt William, *Naſh-farm*
Boulter Rev. G.
Boulter George, *Surgeon*
Boulter Thomas, *Green-ſtreet*
Boulter William
Buckle Thomas, *Surveyor*
Capel Henry, *Schoolmaſter*
Caſtle Thomas, *Stonehall*
Caſtle John, *Stonehall*
Cox Thomas, *Weaver*
Dalby William, *Butcher*
Downes Henry, *Clay-hill*
Ellis John J. Eſq.
Farmer Francis, *Taylor*
Firkins James, *Shoemaker*
Godfall Thomas, *Broomhall*
Gorle John, *Appleton*
Gorle Robert, *Draycot*
Green Samuel, *Caſtle-green*
Gueſt Mr. W.
Hampton Samuel, *Baker*
Harris Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Hartwright Mrs. *Clerken-leap*
Hay William
Hill E. *Ladies Academy*
Hodges Unit, *Broomhall*
Holl T. A.
Howell John, *Baynham*
Hurdman Robert, *Holding*
Hurdman Thomas, *Appleton*
Jones William, *Shoemaker*
Lamb George, Eſq.
Lock William, *Draycot-farm*
Munn Richard, *Blackſmith*
Nichols Miſs, *Boarding-ſchool*
Ormond Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Partington Joſeph, *Baker*, Talbot
Scriven Thomas
Scriven Thomas, jun.
Sealey Samuel
Serjeant Thomas, Gent.
Smith George, *Brooking*
Smith John, *Blackſmith*
Smith John, *Draycot*
Southhouſe Rev. Mr.
Sparkes Captain
Stanton Thomas, *Crown Inn*
Stanton Joſeph
Stonehall Samuel, *Brooking*
Taylor Joſeph, *Schoolhouſe*
Tomkins James, *Green-ſtreet*
Turner William, *Draycot*
Weſt Samuel, Eſq.
White William, *Butcher*
White Thomas, jun. *Butcher*
White Thomas, *Caſtle-green*
White John, *Wheelwright*
White John, *Baker*

Pirie, or Perry, is a manor that adjoins the city of Worceſter.—Weſton, or Whitſten, is ſouth-eaſt of Worceſter.—Oſwaldeſhaw, between Worceſter and Spetchley, is the capital of a hundred of its own name, and the place where Biſhop Oſwald uſed to keep his court, on a riſing ground, where the hundred-court is ſtill held; and not far from it was St. Oſwald's hoſpital, built and endowed by him anno 960, and pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but on the reſtoration of King Charles II. a neat hoſpital was erected in its place for twelve poor men.—Timberdine is near Worceſter and the Severn; here is a fiſhery.

Claines, a village about two miles from Worceſter, is a very large pariſh, and has ſeveral elegant well-built manſions. That at Perdeſwell, the ſeat of Henry Wakeman, Eſq. lately erected, is built with free-ſtone. At the entrance, on each ſide the gate, are two carved figures, one repreſenting plenty, and the other commerce, or navigation. The Blankets (which took its name from the ancient occupier Agnes Blanket) is a ſtrong brick-built manſion. Roſe-place, pleaſantly ſituated adjoining the Birmingham road, has many good edifices. Anciently Claines was only a chapelry to St. Helen's, in Worceſter: the church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.—Hawford, on the Shrewſbury road, ſituated on a hill, has many ſumptuous buildings, commanding a fine view of the valleys, and the windings of the Droitwich canal, over which is a handſome bridge.—The iſland of Bevere, on the river Severn, is memorable for having defended the citizens of Worceſter, in the reign of Hardicanute, from the ravages of his troops, who deſtroyed the city, on which iſland they remained five days; and

in 1637 it became an aſylum for them in the time of a peſtilence. Here are the ſeats, among others, of the Rev. Dr. Naſh and John Hall, Eſq.—The water-works, from which the city of Worceſter is ſupplied, has a lofty reſervoir, one hundred feet in height, lately erected, on the top of which, for ornament, are placed cannon.

Aſton White Lady is a village about four miles ſouth-eaſt from Worceſter. In this pariſh, by the unfortunate death of Mr. Symonds in the year 1708, an eſtate fell to Biſhop Lloyd, who founded there with a ſchool for boys and girls in Worceſter, called "Biſhop Lloyd's Charity-ſchool." The number of children educated is twenty-four, out of the different pariſhes in Worceſter.—The White Ladies was formerly a nunnery.

Henlip, three miles from Worceſter, on the Birmingham road, has a man-ſion-houſe worthy of remark, ſuppoſed to have been built by one John Habington, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, the date in the parlour being 1572. Habington's ſon, who was concerned in various plots for releaſing Mary queen of Scots, contrived many ſecret places in different parts of this building. The acceſs to ſome was through chimneys, &c. others had trap-doors communicating to back ſtaircaſes; the rooms on the outſide appearing like great chimneys, the whole building being moſt uncommonly conſtructed. In this manſion reſided Mrs. Habington, who wrote the letter to her brother which diſcovered the Gunpow-der-plot. Suſpicion ariſing that perſons concerned in it were concealed here, ſearch was made, when two artificial conveyances in the main brick wall, in-genioufly framed with great art, were found; and three about the chimneys, in one of which two of the traitors were placed. Three days after, two men of their own accord came from behind the wainſcot of the galleries, being unable to conceal themſelves any longer, having but one apple between both for ſuſte-nance. One was of the name of Owen, who afterwards killed himſelf in the tower of London; the other's name was Chambers. On the eighth day's ſearch the afore-mentioned place of the chimney was found, and out came Henry Gar-net, provincial of the Engliſh Jeſuits, and one Hall, who had lived upon mar-melade and other ſweetmeats; but their principal maintenance had been by a quill through a hole in the chimney, which backed another, and by that paſſage nouriſhment was conveyed to them. Four of theſe Jeſuits were ſent to London for trial; when Garnet was hanged in St. Paul's church-yard; and another, named Oldcorn, at Worceſter, for juſtifying the lawfulneſs of the conſpiracy.

Cotheridge, about four miles from Worceſter, on the Bromyard road, is the ſeat of Rowland Berkeley, Eſq. a rural manſion.—Crowle, five miles eaſt from Worceſter: the church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. In a field adjoining Oddington was diſcovered, near two centuries ago, a coffin lined with lead, con-taining the bones of a man, with an urn at the head of it, ſuppoſed to have been the remains of a Daniſh warrior, Simund the Dane, who had fallen in battle; traces of fortifications are diſtinguiſhable here, which confirms the ſpot to have been a place of an engagement formerly.

Grimley, about five miles north-weſt from Worceſter, is a large pariſh, hav-ing many hop-plantations; a ſpacious wood called Monk's Wood, of about 146 acres; and fruit-trees in abundance. In this pariſh is Thorngrove-houſe, the ſeat of W. Croſs, Eſq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Grim-ley is on the banks of the Severn, on the oppoſite ſide to where the canal from Droitwich empties itſelf into that river.—In this pariſh is Hallow-park, formerly the reſidence of Reginald Lygon, Eſq. but now of Joſeph Berwick, Eſq. beau-tifully ſituated on an eminence, commanding an extenſive view of the ſurrounding country. In the park a ſpring has lately been diſcovered, whoſe waters, hav-ing been analized, prove to be equal in virtue to that at Cheltenham. This pariſh is about ſix miles in circuit, and is a chapelry to Grimley; the architec-ture of its chapel ſhews it to have been built by the Saxons.

Ombersley, five miles from Worceſter, on the Shrewſbury road, is the ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Sandys, a ſtately manſion, ſurrounded with large trees. this court are ſeveral fine paintings. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has

has a handſome ſpire. The village itſelf may be reckoned a neat healthy one. Here is a charity-ſchool. It is a large pariſh, containing ſeventeen hamlets, and is twelve miles in circuit. It had a market granted by Edward III. and a fair.

Holt is ſix miles from Worceſter, on the Ludlow road. Here ſtands the ancient fabric of Holt-caſtle, late the reſidence of the Counteſs-dowager of Coventry; near which is Holt Fleet-paſſage, over the river Severn. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and is one of the completeſt remains of the ancient Saxon architecture.

Clifton-on-Teme, ſeven miles from Worceſter, on the borders of Herefordſhire, is a pariſh decked with all the beauties of hills and woods, through which the river Teme runs in a ſerpentine courſe, affording a ſeries of delightful proſpects. The country abounds with hop-plantations. It has a market and fairs. Near it is Home or Ham caſtle, where, in 1637, an iron cheſt containing gold, ſilver, &c. was dug up in a vault within a fort.

Croom, ſeven miles from Worceſter, a ſmall diſtance from the road to Bath, is the ſeat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, interſperſed with a large fine park and pleaſure-grounds, drained and beautified by an artificial river, over which are bridges in the Chineſe taſte; the whole, with Pirton-park adjoining, is very extenſive, and beautifully ſituated. The manſion is of free-ſtone, on the front of which are his lordſhip's arms, carved; on the ſouth is a handſome flight of ſteps, on each ſide of which are two beautiful carved large lamias, in full length. In 1788 the ſeat was honoured with a viſit by their majeſties, when at Cheltenham ſpa. The church is a new-built neat Gothic ſtructure, and has a ſet of muſical bells. The noble marble monuments are to the memory of the Coventrys.

Leigh, about ſeven miles from Worceſter, is a large pariſh, having rich meadows towards the north, adjoining Teme; in which is a place called the Caſtle, though no traces of any building remains. In its church are ſeveral ancient monuments. Southward it extends to Malvern-hills, on whoſe ſide lies Cowleigh, which manſion-houſe ſeparates the counties of Worceſter and Hereford. Within this pariſh is Braunsford and Braces Leigh; the former has a bridge over the Teme, with a ſnuff-mill adjoining; the latter formerly belonged to the Braces, a family in this county almoſt from the conqueſt, from whom it took its name. In 1776 an act of parliament paſſed for incloſing this pariſh; but, ſome difficulties ariſing in reſpect of its being within the chaſe of Malvern, it was not completed till 1778. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, has ancient monuments of Sir Walter Devereux and his lady, W. Colles and G. Freke, Eſqrs. &c.

Maddresfield is ſix miles from Worceſter, adjoining Malvern Link. Here is the ſeat of William Lygon, Eſq. member of parliament for the county, ſituated in a healthy pleaſant ſpot. This place has alſo a charity-ſchool.

Great Malvern is ſeven miles from Worceſter, a village ſo eminently known for its beautiful proſpects deſerves admiration and attention, having good inns and a hotel for the accommodation of viſitors. The principal inhabitants are Mr. John Ballard, *Attorney*; and Mr. William Oſbaldeſton, *Surgeon and Apothecary*.—Malvern Hills, and the Wells, have been noticed in page 650 of this volume.—Little Malvern is a retired romantic ſpot, lying on the eaſt ſide of the hill, and running up to its ſummit, where is a ſuppoſed Roman camp, with a treble ditch. Within a muſket-ſhot of the trenches of the camp, in the pariſh of Colwal, in Herefordſhire, was found, in 1650, a coronet or bracelet of gold, ſet with precious ſtones, by one Taylor, as he was digging, who ſold it to a goldſmith at Glouceſter for 37l. the goldſmith ſold it to a jeweller in London for 250l. and afterwards the jeweller ſold the ſtones for 1500l. Among ſome paintings in the church is that of Edward IV.

Knightwick, about eight miles from Worceſter, on the borders of Herefordſhire, anciently belonged to the priory of Great Malvern. The views on the hills in this pariſh are extenſive; on Ankerdine-hill and Tinkers' Coppice the proſpects are rural, amidſt hills and dales. Worceſter, Perſhore, Cheltenham, Broadway

Broadway and Breedon hills, and ſeveral eminences in Leiceſterſhire, beautify the whole.

Martley, ſeven miles weſt from Worceſter, a large populous pariſh. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the rectory the moſt valuable in the county, eſpecially in a good year of hops, when the profits amount to 1200l. Here are ſeveral good manſions and farm-houſes; and a charity-ſchool. The country, in general hilly, has good proſpects, particularly about Berrow-green, &c. On Putford banks the black mountains in Wales are diſcernable.—Martin Hoſyntree is a pariſh between Worceſter and Droitwich, with the river Salwarp, part of its northern boundary.—Oddingley is ſix miles north-eaſt of Worceſter. This manor formerly belonged to the Duke of Northumberland, but now to the Foleys. The pariſh is now incloſed, and has no right of commoning on that called Oddingley-heath, an extenſive waſte belonging to ſeveral pariſhes and perſons. The church is dedicated to St. James; it is built in form of a croſs, and has ſome remains of painted glaſs.

Severn Stoke, a village eight miles from Worceſter, on the Glouceſter road, has a handſome church, with ſome neat monuments. Here is likewiſe ſituated the ſeat of the Rev. Dr. Evans, the preſent archdeacon of Worceſter. It formerly had a fair.

Upton Snodſbury, a village ſeven miles north-eaſt from Worceſter, remarkable for a circumſtance happening on the 7th of November, 1707, when a Mrs. Palmer and her maid-ſervant were murdered, and her houſe burnt, by a gang of deſperate villains, at the head of whom were her ſon, and Mr. Symonds, whoſe ſiſter Palmer had married. They were both perſons of property, Palmer poſſeſſing an eſtate of 200l. per ann. and 740l. in bonds, &c. and Symonds was deſcended from Juſtice Symonds, a zealous friend to Oliver Cromwell, who entertained him at his own houſe the night before the battle of Worceſter. They were executed for this murder and hung in chains here on May 8, 1708.

Whitley, nine miles from Worceſter, on the Ludlow road, is the elegant ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Foley; its beauties, although derived from the arrangements of ſplendour and taſte, without many local aids, cannot fail to attract our admiration. In the village reſides Mr. Mann, *Surgeon and Apothecary.*—The church, the admiration of the country, curiouſly built by the firſt Lord Foley, is very completely finiſhed. The windows were painted by Price, in 1719; the ceilings by Verrio, and deſigned for the chapel at Canons; but, when the misfortune befel the magnificent Duke of Chandos, they were purchaſed by the ſecond Lord Foley, and fit this church as well as if they had been originally deſigned for it. It is impoſſible to deſcribe all the beauties of it; the paintings being nearly equal, though on a ſmaller ſcale, to thoſe at Greenwich Hoſpital.—The manſion is a handſome white ſtructure, in the front of which are his lordſhip's arms, carved. The inſide decorations particularly merit our regard; the collection includes ſeveral valuable curioſities. Before the manſion is a large ſerpentine river, with bridges, taking its riſe from Abberley-hill; beſide which is a large pool of water.—The park has every variety which a champaign country will admit of. The lodge, on an eminence, commands fine proſpects, forming a moſt delightful ſylvan ſcene.—In this pariſh is Woobury-hill, correſponding with Abberley-hill, which, at a near view, ſeems much higher and loftier.—About two miles from Whitley is the hundred-houſe, which divides the counties of Worceſter and Salop, and where the juſtices for the county hold their meetings.

Stanford, near the hundred-houſe, is the ſeat of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. The court is delightfully ſituated in a very extenſive park, abounding with moſt delightful proſpects, and a fine grove of oaks, having two large pieces of water. In the garden is a cedar of Libanus, planted by Sir E. Winnington. About a mile from Stanford is an old hermitage called the Stonehouſe, raiſed on a ſteep aſcent, in the boſom of great hills. Within the rock are ſome rooms hewn out of the hard ſtones; on the top of it was a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, on the feaſt of whoſe nativity here was a ſolemn offering; which ended, the

aſſembly

aſſembly aſcended by ſtairs cut out of the rock into the little chapel, where, finiſhing their devotion, they uſually drank of a pleaſant well, the water of which was famous for many diſorders. A curious offertory diſh is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. and the inſcription has puzzled many antiquaries. —The old bridge acroſs the Teme was built at the expence of Humphrey Packington, Eſq. that being in a ruinous ſtate, a new one has lately been erected of iron, ſimilar to that at Colebrook-dale, which, on the 25th of September, 1795, gave way and fell. The accident was imputed to the ſlightneſs of the iron-work, being much lighter than that at Colebrook.—The church, an elegant one, of Gothic ſtructure, built of a beautiful ſtone, from a quarry which was diſcovered in Stanford-park juſt as the church was begun, in 1768, ſtands on an eminence in the park, and is a fine object to the country about it.

Hanbury, ten miles from Worceſter, on the Alceſter road, has a large handſome ſeat called Hanbury-hall, the property of the Earl of Exeter, ſurrounded by a large park. The church is ſituated on a hill, from whence there are very pleaſant proſpects, and is itſelf an object to the country round; a new tower has lately been built, and the whole new beautified and repaired. There are ſeveral elegant marble monuments to the family of the Vernons worthy of notice.

Stourport, ten miles from Worceſter, is a well-built handſome village, and has ſeveral elegant inns and ſhops in it. Here reſide Thomas Walwyn and William Winnall, *Attorneys*; and Mr. Jukes, *Surgeon and Apothecary*.—This village derives an important advantage from its navigable communication to moſt parts of the kingdom, whereby the great expence incurred by land-carriage is avoided, and the heavieſt products conveyed to the moſt remote diſtance, without a material addition to their original price. From the canal there is a junction with the grand line running along the pottery in Staffordſhire, and thence extending to Manchester and Liverpool, from whence there is a communication with the Trent to Gainſborough, Hull, York, &c. The manufacturers at Birmingham derive great advantage from this canal, having the conveyance of their goods by water-carriage to the principal ports of the Britiſh Ocean, the Iriſh ſea, and St. George's Channel. The baſon was opened in 1771, after an expence of 105,000l. and the bridge acroſs the Severn, conſiſting of three main arches over the river, and forty-nine upon land to make the approaches, was made paſſable in 1775; it coſt 5000l. but by an inundation, in 1794, one of the main arches was blown up by the flood, on which account a temporary bridge is erected. The convenient wharfs and warehouſes are very well adapted for merchants and wharfingers. The proprietors of the canal here are authoriſed to demand the rate of three halfpence for each ton, as tonnage for a mile, for all goods navigated, except articles for the improvement of land.

Feckenham, twelve miles from Worceſter, had a foreſt in the reign of Henry II. Here the lords and juſtices kept their courts to determine breaches of the foreſt laws, and had a priſon-houſe which ſtood near the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. The principal perſons in trade here are Mr. Jones, *Surgeon and Apothecary*; and Thomas Bates Eades and John Eades, *Attorneys*.—Beanhall, in this pariſh, was the ancient ſeat of the Hanburys, of Hanbury-hall. Feckenham is remarked for being the place of nativity of John Feckenham, D. D. ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for his learning and piety in the reign of Edward VI. Here are ſeveral needle-manufactories. Its foreſt has been very much thinned by the wood conſumed in the ſalt-works. Fairs, March 26 and September 30. Here is a charity-ſchool founded, and endowed with 50l. a-year, and a neat church.

WORCESTER, *Nov.* 22, 1797. Our cathedral was opened for public ſervice, as uſual, on Sunday laſt, after the repairs and improvements it has lately undergone, much to the credit of the dean and chapter. A diſcourſe judiciouſly adapted to the occaſion was preached by the dean, and a collection made for the benefit of the county infirmary, which amounted to 72l. 5s. 10d.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

IS a populous well-built-town, pleaſantly ſituated. It is a borough by preſcription, and governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. The cloth manufactory is carried on to a very conſiderable extent, in this town and neighbourhood, one houſe alone (Meſſrs. Auſtins) employing near four thouſand perſons. Here are two free-ſchools, liberally endowed. The claſſic ſchool is in high reputation under the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Cornwall; the Engliſh ſchool is directed by Mr. Thomas Miles. The church is large and handſome. Here is a good market on Friday, and a fair on the 25th of September. Hugh Perry, Eſq. an alderman of London, in 1632, not only brought water to this town at his own charge, but gave 1000l. to buy lands for erecting and endowing an alms-houſe for ſix poor men and ſix women, and for eſtabliſhing a weekly lecture in the church; and Sir Jonathan Dawes, who was ſheriff of London, gave 1000l. for relief of the poor, and putting out their children apprentices. Wotton is diſtant from Glouceſter nineteen miles, Durſley four, Wickwar five, Tetbury ten, Thornbury ten, and from London one hundred and eight.

BANKER.—Vines Goodſon, Eſq. draws on Meſſrs. Glynn, Mills, and Co. Birchin-lane, London.

Poſt in and out daily: William Lockier, poſtmaſter.—Carriers (weekly) to Glouceſter, Bath, and Briſtol.—Principal inns are the Swan, White Lion, and Star.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

A'Deane Matthew, Eſq. *Alderly*
Adey Charles, Eſq. (F.)
Adey William Moore, Eſq. (F.)
Bayley Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Bearpacker Edward, Eſq. (F.)
Biddle Mrs. Martha
Bourke Francis, Eſq.
Dauncey Mrs. Elizabeth
Hale, J. B. Eſq. *Alderly*
Harris Robert, (F.) Gent.
Larton William, Eſq. *Alderly*
Miller George, Eſq. *Ozleworth*
Nelmes Robert, Eſq.
Nelmes Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Oſborne Mrs. Elizabeth
Partridge Thomas, Eſq. *Hillſley*
Phillimore ——, *Symonds Hall*
Phillimore John, Gent. (F.)
Smith ——, Gent. *Nibley*
Tannar Thomas, Eſq. *Kingwood*
Vines Goodſon, Eſq. (F.)
Vines Richard Grindy, Eſq. (F.)
Vines Samuel, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Clutterbuck Rev. Lewis, *Newark Houſe*
Cornwell Rev. Peter Montague, *Curate*
Hill Rev. Rowland, (F.)
Symmonds Rev. T. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Tatterſal Rev. William D. (F.) *Vicar*
Veel Rev. Thomas

PHYSIC.

Burland Maurice, (F.) *M. D.*
Cooper John, (F.) *Surgeon*
Taylor David, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

LAW.

Auſtin A. Eſq. (F.) *Clerk of the Peace*
Biddle Thomas, *Attorney*
Dauncey Philip, Eſq. (F.) *Barriſter*
Perry Thomas, *Attorney*
Veel William, Eſq. (F.) *Barriſter*

TRADERS, &c.

Auſtin Hump. and Iſaac, (F.) *Clothiers*
Bailey Richard, *Plumber and Glazier*
Beady Elizabeth, *Swan Inn*
Bence Joſeph, (F.) *Printer & Bookſeller*
Bennett William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Cary William, (F.) *Skinner*
Chillcotts W. T. and J. *Drapers & Hoſiers*
Cooke John, *Clothier*
Cother Ben. *Perfumer and Linen-draper*
Dauncey Samuel G. (F.) *Clothier*
Dimery Henry, (F.) *Maltſter*
Dimery John, *Gardener*
Dyer Henry Winchcomb. (F.) *Clothier*
Evance Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Foxwell Thomas, (F.) *Shopkeeper*
Foxwell Thomas, jun. *Clothier*
Foxwell Thomas, *Hatter*
Hall John, (F.) *Grocer*
Hamblin William, *Clothier*
Harris Thomas (F.) *Grazier*
Hill Nathaniel, *Baker and Maltſter*
Hunt John, (F.) *Maltſter*
James Michael, *Clothier*
Naſh Mark, (F.) *Currier*
Page John, *Painter*
Page Robert, *Carpenter*

Page William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Palſer Thomas, *Papermaker*
Panting John, (F.) *Cardmaker*
Payne James, *Butcher*
Payne Iſaac, (F.) *Grocer*
Pike ——, *Stucco-plaſterer*
Plomer Daniel, *Tinman*
Rice Thomas, (F.) *Clothier*
Roſe Samuel, *Star Inn*
Rowles William, *Shopkeeper*
Rugg John, *Dyer*
Sheppard Thomas, (F.) *Watchmaker*
Sims James, (F.) *Maltſter*
Tilton ——, *Brazier*
Townſend William, (F.) *Mercer*
Watts Wm. (F.) *Clockmaker & Brazier*
Woolwright Mary, *White Lion Inn*
Woolwright Richard, (F.) *Wheelwright*

Wortley, in the pariſh of Wotton, had a chapel once, and in it a chantry.—Torworth, ſouth of the Avon, four miles weſt of Wotton, is a pariſh eight miles in compaſs, remarkable for a cheſnut-tree above 1000 years old, and fifty-two feet in circuit at the trunk.

WRAGBY, LINCOLNSHIRE,

IS a market town, in the hundred of Wraghoe, on the turnpike-road from Lincoln to Horncaſtle, Louth, and the ſea-coaſt. The market is on Thurſday; and here are two conſiderable fairs for cattle, viz. Aſcenſion and Michaelmas days. The manor and ſoke of Wragby, a member of the barony of Truſbut, became the property of the earls of Rutland, by deſcent from Robert de Roſs, who died ſeized thereof in 1285. Catharine, ſole daughter and heir of Francis, ſixth earl of Rutland, carried it by marriage to George Villiers duke of Buckingham, whoſe ſon (the miniſter of Charles II.) in 1669, obtained a charter for three fairs for this town, and ſoon after ſold the manor and eſtate to Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt. of Stoke Roelford, whoſe deſcendant is the preſent proprietor. Here is an excellent free-ſchool, endowed by William Howard, Eſq. in 1632; and, alſo a chapel and alms-houſes, for ſix clergymens' widows, and others, founded by Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt.—The poſt, from London, arrives here on Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evenings.—There are two carriers, who paſs through this town, from London, once a-week; and a carrier to Horncaſtle. The principal inns are the Nag's Head and White Lion.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.
Floyer Mrs. ——
Hutchinſon Mrs. ——
Proctor Mrs. ——

CLERGY.
Carter Rev. Mr.
Settle Rev. Mr.

PHYSIC.
Sutton Charles, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Walls William, *ditto*

TRADERS, &c.
Arden William, *Blackſmith*
Baldwin Thomas, *Farmer*
Bell Robert, *Victualler*
Bellamy George, *Cooper*
Bellamy Nicholas, *Plumber and Glazier*
Bentley Thomas, *Butcher*
Burrows Thomas, *Innkeeper*
Coney John, *Innkeeper*
Cole William, *Shoemaker*
Clayton Jonathan, *Farmer*
Curtis William, *ditto*
Diſkburne John, *ditto*
Drewry Thomas, *ditto*
Dymoke Rayner, *Glover*
Gell Nicholas, *Turner*
Harriſon Benjamin, *Farmer and Victualler*
Holland Thomas, *Miller and Baker*
Huggins John, *Carpenter*
Hurſt William, *Shoemaker*
Kirton John, *Farmer*
Larder Thomas, *ditto*
Leeke George, *Carpenter*
Lymin Criſpin, *Shoemaker*
Moody Enos, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Moſes John, *Farmer*
Paddiſon Henry, *ditto*
Pickering John, *Bricklayer*
Pickſlay Richard, *Grocer and Draper*
Pinder John, *Taylor*
Proctor John, *Joiner*
Rogerſon William, *Butcher*
Sharpe George, *Taylor*
Stones John, *Farmer and Grazier*
Turner William, *Blackſmith*

Tye William, *Horſe-dealer*
Walker Edward, *Grocer and Draper*
Watkinſon Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Weſtern Joſeph, *Peruke-maker*
Wheatley William, *Wool-factor*
York Charles, *Wheelwright*

The principal ſeats in this neighbourhood are Goltho-hall, one mile weſt, Thomas Mainwaring, Eſq. Holton-lodge, two miles north, Gilbert Caldecot, Eſq. Panton-houſe, Edmund Turnor, Eſq. and Hainton, George Heneage, Eſq.

WRINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE,

IS a pretty good town among the Mendip-Hills, one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London. The pariſh contains ſix thouſand acres of encloſed ground, and five thouſand acres of common. A brook runs through the town, and drives a mill for the uſe of the manor-houſe. The people here trade much in teazles (a ſort of thiſtles uſed in cloth-dreſſing) which come out of the ground, at firſt, in the ſhape and colour of a tobacco-leaf. It has a market on Tueſday, well ſupplied with corn, &c. a fair on September 29, and a ſmall charity-ſchool. Lapis calaminaris is dug and prepared near this town. There is a camp ſingly trenched cut out of the rock. The place is noted chiefly for being the native place of that reſpectable philoſopher, John Locke. The houſe, wherein he was born, ſtands on the north ſide of the church-yard.

Robert Newton and Richard Clark carriers to Briſtol, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, put up at the Queen's Head, Redcliſt-ſtreet.—The following are the principal inhabitants of Wrington and neighbourhood:

GENTRY, &c.

Battiſcomb Mr. *Cleve*
Bozanquet ——, Eſq. *Langford*
Cox Peter, Gent.
Gore John, Eſq. *Barrow Court*
Green Mr.
Inman James, Gent. *Havyatt Green*
Inman John, Gent.
Leeves Henry, Eſq.
Parſons Thomas, Gent. *Blagdon*
Pigott John, Eſq. *Juſtice*, Brockley
Savery John, Eſq. *Butcomb Houſe*
Sparrow James, Eſq. *Bourton*
Tyler Samuel, Eſq. *Weſtown*
Warren Thomas, Eſq. *Juſtice*, Blagdon
Warren ——, jun. Eſq. *Blagdon*
Whitchurch Joſeph, Eſq. *Weſtown*

CLERGY.

Beare Rev. Thomas, *Juſtice*, Blagdon
Inman Rev. George, *Burington*
Leeves Rev. William
Webb Rev. Samuel, *Juſtice*, Windford
Whalley Rev. Sedgwick, *Langford*

PHYSIC.

Box John, *Surgeon*
Hellier Henry, *Surgeon*
James Samuel Loſcomb, *Surgeon*
Richardſon Mr. *Surgeon*, Weſtown

LAW.

Baker Sam. Eſq. *Attorney*, Brockley
Plaiſter John, Eſq. *Attorney*
Whitley John, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Simmonds James, *Tanner*, Langford
Vincent Mrs. *White Hart Inn*, Langford

Congerſbury is a village in this neighbourhood, under Mendip-Hills; here is a fair on the 14th of September.—Principal inhabitants:

Beven Rev. Mr.
Hardige ——, Gent.
Jones Mr. ——
Lane ——, *Tanner*
Naiſh ——, *Tanner*
Tripp ——, Gent.

The village of Backwell has a fair on the 21ſt of September. Here reſides —— Lucas, Eſq.

WYNDHAM, NORFOLK,

IS one hundred miles from London and eight from Norwich. It has a market on Friday. King John firſt granted the market here in 1203, and a fair on November 25, which is now removed to February 2. Another fair was granted here for May day, which is removed to May 6; and the other fair, which was granted for September 8, and the days before and after, is now kept on Sep-

tember 7. The men, women, and children, here, are continually employed in the making of ſpiggots and foſſets, ſpindles, ſpoons, and the like wooden wares; and for all idle perſons, here has been a bridewell for many ages, the keeper of which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had 40s. a-year paid by the county-treaſurer. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege, as ancient demeſne, from ſerving at aſſizes, or ſeſſions, &c.

This town was ſet on fire June 11, 1615, by certain incendiaries, when above three hundred dwelling-houſes, &c. were conſumed, to the damage of above 40,000l. In 1631 it was viſited with a ſevere plague. It is infamous for the birth of the Ketts, who ſo much harraſſed this county in the reign of Edward VI. one of whom was hung upon the ſteeple of its church. Here was a priory, founded in 1105, which was afterwards made an independent abbey. The eaſt part of the nave, at the diſſolution, was converted into a pariſh-church, and ſtill remains, with the middle and weſt tower, which laſt was built in 1410. On the bridge is Weſtwade chapel, now ruined. Here is a free-ſchool, well endowed; and a charity-ſchool for teaching thirty children.—Mrs. Anne Farmer, a maiden lady, in 1793, preſented the pariſh with a handſome organ, built by Longman and Broderip, which coſt 800l.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.
Burroughes Randall, Eſq.
Carver Mrs. Mary
Carver Mrs. Elizabeth
Denton Mrs.
Farmer Mrs. Anne
Jackſon William, Gent.
Watts Mrs.

CLERGY.
Baſton Rev. Roger, *Curate*
Drake Rev. Richard
Papillon Rev. William, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.
Cubitt James, *Surgeon*
Skouldings John, *Surgeon*
Talbot Thomas, *Surgeon*

LAW.
Ranſome Gamaliel, *Attorney*
Stoughton Peter, *Attorney*
Stoughton John Clarke, *Attorney*

TRADERS.
Browne William, *Tanner*
Browne Zachary, *Tanner*
Cann J. Stephenſon, *Brewer*
Carter John, *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Child Stephen
Clarke William, *Carpenter*
Coles John, *Deputy Poſt-maſter*
Cooper William, *Glazier*
Edwards Amond, *Patten-maker*
Everett Robert, *Draper*
Foſter James, *Pariſh-clerk*
Foulſham James, *Hair-dreſſer*
Frewer James, *Painter and Glazier*
Harvey William, *Baker*
Howes John, *Blackſmith*
Jarvis William, *Taylor*
Kirton Chriſtopher, *Carpenter*
Large James, *Shopkeeper*
Norton Edmund, *Broker*
Rivett John, *Schoolmaſter*
Scarfe James, *Sadler*
Storey James, *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Syder John Haylett, *Hoſier*
Syder John, *Liquor-dealer*
Tewell William, *Draper*
Tillott John, *Carpenter*
Wells John, *Farrier*
Whiting George, *Farmer*

WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE,

IS twenty-one miles from London. It is the ſecond poſt-town from thence on the northern road. It ſtands on the river Lee, in its courſe from Milford. The town is low, being on a level with the river. It is a place of great trade for all ſorts of grain, but chiefly malt, which is conveyed in great quantities to London, by the river Lee, and the new navigable canal; and the barges bring back coals, &c. The market is on Tueſday.

It conſiſts of one principal ſtreet a mile long, and other back ſtreets and lanes. At an inn in this town is the famous great bed, which is twelve feet ſquare, and lodged at once twelve butchers and their wives. They lay all round thus: two men, then two women, and ſo on alternately, by which means each man was near no woman but his wife.

Ware was founded in 914, by order of Edward I. and began to be of ſome note in the reign of King John, when the high road to the north was laid through it; ſo that by degrees it increaſed to the eclipſing of the ancient town of Hertford. It was drowned, anno 1408, by floods from the neighbouring park, and other up-lands; and ſluices and wears having been made in its river, to preſerve it from the like inundations, Mr. Norden and Mr. Camden think it acquired its name from thence; and not, as ſome ſuppoſed, from *wares*, or merchandiſe. The Danes ſeem to be the firſt that made uſe of *wears* in theſe parts; for, when thoſe invaders came up the Thames and the Lee to this place, they erected a fort here, and, to ſecure it from King Alfred's army, raiſed the water ſo high, by a great dam or wear, that they could not come at it before the road to the north was laid open, as above-mentioned, which was done by Sayer de Quincy earl of Wincheſter. Here was an iron chain that locked up the paſſage over the bridge into Ware, the key whereof was kept by the bailiff of Hertford, who ſuffered none to paſs with carts or horſes in harneſs without paying him toll. In the reign of Henry III. there was a priory founded in the north part of the town. The abundance of water about this town gave riſe to that uſeful project of cutting a channel from hence for conveying the New River to London.—In its church there is a gallery for children ſent hither by the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital in London, to be nurſed; and four vaults.—Here are ſix or ſeven almshouſes, well endowed, beſides a charity-ſchool; and fairs on the laſt Tueſday in April, and Tueſday before St. Matthew's day.

The coach ſets out every day to the Vine, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; and the waggon to the Dolphin, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, twice a-week.—The principal inns are the Bull and the Saracen's Head, which is the poſt-office.—The following are the principal inhabitants:

TRADERS, &c.

Cobham Mr. (F.) *Factor*
Dickenſon Mr. Baron, (F.)
Fairman Mr. (F.) *Factor*
Field ——, *Apothecary*
French Baron, *Schoolmaſter*
Green Aaron, (F.) *Factor*
Hudſon John, *Schoolmaſter*
Macey Mr. (F.) *Factor*
Newman Mr. *Bookſeller, Hardwareman, &c.*
Warren Mr. *Factor*

Revel's Hall is near Ware-park.—Amwell is a little to the ſouth of Ware, and twenty-one miles from London. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva; the head or ſource of the New River, which ſupplies London with water, is at the latter place. This canal was projected by Hugh Middleton; he began it in 1606, and finiſhed it in 1612, by the aſſiſtance of the city of London, and by aid of parliament; but with a conſiderable loſs of his own property, he perfected the work. The extent of the canal is near thirty-nine miles; it has forty-three ſluices, and there are two hundred and fifteen bridges over it. See vol. iii. p. 440, for a farther account of the New River.

Wade's Mill is on the Rib, two miles north of Ware.—Thundridge is two miles north-eaſt of Ware, and ſouth of the river Rib. At Thundridgbury, that joins it, there is a chapel annexed to Ware.—Hunſdon, near the river Lee's conflux with the Stort, ſtands in a fine gravelly ſoil and good air.—Widford is on the little river Aſh, near the road to Ware. In this pariſh, upon a hill a little to the weſt of the river, are two barrows, which are ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of ſome action here.—Stanſted Abbots is near Ware. The town, which heretofore was a trading borough, ſtands in a vale, upon the river Lee, and was governed by a bailiff and ſeven burgeſſes, who paid a rent to the lord of the borough, for the liberty and ſecurity of their trade. Here is an alms-houſe for ſix poor widows, and a free grammar-ſchool.

WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS place has a name among the moſt ancient cities of the Britons, by whom it was called *Caer Givent*, which ſignifies the *White City*, from its ſituation on a chalky ſoil. Many reputable hiſtorians report, that it was founded by Ludor Rous Hudibras, about eight hundred and ninety-two years before the Chriſtian æra. It was a place of conſiderable note among the ancient Britons, and ſoon after the invaſion of Julius Cæſar it became a Roman ſtation, called *Ventæ Belgarum*, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the diſcovery of a pavement of brick, and ſome coins of Conſtantine the Great, found in digging the foundation of the royal palace. It is ſaid to have been firſt fortified with walls by Guidorius, A. D. 179, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars of the Weſt-Saxon princes. The city ſuffered greatly by a ſtorm in 301. The preſent walls are reported to have been erected by Moleutius Dunwallo, A. D. 341. On the ſouth and eaſt ſides, for ſome diſtance, they remain entire; and many fragments of them are continued to a conſiderable extent on the north and weſt, particularly to the weſtward, where are the ruins of a baſtion called the Hermit's Tower; the external appearance of which denotes it to have been of conſiderable ſtrength. The circumference of the walls is near two miles, to which originally belonged ſix gates, only one of which now remains, except a poſtern called King's Gate, which gives name to the ſtreet adjoining; though Leland ſays, that ſome ancient writers call it St. Michael's Gate, from St. Michael's church which ſtands near it. On the weſt, and on part of the north and ſouth ſides, is a foſs of prodigious breadth and depth, which added conſiderable ſtrength to the fortification; but to the meadows, which were eaſily floated by the river, ſuch a defence was thought unneceſſary.

King Ethelſtan eſtabliſhed ſix mints in this city for the coinage of money; and, during the Saxon heptarchy, it was the capital of the Weſt-Saxon kings, who reſided in it, and adorned it with magnificent churches, and other ſtately buildings, and made it an epiſcopal ſee. From its firſt foundation to this period, it was three times deſtroyed by fire; and, by lying contiguous to the ſea-ſhore, was continually infeſted with foreign pirates. In the year of Chriſt 862, it was almoſt totally demoliſhed by the Danes, who, landing on the coaſt near Southampton, laid the country waſte before them. After pillaging this city, they proceeded towards Reading, and were met on the verge of Berkſhire by Oſrick earl of Hampton, who, at the head of the Berkſhire men, gave them a total overthrow.

Near the weſt gate of this city are ſome ſmall remains of a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, which, according to tradition, was built by the renowned King Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn in 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular ſtructure, with a tower at each angle; and we find by a ſketch in Speed, that the entrance from the weſt was over a bridge, thrown acroſs the weſtern foſs, leading to a gateway, contiguous to the ſouth-weſt angle of the building; and it appears, by the ſame author, that it had out-works, with towers, to the ſouth. Heylin informs us, that "it was a gallant but not a great caſtle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and proſpect." The Weſt-Saxon kings, and many of our princes after the conqueſt, reſided, and kept their court, in this caſtle. It appears to have belonged to the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who allowed 6l. 13s. 4d. to the conſtable of it; but we find that, about an hundred years before the grand rebellion, it became the property of Sir William Waller, who, with his family, reſided in it. Egbert, the firſt abſolute king of England, was crowned in this caſtle, A. D. 819, with great ſolemnity; as was alſo Alfred, Edward the Confeſſor, and ſeveral others of the Saxon kings. William Rufus was crowned here every Chriſtmas; and Richard I. was recrowned in this caſtle after his return from the holy war. The kings of England frequently kept their Chriſtmas and Eaſter here, and both held their parliaments and confined their ſtate-priſoners; and we learn from Speed, that Henry V. kept

V. kept his parliament here before he proceeded to Southampton to embark againſt the French. Alfred, ſucceeding to the crown in 871, rebuilt and conſiderably enlarged this city; ornamenting it with ſeveral palaces and religious edifices, beſides erecting many magnificent dwelling-houſes in ſtone and brick, and raiſing an emulation in his nobles to do the ſame; for at that time, houſes in general conſiſted principally of wood, and thoſe built with any other materials were looked upon as a ſort of wonder; but, after Alfred had raiſed theſe ſtructures in brick and ſtone, the opulent citizens followed his example; though it did not come into general uſe till ſome ages after.

In the year 944, Wincheſter was terribly afflicted with the plague, which then raged in Britain; during which calamity it was by ſome means ſet on fire, and the greateſt part burnt to the ground; but King Edmund ſoon afterwards cauſed it to be new-built with conſiderable improvements.—In the year 1075, a parliament was aſſembled in this city, when Waltheof earl of Northampton, being accuſed and convicted of high treaſon, was beheaded before the gates of the caſtle. This was the firſt legal trial, by the peers of the realm, that is extant upon record.

In the year 1112, the king's palace, and a great part of this city, was deſtroyed by fire, together with the guildhall, and moſt of the ancient records of the corporation: the churches, indeed, eſcaped this conflagration. The ſame year Henry's queen was delivered of a ſon in this city, afterwards named William; for joy of which the king granted a free charter to the city.

In this reign, Wincheſter may be ſaid to have riſen to the ſummit of her glory; for now ſhe was defended by a ſtately caſtle, high and ſtrong walls, with gates and towers; and was ornamented with a multitude of very magnificent ſtructures, the dwelling-houſes of the royal family, knights, merchants, and gentlemen, beſides thoſe great and magnificent buildings of the king's and biſhop's palaces, and of ſo many monaſteries, convents, nunneries, and houſes of other religious ſocieties, with ſuch a great number and variety of churches, as could be no where equalled throughout the kingdom. It was not only enriched by the preſence of ſo many noble inhabitants, but carried on a clothing manufactory, which almoſt ſupplied the whole realm, as well as ſeveral foreign countries. It was the principal key and thoroughfare into all the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the kingdom; frequented by all families of note, and viſited by many great powers from abroad. Its biſhop being generally one of the royal family, enſured it the particular marks of the royal favour; whereby it was diſtinguiſhed with the firſt free charter granted to any city in the kingdom, which permitted all its goods, wares, and merchandiſes, to be negociated free of any toll or tax whatſoever, throughout his majeſty's dominions; and is well known to have been the place of birth, education, baptiſm, marriage, and coronation, of many kings, princes, and noble perſonages. It was honoured with a mayor twenty-two years before London, or any other city, and its charter of incorporation has been a ſtandard for incorporating ſeveral cities and towns in this kingdom. The city of Wincheſter, at this time, is ſaid to have extended weſt almoſt as far as Week pariſh; which is the more probable, from the foundations of houſes, &c. that are continually thrown up in ploughing the grounds on that ſide of the city. On the north it was continued to Hyde-Barton, in which part of the town the king's palace was ſituated, with the buildings and manſion-houſes of moſt of the nobility. It was continued eaſt to Magdalen Hoſpital, which was then called the Suburb of Wincheſter; and is ſo ſpecified in the writings of that hoſpital. Neither is it to be doubted but that it extended to St. Croſs on the ſouth; for St. Faith's church was ſituated within a few paces of that village, and its pariſh, which is now almoſt depopulated, adjoined to it; and upon the demolition of its church, the pariſhioners agreed to pay their dues to the preſent church of St. Croſs Hoſpital, by which means both thoſe pariſhes became united. In this magnificent ſtate was the ancient city of Wincheſter when King Henry died; who left his ſucceſſion to be diſputed by his daughter Maud the empreſs, and Stephen Blois, ſon of the Earl of Blois, by Adela daughter of William

the

the Conqueror. During the civil wars that enſued, the city was almoſt ruined. The north gate of the city was ſet on fire, as many hiſtorians affirm, through the inſtigation of the Biſhop of Wincheſter; ſo that it was entirely conſumed, with the church of St. Mary built upon it, and the church of Allhallows adjoining to it. The flames extending into all parts of the city, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, together with the king's palace, and thoſe of many of his nobility. The ſplendid monaſtery of St. Grimbald, with all its rich ornaments, the gifts of many kings, queens, and noblemen, did not eſcape this general conflagration; and among its other rich furniture, there was conſumed a crucifix of ſuch prodigious value, that it conſiſted of five hundred pounds weight of ſilver, thirty pounds of gold, and three regal crowns of fine Arabian gold, ſet with diamonds, and other precious ſtones, all which were entirely melted away, and never, at leaſt publicly, recovered from the flames. Beſides this, ſeveral other religious houſes were either entirely conſumed or much damaged, together with upwards of twenty pariſh-churches. Indeed, the damage ſuſtained on this occaſion is ſaid to have exceeded all the moſt violent calamities inflicted on this city, by fire or ſword, throughout the whole times of the Britons, Saxons, Danes, or Normans; and ſo ſtagnated the trade, and depopulated this city, that it never after arrived to a ſimilar degree of extent and perfection.

About the year 1215, the river Itchin was firſt brought into a regular channel, and made navigable, by Godfrey de Lucy biſhop of Wincheſter; who, to accompliſh this undertaking, threw up that great cauſeway between Old and New Alresford, at the head of the great pond, drained the ſeveral ſprings near thoſe places, and brought them into the ſame pond; by which means there has ever ſince remained a ſufficient head of water to keep the river continually well ſupplied, and without the leaſt danger of overflowing. This river he furniſhed with convenient locks and large aqueducts, laid with ſtone, at an enormous expence; and thereby made it navigable for barges, lighters, and other ſmall veſſels, to trade from Alresford to Wincheſter, from thence to the ſea at Southampton, and to all parts of the world.

A great plague, ſaid to have been brought from India, in 1348, carried off ſuch great numbers of people, that it is computed that not above one in ten ſurvived the mortality. When the infection began to abate, the city was cleaned every day, by order of the ſurviving magiſtrates, as were likewiſe the houſes of all the inhabitants, who, by this dreadful calamity, were reduced to a very ſmall number. This misfortune was ſoon afterwards amply recompenſed by King Edward, who, by act of parliament paſſed in 1353, nominated this city for one of the ſtaples for wool, wool-fells, and leather, which had been formerly kept at Brabant, and which were now ordered to be removed into this kingdom. The corporation, for the better accommodation of merchants and others, and for the more commodious ſtowage of thoſe commodities, purchaſed all that part of the city lying between the weſt and north gates, as low as Jury, now called Gaol-ſtreet; where they erected ſtorehouſes, work-ſhops, and all other convenient offices; in which all the poor in and about the city of Wincheſter were conſtantly employed. The next year, a great parliament was aſſembled in this city, by which a tax was levied upon all England, at the rate of one hundred and ſixteen ſhillings upon every pariſh, in order to ſupport the war with France, which firſt added the arms of that kingdom to thoſe of Great Britain. In the year 1363, commenced the gradual decline of the ancient city of Wincheſter; for in this year the wool-manufactory, which had then nearly ariſen to its full perfection, was, by the king's command, removed from hence to Calais; to the great impoveriſhment of this city, and injury of the factors, who had expended enormous ſums in erecting new buildings and other proper and neceſſary conveniences for that buſineſs. Some time after the removal of the ſtaple, followed the ſpeedy decline and diſſolution of the clothing-manufactories, and of all the other commercial and extenſive branches uſually carried on in this city, which were in the courſe of a few years either neglected or removed. Theſe misfortunes being followed by continual migrations, whole ſtreets were at length deſerted, and left uninhabited;

uninhabited; numerous houſes tumbled down for want of tenants; churches mouldered away for want of pariſhioners to maintain their incumbents, and to keep them in repair; the navigation became neglected and choaked up, and the appearance of trade and commerce, once ſo famous in this city, totally vaniſhed, and gave place to adverſity and depopulation; which is at this time too viſible, from the great extent of garden and waſte ground within the walls of the city, beſides the loſs of almoſt all its ſuburbs.

Henry IV. in the fourth year of his reign, 1404, was married in the cathedral of this city to Joan of Navarre. After the king had celebrated his nuptials, he held a parliament here; which was the laſt notable occurrence that happened at Wincheſter till the civil wars between his majeſty and the Earl of Northumberland. In the calamities of thoſe times, this city is recorded to have been a remarkable ſufferer; for, being inveſted by a large body of the malcontents, whom Mark le Fayre, mayor, refuſed admittance, the rebels plundered and razed the greateſt part of the ſuburbs, and committed the moſt exceſſive cruelties therein.—In the year 1625, about the time Charles I. was crowned, a terrible peſtilence broke out among the inhabitants of this city, and carried them off in prodigious numbers, without extending to other parts of the kingdom, or to the neighbouring towns; a circumſtance which many looked upon as a ſure prognoſtication of the various calamities which befel this city during his unhappy reign. And, indeed, though ſuperſtition in this greatly-enlightened age ought to be held up in the moſt contemptuous point of view, yet the event but too fatally correſponded with their apprehenſions; for no ſooner had this dreadful mortality abated, than a large body of ſoldiers were marched in, and billeted upon the private houſes, wherein they committed ſuch violent exceſſes, that ſeveral families, which had fortunately ſurvived the plague, quitted their reſidence here, in order to avoid the weight of ſo unreaſonable a tax. Yet, when hoſtilities commenced between the king and his parliament, the citizens of Wincheſter immediately armed in his defence, and publicly declared their reſolution of defending the royal cauſe. In order to this, the mayor loſt no time in ſending to the king's army at Oxford for a troop of ſoldiers to poſſeſs themſelves of Wincheſter caſtle, which in the preceding reign had been given to Sir William Waller, and was at that time converted into a private dwelling-houſe for his family. Before this detachment could arrive, Sir William Waller, after reducing Farnham caſtle, fell in with a party of the king's troops under the command of Lord Grandiſon, which, after a ſmart engagement, he defeated, and purſued to this city, which he entered by ſtorm; and taking the Lord Grandiſon and ſome of his troops priſoners, he left them under a ſmall guard confined in the caſtle. Soon after Waller's departure, Lord Grandiſon with a few of his friends found means to eſcape, and, joining the royal army at Oxford, prevailed with Lord Ogle, at the head of his troops, to attempt the retaking the caſtle, and of ſetting the priſoners at liberty. This enterprize was ſo effectually performed by his lordſhip, that in three days he found himſelf not only in actual poſſeſſion of the caſtle, but of all the arms, ammunition, and effects, of the enemy. His firſt care was now to ſtrengthen his newly-acquired garriſon, and render it as inacceſſible as art could invent, wiſely conſidering that, its ſituation rendering it the principal key of the whole weſtern country, it might be made a convenient and ſerviceable rendezvous for his royal maſter. He therefore loſt no time in putting this buſineſs into execution, and, happily meeting with the concurrence and mutual aſſiſtance of the mayor and citizens, he not only re-fortified the caſtle, but put the city itſelf into a much better poſture of defence than it had been in for many years before; immediately after which, the weſtern army marched into it, conſiſting of three thouſand foot and fifteen hundred horſe, under the command of Lord Hopton; who, with part of theſe forces, took the route into Suſſex, and reduced Arundel caſtle; but was ſoon after entirely defeated by Waller, in a pitched battle between Alton and Farnham.—Waller, with all the forces he could collect, marched next day to this city, which he expected would voluntarily ſurrender upon the news of his late ſucceſs, and the loſs of their garriſon

garriſon under Lord Hopton; but after an obſtinate diſpute, wherein Waller got the advantage, the mayor and a number of the citizens retired into the caſtle, which Waller attempted to reduce. Finding all his forces ineffectual, and the garriſon under Lord Ogle determined to hold out to the laſt extremity, he turned his revenge upon the unhappy city, which he plundered in the moſt brutal and inſolent manner, deſtroying the magnificent palace of Wolveſey, and whatever in itſelf was venerable or majeſtic, or of ſervice to the inhabitants. Sir William Waller, finding no hopes of reducing the caſtle, drew off his army; and Lord Ogle, meeting with little interruption from the enemy, repaired thoſe parts of the fortifications round the city which Waller had before deſtroyed, and added ſome additional works to the caſtle itſelf; which he not only rendered almoſt impregnable, but likewiſe filled with as much proviſions as could poſſibly be procured, that he might upon an emergency be provided for a ſiege, of which he was every day in expectation. Baſing-houſe, the ſeat of the Marquis of Wincheſter, was about this time beſieged by the parliament forces, and on the point of ſurrendering, when Colonel Gage marched out of Oxford to its relief, at the head of a body of only ſix hundred men, but had previouſly ſolicited Lord Ogle to ſend out a troop of two or three hundred horſe to his aſſiſtance, and to meet him at a certain place in a wood near Baſingſtoke. To this Lord Ogle agreed, and held himſelf in readineſs to march, but, juſt before the appointed hour, a number of the parliament troops of Hampſhire and Suſſex, unexpectedly appearing before the city, obliged him to deſiſt from engaging in the colonel's enterprize, to ſtand upon his own defence. When the enemy had ſeveral times ſurrounded the garriſon, and made ſome faint ſhows of an aſſault, they ſuddenly diſappeared, and marched towards Baſing-houſe to join the beſiegers, which Gage had in the mean time fortunately encountered, and drove from their trenches. A ſuſpenſion of arms, afterwards taking place, gave the king, together with his queen Mary, an opportunity of viſiting this city, in which they ſpent a conſiderable time. The king, during this viſit, ſpent much time in the cathedral, which he cauſed to be greatly repaired after the late havock made therein by the ſoldiers of Sir William Waller. The violation of the truce, and farther preparations of the rebels, obliged the king to quit this city, which he ſtill left to the government of Lord Ogle, who kept his poſt therein with little or no interruption till the month of September, 1645, on the 25th day of which, Cromwell appeared and ſat down before it with his whole forces. The garriſon had been ſo ſeverely drained, that only three hundred ſoldiers were at this time left to defend it. Cromwell loſt no time in mounting his cannon, and preparing for a general aſſault, though he at the ſame time uſed every method to prevent hoſtilities, and to gain the city by capitulation. Lord Ogle, however, declared his reſolution of holding out to the laſt extremity. Cromwell therefore immediately aſſaulted the city with fire and ſword, and, pouring on with all his uſual reſolution and fury, ſoon made himſelf maſter of the city, obliging the inhabitants to take ſhelter in the caſtle. After plundering the city and committing thoſe outrages common to a civil war, Cromwell planted his cannon againſt the caſtle, which he furiouſly battered for ſeveral days, till the governor, finding no hopes of relief from his royal maſter, nor a poſſibility of much longer ſuſtaining the fire of the enemy, ſurrendered his garriſon upon honourable terms, and immediately ſent advice thereof to the king. Cromwell, after ſeizing ſuch arms and ammunition, and other effects, as the beſieged poſſeſſed, brought up all his cannon cloſe to the caſtle, upon which he fired inceſſantly, till the whole of that ancient and magnificent ſtructure was levelled with the ground, except the chapel, which was, as it ſtill remains, a detached building. A chantry formerly belonged to it, as appears by its diſſolution at the reformation. In this chapel a famous cauſe, concerning the ſuperiority of the ſee of Canterbury over that of York, was tried, in 1072, before Hubert the pope's legate, King William, and all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom. The aſſizes for the county of Hants were originally held in the caſtle, at leaſt as early as the year 1212, as we learn from the Wincheſter annaliſt, who frequently remarks, that the royal family

quitted their reſidence at this place in order to make room for the judges. And we learn from Speed, that Henry III. ſat as judge in this caſtle, and tried many cauſes himſelf. But, after the diſſolution of the caſtle, the chapel, of which we have juſt been ſpeaking, was appropriated to this purpoſe; from which time it has borne the name of Caſtle, or County-hall. At preſent it is eſteemed the beſt court in the weſtern circuit. Over the court of Niſi Prius, above the judge's ſeat, hangs what is commonly called King Arthur's Round Table, which is one ſolid piece of wood, eighteen feet in diameter. This piece of antiquity is ſaid to be upwards of twelve hundred years ſtanding; though ſome authors affirm that it is of a much later date. However, it is of higher antiquity than it is commonly ſuppoſed to be; for Paulus Jovius, who wrote above two hundred years ago, relates, that it was ſhewn to the Emperor Charles V. and that, at that time, many marks of its antiquity had been deſtroyed; the names of the knights had juſt then been written afreſh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired. It was again repaired, and the characters newly written, in the year 1789, by order of the magiſtrates of the county of Hants, and under the direction of Dr. Joſeph Wharton, maſter of Wincheſter college. The names of his knights, as written thereon, are as follow:

Sir Galahallt	Sir B. Bilbrys	Sir Kay
Sir Lancelot Dulake	Sir Lamternal Tayle	Sir Ector de Marys
Sir Gauey	Sir Bicane	Sir Pegonet
Sir Pribale	Sir Plomyds	Sir Degore
Sir Lyonell	Sir Lamorak	Sir Brumer
Sir Triſtram Delyens	Sir Borſde Ganys	Sir Lubyns Dilcony
Sir Garetbe	Sir Sater	Sir Allynore
Sir Bedwere	Sir Pellens	Sir Mordrod

In the middle of the table: "This is the Round Table of King Arthur and twenty-four of his Knights."—Though we have been at the pains to decipher the above inſcriptions, we will by no means take upon us to vouch for the authenticity or antiquity of the table itſelf, which is queſtioned by ſome, and laughed at by others. Indeed the exiſtence of Arthur himſelf has been called in queſtion altogether, becauſe in the detail of his exploits, given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, the probable is ſo blended with the marvellous and the extravagant. In this controverſy, Mr. Whittaker has taken much pains to vindicate the exiſtence, and diſcriminate between the real and the fabulous tranſactions, of the Britiſh worthy. "Many of the actions (he obſerves), attributed to Arthur by the Welſh chronicles of Britain, are as abſurd in themſelves as they are ſpurious in their authority. Written, as thoſe narratives were, many centuries after the facts, and being merely the authentic accounts of Arthur, embelliſhed with the fictions and diſtorted by the perverſions of folly; they are inconſiſtent equally with the ſtate of the times and the hiſtory of the continent and the iſland. And the ignorance of the forgers, and the credulity of their abettors, can be equalled only by the injudiciouſneſs and incredulity of the opponents to both. If ſome accounts of Arthur and Cunobeline in theſe hiſtories be certainly ſpurious, others are as certainly genuine. And the relations of Suetonius, Dio, and Nennius, are not to be rejected, becauſe of the falſehoods which impoſture has engrafted upon them. The exiſtence of Arthur is evinced by that of the fables, which have at once annihilated his actions and his name with the misjudging critic. And the reaſoner's own arguments really turn againſt himſelf, and demonſtrate the point which they were intended to diſprove. The annals of Wales have long laboured in Arthur's commendation. The Highlanders have long had a poetical hiſtory of his exploits in their own language. The whole iſland is in traditionary poſſeſſion of his character; and ſix or ſeven hundred places within it are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by his name. His exploits are mentioned by his own hiſtorians, with a modeſty and conciſeneſs that is no bad argument of the truth, and with a particularity of time and place that is a good evidence of the facts. They are noticed by men, whom the death of the hero had exempted from all temptation

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to flattery; they are recited by perſons, whom a proximity to the times had precluded from all poſſibility of miſtake; and they are atteſted by the beſt hiſtorical authority, writers who lived cotemporary with him, authors who converſed with his warriors, and hiſtorians that wrote within a few years after him. He is ſpoken of as the honourable father of the Britiſh heroes by the aged Llomarch, a writer actually cotemporary with him, and ſome time reſident at his court. Arthur's principal exploits were againſt the northern Saxons, whilſt he was only prince of the Silures, and Ambroſius was the dictator or pendragon of the Britons. In a ſeries probably of five campaigns, and in a ſucceſſion certainly of eleven victories, this great commander had repelled the Saxons from the north of Flavia, diſlodged them from all Maxima, and diſpoſſeſſed them of all Valentia. And theſe were ſucceſſes ſo unchequered with misfortunes, ſo great in themſelves, and ſo beneficial to the public, that the name of Arthur claims the firſt rank in the liſt of military and of patriot heroes. The twelfth battle of Arthur was fought on Bandon-hill, ſuppoſed to be Banſdown, near Bath; in which the Saxons received ſuch a terrible overthrow, that for many years they gave the Britons no further moleſtation."

In times of peace, Arthur ſaw that an appointment was wanted, which ſhould at once be a more regular and more honourable ſignature of merit; by the certainty of the honour and the greatneſs of the dignity, call out all the worth of all the worthy in the nation; and collect it round the throne of the pendragon. Accordingly he eſtabliſhed a military order, which he called the "Knights of the Round Table;" becauſe, whenever they were entertained by the king, they ſat with him at a round table, to prevent all poſſibility of jealouſy or contention for the upper places. The above was the firſt order of knighthood eſtabliſhed in England; and it has been imitated by all the nations on the continent. By means of this, Arthur raiſed among the provincials a general glow of ingenuous heroiſm, the firſt ſpirit of chivalry that ever appeared in Europe; that manly and honourable gallantry of ſoul, which has made him and his worthies the ſubject of romantic hiſtories over all the weſtern world.

The reſtoration took place on the 29th of May, 1660; but, juſt as the city was emerging from its late diſorder and confuſion to the bleſſings of tranquillity and peace, it was again attacked by the plague. This deſtructive peſtilence broke out towards the end of the year 1668, and raged with unremitting fatality for the ſpace of near twelve months. On this melancholy occaſion, all manner of trade, commerce, or correſpondence, with any other part of the kingdom, was entirely prohibited; ſhops, inns, and dwelling-houſes, ſhut up, and the diſtreſſed inhabitants confined within the narrow limits of the city on pain of death. Cart-loads of dead bodies were daily carried out and depoſited in large pits dug for that purpoſe on the downs, into which numbers were promiſcuouſly thrown and buried together. The markets were removed to a convenient place without Weſtgate, where they were held once a-week, and regulated by every prudent means to prevent the progreſs of the contagion. The method of making exchanges was thus: the articles wanted to purchaſe were laid upon a large ſtone, by the owner, and, when he had retreated a few paces, the purchaſer then approached the commodity, which, if agreed for, he carried with him, dropping his money into a ciſtern of water ſet upon a large ſtone in the centre of the market for that purpoſe, from whence it was, on his departure, taken by the proprietor of the goods. To theſe deplorable circumſtances was the city of Wincheſter ſo long reduced, that, when the mortality abated, the public ſtreets were grown over with graſs, nor left the traces of a footſtep to be ſeen. The humanity of the more affluent citizens is not on this occaſion to be enough admired. Diſregarding their own private misfortunes and the diſtreſſes of their families, they applied themſelves wholly to the relief of their indigent fellow-ſufferers, and by their timely aſſiſtance preſerved them in their ſad moments from the hands of death. Nor were they content with thus adminiſtering private alms, but, forming themſelves into a charitable ſociety for their further relief, excited thereby the liberality of their fellow-citizens, who joined with them, and ſubſcribed according to

their ſeveral abilities. This ſociety held their firſt general meeting on the 26th of Auguſt, 1669, at which time it was conſtituted an annual feſtival, as well to ſolemnize their own preſervation, as for the receiving and diſtributing all public and private donations made to their indigent fellow-ſufferers. This feſtival is annually kept up, and its charities applied towards the ſupport of thoſe, who, by indigence and infirmity, are unable to ſupport or provide for their families by their own induſtry and labour. In memory of that exceedingly unfortunate æra, and to perpetuate the benevolence of the original founders of this charitable ſociety, an obeliſk is erected on the ſpot where the markets were held at that unhappy time, on the ſides of which are the following inſcriptions:—On the firſt ſide, "This monument is erected by a ſociety of natives, on the very ſpot of ground to which the markets were removed, and whoſe baſis is the very ſtone on which exchanges were made, whilſt the city lay under the ſcourge of the deſtroying peſtilence, in the year 1669." Second ſide, "A ſociety originally eſtabliſhed for the relief of their fellow-citizens, who happily ſurvived that dreadful viſitation, but were reduced by it to the utmoſt diſtreſs. Their firſt meeting was held Auguſt the 26th of the ſucceeding year." Third ſide, "Their ninetieth feaſt was celebrated with uncommon joy, Auguſt the 23d, 1759, a year auſpicious and glorious to theſe kingdoms for plenty reſtored, and the peaceful enjoyment of all national bleſſings, and for the renown and triumphs of their victorious arms through all quarters of the globe." And on the ſouth ſide are emboſſed the arms of the city of Wincheſter.—Some years after the inſtitution of this feſtival, another of the like nature was eſtabliſhed by the aliens; who, in conſequence of the late mortality, and being encouraged by the freedom of the city, flocked here in great abundance. Their feſtival was inſtituted for preſerving and putting out apprentices wandering orphans and fatherleſs children, who, unprovided in the world, were left entirely to the direction of fate and the chance of fortune. Their firſt meeting was held on the 20th of October, 1720, and has been likewiſe ever ſince annually kept up, and its charities applied to its original purpoſes.

When the afflictions of the city of Wincheſter were ſomewhat alleviated, and the town again repeopled, the completion and further improvement of the navigation was the firſt object which engaged the public attention. The proprietors therefore, encouraged by the late act, and riſing trade of the city, entered upon it with ſuch diligence, reſolution, and ſpirit, that in the courſe of a few years many prodigious ſhoals were removed, and the channel ſo thoroughly cleanſed and well provided with proper aqueducts, &c. that veſſels once more appeared thereon, to the great joy of the proprietors, and the citizens of Wincheſter in general. In the courſe of theſe great undertakings, Charles II. made a viſit to this city, wherein, attended by many of his nobility, he ſpent much time. Excited by its wholeſome and naturally agreeable ſituation, bordering on the New Foreſt, and affording many contemplative and rural retreats, he formed the reſolution of erecting a magnificent edifice herein, and of making Wincheſter the place of his ſummer's reſidence and retreat. Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ſent for, in order to chooſe out a convenient ſpot for this purpoſe, who at once concurred with his majeſty in pointing out that agreeable and delightful eminence upon which the caſtle had formerly ſtood. The plan was immediately drawn, and the building carried into execution with all poſſible diligence and diſpatch, the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the 23d of March, 1683. It was intended by the king for his ſummer reſidence, and was to have been ſufficient to entertain the whole court with all kinds of ſport and diverſion. There was particularly intended a large cupola, which was to have been carried thirty feet above the roof, ſo as to be ſeen a great way at ſea. The ſouth ſide is two hundred and ſixteen feet, and the weſt three hundred and twenty-eight; and the ſhell, when it was diſcontinued, is ſaid to have coſt upwards of twenty-five thouſand pounds, although the building was no farther proſecuted than barely carried up to the roof and covered in. The principal floor conſiſts of a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high, and the whole building contains no leſs than a hundred and ſixty rooms.

rooms. The great ſtaircaſe was to have been ſupported by fine pillars of Italian marble, which were preſented to the king by the grand duke of Tuſcany; but were afterwards given to the Duke of Bolton by George I. and we believe are ſtill to be ſeen at the duke's ſeat at Hackwood-park. The centre of this palace being exactly in a line with the centre of the weſt end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open from north to ſouth the breadth of the tranſept, or croſs of the cathedral, in a ſtreet above two hundred feet broad, which was to conſiſt of houſes for the nobility and perſons of rank. The foſs, which now ſurrounds the edifice, was to have been converted into a fine canal, over which four bridges were to be thrown, oppoſite the centre of each of the four fronts. A park was alſo laid out near ten miles in circumference, which terminated weſt upon the open downs in view of Stockbridge; but the ſudden death of the king prevented the progreſs and execution of this noble plan. The houſe, with a royal revenue, was afterwards ſettled by parliament as an appendage upon Prince George of Denmark for his life, in caſe he had outlived the queen; but his royal highneſs died before her majeſty, ſo that all hopes of ever ſeeing it brought to any perfection totally vaniſhed. It was afterwards fitted up for the French priſoners, and in June 1782 there were upwards of five thouſand of thoſe unhappy wretches at one time confined.—In 1792 it accommodated ſeven hundred French prieſts, who had fled their country on account of the late revolution, and who were maintained, firſt by voluntary contributions, and afterwards by the Engliſh government. Here they remained till the autumn of 1796, when the place was converted into barracks, for which, from its ſituation, it is moſt admirably fitted. In digging for flints in May 1797, to pave the court of the king's houſe, the workmen ſtruck upon a ſtone door-way, which led into a large chamber built of flints and Portland ſtone, plaſtered over, and heretofore groined, the fluted corbels and ſpringing of the arches being perfect. There is a paſſage from the ſame, which ſeems to lead into the caſtle-ditch, or more probably into a way which was ſeparated from the ditch by a parapet wall. There is alſo a part of a ſtone ſtaircaſe, which led out of the ſaid chamber into the upper parts of the tower, or perhaps into the main body of the building. The tower in queſtion was evidently one of the four which flanked the keep of this caſtle before the ſame was taken and diſmantled by Oliver Cromwell, who was as great a deſtroyer of caſtles as his predeceſſor Thomas Cromwell was of monaſteries. There was a fifth tower to this keep, of rather a different figure from the reſt, which formed the gateway of the ſame. The reſearches amongſt the ruins of the ancient caſtle having been continued under the direction of Captain Cartwright, a gentleman of approved taſte and learning in the line of antiquities, the opinion was fully confirmed of the chamber having been the inſide of one of the towers which flanked the keep or dungeon of the ſaid caſtle. Being perfectly cleared out, it appears in an oval form, ſixteen feet in length, interſected at the end adjoining to the main body of the building by a ſtrait wall of twelve feet. There are ſix ornamented corbels in perfect preſervation, with the butments of as many ſpringers, which ſupported the vaulting of the chamber in queſtion, and which admitted a height in it of about eight feet. At the diſtance of about ſix feet from the bottom of the tower are holes in the walls, which admitted the timber of the flooring to the ſaid chamber, to which depth the ſtone ſteps, mentioned before, conduct. This lower apartment could have been nothing but a cellar or a priſon. The walls of the tower, which are circular on the outſide as well as within, are nine feet thick; but, having been robbed of their caſing of large poliſhed ſtones, muſt originally have been at leaſt ten feet thick. Pieces of cannon-ball have been found among the ruins; which ſeem to argue that this caſtle, during its laſt ſiege, made a more gallant defence under Lord Ogle than we have generally imagined; as likewiſe two large iron wedges much uſed, which have evidently been employed in disjointing the ſtones, when the ſame were wanted for building the adjoining king's houſe. The tower which has been explored is that to the north-eaſt. The workmen were next employed in tracing out the ſouth-eaſt tower; which, like the former, appears to have been circular, and nearly

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of the ſame dimenſions. What, however, appeared to promiſe the richeſt ſtore of information was a large ſquare maſs at the north-weſt point of the keep, from which enormous piles, weighing ſome hundreds of tons, have been caſt by the all-conquering power of confined gunpowder, whilſt the lower part ſeems to have been leſs injured than any other part of this renowned ancient fortreſs and palace. The antiquaries, however, were diſappointed in their expectations of finding chambers in the other towers ſimilar to that diſcovered in the tower to the north-eaſt. In the mean time, the form and dimenſions of the ſaid towers, and of the caſtle in general, are aſcertained for the information of the curious; and the public ſervice has gained a quantity of wrought ſtones, and an extent of level ground, which have more than repaid the expence of the undertaking.

To return.—James II. almoſt immediately after his acceſſion to the throne, made a formal demand of the charter of this city. The proceſs, however, was for a time ſuſpended by the ſudden invaſion of the Duke of Monmouth, whoſe defeat was followed by the horrid cruelties of Kirke and Jefferies. Jefferies, in conſequence of his ſpecial commiſſion, which was opened here, cauſed Lady Liſle to be brought before him, and arraigned for harbouring and concealing one Mr. Hicks a Preſbyterian miniſter, and one Nelthorpe, with whom ſhe was totally unacquainted. In vain ſhe urged that theſe criminals had been mentioned in no proclamation, or convicted by any verdict; nor could any man be deemed a traitor till the ſentence of a legal court was paſſed upon him; ſtill he perſiſted in her trial. But, as it did not appear by any proof that ſhe was ſo much as acquainted with the guilt of either of the perſons, or had heard of their joining the rebellion of Monmouth, the jury brought her in not guilty. Jefferies, bent on her deſtruction, puſhed her on to freſh trials with unrelenting cruelty and violence, and thrice the jury determined in her favour; till the enraged judge, ſending them back with menaces and reproaches, and threatening to hang them if they did not find her guilty, thus conſtrained them to bring in a verdict in open oppoſition to juſtice, and contrary to the dictates of their own conſciences. And, notwithſtanding all applications for a pardon, her friends were diſmiſſed by the king, who ſaid he had promiſed Jefferies not to pardon her, and could not break his word, ſo that ſhe was burnt alive purſuant to her ſentence in the public market of this city, though upwards of ſeventy years of age.

In 1711 the preſent beautiful town-hall was rebuilt. The front is ſupported by five noble ſtone columns, of the Tuſcan order; and is fifty-three feet in length, with a tower containing the curfew-bell. The elegant ſtatue of Queen Anne, in the centre of the front, was preſented to the city by George Bridges, Eſq. and erected in the year 1713, agreeable to the inſcription "Anno Pacifico Anna Regina," and date, under the figure. The dial was the gift of William Pawlet, Eſq. a deſcendant of Sir William Pawlet marquis of Winchester.

In a meadow called Danemarch Mead, ſituated on the north of the city, without the walls, Guy earl of Warwick is ſaid to have encountered and conquered Colbrand the Daniſh giant. The battle-axe, with which he atchieved this memorable exploit, was kept in the treaſury of St. Swithin's cathedral till the reformation.—The religious foundations in this city have been very many; there were formerly fifty pariſh-churches, and ſome ſay more, out of which there now remain only nine. A number were ſuppreſſed by Biſhop Fox, in the reign of Henry VII. as inſufficient to maintain their reſpective incumbents. Thoſe now ſtanding are St. Thomas's, St. Lawrence's, St. Maurice's, St. Bartholomew at Hyde, St. John's, St. Peter's Cheeſehill, St. Michael's, and St. Swithin's, with that in the ſuburb of Winhall. Monaſteries and conventual buildings were likewiſe numerous, the moſt conſiderable of which was that dedicated to St. Swithin, belonging to the cathedral, which was ſituated on the ſouth ſide thereof. But, beſides this, there was a very eminent one, firſt founded by King Alfred, near the preſent cathedral, whoſe abbot had a ſeat in parliament. It was called New-miniſter, to diſtinguiſh it from the old miniſter or cathedral, within the precincts of whoſe cemetery it ſtood, no leſs than two hundred years from the time of its firſt erection, till the removal of it to a place called Hyde, without the city walls

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of Wincheſter; whereupon the convent loſt its name of Newminſter, and was ever after diſtinguiſhed by the title of Hyde Abbey. The occaſion of this tranſlation was on account of the ſeveral differences ariſing from the too near neighbourhood of theſe two great churches; to prevent which for the future, the monks of Newminſter, being of the latter foundation, ſubmitted to tranſplant themſelves as aforeſaid. However, this houſe was not without its misfortunes; for William the Conqueror, at his firſt coming, finding the abbot and twelve of his monks in arms againſt him, ſeized upon their eſtate, and held it above two years; and in the reign of King Stephen, Henry de Blois, his brother, then biſhop of Wincheſter, was ſo oppreſſive, that he wreſted from the monks almoſt all their church-plate, and diſperſed them to ſuch a degree that from forty they were reduced to ten. The reaſon of the biſhop's thus treating them was, that, they being but newly fixed at Hyde, of which there had been only one abbot, who died in the eleventh year of his government, he took advantage thereof to reduce them to his meaſures, which it is ſaid were to erect his ſee into an archbiſhopric, and convert this abbey into a biſhopric, and ſubject it and Chicheſter to the juriſdiction thereof, &c. Beſides, as this monaſtery had often rivalled the cathedral while it ſtood in its old place, ſo he was apprehenſive it might ſtill vie and contend therewith, it having been ſo celebrated and famous for the ſepulchres of divers princes, &c. there interred, viz. King Edmund and his ſon Elfred, St. Eadburgh daughter of King Edward, Alfred ſon of King Edulf, King Alfred, and, as ſome authors tell us, King Edred, notwithſtanding there is an inſcription for him in Wincheſter cathedral. All which princes bones, &c. being with great ſolemnity removed to Hyde, created further emulation on their depoſing them with ſuch ceremony there, where they reſted in quiet till the general havock of religious houſes; which ſtorm fell ſo ſeverely on Hyde, that there continue not, at this day, the leaſt remains of the grandeur of this once magnificent abbey but the name; the very ruins being as it were periſhed, not ſo much as the bare walls of this church appearing, which ſtood juſt without the city gate, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and St. Grimbald, and endowed with lands valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 865l. 18s. That this deſtruction was made ſoon after the reformation, and the monuments then pulled to pieces, we may judge from Leland, who gives us the following account hereof.—"In the ſuburb ſtood the great abbey of Hyde, and hath yet a paroche church. This abbey was called Newanminſter, and ſtood in the cloſe hard by St. Swithin's, otherwiſe called Ealdenminſter; but when it was tranſlated thence to Hyde it bore the name of Hyde. The bones of Alfredus king of the Weſt Saxons, and of Edward his ſon, and king, were tranſlated from Newanminſter, and laid in a tomb before the high altar at Hyde; in which tomb was of late found two little tables of lead inſcribed with their names. And here lay alſo the bones of St. Grimbald and Iudoce."—The church, which was built with flint caſed with ſtone, appears, from its ruins, to have conſiſted of three aiſles, and to have been at leaſt two hundred and forty feet long. Of the monaſtery nothing remains, except ſome out-buildings toward the ſtreet, and one gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit on each ſide the head of a king. The ſame head occurs on a wall towards the ſouth. Great part of the precinct-wall is ſtill ſtanding. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally ſtood within the precincts, as did many pariſh-churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the ſtone collected from the ruins of the abbey. A crucifix was given to this abbey by Canute I. eſtimated at an equal value with the whole revenue of the kingdom, upon which hung the Britiſh crown till that monarch's death. In 1786 a new county-bridewell was built on the ſcite of this ancient abbey, at which time ſome curious antiquities were dug up, of which drawings were taken; and it is ſuppoſed they will be preſerved to the public in a work on the antiquities of Wincheſter which is daily expected from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Milner, Romiſh prieſt, a gentleman every way qualified for the taſk he has undertaken.

Next to Hyde-abbey, in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery called St. Mary's Abbey, founded by Alfwithe, the wife of King Alfred, A. D. 900.

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It was ſituated near the houſe now occupied again by nuns of the ſame order, in whoſe garden the only remains of this edifice were lately to be ſeen, reduced to a ſmall heap of ſtones. It originally conſiſted of an abbeſs and twenty-one nuns, and was valued at the diſſolution at 175l. 7s. 2d. This part of Wincheſter is ſtill called the Abbey, and Camden acquaints us that the ruins of it ſhewed it to have been a ſtately fabric. From this nunnery Henry I. took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.—On the north ſide of the church-yard of St. Mary's abbey ſtood the chapel of the Holy Trinity, conſiſting of a warden and ſeveral prieſts. Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant friars. The Auguſtine friars were ſituated on the ſouth of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey friars, or Minors, on the eaſt; and the Dominicans on the north, juſt within the city. To theſe we may add the prior and brethren of St. Peter in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalendar.

But the moſt noble and magnificent of theſe kind of buildings in this city, was the monaſtery and cathedral, originally founded by Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king, who is ſaid to have conſecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the 4th of November, 169. This ſtood about an hundred and two years, and was deſtroyed in the perſecution of the Emperor Diocleſian, A. D. 266. We find it afterwards reſtored, and conſecrated by Conſtantius to Amphibalus the Martyr, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the ſons of Mordred flew into it to avoid the cruelty of Conſtantine, who, diſregarding the ſanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in full enjoyment of its privileges, till the time of Cerdic firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, who, driving away ſome and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple. Kingeliſe, one of his ſucceſſors, and the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt Saxons, again reſtored it; and, demoliſhing the old cathedral, laid the foundation of a new one, A. D. 611, which was finiſhed by his ſon Kenwalch, who ſucceeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Agilbertus were the two firſt biſhops of this new foundation; but, on ſome diſpute, the ſee of Dorcheſter was removed hither in 660; and Wina was appointed to the biſhopric, who, falling afterwards under the diſpleaſure of Kenwalch, purchaſed the ſee of London of Wulphire king of Mercia, and is reckoned the firſt ſimoniacal biſhop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were ſeculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the perſuaſion of Biſhop Ethelwold in the reign of Edgar, A. D. 963, who ſubſtituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The preſent edifice was begun, A. D. 1079, by Biſhop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finiſhed the tower, the choir, the tranſept, and probably the weſt end; accordingly, the monks, in the preſence of almoſt all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom, paſſed with much ſtate and ſolemnity from the old monaſtery to the new one, A. D. 1093, on the feaſt of St. Swithin, to whom it was conſecrated; and, in the moſt ſolemn proceſſion, tranſlated the ſhrine of that ſaint to the new church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham; and at length finiſhed, as it now appears, by Biſhop Fox. When this eminent convent, which conſiſted of a prior and forty-two monks, had flouriſhed in its ſplendour and magnificence for near nine hundred years, it was diſſolved by Henry VIII. on the 15th of November, 1539, who ſeized the gold and ſilver plate, images, and other rich ornaments, both of the church and convent, and afterwards inſtituted the preſent foundation, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It conſiſts of a dean, twelve prebendaries, ſix minor canons, ten lay-clerks or ſinging-men, eight choriſters, and other members. The revenues, at the diſſolution, were valued at 1507l. 17s. 2d. the greateſt part of which was appropriated to the new dean and chapter. The laſt prior was William Baſyng, alias Kyngſmill, who was made the firſt dean, and died in the year of our Lord 1541. Great part of the monaſtery and out-buildings of St. Swithin's were, about this time, demoliſhed, as uſeleſs to the new

foundation; and the cathedral, ever ſince its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has retained the common appellation of Trinity-church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from eaſt to weſt, is 545 feet; of theſe Our Lady's Chapel includes 54, and the choir 136. The length from the iron doors, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the weſt end, is 351 feet; the length of the tranſept is 186 feet; the breadth of the body, below the tranſepts, is 87 feet; and, of the choir, 40. The exact height of the tower is 138 feet and a half; and its breadth 50 feet by 48. This tower is carried up but a very little above the roof, not more than 26 feet, and has no proper finiſhing, but is covered in as if the building had been left off; which, very probably, might be the caſe, for there is ſtrength enough below to ſupport a ſteeple higher than that of Saliſbury. The proſpect from the weſt end of the middle aiſle to the eaſt window, beyond the choir, muſt ſtrike every mind ſuſceptible of thoſe awful feelings that ariſe from the contemplation of that greatneſs and extent which are peculiar to the proportions of Gothic architecture. This aiſle was originally of the Saxon architecture, not greatly differing from the Roman; with round pillars, much ſtronger than Doric or Tuſcan, or ſquare piers, adorned with ſmall pillars; round-headed arches and windows; and plain walls on the outſide without buttreſſes; as appears by the croſs aiſle and tower, which remain of it to this day. The nave of the church had been for ſome time in a bad condition. Biſhop Edyngdon undertook to repair it in the latter part of his time, and by his will ordered his executors to finiſh what he had begun. And, whether in purſuance of his deſign, and by his benefaction, or otherwiſe, it appears, that, in the year 1371, ſome work of this kind was carrying on at a great expence. However, Wykeham, upon due conſideration and ſurvey, found it either ſo decayed and infirm, or elſe ſo mean in its appearance, and ſo much below the dignity of one of the firſt epiſcopal ſees in the kingdom, that he determined to take down the whole from the tower weſtward, and to rebuild it both in a ſtronger and more magnificent manner. This great work he undertook in the year 1394, and entered upon it the beginning of next year.—As this church is ſituated on a low ground, which, without great precaution and expence, affords no very ſure foundation for ſo weighty a ſtructure, Wykeham thought it ſafeſt to confine himſelf to the plan of the former building, and to make uſe of a foundation already tried, and ſubject to no hazard. He even choſe to apply to his purpoſe ſome part of the lower order of pillars of the old church, though his deſign was in a different ſtile of architecture, namely, that which we call Gothic, with pointed arches and windows, without key-ſtones, and pillars conſiſting of an aſſemblage of many ſmall ones cloſely connected together, but which is more properly Saracen, for ſuch was its origin. The cruſades gave us an idea of this form of architecture, which afterwards prevailed throughout Europe. The pillars, or piers, of the old building, which he made uſe of, were about ſixteen feet in height, of the ſame form with thoſe in the eaſt ſide of the northern croſs aiſle; theſe he carried up higher according to the new deſign, altering their form, but retaining their ſtrength, and adopting them as a firm baſis for his own work. The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones, and the intercolumniation remains much the ſame. Theſe circumſtances, in which ſtability and ſecurity were very wiſely in the firſt place conſulted, have been attended, however, with ſome inconvenience, as it ſeems owing to them that this building has not that lightneſs and freedom, and that elegance of proportion, which might have been expected from Wykeham's known taſte in architecture, and from the ſtile and manner of his other works in this kind. To the farther diſadvantage of its preſent appearance, an alteration, which could not then be foreſeen, has ſince happened. At that time the buildings of the monaſtery covered the whole ſouth ſide of the church, ſo that it ſeemed needleſs to be at a great expence upon ornaments in that part which was like to be for ever concealed. By the demolition of the monaſtery, this is now laid open, and diſcovers a defect of buttreſſes and pinnacles, with which the north ſide, which was then the only one in view, is properly furniſhed. Another alteration of the ſame kind has been made in the

inſide, and with the like effect. Immediately before the entrance of the choir ſtood the veſtry, which, extending from ſide to ſide of the nave, prevented the entire conformation of thoſe pillars againſt which it reſted to the new deſign; but at the ſame time concealed the irregularity. In the time of Charles I. this was pulled down, and the preſent beautiful ſkreen, the work of Inigo Jones, was erected; but no care was taken, by an eaſy and obvious alteration, to correct a deformity, which was then uncovered, and ſtill continues to diſgrace the building, in a part which, of all others, is the moſt frequently expoſed to obſervation. However, with all its defects, which appear thus to be owing partly to an accidental and unforeſeen change of circumſtances, and partly to the care of avoiding greater inconveniences, there is no fabric of its kind in England, after thoſe of York and Lincoln, which excels this part of the cathedral church of Wincheſter in greatneſs, ſtateline ſs, and majeſty. This great pile took up about ten years in erecting, and was but juſt finiſhed when the biſhop died. He had provided in his will for the entire completion of his deſign by his executors, in caſe of his death; and allotted 2500 marks for what then remained to be done, beſides 500 marks for the glaſs windows. This was about a year and a half before it was finiſhed; by which ſome ſort of eſtimate may be made of the whole expence.—From this aiſle, by a ſtately flight of ſteps, you approach the choir. The ſkreen above-mentioned is of the compoſite order, in which, on each ſide of the entrance, are two receſſes, enriched with entablatures and compaſs pediments, wherein are placed the ſtatues of King James and King Charles I. They are both of copper, and were given, with the ſkreen itſelf, by the latter of theſe monarchs. In the civil wars the rebels, among other outrages, barbarouſly defaced and abuſed both theſe ſtatues, but particularly that of Charles; attempting to break off the crown, and declaring, with much malicious vehemence, "that they would bring him back to the parliament." The ſtalls are of Norway oak, and are a maſterly piece of Gothic ſpire-work, being at once elegant and majeſtic. They were erected by Prior Silkeſtede, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north ſide. On the ſame ſide ſtands the organ, which was removed thither by command of Charles I. from the front ſkreen above-mentioned, where it was ſuppoſed to intercept the view from the weſt to the eaſt end. The ſtalls, on the ſouth ſide, are bounded by the biſhop's throne, erected by Biſhop Trelawney; the pediment of which is embelliſhed with a mitre, and the arms of the ſee impaling thoſe of his family, and is ſupported by fluted colums of the Corinthian order. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles I. there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the firſt ſtory or room of the tower, on which account the ſide-arches of the firſt ſtory, being intended to be ſeen from below, are wrought and ornamented. We find the ſame opening in the tower of St. Croſs, which was built about the ſame time. It was undoubtedly looked upon as a beauty in architecture; and had, in ſome meaſure, the ſame effect as the louvre, or open lanthern, formerly uſed in great halls. Height of roof in the inſide was alſo a favourite circumſtance in ſtructures of this kind, which was produced by this expedient in a very ſtriking degree. The arms and initials of the king, with thoſe of his conſort Queen Mary, and of John Young, dean at that time, are introduced among the ornaments of the vaulting, which is of wood. The two branches are the gift of the late Dr. Cheney, by whoſe benefaction the choir was paved with marble. In the pannels below the ſtalls, under the organ, on the oppoſite ſide, are ſome memorials of the new foundation of Henry VIII. with the date 1540, in which the new eſtabliſhment commenced; the king's arms, with H. R. viz. Henricus Rex; the arms of the church, given by the ſaid king; the portcullis, and the arms of William Kyngſmill, the firſt dean, with W. K. and the arms of a Biſhop of Wincheſter, as appears by the garter and a mitre, with the initial S. and another letter illegible.—In the area, leading to the high altar, is a plain raiſed monument, of a greyiſh ſtone, without any inſcription, under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1100. This prince, when hunting in the New Foreſt, was accidentally ſhot with an arrow by one Walter

Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, who immediately embarked for France. The king, being killed, and deſerted by his courtiers, was taken up, put into a collier's cart, and in that manner conveyed to this cathedral, and laid under the tomb of which we have juſt been ſpeaking. It is remarkable that two ſons and one grandſon of William the Conqueror were killed in the ſame foreſt. The tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who ſtole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring ſet with rubies ſaid to be worth five hundred pounds, and a ſmall ſilver chalice. With this area the preſbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finiſhed, in a different taſte from that of the tower, and is ſeparated, on each ſide, from the north and ſouth aiſles, by a well-executed partition-wall of open-work. On the top of each wall are placed three ſhrines or cheſts, beautifully carved, painted, and gilt, with a crown on each, in which are depoſited the bones of ſeveral of the Weſt-Saxon kings, biſhops, and ſome later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. Theſe remains were thus carefully collected and depoſited by Biſhop Fox, A. D. 1525. The aſcent to, and area of, the high altar, is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary, and ſchoolmaſter of Wincheſter college, who, dying in 1700, bequeathed 800l. for beautifying the altar.—The wood-work about the altar was erected by Biſhop Fox; but the canopy, with its feſtoons, and other ornaments, were added about the time when the new ſkreen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors, or entrance on each ſide, ſtill remain, through which the prieſt approached the altar from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewiſe remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, repreſenting the Trinity. A beautiful painting by Weſt, of the Raiſing of Lazarus, is over the altar. Behind is a very lofty ſkreen or partition of ſtone, charged with moſt exquiſite embelliſhments of Gothic workmanſhip, and infinitely ſuperior, in point of finiſhing, to one of the ſame kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the reformation, were filled with ſtatues of ſolid ſilver; but are at preſent ſupplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before-mentioned. The ſkreen, ſide partition-walls, roof of the preſbytery, and of the adjoining ſide-aiſles, with their walls and windows, were finiſhed at the expence of Biſhop Fox, in 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. The ſame liberal benefactor, with painted glaſs which he cauſed to be made, new glazed the windows of this part of the church, that is the choir-windows and thoſe of the parallel aiſles. He likewiſe fronted the boundary of the choir, on the outſide, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his ſtatue is placed, clothed in his epiſcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the eaſt end in the ſame ſtile; and it ſeems that he reduced the windows in the weſt ſide to their preſent form. It is conjectured, from good authority, that the biſhop was aſſiſted in this work by Silkeſtede; this prior, at leaſt, co-operated with Fox in improving the church, by building the ſtalls, and a chapel, about the time when Fox began theſe alterations. His initials T. S. are in the roof of Fox's preſbytery. It ſhould ſeem that Cardinal Henry Beaufort left ſome money for this purpoſe, as H. B. appears on the outſide of the ſouth partition-wall, and over its entrance. He died not many years before Fox was advanced to the biſhopric. In the grand rebellion, the altar-ſkreen juſt mentioned was artfully protected from the violence of the rebels by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line juſt before it, ſo as entirely to conceal its beauties from the obſervation of the ſacrilegious intruders. Other parts of the church, however, did not eſcape the miſtaken zeal of theſe enemies to all that was ſacred or majeſtic; for, on the 16th of December, 1642, the ſoldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered the church, where they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the ſtory of the Old and New Teſtaments, in admirable imagery. They deſtroyed the organ, ſeized the rich tapeſtry, cuſhions, and veſtments, of the choir, with the veſſels of the altar, threw down the communion-tables, and, carrying off

the rails which encompaſſed it, they burnt them in their quarters. They found great ſtore of popiſh books, pictures, and crucifixes, in the prebendal houſes, which, after a mock proceſſion, were burnt, together with the organ-pipes, in the ſtreet. After this, they defaced many of the monuments; and, pulling down ſome of the cheſts which contained the remains of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones againſt the painted glaſs, which they deſtroyed throughout the church, except the beautiful window over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of ſeveral ſaints, and biſhops of this church; which, being more out of their reach, and leſs expoſed than the reſt, is ſtill preſerved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand weſt window ſeems to be made up of the diſperſed fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect; and leaves the penſive imagination to ſupply that religious light, which was diffuſed over all the church when every window retained its original ſplendour. In this general deſtruction, however, the elegant tomb of William of Wykeham was happily preſerved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army; who, having received his education at the college of this city, held himſelf under an indiſpenſable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder.—The repairs of the devaſtations committed by theſe fanatic enthuſiaſts were made about the year 1663, ſoon after the return of the dean and chapter; who, having been expelled during Cromwell's uſurpation, did not retake poſſeſſion till Auguſt 19, 1660, although a ſermon was preached in it on the proclamation of Charles II. in May preceding.

The eaſt end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the ſouth is adorned with the tomb of Thomas Langton biſhop of Wincheſter, by whom it was built. The rood-loft of this chapel conſiſts of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the ſides are finiſhed in the ſame taſte; but the work has been much damaged. Under the window are ſeveral niches for ſtatues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebus on Henton, the place of the biſhop's nativity, and partly on his name.—The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by Prior Silkeſtede before-mentioned, and is uſed at preſent for morning prayers. The prior's name is on the roof; and on the ſides, which were adorned with ancient paintings, are emboſſed the arms of England, of Silkeſtede, of the ſee, and a rebus of T. Langton, as in the chapel juſt deſcribed, who was biſhop in the former part of Silkeſtede's priorate, for whom alſo a tun is introduced on the cieling. The ſame emboſſments appear on the outſide of the building in the church-yard. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Philip king of Spain, and the chair in which ſhe was ſeated during the ceremony ſtill remains near the altar.—On the north ſide of the Virgin Mary's chapel is a ſmall chapel dedicated perhaps to St. Michael, as the portrait of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of Biſhop Edington and Dean Maſon; here is likewiſe the magnificent monument of the Earl of Portland, lord high treaſurer of England in the reign of Charles I. his effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raiſed on three cuſhions of the ſame.—In the ſouth tranſept is another chapel, built, as ſome imagine, by Silkeſtede, which is called by his name; though others ſay he was not the founder, but only made uſe of it as a private oratory: he, however, ſeems to have borne ſome relation to it, for on the oppoſite ſide are the remains of a canopy, under which the preſſes for the choir veſtments are placed, which formerly ſeems to have been the covering of ſtalls, and ſtill preſerves in the cornice the initial letters of Silkeſtede's name, often repeated. It is probable theſe originally belonged to the oppoſite chapel. It is not unlikely that Silkeſtede altered the windows on this ſide of the tranſept; for, on the library window, contiguous to them, on the outſide, is carved T. S. for Thomas Silkeſtede, as is before obſerved.—The library, at the ſouth end of the ſouthern tranſept, was reduced to its preſent form, and repleniſhed with a valuable collection of books, by Biſhop Morley, A. D. 1686. But it evidently was a room belonging to the convent, as appears by the initial letters of Prior Silkeſtede's name, cut in a moulding of the eaſt window, anſwering to the arms of the ſee in the oppoſite moulding.

moulding. The preſent chapter-houſe, being the weſtern aiſle of the ſouth tranſept, was appropriated to that purpoſe in 1621.—In the northern tranſept are ſome imperfect traces of ancient painting, ſuppoſed to repreſent the combat of Guy earl of Warwick with the Daniſh giant before-mentioned.—About the middle of the great weſtern aiſle ſtands an ancient font; it is a ſquare maſſy block of jet-coloured marble, in which a circular baſon is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, ſupported by a plain pedeſtal of ſtone. The ſides of the ſquares are ornamented with rude baſs relievos, which ſeem to repreſent the miracles of ſome ſaint belonging to this church; and, if we may judge from the ſtile of the architecture introduced in the carving on the ſouth ſide, this ſingular monument of antiquity was the workmanſhip of the Saxon times.—Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying-place of the Saxon kings, whoſe remains were collected by Fox, as before obſerved, and depoſited in the cheſts on each ſide of the altar. Upon the partition-walls, are ſome ancient monuments to the memory of ſeveral noble perſonages, viz. under the ſecond cheſt, in the ſouth wall, is a monument with the following inſcription: *Intus eſt corpus Ricardi, Willielmi Conqueſtoris filii, & Beorniæ ducis:* "Within is the body of Richard ſon of William the Conqueror, and Duke of Barré." This Richard was the brother of Rufus, and was killed in the New Foreſt. Near his monument is entombed the heart of Ethelmare biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe body is buried at Paris, 1261. In the ſame wall is this inſcription: *Alwinus obiit* 1047. *Hic jacet Alwini corpus, qui munera nobis contulit egregia, parcito Chriſte pio.* "Alwyn died 1047. Here lies the body of Alwyn, who made us ſeveral rare preſents, Chriſt ſpare his pious ſoul." Alwyn was biſhop of this ſee in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and was confined in one of the monaſteries of this city, on ſuſpicion of a criminal connection with Queen Emma, who cleared the biſhop and herſelf from that aſperſion by performing the fiery ordeal, that is, the walking blindfolded over nine plough-ſhares, red-hot. This ſhe is ſaid to have done at the eaſt end of the cathedral, without receiving the leaſt injury; upon which memorable event, and by way of thankſgiving for her deliverance, ſhe added nine manors to the revenues of the church. Her monument is in the ſame wall with the biſhop's.

At the eaſt end of the ſouthern partition-wall, lies the body of Richard Fox biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a moſt finiſhed ſpecimen of the improved Gothic; there is no inſcription to his memory, but he is repreſented by the effigies of a ſkeleton. Within there is a ſmall oratory, or chapel, called Fox's Study, which he uſually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finiſhed; and the paſſion of our Saviour is repreſented over its altar in beautiful painted carved work.—At the eaſt end of the northern partition-wall is interred Stephen Gardiner biſhop of this ſee, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewiſe repreſented by the figure of a ſkeleton, which received great injury in the civil wars. He died in 1555.

In the area on the eaſt ſide of the traverſe-wall, is a ſumptuous and ſtately monument to the memory of Henry Beaufort, ſon to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter; he was biſhop of this ſee, cardinal of St. Euſebius, general of the pope's forces againſt the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigy is repreſented in the cardinal's habit; but the inſcription is now totally loſt, this being all, according to Godwyn, that remained legible near two hundred years ago: *Tribularrer ſi neſcirem miſericordias tuas.* "I ſhould be in tribulation if I were ignorant of thy mercies."—Oppoſite to this, and deſigned in evident imitation of it, is the ſuperb ſhrine and monument of William Wainfleet biſhop of Wincheſter, lord high chancellor of England, and founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, who died in 1486. He is repreſented on his tomb in his epiſcopal habit, graſping his heart betwixt his hands. The roof and ſpire work of his ſhrine are equal, if not ſuperior, in exuberance of ornament and height of finiſhing, to any ſtructure of the kind in England. It was repaired by the maſter of Magdalen college, in 1741.

It

It is recorded of Biſhop Wainfleet, that he propoſed to the heads of New College, Oxford, to enlarge their revenues to double their value, provided the members of that body would pray for his ſoul jointly with that of William of Wykeham. But their veneration for the memory of their founder was ſo great, that, upon conſidering the propoſal, they judged that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour, and therefore refuſed the offer.—Weſtward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a biſhop of this church, ſaid to be St. Swithin; it appears to have been formerly inlaid with braſs, which was carried off in the civil wars.—Near this is a tomb raiſed ſomewhat higher than the pavement, ſaid to be that of Lucius firſt Chriſtian king of Britain, and original founder of Wincheſter cathedral. Here is, however, no inſcription to illuſtrate this conjecture. —At the bottom of the ſteps, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, are two very ancient monuments, one of which has no inſcription; the other belongs to the prior of the convent, who died in 1295, and is thus inſcribed: (tranſlated:) "Here lies William of Baſing, formerly prior of this church, to whoſe ſoul may God be propitious; and he who ſhall pray for him ſhall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days."—Near the choir is the tomb of William of Edington, one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, who, while biſhop of this ſee, was elected Archbiſhop of Canterbury; but, when the archbiſhopric was preſented to him, he rejected it, ſaying, "If Canterbury is the higher rack, Wincheſter is the better manger." He was made lord high treaſurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church.

He was ſucceeded in his epiſcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, ſo denominated from the village where he was born, which is about fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of this city, in the road to Goſport. He lies buried in a magnificent chapel in this cathedral, built at his own expence, thirteen years before his death, for his private devotion. Its ſituation, however, ſeems not at all well choſen, if we conſider it with regard to the beauty of that part of the church in which it ſtands, where it creates an irregularity by projecting on each ſide beyond the pillars. But Wykeham was determined to the choice of this particular ſpot, by a ſtrong religious impreſſion, which had been ſtamped on his mind from his childhood; for in this part of the old church there had been an altar formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where maſs uſed to be celebrated every morning. Wykeham, though young, was conſtant in his daily attendance at this maſs, and ſeems even then to have choſen the bleſſed Virgin for his peculiar patroneſs, and, in a manner, to have dedicated himſelf to her ſervice. This it was that determined the ſituation of his oratory; and which ſeems to have been the reaſon of his dedicating to her his two colleges, and calling them by her name: over all the principal gates of which, he has carefully repreſented himſelf in the act of adoration to her, as his and their common guardian. He erected this chapel between the very pillars where he performed his daily devotions in his younger days, againſt one of which ſtood the altar above-mentioned. This chapel ſtands in the ſouth ſide of the great weſt aiſle: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the ſame place as before. The biſhop ordered his body to be depoſited in the middle of this chapel; and, ſo great was his perſuaſion of the reaſonableneſs and efficacy of prayers for the dead, that he himſelf, a little before his death, directed that maſſes ſhould be perpetually ſaid for him. The biſhop died at South Waltham, on Saturday the 27th of September, 1404, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a great concourſe of people of all ſorts; ſome, as we may well ſuppoſe, were drawn thither by their affection for him, and regard for his memory; and great numbers of the poorer ſort to partake of the alms reached out to them on this occaſion; for he had ordered in his will, that, in whatever place he ſhould happen to die, and through whatever places his body ſhould be carried between the place of his death and the cathedral church of Wincheſter, in all theſe places, to every poor tenant that had held of him there, as biſhop of Wincheſter, ſhould be given, to pray for his ſoul, four-pence; and to every other poor perſon aſking alms two-pence, or one penny at leaſt, according to the diſcretion of his executors;

tors; and that on the day of his burial, to every poor perſon coming to Wincheſter, and aſking alms for the love of God, and for the health of his ſoul, ſhould be given four-pence. The abundant legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations, bequeathed by this great prelate, may be ſeen at large in his life written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth, to which we refer the reader, as it would be going too far from our ſubject to introduce them here. We ſhall only further obſerve, that, though he had no large ſhare of learning, he was a great promoter of it: his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his ſkill in politics beyond his eccleſiaſtical knowledge. He was keeper of the privy-ſeal, lord high chancellor of England, and prime miniſter of ſtate, to King Edward III. whom he put upon forming thoſe two great projects, which made his reign ſo glorious, firſt upon ſetting up his claim to the crown of France, and ſecond upon inſtituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the biſhops of Wincheſter to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendage to the biſhopric; Wykeham himſelf was the firſt, and the enſigns of that order are joined with the epiſcopal ornaments in the robing of his effigy on his monument. He built the caſtles of Windſor and Queenborough for the ſaid king; founded New college, Oxford, and St. Mary's college in this city: he repaired a great number of churches in his dioceſe, among which he diſtributed one hundred and thirteen ſilver chalices, and one hundred pair of veſtments; he repaired and amended the roads between Wincheſter and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almoſt impaſſable, making cauſeys and building bridges, at a vaſt expence; he likewiſe purchaſed eſtates to the value of two hundred marks a-year, in addition to the demeſne lands of the biſhopric of Wincheſter, that he might leave there ſome other memorial of his munificence, beſides that of building and repairing the cathedral church. Though the ornaments of his oratory were deſtroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before obſerved, and remains entire and unhurt to this day: it is of alabaſter, of very elegant workmanſhip, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it; there are two angels at his head, and at his feet three monks in the attitude of praying for his ſoul. On a plate of braſs running round the edge of the upper table, is the following inſcription:

Wilhelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic, nece victus,
Iſtius Eccleſiæ præſul reparavit, eamque,
Largus erat, dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
Conſiliis pariter Regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet eſſe pium fundatio Collegiorum
Oxoniæ primum ſtat, Wintoniæque ſecundum.
Jugiter oretis, Tumulum quicunq; videtis
Pro tantis meritis quod ſit ſibi vita perennis.

"Here, overcome by death, lies William of Wykeham, biſhop of this church, which he repaired; bountiful and munificent to the poor; uſeful to the kingdom as an able politician. The noble college he endowed at Oxford, and that afterwards founded at Wincheſter, are ſtanding monuments of his exemplary devotion, for which, pray God reward him with eternal life." This monument underwent a thorough repair, the inſcriptions and ornaments being freſh gilt, &c. &c. in Auguſt, 1797; and it is allowed by good judges, that a more beautiful piece of ornamented ſculpture is not to be met with in any church in England.

Near the door of Langton's chapel is a black marble, raiſed a little above the pavement, with an inſcription to the memory of Frances counteſs of Exeter, who died A. D. 1663, aged 87 years.—Adjoining to this is the monument of Lord Henry Powlett, who died A. D. 1672, with an inſcription and the arms of the family—Adjacent to theſe lie the remains of the Counteſs of Eſſex, under a grey marble, with her coat of arms and inſcription: ſhe died A. D. 1656.—Here is likewiſe the monument of the Right Hon. James Touchet baron Audley, and earl of Caſtlehaven in Ireland, who died A. D. 1700.—And near theſe are the monuments of Biſhop Levintz, Sir Thomas Higgons, and Sir John Clobery, who,

who, for his intrepidity and valour in the ſervice of King Charles II. was raiſed from the obſcurity of a private ſoldier to the honourable dignity of a knight, and had an adequate fortune given him by that prince.—On the north ſide of the ſteps leading up to the choir, between two pillars, is a large vault about four feet high, wherein is interred Biſhop Morley, founder of the preſent epiſcopal palace; and Dr. Morley his nephew, with their arms and inſcriptions.—In this church lies Biſhop Cooper, the much-admired author of Theſaurus. He was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir, near the biſhop's throne, under a grey ſtone, which was removed on paving the choir with marble.—In the northern tranſept is this inſcription on Thomas Harris, author of ſome unintelligible Latin compoſitions:

Here lies interred
Thomas Harris, who died 25th June, 1724, aged 37.
Under this Stone entomb'd doth lie
The ſixth Son of a Knight, who chanc'd to die,
And what is yet more ſtrange to tell—*d'ye ſee*,
When born, left one to be born after *he*;
Who muſt die too, ſo mortal men are fated,
Unleſs he and his works are both tranſlated.

Near the monument of Biſhop Wainfleet, on the ſouth ſide, is this curious and quaint inſcription to the memory of Mr. Symonds, who founded the Blue-alms-houſe in this city:

Here lieth William Symonds, Gentleman,
Of Wincheſter twice Mayor and Alderman.
Alice his Wife lies buried by his Side;
The one in June, in July th' other, died;
On the 18th Day 1601 Shee,
On the 27th Day 1606 Hee.
His Merit doth inherit Life and Fame;
For whilſt this City ſtands, Symonds his Name,
In poor Men's Hearts ſhall never be forgotten;
For Poores Prayers riſe, when Fleſh lies rotten.

The more modern monuments and inſcriptions in this church are numerous and elegant; but thoſe we have deſcribed are not only the moſt ancient, but moſt worthy of attention.—In the ſummer of 1797, certain ancient tombs in this cathedral were explored, but with that reſpect which was due to the venerable dead, and which became the informed and poliſhed minds of the learned antiquaries who undertook the reſearches. The firſt ſepulchre that was opened is one which has generally been conceived to belong to our patron St. Swithin. In this nothing was found but the remains of a human body in its natural poſition, with the mouldering coffin in which it had been buried, ſome black cloth in which the ſame had been wrapped, and the remains of boots which had covered the legs. In ſhort, it was plain that St. Swithin did not reſt in that grave, which probably belonged to one of the priors of the cathedral.—The ſecond tomb explored on this occaſion was that which is vulgarly called King Lucius's. The ſtate of the bones here proved that the ſame had been diſturbed at ſome former period; and the ſilk, ſtill entire in it, is an additional argument againſt the abſurd notion of this having been occupied by the firſt Chriſtian king.—The third ſepulchre opened was called Fox's. This opinion, which is contrary to hiſtoric records, was demonſtratively confuted in conſequence of the ſaid grave being found perfectly empty.

We may here obſerve, that this ſee was never removed ſince its firſt foundation, as moſt or all in the ſouth-weſt parts have been. It was firſt dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, next to St. Swithin, and laſtly to the bleſſed Trinity. Its biſhops, beſides being prelates to the order of the garter, are chancellors to the ſee of Canterbury. This dioceſe formerly contained the counties

of Surrey and Southampton, and the Iſle of Wight; to which Queen Elizabeth added the iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey, Sark, and Alderney, once appendages of the biſhopric of Conſtance, in Normandy. The counties, with the Iſle of Wight, contained three hundred and ſixty-two pariſhes; the Iſle of Jerſey a hundred and thirty-one, and that of Guernſey and the other two as many more. It was anciently valued in the king's books at 3885l. 3s. 3d. and, before the reformation, paid to the pope, for firſt-fruits, 12,000 ducats. It is now eſteemed one of the richeſt biſhoprics in the kingdom. This ſee has yielded to the Romiſh church ten ſaints and two cardinals; to England, one lord chief juſtice, nine lords chancellors, two lords treaſurers, one lord privy ſeal, one chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, another to the exchequer, and twenty-eight prelates of the garter. The *domeboc* (doomſday-book) of King Alfred was kept in this cathedral, whence it was called *Codex Wintonienſis*; the doomſday-book of William the Conqueror was likewiſe depoſited here, till it was removed to Weſtminſter Abbey, where it now remains.—The cathedral is now under the direction and government of the following clergy, &c.

Hon. Brownlow North, *Biſhop*
Rev. Newton Ogle, D. D. *Dean*
Prebends.
Rev. John Sturges, D. D. *Chancellor, and Rector of Alverſtoke*
Rev. Thomas Pyle
Rev. Thomas Rennell, D. D. *Rector of St. Magnus, London-bridge*
Rev. Matthew Woodford, *Archdeacon, and Rector of Crawley*
Rev. Joſeph Wharton, D. D. *Rector of Wickham*
Rev. Nicholas Vere
Rev. Edmund Poulter, *Rector of Meonſtoke*
Rev. John Garnet, *Rector of Hurſt-borne Tarrant*
Rev. John Barnard
Rev. Philip Williams, *Rector of Compton*
Rev. Joſhua Iremonger
Hon. and Rev. George Pelham
Minor Canons.
Rev. Timothy Gabell, *Precentor, and Vicar of St. Peter's and St. John's*
Rev. Nicholas Weſtcombe, *Rector of Collingbourne, Wilts*
Rev. Bradnam Tawney, *Rector of St. Thomas*
Rev. John Woodburn, *Vicar of Romſey*
Rev. Edward Smith, *Rector of St. Michael's*
Rev. John Hopkins, *Rector of Littleton*
Officers belonging to the Dioceſe.
Rev. Matthew Woodford, *Treaſurer*
James Serle, Eſq. *Steward to the Biſhop*
Mr. John Ridding, *Treaſurer of Wolveſey*
Mr. Gell, *Secretary to the Biſhop*
Mr. Serjeant Kerby, *Steward to the Dean and Chapter*
Mr. Burt, *Deputy*
Mr. John Ridding, *Chapter-clerk and Auditor*
Mr. Thomas Ridding, *Regiſtrar to the Biſhop*
Mr. John Ridding, *Deputy*
Rev. Mr. Cane, *Archdeacon's Regiſtrar*
Mr. Richard Holloway, *Deputy*
Mr. Fuſſell, *Organiſt*
Proctors.
Mr. Charles Knott
Mr. Richard Holloway
Mr. Thomas Ridding
Mr. William Gunner
Mr. Robert Serle
Mr. George Fleetwood

The dean and prebends have handſome houſes and good gardens in the Cloſe; but, as moſt of them have houſes in London and elſewhere, a certain number only generally reſide here in turn. Some ſhort time ſince the chapter granted a permanent annual increaſe to the ſalaries of the minor canons, which (together with a farther extenſion of patronage in their favour, lately made) forms a conſiderable improvement in their ſituation. Yet with all this ample proviſion for the ſervice of the church, the buſineſs is not always attended as it ſhould be. A very extraordinary inſtance of the truth of this remark occurred very lately, which occaſioned the following *jeu d'eſprit* in the Hampſhire Chronicle of October 8, 1796.—"We hear that it is in contemplation to make ſome addition to the clergy of this dioceſe, as it does not appear there is at preſent a ſufficient number to do the common duty of the cathedral. On Sunday morning laſt, which was the firſt time of our worthy mayor going to church in form, there was nei-

ther ſermon, goſpel, nor ſacrament. In the afternoon, we were in danger of having no ſervice at all, had not the indefatigable Mr. Woodburn arrived at a late hour, after doing various other pariſh duty, and preached an excellent ſermon.—It is ſaid, that there are only *twenty* clergymen attached to the cathedral; the ſum paid annually is not worth mentioning. The above circumſtances have furniſhed matter of converſation in every circle this week: and a beautiful and elegant church-going young lady has written on the occaſion the following ſong or ditty, which may be ſaid or ſung to the lamentable tune of Chevy Chace.

"Proſper our biſhop and our king,
Our lives and ſafeties all:
A doleful praying-bout I ſing
As ever did befal.

To pray in ſtate our ſtately may'r
Laſt Sunday took his way,
And numbers flock'd in hopes to hear
The praying of that day.

The ſermon and the goſpel too
Did all expect indeed;
But they, alas! had cauſe to rue—
'Twas otherwiſe decreed.

Of all the pillars of the church,
(And many ſhe may boaſt,)
Poor *Pyle*,* to lift her from the lurch,
Alone was on his *poſt*.

This worthy *Pyle* has long withſtood
The mighty ſtorms and rain,
Now yielding to Time's ſweeping flood,
In hopes to riſe again.

He fain would read, he fain would preach,
'Twas forcing nature quite;
Alas! 'twas far beyond his reach,
He could but give his mite.

He had a cannon by his ſide,
He bade him loudly roar;—
An *armed hoſt*† he ſoon eſpy'd—
He ſtopp'd for fear of more.

He ſtopp'd—all ſtopp'd,—ſtop was the word—
How dreadful was the pauſe!
His audience thought it was abſurd,
But could not gueſs the cauſe.

The corporation ſtood aghaſt
To find the prieſt deſiſt,
Th' attendants march'd before, in haſte,
Well pleas'd to be diſmiſs'd.

Some ſay (I cannot think it true)
The maces turn'd quite dull,
And bluſhes of a deeper hue
O'erſpread the ſcarlet wool.

The may'r by glances did not fail
His feelings to unfold;
His face was now like *Silver*‡ pale,
And now like burniſh'd gold.

One alderman, facetious, ſaid,
Since *Earles*‡ are treated thus,
Princes and dukes will be diſmay'd,
And fear to viſit us.

Another, laughing in his ſleeve,
His friend was heard to tell,
At this miſchance I little grieve,
'Tis *Ridding*‡ buſineſs well.

Sure ſuch a morn was never ſeen,
Nor ſuch a lack of prayer;
But, if the like ſhould come again,
I wiſh I may be there."

* *Pyle is the name of a very ancient prebend.*

† *A party of the firſt regiment of dragoon guards entered the cathedral—and juſt then the ſervice ſtopped.*

‡ *Silver was the name of the mayor; Earle and Ridding of two of the aldermen.*

On the ſouth ſide of the church ſtood the monaſtery of Benedictine friers, which was ſo long famous for its ſplendour, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, nothing very conſiderable at preſent remains. Some parts we may reaſonably ſuppoſe were demoliſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. as uſeleſs to his new foundation; and others have given way to modern improvements. The principal part now ſtanding is the Deanery, which was formerly the prior's hall. It was very lofty, with a roof of rafter-work ſtill to be traced, and was ſixty-five feet long, and twenty-two feet broad; but, as it is now ſubdivided into ſeveral apartments, its height, length, and breadth, are at preſent loſt to the eye. Five windows on the weſt ſide of this hall ſtill remain, with its end window on the ſouth. The cloiſters of the monaſtery formed an area in the ſouthern church-yard, and were built againſt this ſide of the church; which, on that

that account, was not ornamented with buttreſſes and pinnacles as on the north ſide; and this, with the addition of other circumſtances, appears from a precept, in the regiſter of Wykeham's epiſcopate, to prohibit the inhabitants of Wincheſter, or others, from claiming a public way through the cloiſters or court of the monaſtery. In the wall facing this ſide of the church, appear the veſtiges of ſeveral arches and a gateway, which probably led from the cloiſters to the refectory before-mentioned; or, perhaps, was the public entrance from the monaſtery into the cloiſters, and from thence to the church. Through an ancient portico on the eaſtern ſquare of theſe cloiſters, near the Deanery, they paſſed into the Chapter-houſe, which has been deſtroyed, and makes a part of the dean's garden. It was extended under the end of the ſouthern tranſept to the length of ninety feet, againſt which the heads of arches, with many of their pillars, ſtill appear, and prove from their ſtile that it was built, with the tranſept, by Walkelyn; ſome of the priors were interred in it, among whom was Godfrey, a famous ſcholar in his time, who died A. D. 1107, and was buried towards the eaſt end. That ſide of the cloiſters, which was contiguous to the church, appears to have been terminated on the weſt where the rough ends of a wall, forming the outſide of the weſtern ſquare, appear againſt the church; beyond which, the cloiſter ceaſing, the remainder of this ſide of the church is finiſhed with a window lower than the reſt, and of larger dimenſions; under it appears to have been a lofty gateway, which was an entrance into the church on the outſide of the cloiſters. A little diſtant from this ſpot, at the weſt end of the church, are ſome ruinous walls of flint, which Camden conjectures to be the remains of a college, where Conſtans the monk, ſon of Conſtantine, who uſurped the empire againſt Honorius, A. D. 401, was educated; but the foundation and diſſolution of ſuch a college are ſo obſcure, that we think it more reaſonable to believe, that theſe walls are the remains of the moſt ancient part of the convent built by the Saxons, which was demoliſhed by Walkelyn on building the preſent cathedral; and the height of the ground hereabout plainly demonſtrates the demolition of ſome conſiderable pile. It appears alſo, that there was a garden, with ſeveral houſes, within the cemetry, under the weſt end of the church; an encroachment which aroſe from the reformation, and which, by Archbiſhop Laud's injunctions, was ordered to be removed, A. D. 1635. Leland obſerves that there was a chapel with a carnary at the weſt end of the cathedral. The moſt conſiderable part of the conventual buildings ſeemed to have been deſtroyed by the ſoldiers of Sir William Waller, in the civil wars; for, at the ſame time that the ſacrilegious outrages were committed in the cathedral, they demoliſhed more than half the Deanery, and eight prebendal houſes, and afterwards ſold the materials. Moſt of the preſent prebendal houſes, and part of the Deanery, were rebuilt after the reſtoration. The arms of England, painted on the windows of the dean's hall, were put up in honour of King James I. who was entertained at the Deanery in 1621; during which time he planted a fig-tree in the dean's garden, which ſtill remains, with an inſcription on the wall behind it. In the ſame window is another coat of arms for Charles I. and Mary his queen, with the inſcription C. M. viz. Carolus, Maria; the ſame as appears on the roof of the choir of the church. In the windows of the dean's library, which is twenty-eight yards long, and built ſoon after the reſtoration, are ſome ancient pieces of ſtained glaſs, which originally belonged to the priory. Among the fragments is the name of Thomas Silkeſtede, prior of the church, and who probably was a benefactor to the buildings of the Deanery; at leaſt it appears that he added the ſtone building, with round-headed windows, at the ſouth entrance, as his initials, T. S. connected with his uſual device of a ſkain of ſilk, ſtill remain in the uppermoſt windows. The entrance, or arched gateway under this building, is, however, evidently much older than the ſuperſtructure. The precincts of the convent, which were extenſive, were bounded by a lofty wall of flint, a great part of which ſtill remains on the ſouth and weſt ſides, and ſome on the north-eaſt.

The communication between the epiſcopal palace of Wolveſey and the church was through a gate, which ſtill remains to the eaſtward of the church, on which

the arms and name of Biſhop Fox appear. On the gate beyond is inſcribed "Georgius Morley, epus 1670." To the right of theſe is the dean's garden, with thoſe of the prebendal houſes, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the cloſe: theſe gardens are very pleaſant, being watered by a branch of the river Itchin, remarkably clear and rapid, diſpoſed in an elegant taſte, and opened on the eaſt to a proſpect of the extenſive ruins of Wolveſey-caſtle and other ſtriking objects.—Wolveſey-caſtle was a palace belonging to the Biſhops of Wincheſter, the ruins of which demonſtrate the magnificence and ſplendour of its original ſtate. It was built A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois biſhop of Wincheſter, nephew to Henry I. and brother to King Stephen; and it ſtood till the civil wars, when it was demoliſhed by the parliament's forces under Sir William Waller, who left no part of it ſtanding that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed, eſcaped their fury, and ſtill remains; but it is evidently of a more modern date than was the original building. Leland ſays of it, that "Wolveſey-caſtle is well tourrid, and for the moſt part watered about:" and Camden obſerves, that in his time it was very ſpacious, and ſurrounded with many towers. The reſidence of the Saxon kings is by ſome conjectured to have been on this ſpot; and the name of *Wolveſey* is ſuppoſed to be formed from the Wulphian kings, and Eye, which ſignifies the nook of a meadow. On the demolition of this noble palace, Biſhop Morley, in order in ſome degree to ſupply its loſs, expended upwards of 2800l. in erecting a convenient houſe for his ſucceſſors, which ſtands near the former, and has this inſcription on the front, *Georgius Morley, Epiſcopus, has ædes propriis impenſis de novo ſtruxit, A. D.* 1684: i. e. "George Morley, biſhop, built this houſe a-new at his own expence, in the year of our Lord 1684." It afterwards received conſiderable improvements from Biſhop Trelawney, ſince whoſe time it has remained unimproved, and is now almoſt totally neglected.

The college of St. Mary, of Wincheſter, commonly called Wincheſter College, is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the cathedral, juſt without the city wall. In the ſketch already given of the character of William of Wykeham, we did not omit obſerving, that both this, and New College, Oxford, owe their exiſtence to his extenſive liberality. He had certainly long in view the noble deſign of manifeſting his regard for poſterity by ſome ſingular act of benevolence; and none could conduce ſo much to that great end as this foundation; for the great plague, having a little before raged throughout the kingdom, ſwept away near one half of the people, and nine parts out of ten of the clergy: ſchools were ſhut up, and churches for the moſt part deſerted, and left without divine ſervice: ſo that, out of mere neceſſity, great numbers of illiterate laymen, who had loſt their wives in the plague, though they could hardly read, much leſs underſtand the ſcriptures, were admitted into holy orders. To remedy theſe evils, and relieve poor ſcholars in their clerical education, his two colleges were propoſed. The deſign was noble, uniform, and complete. It properly and naturally conſiſted of two parts, requiring two eſtabliſhments, the one ſubordinate to the other; the one to lay the foundation of ſcience, the other to complete the ſuperſtructure; the former was to ſupply the latter with proper ſubjects, and the latter was to improve the advantages received in the former. This truly great plan being formed, Wykeham's next buſineſs was to complete and eſtabliſh the two ſocieties. A ſchool was therefore ſet on foot at Oxford called the greater, and one at Wincheſter called the leſs. The one in this city commenced at Michaelmas, 1373, at which time he agreed with Richard de Herton, that, for ten years, he ſhould diligently inſtruct in grammatical learning, as many poor ſcholars as the biſhop ſhould, from time to time, ſend to him, and no others without his leave; that the biſhop ſhould provide and allow him a proper aſſiſtant; and that Herton, in caſe of illneſs, or his neceſſary abſence, ſhould ſubſtitute a proper maſter to ſupply his place. This ſchool had ſubſiſted about fourteen years, when Wykeham began laying the foundation of this college; which is ſituated on or near the ſpot where he, when a boy, was educated. His charter of foundation bears date October 20, 1382, by which he gives his ſchool the name of St. Marie College of Wyncheſtre. At this time it conſiſted of a warden and ſeventy

ſcholars,

ſcholars, and continued all along to furniſh the ſociety at Oxford with proper ſubjects by election. They were provided with lodgings in the pariſh of St. John upon the Hill, till the college was erected, the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the 26th day of March, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning; it took up ſix years in building, and the warden and ſociety made their ſolemn entrance into it, chanting in proceſſion, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the 30th of March, 1393. The firſt nomination of fellows was made by the founder, on the 20th of December, 1394. He nominated five only, though he had at that time determined the number to be ten. But the chapel was not yet quite finiſhed, nor was it dedicated and conſecrated till the middle of the next year: ſoon after which the full number of fellows, and of all other members deſigned for the ſervice of it, was completed by him. The whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes, conſiſts of a warden, ſeventy poor ſcholars to be inſtructed in grammatical learning, ten ſecular prieſts perpetual fellows, three prieſts chaplains, three clerks, and ſixteen choriſters; and, for the inſtruction of the ſcholars, a ſchoolmaſter, and an under maſter or uſher.

The building is extremely commodious, elegant, and extenſive. The front is two hundred and forty-nine feet in length, and conſiſts of offices on the weſtern ſide of the gateway, and of part of the warden's lodgings on the eaſt. Advancing through the firſt gate, the tower of which is adorned with a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, we enter the firſt court; on the left ſide are the warden's lodgings, which are both commodious and ample. That part of them which fronts the garden was erected at the expence of Warden Nicholas, in the year 1692; and were greatly repaired by Warden Lee, in the year 1767. That part which faces the ſtreet was raiſed in the wardenſhip of Dr. John Harmer, as evidently appears by the initials I. H. and the year 1597, in which he lived. The north front of the ſecond quadrangle loſes much of its intended effect by means of another part of theſe lodgings, built in 1613, which run at right angles againſt it on the left. —We approach the ſecond quadrangle under a ſtately tower, called the Middle Gate, which is adorned with the ſtatues of the founder, the Virgin Mary, and an angel. The court is very extenſive and ſpacious, being ninety-ſix feet over. On each ſide of the gateway, and on the whole eaſtern ſide of this court, are the lodging-rooms or chambers of the ſcholars; over which are commodious apartments for the fellows. The ſtaircaſe adjoining to the north-weſt angle leads to the apartments of the ſchoolmaſter, which are ſpacious and elegant. On the weſt is the kitchen, and a convenient conduit. On a wall adjoining to the kitchen is an emblematical painting, repreſenting a truſty ſervant; which has been long preſerved as a curious piece of antiquity. Under it are the following lines:

Effigiem ſervi ſi vis ſpectare probati,
Quiſquis es hæc oculos paſcat imago tuos.
Porcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia ſedat:
Hæc ſera, conſilium ne fluet, arcta premit.
Dat patientem aſinus dominis jurgantibus aurum
Cervus habet celeres ire, redire, pedes.
Læva docet multum tot rebus onuſta laborem:
Veſtis munditiem; dextera aperta fidem.
Accinctus gladio; clypeo munitur: & inde
Vel ſe, vel dominum, quo tueatur, habet.

A truſty ſervant's portrait would you ſee,
This emblematic figure well ſurvey.
The porker's ſnout, not nice in diet ſhews;
The padlock ſhut, no ſecret he'll diſcloſe;
Patient, the aſs, his maſter's rage will bear;
Swiftneſs in errand, the ſtag's feet declare.
Loaden his left hand, apt to labour ſaith;
The veſt his neatneſs, open hand his faith;
Girt with his ſword, his ſhield upon his arm,
Himſelf and maſter he'll protect from harm.

The

The whole ſouth ſide of the court is magnificently formed by the chapel and hall. The latter is a noble Gothic room, ſixty-three feet in length and thirty-three in breadth, in which the ſcholars dine every day at twelve o'clock, and ſup at ſix. In the uppermoſt window of this hall, on the north ſide, are the arms of England, and of the Marquis of Wincheſter. The chapel is a hundred and two feet long, and thirty-three broad, and is equal to moſt, and ſuperior to many, in our univerſities, whether we regard its dimenſions, its furniture, or the ſolemnity which ſtrikes us at our entrance. The ſcreen, ſtalls, and altar-piece, are of the Ionic order, and were executed in the wardenſhip of Dr. Nicholas, above mentioned. The altar is adorned with a beautiful ſalutation-piece, by Le Moine, given by the Rev. Dr. Burton, formerly head maſter of this college; the branches are the gift of the Rev. Chriſtopher Eyre, formerly uſher. The eaſt window is painted with the genealogy of Chriſt, repreſented in the moſt lively colours, and has been celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, biſhop of Oxford, in an excellent poem called the Union, written at this ſchool; which, after minutely deſcribing the various figures, concludes with theſe animated lines:

And thou, O tomb, once more ſhalt wide diſplay,
Thy ſatiate jaws, and give up all thy prey.
Thou, groaning earth, ſhalt heave abſorpt in flame,
As the laſt pangs convulſe thy lab'ring frame;
When the ſame God unſhrouded thou ſhalt ſee,
Wrapt in full blaze of pow'r and majeſty,
Ride on the clouds; whilſt, as his chariot flies,
The bright effuſion ſtreams throughout the ſkies.
Then ſhall the proud diſſolving mountains glow,
And yielding rocks in fiery rivers flow;
The molten deluge round the globe ſhall roar,
And all man's arts and labour be no more.
Then ſhall the ſplendours of th' enliven'd glaſs
Sink undiſtinguiſh'd in the burning maſs.
And oh! till earth, and ſeas, and heav'n, decay,
Ne'er may that fair creation fade away;
May winds and ſtorms thoſe beauteous colours ſpare,
Still may they bloom as permanent as fair;
All the vain rage of waſting time repel,
And his tribunal ſee, whoſe croſs they paint ſo well.

The reſt of the windows are finely ornamented with the portraits of ſaints, with their names written under them; together with the following inſcription, *Orate pro anima Wilhelmi de Wykeham Fundatoris iſtius Collegii:* "Pray for the ſoul of William of Wykeham, Founder of this College." On the north ſide ſtands the organ. The roof is covered with a cieling of wood, in imitation of arched ſtone-work, without which the height would be much too great. This cieling ſeems to have been finiſhed much about the time of that which covers the preſbytery in the cathedral, as it is exactly of the ſame workmanſhip. In this chapel, ſervice is performed at eight o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon on Sundays; and on holidays, at eight and eleven in the morning and five in the evening; and at five on their preceding eves. The choir conſiſts of three chaplains, three clerks, an organiſt, and ſixteen choriſters.

In the anti-chapel is a receſs in the ſouth, over part of which ſtands the tower, containing five bells. This addition, which exhibits a more modern ſtile of architecture, ſeems to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI. together with the tower, by William Wainfleet biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe arms are cut in the roof. In this receſs were formerly two beautiful painted windows; one of which has been long cloſed up; and the other, in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen the tower, has had a wall lately built againſt it. Round the anti-chapel are placed the ſtalls originally belonging to the choir or inner chapel. The braſs plates on the floor were removed hither from the choir, when it was paved with black and white marble, in the wardenſhip of Dr. Nicholas.

From

From hence, turning on the left, you paſs into the Cloiſters, near the entrance of which, in the eaſtern wall, is a door-way, now cloſed up, by which the ſociety formerly paſſed from the chapel, through a correſponding one in the oppoſite wall, for celebrating the proceſſion called the circum, in which they every morning circuited the college. Theſe cloiſters conſtitute a ſquare of a hundred and thirty-two feet; in the centre of which ſtands an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VI. by John Fromond, and intended by him for a chapel: he likewiſe appointed a chaplain to officiate in it; for whom he added ſpacious lodgings to the weſt end of the north ſide of the ſecond court. This chaplain was removed at the reformation. The ſame benefactor alſo ordained liveries or gowns, annually, for the choriſters; which cuſtom has, however, for ſome wiſe purpoſes, been of late diſuſed, and clothes ſubſtituted in their ſtead. This chapel was converted into a library in 1629, by Warden Pink.

Weſtward of the cloiſters, on one ſide of a ſmall area, ſtands the ſchool; over the entrance of which is a ſtatue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, (father of the famous Colley Cibber, poet laureat,) whoſe workmanſhip are the two excellent figures over Bethlem gate, in London. This room is finely proportioned, and elegantly finiſhed. The roof is adorned with beautiful ſtucco, of a bold relief; in which are introduced the arms of many of the benefactors. It is ninety feet long, and thirty-ſix broad. On the weſt end are inſcribed the laws or rules to be obſerved by the ſcholars, &c. On the oppoſite end, with proper decorations, is inſcribed, *Aut diſce, aut diſcede; manet ſors tertia, cædi.* "Either learn, or depart; the third choice remains, to be ſcourged." The foundation of this ſuperb and elegant edifice was laid in September, 1683, and it was finiſhed June 11, 1687. The original ſchool, ſpecified as ſuch by the founder in his ſtatutes, was the room which is now called the ſeventh chamber. He calls it, *magna illa domus*, "that great room," ſituated under the hall.

From the ſchool area you paſs into the college-meadow, in the middle of which ſtands an infirmary, built, for the uſe of the ſcholars, by Warden Harris, in the reign of Charles I. Part of this meadow originally belonged to St. Elizabeth's college, which ſtood in an adjacent meadow to the eaſt; at the diſſolution of which, Thomas lord Wriotheſley ſold it to Wincheſter college for three hundred and ſixty pounds, on condition that the warden and fellows would either convert it into a grammar-ſchool for twenty ſcholars, or pull it down before Whitſuntide, 1547; the latter of which was choſen by the college.

Contiguous to the college, on the weſt, is a ſpacious quadrangular building, forming a ſchool detached from the college, where young gentlemen not on the foundation, who are called commoners, are educated, and live in a collegiate manner under the immediate care of the head maſter. On one ſide of the area of this ſtructure is a commodious cloiſter, erected for the conveniency of the ſcholars. Here is likewiſe a noble hall, fifty feet in length and thirty in breadth, in which the commoners dine, and, when abſent from the ſchool, purſue their private ſtudies.

This college is under the ſupreme juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Wincheſter; and is ſubordinate, under him, to New College, Oxford, to whoſe particular care and inſpection it was committed by the founder. He likewiſe appointed a ſolemn viſitation to be holden there every year, by the warden and two of the fellows of that college, for filling up vacancies, rectifying abuſes, &c. &c.

Henry VI. founded his two colleges of Eton and Cambridge entirely upon Wykeham's plan, whoſe ſtatutes he has tranſcribed without any material alteration. While the king was employed in this pious work, he frequently honoured Wincheſter college with his preſence, not only to teſtify his favour and regard to the ſociety, but alſo that he might more nearly inſpect, and perſonally examine, the good effects of an inſtitution which he propoſed to himſelf for a model; and hence it appears, that his imitation of Wykeham's plan was not owing to a caſual thought of his own, or a partial recommendation from another, or an approbation founded on common report; but was the reſult of deliberate enquiry and experience. He came to this college five ſeveral times with this deſign. He

was always received with the honour and reſpect due to ſo illuſtrious a gueſt, and as conſtantly teſtified his ſatisfaction by ſome memorial of good will and affection towards the ſociety. At one time he made them a preſent of 100 nobles to adorn the high altar, with which was purchaſed a large pair of baſons of ſilver gilt; at another he gave his beſt robe ſave one, conſiſting of cloth of tiſſue of gold, &c. which was likewiſe applied to the uſe of the chapel; at others he gave a chalice of gold, two phials of gold, and a tabernacle of gold, adorned with precious ſtones, &c. and confirmed and enlarged their liberties and privileges.—William of Wainfleet was ſchoolmaſter of the college at the time the king made his firſt viſit, and had been ſo about eleven years. He had filled that important poſt with ſuch ability, that the king, to give his new ſeminary the greateſt advantage it could poſſibly have, that of an excellent and approved inſtructor, removed him next year to the ſame employment at Eton; and ſoon after made him provoſt of Eton college, and then biſhop of Wincheſter. Wainfleet continued many years in this ſtation, and was thence enabled to become a generous imitator of his great predeceſſor Wykeham, in his noble foundation of Magdalen college in Oxford.

Some time before the Eaſtor holidays, an exhibition is annually obſerved by the young gentleman of the ſchool; at which are given three medals, one of gold, and two of ſilver, by the Honourable Lord Bruce, who was educated here. The gold medal is the reward of ſuch of the ſtudents as give the beſt compoſition, which is one year in proſe, and the next in verſe: the ſilver are given, one to him who delivers the beſt oration in Latin, the other for the beſt ſpeech in Engliſh; both taken out of ſome celebrated author of their own chuſing.—His royal highneſs the Prince of Wales has alſo eſtabliſhed annual prize-medals for compoſition and elocution. The firſt diſtribution was on the 5th of July in the year 1797, when they were diſpoſed of in the following order:

Mr. P. Williams, for Compoſition in Latin Proſe, a Gold Medal; Mr. Hobſon, for ſpeaking a Latin Oration from Livy, a Silver Medal; Mr. Ward, for Compoſition in Engliſh Verſe on the Death of Maſon, a Gold Medal; Mr. Mappleton, for an Engliſh Speech from Murphy's Tranſlation of Tacitus, a Silver Medal. The whole was concluded by a copy of Engliſh verſes, which had been ſent by the ſcholars to his royal highneſs, as an acknowledgement of the honour conferred on them by his patronage, compoſed by Mr. Chandler, and ſpoken by Mr. Collinſon and Mr. Oſborne. The medals were executed with the greateſt taſte and elegance. The ſcholars ſeverally acquitted themſelves in a manner creditable to themſelves and worthy of the encouragement thus liberally extended to them by his royal highneſs.

The college chapel and ſchool were completely repaired and beautified in Nov. 1795, the painted glaſs in the chapel reſtored and renewed in a very excellent manner, by an ingenious artiſt of this city, Mr. Cave.

The hoſpital of the almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Suſtern Spytal, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the preſent college on the weſt.

Two vacations in the year are obſerved at the college, viz. at Chriſtmas and Whitſuntide. At one of theſe vacations, according to an old traditional ſtory, a child, belonging to the ſchool, for committing ſome atrocious or uncommon offence was confined to the college during the holidays, and denied the enjoyment of this relief from ſtudy with the reſt of the young gentlemen; which lay ſo heavy upon his mind, that after compoſing the following Latin verſes, is ſaid to have pined and died. How true this may be, we do not pretend to ſay; but on the evening which precedes the Whitſuntide holidays, the ſcholars are, to this day, formed into a proceſſion, with the maſter, chaplains, organiſt, choriſters, &c. and a band of muſic, by which they are led round the college-court, ſchool, and hall, ſinging theſe verſes, which, they ſay, is in commemoration of the above remarkable circumſtance. The verſes are as follow;

Concinamus,

Concinamus, O ſodales!
Eja! quid ſilemus?
Nobile Canticum,
Dulce, melos, Domum
Dulce Domum, reſonemus.

CHORUS.

Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Dulce, dulce, dulce, domum,
Dulce domum, reſonemus.

Appropinquat ecce! felix
Hora gaudiorum:
Poſt grave tedium,
Advenit omnium,
Meta petita laborum.

Muſa libros mitte, feſſa;
Mitte penſa dura;
Mitte negotium,
Jam datur otium,
Me mea mittito cura!

Ridet annus, prata rident;
Noſque rideamus.
Jam repetit Domum,
Daulius advena:
Noſque Domum repetamus.

Heus! Rogere! fer caballos;
Eja, nunc, eamus;
Limen amabile,
Matris & oſcula,
Suaviter & repetamus.

Concinamus ad penates;
Vox et audiatur:
Phoſphore! quid jubar,
Segnius emicans,
Gaudia noſtra moratur.

Rendered thus in Engliſh:

Sing a ſweet melodious meaſure,
Waſt enchanting lays around;
Home! a theme replete with pleaſure!
Home! a grateful theme, reſound!

CHORUS.

Home, ſweet home! an ample treaſure!
Home! with ev'ry bleſſing crown'd!
Home! perpetual ſource of pleaſure!
Home! a noble ſtrain, reſound!

Lo! the joyful hour advances;
Happy ſeaſon of delight!
Feſtal ſongs, and feſtal dances,
All our tedious toil require.

Leave, my weary'd Muſe, thy learning,
Leave thy taſk, ſo hard to bear;
Leave thy labour, eaſe returning,
Leave thy boſom, O my care.

See the year, the meadow, ſmiling!
Let us then a ſmile diſplay;
Rural ſports our pain beguiling,
Rural paſtimes call away.

Now the ſwallow ſeeks her dwelling,
And no longer loves to roam;
Her example thus impelling,
Let us ſeek our native home.

Let our men and ſteeds aſſemble,
Panting for the wide champaign;
Let the ground beneath us tremble
While we ſcour along the plain.

Oh! what raptures, oh! what bliſſes,
When we gain the lovely gate!
Mother's arms, and mother's kiſſes,
There our bleſt arrival wait.

Greet our houſehold-gods with ſinging;
Lead, O Lucifer, thy ray;
Why ſhould light, ſo ſlowly ſpringing;
All our promis'd joys delay?

Now it appears to us, that the above lines could never have been written by a perſon labouring under a melancholy deprivation of his long expected return to "Home, ſweet home;" on the contrary, they ſeem to have been written when almoſt intoxicated with pleaſure at the certain proſpect of the next hours of morning wafting him on to his "houſehold gods." Every line, and every image, argues for this ſuppoſition; he calls on his fellows to rejoice that the proſpect is almoſt realized to them. Would he have done ſo were he alone deprived of it? "Lo! the joyful hour advances!" Surely, not to him, who, "chained to a tree or pillar," was condemned to linger out in penance what his comrades enjoyed as "the happy ſeaſon of delight." Poor fellow! feſtal ſongs and dances were denied to him as a requital for the labours of his Muſe; it is not, therefore, probable ſhe ſhould trip "on light fantaſtic toe," as ſhe does on this occaſion. His "weary'd Muſe" has ſhewn herſelf a laſs of much fire, to baffle the pangs of diſappointment and deſpair in a mind which was ſo ſoon to ſink beneath the load of life. In ſhort, there appears to us a very ſlender foundation indeed for the tradition: it is much more probable that it was written by ſome one who had felt the delights of a return home.—The air to Dulce Domum was compoſed by John Reading in the reign of Charles II. and we have here ſubjoined an imitation in Engliſh which may be ſung to the ſame air.

Let us all, my blythe companions,
Join in mirthful mirthful glee!
Pleaſant our ſubject!
Sweet, oh! ſweet our object!
Home, ſweet home, we ſoon ſhall ſee.

CHORUS.

Home, the ſeat of joy and pleaſure,
Home, ſweet home, inſpires our lay!
Welcome, freedom! Welcome, leiſure!
Every care be far away!

Now the ſwallow, bird of ſummer,
Seeks again her long-left home!
See her neſt preparing!
We, my boys, ſhall ſhare in
Thedear delights of home, ſweet home.
Home, the ſeat, &c.

Swift as thought, ye generous courſers,
Bear us to the wiſh'd-for end!
To the fond careſſes,
The tender embraces,
Of each lov'd and loving friend.
Home, the ſeat, &c.

List of the Warden, Fellows, and Servants, of the College.

Rev. Geo. Huntingford, D. D. *Warden*

Fellows.

Rev. Joſeph Berkeley, D. D.
Rev. Philip Williams
Rev. Thomas Lear
Rev. Charles Daubeny
Rev. Henry Oglander
Rev. Charles Blackſtone, jun.
Rev. Benjamin Jefferys
Rev. Charles Blackſtone, ſen.
Rev. Harry Lee
Rev. Mr. Woolley
Rev. Thomas Goddard, D. D. *Head Maſter*
Rev. Henry Gabell, *Second Maſter*
Mr. Wm. Scardefield, *Writing-maſter*

Chaplains.

Rev. Timothy Gabell
Rev. Bradnam Tawney
Rev. Edward Smith

Mr. Cha. Knott, *Steward and Auditor*
Richard Hopkins, *Head Cook*
Joſeph Wells, *Beer-butler*
William Shirley, *Bread-butler*
Robert Simmons, *Brewer*
—— Warren, *Porter*
John Walter, *Almoner*
James Wells, *Bedmaker*
Peter Jones, *Bedmaker*
John Holdaway, *Turn-ſpit*
William Kelſey, *Diſh-waſher*

From this review of the two principal ornaments of our city, the college and cathedral, we ſhall proceed to a deſcription of the pariſh-churches.

St. Lawrence is the mother church of the city, and is undoubtedly of a very ancient date. We find it in a flouriſhing condition in the year 1282, when it enjoyed its privileges free of taxation, and, in all probability had then ſtood a conſiderable time. The church conſiſts of one large aiſle, with a lofty ſquare tower, containing five bells, which was repaired and newly covered in with lead, A. D. 1680. The eaſt window is large and elegant, under which ſtands the altar, which is plain, but very neat. At the weſt end, facing the altar, is a gallery, erected by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, in the year 1765, then rector of the church, for the uſe of the ſcholars of his ſchool, now kept by the Rev. Mr. Richards. Here are ſeveral neat, and ſome elegant, monuments; the inſcriptions on the ground illuſtrate the memory of ſeveral mayors, aldermen, and citizens of Wincheſter; one of which is as follows: "John Munday, gent. the firſt mayor after the reſtauration of our now King Charles the II. died alderman of this city, the 24th day of February, 1676; ætatis ſuæ, 60.

He lov'd the church, and, dying, wiſely choſe
Here in her boſom to take's laſt repoſe."

On another ſtone on the ground, is this inſcription:—"Here lyeth the body of Martha Grace, daughter to John Taylor, of the Devizes, gent. and wife to Edward Grace, of this city, draper, who deceas'd the 14th of Sept. 1676; Ætat. ſuæ, 32.

Grace ſhe bare in her name and in her heart.
Martha, by Grace, here choſe the better part.
It were a crime to ſay that Grace is dead,
Only from this vile earth to heaven it's fled;
She's raiſed from the footſtool to the throne;
'Twas Grace in bud, 'tis Glory now full blown."

St.

St. Lawrence being the mother church, our biſhops at their election, form a proceſſion at the cathedral, with the prebendaries, minor canons, lay-vicars, choriſters, &c. in their robes, and proceed to this church, where they take poſſeſſion of the biſhopric, by the uſual cuſtom of tolling the bell, which, when done, they go back to the cathedral in the ſame order to be inthroned.—The extent of this pariſh is very ſmall; reaching weſt, to the end of St. Peter's Street; north, about a third part up the ſame ſtreet; eaſt, as low as the end of Parchment-ſtreet; and ſouth, to the upper end of the cathedral church-yard.

St. Thomas. We trace this church as far back as the year 1282, when we find it mentioned in the biſhop's regiſter, under the name of St. Petrochus. It conſiſted, at that time, of three aiſles; and, that it has been deprived of one, appears beyond diſpute, from the veſtiges of two large archways, and the ſtile of building on the north ſide, which is widely different, and of a much later date than is the ſouth. It now conſiſts of two aiſles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; the tower is low and mean, being covered on the top with tiles; but, in its priſtine ſtate, it was more ſpacious and lofty, and contained five bells, which have ſince been diſpoſed of: the church, however, is exceeding neat, and the largeſt of the kind in Wincheſter.—This pariſh, by being united to St. Clement, and ſome others, is become exceeding large; it extends as far ſouth as the barn in the road to Southampton; takes in the king's palace weſt, and all that part of the city as far as this end of Hyde-ſtreet, north; runs down one ſide of St. Peter's-ſtreet; croſſes the High-ſtreet at the White Hart Inn, and continues itſelf all along by the upper end of the cathedral church-yard, where it is bounded by the pariſh of St. Lawrence.

St. Maurice was originally a priory, under the denomination or patronage of St. Peter; and conſiſted of a prior and brethren. Theſe, after exiſting ſeveral hundred years, in the full enjoyment of their untaxed privileges, were at length diſſolved by Henry VIII. A. D. 1539. The church at preſent conſiſts of two aiſles; one of which is very large and ſpacious; the other of much more confined dimenſions. There is little doubt but that it originally conſiſted of three aiſles; for, when we compare the magnitude of the one with the ſmallneſs of the other, and the building on the ſouth ſide with that on the north, it evidently manifeſts the deficiency of an aiſle, which once rendered this building complete and uniform. The veſtry, which is now at the weſt end of the church, was originally a confeſſional, into which penitents had acceſs by a flight of ſteps from the ſtreet, the door-way of which is ſtill remaining on the north ſide. This veſtry is now, as it originally was, ſeparated from the church, by a partition of wood; in it is the image of St. Michael, which formerly ſtood upon the pulpit, but was removed ſome time after the reformation. On entering the large aiſle, we approach the altar, which is ſuperb and elegant, and was brought to its preſent perfection by the ancient and noble family of the Powletts, who were great benefactors to this church. The window, under which the altar is ſituated, is large, and has the remains of ſome elegant painted glaſs, exhibiting the portrait of St. Michael, and probably conſiſted of the repreſentation of his miracles. At the weſt end, facing the altar, ſtands a beautiful organ, given to this church by the Duke of Chandos, when Marquis of Carnarvon, as appears by his arms and title on the front. The tower is large, and very ſtrong; but it is low, and has a very mean appearance, being covered with tiles. The inſide of the church is neat, and has a venerable appearance; its ailes being divided by pillars, in the ſame ſtile of St. Thomas. Againſt the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, is a very ancient monument, which, in the time it was erected, was magnificently ſplendid; it is ornamented with the various arms and atchievements of the perſon whoſe memory it preſerves, and has the following inſcription:

Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem.—After darkneſs I hope for light.

Behold here lyeth the corps of him that was an ancient wight,
Whoe lyved fowerſcore years and nyne, John Mychelborne he hight.
This man, when ſeaventeenth day was come of lateſt moneth ſave one,
Departed from that lingeringe lif whiche here he had of lone.

It was the lateſt day of lif which he did here reteyne ;
It was the firſt our noble quene began her eightene raigne.
A man of good and honeſt fame, and eke of gentle blod ;
Not voyd of ſkyll, and cownſell ſage, to do his country good.
Of Suſſex ſoile both borne and bred, beloved of each man ſoe,
That none of him can ſpeke but well, no, not his mortall foe.
So that, although his corps full colde in earth belowe doth lye,
Yet God no doubt hathe plaſt his ſowle in heaven that is ſo high.—A. D. 1575.

This pariſh is likewiſe extenſive, by reaſon of its being united with St. Mary Kalendar before mentioned: it extends weſt as high as the end of Parchment-ſtreet; north, to the city-wall; eaſt, to the city-mills; and ſouth, to the extremities of Colebrooke-ſtreet.—Oppoſite the north entrance to this church formerly ſtood the church of St. Woad, ſome remains of which were lately to be ſeen adjoining the gate of the Bell-inn, in the High-ſtreet.

St. Bartholomew at Hyde was built about the year 1541, out of the ruins of Hyde-abbey, which had then been deſtroyed nearly two years. The firſt founding or building of this church is, however, conjectured to have been ſoon after the conqueſt; as the windows of the original chancel, at the eaſt end, ſeem to be the workmanſhip of thoſe times. Theſe ruins ſerve to demonſtrate the length of this church in its original ſtate, and ſhew by what means others have been deprived of their former extent, and reduced to a more confined and irregular form, which in this church is manifeſted in a moſt ſtriking degree. The tower is ſtrong and roomy, containing three bells; but it is low, and tiled like the foregoing. The ſituation of the preſent chancel is truly diſguſting, and is attended with every inconvenience, being out of the ſight and hearing of the greater part of the congregation. It is quite unornamented, either with an altar-piece or table of commandments, theſe being fixed to the eaſt end of the church; and the lowneſs of the roof ſtill adds to its aukward appearance.—The pariſh extends, north, to Barton-farm, more properly Hyde Barton; eaſt, to the river Itchen; ſouth, to the Crown and Cuſhion; and weſt, to the turnpike-road leading to Andover.

St. Michael's was likewiſe in being in the year 1282, as appears by the authority of the biſhop's regiſter. It conſiſts of two handſome aiſles and a good tower, but low and tiled, containing five bells; the aiſles are divided by round pillars, and the ſouth aiſle is rather the largeſt; at the eaſt end of which ſtands the altar, which is very neat, and over it is a window retaining the remains of ſome painted glaſs, exhibiting the figure of King David on the top, under whom is the virgin Mary with Jeſus in her arms. Over the altar is a ſquare room, or veſtry, which till the reformation was uſed as a confeſſional, and it contains to this day the chair or throne in which the prieſts uſed to ſit to hear confeſſions. Acceſs was had to this place by means of a flight of ſteps, the extremity of which is now cloſed up by a large buttreſs on the north ſide of the church: the room is now entirely cloſed up, and can only be diſcerned through a couple of very narrow windows at the ſouth end. Oppoſite the altar, at the weſt end of the ſame aiſle, is a neat gallery, which was erected by ſubſcription in 1736. In this church are many monuments, but none very elegant: among theſe is one to the memory of ſeven children, for each of whom a ſkull is introduced along the bottom of the monument; the inſcription is in Latin, to the following effect: "Sacred to the memory of ſeven children, Elizabeth, Frances, William, Mary, George, Anne, and Charles, who all died in the 7th year of their age, except William, who lived to the eighth. Henry and Anne Beeſton, their parents, erected this monument to their memory, 1675. *Of ſuch is the kingdom of heaven.* Matt. xix. 14."—This pariſh contains the whole of Kingſgate-ſtreet and part of Cannon-ſtreet; it extends ſouth to Barton-mill, and is bounded on the weſt by the pariſh of St. Thomas.

St. Swithin's is a church whoſe ſituation is as remarkable as curious; being built over a poſtern called King's Gate, conſiſting of a large neat room, the aſcent to which is by a flight of ſteps, or ſtaircaſe. This church ſtood originally

on the ground, where the gate now ſtands; and was joined at each end by the city-wall, ſo that it formed at once a bulwark of defence and a place of devotion. But there was at that time no public road this way to the college or adjacent ſtreets; a foot-way indeed remained, till within theſe few years, from out of Canon-ſtreet into the city, over the large foſs on the eaſt ſide of Southgate-ſtreet, by means of a wooden bridge: the extremity of this foot-way is yet viſible at the ſide of the tenement formerly called the Oxford-arms, now a private houſe occupied by Mr. Moody; but, after the road through King's Gate was made, the bridge was deſtroyed, and the avenue entirely ſtopped up. The diſadvantage of having no communication in this part of the town was often obſerved by King John, who viſited this city, and ſpent much time here; inſomuch that he determined to remove the inconvenience, without annihilating the place of worſhip. He procured a bull from the pope, took down the church, built the preſent gate, and then raiſed the church to its preſent ſituation; he alſo erected a lodge, and placed a porter therein, allowing him 53s. per annum, which is continued from the original charter to this day.—The extent of this pariſh is not large, reaching ſouth to this end of Kingſgate-ſtreet, where it is bounded by St. Michael's; weſt, to Chriſt's hoſpital; north, to the top of the cathedral church-yard; eaſt, to the end of College-ſtreet, where it is bounded by the pariſh of St. Peter.

St. Peter's, Cheeſehill, conſiſts of two aiſles, the one large and the other ſmall, which are neat, but very plain, and of an equal length. The altar is under the eaſt window of the north aiſle, and is of a piece with the church; it is ſeparated from the ſouth aiſle by a wooden ſcreen of great antiquity, and another of the ſame kind is continued acroſs the whole eaſt end of the church, by which means it has the appearance of a double chancel, and had probably an altar in each. The tower contains three bells; the upper part is tiled all round, and covered in the ſame manner as thoſe before mentioned. This pariſh extends north to the end of Cheeſe-hill ſtreet; eaſt, to St. Giles's Hill houſe; ſouth, to Bar-end; and weſt, to College-ſtreet, where it is bounded by the pariſh of St. Swithin.

St. John-upon-the-Hill retains the higheſt marks of antiquity of either of the foregoing, or any of the pariſh-churches in Wincheſter. There is little doubt but that it was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; and it has in a great manner preſerved its original form. In all its windows are the remains of painted glaſs, of curious workmanſhip; more particularly in the eaſt window of the middle aiſle, which ſeems to have repreſented the miracles of St. John, and has now the viſible portrait of that ſaint. Theſe windows are a plain demonſtration that the church retains its original effect and magnitude; and prove, by their ſtile, that they were the workmanſhip of the time above ſpecified. The tower is remarkably ſtrong; its walls being, in the lower part, upwards of five feet thick: it is finiſhed with a ſtrong turret, and was new covered with lead in the year 1768. It contains a good clock, ſaid to be given by King Charles II. the dial of which appears on the ſouth ſide of the tower. The church is divided by round Gothic pillars, into three aiſles, nearly of equal dimenſions. The eaſt end is parted off by a lofty ſkreen, in the ſtile of that already-mentioned in St. Peter's, only more ornamentally painted, and curiouſly wrought; having arched door-ways in the centre of each aiſle, for the approach or aſcent to the altar. Here is likewiſe a ſcreen of the ſame kind on each ſide the altar, cutting off the communication of the middle and correſponding aiſles, forming, as it were, three chancels, in each of which we may ſuppoſe an altar to have been originally placed. The preſent altar is ſituated at the eaſt end of the middle or centre aiſle, under the window, and is raiſed upon three ſteps. You are ſtruck with the plainneſs and ſimplicity of its ornaments; conſiſting of a plain covering for the altar, and a ſuitable table of commandments fixed againſt the wall, on the top of which is inſcribed יהוה i. e. "Jehovah." The church, upon the whole, has a venerable appearance, and is kept in decent repair. Here are ſeveral verſes of ſcripture painted on the walls, which ſupply the deficiency of monuments.—The pariſh of

St.

St. John extends weſt to the river Itchin; north, to the upper end of the ſtreet commonly called Winnall; eaſt, to the ground called Long-acre, on the other ſide St. Giles's Hill houſe, which ſtands in this pariſh; and eaſt, to this end of Cheeſehill-ſtreet, where it is bounded by St. Peter's.

St. Martin's in Winnall was in all probability a very early foundation, as we find it in the regiſters of the biſhops of Wincheſter as early as the year 1282. The whole eaſt end, and part of the ſouth ſide, was rebuilt by the Rev. Luke Imber, the rector, in the year 1736. The church at preſent conſiſts of one aiſle, with a kind of ſmall tower at the weſt end, containing one bell; at the eaſt end is the altar, which is plain, but neat, and of a piece with the church. The altar-piece, by an inſcription over it, was given by William Pearce, Eſq. of Weſtminſter, in the year 1758, conſiſting of the commandments divided into two tables, and placed on each ſide the window; under which runs a kind of wainſcot, whereon is painted three cherubims, IHS, and a text of ſcripture.—The pariſh is extenſive; though it does not contain more than a dozen houſes. It is bounded on the ſouth by the pariſh of St. John, which (as was before obſerved) reaches to the upper end of the ſtreet, by miſtake called Winnall, and the two pariſhes are divided by a gully-hole, over which is a ſmall bridge for the convenience of foot-paſſengers. It extends weſt, to the banks of the river Itchin; north, to Black-leg barn; and eaſt, to Magdalen hoſpital.

The Methodiſts and Preſbyterians have each a meeting in this city.—The Roman-catholics have alſo a chapel, which has been lately rebuilt and very much enlarged; it is a very neat building, with a handſome altar-piece repreſenting the transfiguration, painted by Mr. Cave, of this city; it is alſo furniſhed with an organ, which for many years has been played by a lady.—There is alſo another ſmaller chapel fitted up for the uſe of the Touloneſe now reſiding in this city, over which is a ſchool for the inſtruction of their children. The reader will recollect that theſe were the people whom Lord Hood ſaved from the rage of their enemies when the Engliſh were obliged to abandon Toulon in 1793.—We ſhall here make a ſhort digreſſion in order to bring to the recollection of our readers the principal circumſtances of this tranſaction. On the 28th of Auguſt, 1793, Lord Hood landed 1500 men at Toulon, and took poſſeſſion of the batteries at the mouth of the harbour, having been invited by commiſſioners deputed from the principal inhabitants of Toulon and Marſeilles. On the 29th the Britiſh fleet, being joined by that of Spain, anchored in the outer road, the French fleet having been forced into the inner, and diſmantled. The intention was to keep poſſeſſion of this place till Louis XVII. ſhould be upon the throne to claim it, when the truſt was to be delivered up.—Circumſtances which aroſe, however, rendered it impoſſible long to keep poſſeſſion of this place. The republicans collected in ſuch numbers, that it was found neceſſary to evacuate it in December of the ſame year, previous to which the allies ordered the moſt important parts of the port to be ſet on fire, which was done with ſuch ſucceſs as to conſume the arſenal, ſome of the fortifications, and even the baſon of the port; the flames alſo extended to the town, and the blowing up of a powder magazine rent and deſtroyed moſt of the houſes. On the 20th of December the troops embarked, to the number of 8000, without loſing a man; and ſeveral thouſands of the decided royaliſts of Toulon, with their families and property, were carried off in the ſhips. On this occaſion, the greateſt part of the inhabitants, who had not been ſo decided and active in their ſupport of the allies, and who therefore foreſaw that they muſt be left behind, abandoned themſelves to the influence of complete deſpair. They deſcended in immenſe numbers to the ſea-ſide. The aged and the infirm, men, women, and children, threw themſelves upon the ſhore in the greateſt agony, and intreated protection in the moſt pathetic terms; the Britiſh fleet, however, could contain no more perſons, and their intreaties therefore could not be complied with. The unfurling of the ſails and the weighing of the anchors added to the diſtreſs and deſpair of the unhappy ſpectators; and induced ſeveral to plunge into the ſea, and to attempt to ſwim to the ſhips. Others committed ſuicide on-ſhore; the remainder returned to the city, when a

battle

battle enſued, in which many fell on both ſides.—They proceeded immediately for Corſica; but in their voyage, the ſhips being ſo crowded, a dreadful diſorder broke out among them, which carried off great numbers in a ſhort time; the nature of the diſorder was not underſtood, nor had they any medicines or other comforts for the ſick on-board. Many more died on-ſhore in Corſica. Part of thoſe who remained were ſome time after brought to England, and reſided moſtly at Goſport; but, it being thought prudent by the government to remove them farther from a ſea-port, on the French prieſts leaving Wincheſter, they were permitted to come here.

Here are alſo ſome other foundations of a religious and charitable nature, that ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence. The hoſpital of St. John, now called St. John's Houſe, was not one of the moſt inconſiderable. It has been ſuppoſed by many people, from a conjecture of Leland's, to have been built as early as the year 932, by St. Brinſtan biſhop of Wincheſter, becauſe that biſhop's ſtatue was placed in the chapel; but by a MS. of John Truſſel, now in the poſſeſſion of John Duthy, Eſq. it appears to have been founded in the year 1289, by John le Deveniſhe, alderman of the city of Wincheſter, (by licence from Edward I.) for the relief of ſick and lame ſoldiers, poor pilgrims, and neceſſitated way-faring men, to have diet and lodging for one night, or longer, as their abilities for travelling gave leave, without any expence; for the performance whereof, he endowed it with a competent allowance, and furniſhed the rooms with bedding and all neceſſaries. None to be admitted without a ticket from the mayor for the time being, who was named keeper of that hoſpital. At the ſuppreſſion of ſuch houſes, in the 32d of Henry VIII. the bare houſe, with ſome few beds, was granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, of Wincheſter, and their ſucceſſors, to be by them employed for the place of election of mayor and officers; and for other public occaſions. The hoſpital thus becoming the private property of the corporation, and appropriated to the purpoſes above-mentioned, it was, in a little time after, likewiſe made an aſſembly and ball room, and uſed for entertainments of various other kinds. It has ſince undergone an amazing improvement, and is now rendered the completeſt and moſt elegant public room in this part of the kingdom. It is ſixty-two feet in length, forty in breadth, and twenty-ſix in height; contains five ſuperb chandeliers, and is richly ornamented with a variety of pleaſing devices in ſtucco-work. At the upper end hangs the picture of King Charles II. painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely. It is ſaid to be the only original in the kingdom, and is valued at upwards of five hundred guineas. The chapel belonging to this hoſpital adjoined to the eaſt end, and had a communication by means of a large door-way in the preſent party wall. It conſiſted of one aiſle, and ſeems to have been a very neat and convenient building, having a large eaſt window, under which was placed the altar. Many of its prieſts were buried in it, as was likewiſe William Lamb, Eſq. the founder of the college for citizens widows, and many other people of note: it appears to have been built about one hundred and thirty-three years after the hoſpital itſelf. This chapel had for a long time after it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. lain uſeleſs, and was falling into ruins, when ſome charitably-diſpoſed people ſet a ſubſcription on foot, in order to convert it into a charity-ſchool, for the education of the poor children of this city. This laudable deſign ſucceeding, a ſchool was accordingly eſtabliſhed here in 1710, and ſixty poor boys immediately taken into it. The ſchool has been exceedingly well ſupported, ever ſince its foundation, by the liberal benefactions of the public. A ſchool of the like nature was alſo ſet on foot for the education of girls, which has been happily ſupported by the ſame laudable and benevolent means.

On the north of this hoſpital ſtands the commodious college founded and amply endowed by the aforeſaid William Lamb, Eſq. in the year 1554, for ſix poor citizens widows, who reſide here, in comfortable habitations, with every ſuitable convenience. The original building conſiſted only of ſlight thatched houſes, which, when going to decay, were new built and repaired by one of the repreſentatives of this city. Each widow has an income of three ſhillings per week,

week, beſides ſome apparel, and other occaſional benefactions, which render this charity, upon the whole, very comfortable.

On the north ſide of the cathedral church-yard, and nearly adjoining to St. Maurice's church, ſtands a college founded and amply endowed by Biſhop Morley, in 1672, for the decent and comfortable maintenance of ten poor clergymen's widows. The building is commodious and uniform, and their habitations are divided into diſtinct tenements, with proper conveniencies. Beſides a ſet of apartments, each widow is allowed 20l. a-year, coals, &c. Treaſurer, the Rev. Matthew Woodford.

Weſt of the cathedral, facing the precinct wall of the old monaſtery, ſtands Chriſt's hoſpital, commonly called the Blue-alms. This charity was founded and liberally endowed by Mr. Peter Simonds; wherein ſix old men, and one woman, the matron, live in a very comfortable manner, having four boys placed under their care, who are educated at the free-ſchool, and, when fourteen years of age, have a premium allowed to put them apprentices to creditable employments. The building is kept in good condition, and has a large garden behind. On the front is the founder's arms, with his name and date, 1706.—Beſides theſe public foundations, here are a variety of private charities, that are almoſt every day diſtributing among the neceſſitous poor in this city.

About the middle of the High-ſtreet ſtands a beautiful Croſs, juſtly admired as a maſterly piece of Gothic workmanſhip. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower ſtep. We have not been able to learn the certain time when, nor the motive for which, it was erected. Some have ſuppoſed it of the age of Henry VI. others that it was founded ſoon after the preaching of Birinus, in commemoration of the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity; and others that it was erected to the memory of ſome queen or noble perſonage, who either died here, or reſted here in their way to the place of burial. Some indeed will have it that it was a building common to all great markets, in the centre of which they were uſually ſituated; and were ornamented with images, and built in a religious ſtile, in order to inſtil into the minds of the populace a true ſpirit of honeſty and juſtice in their dealings, by repreſenting to them the preachings and divinity of the ſaints, and death and paſſion of their Redeemer. It is hard to determine which of theſe ſuppoſitions carry with them the greateſt air of probability; for we find in moſt cities or towns of any conſequence, that a croſs either is, or has been, erected in the centre of their market; and it is certain, that the markets of this city were formerly held round the croſs. It is no leſs certain, that croſſes were ſometimes formerly erected where the deceaſed bodies of ſome noble perſons lay in ſtate, in order to perpetuate their memory, and ſtir up the ſuperſtitious of thoſe days to pray for the departed ſoul, and to recollect their own mortality. Croſſes of this kind were erected by King Edward I. at all places where the corpſe of his Queen Eleanor lay in ſtate, or reſted, in her way to London; but theſe, as were all others erected on ſuch occaſions, were diſtinguiſhed by the arms and ſtatue of the deceaſed perſon, or its founder, which does not however appear in the croſs at Wincheſter; nor does it correſpond at all with thoſe ſaid to be erected on purpoſe for market-places, ſuch as Coventry, Glouceſter, Saliſbury, &c. and from hence ariſes the ſuppoſition that it was erected in commemoration of the progreſs of the Chriſtian religion in this city; ſince no building is found to reſemble it throughout the kingdom. It is certain, no place was more famous for Chriſtianity, or abounded more with religious foundations, than did this city: therefore it can be nothing ſtrange nor improbable, that it might have been founded by ſome of thoſe religious ſocieties, in commemoration of their eſtabliſhment here: and certainly its ſtile and ornaments prove it to have been the production of ſome pious deſign; for in a niche on the weſt ſide ſtands an effigy ſuppoſed to be St. John the Evangeliſt; and the niches on the north, eaſt, and ſouth, ſides, are ſaid to have been once filled with the Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke. This croſs was repaired, and new painted, in the year 1770, at which time a ſcaffold was erected with an intent to pull

it

it down; but fortunately, by the diligence and reſolution of ſome of the inhabitants, this curious piece of antiquity is ſtill preſerved.

In the year 1763, an infirmary was eſtabliſhed here, by voluntary ſubſcription. Its inſtitution, which was the firſt of the kind in England, (thoſe of London and Weſtminſter only excepted,) owes its exiſtence chiefly to the induſtry and indefatigable zeal of Dr. Alured Clarke. When this foundation had been inſtituted about twenty years, and its revenues were conſiderably increaſed, the large manſion-houſe of Sir John Clobery was purchaſed by the governors, who erected the preſent county-hoſpital upon the ſame ſpot. This handſome edifice was opened for patients at Michaelmas, 1759. The front is two hundred and twenty feet in length, and is aſcended by a noble flight of ſteps. It contains ſix wards, and is furniſhed with every other convenient office; beſides an extenſive green on the eaſt ſide of the building, wherein the patients are at proper times permitted to receive the benefit of the air.

The buſineſs is conducted by a chairman, and committee of governors, who meet weekly; and the following gentlemen compoſe the medical department:

Dr. John Littlehales, *Phyſician*
Mr. Charles Lyford, *Extraordinary and Conſulting Surgeon*
Mr. Giles King Lyford, Mr. W. N. Wickham, *Surgeons in ordinary*
Mr. John Golding Seymour, *Apothecary and Secretary*

The act for paving and lighting the ſtreets was obtained in 1770, and the buſineſs was carried into execution with great vigour, and ſoon completely finiſhed. Watchmen were eſtabliſhed in December 1797. A new market-houſe, in conſequence of the pavement, was ſet on foot in 1772; it it handſome and commodious.—The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and are well ſupplied with poultry, butter, and butchers' meat from the country; they are alſo well ſupplied with fiſh from Southampton and Torbay.—The following are the fairs: Magdalen-Hill fair is held the ſecond of Auguſt, and is the largeſt in England for one day. Great variety of articles are ſold, the principal of which are cheeſe, bacon, leather, and horſes.—Giles's-Hill fair is very great for one day, is held the 12th of September, for the ſale of cheeſe, bacon, &c.—There are two fairs annually in the city, which are held the firſt Monday in Lent, and the 24th of October, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, leather, bacon, and a great variety of articles.

The city of Wincheſter is ſituated in a delightful vale on the banks of the river Itchen, and in a fertile open country, bounded by diſtant woods, and interſperſed with riſing hills and watery winding valleys, which, preſenting themſelves alternately to the eye, afford a variety of the moſt pleaſing objects of rural contemplation. Although poſſeſſed of no extenſive foreign trade, yet it is populous and well inhabited: and the great number of genteel families that reſide in it, contribute to make it polite and agreeable.—The new theatre was built in 1785. It is a handſome ſtructure, and its internal decorations may vie with moſt country playhouſes: previous to this, there was a ſmall playhouſe over the butchers' ſhambles in the Square. Here it may be worthy of remark, that theatrical repreſentations were firſt introduced into England by Geoffrey, prior of St. Swithin's, Wincheſter, anno 1556. Moſt of the ſcenes at this theatre are painted by Mr. William Cave of this city, whoſe name we have before mentioned in this article. This gentleman's talents, though here they lie as it were in obſcurity, are very conſiderable; as any one will be convinced of who carefully examines his picture of the transfiguration at the Romiſh chapel in this city, and ſome of the ſcenes he has painted for the theatre of which we have juſt been ſpeaking; not to inſiſt on his judicious reſtoration of the painted glaſs in the College chapel, of which only thoſe can judge who had previouſly ſeen it in its mutilated ſtate.—A muſic-meeting is uſually held here in September. It continues three days, and cloſes with a ball.—The winter aſſembly is at Burcher's Room; and generally cloſes with a ball at St. John's Houſe for the benefit of the maſter of the ceremonies, Mr. Lynne.—There are alſo occaſional concerts, balls, &c. But none of theſe amuſements are in general very fully attended; perhaps the vicinity of

Southampton, a genteel watering-place, may be the cauſe that ſo few people come to ſpend idle time and money here.

This city is remarkable for having been the firſt place in the kingdom incorporated by a free charter, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The corporation, by Queen Elizabeth's charter, are, a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 24 common-council-men elected out of the free burgeſſes, whoſe number is unlimited. The members are elected by this corporation: the number of voters at preſent is about 140; the returning officer is the mayor. The majority of the freemen are non-reſident. This ancient and opulent city may therefore be ſaid to be repreſented by two members, choſen by 80 individuals collected from various parts of the country, whoſe only connection with the place is that of having obtained the name of freemen from the fiat of the mayor and aldermen. The influence was formerly with the Duke of Bolton; then it was aſſumed by the late Duke of Chandos, and Henry Penton, Eſq. letter-carrier to his majeſty. Since the death of the Duke of Chandos, his ſhare of the influence was directed by Mr. Leigh, of Stoneleigh, in Oxfordſhire, who is the preſent high ſteward. Mr. Penton ſome ſhort time ſince gave up his ſeat to Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, an Iriſh peer. But the diſputes relative to the intereſt in this corporation have of late become very furious. Lord Temple, eldeſt ſon to the Marquis of Buckingham, having married the heireſs of the Chandos family, conceived he had a right to aſſume the Chandos intereſt here, which was ſaid to be held in truſt by Mr. Gamon, who is brother to the ducheſs-dowager. A fair opportunity ſeemed to offer, by Mr. Penton's having declared his intention of quitting the town altogether, and the report that Lord Palmerſton was ſoon to be made a Britiſh peer; and Lord Temple thereupon, rather peremptorily as it is ſaid, demanded admittance to the freedom of the city. But it appeared that Mr. Penton had by no means relinquiſhed his intereſt in the corporation: he introduced Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, and ſoon after 31 more freemen, moſtly of Sir Henry's nomination, were admitted, though 20 had been made only four months before. A great deal was ſaid about the Penton *intereſt*, and the Chandos *intereſt*, and the Mildmay *intereſt*; but nothing about *principle*, which is too often out of the queſtion in corporations of this kind. And here the affair reſts at preſent. The following is a liſt of the corporation; and thoſe names which have no reſidence placed againſt them in general reſide here:

George Earle, Eſq. *Mayor*, 1796
Charles Durnford, Eſq. *Recorder*

Aldermen.

Henry Penton, Eſq.
Joſeph Barker, M. D. *Newport, Iſle of Wight*
Sir Richard Gamon, Bart.
John Nicholas Silver, Eſq.
John Ridding, Eſq.
Richard Henry Lloyd, Eſq.
John Crabb, Eſq.

Freemen.

Richard Holloway, Gent.
Right Hon. Marquis of Wincheſter, *Amport*
Charles Townſend, Eſq.
George Spearing, Gent. *Greenwich*
Thomas Ridge, Eſq. *Kilmerſton*
Rev. Charles Powlett, *Itchen Stoke*
Thomas Compton, Gent.
Mr. Charles Dixon
Rev. John Penton, *Romſey*
Charles Lyford, Gent.
Mr. William Knapp
Mr. Peter Fuſſell
Mr. Richard Baſſatt, *Newport, Iſle of Wight*
Mr. John Fowler Dyſon, *London*
Sir Chaloner Ogle, *Martyr Worthy*
Thomas Fletcher, Eſq. *Millbrook*
Sir John Pollen, Bart.
Mr. John Goater, *Preſton Candover*
Mr. John Butcher
Mr. Thomas Vokes, *London*
Harry Green, Gent. *Town-clerk*
Robert Digby, Eſq. *Minterne-houſe*
Sir William Heathcote, Bart. *Member for the County*, Hurſley
Edward Francis Stanhope, Eſq.
John Walter, Eſq. *South Baddeſley*
Thomas Sidney, Eſq. *Bullington*
Rev. John Monk Newbolt
Rev. Oliver Goodyear Saint John, *Mottiſont*
Mr. George Feachem
Mr. Richard Knapp
Sir Richard Rennell, Bart. *London*
Sir John Dick, Bart.

Robert

Robert Thiſtlethwayte Eſq. *Normancourt*
Henry John Thearney, Eſq.
Stephen Digby, Eſq.
Mr. Henry Lucas
James Wherwood Adeane, Eſq.
Hans Sloane, Eſq. *Swathling*
General Shirriff, *Alresford*
Edward Pyott, Eſq. *London*
Peter Smith, Eſq. *Micheldever*
Mr. Richard Hall Tombs
James Henry Leigh, Eſq. *High Steward*
Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart.
Mr. John Mant
Major-gen. Bathurſt, *Clarendon-park*
George Hollis, Gent. *Chamberlain*
William Churchill, Eſq. *Colleton*
Mr. Thomas Knapp Blagden
Lieutenant-colonel Harry Burrard, *Lymington*
Mr. George Auguſtus Earle
Henry Penton, jun. Eſq. *Romſey*
John Newbolt, Eſq. *London*
Mr. Giles King Lyford
William Churchill, jun. Eſq. *Colleton*
Sir Francis Buller, Bart. *London*
Mr. John Hooper, *Bailiff*
Charles Fiſh Palmer, Eſq.
Rev. Thomas Leigh
Mr. William Goater
Edward Hyde Eaſt, Eſq.
Mr. Peter Fuſſell, jun.
John Henniker, Eſq.
Sir James Langham, Bart.
Sir Hungerford Hoſkins, Bart.
Mr. John Alliſon Joules, *Southampton*
Mr. James White Baſſatt, *Newport, Iſle of Wight*
Mr. John Blake, *Bailiff*
Mr. Richard Hopkins
Mr. William Lucas
Mr. John Meare
Henry Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, *Broadlands, near Romſey*

New Freemen, made at Michaelmas 1797.
Earl of Northeſk, *Longwood*
Lord George Murray
Hon. —— Fitzroy
James Ogle, Eſq.
Rev. William Newbolt
Mr. Thomas Silver
Mr. Francis Richmond Silver
Mr. John Purſer Lloyd
Mr. George Chard
Mr. James Fuſſell
Mr. Walter Smith
Mr. John Doſwell
Mr. Charles Lyford
Mr. William Cave, jun.
Mr. William Druitt
Mr. Thomas Deane
Rev. —— Thiſtlethwayte, *Tytherley*
John Hoare, Eſq. *Twyford Lodge*
Ralph Woodford, Eſq. *London*
Mr. John Earle

Elected January 8, 1798.
Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.
Elected January 13, 1798.
C. H. E. Calmady, Eſq. *Bramdean*
W. Powlett Powlett, Eſq. *Somborne*
Mr. John Silver
Mr. S. Deverell
Mr. J. V. Earle
Edward Bray, Eſq. *London*
S. Malthus, Eſq.
Mr. G. A. Spearing
John Plott, Gent. *London*
Mr. T. H. Blagden, jun.
Rev. H. Drummond, *Farley*
Rev. Tho. Salmon, *Farley*
Tho. Marſhall, Eſq. *Odiham*
Mr. William Young
Mr. H. V. Earle
Mr. R. H. Lloyd, jun.
Mr. Robert Poulſom
Mr. Edward Murrell
John Clark, Eſq. *Worting*
Mr. George Currell
Charles Græme, Eſq. *Brookwood*
Robert Stuart, Eſq. *London*
Richard Calvert, Eſq.
Mr. William Sangar
Rev. Benjamin Jefferies
Rev. L. Iremonger
C. S. Lefevre, Eſq. *near Baſingſtoke*
Thomas Wilſon, Eſq. *London*
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq. *London*
Mr. William Haſkoll
T. L. Lechmere, Gent. *London*
Mr. Nich. Waller

A very ſingular occurrence, and miraculous preſervation, which happened to a gentleman of this corporation in the year 1769, is too remarkable to be paſſed over, as the gentleman is now (1797) living, and was preſent here at the laſt election of freemen. George Spearing, Eſq. was a half-pay lieutenant in the navy, and reſided in the year 1769 at Glaſgow in Scotland. On the 13th of September in that year he took a walk in order to pick a few nuts: he had not been

been in the coppice but a very little time, when, reaching to pick a cluſter of nuts, he fell into a coal-pit 51 feet deep. He was inſenſible for ſome time after he was at the bottom, and found himſelf in a deplorable ſituation; the buttons of his waiſtcoat were almoſt all rubbed off by falling againſt a protuberance of the pit that providentially threw him over ſome ſtakes that ſtood erect at the bottom of it, and over the bones of an ox, (which he afterwards was informed was loſt, and no account was heard of it, about 18 years before.) The mouth of the pit was not, he ſays, more than 4 feet 6 inches diameter. A very little time after he fell into it, it began raining very hard; and he was wet through the whole time he was there, which was ſix nights and ſeven days. It having been dry for a long time before, the ground abſorbed all the rain, and he ſuffered extremely with thirſt, having as he found afterwards broken two of his ribs, which brought on a fever. He had no other ſuſtenance the whole time he was in the pit but eight or ten nuts and a little tobacco. He tied a knot in his handkerchief every morning as a memento how long he had been there, wound up his watch every night, ſtood and ſlept as well as he could, combed out his wig every morning, and ſang a pſalm. He had always conceived ſomething very extraordinary would befall him in the courſe of his life, and concluded the moment was now come; but he ſtill retained ideas of being delivered, and, to uſe his own words, "He had great hopes he was born for a better purpoſe than to die in a pit." The wind being S. W. he could hear the people paſs on the road, dogs bark, cocks crow, and a mill work; unfortunately for him, the wind that blew the ſound ſo ſtrong to him prevented his being heard, as his voice went directly againſt it. About the third day ſome boys were near the pit; he called out to them; but the boys were much affrighted, and never mentioned it to any one. As it continued raining, he took up one of the bones of the ox, which left a concave hollow like a tea-cup, into which the rain ran, and he could with a nut-ſhell take up water, which was the means of ſaving his life; afterwards it was ſo plenty he could ſup it up out of his hand. His acquaintance at Glaſgow, miſſing him on Sunday at church, (for he always was very conſtant at the Engliſh church there,) concluded ſome misfortune muſt have befallen him; and, one of them recollecting his talking of going a nutting, they ſet out early Monday morning in ſearch of him, and went to the mill before-mentioned to enquire where the coal-pits were. Providentially they went immediately to the pit he was in: he heard and knew their voices, and called out to them. No time was loſt to get him out; and, a collier by chance going by, he got proper tackle, deſcended into the pit, and put the rope round him in order to hoiſt him out; but the rope preſſing againſt his broken ribs gave him excruciating pain; the collier then pulled off his flannel waiſtcoat, made a pad of it, put it under the rope, and at length got him out of his melancholy ſituation. He was extremely faint when he was got up, but with the aſſiſtance of his friends he walked to the mill, got a little warm wine and toaſted bread, and was put to bed. Unfortunately for him, the wrong means were uſed to reſtore the circulation of the blood in his legs and feet; inſtead of being rubbed with a coarſe cloth and cold water, large bread poultices and hot bricks were applied to his feet, which brought on a mortification, and he was obliged to have one of his legs amputated. He has for many years been at the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, has a family there, and is much reſpected; he is now near 70 years old, and in good health.

The aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions for the county are holden in the caſtle, as mentioned before.—A new county gaol was built in 1788 on Mr. Howard's plan; and is inhabited only by felons, as the old priſon is uſed by the debtors, and has a communication with the new. There is a houſe, for the keeper, Mr. John White; and, beſides airing-courts, there are ſixty ſeparate cells. There is a neat chapel in the priſon-court: chaplain, the Rev. Nicholas Weſtcomb.

The county bridewell was built in the year 1786; and coſt 6000l. building. It has ſeparate cells for forty priſoners; alſo a ſeparate houſe for the ſick, with a chapel, airing-courts, and every other convenience. Richard Page, keeper.—The city bridewell, which was formerly the county priſon, is kept by Mrs. Dunn.

In

In the year 1792, there was eſtabliſhed in this city a ſilk-manufactory, the drums of which were turned by men; but Mr. Shenton, the proprietor, finding the great inconvenience thereof, has lately erected a new manufactory, near the abbey mill, which is turned by the ſame ſtream, although the building is conſiderably below the mill-head. It is by good judges thought to be one of the moſt convenient of its ſize of any in England, and it is pleaſing to ſee the great number of movements that are continually at work from the ground-flour to the top of the building, in twiſting of ſingles, trams, organzine, and ſilks of other kinds, all which is done by a ſmall quantity of water, and the motion is extremely regular and uniform, and can be increaſed or decreaſed in a minute at pleaſure, and in leſs time any ſingle mill in the manufactory can be ſtopped. It is needleſs to add the great utility this undertaking is to the poor of the city and its neighbourhood; it finds them in conſtant employ, brings them up in the habit of induſtry, and makes them uſeful members of ſociety. At preſent there are fourteen mills at work. A mathematical friend has furniſhed us with the following calculation, which he made on the ſpot: One reel, which is 3 feet 8 inches round, makes in a mean four revolutions in one minute; and winds off from one bobbin 14 feet 8 inches of ſilk. There are not leſs than 82 bobbins in each mill, conſequently 82×14f. 8in.=1202f. 8in. the quantity wound off from all the bobbins in one minute; and 1202f. (to avoid fractions) × by 60=72120f. the quantity wound off in one hour; and, as the mills are never ſtopped after they begin work in the morning till they leave off in the evening, and they work at leaſt 12 hours every day, therefore 72120×12=865440f. the quantity turned off in one day, which mutiplied by 6 the number of days in a week will be 5192640f. the quantity done by one mill in one week, which is 983m. 1fu. 8p. 8y. which multiplied by 14 the preſent number of mills will be 13764m. 1fu. 12p. 2y. in one week. How wonderful that ſo ſmall an inſect ſhould be productive of ſuch infinite ſervice to the community at large, and be the means of ſo many thouſand hands employed in the ſilk manufactory, which is certainly of great benefit to this kingdom.—Saturday March 11, 1797, preſented a ſpectacle pleaſing to every lover of induſtry and commerce. The women and children, employed in theſe ſilk manufactories, formed a proceſſion from the new mill in the Abbey to the old mill in Peter-ſtreet, where they were all regaled with a plentiful dinner at the expence of the proprietors. A flag proceded, whereon was painted on one ſide, "Youth and Age ſupported by Induſtry;" and on the other, "Proſperity to the Wincheſter Silk Mills."—Immediately followed an old woman of more than eighty years of age leading a child of four years old, both of whom are employed in the manufactory; as is alſo a blind woman, who likewiſe walked in the proceſſion. The reſt followed in regular order, each woman and child bearing ſomething belonging to the manufactory, decorated with ribbons. The happy countenances of the children on this occaſion muſt have cauſed a ſympathetic hilarity in the breaſt of every humane ſpectator.

BANKERS. Meſſrs. Waller, draw on Down, Thornton, and Co. London.—Edward Knapp, Son, & Co. draw on Barclays and Tritton, London.

POSTS. The poſt-office is kept by Mr. Thomas Blagden, who receives letters into the box till nine o'clock at night, after which time, the inhabitants, &c. are accommodated at the ſmall expence of one penny till the firſt quarter of an hour is expired, when the fee advances to two-pence, and ſo on in proportion till ten o'clock, when the mail coach ſoon after arrives to convey the bag to London, through Alresford, Alton, Farnham, &c. and at ſix in the morning it is delivered at the general poſt-office. It arrives here with a mail every morning from London, except Monday, at about five o'clock, and proceeds immediately for Southampton, and drops the different bags in all the poſt towns, till its arrival at Poole. Every night at half paſt nine a mail arrives in this city with bags from Chicheſter, Petersfield, Portſmouth, Havant, Fareham, and a variety of towns and villages in that neighbourhood. As ſoon as the London mail is diſpatched, all letters from the eaſt are ſent off for the weſt through Stockbridge, Saliſbury, Warminſter, Bath, Briſtol, &c. and which mail arrives in

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this city every morning from the weſt, and is immediately forwarded for Portſmouth and Chicheſter. All letters for Baſingſtoke and that quarter are ſent from hence to Saliſbury, and there branch off into that part of this country. A mail cart arrives here every night from Rumſey, with letters from that town and neighbourhood, and returns to Rumſey again as ſoon as the London mail arrives in this city in the morning. No buſineſs is tranſacted at this office on a Sunday during divine ſervice, though the box is open for the receipt of unpaid letters till nine in the evening.

COACHES. The coach, which conveys the mail to and from London through this city to Southampton and Poole, carries four inſide paſſengers. Changes horſes at the Black Swan Inn, here; and inns at the Bell and Crown, Holborn; at both which places paſſengers and parcels are received. Fare from Wincheſter to London 1l. 11s. 6d.—A mail-coach from Portſmouth arrives here at ten at night, and ſets out for Portſmouth at five in the morning; from Saliſbury at four in the morning, and for Saliſbury at ten at night; ſtops at the Bell and Crown: fare from Wincheſter to Portſmouth 7s. 6d. to Saliſbury the ſame.—Collyer's coach ſets off from the White Hart Inn, in this city every morning at ſeven o'clock, and arrives at the Bell-Savage, Ludgate-Hill, about ſeven in the evening. Leaves London about four in the morning, and arrives here about three in the afternoon, and proceeds immediately to Southampton. Fare to and from London 18s. inſide, and 10s. 6d. outſide paſſengers. The above coach goes by way of Alresford, Alton, and Farnham.—The long coach ſets off at eight every morning, from the Black Swan Inn, in this city, and proceeds through Baſingſtoke, Hartford-bridge, Bagſhot, &c. to the Golden Croſs, Charing Croſs; and leaves the ſame inn every morning about the ſame time and at the ſame fare as the other coach, Sundays excepted.—A light coach which goes the ſame road, and belongs to the ſame proprietors, ſets out at nine in the morning; fare 1l. 6s.—A night-coach ſets out from the Bell between nine and ten every Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, evening; and arrives at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, London, about the ſame hour next morning; ſets out from thence at half paſt four in the afternoon of Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, and gets to Wincheſter at five next morning, and to Southampton before the ſailing of the mail-packet for the Iſle of Wight. Fare, 18s.—Coach to Romſey every afternoon after the arrival of Collyer's London coach; returns to Wincheſter in the morning in time for paſſengers to go to London by Collyer's coach.—The Oxford coach leaves Southampton at ſix o'clock in the mornings of Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, arrives at the Three Tuns in this city about eight o'clock, and proceeds immediately for the Angel Inn, Oxford, through Sutton, Whitchurch, Newbury, and Abingdon, and reaches the above inn about ſeven in the evening. Returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, about three in the afternoon.

WAGGONS. Brookman's waggons ſet out from his warehouſe in Wincheſter every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; get to London every Wedneſday, Friday, and Monday; and return to Wincheſter Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Set out from his warehouſe oppoſite the Vine Inn, Southampton, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; get to London every Wedneſday, Friday, and Monday; and return to Southampton every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—From the Angel Inn, in Lymington, every Saturday; get to London every Wedneſday; and return to Lymington every Friday.—From the Angel Inn, in Poole, every Monday and Thurſday; get to London every Friday and Wedneſday; and return to Poole every Monday and Thurſday. From the Crown Inn, in Fordingbridge, every Tueſday; get to London every Friday; and return to Fordingbridge every Monday. The above waggons inn at the Roſe, Holborn-Bridge; and call going in and coming out at the Old White Horſe Cellar, White Bear, and Black Bear, Piccadilly.—Mrs. Aſſett's waggon from Southampton paſſes through this city every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, afternoon, in its way through Alresford to the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, London; and returns through this city every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning, in

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its way to Southampton. The above waggon takes up goods for Redbridge, Rumſey, Lymington, Poole, Ringwood, Chriſtchurch, Wimbourn, and all places adjacent.—Colcott's Oxford waggon ſets out from the proprietor's houſe in Oxford, every Thurſday morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horſes in this city on Wedneſday evening; leaves Wincheſter Friday mornings, and is in Oxford again Saturday night.—Collins's Reading waggon goes from the proprietor's houſe in this city every Tueſday morning at eight o'clock, and arrives at the Broad Face, in Reading, the next day at two. Leaves Reading every Thurſday morning, and returns to this city next day.

CARAVANS. Knight's Goſport caravan ſets out Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine in the morning, and arrives in Goſport the ſame evening. Returns again to this city every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.—The Andover caravan arrives here every Wedneſday and Saturday, about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Coach and Horſes, and returns to Andover again in the afternoon of the ſame day.—Gunner's Portſmouth caravan. This carriage is the property of Gunner, the Hampſhire newſman; and arrives in this city Friday evening at the Wheatſheaf, in Colebrook-ſtreet, and returns to Portſmouth on Saturday morning about one or two, and ſometimes about midnight of the Friday.—The Rumſey caravan arrives in this city every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at noon, and returns to Rumſey the ſame evening.—Stone's Southampton caravan arrives at the Coach and Horſes, in this city, about 12 o'clock, every day, and returns about three in the afternoon.—Burroughs's Southampton caravan ſets out every morning at nine from the Spread Eagle in Southgate-ſtreet; and returns from Southampton at three in the afternoon.—Leach's Saliſbury caravan ſets off from the Lower Brook in this city every Monday and Thurſday morning at eight o'clock, through Stockbridge, and arrives at the Black Horſe, Saliſbury, the ſame evening; returns every Tueſday and Friday.—Gibbons's Shaftſbury, Saliſbury, Wincheſter, and Goſport, caravan, ſets off from the Red Lion Inn, Goſport, every Tueſday morning, and arrives at the Coach and Horſes in this city the ſame evening. Wedneſday morning proceeds to Saliſbury, and arrives at the Sun, in Fiſherton, at night. Goes to Shaftſbury every Friday, and returns to Sarum on Saturday. Leaves Saliſbury Sunday night at ten o'clock, and is in this city Monday morning by ſeven, and ſleeps in Goſport the ſame evening.

The NAVIGATION was for many years in poſſeſſion of the Pyott family; but, by marriage and purchaſe, it is now in the hands of James d'Arcy, Eſq. and others; and all goods are liable to a freight from Northam, at the rate of 3s. 9d. per tun, except coals, which pay only 3s.—A new canal, to be called the London and Southampton ports junction, has been for ſome time in agitation; but we believe the deſign will not be carried into execution.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants.

GENTRY, &c.

Aſh Mrs.
Atherley Arthur, Eſq.
Bagnall Mrs.
Banbury Lady-dowager
Banbury Earl of, (F.)
Barlow Mrs.
Blackſtone Mrs.
Blackwell Mrs.
Brookman Mr. James, (F.)
Dewell Joſeph, Eſq.
Duthy Mrs.
Earle Mrs.
Eden Mrs.
Egan Mrs.
Foot Mrs.
Ford Mr. James
Goulding Mrs.
Greenwood Mrs.
Harriſon Miſs
Hayes Edward, Gent. (F.)
Hayes Mrs.
Home Mrs.
Imber Mrs.
Jenkinſon John, Eſq.
Lavender Mrs.
Lee Mrs.
Lewis Major
Lipſcomb Miſſes
Matrum Mrs.
Morrell Thomas, Gent.
Mulſo Miſs

Murden

Murden Miſſes
Neil Arthur, Gent.
Nevill Mrs.
Parker Mrs.
Paul Mr. John, (F.)
Pitt Mrs.
Pyle James, Gent. (F.)
Rawcord John, Gent.
Rivers James, Eſq.
Rivers Lady
Shaw Mrs.
Shenton Mrs.
Smith Mrs.
Smith Edward, Gent.
Sparſhot Henry, Gent.
Strahan ——, Eſq.
Stroud Mrs.
Sweetland ——, Gent.
Townſend Charles, Eſq.
Tredgold Mr. John, ſen. (F.)
Urnun Mrs.
Vaughan Mrs.
Wade Mrs.
Woods Miſſes

CLERGY.

Aſh Rev. Robert
Birch Rev. Mr.
Milner Rev. John, *Romiſh Prieſt*
Newbolt Rev. J. M. (F.) *Rector of St. Maurice and Chilcomb*
Richards Rev. Charles, (F.) *Schoolmaſter, and Vicar of St. Bartholomew Hyde*
Steele Rev. Abraham, *Preſbyterian Miniſter*
Taylor Rev. Henry, *Rector of Spridlington, Lincolnſhire*

PHYSIC.

Anderſon George, *Chemiſt & Apothecary*
Cawte and Wickham, *Surgeons*
Charles Richard, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Earle John, *Druggiſt*
Hayes Thomas, *Druggiſt*
Kentiſh Nathaniel, (F.) *Surgeon*
Littlehales John, (F.) *M. D.*
Lyford and Son, (F.) *Surgeons*
Smith John, *Inoculating Surgeon*

LAW.

Burt Bob, (F.) *Attorney*
Corbin Robert Reeks, *Attorney, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and one of the Coroners for the County*
Deverell Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*
Downs John, (F.) *Attorney, Deputy Judge and Clerk of the Cheque Court, and Clerk and Treaſurer of the Wincheſter Turnpike*
Faithfull William, (F.) *Attorney*
Faithfull R. C. *Attorney, and Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Pavement*
Faithful Wm. jun. *Attorney, and Maſter in Chancery*
Fleetwood George, *Attorney, and Proctor in the Spiritual Court*
Green Harry, (F.) *Attorney, Town-clerk, and Secretary to the County Club*
Hollis George, *Attorney and Under-ſheriff*
Holloway Richard, (F.) *Attorney*
Knott and Serle, *Attorneys, and Maſters in Chancery*
Meare John, *Steward to St. Croſs*
Mundy Gabriel, (F.) *Apparitor in the Biſhop's Court*
Newlyn Thomas, (F.) *Attorney, and one of the Coroners for the County*
Ridding John, *Attorney, and Stamp-diſtributor for the Weſtern Diviſion of the County*
Wooldridge Charles, *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Aires Mrs. *Victualler, (Royal Oak)*
Allen Robert, *Printer, Bookſeller, and Binder*
Allen John, *Taylor*
Arnell Jonah, *Seedſman, &c.*
Aſlett Mrs. *Baker*
Aſlett John, (F.) *Broker*
Auſtin John, *Gardener*
Baker John, (F.) *Dyer*
Baker Jacob, *Taylor*
Bale James, *Cabinet-maker, &c.*
Ball Thomas, *Fiſhmonger*
Banniſter William, *Saleſman*
Barnes William, (F.) *Brewer*
Bartlett Jeremiah, *Butcher*
Baughurſt Thomas, *Maltſter*
Bayſpoole Robert, *Hatter*
Bell Jas. *Victualler, (Carpenters Arms)*
Bennet James Nicholas, *Schoolmaſter*
Beynon John, *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Biſhop Edward, (F.) *Gardener, &c.*
Biſhop Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Blagden Thomas, *Bookſeller and Poſtmaſter*
Blake John, *Maſter of the Free-ſchool*
Boſwell Elizabeth, *Patten-maker*
Borman William, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
Bowden William, *Exciſeman*
Bower Thomas, (F.) *Writing-maſter*
Bradfield Mrs. *Plumber and Glazier*
Brewer William, *Blackſmith*
Bricknell Joſeph, *Baker*
Brookman James, jun. (F.) *Carrier*
Brown John, *Saleſman*

Brown Edward, *Pawnbroker*
Brown Thomas, *Baker*
Bryant Thomas, *Gardener*
Burcher John, (F.) *Maſter of the Aſſembly-room*
Burdon Maria and Eliz. *Milliners*
Burdon John, (F.) *Bookſeller*
Burroughs Joſeph, *Carrier, &c.*
Bury William Fleetwood, (F.) *Wool-merchant*
Burton John, *Hatter and Hoſier*
Butt James, *Shoemaker*
Butt William, *Breeches-maker*
Butt James, *Victualler, (Old Anchor)*
Butler Edward, *Gardener*
Button Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Cade Mrs. *Plume of Feathers Inn*
Camis Elizabeth, *Paſtry-cook*
Cantle John, *Victualler, (Drum & Glove)*
Cape Matthew, *Baker*
Carter Richard, *Taylor*
Cave William (F.) and Son, *Painters*
Childs Mary, *Hatter*
Chard George, *Muſic-maſter*
Charker Geo. and Anne, *Grocers, &c.*
Charker Joſeph, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Churcher William, *Carpenter*
Clark James, *King's Arms Inn*
Clarke John, (F.) *Taylor*
Coates James, *Grocer, &c.*
Coles William, (F.) *Cow-keeper*
Collins Auguſta, *Carrier*
Collins Henry, *Carrier and Crier*
Collis James, *Collar-maker*
Collyer Tho. *Victualler, (Wheatſheaf)*
Complin Charles, (F.) *Farmer*
Compton John, (F.) *Gun and White Smith*
Compton John, jun. *Watchmaker*
Cook Anthony, *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Cooper Henry, *Glazier*
Corſe Edward, *Taylor*
Cotterell Charles
Coward William, *Smith, &c.*
Cox James, *Schoolmaſter*
Cox William, *Shopkeeper*
Crucefix Mary, *Milliner*
Crutch Richard, *Taylor*
Crutch William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Currell George, *Hair-dreſſer*
Curtis John, (F.) *Taylor*
Curtis Mrs. *Miſtreſs of the Weighing-engine*
Curtis John, *Shopkeeper*
Dalby John, *Shoemaker and Leather-cutter*
Day ——, *Baker*
Deane Thomas, (F.) *Brewer and Brandy-merchant*
Dennett William, *Schoolmaſter*
Denniſon Martha and Anne, *Milliners*
Dimmock Moſs, *Bookſeller and Printer*
Dimmock William, *Victualler*
Dipnall Daniel, (F.) *Currier*
Dobbs John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Dobbs Thomas, (F.) *Peruke-maker*
Doller William, *White Hart Inn*
Doran John, *Peruke-maker and Shop-keeper*
Dore Richard, *Shoemaker*
Dowling John and Thomas, (F.) *Malt-ſters and Millers*
Downham Wm. *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Druitt William, (F.) *Mercer & Draper*
Dunn Mrs. *Bridewell-keeper*
Eades Thomas, *Farmer*
Earle and Lock, (F.) *Coal, Corn, and Flour, Merchants*
Earle George, (F.) *Woolſtapler*
Edwards Edward, *Gardener*
Edwards John, *Shoemaker*
Edwards Alice, *Shopkeeper*
Ellis John, (F.) *Carpenter and Joiner*
Fay Stephen, *Patten-maker*
Feachem George, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Feachem John and Son, *Whiteſmiths*
Filer Martin, (F.) *Victualler, (Riſing-ſun,) and Bricklayer*
Flight William, *Taylor*
Flight James, *Breeches-maker*
Flight John, *Breeches-maker*
Forder Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Fuſſell Peter, *Organiſt*
Gaiger Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Gale John, *Shoemaker*
Gauntlett Chriſtopher and William, *Wine-merchants*
Gauntlett Peter, (F.) *Wine-merchant, and Clerk of the Peace for the County*
Gay William, *Shoemaker*
Gilbert John, *Taylor*
Goater William, *Plumber and Glazier*
Godwin John, (F.)
Godwin John Moſs, (F.) *Cooper*
Godwin William, *Turner*
Gold Hilbert, *Mercer*
Gover Mrs. *Carpenter*
Gover William, (F.) *Builder and Surveyor*
Gradidge Wm. *Victualler, (Half-moon)*
Gray Anne, *Cooper*
Grice Mrs. *Grocer, &c.*
Groombridge Mrs. *King's Head Inn*
Harris John, (F.) *White Swan Inn*
Harris Edward, *Huckſter*

Harrowſmith Mrs. *Victualler (Angel)*
Harvey John, *Shopkeeper*
Haſkoll William, *Cutler*
Haſlock William, *Cutler*
Hawkes Mrs. *Dolphin Inn*
Hayes George, *Timber-merchant*
Hayes Edward, (F.) *Builder and Timber-merchant*
Hayter John, *Taylor and Hatter*
Hickman Benjamin, *Victualler, (5 Bells)*
Hill Charles, *Muſic-maſter*
Hilliard Anthony, *Plaſterer*
Hobbs William, *Black Swan Inn*
Hobbs William, *Blackſmith*
Hobbs William, *Paſtry-cook*
Hoocrofts ——, *Shoemaker*
Hodge John, *Blackſmith*
Hooper and Son, *Watchmakers, &c.*
Hooper William, *Grocer, &c.*
Hughes John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hurll George, *Shopkeeper*
Hutchins Mrs. *Blackſmith*
Hutchinſon William, *Grocer*
Inglefield John (F.) and Son, *Smiths*
Jacobs John, *Taylor*
Jeſſett Robert, *George Inn*
Joinville Maxamilian, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Keemar Thomas, *Victualler, (Bakers' Arms,) and Exciſe-office*
Keens John, *Gardener*
Keens Hugh, *Fiſhmonger*
Kemiſh James, (F.) *Cooper*
Kenniſton Hannah, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Kernot Henry, *Shoemaker*
Kernot and Son, (F.) *Builders*
Kernot and Dowling, (F.) *Coal-merchants*
Kernot Mrs. *Paſtry-cook*
Kimber Elizabeth, *Retailer of Britiſh Wines*
King Robert, (F.) *Gardener*
Knapp William, (F.) *Brazier, &c.*
Knapp Richard, *Draper*
Knapp Edward, (F.) *Coal, Corn, and Salt, Merchant*
Knight Abraham, *Farmer*
Knight William, (F.) *Gardener*
Knight Edward, *Goſport Carrier*
Lambell James, *Peruke-maker*
Lampard William, *Shoemaker*
Lamport Elizabeth, *Baker*
Landy and Son, *Peruke-makers*
Leach Benjamin, *Watchmaker*
Leach George, *Saliſbury Carrier*
Leventhorp Margaretta and Sarah, *Toy-ſhop*
Linga[illegible] John, *Carpenter*
Lipſcomb Chriſtopher, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Lloyd Rich. Henry, (F.) *Grocer, &c.*
Loader Richard, *Coach and Horſes Inn*
Long Benjamin, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Long John, (F.) *Maltſter and Oatmeal-maker*
Long Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Long Robert, *Victualler, (Black-boy)*
Lonon John, *Town-ſerjeant and Auctioneer*
Lucas Joſeph, *Stonemaſon*
Lucas Henry, (F.) *Builder*
Lucas Mrs. (F.) *Bricklayer*
Lucas Edmund, *Dyer*
Lucas Mrs. *Taylor*
Macklin Richard, *Huckſter*
Maiſey Walter, (F.) *Plaſterer*
Malkin George, (F.) *Smith & Brazier*
Mant John, *Cabinet-maker & Auctioneer*
Marner Edward, *Victualler, (Pelican)*
Marriner Mrs. (F.) *Butcher*
Maſters Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Matthews William, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Maun William, *Bell Inn*
Maunder Joſeph, *Baker*
May Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Mayhew Tho. *Victualler, (Blue Balls)*
Meader William, (F.) *Coal, Corn, and Flour, Merchant*
Meere Eliz. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Miles William, *Confectioner*
Miller Gale, *Confectioner, &c.*
Mitchell Suſannah and Martha, *Haberdaſhers*
Mitchener Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*
Moody Charles, (F.) *Carpenter*
Moody John, (F.) *Brewer, and Coal and Timber Merchant*
Morey Edward, *Cork-cutter*
Morey James, *Cork-cutter*
Morley William, *Shoemaker*
Morris ——, *Exciſeman*
Muſpratt Thomas, *Brandy-merchant*
Newlyn James, (F.) *Butcher*
Newman Wm. *Victualler, (Cricketers)*
Nield George, *Mealman, and Corn and Coal Merchant*
North Thomas, *Gunſmith*
Oades Sarah and Son, (F.) *Butchers*
Oakley William, *Boot and Shoe Maker*
Oram William, *Shopkeeper*
Page Joſeph, *Wheelwright*
Page Daniel, *Secretary to the Barrack-maſter*
Parker Robert, *Gardener & Shopkeeper*
Patman Iſaac, *Plumber and Glazier*
Patterſon David, *Shopkeeper*
Paul John, *Patten-maker, &c.*
Paul John, *Miller*

Paul John, *Exciſeman*
Pavey David, (F.) *Peruke-maker, and Staffordſhire Warehouſe*
Peaty Robert, *Baker*
Peaty Richard, *Victualler, (Lamb)*
Penny W. *Victualler, (Iſle of Wight Hoy)*
Perrelle Mrs. *Lodging-houſe*
Phillimore Iſaac, *Gardener and Victualler, (Blue Anchor)*
Philpot John, *Victualler, (Fox)*
Pickering Robert, *Butcher*
Pike Wm. *Victualler, (Dog and Duck)*
Pike Jn. *Victualler, (White Horſe Cellar)*
Pollard and Co. *Baſket-makers*
Pink William, *Seedſman*
Pinnock Thomas, (F.) *Wool-ſorter*
Pinnock James, *Woolſtapler*
Pitman William, *Butcher*
Piper Miſs, *Milliner*
Pointer John, (F.) *Maltſter*
Pope Elizabeth, *Blackſmith*
Poulſom Robert, (F.) *Parchment and Glue Maker*
Raven Mrs. Mary, *Sub-diſtributor of Stamps*
Ravenſcroft Mary, *Mantua-maker*
Reeves Mrs. (F.) *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*
Robbins James, (F.) *Printer and Bookſeller*
Rogers John, (F.) and Son, *Taylors*
Rogers George and Wm. *Coachmakers*
Rogers James, *Taylor*
Roman Mrs. Elizabeth, *Maltſter*
Rozier Charles, *Dancing-maſter*
Sangar William, (F.) *Taylor*
Savage John, *Coffee-houſe*
Sayer John, *Haberdaſher, &c.*
Shackleford William, *Linen-draper*
Shenton John and William, *Silk-manufacturers*
Shirley John, *Shopkeeper*
Silver William, *Breeches-maker*
Silver John Nicholas, *Draper*
Silver Mrs. *Three Tuns Inn*
Sims John, *Flower de Luce Inn*
Simpſon Edward, *Shoemaker*
Skeats Jacob, *Gardener*
Smith Walter, *Sadler*
Smith Edward, (F.) *Baker*
Smith John, *Surveyor of the Barracks*
Smith Mrs. *Shoemaker*
Smith Tabitha, *Baker and Shopkeeper*
Smith Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Stacey Abraham, *Wire-worker*
Stephens H. *Victualler, (Rodney's Head)*
Stevens William, *Gardener*
Stokes William, (F.) *Draper*
Stokes Thomas, *Butcher*
Stroud William, *Woolſtapler*
Stubbington William, *Bacon-ſeller*
Syers John, *Sadler*
Talmage Mrs. *Victualler, (Cart & Horſes)*
Taylor John, *Fiſhmonger*
Templer Rich. *Victualler, (Blue Boar)*
Thompſon Richard, *Chinaman*
Thorn Richard, *Shoemaker*
Tombs and Hunt, *Sadlers*
Tombs Francis, (F.) *Whipmaker*
Tracey William, *Planemaker*
Tredgold Robert, *Mealman*
Urquhart William, (F.) *Broker*
Ventham Richard, *Schoolmaſter*
Ventham John, *Baker*
Vinn Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Wade John, *Mealman*
Wade John, jun. *Mealman*
Wade Miſs, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Waite John, *Hair-dreſſer, Draper, and Fiſhing-tackle Maker*
Wake Abraham, *Victualler, (Bull and Horſeſhoes)*
Walden Samuel, (F.) *Stonemaſon*
Walden Thomas, (F.) *Coachmaſter*
Waller and Son, *Bankers*
Walter John, *Grocer*
Ward Richard, *Watchmaker*
Ward Henry, *Schoolmaſter*
Watkins James, *Butcher*
Waterhouſe Edward, *Lodging-houſe*
Weable William, *Gardener*
Weddell Henry, *Stonemaſon, Maltſter, and Corn-merchant*
Wells James, (F.) *Corn-factor*
Weſtlake Alex. and Edward, *Brewers*
White William, *Shoemaker*
White John, *Gaol-keeper*
Wick John, *Baker*
Wigg John, *Dairyman*
Williams William, *Harneſs-maker*
Williams Joſ. *Victualler, (Britannia)*
Willis John, (F.) *Painter*
Winſcomb Henry, *Haberdaſher, &c.*
Winſcomb Samuel, *Chinaman*
Windſor Catharine, *Victualler, (Marquis of Granby)*
Woodſtock Mrs. *Schoolmiſtreſs*
Wooldridge Peter, *Miller*
Wooldridge Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Wooldridge Richard, (F.) *Maltſter*
Woolls Edward, James, & John, (F.) *Drapers*
Wright John, *Mercer and Draper*
Young William, (F.) *Woolſtapler*

Seven turnpike roads lead from this city in various directions. The villages, ſeats, antiquities, and other matters worthy of note on and near theſe ſeveral roads we ſhall notice in the following order:

1. About a mile eaſt of the city, on the left of the road to Alresford, appears a ſmall part of the ruins of the ancient Hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen. The inſtitution is ſo ancient, that no traces can be diſcovered, either of its foundation or founder. It appears, from the beſt authority, that the maſter and the brethren had not only a handſome ſubſiſtence, but very good lodgings. The chapel was ſeventy-ſeven feet long, and twenty-ſix wide. It conſiſted of three aiſles, the roof ſupported by two rows of columns, five on each ſide, with pointed arches: and the windows are ſuch as are commonly called Gothic. It ſeems therefore to have been deſigned not for the maſter and alms-folk only, but for others likewiſe; and that multitudes went thither formerly, is evident from the oblations made at the box, which amounted to a conſiderable ſum annually. Before the firſt Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. there was the alms-houſe inhabited by the brethren and ſiſters, which joined to the maſter's lodgings northward, and extended towards the eaſt of them ninety feet, and towards the weſt ſeventy-eight feet; which, together with twenty-eight feet, the depth of the maſter's houſe, made its whole length one hundred and ninety-ſix feet; and the depth of it was twenty-ſix; ſo that every one of the poor people had lodgings about twenty-four feet in front, and twenty-ſix feet in depth. The barn, which now ſtands on the north-eaſt corner of the ground within the walls, was part of the alms-houſe, which was continued on from thence weſtward, ſo as to make the whole length above-mentioned. Here ſeems alſo proviſion to have been made at once for the pleaſure and profit of this little ſociety; for they had two gardens, the one called the pear-tree garden, and the other the mount-garden, on the eaſt ſide of the hoſpital. And they had beſides within their walls to the weſt, at leaſt two acres of land, on part of which probably ſtood their barn, ſtables, &c. South of the chapel was their burying ground. Without the walls of the hoſpital adjoining to them, they had ſixteen acres of land, which might, in ſome degree, ſupply them with corn; and they had paſture for 120 ewes, and ſix rams, from which their table was furniſhed. They kept the whole in their own hands, and here the maſter and poor lived together. In the war between Charles I. and his parliament, the hoſpital ſuffered conſiderably from the king's troops. Out of its little flock of ſheep it loſt thirty-ſix, which were killed by the ſoldiers: the reſt by order of the maſter were conveyed away for preſervation to the diſtance of ſixteen miles. A large quantity of corn was ſtolen, and the great gates, doors, barns, ſtables, and almoſt all the timber they could find, was burned. The chapel did not eſcape their fury: the ſeats, the communion table, the wainſcot, and in ſhort whatever was combuſtible, was committed to the flames; and, after all this outrage, they converted the chapel into a ſtable for their horſes. In the Dutch war (1665) the government was diſtreſſed for a place in which the priſoners might be confined. Magdalen Hoſpital was judged to be fit for the purpoſe. The ſituation was healthy, a city at hand to ſupply them with proviſions, the buildings were large, and there was a conſiderable quantity of ground ſurrounded by walls, in which the priſoners might take the air. An order therefore, ſigned by the king and Lord Arlington, was diſpatched, commanding the maſter to remove the alms-folk from the hoſpital, that the Dutch priſoners of war might be admitted into it, and to provide lodgings for the poor people in Wincheſter at the king's expence. The The order was obeyed, and the winter following, the Dutch burned all the timber they could find; and, before they left the hoſpital, did great damage to the maſter's houſe, and demoliſhed the alms-houſe. They treated the chapel as the troops of Charles I. had done. The chapel-bell, all the iron bars, and lead about the chimneys of the brothers' and ſiſters' rooms, were carried away. In ſhort, the hoſpital was ruined; it never recovered from this deſolation; and the maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, never returned to it afterwards. There are a few ſmall houſes in Colebrook-ſtreet, where ſome poor people yet enjoy a ſmall ſhare

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of the revenues of this once-well-endowed hoſpital. The ſalary of the chaplain is ſtill regularly paid, which is at preſent a complete ſinecure of 45l. per annum. The late Rev. Mr. Baker (the former incumbent) indeed performed divine ſervice among the ruins upon taking poſſeſſion of the living, an auctioneer's pulpit being provided for the occaſion; but, on the induction of the preſent chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, in Dec. 1797, as nothing now ſubſiſts of that ancient hoſpital but a very ſmall part of the ruins, the ceremony was diſpenſed with: the few neceſſary forms were witneſſed by the Rev. Mr. Garnett, and another gentleman, an attorney, attended by a ſervant.

To the right of Magdalen-hill is the village of Chilcombe, where a kind of fair is held previous to that at Magdalen-hill. The principal inhabitants of this ſmall village are, James Goodman, (F.) *Farmer*; William Cordery, *Farmer*; Mrs. Chandler, *Farmer*; and Mr. John Chapman.

About two miles farther to the left, is Avington, belonging to the Chandos family, lately fitted up for the reſidence of the young Earl Temple, who married the heireſs of that noble family.—Still more to the left are the villages of Ovington, Itchen Stoke, and ſeveral others of very little note. In the village of Stoke reſide, Bingham Newland, Eſq. Wm. Earle, Gent. Ben. Earle, *Farmer*.

2. On the Portſmouth road, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Wincheſter, is the village of Moreſtead.—Two miles farther lie Roſehill-houſe and Longwood-warren, the ſeat of Earl Northeſk: the warren contains by meaſurement 1900 acres of ground.—On the right of the road is the village of Owſlebury: here is the ſeat of John Crabb, Eſq. an alderman of Wincheſter; Mr. James Young is the principal farmer.—Near this is Marwell, the ſeat of George Dacre, Eſq. where it is ſaid Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn; the ſeat has been in poſſeſſion of the Dacre family for many generations.—Within half a mile of the above is New Marwell, ſeat of Thomas Croft, Eſq.—Whiteflood is a hamlet belonging to Owſlebury.—Six miles from Wincheſter is Holt-houſe, the ſeat of Mrs. Bludworth; within a mile of which is Belmore-houſe, the ſeat of Captain Brereton.—Preſhaw-houſe is the property of John Long, Eſq. a minor.—Upham is a village about eight miles on the road.

3. One mile ſouth from Wincheſter, on the Southampton road, is the village of St. Croſs. Here is St. Croſs hoſpital, which was originally, founded by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1132, for the health of his own ſoul, and thoſe of his relations, and of the kings of England. The founder's inſtitutions, require, that thirteen poor men, ſo decayed and paſt their ſtrength that without charitable aſſiſtance they cannot maintain themſelves, ſhall have continual habitation in the hoſpital, and be provided with proper clothing, and beds ſuitable to their infirmities. That they ſhall have a daily allowance of good wheat bread, good ſmall beer, three meſſes each for dinner, and one for ſupper. But, in caſe any one of theſe ſhall happen to recover his health and ſtrength, he ſhall then be diſcharged, and another admitted in his place. That beſides theſe thirteen poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modeſt behaviour, and the moſt indigent that may be found, ſhall be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one meſs, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder alſo ordained other charities to be diſtributed among the poor in general, as the revenues of the hoſpital ſhould be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to ſuch uſes. The endowment of this hoſpital was not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but conſiſted principally in a donation of ſeveral conſiderable rectories, &c. belonging to his dioceſe, or that were under his patronage, the greateſt part of which, though granted to the hoſpital by the expreſs terms of the charter of foundation, were, notwithſtanding, only made ſubject to the payment of certain annual penſions; the reſt were appropriated to the hoſpital. The revenues of the hoſpital of St. Croſs appear, by an old record of inquiſition, to have amounted originally to 250l. per annum; in Wykeham's time, they were ſaid by him, in his letters to the pope, to be above 300l. per annum; and were afterwards proved by the teſtimony

mony of one of the ſtewards, co-temporary with Wykeham, and by ſeveral others, to have exceeded in his time 400l. per annum: the whole of which were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being entirely appropriated to the uſe and benefit of the poor; except 7l. 4s. 6d. per annum, which was the valuation of the maſter's portion. The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above-mentioned record of inquiſition, were as follows: Each of the thirteen ſecular brethren, were allowed daily one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds four ounces; one gallon and a half of good ſmall beer; a ſufficient quantity of pottage; three meſſes at dinner, viz. one meſs called mortrell, made of milk and waſtelbread, one meſs of fleſh or fiſh, and one pittance as the day ſhould require; and one meſs for ſupper, the whole of which was then valued at 17¼d. a week; and in Wykeham's time, at 3d. a day. On ſix holidays in the year they had white bread and ale, in the ſame quantities; and one of their meſſes was roaſt meat, or fiſh of a better ſort; and on the eves of thoſe holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them. The hundred caſual poor, were fed in a place called *Hundred-manneſhalle*; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread of five marks weight, three quarts of ſmall beer, a ſufficient quantity of pottage, or a meſs of pulſe, one herring, or two pilchards, or two eggs, or one farthing's-worth of cheeſe; value 3¼d. per week: out of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poor ſcholars of the great grammar-ſchool of Wincheſter, ſent by the ſchoolmaſter. On the anniverſary of the founder's obit, Auguſt 9, being the eve of St. Lawrence, three hundred poor were received at the hoſpital; to each of the firſt hundred were given one loaf and one meſs of the ſame ſort with thoſe of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer; the ſecond hundred received the uſual hundred-men's allowance, and to each of the third hundred was given half a loaf of the brethren's bread. On ſix holidays in the year, the hundred men had each a loaf of the better ſort of bread, and a double meſs. Beſides theſe, there were maintained in the hoſpital, a ſteward, with his clerk, and two ſervants, and two horſes; a porter, nine ſervants, two teams of ſix horſes each, and two carters.

The founder had conſtituted, in the year 1157, the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem to be guardians and adminiſtrators of his hoſpital of St. Croſs, ſaving to the Biſhop of Wincheſter his canonical juriſdiction. A diſpute ariſing between Richard Toclive biſhop of Wincheſter (immediate ſucceſſor to the founder) and the maſter and brethren of St. John of Jeruſalem, concerning the adminiſtration of the hoſpital, Henry II. interpoſed, and by his mediation an agreement was made between them. The maſter and brethren ceded to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors the adminiſtration of the hoſpital; and the biſhop gave them the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, for the payment of fifty-three marks per annum, and procuring them a diſcharge from the penſion of ten marks, two wax candles, and ten pounds of wax, paid to the monks of St. Swithin for the hoſpital of St. Croſs, by compoſition between them and the brethren of that hoſpital, made in the lifetime of the founder. Soon after this reconciliation, Biſhop Toclive, appriſed that the revenues of the hoſpital were ſufficient for the maintenance of many more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uſes, ordered, that, over and above the number inſtituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor ſhould alſo be fed every day at the hoſpital, with the ſame proviſions and allowances as were granted by the founder to the hundred poor men abovementioned. This agreement is dated April 10th, 1185, and was made at Dover in the preſence of the king, and atteſted by him. It does not ſeem, however, to have been of any long continuance; for it ceaſed long before Wykeham's time, and inſtead of it (by what authority is uncertain) was introduced an eſtabliſhment of four prieſts, thirteen ſecular clerks, and ſeven choriſters, who were maintained by the hoſpital for the performance of divine ſervice in the church. The four prieſts dined at the maſter's table, and had each a ſtipend of

13s. 4d. and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum; the thirteen clerks had each daily one loaf of wheat bread, weight ſixty-one ſhillings and eight-pence, or 3lb. 10z. three quarts of beer, and one meſs of fleſh or fiſh of the brethren, was allotted to two of them, value 10¼d. a week; the ſeven choriſters had each one loaf of the common family bread, and one meſs, or the fragments of the maſter's table and common-hall, ſo as to have a ſufficient proviſion, value 5d. per week; and they were taught at ſchool in the hoſpital.

Such was the original inſtitution and œconomy of this hoſpital, which, however, in proceſs of time, was materially injured by the avarice of ſeveral of its maſters. Among this number John Edyndon, nephew to the Biſhop of Wincheſter of that name, is particularly remarked as having conſidered his office in the light of an eccleſiaſtical benefice, rather than the maſterſhip of an hoſpital and a place of truſt, and who is ſuppoſed to have converted to his own private purpoſes great part of thoſe revenues which were deſigned for theſe pious and charitable uſes, contrary to the canons, and to the founder's inſtitution.

During the time that Wykeham held this hoſpital in ſequeſtration, he recovered many of its original charters, bulls, and inſtruments, which had been ſuffered to remain in the hands of the hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; he re-inſtated the charity in all its ancient rights, re-eſtabliſhed its primitive deſign and inſtitution; and in ſhort, he completely reſtored its buildings, eſtates, and revenues, out of that ſtate of ruin and diſſipation, to which he found it had been reduced. Cardinal Beaufort, who immediately ſucceeded Wykeham, in the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, having reſolved to diſpoſe of a conſiderable ſum in charitable purpoſes, choſe rather to make an enlargement of this hoſpital than to erect a new one of his own. He therefore made a very great additional endowment to it, for the maintenance of two prieſts, thirty-five brethren, and three ſiſters, excluſive of thoſe of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them, in the year 1444. To this new eſtabliſhment, he gave the title of *Domus Eleemoſinaria Nobilis Paupertatis*; "The Alms-houſe of Noble Poverty:" by which it appears, that he deſigned it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. Its endowment conſiſted of manors, &c. of the yearly value of 500l. granted to it by Henry VI. in conſideration of the ſum of 1350 marks, paid to him by the founder, who afterwards added to them, the impropriations of Crundall, and ſeveral other churches of his dioceſe and patronage.

The hoſpital, though conſiderably diminiſhed in its revenues, perhaps in a great meaſure by the ſame means as thoſe of St. Mary Magdalen, ſtill ſubſiſts upon the remains of both endowments, which at preſent maintains a maſter and 14 brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The allowance of theſe poor brethren, is one pound of meat a day, three quarts of good ſmall beer, and five loaves of wheaten bread, twenty-four ounces each; beſides which, they have, on many particular days in the year, certain additional allowances of meat and drink; and ſix-pence weekly. There are likewiſe occaſionally out-penſioners upon this foundation, who enjoy a ſtipend of ten pounds per annum each, during life. The ſum of twenty-five ſhillings is alſo diſtributed among the poor, every year, being the remaining part of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in hundred-menneſhalle. And, on ſix particular eves in the year, are given away at the ſaid hoſpital, a certain quantity of loaves, of good wheaten bread, of the value of one penny each, to the poor people in and about the neighbourhood. Moreover, there is allowed daily to the porter of of the ſaid hoſpital a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreſhment of poor travellers, and way-faring men, who are entitled to knock at the door of the porter's lodge, and claim the relief of a piece of white bread and a cup of beer; a donation which is continued to this day.

The buildings belonging to this foundation conſiſt of one extenſive irregular court, which has a beautifully-rural effect, and all together exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the firſt founder; it is in the form

form of a croſs, and conſiſts of three aiſles, with a tranſept or croſs aiſle. The roof is remarkable lofty, and is ſupported by round maſſive pillars, with round headed arches, ſtronger than the Doric or Tuſcan: and there are ſome paintings upon the pillars and walls, of the ſame kind with thoſe in the cathedral, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen. The aiſles from the altar to the weſt door, are 150 feet in length; and the tranſept is 120. The chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with marble: and on each ſide of the altar, are handſome ſcreens of ſpire work carved in ſtone, and neatly ornamented. Upon a deſk on the left ſide of the chancel, are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the hoſpital about the year 1575; among which are thoſe of a chanter and ſinging men, who formerly officiated in it; but at preſent there is no proviſion for a choir. The great weſt window of this church is built in a very ornamental ſtile, and was formerly an elegant one; as is obvious from the remains of ſome curious painted glaſs, with which it was once furniſhed. There remains nothing in it, at preſent legible, or at leaſt intelligible, except the words Nicholas Bedford. A window in the eaſt ſide of the north tranſept, was formerly ornamented in the ſame ſtile; and there ſtill remains an Ave Maria, with ſome fragments, under which is *Orate pro anima Ricardi Buteſhall*, "Pray for the ſoul of Richard Buteſhall." He was maſter of this hoſpital in the year 1346. And in the ſouth window of the croſs aile, are theſe arms, viz. Gules, three lions heads paſſant, fleur de lis reverſed, or three eagles quartering barry, and a chief. On the roof of the nave, are two cheverons between three roſes, the arms of Wykeham; alſo the arms of France and England quartered. There is a coat of arms between theſe two, which is defaced.

The lodging rooms of the brothers adjoin to the church, at the weſt end of the ſouth aiſle, and after forming an angle, extend from N. to S. and form the whole weſtern ſide of the court. The N. ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe which is ſpacious and elegant, the refectory, or brethren's hall, and the gateway. In the hall, the brethren meet to ſhare their allowance; and, on ſome certain days in the year, they dine and ſup together in common. The gateway before-mentioned, is formed in a ſquare ſtately tower, over which is a room called the founder's chamber. The north front of the tower is embelliſhed with three niches; in one of which remains the effigies of Cardinal Beaufort, in the act of adoration to another figure now deſtroyed. Beneath theſe, on each ſide of the gateway, are the ſame arms as laſt mentioned, for the cardinal; who is ſuppoſed to have built the gate-way, the refectory, the maſter's houſe, and all the lodgings on the weſt ſide of the court, and the porter's lodge. The whole eaſt ſide of the court, from the porter's lodge to the north tranſept of the church, conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which is a gallery, or range of decayed apartments, ſuppoſed to be a part of the lodging-rooms of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who were probably in proceſs of time forced out by the maſter and brethren of the latter foundation; or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and ſupport them. Principal inhabitants of St. Croſs:

Armſtrong Rev. Mr. *Curate*
Bown Benjamin, (F.) *Plane-maker*
Butcher Edward Wolfe, (F.) *Miller*
Forder Mrs.
Lockman Rev. John, *D. D. F. R. S. Maſter of the Hoſpital*
Maſſey William, *Farmer*
Randall James, Gent. (F.)
Southwell John, *Farmer*
Strotton Mr. William
Symonds William, (F.) *Farmer*
Todd W. *Victualler, (Horſe and Jockey)*
Vincent Rich. *Baker and Shopkeeper*
Wheeler John, *Edge-tool Maker*

Two miles farther is Compton, a very ſmall village, of which the principal reſidents are—

Goldfinch Richard, (F.) *Farmer*
Houghton John, *Farmer*
Long William, *Maltſter*
Newlyn Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Strong —— *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Williams Rev. Philip, *Rector*

A little

A little to the left is Shawford. Joining to this is Twyford, through which the turnpike-road from Southampton to London formerly went; but, ſince the courſe of the road has been altered, this village has become of very little note. Principal inhabitants of Twyford and Shawford:

Aſlett John, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Cole Mrs.
Collins William, *Steward of the Manor*
Cordery John, *Farmer*
Cordery Mrs.
Duroure Colonel
Hanham William, *Collar-maker*
Hannington George, *Schoolmaſter*
Harris John, Eſq.
Hoare John, Eſq. (F.)
Holmes Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Hyde Henry, *Taylor*
Hyde William, *Shoemaker*
Hyde William, *Carpenter*
Laſhley James, *Brick-burner*
Lavington Rich. Hockley, (F.) *Farmer*
Leſley David, Eſq.
Long Richard, *Maltſter*
Lowman William, *Mealman*
Merſh John, *Bricklayer*
Mildmay Mrs. *Shawford-houſe*
Over Charles, *Shopkeeper*
Pickernell Cha. *Victualler (Phœnix)*
Piper William, *Miller*
Ruſſel ——, *Farmer*
Salmon ——, *Bricklayer*
Scardefield William, Gent.
Shipley Mrs.
Sims John, *Shoemaker*
Smith Henry, *Collar-maker*
Stretch Rev. L. M. *Vicar*
Sturges Wm. *Carpenter and Wheeler*
Talbot Thomas, *Farmer*
White Thomas, *Wheelwright*
Whitear Mrs.
Winkworth John, *Shoemaker*
Wool Mrs.
Wooldridge Henry, *Farmer*
Young John, *Farmer*
Young James, *Schoolmaſter*
Young Charles, *Blackſmith*
Young William, *Blackſmith*
Young Ezekiel, *Carpenter*
Young Mrs. *Maltſter*

Brambridge is in the pariſh of Twyford. Principal inhabitants:

Deer Samuel, *Farmer*
Hills John, *Farmer*
Over Charles, *Miller*
Serle James, Eſq. *High-bridge*
Smith Charles, Eſq. (F.)

Three miles farther is Otterburn, a very ſmall village; near which is Cranbury, the ſeat of Nathanael Dance, Eſq. which commands delightful proſpects of the Iſle of Wight, Southampton river, &c. It is an extenſive manſion, with ſuitable offices, gardens, &c. well ſtocked with exotics and every neceſſary. A beautiful ruin of an obeliſk lies in the park.

Silkſtead is to the right of Otterburn, here reſide Robert Travis, Eſq. and Charles Bailey, farmer.—Biſhop's Stoke lies to the left of Otterburn; it is a large pariſh, but contains nothing remarkable. The principal inhabitants are, Charles Stackpole, Eſq. Thomas and Richard Smith, *Millers*; Henry Smith, *Tanner*. In this pariſh is the hamlet of Fairoak.

4. On the Romſey road, two miles, is the ſmall village of Pitt; two miles farther is Standing; and cloſe to this is the village of Hurſley, which pariſh includes the two former villages.—Here is Hurſley Houſe and Park, the ſeat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. This place was formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell, and occaſionally the reſidence of himſelf, and his ſon Richard, who ſucceeded him in the protectorate. It remained in that family a long time. The old houſe in which Oliver and his ſon reſided, ſtood below the manſion-houſe, in the preſent garden. When the old houſe was taken down, the new one was built on a more elevated ſpot, in order to command a proſpect of the adjacent country. The chairs uſed in Oliver's parlour, we are informed, are now in being in the hall of Sir William's houſe, who has alſo a curious wooden nutmeg-grater, cut by the hands of the protector's unambitious ſon Richard. The woods and ſhrubberies are extenſive, the gardens beautiful, and the park well ſtocked with deer. Hurſley is a vicarage, in the gift of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. the preſent incumbent is Samuel Gauntlett, D. D. now warden of New College Oxford; the church is a very handſome edifice, modern-built,

has a tower with five bells in it, and a clock; it was built in the year 1753, at the expence of the parish. In this church are several very handsome monuments, among which is one to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, a descendant of Oliver's; another to that of Sir Charles Windham, of Cranbury, son of Sir Edward Windham, Knight-marshal of England, and whose lady was granddaughter of Lord Chandos; they had ten sons and seven daughters. In this church is a handsome hatchment to the memory of the famous Sir Francis Drake, who went round the world with Anson, and whose body is interred in the dormitory, (a separate building in the church-yard,) with that of his wife; where are also those of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. grandfather to the present baronet; and of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. his father. In the park are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Winchester, in the reign of King Stephen, and for many years after. The following are the principal inhabitants in the parish of Hursley:

Bailey Benjamin, *Farmer and Brick-maker*
Bannister James, *Haberdasher*
Barfoot James, *Hoop-maker*
Bear Savage, Esq. (F.) *Littlegrove*
Bearham Robert, *Maltster*
Beckley Isaac, *Collar-maker*
Bishop William, *Victualler, (White Horse)*
Blundell Thomas, *Maltster*
Blundell William, *Surgeon*
Bunney William, *Farmer*
Callaway John, *Schoolmaster*
Cantel William, *Taylor*
Carpenter William, *Gardener*
Churcher William, *Shoemaker*
Dodd Richard, *Schoolmaster*
Dowling Mrs. *Farmer*
Elcock Joseph, *Baker*
Elderfield William, *Farmer*
Elderfield Thomas, *Farmer*
Etheridge George, *Blacksmith*
Fielder Peter, *Wheelwright*
Fitt William, *Farmer*
Forder William, *Wheelwright*
Fryer Thomas, *Taylor*
Golding Richard, *Farmer*
Good Richard, *Bricklayer*
Gradidge John, *Taylor*
Hall Mrs. *Maltster*
Hall John, *Parish-clerk*
Harvey John, *Shoemaker*
Isdell Mrs. *Farmer*
Jeffrey Richard, *Bricklayer*
Kemmish Thomas, *Farmer*
Lainson William, (F.) *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Lavington R. J. (F.) *Farmer*
Light Nicholas, *Farmer*
Marsh Rev. John, *Curate*
Miflebrook John, *Shoemaker*
Moor William, *Taylor*
Morley Robert, *Blacksmith*
Munday William, *Farmer*
Newland Edward, *Farmer*
Palmer John, *Wheelwright*
Price John, *Maltster*
Ramsbury William, *Butcher*
Raymond Richard, *Wheelwright*
Sivier Arthur, *Shoemaker*
Smith Andrew, *Farmer*
Sturges John, *Bricklayer*
Trodd James, *Blacksmith*
Wade John, (F.) *Farmer*
Wade Charles, *Farmer*
Warne James, *Victualler, (King's Head)*
Warne James, (F.) *Carpenter and Builder*
Wilkins Mrs. *Farmer*
Willis Rev. George, *Curate of Mitchelmersh*
White James, Gent.

One mile farther is Anville, where is the pleasant seat and grounds of Benjamin White, Esq.—To the right of Hursley is Farley, in which parish is Slackstead and Woolley Green, at which last resides Charles Wade, Esq.

5. On the Stockbridge road, one short mile, is the village of Week, the principal inhabitant of which is Mr. Hinxman, a very opulent farmer. Three miles farther is Sparsholt; in this parish is Dean, a very small village also.—To the left of Sparsholt, and about the same distance from Winchester, is Lainston-house, seat of Peter Bathurst, Esq. but lately occupied by Andrew Baine, Esq. at present it is not in the occupation of any gentleman. It is a noble house, but it is the only one in the parish, though there is a regular parish-church near the house, subject to the visitation of the bishop, &c. in which is a vault, the burying-place of the family of the Bathursts. The parish-officers of

of courſe muſt be choſen out of the ſervants in this ſaid houſe, and they are not overburdened with poor. A regular regiſter or entry of marriages, chriſtenings, and burials, is kept in this church; which brings to our mind the circumſtance of Miſs Chudleigh (afterwards called Ducheſs of Kingſton) being married here to Captain Hervey, afterwards Earl of Briſtol. When this lady became thoroughly tired of her huſband, a ſtratagem occurred to her by which ſhe might at once deprive Captain Harvey of the power to claim her as his wife. The clergyman who married them was dead; the regiſter book was in careleſs hands. An handſome compliment was paid for the inſpection, and, while the perſon in whoſe cuſtody it was liſtened to an amuſing ſtory, ſhe tore out the regiſter. Thus imagining the buſineſs accompliſhed, ſhe for a time bade defiance to her huſband. But in the natural courſe of events, Captain Hervey ſucceeded to the earldom of Briſtol. With rank there was fortune; and both were moſt inviting objects to the mind of this lady. When a ſucceſſion to the family honours and revenue became highly probable, a ſhort period before it took place, this lady went again to the houſe of Mr. Merril, in whoſe chapel ſhe was married, to procure, if poſſible, the re-inſertion of her marriage with Captain Hervey in the book, which, to deſtroy the written evidence of that marriage, ſhe had formerly mutilated. With this view ſhe dealt out promiſes with a liberal hand. The officiating clerk, who, like Scrub in the play, was a perſon of various avocations, was to be promoted to the extent of his wiſhes. The book was managed by the lady to her content, and ſhe returned to London, ſecretly exulting in the excellence and ſucceſs of her machination. She did, it is true, ſucceed, but it was in laying the groundwork of that very evidence, which operated afterwards to her conviction, when tried for bigamy after the death of the Duke of Kingſton.—About two miles farther is Rookley-houſe, which belonged to the late Duke of Cumberland, but we believe not now inhabited.—Near this is the village of Up Somborne. About a mile and a half beyond which is Little Somborne, ſeat of William Powlett Powlett, Eſq. where is a very curious menagerie. One mile beyond this is King's Somborne, a village and large pariſh.—Near this is the village of Aſhley.—On the right hand ſide of the road, three miles from Wincheſter, is the village of Littleton. Upon Flowerdown near Littleton, the race-horſes are ſhewn previous to the Wincheſter races.—Crawley is five miles from Wincheſter; near the church is a ſeat, pleaſantly ſituated, belonging to Richard Meyler, Eſq.

6. On the Andover road, four miles from Wincheſter, the road to Whitchurch turns off. Farther on, and nearer to Andover, is Wherwell, where was a nunnery built in 979 by the Saxon queen Ælfrith, the greateſt beauty of her age, to atone for the wicked vow ſhe made, to kill her ſon-in-law, King Edward, and alſo for the murder committed by her huſband, King Edgar, on her former huſband, Earl Ethelwold, that he might gain her for his wife, of whom that earl had beguiled him. Here is a charity ſchool. A trout-ſtream runs under the manſion-houſe. Fair September 14. The principal reſident here is Joſhua Iremonger, Eſq.—Chilbolton is one mile from Wherwell.

7. Within two or three miles from Wincheſter, on the Baſingſtoke road, are four villages which bear the name of Worthy, viz. King's Worthy, Martyr Worthy, Abbot's Worthy, and Headbourn Worthy.—At Martyr Worthy, on the left, Sir Chaloner Ogle has a fine ſeat and grounds.—Chilland is the pariſh of Martyr Worthy. The principal inhabitants of Chilland are, Captain Gorges Lowther; Benjamin Nevill, (F.) and Mr. Bear, *Millers*; William Hill, *Spirit-merchant*; and Benjamin Bear, *Farmer*.

The village of Eaſton lies to the right. Here reſide William Neville, Eſq. *Juſtice of the peace*; and the Rev. Mr. Wool, *Rector*. Alſo the following reſpectable inhabitants: William Targett, *Farmer*; William Morant, *Blackſmith*; William Mould, *Navigators-Arms Inn*; Mrs. Harfield, *Farmer*; David Harfield, *Farmer*; William Roſe, *Shoemaker*; William Mabbett, *Gardener*; John Over, *Bricklayer*; and Thomas Fielder, *Carpenter*.

Eight miles from Wincheſter is Strotton park, the ſeat of Lord John Ruſſel

At Strotton alſo reſide John Sawkins, *Farmer*; Henry Whitear, *Farmer*; Peter Pomfrey, *Maltſter*; and Charles Stanbrook, *Carpenter*.

Seven miles from Wincheſter, on the left hand ſide, is the village of Mitcheldever. The following are the principal inhabitants:

Chapman Rev. George, *Vicar*
Dowden Thomas, *Farmer*
Kerſley George, *Farmer*
Kerſley Thomas, *Steward to the Duke of Bedford*
Mitchell William, *Shoemaker*
Moody John, *Blackſmith*
Morant Richard, *Butcher*
Oram George, *Carpenter*
Pern Mrs. *Farmer*
Perry Thomas, *Farmer*
Waterman John, *Blackſmith*
Wiſe Mrs. *Victualler, (Spread Eagle)*
Withers Mrs.
Winkworth Stephen, *Shopkeeper*

About half a mile from hence, but in the ſame pariſh, is Weſton, where reſides William Dowden, *Farmer*.

WICKHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

WICKHAM is but a village; it is however the reſidence of many reputable and polite families. It is three miles from Fareham, and nine from Goſport, on the river Beer. It has a fair on the 20th of May. It was formerly more conſiderable; but is principally noted for being the birth-place of the famous William of Wykeham, who was born here, anno 1324, in the 18th year of Edward II. His parents were perſons of good reputation and character, but in mean circumſtances, ſo that they could not afford to give their ſon a good education; but he was maintained at ſchool at Wincheſter, and inſtructed in grammatical learning, by the patronage of Nicolas Uvedal, lord of the manor of Wickham, and governor of Wincheſter caſtle, an officer of great note in thoſe days. After he had finiſhed his ſchool education, he was taken into his patron's family, and made his ſecretary. It is ſuppoſed he never ſtudied at any univerſity. He was brought to court when he was about two or three and twenty years of age. In 1356, he was made ſurveyor of the works at Windſor, and it was under his inſpection that Windſor caſtle was rebuilt as it now appears. In this he acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the king, (Edward III.) that he grew up to favour very faſt. He now entered into holy orders, and his firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, 1357, which was rapidly followed by many others; he was made Biſhop of Wincheſter in 1366. And his advancement in the ſtate kept pace with his preferment in the church: he was made lord chancellor of England in 1367, which however he reſigned in 1370, though he ſtill continued highly in favour with the king. In the laſt year of Edward III. he fell into diſgrace, the Duke of Lancaſter having procured articles of accuſation to be brought againſt him, in 1376, for divers crimes committed during his adminiſtration; and his temporalities were adjudged to be ſeized into the king's hands. It does not appear, by the beſt authority, that Wykeham was really guilty of any thing except oppoſing the great and increaſing power of the Duke of Lancaſter, who even then appeared to have a deſign upon the throne in prejudice to his nephew, the king's grandſon, as the Prince of Wales (Edward the Black Prince) was dead. On the 18th of June following, the king, therefore reſtored Wykeham to his temporalities, on his engaging to fit, furniſh, and pay, three ſhips of war, for three months. Edward III. died on the 21ſt of June 1377; and thus Wykeham had the ſatisfaction of being in ſome meaſure reſtored to the favour of this excellent prince, his patron and benefactor, a few days before his death, if he may be ſuppoſed ever to have forfeited it, which he certainly did not till the king himſelf had in a manner loſt his own liberty.—On the acceſſion of Richard II. Wykeham was ſummoned to attend the coronation, and accordingly he aſſiſted at that ceremony on the 15th of July. His pardon paſſed the privy ſeal on the

31ſt of the ſame month, as ſoon as a thing of this nature, at ſuch a time, could well be diſpatched; and is conceived in the fulleſt and moſt extenſive terms poſſible, as Lord Coke has particularly obſerved, and releaſes him from the furniſhing of ſhips as mentioned above. However the loſs ſuſtained by the biſhop in this affair is ſaid in the whole to have amounted to 10,000 marks.

During the troubleſome reign of Richard II. Wykeham conducted himſelf with great wiſdom and caution, ſo as to maintain himſelf always in a due degree of credit and favour with the king, at the ſame time that he ſtood highly in the eſteem and confidence of the people. The work which demanded his attention at this time was to erect his college at Oxford, the ſociety of which he had already completed and eſtabliſhed, ſome years before he began to raiſe the building; for he proceeded here in the ſame method which we have already ſhewn (in the preceding article) he did in Wincheſter. In the year 1379, he had completed his ſeveral purchaſes of lands for the ſcite of his college, and immediately took his meaſures for erecting his building. He publiſhed his charter of foundation on the 26th of November following, by which he entitled his college "Seinte Marie College of Wyncheſtre." It was then vulgarly called New College, which became in time a ſort of proper name for it, and in common uſe continues to be ſo to this day. On the 5th of March following, at eight in the morning, the foundation was laid; the building was finiſhed in ſix years, and the ſociety made their public entrance into it, with great ſolemnity April 14, 1386. The ſociety conſiſts of a warden and 70 poor ſcholars, clerks, ſtudents in theology, canon and civil law, and philoſophy. The body of ſtudents, which Wykeham gave to his college, was a work upon which he beſtowed much time and attention; he began with the firſt eſtabliſhment of the ſociety, and was continually improving it almoſt as long as he lived; and accordingly it has always been conſidered as the moſt judicious and complete performance of its kind, and as the beſt model which the founders of colleges in ſucceeding times had to follow; and which indeed moſt of them have either copied or cloſely imitated.

Wykeham endowed his college with lands and eſtates, whoſe revenues, at that time, were fully ſufficient for the ſupport of it, and amply ſupplied all the purpoſes for which he deſigned it. He procured a bull of the pope, confirming his ſtatutes, and exempting his college from all juriſdiction except that of the Biſhops of Wincheſter his ſucceſſors, whom he appointed ſole viſitors of it, recommending it to their protection and patronage. He himſelf, as long as he lived, cheriſhed this young ſociety with all the care and affection of a tender parent: he aſſiſted them with his directions in the management of all their affairs, and held ſeveral viſitations by his commiſſaries. The next year after he had finiſhed his building at Oxford, he began that at Wincheſter, of which we have ſpoken ſo much at large in p. 900. Wykeham enjoyed for many years the pleaſure (a pleaſure the greateſt to a good and generous heart that can be enjoyed,) of ſeeing the good effects of his own beneficence, and receiving in them the proper reward of his pious labours, of obſerving his colleges growing rich under his eye, and continually bringing forth thoſe fruits of virtue, piety, and learning, which he had reaſon to expect from them. They continued to riſe in reputation, and furniſhed the church and ſtate with many eminent and able men in all profeſſions.

Wykeham was made chancellor again in 1389, by Richard II. on his taking the government into his own hands. He acted with great moderation and integrity during the ſhort time he held the office, which, as it had been preſſed upon him againſt his will, he reſigned again on the 27th of Sept. 1391. After the depoſition of Richard II. in 1399, Wykeham retired from public buſineſs, either on account of his attachment to the family and perſon of the unfortunate depoſed monarch, or in conſequence of his own increaſing age and infirmities, for he was now 75 years of age. He finiſhed and ſigned his will on the 14th of July, 1403. The largeneſs and multiplicity of his legacies, and the great exactneſs with which every thing relating to them is ordered, muſt have required much

much attention, and evidently ſhews in what ſtrength and perfection he ſtill enjoyed all the faculties of his mind.—Thus Wykeham, having finally ſettled all his temporal and ſpiritual concerns, and being about this time full eighty years of age, with much piety and reſignation waited the hour of his diſſolution. He ſeems to have ſunk by a gentle and gradual decay; though weak in body, he retained all the faculties of his mind to the laſt. He died at South Waltham on Saturday, the 27th day of September, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the year 1405. He was buried, according to his own directions, in his oratory in the cathedral church of Wincheſter. We ſhall conclude the account of this worthy prelate in the words of Dr. Louth, who thus ſums up his character in his Life of Wykeham:—As to his public character, he may be conſidered in two lights, as a ſtateſman and as a benefactor. His genius for buſineſs was ſtrong and univerſal; he was endowed by nature with a great capacity, and his induſtry had furniſhed him with a large ſtock of acquired qualifications for the management of all ſorts of affairs; with a juſt theory of law in all its branches; of the canon, the civil, and common, law; and a perfect knowledge of the languages and forms made uſe of in practice. His ſkill in architecture ſeems to have been only one part of that various treaſure of uſeful knowledge which he had laid up in ſtore for occaſional application, and not the main fund upon which he propoſed to raiſe his fortune. His firſt employments were of a very different kind, and he ſtruck into this as a fair opportunity offered, prompted by the impulſe of a ready genius, and the conſciouſneſs of his own ſufficiency for the undertaking. The ſame apt and pliable genius turned itſelf to ſtate-affairs with the ſame eaſe and with equal ſucceſs. Edward III's opinion of him was fully juſtified; he proved an able, vigilant, indefatigable, and honeſt, miniſter; and, at the ſame time that he advanced daily in his maſter's favour, he grew in the eſteem of the public. In matters of doubt and difficulty, he had a penetrating and a ſound judgment. He was eaſy of acceſs, open and cheerful in converſation, and ready in his anſwers to all that applied to him. His words were not unmeaning and evaſive, but his profeſſions and his actions kept pace with his promiſes. When he ſaw his two great friends Edward III. and the Prince of Wales both together evidently declining and dying, and the whole power devolving into other hands, he had courage, honour, and gratitude, to exert himſelf, in behalf of thoſe who could not protect him, in oppoſition to thoſe who would in all probability ſoon have it in their power to deſtroy him; and this, as he muſt have foreſeen, in effect brought upon him that malicious attack of his enemies, which ſerved only in the end to ſhew that his integrity could ſtand the ſevereſt trial, and abide the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny.—We frequently hear of men, who by the force of their genius, by their induſtry, or by their good fortune, have raiſed themſelves from the loweſt ſtations to the higheſt degrees of honour, power, and wealth; but how ſeldom do we meet with thoſe who have made a proper uſe of the advantages which they have thus happily acquired, and conſidered them as depoſited in their hands by Providence for the general benefit of mankind? In this reſpect Wykeham ſtands an uncommon and almoſt ſingular example of generoſity and public ſpirit. By the time that he had reached the meridian of life, he had acquired great wealth; and the remainder of his days he employed, not in increaſing it to no reaſonable end, but in beſtowing it in every way that piety, charity, and liberality, could deviſe. The latter half of a long life, he ſpent in one continued ſeries of generous actions and great deſigns, for the good of his friends, of the poor, and of his country. His beneficence was ever vigilant, active, and perſevering; it was not only ready to anſwer when opportunity called, but ſought it out when it did not offer itſelf. No man ſeems to have taſted more ſenſibly the pleaſure of doing good, and no man had ever greater ſhare of this exquiſite enjoyment. The foundation of his colleges, the principal monuments of his munificence, was well calculated for the real uſe of the public, and as judiciouſly planned as it was nobly and generouſly executed. Whatever Wykeham's attainments were, he had at leaſt the good ſenſe to ſee, that the clergy, though they had

had almoſt engroſſed the whole learning of that age, yet were very deficient in real and uſeful knowledge; beſides that, by the particular diſtreſſes of the times, and the havoc that ſeveral ſucceſſive plagues had made in all ranks of the people, but eſpecially among the clergy, the church was at a loſs for a ſupply of ſuch as were tolerably qualified for the performance of the common ſervice. It was not vanity and oſtentation that ſuggeſted this deſign to him; he was prompted to it by the notorious exigence of the times, and the real demands of the public. The deliberation with which he entered upon it, and the conſtant attention with which he purſued it for above thirty years, ſhew how much he ſet his heart upon the ſucceſs of his undertaking, and how earneſtly he endeavoured to ſecure the effectual attainment of the end propoſed, the promotion of true piety and learning.—In a word, as he was in his own time a general bleſſing to his country, in which his bounty was freely imparted to every object that could come within the reach of his influence, ſo the memory of this great man merits the regard of poſterity, as one whoſe pious and munificient deſigns were directed to the general good of mankind, and were extended to the lateſt ages.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Atkinſon ——, Eſq. *Chidfield*
Callaway Mrs. widow
Fielding Matthew, Gent.
Garnier George, Eſq.
Gates ——, Eſq.
Grant Mrs. *Sandy-hill*
Harneſt ——, Eſq.
Hollis ——, Eſq.
Lee ——, Eſq.
Maidman Richard, Eſq.
Powis Captain
Quinton Mrs. widow
Stanhope Admiral

CLERGY.

Warton Rev. Dr. *Rector*

PHYSIC.

Swan ——, *Surgeon and Apothecary*

TRADERS.

Auſtin ——, *Collar-maker*
Ayling ——, *Brewer and Shopkeeper*
Baker and Son, *Plumbers, Glaziers, &c.*
Callaway ——, *Pariſh-clerk*
Calvert ——, *Draper*
Clinker William, *Coachmaker*
Colburn Thomas, *Carpenter*
Good ——, *Maltſter*
Groſſmith Thomas, *Butcher*
Hall Joſeph, *King's-Head Inn*
Hewetts Chriſtopher and Wm. *Harneſs-makers*
Houghton ——, *Butcher*
Knight ——, *Blackſmith*
Merſh John, *Star Inn*
Newbury Thomas, *Carrier to Portſmouth and Southampton*
Oades ——, *Farmer*
Page ——, *Blackſmith*
Prior Thomas, *Miller*
Read John, *Carpenter and Timber-merchant*
Roberts ——, *Hair-dreſſer*
Tucker ——, *Tanner*
Webb Alexander, *Woolſtapler*

WHITCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.

WHITCHURCH (*Album Monaſterium*) is a ſmall ancient borough-town on the borders of Chute-foreſt, 57 miles W. of London, 13 N. of Winchester, 11¼ W. of Baſingſtoke, 7 E. of Andover, and 13 S. of Newbury. The air is ſalubrious, and the adjoining country very pleaſant. There is a fine trout-ſtream, greatly reſorted to by anglers.—The town, though ſmall, is remarkable for containing a variety of religious ſects; there being, beſides the church, places of worſhip for the Independents, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, Methodiſts, and Sandemonians.

This borough is the joint property of Lord Viſcount Sidney and Lord Viſcount Middleton of the kingdom of Ireland; the freeholds, which give the right of voting, being conveyed by thoſe noblemen to their reſpective friends, for the purpoſe of performing the ceremonies of an election. The number of freeholders are about ſeventy, but the actual number of electors cannot be ſaid to be more than two. It is a borough by preſcription, and firſt ſent members

to

to parliamenr 27th of Elizabeth. There is properly no corporation; there is, however, a titular mayor, annually choſen at a court leet of the dean and chapter of Wincheſter, who are lords of the manor. The right of election is in the freeholders only of lands and tenements, in right of themſelves or their wives; not ſplit ſince the act of the ſeventh and eighth years of the reign of King William. Returning-officer, the mayor.

The manufactures of the town are ſhalloons, ſerges, barathees, barragons, &c. both white and wool-dyed; the annual return about 10,000l.—There is alſo a manufacture of ſtays of all ſorts for exportation; but this, as may eaſily be ſuppoſed, has greatly declined during the war.

There is a ſample-market only on Fridays; and two fairs, viz. on the 3d Thurſday in June, for toys; and on the 19th of October, for pigs and ſheep.

The Saliſbury, Exeter, and Oxford, mail-coaches, &c. paſs through here.—Ruſſel's waggon ſets off for London on Monday afternoon at four o'clock; returns on Saturday morning at eight. Pittard's and Woolcot's for London, Monday and Thurſday at three in the afternoon; returns Wedneſday and Saturday at ten.—Colcott's Oxford and Southampton waggon goes through, for Southampton on Wedneſday, and for Oxford on Friday, about noon.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Allen William, Gent. *Bailiff*
Cole Richard, Gent.

CLERGY.

Williams Rev. Lloyd, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Benwell Thomas, (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Cole Thomas, *ditto*
Richards Dinah, *Midwife*

LAW.

Twynam and Tahourdin, *Attorneys*

TRADERS.

Alder Charles, *Miller*
Annets Thomas, *Maltſter, Baker, and Shopkeeper*
Atkins Joſeph, *Peruke-maker*
Billet William, *Blackſmith*
Bingham Thomas, (F.) *Woollen-manufacturer and Draper*
Biſhop Thomas, *King's-Arms Inn*
Biſhop William, *Maltſter*
Brackſtone John, *Grocer, and Tallow-chandler*
Bray Thomas, *Carpenter*
Bray William, *Carpenter*
Brown John, *Butcher*
Burnet John, *Mealman*
Butler Wm. (F.) *Victualler, (Bell)*
Charker John, (F.) *Shalloon-maker*
Collins Thomas, (F.) *Woollen-manufacturer*
Cook John, *Watchmaker*
Cook Thomas, *Twine-ſpinner, and Ropemaker*
Cooper John, *White Hart Inn*
Craft E. *Glover and Breeches-maker*
Cornelius Joſeph, *Shopkeeper*
Davis Charles, *Taylor*
Durnford John, *Shopkeeper*
Farr Thomas, *Miller*
Foyle Charles, *Peruke-maker*
Frome John, *Shoemaker*
Garlick James, *Taylor*
Haime Catharine, *Baker*
Harrington Thomas, (F.) *Chair and Baſket-maker*
Hayter Henry, *Ironmonger, Glaſs and Hardware-man*
Hayter Joſeph, *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Hendy Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hutchins Thomas, *Blackſmith*
Hutchins William
Jenkins Mrs. *Plumber and Glazier*
Leach Iſaac, *Staymaker*
Leach Stephen, *Auctioneer*
Leach Moſes, *Baker and Shopkeeper*
Leach Stephen, *Butcher*
Lewis John, *Victualler, (Red Houſe)*
Loft Richard, *Shoolmaſter*
May William, *Schoolmaſter*
Neale John, *Wheeler*
Neave Thomas, *Conſtable*
Nethercleft Thomas, *Maltſter*
Pearce James, *Taylor*
Philips Mrs. *Baker, Grocer, and Coal-merchant*
Tyler John, *Wheeler*
Underwood Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Waite James, *Taylor*
Walter Joſeph, *Shalloon-maker*
Weſt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Wigmore Edward, (F.) *Cooper*
Wriſtbridge John, *Farrier*

In the time of the Heptarchy, the city of Ludſhelf, or Lychfeldt, ſtood on the cow-down, about a mile north of the town. It was founded by the Romans, but was ſacked and deſtroyed in the wars between ſome of the petty Saxon monarchs; ſcarcely any veſtiges of it remain, but a Roman way through Cold Henley, and acroſs the down and fields, to Egbury.

Egbury is north-weſt of Whitchurch. The principal inhabitants are—Robert Vincent, Gent. and Mr. Holdaway, *Farmer*.

One mile E. of the town, in a village called Freefolk, is Freefolk-houſe, the ſeat of Joſeph Portal, Eſq. and near it Laverſtock-houſe, occupied by General Matthews.—There is a large paper-mill at Laverſtock, and another near Whitchurch; in the firſt of which the Bank of England paper is made, by Portal and Bridges.—Other reſidents at Freefolk are—John Morris, and Mr. Allee, *Farmers*; and John Cooper, *Smith*.

On the weſt ſide of the town of Whitchurch are the beautiful park and manſion of the Earl of Portſmouth, called Hurſtborne. The new manſion at Hurſtborne is in a great meaſure compoſed of the materials of the old one, which was erected too near the canal by the grandfather of the late earl, about 70 years ſince, who added the wings and finiſhed the houſe, which was originally begun by his elder brother. The principal deſign of the preſent ſtructure was begun by the late celebrated architect Mr. Wyatt, and executed by Mr. Meadows. It is eſteemed a very maſterly plan for a nobleman's ſeat. It is pleaſantly ſituated, on an elevated ground, near a mile from the former edifice. The body of the houſe has a very grand appearance, and the wings are connected on each ſide by colonnades of the Tuſcan order. The body contains ſix very noble rooms on a floor. In the eaſt wing is the library, chapel, &c. the weſt wing conſiſts of a great variety of apartments for ſervants, offices, and other accomdations. The timbers and walls of the building, are ſaid to be particularly ſtrong. The reader will not be diſpleaſed to find a ſhort account of this manſion, as there is no printed account of it extant at preſent.

In viewing the manſion, you firſt enter the hall, which is very ſpacious and handſome, ſupported by fluted columns, and adorned with beautiful paintings.—You are then ſhewn the ſmall breakfaſt parlour, in which is a great variety of pictures by the beſt maſters.—Next to this is the tapeſtry-room, the ſubject of which is the ſtory of Diogenes the Cynic.—You then enter the ſaloon, which is ornamented in a manner at the ſame time ſimple and elegant.—Then you come to the crimſon-dreſſing room, which is almoſt entirely covered with paintings; and from that to the crimſon or ſtate bed-room; the furniture of the bed is crimſon velvet, with gold fringes and ornaments; the arms of the family are at the head of the bed, and the creſt crowns the canopy, all in gold; in this room in a whole-length painting of Lady Anne Wallop, eldeſt ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Portſmouth. The furniture of the room is ſatin wood, beautifully inlaid, and highly varniſhed.—Paſſing along by the back of the library, you enter the billiard-room, a large neat apartment, moſtly ornamented with family pictures; and over the chimney-piece is a painting repreſenting the former manſion, now entirely taken down.—You now croſs the paſſage, and deſcend into the chapel, which is built in the Gothic ſtyle, with a groined cieling, enriched with the arms of the different branches of the family. The ſeats or ſtalls for the family are raiſed above the level of the chapel, and canopied. The ſubject of the altar-piece is the nativity of our Saviour; oppoſite which, and over the door which opens into the library, is a repreſentation of the birth of St. Anne, the mother of the virgin Mary.—You then enter the library, which is built in a circular form, and takes in the whole ſweep between the chapel and the manſion. It is ſupported by columns, the baſes and capitals of which are of marble, and the columns themſelves are of a compoſition not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from real Sienna marble. The cieling is enriched with a vaſt quantity of profile medallions of authors of every age and nation; from the ceiling hang two very beautiful glaſs luſtres. Over one of the chimney-pieces is a painting of Sir Iſaac Newton, who was related to the family, as large as life; and over

the other is one of the grandfather of the preſent earl. Here is a moſt capital collection of books in all the ancient and modern languages; they are encloſed in caſes latticed with green ſilk curtains, over which are buſts of different authors.

The drawing-room is indeed a moſt beautiful apartment, profuſely ornamented with gold. In the centre of the cieling is a painting of Apollo driving the chariot of the ſun; the four ſeaſons are placed at right angles; and the twelve months, with the ſigns of the zodiac, ſurround the whole. The mouldings of the whole room are enriched with different coloured gold; and the hangings and curtains are of coloured ſattin. The furniture correſponds with the hangings, and the wood-work is covered with burniſhed gold; on the whole nothing can be conceived more beautiful and rich. This room, like moſt of the apartments in the manſion, is adorned with capital paintings. The chimney-pieces, of white marble, are particularly admired, as are alſo the looking-glaſſes, two of which coſt 300l. You now again croſs the great hall, and are ſhewn the dining-room, in which the principal pictures are the creation and the deluge. This concludes the range of rooms below. The aſcent to the bed and dreſſing rooms is by two ſuperb ſtaircaſes, one of ſtone; both ornamented with ſtatues and painted cielings. In one of theſe rooms is a very curious family-piece, containing portraits of all the family, dead and alive; thoſe deceaſed are ſeen in the clouds in the back-ground.

The gardens and pleaſure-grounds are very large, and employ a number of people to keep them in order.—In the garden are three hot-houſes, the centre of which is the pinery, 120 feet in length, with grape and peach houſes at each end, 90 feet long; making in the whole a length of 300 feet.

At the foot of the hill, about half a mile weſt from the manſion, is a curious piece of machinery, which raiſes water for ſupplying the houſe. The water extends to the ſpot were the old manſion ſtood; and over the middle of it is thrown a Chineſe bridge; and at the end is a very fine water-fall. This water is in a ſerpentine form, and well ſtocked with trout, &c. and the gentry of the neighbourhood have always had the liberty of fiſhing here.

The park is beautifully laid out, and a road lies through it to Saliſbury, by which any gentleman's carriage has permiſſion to paſs. Several buildings, lodges, &c. are interſperſed, among which is an infirmary for the uſe of the ſervants of the family; and an ornamental building on which is a ſculpture of Hercules graſping Antæus. Principal inhabitants of the village of Hurſtborne:

Allee ——, *Paper-maker*
Drake ——, Gent.
Duck ——, *Carpenter*
Froome Chriſtopher, *Shoemaker*
Froome John, *Shoemaker*
Goddard ——, *Smith*
Lowman Henry, *Farmer*
Poor Richard, *Wheelwright*
Swait ——, *Farmer*
Walden ——, Gent.

Swampton is between Whitchurch and Andover.—Woodcot is near Whitchurch.—The river Teſt, or Teſe, riſes in the northern parts of Hampſhire, paſſes by Whitchurch and Stockbridge, forming ſeveral iſlands at the latter; thence it paſſes to Rumſey, and falls into an arm of the ſea, called Southampton-water, at Redbridge.

Barton Stacey is only three miles from Andover.—On Tueſday, May 8, 1792, about the middle of the day, a moſt awful conflagration deſolated this village. Some people being at work in the ſhop of Mr. Moody, ſmith and edge-tool maker, a large flake of red-hot iron flew out of the ſhop-window, and, falling on ſome dry litter near a cucumber-bed, ſet it inſtantly on fire. This communicating to an adjoining mill-houſe, covered with thatch, where a horſe was at work, the whole was ſoon in flames. Every exertion was uſed to extricate the horſe, but in vain: the poor animal, irritated by the flakes of fire falling continually upon him, and frightened by the flames, was in ſuch a dreadful agitation, and flew round with ſuch impetuoſity, that it was impoſſible to releaſe him; and he was burnt to aſhes. The premiſes being at the northern extre[mi]ty of the pariſh, and the wind high, and blowing in a direct line with the ſtreet, the

the thatch was carried, like a ſtorm of fire, from one houſe to another, till the whole village was in flames! Volumes of liquid fire occupied the atmoſphere, which, taking different directions, was whirled by the wind to a prodigious height; till the flame and combuſtible matter, roaring and burſting with a moſt tremendous noiſe, fell again in ſhowers of fiery hail, until every thing covered with thatch was entirely conſumed! At one inſtant twenty-ſeven houſes, thirteen barns, ten ſtables, ſeveral granaries, and four ricks of capital wheat, were in flames. The thatch upon ſeveral extenſive garden-walls was completely burnt up; with a great number of waggons, carts, thraſhed and unthraſhed corn, twenty-eight pigs, a great quantity of poultry, and all the furniture and entire property of great numbers of poor people. Happening in the middle of the day, only one life was loſt; and that through obſtinacy. Farmer Friend, at the advanced age of ſixty, periſhed in going up ſtairs after his money. He was ſuppoſed to have had about four hundred guineas in a coffer, which he ſaid he was determined to ſave, or periſh in the attempt, which was unhappily his fate; for he had no ſooner reached the top of the ſtairs than the roof fell in upon him, and he was burned to aſhes.—By the generoſity of the gentry and public in general in the neighbourhood, the whole has been rebuilt in a better ſtyle, and all the ſufferers had their loſſes made good by a ſubſcription. The following are its principal inhabitants:

Bailey ——, *Farmer*
Childs John, *Farmer*
Courtney John and Wm. *Farmers*
Davis William, *Smith*
Dew ——, *Huckſter*
Lewis ——, *Farmer*
Moody William, *Smith*
Spratt William, *Victualler, (Swan)*

Stoke-charity is E. of Barton Stacey, and is remarkable for the great number of yew-trees that ſurround it.—Longpariſh is between Barton Stacey and Andover. Here reſide—

Cantell ——, *Taylor*
Everett Colonel, *Middleton-houſe*
Faithful John, *Maltſter*
Faithful John, jun. *Shopkeeper*
Fielder William, *Wheelwright*
Hawker Mrs.
Mateham ——, *Farmer*
Merſham William, *Maltſter*
Mills ——, *Breeches-maker*
Mills ——, *Carpenter*
Morris Mrs. *Farmer*
Mortimer ——, *Victualler, (Plough)*
Pickernell ——, *Farmer*
Potticary Mrs. *Butcher*
Pricktoe ——, *Smith*
Stanbrook ——, *Smith*

Principal inhabitants of Upper and Lower Bullington:

Courtney William, *Farmer*
Diddams John, *Farmer*
Diddams Iſaac, *Shoemaker*
King ——, *Farmer*
Sidney Thomas, Eſq.
Warner John, *Taylor*

The village of Wonſton has a charity-ſchool. The principal inhabitants are—

Elliot Thomas, *Breeches-maker*
Fyfield John, *Farmer*
Hayter Henry, *Farmer*
Legge Hon. Auguſtus, *Rector*
Pern Elizabeth, *Farmer*

Sutton Scotney is in the pariſh of Wonſton. Here are two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and the 6th of November. Principal inhabitants:

Aſhford William, *Wheelwright*
Bonner Richard, *Taylor*
Browne John, *Butcher*
Cook William, *Smith*
King Robert, *Wheelwright*
Milſome William, *Maltſter*
Olive John, *Draper*
Parker Thomas, *Woolſtapler*
Payne John, *Farmer*
Permain Charles, *Shopkeeper*
Permain John, *Miller*
Roſe Enos, *Shoemaker*
Sawkins Robert, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Smith William, *Peruke-maker*
Travis George, *Collar-maker*
Twining John, *Schoolmaſter*
Ward Thomas, *Farmer*
Whitehorn Rich. *Coach & Horſes Inn*
Wickham James, Eſq.
Wickham John, *Surgeon*

St. Mary's Bourne is to the weſt of Whitchurch. The following are the principal inhabitants:

Bull ——, *Farmer*
Herbert ——, *Farmer*
Hobgood ——, *Carpenter*
Holdaway ——, *Farmer*
Longman ——, *Wheelwright*
May Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Medhurſt Thomas, *Victualler*, (*Plough*)
Medhurſt ——, *Shoemaker*
Munday Thomas, *Collar-maker*
North Robert, *Draper*
Piper Edward, *Victualler*, (*George*)
Purver ——, *Farmer*
Ray Mrs. *Farmer*

YARM, YORKSHIRE.

YARM, or Yarum, is a ſmall market-town in the north riding of the county of York, diſtance from London 238 miles, from York forty-eight, Darlington ten, Stokeſley 8, and Stockton four. It has five fairs annually, viz. Thurſday before April 5, Holy Thurſday or Aſcenſion-day, Auguſt 2; October 19, for cattle and horſes; and October 20, for cheeſe and ſheep. Weekly market Thurſday. Yarm was overflowed by the river Tees, and received much damage, Oct. 12, 1761. The town is incorporated, though but ſmall, lying near the influx of the little river Levan into the Tees. It has ſeen much better days; but, however, of late years, it is a little recovered, and carries on a pretty trade, by water, for lead, corn, and butter, with London.

There is a very fine old bridge over the river Tees, which divides the counties of York and Durham, which river is navigable five miles above Yarm. It had formerly two monaſteries.—The church is a neat handſome modern-built one, with an organ, and a beautiful painted glaſs window, above the altar, by Picket of York, which window was a preſent from William Chalinor, Eſq. of York, who was a native of Yarm.—The iron-bridge thrown over the Wear, at Sunderland, has made Yarm a conſiderable thoroughfare from Newcaſtle, Shields, and Sunderland, by the way of Caſtle Eden to Yarm, from thence to Thirſk.

POST-OFFICE.—The poſt arrives every morning at eight o'clock, and goes out at half paſt one. Richard Stonehouſe, poſtmaſter.—The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants;

GENTRY.

Burton David, Eſq.
Meynell Edward, Eſq.

CLERGYMAN.

Dixon Rev. Mr. *Curate under the Archbiſhop of York.*

PHYSIC.

Brown Miles, *Surgeon*
Jameſon Anthony, *ditto*

LAW.

Colling A. Hartley, *Attorney*

TRADERS.

Bilſborough John, *China & Glaſs Dealer*
Binks Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*
Clough Mary, *Victualler*, (*Black Bull*)
Clough William, *Mealman*
Daviſon Thomas, *Corn-merchant*
Daviſon William, *ditto*
Dodd John, *Grocer*
Dunning John and Joſeph, *Linen-manufacturers*
Eubank George, *Vict.* (*Anchor & Crown*)
Fawell Thomas, *Corn-merchant*
Hodgſon John, *Ropemaker*
Kay Matthew, *Brewer*
Lealman William, *Ironmonger*
Lughton Henry, *Draper*
Mintoft Robert, *Flax-dreſſer*
Megeſon Ralph, *Grocer*
Merryweathers Meſſrs. *Merchants*
Nelſon John, *Grocer*
Newſam Henry, *Draper*
Newſam Robert, *Tallow-chandler*
Procter James, *Draper*
Reed John, *Cheeſemonger*
Reed Mary, *Salt-merchant*
Robinſon John, *Grocer*
Shurwood Thomas, *Clockmaker*
Staples Francis *Victualler*, (*George*)
Stockton Francis, *Draper*
Stonehouſe Richard, *Wine-merchant*
Taylor Joſeph, *Grocer*
Todd James, *Ironmonger*
Waldy John, *Brewer*

Near

Near Yarm is the little village of Hornby.—Thornton is north-eaſt of Yarm, where reſides Sir James Pennyman, Bart.—Worſall, on the Tees, is weſt of Yarm.—At Crathorne is the ſeat of Henry Ralph Crathorne, Eſq.

YARMOUTH, NORFOLK.

GREAT YARMOUTH, (the title Great being added in the reign of Edward I. in order to diſtinguiſh it from Little Yarmouth, or South-Town, from which it is ſeparated by the river Yare, and not, as has been ſuppoſed, from Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight) is ſituate nearly at the eaſtern extremity of England, in lat. 52°. 45′. lon. 1°. 50′. and at the mouth of the rive Yare, which there empties itſelf into the Britiſh ocean, dividing this county from that of Suffolk, in which Little Yarmouth, as was before obſerved, is ſituate.

Until about the fifth century, Yarmouth was a ſand in the ſea; when, the water retreating from it, fiſhermen began to erect tents, for the purpoſe of catching herrings. It ſtands upon a peninſula, formed by the river and the ſea, and thence has been ſtiled the *Cerdic Sand*. This river, the Yare, or Garienis, (literally, ſays an old author, the Rough River,) formerly directed itſelf to the ſea through Caiſter, about three miles from Yarmouth, where there was a caſtle, of which only a very ſmall part is now remaining, and which was formerly the reſidence of Sir John Faſtolfe; from whom it has been ſuppoſed that Shakeſpeare drew his Sir John Falſtaffe; perhaps only from the reſemblance of the name; for the character of the worthy knight of Caiſter bore not the leaſt reſemblance to that of Prince Henry's merry companion. Beſides, Shakeſpeare himſelf firſt called him Sir John Oldcaſtle. The Romans had formerly a ſtation here. In proceſs of time, however, the river, being choaked with ſand, found a way to the ſea by its preſent courſe, and is now navigable for ſhips of four or five hundred tons. But, at its mouth, the ſand driven from the north-eaſt by the force of the riſing tides, collects itſelf, and forms a bar; and, as the ſand ſhifts almoſt every tide, no ſhips, not even thoſe belonging to the place, go in, or out of, the harbour, without a pilot, who ſounds the bar every twelve hours, in order to diſcover the direction of its channel, or deepeſt water.

The ſpot on which Yarmouth now ſtands was firſt diſcovered by a fiſherman, whoſe name was Fuller; hence, the higheſt part of the town, where, it is ſaid, the firſt tent was erected by him, retains the name of Fuller's-hill. Thus emerging from the ſea, Yarmouth became the property of the king, and was, from thence, in doomſday-book, ſtiled *Terra Regis*. It was afterwards ſubject to the controul of a certain number of earls, deputed as its governors; and theſe earls appointed reeves, or portreeves, as acting magiſtrates. But we again view it under the government of a ſingle magiſtrate, ſtiled the provoſt, until the reign of King John, when it was created a free borough by charter.

Thus it remained until about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, when a quadruple magiſtracy was appointed to preſide over it.—Yarmouth was formerly one of the cinque-ports; but has been ſince deprived of that privilege, by its frequent diſputes with the others.—In the reign of Charles II. the old charter was ſurrendered, and a new one granted; which charter it now holds, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen. The mayor (who is afterwards a juſtice of peace for life) is elected on the 29th of Auguſt, and ſworn into office on the 29th of September following. The mode of chooſing is this: the names of certain freemen are put into a hat, and drawn out, one by one; the firſt twelve, ſo drawn, being the perſons in whom the choice centres. The chamberlains, churchwardens, &c. are choſen at the ſame time, and by the ſame perſons. In that reign, too, Sir Robert Paſton, of Paſton, in the county of Norfolk, was firſt created viſcount, and afterwards earl, of Yarmouth; but, that title becoming extinct, Aurelia Sophia de Walmoden was advanced to the rank of baroneſs and counteſs of Yarmouth, by Geo. II. A claimant to the former title has been lately announced in the public prints; but of the merits of that claim time muſt determine,

Since

Since the reign of Edward I. Yarmouth has ſent two members to parliament, who are choſen by the ſuffrages of the freemen, who gain their freedom by ſervice, or inheritance; ſometimes, indeed, it is a voluntary gift of the corporation. This large town is independent in its political ſituation; for, although the families of Townſhend of Honingham, and Walpole, have ſome intereſt here, yet it is not in ſuch a degree as to be termed an influence. Sir John Jarvis and Mr. Beaufoy carried their election in 1774, againſt the united efforts of the above gentlemen.

The ſeamen employed here, by the merchants, are eſteemed the beſt in England; and, though Yarmouth is not ſo large as Norwich, it is generally reckoned, in proportion to its extent, ſuperior in trade and wealth; for upwards of half a century ago, above 1100 veſſels belonged to this port, beſides the ſhips which the merchants of this town were owners of, or concerned in, at other ports. This port is the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcaſtle and London; for, though there are ſome dangerous banks of ſand in the neighbourhood, the roads on the eaſt ſide of the town are ſo ſafe, that they are much frequented by veſſels which paſs and repaſs, and the inhabitants are at the expence of between two and three thouſand pounds a year, to keep the harbour clean. Yarmouth carries on a great trade, both to France, Holland, the North and Eaſt Seas, and exports ſuch immenſe quantities of corn and malt, that many years ago, theſe articles are ſaid to have amounted to 220,000 quarters a year. This town has the whole herring fiſhery of the coaſt, in which the inhabitants employ 150 veſſels, and between forty and fifty ſail in the exportation: 50,000 barrels of herrings, which ſome magnify to 40,000 laſts, containing 40,000,000 of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in a year. By a charter granted by Hen. III. the town is bound to ſend every year to the ſheriffs of Norwich a hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four paſties, which the ſheriffs are to deliver to the lord of the manor of Eaſt Carleton, a village near New Buckenham: he gives the ſheriffs his receipt for them, and by his tenure, is obliged to preſent them to the king, wherever he is. The corporation has particular and extenſive privileges, it having both a court of record, and an admiralty: in the court of record, civil cauſes are tried for unlimited ſums; and in the court of admiralty, they can, in ſome caſes, try, condemn, and execute, without waiting for a warrant. The number of voters is 787. Returning officer, the mayor.

Yarmouth is ſomewhat more than a mile long, and about three furlongs wide. It has four principal ſtreets, and 156 narrow lanes, which the inhabitants term *rows*; to paſs through which, carts of a particular conſtruction are there uſed. Its quay is ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful in Europe, and its number of inhabitants are eſtimated from twelve to ſixteen thouſand. The veſſels belonging to the port are employed in trading to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, &c. and to Norway and the Baltic for all kinds of naval ſtores; in the exportation and importation of corn, grain, coals, &c. alſo in the herring, mackerel, and north cod, fiſheries; and in the exportation of red-herrings to the Streights and other markets. From Yarmouth, too, London receives ample ſupplies of malt and all kinds of grain; and very conſiderable quantities of wheat, peaſe, and flour, are ſent down to the north. From this port, likewiſe, Norwich, Beccles, Bungay, and the adjacent countries, are ſupplied with coals, wares, and merchandiſes, the rivers being navigable for craft of forty tons burthen.

Here are only two places of worſhip for the exerciſe of the eſtabliſhed religion. The church was founded by Herbert biſhop of Norwich, about the time of the conqueſt, dedicated to St. Nicholas, as the patron of fiſhermen. It has an high ſpire, which appears crooked in whatever direction you view it, and is an uſeful ſea-mark. Herbert Lozinga, the founder, flouriſhed in the reign of William II. and Henry I. William of Malmſbury calls him *Vir pecunioſus*, from the works of charity and munificence which he has left as witneſſes of his immenſe riches; for he built the cathedral church, the priory for ſixty monks, the biſhop's palace, and the pariſh church of St. Leonard, all in Norwich; this great church at Yarmouth, the church of St. Margaret at Lynn, and of St. Mary at Elmham.

The

The chapel, a handſome modern building, dedicated to St. George, and ſupported by a levy of one ſhilling per chaldron on all coals conſumed within the borough. They are both curacies: the former in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich, the latter in that of their own corporation. In the church is one of the fineſt-toned organs in Europe, which is ſuffered to decay for want of repair.

From May to the end of October this town is now become the faſhionable reſort of the nobility and gentry; and the baths are not more eſteemed for their convenience and utility than is the place itſelf for the variety and elegance of its amuſements. The lodging-houſes are numerous, neat, and commodious.

A ſeſſion is annually held here, in the month of September, for the trial of crimes and miſdemeanors committed within the juriſdiction of the corporation. They have alſo a court of admiralty, for the protection of marine property; a borough-court, for the recovery of debts above forty ſhillings and under ten pounds; and a court of conſcience, for the recovery of debts under forty ſhillings: from this laſt there is no appeal.

There is a fort at the mouth of the river; and upwards of 30,000l. was laid out, a few years ſince, in erecting batteries contiguous to the town; but ſome of them are running to decay. Indeed nature has provided for Yarmouth a very powerful defence, by a ridge of ſand which runs parallel with the town, for ſeveral miles, at the diſtance of about half a league from the ſhore.

Another object well worthy the attention of perſons viſiting Yarmouth, is the curious and valuable aſſemblage of natural and artificial curioſities in the extenſive muſeum of Dr. Boulter; who has with much judgment and taſte arranged them in ſuch a neat and ſyſtematical manner, as cannot fail of proving entertaining either to the virtuoſo or the curious obſerver in general.

The firſt room conſiſts chiefly of valuable paintings; a large collection of prints, antique and modern; Britiſh, Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh, coins, medals, and medallions; and valuable books, among which are ſome curious Miſſals.

The ſecond room is appropriated to natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral: the animals are many of them preſerved in the attitudes of real life; and an infinite variety in exuviæ, in ſhells, corallines, and other marine productions; with foſſil ſubſtances of almoſt every deſcription, ſome curious for their beauty, others for their rarity or ſingularity.

The third room is filled with antiquities and artificial curioſities of various deſcriptions; particularly, a collection from the South Seas, brought over by Captain Cook, and other voyagers: compriſing, dreſſes, parts of dreſſes, various ornaments, tools, and utenſils, the inventions of the natives of thoſe diſtant regions; which, when we conſider with what materials they are compoſed, and the only tools a ſhark's tooth, a ſhell, or a ſtone, we are agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee with what neatneſs and ingenuity they are made. The above collection, the reſult of more than twenty-five years aſſiduous attention, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Boulter, who ſtill continues making additions thereto. Company is admitted at any hour of the day on paying 1s. each.

The beauties of Yarmouth are its market-place, the fineſt and beſt furniſhed of any town in England of its bigneſs; and its quay, the faireſt, largeſt, and longeſt, of any, perhaps, in Europe (that of Seville in Spain only excepted), being 1016 yards, and is ſo commodious, that people may ſtep directly from the ſhore into any of the ſhips, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, ſometimes for a quarter of a mile together, and withal ſo ſpacious, that, in ſome places, it is near 150 yards from the houſes to the wharf. On this, ſtand the cuſtom-houſe and town-hall, with ſeveral merchants houſes that look like palaces. A fair is annually held here on Thurſday and Friday in Eaſter week. The markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday, are plentifully ſupplied, particularly with fruit and vegetables, which are here remarkably good. The polite amuſements of the theatre, aſſembly-room, and concerts, during the bathing ſeaſon, render the reſidence of ſtrangers perfectly agreeable; and thoſe who are fond of fiſhing, ſhooting, ſailing, or bowling, will find ample opportunities of gratifying thoſe inclinations.

inclinations. The market-place is a handſome area; and if the croſs was taken down and re-built in the modern ſtile of architecture, and the houſes ſituated upon the eaſt ſide improved, it would be inferior to few in the kingdom; there alſo wants a convenient fiſh-market, and it is ſhocking to ſee butchers daily ſlaughtering calves, ſheep, &c. in the centre of ſuch an opulent town, reſorted to by crowds of genteel company from almoſt every part of England.

The theatre is a neat modern building, and ſtands on the ſcite of a chapel formerly belonging to the Dutch congregation. The Norwich company of comedians perform here for the ſpace of ſix weeks in the ſummer ſeaſon.—The bowling-green is pleaſantly ſituated upon the eaſt bank of the river; and, the aſſembly-room being open two nights in every week during the bathing ſeaſon, agreeable entertainment can ſeldom be wanting.

The bath-houſe was built in 1759, and coſt near 2000l. it ſtands upon the beach, at about three furlongs diſtance from St. George's chapel, and is well adapted to the intended purpoſe. You enter a neat room eighteen feet by twenty, having two windows fronting the town and three next the ſea. Upon the right of the entrance are four cloſets, having each a door into the bath-room. The bath is fifteen feet in length by eight wide; this is the gentlemen's apartment; and that appropriated to the uſe of the ladies is ſo much like it that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The ſea-water is raiſed every tide by the aſſiſtance of a horſe-mill into a reſervoir, at about fifty yards diſtance, and from thence conveyed by pipes into the ſeparate baths. In ſhort here is every conveniency to be deſired by the valetudinarian. The jetty cloſe to the bath-houſe is 110 paces in length and twenty-four feet broad at the head (where there is a crane), gradually decreaſing to ſeven feet on the land ſide; the ſea-breezes keep it cool, and the lively ſcene of ſhips almoſt perpetually under ſail, in various directions, render it a moſt deſirable walk after bathing.

Though Yarmouth Roads, on the eaſt ſide of the town, are very ſafe, ſtill the coaſt is particularly noted for being one of the moſt dangerous and moſt fatal to ſailors in all Britain, a melancholy inſtance of which happened about the year 1692, when a fleet of 200 ſail of light colliers went out of Yarmouth Roads, with a fair wind, to purſue their voyage, and where taken ſhort with a ſtorm of wind at north-eaſt. After they paſſed Wintertonneſs a few leagues, ſome of them, whoſe maſters were more experienced ſeamen, or who were not ſo far out as the reſt, tacked and put back in time, and got ſafe into the roads; but the reſt puſhing on, in hopes to keep out to ſea and weather it, were by the violence of the ſtorm driven back, when they were too far embayed to weather Wintertonneſs, and ſo were forced to run weſt, all ſhifting for themſelves as well as they could: ſome ran away for Lynn-Deeps, but few of them (the night being dark) could find their way thither; ſome, but very few, rode it out at a diſtance; the reſt, being above 140 ſail, were all driven on ſhore and daſhed to pieces, and very few of the people on-board were ſaved. At the very ſame unhappy juncture, a fleet of loaded ſhips coming from the North, and juſt croſſing the ſame bay, were forcibly driven into it, not able to weather the Neſs, and were involved in the ſame ruin that the light fleet was; alſo ſome coaſting veſſels laden with corn from Lynn and Wells, and bound for Holland, were, with the ſame unhappy luck, juſt come out to begin their voyage, and ſome of them lay at anchor: theſe alſo met with the ſame misfortune; ſo that in the whole, above 200 ſail of ſhips and above 1000 people were loſt in the diſaſter of that one miſerable night.

The fiſhermen's hoſpital is of a quadrangular form, and contains twenty rooms on the ground floor; into each of which is admitted one old fiſherman and his wife, with the following allowances: 2s. 6d. per week during winter, and 2s. per week during ſummer, and one chaldron of coals per annum. If a fiſherman die, his widow muſt quit the hoſpital at a certain time, unleſs another fiſherman, who is already there, agrees to marry her.

The hoſpital-ſchool was founded, and is ſupported, by the corporation. Thirty boys and twenty girls are fed, clothed, and taught; and, at proper

ages, bound out apprentices. William J. Motts, maſter; Margaret Meadows, miſtreſs.

The charity-ſchool is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions. Seventy boys and thirty girls are clothed and taught; and ninety Sunday boys and fifty Sunday girls are taught. William Fiſher, maſter; Sarah Woodcock, miſtreſs.

Mr. Dawſon left a ſum of money, for the education of twenty poor boys, ſons of freemen, in reading, writing, and the mathematics, for ever. Alſo a guinea to the miniſter of the pariſh, for the annual reading of his will in the church.

BANKERS. Gurney and Turner, make their bills payable at the houſe of Meſſrs. Barclay and Tritton; Sir Edmund Lacon, Fiſher, and Co. make their bills payable at the houſe of Sir James Eſdaile and Co.

POST OFFICE.—The London mail, by way of Ipſwich, gets in every day (Mondays excepted) at twelve at noon; and ſets out every day (Saturday excepted) at half paſt two. The Norwich poſt goes out every day at twelve; and gets in at four. The croſs poſt to Beccles, Bungay, &c. ſets out every morning at eight; and gets in every evening at ſix. Thomas Seaman, poſtmaſter.

COACHES. The mail, from the White Horſe, Fetter-lane, London, by way of Ipſwich, (where it ſtops at the Great White Horſe,) gets in at the Star Tavern, on the Quay, every day at twelve o'clock; and ſets out again every day from the ſame place at half paſt two. Fare 1l. 16s.—Duke's Head coach, ſets out from the Duke's Head, on the Quay, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at five in the morning, and gets to the Great White Horſe at Ipſwich that afternoon; it then ſets off from thence the following mornings at five, and gets in at the Saracen's Head, in Aldgate, at ſeven in the evening; returns from thence for Yarmouth, by Ipſwich, on the ſame days, and at the ſame times, abovementioned. Fare 1l. 5s.—A coach from the Bear, near the Bridge, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-ſtreet, by Bury, every Sunday at two, and every Tueſday and Thurſday at three, in the afternoon, and arrive in London the next day at one; returns from thence the ſame afternoon at three, and gets to Yarmouth every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, about twelve at noon. Fare 1l. 4s.—Wreſtlers ſtage-coach for Norwich, ſets out from the Wreſtlers, twice every day, (Sunday mornings excepted,) at ſeven in the morning and four in the afternoon, during ſummer; and at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon, during winter; and arrives at the Black Horſe, Taub Land, in about four hours.—A coach alſo ſets out from the Black Horſe, and gets in at the Wreſtlers, Yarmouth, at the ſame times. Fare 4s.—A caravan ſets out from the Angel, in the Market, every day at twelve o'clock, to carry paſſengers and parcels to Norwich; and another ſets out from the Globe, in Norwich, for Yarmouth, at the ſame time; each arriving about four o'clock in the afternoon. Fare 3s.—Carrier's waggons, carts, &c. to Norwich, North-Walſham, Beccles, Bungay, Southwold, Lowſtoffe, and the adjacent countries.—A barge to and from Norwich twice a-week.

TRADING VESSELS.

To London.

The Yarmouth, James Haill
Jane, Robert Clifton
Norfolk, Henry Harding
Regard, Chriſtopher Daynes
Ceres, John Ottey
Thomas and Fanny, John Ferrett
Conſtant Trader, John Plowman

From Dice's Quay, one veſſel ſails every Saturday. Henry Mountain, *Agent.*

Iſabella, Jonathan Dabnaham
Dove, John Horn
Providence, Samuel Jay
Mary, Marmaduke Armiger
True Friends, James Miles
Fair Trader, William Steward
Aſtley, Nathaniel Weſt

From Symonds's Wharf, one veſſel ſails every Saturday. Jonathan Turner, *Agent.* —— Harper, *Book-keeper.*

To Hull.

Philip and Rebecca, Robert Wilſon
Leiceſter, John Hepworth
Catharine, Thomas Howe
Good Intent, John Broom
Hope, Francis Hepworth
Expedition, Joſeph Metcalf
John Kerridge, *Book-keeper*

To Rotterdam.

Friendſhip, Walter Pheim
Aurora, Thomas Watſon
Norwich Packet, Benjamin Thompſon
Bellona, Richard Miller

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

John Bell, Eſq. *Collector*
Henry Negus, Eſq. *Patent Cuſtomer*
Mr. George Tompſon, *Comptroller*
Joſeph Barney, Eſq. *Patent Searcher*
Mr. Job Bickerton, *Deputy-ſearcher*
Benjamin Fox, *Deputy-collector*
Abel Clefton, *Land-ſurveyor*
Robert Clabon, *Collector's Coaſt-clerk*
G. Thompſon, jun. *Comptroller's-clerk*
Watſon Riches, *Commander of the Smack*
Evans and Palmer, *Tide-ſurveyors*
Samuel Haw, *Coaſt-officer and Linen-inſpector*

There are alſo landwaiters, tideſmen, boatmen, corn and malt meters, &c.

Gerſham Davie, *Commander of the Buoy Hoy*
Benjamin Coſterton, *Water-bailiff and Ballaſt-maſter*
John Maſh, *Aſſiſtant Ballaſt-maſter*
Chriſtopher Sayers, *Pier-maſter*
Stephen Weſt, *Engineer*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

Daniel Riſton, Eſq. *Collector*
Mr. James Lea, *Surveyor*
John Brooks, *Port-ſurveyor*
Daniel Steward, *Commander of the Cutter*

Hours of buſineſs from ſix to ſix

N. B. The collector, being a non-reſident, ſits for the receipt of duties, ſixteen days in the year, of which notice is given in the public papers.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

CORPORATION.

Earl of Orford, *High-ſteward*
Hon. Robert Walpole, *Recorder*
William Adair, Eſq. *Sub-ſteward*

Aldermen.

Robert Warrington, Eſq.
Samuel Tolver, Eſq.
Thomas Martin, Eſq.
John Ramey, Eſq.
William Fiſher, Eſq.
William Taylor, Eſq.
John Reynolds, Eſq.
Henry Gooch, Eſq.
James Fiſher, Eſq.
Joſeph Ramey, Eſq.
James Turner, Eſq.
William Palgrave, Eſq.
John Watſon, Eſq.
William Fiſher, jun. Eſq.
Benjamin Fielding, Eſq.
James Fiſher, jun. Eſq.
Mr. George Thompſon
Mr. Jacob Preſton
John Spurgeon, Gent. *Town-clerk*
John Reynolds and James Turner, Eſqrs. *Coroners*
Jacob Preſton and Nathaniel Symonds, jun. *Chamberlains*

Common-councilmen.

Mr. Nathaniel Symonds
Mr. William Browne
John Ives, Eſq.
Mr. Robert Woolmer
Mr. Thomas Dade
Mr. Robert Thompſon
Mr. Robert White
Mr. Stephen Godfrey
Mr. Raynham Moyes
Mr. Samuel Barker
Mr. Dover Colby
Mr. John Sayers
Mr. John Fiſher
Mr. Robert Lancaſter
Mr. Richard Miller
Mr. John Daniel
Mr. James Sayers
Mr. Thomas Adkin, jun.
Mr. Jonathan Symonds
Mr. Robert Cory
Mr. William Gooch
Mr. Nathaniel Symonds, jun.
Mr. Thomas Cotton
Mr. Samuel Lewis
Mr. Thomas Watſon
Mr. Abel Clifton
Mr. William Norfor
Mr. Richard F. Moyes
Mr. John Robſon, jun.
Mr. John Wright
Mr. William Seaman
Mr. John Symonds
Mr. Thomas Palmer
Mr. Francis Seaman
Mr. Richard Ferrier
Edmund Lacon, Eſq.

Auditors.

William Fiſher, Eſq.
John Reynolds, Eſq.
Mr. Robert Woolmer
Mr. William Norfor

Richard Burroughs, *Marſhal & Gaoler*
William Smith, Peter Nelſon, Samuel Smith,

Smith, William Emes, and Benjamin Ellis, *Serjeants at Mace.*
Joſiah Curtis, jun. *Bellman*

GENTRY, &c.

Church Miſs
Fiſher William, Eſq.
Raymer Mrs.
Raymer Mrs. J.
Seward Mr. Gent.
Smith Mrs.
Upcher Peter, Eſq.

CLERGY.

Baker Rev. John, *Aſſiſtant Miniſter of St. Nicholas's Church*
Baker Rev. Thomas
Beynon Rev. J. M. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Cooper Rev. Lavick
Cooper Rev. Samuel, D. D. *Miniſter of St. Nicholas's, and Aſſiſtant Miniſter at St. George's*
Dade Rev. Charles, *Miniſter of St. George's Chapel*
Dryer Rev. Richard
Edwards Rev. Samuel
Love Rev. John *Miniſter of St. George's*
Lucas Rev. George
Lucas Rev. Gibſon
Spurgeon Rev. Chriſtopher
Spurgeon Rev. Richard
Turner Rev. Richard *Lecturer of St. Nicholas's*

PHYSIC.

Aiken John, *M. D.*
Brown and Co. *Chemiſts*
Downes William, *Surgeon*
Fielding Benjamin, *Surgeon*
Pennie Thomas, *Surgeon*
Ridge Thomas, *Surgeon*
Rye William, *Surgeon*
Sandcroft James, (F.) *Surgeon*
Simpſon Mary, *Midwife*
Sims John, *Chemiſt and Druggiſt*
Smith William, (F.) *Surgeon*
Thompſon Henry (F.) *Surgeon*
Turner Francis, (F.) *Surgeon*

LAW.

Alderſon Robert, *Barriſter at Law*
Bell Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*
Clayton Thomas, *Attorney, and Agent to the Royal Exchange Inſurance-office*
Clowes Thomas, *Attorney*
Cory Robert, *Attorney, and Regiſter of the Admiralty-court*
Preſton George, (F.) *Attorney*
Reynolds F. R. *Attorney*
Reynolds John, *Attorney*
Sayers James, (F.) *Attorney*
Steward William, *Attorney*
Taylor William, (F.) *Attorney*
Watſon John, (F.) *Attorney*
Worſhip Henry V. *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abſolon David, *Linen-draper*
Abſolon William, *Glaſs and China Man*
Abſolon William, *Hoſier*
Adkin Thomas, *Merchant*
Agnew Andrew, *Taylor*
Ainge Joſeph, *Ironmonger*
Allen Richard, *Merchant*
Allured John, *Upholſterer*
Armſtrong Thomas, *Baker*
Atthill Mary, *Liquor-merchant*
Barber Ezra, *Perfumer*
Barber William, *Draper*
Barker and Fenn, *Grocers*
Barrett Joſeph, *Baſket-maker*
Batley John, *Grocer*
Bayly Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Bayly Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Bentfield B. *Wine-merchant*
Beſſey James, *Timber-merchant*
Beſſey William, *Ship Tavern*
Bickerton S. *Linen-draper*
Boardman Charles, *Baker*
Boulter John, *Goldſmith and Jeweller*
Boulter Joſeph, *Confectioner*
Bowles B. *Ironmonger*
Boyce S. W. *Flour-merchant*
Bream Samuel, *Cabinet-maker*
Briggs John, *Slopſeller*
Brooks Thomas, *Half Moon Tavern*
Brown John, *Skinner and Poulterer*
Brown Robert, *Grocer*
Brown William, *Merchant*
Browne John, *Tallow-chandler*
Bullent Henry, *Hempen Cloth Maker*
Buſh Frederic, *Printer and Bookſeller*
Bygrave Richard, *Sadler*
Callow John, *Cooper*
Carrington Thomas, *Ironmonger*
Chriſtmas H. *Baker*
Clark John, *Grocer*
Colby and Fiſher, *Merchants*
Colls Everard, *Merchant*
Corneby Mary, *Milliner*
Coſterton Benjamin, *Grocer*
Crow William, *Cabinet-maker*
Cufaude Matthew, *Stone-maſon*
Cuſtins Thomas, *Merchant*
Dade Thomas, *Merchant*
Dakin George, *Brazier*
Daniel John, *Grocer*
Darke William, *Angel-Inn*
Davy James, *Taylor*
Deverſon J. *Milliner*
Ditcham Samuel, *Baſket-maker*

Durant Samuel, *Saleſman*
Durant William, *Watchmaker*
Dye Thomas, *White Horſe Inn*
Eaton Richard, *Organiſt of St. Nicholas*
Eldridge W. N. *Vict.* (*Duke's Head*)
Errington George, *Ropemaker*
Falkner Thomas *Bookſeller*
Ferrier Richard, *Woollen-draper*
Fiddes Thomas, *Currier*
Fiſh James, *Shoemaker*
Fiſher William and James, *Merchants*
Fletcher John, *Baſket-maker*
Fuller John, *Grocer*
Fuller Nevil, *Corn-chandler*
Fuller Travel, *Ironmonger*
Garret Thomas, *Glazier*
Garſon Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Gillman Jonathan, *Confectioner*
Gilman John, *Linen-draper*
Glaſpool John N. *Brazier*
Godfrey Stephen, *Ship-owner*
Gooch Samuel, *Shoemaker*
Grave George, *Sailmaker*
Grave William, *Sailmaker*
Green John, *Carpenter*
Greenwood Jonas, *Wheelwright*
Greenwood Samuel, *Coachmaker*
Hall N. *Milliner*
Hallmarke Joſeph, *Diſtiller*
Hammond John, *Stone-maſon*
Harriſon Elizabeth, *Slopſeller*
Hart Simon, *Silverſmith*
Haw Joſeph, *Ropemaker*
Hawke Henry, *Brandy-dealer*
Hawke Henry, *Bear Inn*
Hayward R. *Linen-draper*
Holt William, *Baker*
Horne Robert, *Baker*
Hovel Edward, *Flour-merchant*
Howard William, *Baker*
Howes and Hodſkinſon, *Carpenters*
Howes Samuel, *Timber-merchant*
Howes Thomas, *Grocer*
Hubbard Thomas, *Porter-merchant*
Humphry Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Hunt Abraham, *Watchmaker*
Hurry George, *Ship-owner*
Hurry James, *Grocer*
Hurry Samuel and William, *Merchants*
Hurry Thomas, Edmund, and Co. *ditto*
Jay Samuel, *Hemp-cloth Maker*
Jay Thomas, *Baker*
Johnſon Charles, *King's Head Tavern*
Johnſon Iſaac, *Hatter*
Jones David, *Ordnance-office*
Jones William, *Sailmaker*
King Samuel, *Brazier*
Kemp John, *Upholſterer*
Keymer M. H. *Minature-painter*
Lacon Sir Edmund, *Merchant*
Lancaſter Joſeph, *Grocer*
Lane Benjamin, *Grocer*
Laſt William, *Sadler*
Lines Charles, *Saleſman*
Lee Thomas, *Merchant*
Lewis Thomas, *Patten-maker*
Londſdale and Garwood, *Painters*
Lovewell James, *Ship-builder*
Lowrie Robert, *Taylor*
Lungley William, *Draper*
Manning William, *Merchant*
Marſhall Benjamin, *Brazier*
Martin John, *Shoemaker*
Martin Thomas, *Ropemaker*
Martyn James, *Boat-builder*
Maſon Samuel, *Corn-chandler*
Meeke John, *Merchant*
Mickleburgh H. *Painter*
Miller B. *Milliner*
Miller Richard, *Brandy-merchant*
Miller Richard, *King's Arm Inn*
Mills and Co. *Milliners*
Mitchell M. *Milliner*
Moore John, *Merchant*
Moore Joſeph, *Breeches-maker*
Moore Samuel, *Whiteſmith*
Moore Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Mordecai Aaron, *Silverſmith*
Morgan William, *Grocer*
Morling Daniel, *Grocer*
Moxon John, *Grocer*
Moyſe Henry, *Baker*
Mully Wm. *Organiſt at St. George's*
Naſh Abraham, *Grocer*
Naſh Thomas, *Liquor-dealer*
Nicol J. M. *Brazier*
Nolloth Joſeph, *Shoemaker*
Norton James, *Brewer*
Norton John, *Merchant*
Norton George, *Millwright*
Olley John, *Saleſman*
Palgrave Henry, *Sailmaker*
Palgrave William, *Merchant*
Palmer John, *Merchant*
Palmer Nathaniel, *Ship-builder*
Palmer William, *Ship-owner*
Palmer W. Danby, *Ship-owner*
Patterſon and Thompſon, *Brewers*
Phinn A. *Confectioner*
Pickers Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Pikeling John, *Perfumer*
Preſton Iſaac, *Ship-builder*
Preſton Jacob, *Ship-builder*
Preſton John, *Ship-builder*
Reeve William, *Gunſmith*
Reynolds F. R. *Merchant*

Rix Thomas, *Taylor*
Roberts Edward, *Ship-owner*
Roberts J. W. *Ship-owner*
Robinſon Robert, *Taylor*
Robinſon William, *Saleſman*
Roe William, *Taylor*
Routh Robert, *Haberdaſher*
Rumbelow James, *Corn-chandler*
Ruſſel Caleb, *Slater*
Ruxby Thomas, *Wine-cooper*
Rudd John, *Turner*
Sacker Iſaac, *Wine-cooper*
Scratton Thomas, *Merchant*
Seaman P. *Grocer*
Seaman William, *Upholſterer*
Searum R. *Maſt and Block Maker*
Sewell John, *Cutler*
Sewell William, *Grocer*
Sharpe Joſeph, *Cabinet-maker*
Sheen Ann, *Milliner*
Shelly John, *Ship-owner*
Sherring John, *Linen-draper*
Short John, *Shoemaker*
Shreeve William, *Star Tavern*
Simpſon and Son, *Watchmakers*
Simpſon and Bailey, *Carpenters*
Simpſon David, *Merchant*
Simpſon William, *Shoemaker*
Sloman Charles, *Baker*
Smith G. B. *Draper*
Smith John, *Coachmaker*
Smith Jonathan, *Taylor*
Smith Samuel, *Cooper*
Smith Simon, *Ship-owner*
Stagg John, *Grocer*
Stanford William, *Watchmaker*
Starling and Co. *Hatmakers*
Stoddart John, *Coachmaker*
Stolady and Fox, *Carpenters*
Steel William, *Haberdaſher*
Suckling John, *Wreſtlers Inn*
Sunſtead Daniel, *Grocer*
Sutton Thomas, *Land-ſurveyor*
Swift M. *Sail Cloth Maker*
Symonds John, jun. *Merchant*
Symonds Jonathan, *Merchant*
Symonds Nathaniel, *Merchant*
Symonds Thomas, *Tea-dealer*
Thompſon John, *Rope-maker*
Thompſon Simon, *Brazier*
Thwaites and Oxenham, *Linen-drapers*
Tomlinſon William, *Glaſs and China Dealer*
Tolver S. *Anchor-ſmith and Ship-owner*
Tooke John, *Merchant*
Tuckfields Thomas, *Hatmaker*
Vale Henry, *Baker*
Wade Henry, *Shoemaker*
Walker William, *Saleſman*
Wall Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Ward Ralph, *Goldſmith and Jeweller*
Warmington Robert, *Merchant*
Wood John, *Baker*
Worts William, *Baker*
Yates Andrew, *Ship-owner*
Youell Henry, *Flour-merchant*

South Town is one mile from Yarmouth; the principal inhabitants of which are B. J. Bell, *Brewer*; Charles Beart, *Merchant*; and Thomas Wright, *Schoolmaſter*.

Clay and Blackney are regarded jointly as a part of Yarmouth; Clay is looked upon as the principal place, though Blackney gives name to that creek which ſupplies them both with an harbour. They have between them fifteen ſail of ſmall veſſels, and it may be ſixty fiſhing-boats. It is thought they export twenty thouſand quarters of malt and hard corn, and carry at leaſt as much coaſt-wiſe; they bring in about ſix thouſand chaldron of coals, and the remainder of their trade conſiſts in deals, balks, fir-timber, pantiles, and iron.

Three miles weſtward of Yarmouth ſtands Burgh Caſtle, where, formerly, was conſtructed the Garianonum of the Romans. It was likewiſe the ſtation of the Stableſian horſe.

Thorp is ſix mile ſouth-weſt of Yarmouth.—Thurſton is between Loddon and Yarmouth.—Toft Monachorum is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Yarmouth.

Winterton, on the coaſt, ſeven miles north of Yarmouth, lies in a ſoil reckoned the fatteſt in all England, and the moſt eaſy to be ploughed. Here is a fair on July 5; but the market declined on the advance of Yarmouth. The church is a handſome ſtructure, but the houſes of the inhabitants very mean. Great part of the cliff was waſhed down in 1665. There is a promontory here called Winterton-neſs, on which there is a light-houſe, which is under the controul of the Trinity-houſe in London.

YEOVIL, SOMERSETSHIRE.

YEOVIL is a handſome flouriſhing market-town, ſituate on the confines of the county of Somerſet, and near the river Yeo, which divides that county from Dorſet about a mile from the town.—It has a conſiderable market every Friday; and two fairs, one June the 28th, and the other November the 17th, unleſs it falls on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, in which caſe it is kept on the Monday following.—The country and ſoil round is remarkable pleaſant and fertile. Here is an alms-houſe, founded by William Woobourn, late minor canon of St. Paul's, London, in the 16th year of Edward IV. anno 1476, for 12 poor people of both ſexes, by equal portions. The church is a very fine old gothic building, well preſerved; with a handſome altar-piece.—An extenſive glove-manufactory flouriſhes here, which has conſiderably increaſed of late years, on account of the principal manufacturers importing and dreſſing their kid and lamb ſkins. Here and in the neighbouring pariſhes, particularly Eaſt and Weſt Coker, is manufactured beyond all doubt the beſt ſail-cloth in England; alſo dowlas, well known in the trade by the name of Yeovil dowlas, by ſome called iron dowlas, denoting its ſtrength. Here is alſo a conſiderable exchange in flax.

Yeovil is 123 miles from London, 40 from Bath, 42 from Briſtol, and 50 from Exeter, in the great weſtern road. Its inhabitants as taken in the year 1780 were 2509, and the number of the houſes 471. Many genteel families reſide in this town, which is governed by a portreeve and burgeſſes, choſen in the manor-court by the ſteward and homage jury.

BANKERS.—Samuel Daniel and company, draw on Meſſrs. Boldero, Adey, Luſhington, and Boldero, London.

POST-OFFICE.—Mails are are diſpatched every day, Saturday excepted, at at half paſt 11 o'clock in the morning, for London and the intermediate towns; and for Sherbourn, Shaſton, Saliſbury, Portſmouth, &c. at the ſame hour. Every day at three o'clock in the afternoon for Ilcheſter, Somerton, Taunton, Briſtol, and the northern counties; and every day at half paſt two o'clock for Crewkern, Honiton, Exeter, and Cornwall. Mails are received every day from London at 2 o'clock, Monday excepted; from Briſtol, Bath, Taunton, and the northern counties, every day at 12 o'clock at noon. John King, poſtmaſter.

COACHES.—Whitmarſh's poſt-coach ſets out from the Mermaid Inn every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the Saracen's Head Inn, Friday-ſtreet, London, the following day; and returns to Yeovil every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, in its way to Taunton.—The Exeter coach arrives at the Mermaid Inn about 12 o'clock at noon in its way to London; and gets to the Bell and Crown, Holborn, the following day; and arrives from London, about one in the afternoon, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, in its way to Exeter.

WAGGONS.—Whitmarſh and Co. ſet out from Yeovil every Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, at 9 in the morning; and returns from the Saracen's Head, Friday-ſtreet, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.—Woolcott's waggon ſets out from Yeovil, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and arrives at the Swan Inn, Holborn-bridge, the Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, following, at 9 in the morning; and returns the following day.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants.

GENTRY.

Aſhby Mr. John
Boucher Mrs.
Bright Mrs.
Daniel Samuel, Eſq.
Doun Mrs.
Everton Mr. Andrew
Goodferd Mrs.
Harbin Wyndham, Eſq.
Harbin Mrs.
Harbin Miſs
Hayne Mrs.
Hooper John, Eſq.
How Mrs.

Hutchings

Hutchings Mrs.
Maſters Mrs.
Maſters Mr. W. H.
Moore Miſs.
Warry Mr. O.

CLERGY.

Harbin Rev. Charles
Morrin Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Parſons Rev. F. C. *Curate*
Philips Rev. William, *Vicar*
Price Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Gillet William, *Druggiſt*
Rawlings Thomas, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Reynolds Richard, *ditto*
Shorland Thomas, *ditto*
Upton John, *Surgeon*

LAW.

Batton Edmund, *Attorney*
Upton George, *Proctor*
Watts Samuel, *ditto*
White W. S. *ditto*

TRADERS, &c.

Abrahams Mrs. *Silverſmith*
Andrews Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Andrews Joſeph, *Slop-ſeller*
Baker Gabriel, *Linen-draper*
Beaton Benjamin, *Currier*
Bollen Henry, *Victualler, (3 Ploughs)*
Bowring Robert, *Baker*
Brett Wm. *Sail-cloth, Dowlas, & Tick, Manufacturer*
Brown John, *Victualler, (Fleur-de-lis)*
Brown John, *Tiler and Plaſterer*
Bullock Thomas, *Grazier*
Buncomb Wm. *Black and White Smith*
Cayme Wm. *Sail-cloth, Dowlas, and Tick, Manufacturer*
Cayme James, *Dowlas and Tick Manufacturer*
Churchouſe Thomas, *Joiner*
Cole John, *Wheelwright*
Collins Henry, *Glover, Lamb and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Cox James, *Tallow-chandler*
Crocker Jonathan, *Shoemaker*
Daniel Sam. and Peter, *Grocers and Linen-drapers*
Edwards Wm. *Ironmonger and Cutler*
Ellis Robert, *Gardener*
Fry Wm. *Sadler and Harneſs-maker*
Garland Tho. *Victualler, (Greyhound)*
Goddards Miſſes, *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*
Greenham John, *Glover, and Lamb and and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Hancock John, *Cloch and Watch Maker*
Harper Thomas, *Sadler*
Hewlet Charles, *Maſon*
Hull William, *Breeches-maker*
Iſaac Samuel, *Yeoman*
Jennings ——, *Plumber and Glazier*
Jeſly Thomas, *Collar-maker*
King John, *Bookſeller and Stationer*
King Charles, *Bookbinder*
King William, *Hairdreſſer*
Kitſon Mrs. *Maltſter*
Kitſon Wm. *Glover, Lamb and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Kitſon Samuel, *Brewer*
Linſcomb Henry, *Marble-cutter*
Loveridge Mrs. *Victualler, (White Hart)*
Male James, *Cabinet-maker*
Mitchell Mrs. *Haberdaſher*
Neal William, *Roper*
Noſiter Mary, *Victualler, (Sun)*
Penny Henry, *Glover, and Lamb and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Peſter Emanuel, *Grazier*
Pickford ——, *Tallow-chandler*
Pitman William, *Taylor*
Priddle Robert, *Butcher*
Rawlings George, *Wheelwright*
Rodber Samuel, *Grazier*
Ryall and Covry, *Glovers, and Lamb and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Samways and Teaver, *Plumbers and Glaziers*
Shew John, *China and Glaſs Dealer*
Stephens John, *Gardener*
Stephens Nathaniel, *Miller and Baker*
Strong Samuel, *Grocer*
Strong Stephen, *Ironmonger and Cutler*
Symmonds William, *Gardener*
Symmonds George, *ditto*
Symmonds Thomas, *Briſtol Carrier*
Tatchell Mrs. *Roper*
Tompkins Thomas, *Cooper*
Trent Mrs. *Maltſter and Baker*
Tucker Mrs. *Victualler*
Tucker Robert, *Vict. (King's-Head)*
Tytherleigh Rob. *Miller and Baker*
Vining Richard, *Bricklayer*
Ware John, *Tallow-chandler*
Warren ——, *Cooper and Innholder*
Warry Robert, *Linen-draper*
Watts George, *Butcher*
Wheldon Suſannah, *Vict. (Mermaid)*
Whitmarſh Henry, *London Carrier*
Willmington Mary, *Maltſter and Victualler, (Moon)*
Willmington Wm. *Glover, and Lamb and Kid Leather-dreſſer*
Winſor William, *Hairdreſſer*
Winſor Henry, *Farmer*

In the vicinage are ſeveral gentlemens ſeats.—At Newton is an ancient ſeat of the Harbins, who have inhabited it more than 200 years.—At Coker, 2 miles from Yeovil, is a ſeat of the Helyars, which has lately been rebuilt.—At Brympton, 2 miles weſt, is a fine ſpacious houſe, late the ſeat of the Sydenhams, but now of the Earl of Weſtmorland. Its ſouth front was built by Inigo Jones, and is a much-admired piece of maſonry.

About 2 miles weſt of Brympton is Montacute, ſo called from an high mount in the ſhape of a ſugar loaf, at the foot of which it is ſituated. This is a place of great antiquity. Upon the top of the mount, Earl Moreton, brother to the conqueror, built a caſtle; and at its foot Henry II. built and endowed a monaſtery. It formerly ſent members to parliament, and had a market; and its fair at preſent is kept on the Wedneſday ſucceeding the ſixth of May on a neighbouring hill. It is ſaid to have given name to the noble family of Montague or Montacute. Little remains now in this place, but a very large old edifice, the ſeat of the Philips's family; which is much admired for its ſize, uniformity, and priſtine preſervation. It was built by Sir Edward Philips, maſter of the rolls, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, in the firſt parliament of James I. and has remained in poſſeſſion of his deſcendants ever ſince, moſt of which have ſucceſſively repreſented this county in parliament.—At Barwick, one mile ſouth of Yeovil, is the elegant ſeat of John Newman, Eſq. This neat little pariſh has been long noted for the purity of its air and water.—At Melbury, about ſix miles ſouthward, is the ſeat of the Earl of Ilcheſter. The houſe bears the marks of remote antiquity, the weſt part being of Gothic form, and, riſing into a lofty tower embattled, beſpeaks the age of Henry VII. when moſt probably it was built; the other parts have Grecian orders engrafted at the other ſtyle, which altogether gives it an uncommon and pictureſque appearance. Among other ſuperb and coſtly furniture, as pictures, collections of the roſe japan, old and modern china; here is a quantity of beautiful carving in wood, by the famous Gibbons, the ſtatuary in Charles II's reign, and which has been taken notice of by Mr. Horace Walpole in his Anecdotes of Painting. The houſe ſtands in a beautiful park abounding in fine old timber; near it is a beautiful Gothic church, which ſerves as a chapel to the family, and in which are a number of very handſome monuments.

Hardington is a village 3 miles from Yeovil.—Shouthorp is between Ilminſter and Yeovil.—Sutton Bingham is 2 miles ſouth-weſt from Yeovil.—Sock is 3 miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, in certain paſtures, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of the greateſt drought. It hath a brackiſh and loathſome taſte; looks, when put into a wine-glaſs, like cyder when it is firſt clarified; and, if boiled, yields a thick vitriolic taſte.

It cannot paſs obſervation here, that, at this diſtance from London, the dialect of the Engliſh tongue, or the country way of expreſſing themſelves, is not eaſily underſtood. It is the ſame in many parts of England beſides, but in none in ſo groſs a degree as in this part. As this way of booriſh ſpeech is in Ireland called the *brogue*, ſo here it is named *jouring*. It is not poſſible to explain this fully by writing, becauſe the difference is not ſo much in the orthography, as in the tone and accent; their abridging the ſpeech, *cham*, for *I am*; *chill*, for *I will*; *don*, for *do on*, or *put on*; and *doff*, for *do off*, or *put off*; and the like.

We likewiſe ſee their *jouring* ſpeech even upon their monuments and grave-ſtones; as for example:

And when that thou doſt hear of *thick*,
Think of the glaſs that runneth quick.

Him ſhall never come again to *we*;
But *us* ſhall ſurely one day go to *he*.

YORK.

EBORACUM or York, the metropolis of Eboraſcitia or Yorkſhire, ſituate near the centre of the iſland, in a rich and extenſive valley, on the confluence of the rivers Ouſe and Foſs, derives its origin from very early ages. The great difficulties attending the etymology of the name, are themſelves a proof of its very high antiquity. Ebraucus, the ſon of Mempucius, the third king from Brute, built a city north of Humber, which, from his own name, he called Kaer-Ebrauc; that is, the city of Ebraucus. This is ſtated to have been 1223 years before Chriſt.—The firſt account we have, that can be relied on, is about the year 208, when the Emperor Severus, attended by his two ſons Caracalla and Geta, arrived in Britain. He made York his chief place of reſidence, and died there.—Conſtantine the Great, who is believed to have been born in York about 272, divided Britain into three parts, or principalities, of one of which, Maxima or Flavia Cæſarienſis, the capital city moſt certainly was York.

A great ſtorm happened here in 458, which blew down ſeveral houſes, and killed many people.

In 521 the Britiſh Arthur gained a moſt deciſive victory over the Saxons on Badon-Hills, (ſaid to be now Black-a-moor,) where 90,000 of the enemy were ſlain, and the city of York delivered up to him as ſoon as he approached it. In this year that great monarch, with his clergy, all his nobility and ſoldiers, kept Chriſtmas here; the firſt feſtival of the kind ever held in Britain.

During the Saxon heptarchy, the diviſion of the kingdom of the Northumbers, whoſe capital was York, contained all that part of the iſland from the Humber mouth to St. Johnſton in Scotland.

In the year 1070 William the conqueror laid ſiege to York, when, after a gallant defence of about ſix months, it ſurrendered.

One of the firſt parliaments mentioned in hiſtory by that name, was held in York, about the year 1160, in the reign of Henry II.

On Trinity-Sunday, 1327, Edward III. gave a ſolemn and magnificent feaſt in York, to a company of Hainaulters, who had come to aſſiſt that monarch in his wars againſt the Scots.

In 1389, Richard II. came to York, in order to accommodate ſome differences which had ariſen betwixt the archbiſhop, the dean and chapter, and the mayor and commonalty of the city. The affair was of great conſequence, but the king, by his excellent management, perfectly ſettled it; and was ſo favourable to the citizens as to grant them almoſt all they deſired of him. It was at this time (ſay our records) King Richard took his ſword from his ſide, and gave it to be borne before William de Selby, as firſt lord-mayor of York.

The courts of king's bench and chancery were removed from London to York, anno 1392, at the inſtigation of Thomas Arundel, then archbiſhop of York, and lord chancellor of England. This was deſigned for the benefit of the city, but they remained here only from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, and then returned. In this year King Richard preſented the firſt mace to the city, to be borne before the lord-mayor; in 1396, in the 19th year of his reign, he appointed two ſheriffs inſtead of three bailiffs, and made it a town and county of itſelf.

In 1604, no leſs than 3512 perſons died of the plague in York; the markets were all cried down; the lord preſident's courts adjourned to Ripon and Durham, and many of the inhabitants left their houſes: the infected were ſent to the moors near the city, were booths were erected for them of boards; and the Minſter and Minſter-yard were cloſe ſhut up.

In 1643 the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, laid ſiege to York, which after a defence of eighteen weeks ſurrendered on the moſt honourable terms.

Having premiſed thus much on the ancient hiſtory of the city of York, we ſhall next proceed to deſcribe the places worthy of a ſtranger's attention; for

there are a very few towns which can boaſt ſuch monuments of antiquity as York.

CATHEDRAL.—About the year 625, when Edwin the Great was converted to Chriſtianity by Paulinus, archbiſhop of York, a little oratory of wood was erected, to ſerve for the ſolemnization of divine ſervice until a more ſuitable one was finiſhed. By the archbiſhop's directions the king began to erect a magnificent fabric of ſtone in the place where the other ſtood. The building went on very faſt; but ſcarcely were the walls erected, when the royal founder was ſlain in a battle with Cadwallo, king of Wales, at Hethfield, now called Hatfield Chace, in Yorkſhire; the prelate was forced to fly the country, and the fabric left in the naked condition it had juſt arrived to. In this manner the church lay neglected for ſome time, until Oſwald, a ſucceſſor of Edwin's, about the year 632, undertook to finiſh what was begun, and lived to complete it. But ſcarcely was it brought to this perfection, when Oſwald was ſlain in a battle by Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, and the new-erected ſtructure well-nigh demoliſhed. In this ruinous condition Wilfred found it, on his being made archbiſhop of this province in the year 669. This prelate immediately began to repair the damages the church had ſuffered: he repaired the walls, laid on the roof, covered it with lead, and glazed the windows. After this the church ſtood and flouriſhed for near 400 years, in which time ſeveral additions and reparations muſt have been made to it, but what or how, hiſtory is ſilent in, except the library beſtowed on it by archbiſhop Egbert, about the year 740.—In the year 1069, the Northumbrians, aided by the Danes, ſeeking to throw off the conqueror's tyrannical yoke, the garriſons in the caſtles, fearing leſt the houſes in the ſuburbs ſhould ſerve the enemy to fill up the moats and ditches, ſet fire to them; which ſpreading, by an accidental wind, farther than it was intended, burnt down great part of the city, and with it the cathedral fell in almoſt one common ruin. The ancient fabric thus deſtroyed and laid in aſhes, the canons of the church were expelled, and the revenues ſeized into the conqueror's hands; but, after ſome time, having made Thomas, his chaplain and treaſurer, archbiſhop of the province, he reſtored the temporalities to him; and this prelate took poſſeſſion of his church and dioceſe in the year 1070, at a time when both were made deſolate and almoſt totally deſtroyed. Thomas, however, reſtored them to their former ſplendour; the church he rebuilt much larger and nobler than it was before, recalled the baniſhed eccleſiaſtics, filled the vacancies, &c. &c. Once more raiſed to grandeur, the church continued in great proſperity, till the year 1137, when a caſual fire began in the city, which burnt down the cathedral again, and, along with it, St. Mary's Abbey, and thirty-nine pariſh churches. It lay in aſhes until Roger, archbiſhop in 1171, began to rebuild the choir, with its vaults, and lived to perfect them. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry III. Walter Grey, Roger's ſucceſſor, added the ſouth part of the croſs-aiſle of the church. About the beginning of the reign of Edward I. 1269, John le Romain, treaſurer of the church, began and finiſhed the north tranſept, and raiſed a handſome ſteeple in the midſt. His ſon (the archbiſhop) proved yet a greater benefactor; for hiſtory informs us that, April 7, 1291, the foundation of the nave of this great church of St. Peter was laid from the weſt end eaſtward. William de Milton, archbiſhop in 1320, carried on the building his predeceſſor had begun, and finiſhed the weſt end with the ſteeples, as it now remains. Archbiſhop John Thoreſby took down the old choir, and laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent choir, in the year 1361. He contributed 1670l. to the work, and finiſhed it about the year 1370. Walter Skirlaw, prebendary of Fenton, archdeacon of the eaſt-riding, and afterwards biſhop of the two ſees of Litchfield and Durham, began the preſent ſteeple in 1370, and was ſeven or eight years in finiſhing it.

The whole pile is in the form of a croſs, extending from eaſt to weſt. The front, or weſt end, conſiſts of two uniform ſteeples, diminiſhing as they aſcend, in ten ſeveral contractions, all cloiſtered for imagery, with which it ſeems likely once to have been adorned. On the top of the great doors ſits the figure of

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop William de Melton, principal founder of this part of the church. Below, on each ſide of the double doors, are the ſtatues of Robert le Vavaſour and Robert de Percy; the former of whom gave the uſe of his quarry at Tadcaſter for the maſonry, and the other his wood at Bolton for the roofing, of the building. In the arch over the gate, is the ſtory of Adam and Eve in Paradiſe, with their expulſion, in fine tracery work. At the baſis of each of their towers are two ſmall doors, daily open for entrance into the church at this end of the fabric. The north and ſouth ſides of the nave are divided in the length into eight equal and uniform parts, each containing a window between two buttreſſes which ſupport the lateral aiſles; from theſe again ſpring flying buttreſſes ſuſtaining the more elevated walls of the great middle aiſle, and between every two of theſe appears a window, correſponding in its ſtyle with thoſe below. In the ſouth tower formerly hung a ring of twelve bells, which Dean Fountayne, in 1765, took down, and exchanged for a new ſet of ten bells, which are allowed to be as complete a peal as any in the kingdom.

In taking a view of the ſouth ſide of the church, we firſt obſerve ſix tall pinnacles, which have been raiſed as well for buttreſſes to the upper building of the nave, as ornaments; though now all the articles which joined to them are taken away. Towards the top of each of theſe pinnacles are cells for images, which are yet ſtanding in them. The ſouth entrance is aſcended to by ſeveral courſes of ſteps. Over this entrance formerly hung the bell for calling to prayers, but in the time of Dean Finch it was removed to the top of the lanthorn ſteeple. A little ſpiral turret, called the fiddler's turret, from the image of a fiddler on the top of it, was taken many years ago from another part of the building, and placed on the ſummit of this end, which has added much to its decoration. Over the doors, by the care of the ſame dean, was alſo placed a handſome dial, both horary and ſolar, below which two images uſed to ſtrike the quarters on two ſmall bells, till the chimes were taken down in 1752, and the new clock put up.

Eaſtward is preſented to the view, the fine additional building erected by Archbiſhop Thoreſby, being all the choir-end of the cathedral. At the top of the fineſt window in the world, ſits the archbiſhop, mitred and robed, in his archiepiſcopal chair, having in his left hand the repreſentation of a church, and ſeeming to point to the window with his left. At the baſis of this noble light are the heads of the twelve apoſtles, with our Saviour in the middle. At the ſouth corner is the head of a king crowned, deſigned, no doubt, for Edward III. in whoſe time this ſtructure was erected; and at the north a mitred biſhop projects, ſuppoſed to repreſent the founder. On each ſide of this end alſo ſtand the ſtatues of Percy and Vavaſour armed, their ſhields of arms hanging by them.

We now enter the church. The new pavement, which is a kind of moſaic work, deſerves our attention. The plan was drawn by Mr. Kent, under the direction of Lord Burlington. This noble deſign was begun by ſubſcription from the nobility, clergy, and gentry, of the county, ſet on foot and completed in the year 1736, by the care and management of Dr. Oſbaldeſton, then dean. The expence amounted to upwards of 2500l. The grand tower, or lanthorn ſteeple, is a ſquare building, ſupported on the inſide by four large maſſy pillars of ſtone, which make four arches. On the ſouth-weſt angle is now placed a cupola for the prayer-bell to hang in. In 1753 the two chapels next the clock were fitted up for early prayers, which now begin at ſeven o'clock. In that neareſt the clock, the dean and chapter's court is alſo held.

The choir, or that part of the church which is dedicated to divine ſervice, is ſeparated from the reſt of the building by a magnificent and beautiful ſcreen — In the front is a row of the effigies of our kings from the conqueſt to Hen. VI. whoſe ſtatue was taken down by the order of the archbiſhop then in being, in compliment to his enemy and ſucceſſor, Edward IV. The cell remained emptytill the reign of James I. at whoſe firſt coming to York the dean and chapter filled it with his figure. In the midſt of this ſcreen is placed the door into the choir, which, together with the paſſage, is wrought with curious mouldings and

carvings. On the centre of the roof is a very neat piece of imagery of the Virgin, with her arms acroſs her breaſt, and adored by three little angels. Over this door ſtands the organ.

The choir is ſtill adorned with its ancient woodwork, carved and ſet up with cluſters of knotted pinnacles of different heights. Under theſe are the ſtalls for the canons, &c. beginning with the dean's ſtall on the right hand, and the precentor's on the left, each being aſſigned to a particular dignitary by a written label over it. The archbiſhop's throne is ſituated at the end of the prebendal ſtalls on the ſouth ſide, oppoſite to the pulpit. In winter, from All Saints to Candlemas, the choir is illuminated, at evening-ſervice, by ſeveral large branches, beſides a ſmall wax candle fixed at every other ſtall.

The aſcent from the body of the church, through the choir to the communion-table, is by a gradation of fifteen ſteps. In the year 1760, the preſent dean cauſed the tapeſtry to be taken from the altar-ſcreen, which is a magnificent piece of Gothic architecture, 49 feet in length and 28 in height. It conſiſts of eight Gothic arches, filled up with beautiful tracery in the manner of windows, with piers and pinnacles between; theſe ſupport a battlement enriched with tracery and ſhields. All the openings are now glazed with plate-glaſs to the ſpringing of the arches, with bars of gilded copper. By the curious this is eſteemed one of the greateſt beauties of the church.

From the great weſt entrance we count ſeven pillars on a ſide to the lanthorn, which form eight arches; the two firſt ſerves as a baſis to the higheſt, lighteſt, and moſt extenſive, arch in the world, which ſupports great part of the weight of two ſteeples. Over the other arches are placed the arms of the principal benefactors to the fabric, one on each ſide. On the top of theſe arches runs an open gallery on both ſides the nave; and exactly over the joining of each formerly ſtood an image, in ſtone, of the tutelar ſaints or patrons of the different nations in Europe. Over theſe are the windows of the middle aiſle, which are adorned with imagery and divers coats of arms. The roof of the nave is wood, the ribs or groins of which compoſe a moſt curious tracery, adorned with large carved knots, which have been gilded, and are in the nature of key-ſtones to ſupport the work. The ceiling of the roof having, in the year 1795, been ordered by the dean and chapter to undergo a complete repair, many pieces of curious workmanſhip have been diſcovered, which, on account of their great diſtance from the ground, are nearly hid from the public eye. In the great window at the weſt end of the church are depicted in full proportion the firſt eight archbiſhops and eight ſaints of the church. The ſide aiſles are arched with ſtone, the ſpondils, as the workmen call them, being ſtone plaiſtered over. The knots at the angles have been curiouſly carved and painted.

The ſouth end is enlightened by ſix windows; that at the top is moſt remarkable. It is a fine piece of maſonry, in form of a marigold; from whence it is called the marigold window, its coloured glaſs repreſenting the image of that flower.

The firſt window over the clock-houſe is adorned with a large image of St. William, archbiſhop, habited in pontificalibus. The ſecond window conſiſts of two lights, and hath at the top of both a ſmall image of an old king ſitting in azure robes, placed in a triangle to the Sun and Moon on each ſide below. On one ſide is a large image of St. Peter, and on the other that of St. Paul, with their inſignia underneath them; in the laſt is the figure of St. Wilfred. Underneath, and on each ſide of the clock, are four figures, viz. Abraham, King Solomon, Moſes, and St. Peter, which are as large as life, and, with the ornaments, are each 15 feet high; all of which were painted by the late ingenious Mr. W. Peckitt, of York.

What may juſtly be called the wonder of the world, both for maſonry and glazing, is the noble eaſt window. The upper part is a piece of admirable tracery, below which are 117 partitions, each repreſenting ſo much of holy writ, that it almoſt takes in the whole hiſtory of the bible.

The north end is beautified with five noble lights which conſtitute one large window, and reach almoſt from top to bottom of this end. They are of a very uncommon

uncommon make, and are each about fifty feet high and five broad. In 1715 a ſmall border of clear glaſs was run round their edge, which adds much to their beauty. The great tower, or lanthorn ſteeple, is founded on four great pillars, each compoſed of cluſters of round columns gradually leſs as they conjoin the body of it. The arms of England ſhew that this ſteeple was not finiſhed till the reign of Henry V. or VI. who were the firſt who altered the old French bearing.

The following are ſome of the moſt remarkable monuments:—Archbiſhop Sewall's is a table tomb, with the figure of a flowery croſs upon it, ſupported by 12 ſhort pillars with Gothic arches.—Archbiſhop Walter Grey's tomb has eight Gothic pillars, about eight feet high, with antique arches, ſupported by a very antique Gothic canopy adorned with heads and pinnacles, having the biſhop's effigy at full length, with his crozier lying at the bottom part.—Prince William de Hatfield, ſecond ſon of Edward III. an alabaſter figure in ducal robes, laid at full length, with a lion couchant at his feet.—Archbiſhop Savage's is a ſolid table tomb, with a mitred figure laid at full length with his crozier; it is decorated with coats of arms and Gothic mouldings. This is very elegant.—Dr. Swinburne's is part Gothic and part modern architecture, decorated with coats of arms, ſmall figures, and angels, with the doctor's figure in the poſture of praying, under the arch. This gentleman was the author of the well-known Treatiſe on Wills.—The Right Hon. Charles Howard's, Earl of Carliſle, is a modern marble monument, within a rich iron paliſade againſt the wall, compoſed of two pilaſters, a circular pediment, &c. adorned with cherubim, coats of arms, a buſt, and urns.—Sir Thomas Davenport's is a pyramidical monument highly finiſhed; at the bottom are introduced the arms on a ſhield, with a branch of cypreſs on one ſide, and a laurel branch on the other, tied with a knot of ribbon. On the centre is placed the inſcription; on each ſide the pilaſter, decorated with feſtoons of oak and myrtle, above which is placed an elegant urn. The pedeſtal is of dove marble on which is an ivy branch. The ground is a beautiful variegated marble.—Mrs. Pulleyn's is a pyramidical monument; at the bottom are elegant feſtoons of oak, above which is the inſcription. On each ſide are placed, on a ground of dove marble, dropping feſtoons of lilies; above is an elegant urn, on the pedeſtal of which are placed the arms, decorated on each ſide with cypreſs; the outward ground is of a beautiful variegated marble elegantly finiſhed.—Sir George Savile's. On a very rich pedeſtal ſtands the ſtatue of Sir George in full length, reſting on a column, with a ſcroll in his hand, on which is the petition of the freeholders of the county of York. The whole is executed in white marble, with a pyramidical ground of dove marble. The inſcription on the pedeſtal bears teſtimony of the great reſpect the county paid to the virtues of Sir George Savile.—Archbiſhop Sharp's is a ſtately marble ſtructure of the Corinthian order, with revealed pilaſters, enriched by iron paliſades. Upon the pedeſtal part, a mitred figure lies reclined upon its right arm, with a book in its left, decorated with winged boys, urns, &c.—Peſſant Reeves, who fell at the battle of Toulon, 30th Nov. 1793. The inſcription is on an oval compartment; on each ſide are military inſignia; above, a wreath of laurel; below, the coat of arms in a mantle. The whole is white marble, on a large ground of dove-coloured marble.—The Earl of Strafford's is a grand marble monument of the Corinthian order. Between the columns, in a double niche, ſtand the figures of a man and woman with an urn between them; over the niches, in a circular pediment, are the Wentworths' arms cut in marble; over each column ſtands a vaſe or urn; and, upon the pedeſtal, by each column ſtands a weeping boy.—G. W. Anderſon's is a compartment, conſiſting of an oval inſcription table, with a ſerpent twiſted round, an emblem of eternity; above are feſtoons of drapery. The whole is placed on a ground of dove marble.—Sir William Gee's is a very antique architectural monument. Upon the pedeſtal part are ſix ſmall figures in the poſture of praying; above are three large figures kneeling in ſeparate arches, decorated with bells, books, coat of arms, cherubim, &c.

DIMENSIONS

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

	Feet.
The whole length, beſides the buttreſſes	524½
Breadth of the eaſt end	105
Breadth of the weſt end	109
Length of the croſs-aiſle	222
Height of the lanthorn ſteeple to the vault	188
Height of it to the top of the leads	213
Height of the body of the church	99
Breadth of ſide aiſles	18
Height of the ſide arches	42
From the weſt end to the choir door	261
Length of the choir, from the ſteps aſcending to the door to the preſent altar-table	157½
Breadth of the choir	46½
From the choir door to the eaſt end	222
Height of the eaſt window	75
The breadth of it	32
Height of the chapter-houſe to the canopy	67
The diameter of it	63
Length of the library	34
The breadth of it	22½
Length of the treaſury	30
The breadth of it	20½
Length of the inner veſtry	30
The breadth of it	23
Length of the veſtry	44½
The breadth of it	22½
Height of the partition-wall near the organ, which divides the choir from the church	24

The chapter-houſe is an octagon of ſixty-three feet diameter; the height of it, to the middle knot of the roof, is ſixty-ſeven feet ten inches, unſupported by any pillar, and entirely dependant upon one pin, or plug, geometrically placed in the centre. The outſide, however, is ſtrongly ſupported by eight buttreſſes. The whole roof has been richly painted with the effigies of kings, princes, &c. and large ſilver knots of carved wood at the uniting of the timbers; all which are now much defaced and ſullied by time. Over this is a ſpire of timber-work, covered with lead, excellent in its kind. The entrance from the church to this noble room is in the form of a maſon's ſquare. Againſt the pillar, betwixt the two doors, ſtands an image of ſtone of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms, trampling on the ſerpent. On entering the houſe, the firſt things that are obſerved are the canons' ſeats, placed quite round the dome, which are all arched over, every arch being ſupported by ſmall marble pillars, which are ſet at a due diſtance round, and ſeparate the ſtalls. Over theſe arches, runs a gallery about the houſe, exquiſitely carved, and has been ſo richly gilt and painted, as to be above deſcription. The eight ſquares of the octagon have each a noble window in them, adorned with coats of arms, pennances, and other devices, except one ſquare, which is joined to the other building over the entrance; and this has been painted with the repreſentations of ſaints, kings, biſhops, &c. At the baſe of this ſquare were placed the images of the twelve apoſtles, with that of the Virgin and the child Jeſus in the midſt of them. Tradition aſſures us, that theſe images were all of ſolid ſilver double gilt; the apoſtles were about a foot high, but that of the Virgin muſt have been near two feet, as appears by the marks where they ſtood.

The veſtry joins to the ſouth ſide of the church; it has a council-room and treaſury contiguous to it. In the council-room is a large preſs, where are kept thoſe acts and regiſters of the church which they want more immediately to conſult, together with the following curioſities: A canopy of ſtate, of gold tiſſue, and two ſmall coronets of ſilver gilt, which were given by the city for the honour of King James I. at his coming out of Scotland to this place, in his progreſs, to London; and the famous horn, if we may ſo call it, made of an elephant's tooth, which is indeed the greateſt piece of antiquity the church can exhibit. By this horn the church holds ſeveral lands, which are ſtill called *de Terra Ulphi*. Before the reformation it was handſomely adorned with gold, and was pendant in a chain of the ſame metal. Theſe ornaments were the occaſion of its being taken away at that time; but, ſtripped of its golden ornaments, it was returned by Henry lord Fairfax. The chapter thought fit to decorate it a-new, and to add a Latin inſcription to the memory of the reſtorer.

There is alſo a large rich paſtoral ſtaff of ſilver, about ſeven feet in length, with a Virgin and a young Saviour in her arms placed within the bend of it; under which, on one ſide, are engraven the arms of Katherine of Portugal, queen-dowager of England, who gave this ſtaff to one Smith, her confeſſor, nominated to be the popiſh archbiſhop of York by James II. in the year 1687. On the other ſide are Smith's family arms, with a mitre and croſier, and a cardinal's cap over them. This magnificent enſign of his paſtoral office was wreſted from him by a party headed by the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds, when he was marching in a ſolemn proceſſion from the public Romiſh chapel in the manor, near St. Mary's abbey, to the cathedral of York. This ſtaff was afterwards depoſited in the hands of the dean and chapter. In taking up the old pavement in 1736, the following rings were found, which are ſtill kept in the veſtry, and ſhewn by the vergers among the other curioſities, viz. Archbiſhop Sewall's, who died in 1258, a plain ruby ſet in gold; Archbiſhop Greenfield's, who died in 1315, a plain ruby ſet in gold; Archbiſhop Bowet's, who died in 1423, a compoſition ſet in gold; Archbiſhop Neville's, who died in 1476, a ſapphire ſet in gold; and Archbiſhop Lee's, who died in 1544, glaſs ſet in copper gilt. The place which is now called the veſtry was anciently a chapel begun by Archbiſhop Zouch; who, laid the foundation about the year 1350. At the new erecting of the choir it was taken down, but rebuilt at the charge of Archbiſhop Zouch's executors.

The library is a building adjoining to the church, being a chamber of an oblong ſquare, over another room formerly made uſe of for the ſinging ſchool, but now for depoſiting wills and other deeds. Mrs. Matthews, relict of Archbiſhop Matthews, founded the preſent library, beſtowing on it her huſband's books, to the number of 3000 volumes; it has ſince been augmented by ſeveral bequeſts, and now contains a body of manuſcripts, eſpicially in the ritual and liturgical way, equal to moſt libraries in the kingdom.

St. Mary's abbey, formerly a moſt noble and magnificent monaſtery, but now in ruins, is ſituate under the walls on the north ſide of the city. It was built in 1089, and ſuffered in the general conflagration which burnt down the cathedral in 1137. It lay in ruins till 1270, when it was begun to be rebuilt by Simon de Warwick, then abbot. A few remains of this once noble building are, however, only now obſervable. There is no place about the city which can boaſt of a more agreeable ſcite; being on a riſing ground, the aſpect ſouth-weſt, declining every way to the river Ouſe, which runs by at the bottom. The whole circumference, by an exact menſuration, is 1280 yards. The abbey-church was 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. At the north-eaſt corner of the walls is a tower called St. Mary's Tower, in which all the records, taken out of the religious houſes on the north ſide of the Trent, at their diſſolution, were depoſited under the care of the lord preſident. Mr. Dodſworth had but juſt finiſhed his laborious tranſepts of theſe valuable remains, when the tower was blown up in the ſiege of York in 1644, and moſt of the original records were deſtroyed. From the manor ſhore, on which this abbey is ſituated, may be ſeen an octagon tower, unqueſtionably a Roman ſtructure.

York contains alſo the following churches:—All Saints, Pavement; All Saints, North-ſtreet; St. Crux, St. Cuthbert's, St. Dennis, St. Helen's, St. John's, St. Lawrence, St. Martin's, Coney-ſtreet; St. Michael-le-Belfrey, St. Mary's, Caſtle-gate; St. Michael, Spurrier-gate; St. Martin's, Mickle-gate; Biſhophill the Elder, and Biſhophill the Younger, St. Maurice, St. Margaret's, St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, St. Sampſon's, Chriſt Church, Trinity, Goodramgate; and Trinity, Mickle-gate.

The church of All Saints on the Pavement, is a beautiful old church, with a Gothic ſteeple of exquiſite workmanſhip. Upon the tower is a fine lantern (with pinnacles of a conſiderable height) not much unlike that of Boſton in Lincolnſhire.

St. Margaret's church, in Walmgate, has one of the moſt extraordinary porches ever ſeen. It is a moſt ſumptuous and elaborate piece of Saxon architecture,

tecture, with our Saviour on the croſs on the top of it; but what ſeems ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that they ſay it did not originally belong to the church, but was brought hither from the diſſolved hoſpital of St. Nicolas, without Walmgate-bar.

St. Mary's in Caſtle-gate was greatly admired for a pyramidal ſteeple; but a flaſh of lightning ſtruck the top of the ſpire on the 31ſt of January, 1797, and damaged it ſo much that a conſiderable part of it was obliged to be taken down.—St. Crux's church has a fine modern ſteeple.

The CASTLE is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Ouſe and Foſs. The Foſs was formerly drawn in a deep moat quite round it, and made it inacceſſible except by two drawbridges; the largeſt of which led to the ancient great gate from the county on the ſouth, the other from the city on the north. About the year 1734 the latter was rebuilt in a handſome manner, and is at preſent the only entrance into the caſtle, except a ſmall poſtern near the mills.

The area of the caſtle is very conſiderable for a priſon: the walls are about 1100 yards in circumference; and, as the priſoners have the liberty of walking in it, their confinement is thereby rendered leſs irkſome and more healthy: it is likewiſe well ſupplied with excellent water.—On the right wing of the area is a noble priſon for debtors, which does honour to the county. It is on a floor (aſcended to by a fine flight of ſtone ſteps) on which are eleven rooms, full ſixteen feet ſquare, and near twelve high. Above theſe is the ſame number of rooms; one or two of them for common-ſide debtors. On the ground-floor are the gaolers' appartments, &c. In the left wing is a handſome chapel, neatly adorned with ſuitable furniture, to which belong a chaplain and lecturer; the duty of the former is diſcharged by the Rev. Mr. Brown, on Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday; and from Lady day to Michaelmas on Sunday. The yearly ſalary from the county is 50l. The office of lecturer is diſcharged by the Rev. Mr. Richardſon, who, with other duty, delivers a ſermon every Thurſday. The ſalary left by legacy is 25l. Mr. Champney is ſurgeon for debtors and felons, with a ſalary of 40l.

The felons' court-yard is down five ſteps between the two wings; in it is a ſpacious day-room for men. The women-felons are kept quite ſeparate; they have a day and two night rooms. The condemned room for the women is in another part of the priſon.

On the weſt ſide of the area is the Baſilica, or new county-hall, built at the expence of the county, and was opened at the ſummer-aſſizes in 1777. It is a ſuperb building of Ionic order 150 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the area. In the ſouth end is the court for the trial of priſoners, and in the north the court of *niſi prius*. Each of theſe is 30 feet in diameter, crowned with a dome 40 feet in height, which is ſupported by 12 Corinthian columns; adjoining are proper rooms for the grand and petit juries, and other neceſſary apartments. The entrance into this building is by a loggio of ſix columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the king's arms, an elegant ſtatue of juſtice, and other emblematical figures.

In the year 1780, an additional building was erected on the eaſt ſide, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York, in order to remedy many inconveniences which the humane Mr. Howard obſerved in the old gaol. This building conſiſts of ſeveral ſpacious arched cells for the confinement of felons for petty and other offences, ſeparate from the more notorious offenders; apartments for work-rooms, and for the confinement of women and debtors; diſtinct hoſpital-rooms for the men and women; and apartments for the clerk of aſſize, county records, &c. The fabric extends in length 105 feet; in the front is a handſome Ionic colonnade or loggio, ſimilar to that in the front of the court of juſtice, which is very convenient for the priſoners to work or walk in.

A tragical ſcene of bloodſhed was perpetrated here on the 11th of March, 1189, which being to be met with in very few hiſtorians, we ſhall give a brief account of it. The Jews from their firſt introduction into England, growing immenſely rich by traffic, never failed to become the object of envy and hatred, both

both to prince and people, and the ſlighteſt pretences were always eagerly laid hold of, to plunder them; ſo that, on every new acceſſion or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their ſafety by large preſents to the prince. At the acceſſion of Richard I. though that prince gave them no diſturbance, yet he iſſued out an order, that no Jew ſhould be preſent at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church or at dinner. However the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being ſummoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king, to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithſtanding the injunction, had the curioſity to ſee the ceremony; but, being obſerved among the crowd by the guards, they were beaten, abuſed, and ſome of them killed. The people hereupon, being impreſſed with a notion that the king had given orders that the Jews ſhould be deſtroyed, began a maſſacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houſes, and in them many of their wives and children. Though the king immediately ordered a proclamation to ſtop theſe proceedings, yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with ſtill greater fury at York, notwithſtanding the king, at his departure for the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the puniſhment of ſuch as ſhould moleſt them; for, being inflamed by a wicked prieſt, certain bloody wretches, who had reſolved upon the deſtruction of the Jews, and to enrich themſelves with their pillage, ſet fire to a part of the city of York, and, while the citizens were buſy in extinguiſhing the flames, broke into the houſe of a principal Jew who had been murdered in London, and whoſe wife had ſtrengthened it for her defence; they murdered the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, and burned the houſe to the ground. The Jews upon this, in the utmoſt terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the caſtle, and obtained ſhelter there for their own perſons, and for their wives and children, except ſome few, who were ſacrificed to the rage of the populace; who burnt all the houſes of the Jews throughout the city. It unluckily happened, that the governor of the caſtle having buſineſs in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refuſed him admittance into it again; which incenſing him, he applied to the high ſheriff, who, raiſed the poſſe comitatus, beſieged the caſtle, and reduced the Jews to ſo great extremity, that, being refuſed mercy, though they offered to buy it at the expence of immenſe ſums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, come lately among them from abroad; and firſt having burnt all their rich goods, and ſo damaged even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their ſpoils, they ſet fire to all the towers of the caſtle, and fell each man to cutting the throats of his own family till they had deſtroyed all who came into this dreadful ſcheme of their rabbi, who, in the laſt place, followed the advice he had given. In the mean time, the fire of the caſtle increaſing, a number of unhappy Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguiſh it,) from the walls beſought the mercy of the beſiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they ſaid; and, offering to become Chriſtians, had hopes given them of their lives; but no ſooner did their mercileſs enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptiſm, in hopes of eſcaping their worſe than Paganiſh cruelty. Not ſatisfied with this, the barbarous robbers and murderers ran next to the cathedral, where were depoſited the bonds and other ſecurities of the money owing to the Jews by the Chriſtians, broke open the cheſts, and deſtroyed them all. There were five hundred men who took ſhelter in the caſtle, beſides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miſerably ſlaughtered, muſt be between 1000 and 1500, beſides thoſe who were maſſacred in the city.

We muſt do this juſtice to the king, who was then in the Holy Land, that, as ſoon as he heard of this unparalleled villany, he was highly incenſed, and ſent orders to the biſhop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in

perſon to York, and execute ſtrict juſtice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The biſhop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the theriff and governor of the caſtle were removed from their places, and committed to priſon; and the ſoldiers concerned in the fray were puniſhed, and turned out of ſervice; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for this unheard-of barbarity.

At the diſtance of 77 feet from the caſtle-gate, on the outſide, (the extent of the city's liberties,) are erected the arms of the city.—Here the ſheriffs for the city ſtand to receive the judges of aſſize, and conduct them to the common-hall, when they come the circuit.

Adjoining to the Caſtle is a high mount, thrown up by prodigious labour, on which ſtands a tower, conſiſting of four ſegments of circles joined together, and called Clifford's Tower.

This place, according to tradition, was built by the Norman conqueror, and takes its name from the Cliffords, William having appointed one of that family the governor. In the following reigns it fell into a ruinous ſtate, and remained in that ſituation until the rebellion in the time of Charles I. 1664, when it was ordered to be fortified for the defence of the city. The tower being repaired and ſtrengthened with fortifications, a drawbridge, deep moat, and paliſades, on the top was erected a platform, whereon ſeveral pieces of cannon were mounted, and a garriſon appointed for its defence. On the ſurrender of the city to the parliament-army, it was diſmantled of its garriſon, except the tower, of which Sir R. Dickinſon, then lord-mayor of York, was appointed governor. It remained in the hands of his ſucceſſors till 1683, when Sir John Reresby was appointed governor by Charles II. In 1684, on the feſtival of St. George, about ten at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and reduced the tower to its preſent ſituation. We have only further to obſerve, that, though the conqueror might build the tower, yet the mount on which it ſtands appears, from its magnitude, to have been effected only by Roman labour.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of the city, within the walls, is a place of great antiquity; ſo old as to mock any ſearch yet made for its original. It is called in the moſt ancient deeds and hiſtories, *Vetus Bellium*, or Old Baile, which, according to the etymology of the word, appears to come from the Norman Baile, a priſon or place of ſecurity; or from baile, an officer who has the juriſdiction over a priſon. Leland, and after him Camden, are poſitive that this is the platform of a caſtle. The mount was planted with trees in 1726, and commands a good proſpect of the city and ſurrounding country.

The New Walk is near a mile in length, running along the banks of the Ouſe. It is a fine gravelled terrace, agreeably ſhaded with lofty trees. At convenient diſtances are placed chairs for the accommodation of the public. The utmoſt attention is paid to its order; and it is univerſally allowed to be equal to any public walk in the kingdom. About the centre ſtood a beautiful ſtone bridge over the Foſs, which (ſince that river was made navigable) has been taken down, and the preſent wooden one erected in its place.

The Ouſe-Bridge was built, or rather rebuilt, in 1566. It conſiſts of five arches; the middlemoſt arch is 81 feet, or 27 yards, wide from the firſt ſpring of the arch, and 17 high, and was eſteemed formerly, one of the largeſt in Europe. On the bridge ſtands the great council-chamber of the city, near which the records were kept, till of late years they were removed to the guild-hall. Beneath is the priſon for felons belonging to the city; on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet is the gaol for debtors, built at the expence of the city and ainſty in 1724. At the foot of the bridge, on the eaſt ſide of the river, is a convenient quay or wharf, ſtrongly walled and paved, for lading and unlading goods and merchandiſe.

The city is in circumference two miles and almoſt three quarters. It is ſurrounded with walls, which are made commodious for walking on, having an agreeable proſpect of both town and country.

Four

Four principal gates or bars, and five poſterns, compoſe the entrances into the city, viz. Mickle-gate-bar to the ſouth-weſt, which is a truly noble entrance, and ſtill bears the marks of that antiquity which few in the kingdom can boaſt of; it is adorned with lofty turrets, and handſomely embattled; over the arch hangs a large ſhield with the arms of France painted and gilt; on each ſide are two leſſer with the arms of the city on them. The age of the preſent ſtructure cannot be aſcertained; but it is obſervable that the fleurs de lis in the royal arms are not confined to the number three, which puts it out of doubt they were placed there before the time of Henry V. as he was the firſt who gave that peculiar number to the bearing. Bootham-bar to the north-weſt; the ſtructure of this port is very ancient, being almoſt wholly built of grit, but wants that ſymmetry ſo very conſpicuous in the arch in Mickle-gate-bar. Monk-bar to the north-eaſt, and Walm-gate-bar to the ſouth-eaſt, are built in the ſame manner as the others; towards the foundations are ſome large blocks of grit, but the arches, &c. are modern. The poſterns are North-ſtreet, Skelder-gate, Caſtle-gate, Fiſher-gate, and Layerthorpe; which, with the bars, encircle the whole city. The number of houſes chargeable with houſe-tax are computed at about 2574; the number of inhabitants may therefore be eſtimated at about 15,170.

The city of York has been much improved within a few years paſt. The ſtreets have been widened in many places, by taking down a number of old houſes built in ſuch a manner as almoſt to meet in the upper ſtories, by which the ſun and air were nearly excluded in the ſtreets and lower apartments. They have alſo been new paved, additional drains made, and by the preſent method of conducting the rain from the houſes are become much drier and cleaner than before. The erection of the locks, about four miles below the city, has been a great advantage to it; for, before this, the river was frequently very low, leaving quantities of mud and dirt in the very heart of the city, alſo the filth and mud of the common ſewers, which it was unable to waſh away. The lock has effectually prevented this for the future, by the river being kept always high, broad, and ſpacious.—In 1793, a ſubſcription of 25,000l. was raiſed for rendering the Foſs navigable. This river had, for many years, been a nuiſance to the city; but by this undertaking, it is not only made ſerviceable to the country through which it runs, but contributes to the ſalubrity as well as beauty of York.

York is governed by a lord-mayor, recorder, two city-council, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aſſiſtants, ſeventy-two common-councilmen, and ſix chamberlains.

The lord-mayor is choſen annually on the third of February. The mayor of York aſſumes the title of lord in all writing or ſpeaking to him; this honour was beſtowed on him by Richard II. It is a place of great truſt and honour; and, if uſed to its full extent, he is very near an abſolute governor within his diſtrict; for perſons of what quality ſoever, living or reſiding within the liberties, muſt obey his mandate or ſummons on any complaint exhibited againſt them. The judge of aſſize ſits on his right-hand in the courts of juſtice, himſelf keeping the chair; neither does he drop the enſigns of his authority to any but the king himſelf, or the preſumptive heir to the crown. At the ſeſſions of peace he is ſupreme, being always a juſtice of the peace and one of the quorum. In council he has a caſting voice; and in full ſenate no law nor act can be made without his concurrence.

The recorder is, by virtue of his office, a juſtice of the peace and of the quorum. He ſits at the lord-mayor's right hand as an aſſiſtant to him and the bench. He is choſen by the whole corporation, but muſt be approved of by his majeſty before he can enter on his office. Beſides the recorder, there are two other counſel aſſigned the lord-mayor, called the city counſel, who are alſo, in virtue of their offices, juſtices of the peace and of the quorum.

The aldermen are choſen from the more reſpectable claſs of citizens, and that election is generally confined to thoſe who have ſined for, or ſerved,

the office of ſheriff: the fine for exemption from this office is generally 200l.—The ſheriffs are choſen annually on the 21ſt of September. They have a double function, miniſterial and judicial. By the firſt they execute all proceſſes and precepts of the courts of law, and make returns of the ſame; and by the next they have authority to hold ſeveral courts of a diſtinct nature. They collect all the public profits, cuſtoms, and taxes, of the city and county of the ſame.—They have the charge of all priſoners for debt or miſdemeanors. They view and inſpect all weights, meaſures, &c. viſit the markets, ride the fairs, and are anſwerable to the king's exchequer for all iſſues and profits ariſing from the office.

Beſides theſe are a number of citizens, who having paſſed the office of ſheriff, become part of the privy-council, and, with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, compoſe the upper houſe. They are called the twenty-four, though they may be more or leſs than that number.

The laſt, though not leaſt in authority, are a body of men drawn from the junior or middling claſs of citizens, in number 72, and called the common council of the city. They are choſen out of the four wards, viz. Mickle-gate ward, Bootham ward, Monk ward, and Walm-gate ward. They are eighteen in each ward, whoſe ſenior preſides in his own, but have a foreman or ſpeaker for the whole, who is elected annually. They repreſent the whole commonalty of the city; and are at all times to be attending upon the lord-mayor and aldermen, when ſummoned, to adviſe and conſult the public wealth and good of the city.

The chamberlains were formerly twelve, ten, or eight, in number; but for ſeveral years paſt their number has been no more than ſix. The principal, or lord-mayor's chamberlain, receives from the city's ſteward the rents collected by him, and all other profits accruing from fines, enfranchiſements, charitable bequeſts, &c. of all theſe he keeps an exact account, and has an order or draught ſigned by the lord-mayor for each diſburſement.

The town-clerk is elected in the ſame manner as the recorder, and muſt, like him, have the approbation of the king before he enters on his office, which is of the greateſt truſt, as well as profit, in the corporation.

The members for the city are Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. and Richard Slater Milnes, Eſq.—For the county, William Wilberforce, Eſq. and the Hon. Henry Laſcelles.

This city is independent in the exerciſe of its conſtitutional rights. Were there are the ſame number of electors in every other city, and in the reſpective boroughs, we ſhould not have the baneful effects of influence and corruption to complain of. An equalization of the country into diſtricts, would ſupply at leaſt five thouſand houſekeepers to elect the repreſentatives for each place; and why a mode ſo ſimple and practicable cannot be inſtantly adopted, we muſt confeſs we have not ſagacity to divine. The right of election is in the corporation, together with the freemen of the city; which freedom is acquired by patrimony, ſervitude, purchaſe, or gift of the corporation. In the conteſted election in 1758, which was a very expenſive and ſmartly-diſputed one, and probably, therefore, very thoroughly canvaſſed, the number of voters was 2233. In the election of 1774, there appeared to be, for Mr. Turner, 828; for Lord John Cavendiſh, 807; and for Mr. Hawke, 647. Moſt of the laſt being ſingle votes, it may be fairly concluded, that upwards of 1450 voters appeared at that election. But, as Mr. Hawke gave up the poll long before it would have been concluded, great numbers of perſons who were entitled to vote were not called upon; beſides which, it was not thought neceſſary to bring in all the voters who lived at a diſtance: from which it may be preſumed, that the number of voters are not leſs now than in 1758; but, by thoſe moſt competent to the knowledge of the fact, they are ſuppoſed to be at leaſt a thouſand more. The returning-officers are the ſheriffs.

The Manſion-Houſe is an elegant building, at the north end of Coney-ſtreet, erected in 1725. The great room, in which the lord-mayor entertains the corporation,

poration, is 49 feet 6 inches in length, and 27 feet 9 inches in breadth. It is adorned with ſeveral full-length portraits by the firſt maſters; among which we find the following: The Marquis of Rockingham, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; Lord Bingley, who ſerved the office of lord-mayor in 1707; William III. George II. and ſeveral others.

The Guild or Common Hall ſtands behind the manſion-houſe; it is a noble ſtructure; being 96 feet by 43, and ſupported by two rows of oak pillars, very maſſive and lofty, though each is cut out of a ſingle tree: it is ſuppoſed to be one of the fineſt Gothic rooms in the kingdom. In this hall are held the courts of juſtice. Adjoining are rooms for the grand and petit juries to conſult in; in one of theſe, being neatly wainſcoted, the lord-mayor daily ſits to redreſs grievances, and is called the inner room. In this room is placed the muſquetry of the city, proper for equipping four companies of men, conſiſting of 70 each. The court of the lord preſident of the north was formerly held in this hall. The window over the lord-mayor's court is adorned with the city's arms, ſword, mace, and cap of maintenance, and the emblems of juſtice and mercy, in fine painted glaſs, the work of Mr. Edmund Gyles, late of this city. In the inner room is a very beautiful painting on glaſs, of juſtice in a triumphal car, done and preſented to the corporation by that eminent artiſt, the late Mr. William Peckitt, of York.

The market places, of which there are two, (the Pavement and Thurſday-market,) are ſpacious, and in every reſpect convenient. In the Pavement is kept a daily market for vegetables, &c. The croſs is a ſquare with a dome, aſcended into by winding ſtairs, and ſupported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order. It was erected in 1672, by Marmaduke Rawdon, a merchant in London, but a native of York.—The other is uſed on the Saturday as ſhambles, to which country butchers have free reſort. On the weſt ſide of the market-place ſtands a croſs, built in 1705 for the ſhelter of the market-people in bad weather; it is a plain but elegant ſtructure.

There are a great many fairs kept yearly in York and the ſuburbs. Three are held without Bootham-bar, within the ſuburbs, on the north ſide of the city, on a plot of ground called the Horſe-fair, for all ſorts of cattle, viz. on Whit-Monday, Old St. Peter's-day, and Old Lammas-day. At the latter fair from three o'clock on the 11th of Auguſt, to the ſame hour on the 13th, the the ſheriffs' authority of arreſting any perſon within the city and ſuburbs is ſuſpended, the archbiſhop's bailiff or ſubſtitute having the only power of executing any judicial proceſs at that time.—Palmſun-fair is always held on Thurſday before Palm-Sunday, in the ſtreets of Walm-gate, Foſs-gate, Collier-gate, and Pavement, for all ſorts of cattle.—All-Souls' fair is held in the above ſtreets on the 13th of November yearly, for cattle.—Martinmas-fair is kept in the ſtreets aforeſaid, on the 22d of November. In the Pavement are held the ſtatutes for hiring ſervants.—Candlemas-fair is held as above, on the Thurſday and Friday before Old Candlemas-day, for all ſorts of cattle.—St. Luke's-fair is held in Mickle-gate on Old St. Luke's-day, for all ſorts of ſmall wares: it is commonly called Diſh-fair, from the quantity of diſhes, &c. brought to it.—Beſides theſe, are two fairs for horſes held on Monday in the Auguſt race-week, and Monday in the firſt whole week before Chriſtmas. There are, likewiſe, fairs held every other Thurſday for horned cattle, &c.—Line-fairs, Saturday before Old Candlemas-day; Saturday before Old Lady-day; Whit-Monday; Old St. Peter's-day, Old Lammas-day; Saturday before Old Michaelmas; Saturday before Old Martinmas, and Saturday before Chriſtmas-day.

In charitable inſtitutions the city of York is in no part excelled; a particular attention being paid to the infant poor. There are two charity-ſchools, in one of which 75 boys, in the other 40 girls, are educated, clothed, and afterwards apprenticed: a conſiderable number of Sunday-ſchools have been likewiſe ſet on foot on the moſt laudable principles, and are ſtriking characteriſtics of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants.

The

The County Hoſpital is ſituated out of Monk-bar, on the north-eaſt ſide of the city. Its firſt inſtitution was in the year 1740, by a legacy of 500l. given by the will of the Lady Elizabeth Haſtings, and ſince raiſed and ſupported by the benefactions or annual contributions of well-diſpoſed perſons. It is a ſpacious building, neatly but not ſuperfluouſly ornamented, and very well adapted to to the humane purpoſe for which it was raiſed. It extends a front of 75 feet in length to the ſtreet, and meaſures 90 feet in depth, incloſing a court of 26 feet 4 inches by 35 feet. The whole conſiſts of three floors; the firſt of which is appropriated to the offices neceſſary to the hoſpital; the ſecond is divided into two large wards, one for male and the other for female patients, each containing ſeventeen beds, and to theſe are annexed bed-rooms for the reſpective nurſes. The third floor conſiſts of two wards, one for men, the other for women, each containing twelve beds, and accommodations as before mentioned for nurſes, together with a theatre, lighted from above, for the performance of ſurgical operations. Every ward is furniſhed with a neceſſary-houſe, from which effectual care is taken to convey all offenſive ſmell; and indeed, in every reſpect, ſo much attention is paid to cleanlineſs, that from this ſingle circumſtance it cannot be doubted that many patients have derived eſſential benefit. This excellent charity being entirely dependant upon the benevolence of the public for its maintenance; the government of it is veſted in ſuch perſons as contribute to its ſupport. A donation of 20l. or an annual contribution of 2l. conſtitutes a governor, who is entitled to vote in a court, by which all affairs relative to the houſe are regulated, and by whom truſtees are choſen, whoſe concurrence, in a ſeparate court, is neceſſary to give force to many reſolutions of the governors.

The Lunatic Aſylum is ſituated without Bootham-Bar, on the north-eaſt ſide, and is a handſome ſtructure; extending in length 132 feet, in depth 52, and in height conſiſting of three ſtories. Of theſe the loweſt is a ruſtic, from which four engaged columns are carried up to the general entablature, and ſuſtain a pediment in the centre of the front, which has a ſouth-weſt aſpect. The ends of the front are finiſhed as pavilions, and have a projection equal to that of the engaged central columns already mentioned. Over the centre of the building riſes an elegant cylindrical bell-tower, ſurrounded with engaged columns, and finiſhed with a ſmall cupola and vane. The internal plan is ſimple and convenient, conſiſting only of a corridore, extending from end to end of the building, and has on each ſide of it, on the two upper floors, rooms very commodiouſly and ſecurely finiſhed for the reception of lunatics; and on the lower floor, beſide ſimilar rooms, is a committee-room, and apartments for the phyſician and apothecary. Behind the whole, in a ſeparate building, are the kitchen and offices; above which are apartments for twenty patients more. It was eſtabliſhed in the year 1777, by general ſubſcription; and had for its general object the cure and relief of ſuch inſane perſons as were in low and narrow circumſtances. Being an eſtabliſhment without a permanent fund for its ſupport, the patients, or their friends, pay a weekly ſum ſuitable to their abilities; by which means the indigent are relieved at the expence of the affluent.

In this aſylum the patients are treated with all the tenderneſs and indulgence that is compatible with a ſteady and effectual government; and the ſervants are enjoined never to uſe unneceſſary ſeverity. The ſtricteſt economy is obſerved in the management of the family; and the utmoſt attention is paid to decency and cleanlineſs.

At the firſt opening of the aſylum there was no diſtinction of patients; and all paid eight ſhillings per week for their board and medicines: but, after a few years, it was found that this ſum was not well proportioned: as, under this regulation, thoſe who were in eaſy circumſtances paid too little; and thoſe who were very poor, and had no pariſh relief, paid too much. It was therefore ordered, for the more extenſive benefit of the public, that a few perſons of better condition ſhould be admitted, on paying a weekly ſum proportioned to their circumſtances: at the ſame time it was ordered, that the overflowings of their

weekly payments ſhould be applied in aid of thoſe perſons who were in narrow circumſtances, and paid for themſelves.

At this preſent time, the aſylum contains eighty-three patients. Theſe the governors have formed into three diviſions. The firſt diviſion, never to exceed twenty-five, conſiſts of ſuch patients as are of better condition, and who pay a conſiderable weekly ſum for their board and medicines, the ſurplus of which (about one hundred pounds per annum) is employed in leſſening the payments of thoſe who are in low circumſtances, and have no pariſh relief.—The ſecond diviſion conſiſts of thoſe patients who pay eight ſhillings per week for their board and medicines; a ſum which, from experience, is found equal to the expence incurred by patients in general. In this diviſion the governors have included the pariſh paupers, judging it unreaſonable that the opulent inhabitants of a pariſh ſhould ſhare with the neceſſitous objects of the third diviſion any part of the ſavings ariſing from the enlarged payments of the few patients in eaſy circumſtances.—The third diviſion conſiſts of patients in low circumſtances, who pay for their board, and receive nothing from their reſpective parithes.—The preſent eſtate of the aſylum is ſomething above four thouſand pounds capital ſtock in the three per cents, the intereſt of which is employed in the repairs of the fabric, and in the purchaſe of furniture; which, in an eſtabliſhment of this kind, is attended with a conſiderable annual expence. This fund, however, is daily increaſing by donations and legacies.

York has not only to boaſt of the above excellent charities, but likewiſe a diſpenſary, for adminiſtering relief to the diſeaſed poor. This charity is chiefly ſupported by the annual contributions of the wealthy part of the inhabitants; there being as yet only 250l. ſubſcribed as a fund for its ſupport.

The Aſſembly Rooms next claim our attention. For the purchaſing the ground, and erecting this magnificent ſtructure, 5000l. and upwards were raiſed by ſubſcription, in ſhares of twenty-five pounds and fifty pounds each, by the nobility and gentry of the city and county, and ſeveral other parts of the kingdom. They were the deſign of the late Earl of Burlington.—At the front is a portico, depending upon columns of ſtone. There is a door and ſtair-caſe on each ſide of this entrance; both lead to the top of the leads, or down into the cellars, which are neatly arched, and have fire-places.

The grand room is an antique Egyptian hall from Palladio, 112 feet in length, the breadth forty, and forty in height. This room conſiſts of two orders, viz. the lower part, with forty-four columns and capitals, and an elegant cornice, complete the Corinthian order. The upper part is after the Compoſite, richly beautified with feſtoons, imitating oak leaves and acorns, likewiſe a beautiful cornice, curiouſly enriched with carved work. From the top deſcend thirteen luſtres of crown glaſs, each carrying eighteen candles; but more particularly in the centre is a luſtre, moſt curiouſly carved, being the gift of the Earl of Burlington. The entrance is at the eaſt end. Upon the right hand is the common aſſembly-room, in length ſixty-ſix feet, in breadth twenty-two feet, and twenty-two in height. In the ceiling is curious fret-work, the deſign of the Earl of Burlington. At the end of the laſt mentioned room, is an entrance into another, built in the form of a cube, deſigned as a tea-room for the ladies. The length, breadth, and height, of this room is twenty-one feet. At the other end, eaſtward, near the grand entrance, is a circular room, twenty-one feet in diameter, with a cupola, to the top of which is forty-five feet. This is deſigned for the gentlemen's public gaming-room. Upon the left hand is a room forty-three feet long, fifteen feet broad, and fifteen high, deſigned for the grand tea-room; beyond which are cloſets, drawing-rooms, &c. and near it a pleaſant ſpring of water. The veſtibule, or grand entrance, is (as a room) thirty-two feet long, twenty-one broad, and twenty-one high. To the right and left are preparative rooms, each twenty-two feet long and eighteen broad.—During the winter ſeaſon there are twelve ſubſcription-concerts, which uſually commence in November. Subſcription-tickets, not transferable, 1l. 1s. each. Nightly tickets to non-ſubſcribers 3s. each. A concert and a ball on the Wednesday and Friday

day evenings, in the ſpring aſſize-week, towards a fund to carry on future winter concerts. A ticket at the aſſize concerts 6s. which admits the bearer both nights. There are four benefit concerts in the ſeaſon, viz. for the firſt violin, the hautboy player, the vocal performer, and the organiſt. Beſides the above, there are concerts and balls during the races. All theſe are under the management and directions of Mr. Hudſon, the firſt violin performer. In theſe rooms, in the winter ſeaſon, there is an aſſembly on Monday nights.

Without Bootham-bar, on the ſouth-weſt ſide, is a handſome aſſembly room, on a ſmaller ſcale; contiguous to it a beautiful bowling-green; which are much reſorted to by the polite circles in the ſummer ſeaſon; during which there is an aſſembly, by ſubſcription, every Monday and Friday evening.

At the upper end of Blake-ſtreet ſtands the Theatre, erected in 1770 by Mr. Baker, and which his ſucceſſor, Tate Wilkinſon, Eſq. the preſent manager, has procured to be licenſed by his majeſty. It is an elegant and ſpacious building, and has every requiſite both as to ornament and convenience. The theatre is open at York on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from the beginning of February to the middle of May, and during the ſummer aſſizes and Auguſt race week. The remainder of the year the company performs at Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Doncaſter, and Hull.

The Muſeum is kept for public exhibition in a large room adjoining All-Saints church, High Ouſe-gate. It contains a very great variety of Britiſh and foreign birds and quadrupeds in good preſervation; alſo many reptiles and inſects in ſpirits, &c. a collection of ſhells, corals, minerals, and ores, from all parts of the globe; with many antiquities, coins, medals, parts of ancient and ſavage dreſſes, Indian manufactured articles, &c. forming in the whole a collection highly worth the ſight of any antiquary or lover of natural hiſtory.

The Race-courſe is ſituated about a mile from the city, on a large plain called Knaveſmire. It is a dead flat, and in many places very moiſt, yet by building arches and draining, where it was proper, it is made as convenient for this diverſion as is requiſite. In the year 1753 the ſpirit of horſe-racing had pervaded every part of this country, and the reſort of the nobility and gentry to York during the races was at that time ſo conſiderable, that a ſubſcription was opened by them for erecting a grand ſtand on Knaveſmire, for the purpoſe of conveniently ſeeing the horſes run. A conſiderable ſum of money being raiſed, a building proper for the purpoſe was accordingly deſigned and erected by Mr. Carr the architect, and was completed in the year 1754. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms for the entertainment of company; above, on the ſecond floor, is a large room for the company to meet in, which is ſurrounded by a projecting miranda (with a balluſtrade before it) upwards of 200 feet in length, ſupported by a ruſticated arcade fifteen feet high above ground, from which miranda the company can command a proſpect of the whole race-ground. The goal is a ſtone rotunda, erected near the ſtand, for the convenience of the triers, or perſons appointed to obſerve and decide in what order the horſes paſs it.

Rates of Chairmen and Coachmen.

CHAIRS.—For every fare from any place within the walls of the city, or liberty of St. Peter's, to any place within the ſame; or to or from the caſtle of York, or from any place without any bar or poſtern, to any place without the ſame bar or poſtern within the ſuburbs; or from any place within the walls of the ſaid city or liberty, to any place without any bar or poſtern; or from any place without any bar or poſtern, to any place within the ſaid city, or liberty, not exceeding half a mile, before ten at night—Sixpence. The ſame after ten—One ſhilling.

And if any of the fares from the city or liberty into the ſuburbs, or from the ſuburbs into the city or liberty, or from any part of the ſuburbs to any other part of the ſuburbs, ſhall exceed half a mile, before ten—One ſhilling. The ſame after ten—One ſhilling and ſix pence.

For

For waiting and carrying (including the fare) for the firſt hour before ten—One ſhilling. And for every hour after, before ten—Sixpence.

And for the firſt hour after ten—One ſhilling and ſixpence. And for every hour after—One ſhilling.

COACHES.—The fare of every coach or chaiſe from any part of the city, ſuburbs, or liberty, to any part of the ſame, before ten at night—One ſhilling. For the like after ten—One ſhilling and ſixpence.

For the firſt hour waiting before ten—One ſhilling and ſixpence. For every hour after, till ten—One ſhilling.

If called into waiting after ten, for the firſt hour—Two ſhillings. Every hour after—One ſhilling and ſixpence.

BANKERS.—Crompton, Gray, and Eaton, New-ſtreet; draw upon Ayton, Braſſey, and Co. London. Garforth, Raper, Swann, Clough, and Swann, Spurrier-gate; draw upon Boldero and Co. London. Wilſon, Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Oldfield, High Ouſe-gate; draw upon Robarts, Curtis, Were, and Co. London.

POSTS.—Come in every day from London, and all parts ſouth of York, about twelve o'clock at night; but no letters are received from London on Tueſday, but letters for all parts on this ſide thereof are forwarded as uſual.—From Wetherby, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Mancheſter, Liverpool, Skipton, Settle, Kirby-Lonſdale, and Kendal, at half paſt ten o'clock at night; Boroughbridge, Catterick, Gretabridge, Brough, Penrith, Carliſle, Annan, Dumfries, &c. the North of Ireland, and all parts of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, at half paſt twelve o'clock at night.—From Eaſingwold, Thirſk, Northallerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcaſtle, Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edinburgh, and all parts north of that city, about ten at night.—From Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Beverley, Hull, Malton, Whitby, and Scarborough, about nine at night.—Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday, from Helmſley, about ſeven in the evening.

Go out every day for London, and all parts ſouth of York, at twelve at night; but no letters are ſent to London on Friday, but letters for all parts on this ſide thereof are forwarded as uſual.—For Wetherby, Skipton, Settle, Kirby-Lonſdale, and Kendal, at half paſt nine on Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; the other nights at twelve; Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Mancheſter, and Liverpool, at twelve; Boroughbridge, Catterick, Gretabridge, Brough, Penrith, Carliſle, Annan, Dumfries, &c. the north of Ireland, and all parts of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, every night at nine.—For Eaſingwold, Thirſk, Northallerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcaſtle, Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edinburgh, and all parts north of that city, every night after the arrival of the mail-coach from London.—For Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Beverley, Hull, Malton, Whitby, and Scarborough, every night after the arrival of the mail-coach from London.—Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday, for Helmſley at ſix in the morning.

The Poſt-office is next the Manſion-houſe. Thomas Oldfield, poſtmaſter. It remains open until half paſt ten every night, when letters for all the above places are received, after which the buſineſs of the office, from the arrival and departure of the ſeveral mails, renders it impoſſible to take in or deliver letters out before eight in the morning.

COACHES.—The London mail-coach ſets out every night from the York Tavern, at twelve o'clock, to the Bull-and-Mouth Inn, Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet.—Highflyer-coach, ſets out every morning, at five o'clock, from the York Tavern; arrives at the White Horſe, Fetter-lane, next day to dinner.—New poſt-coach, or Mercury, ſets out from the Black Swan, in Coney-ſtreet, every morning at five o'clock; arrives at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, next day to dinner.—Newcaſtle and Edinburgh mail, every night from the York Tavern, after the arrival of the ſouth mail.—Light coach, ſets out alternately, from the York Tavern and Black Swan, every morning at five o'clock.—Hull mail, from the York Tavern every night, after the arrival of the ſouth mail.—Hull coach, ſets

out every morning, at ſix o'clock, from the York Tavern, and White Horſe, in Coppergate, alternately.—Another Hull coach, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at half paſt one o'clock, from the Black Swan, Coney-ſtreet.—Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield, light coach, ſets out every morning, at ſeven o'clock, from the York Tavern and Black Swan, alternately.—Leeds coach, ſets out every day, at two o'clock, from the Black Swan, Coney-ſtreet.—Liverpool royal mail coach, ſets out from the York Tavern immediately after the ſouth mail.—Scarborough and Whitby mail coach, ſets out four times a week to Scarborough, and three to Whitby, after the departure of the ſouth mail, from the Black Swan and York Tavern, alternately.—Scarborough coach, from the Black Swan in Coney-ſtreet, every morning at eleven o'clock, during the Scarborough ſeaſon.—Harrogate and Knareſborough diligence, ſets out from the White Horſe in Coppergate, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ſix o'clock, during the ſummer ſeaſon.

CARRIERS.—Aberford. Samuel Liverſedge, White Horſe, Coppergate; and William Smith, Black Bull, Thurſday-market; come in Saturday morning, and go out at two o'clock.

Bridlington, Flambrough, and Kilham. W. Morris and Co. L. Newcombe's, Foſs-gate, comes in Wedneſday, Friday, and Sunday, morning; and goes out the ſame afternoons.—F. Whitwell, Fleece, Pavement, comes in Wedneſday morning; and goes out the ſame day at noon.

Boroughbridge, Ripon, and Middleham. John Burnet, George, Cobler-market, comes in Tueſday and Friday night; and goes out Wedneſday and Saturday at eleven o'clock.

Coxwold. William Dale, Golden Lion, Thurſday-market, comes in Saturday morning; and goes out at noon.

Driffield. Peter Wilſon, Horſe Shoe; and John Fryer, White Horſe, Copper-gate, come in Friday night; and go out on Saturday morning early.

Eaſingwold, Durham, Newcaſtle, and Glaſgow. T. Crawford, ſen. Black Bull, Thurſday-market, comes in Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, morning; and goes out the ſame afternoons.—George Squire, White Swan, Peter-gate, comes in Thurſday night; and goes out Friday morning.

Helmſley. George Newby, Black Bull, Thurſday-market, comes in Monday and Thurſday night; goes out Tueſday and Friday morning.

Howden. Thomas Nutbrown, Robin Hood, Caſtle-gate, comes in Thurſday night; and goes out Friday morning.

Helperby. William Banks, Sand-hill, Collier-gate; and M. Thornton, Elephant and Caſtle, Skelder-gate; come in Saturday morning; and go out in the afternoon.

Huddersfield, Mancheſter, and Liverpool. J. Sweeting, jun. White Horſe, Copper-gate, comes in Wedneſday morning; goes out at two o'clock.—A. Welſh, L. Newcombe's, Foſs-gate, comes in Wedneſday and Friday noon; goes out Wedneſday and Saturday at two o'clock.

Knareſborough, Harrogate, and Ripley. W. Yates, Elephant and Caſtle, Skelder-gate, comes in Monday and Thurſday night; and goes out Tueſday and Friday noon.

Kendal, Bedale, and Aſkrig. William Horner, White Swan, Pavement, comes in Wedneſday night; goes out Thurſday at two o'clock.

Kirby-moorſide. R. Stockton, Fleece, Pavement, comes in Thurſday night; and goes out Friday morning early.

London, White Bear, Baſinghall-ſtreet. H. Heaton and J. Jackſon, Old Warehouſe, in Swine-gate, comes in Monday and Thurſday morning; and goes out Tueſday and Friday noon.

Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Liverpool, &c. Hartley and Co. Horſe Shoe, Copper-gate, comes in every day, (Sundays excepted;) and goes out every day at two o'clock.

Malton. Ralph Metcalf, White Horſe, Copper-gate, comes in Monday and Thurſday night; and goes out Tueſday and Friday noon.

Nottiog-

Nottingham. William Eyre, Three Cups, Foſs-bridge, comes in and goes out Tueſday and Friday morning.

Pontefract, Sheffield, and Birmingham. J. Morley, W. Shaw's, High Ouſegate, comes in Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, night; and goes out Sunday, Wedneſday, and Friday, morning.—W. Nicholſon, L. Newcombe's, Foſs-gate, comes in Tueſday and Saturday night; and goes out Wedneſday and Sunday morning.

Pickering and Whitby. A. Allen, L. Newcombe's, Foſs-gate, comes in Wedneſday afternoon; and goes out Thurſday noon.

Pontefract. William Dawſon, Fleece, Pavement, comes in Thurſday night; and goes out Friday morning.

Pocklington. W. Hagyard, Fleece, Pavement, comes in Thurſday morning; and goes out the ſame day at two o'clock.

Raſkelf. G. Harriſon, Bay Horſe, Skeldergate, comes in Saturday morning; and goes out at noon.

Richmond and Barnardcaſtle. H. Fiſher, Robin Hood, Caſtle-gate, comes in Wedneſday night; and goes out Thurſday noon.

Scarborough and Malton. R. Jefferſon, L. Newcombe's; and G. Burniſton, Nag's Head, Foſs-gate; come in Wedneſday and Friday morning; go out Wedneſday and Saturday noon.

Skipton, Preſton, and Lancaſter. E. Brumfit, Elephant and Caſtle, Skeldergate, comes in Wedneſday morning; goes out in the afternoon.

Stokeſley, Yarm, and Guiſbrough. J. Sweeting, jun. George, Cobler-market, comes in Wedneſday morning; goes out Thurſday at eleven o'clock.

Thirſk. W. Temple, Bay Horſe, Skeldergate, comes in Wedneſday and Friday morning; and goes out the ſame afternoon.

Thirſk, Northallerton, Newcaſtle, and Carliſle. G. and T. Handley, Horſe Shoe, Copper-gate, comes in Monday and Friday; and goes out Tueſday and Saturday morning.

Weighton, Beverley, and Hull. T. Crawford, jun. Black Bull, Thurſday-market, comes in Monday and Thurſday; and goes out Tueſday and Friday morning.

Whitby and Staiths. T. Trattles, King's Arms, Foſs-bridge, comes in Sunday and Wedneſday morning; goes out Monday and Thurſday morning.

Wetherby. Ch. Hey, Elephant and Caſtle, Skeldergate, comes in Tueſday and Friday night; goes out Wedneſday and Saturday noon.—W. Watſon, Fleece, Pavement, comes in Tueſday and Friday morning; and goes out the ſame days at noon.

Beſides the Doncaſter, Pocklington, &c. newſmen, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Anderſon Lady, *Bootham-bar*
Ann Lady, *Lendall-ſtreet*
Barnett ——, Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Bebb ——, Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Bluitt Wm. Eſq. *Blake-ſtreet*
Bourchier Mrs. *Mickle-gate*
Caddy Wm. Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Carr William, Eſq. *Biſhop-hill*
Chaloner Wm. Eſq. *Lendall-ſtreet*
Cockraine Lady Mary, *Caſtle-gate*
Croft John, Eſq. *Aldwork*
Croft J. Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Crompton Joſeph, Eſq. *Lendall-ſtreet*
Cunningham Counteſs, *Mickle-gate*
Dalton Major, *Peter-gate*
Dodſworth ——, Eſq. *Minſter-yard*
Dring Jeremiah, Eſq. *Lendall-ſtreet*
Ewbank Mrs. *Caſtle-gate*
Fairfax J. Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Finch Lady, *Blake-ſtreet*
Fiſher ——, Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Fothergill J. Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Fowles Lady, *Bootham-bar*
Garforth Mrs. *Minſter-yard*
Goodlad ——, Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Goodricke Sir Harry *Lendall-ſtreet*
Goulett Peter, Eſq. *Coney-ſtreet*
Haſell Miſs, *Minſter-yard*
Hull W. James, Eſq. *Peter-gate*
Kilby John, Eſq. *Tanner-row*
Lloyd Mrs. *St. Saviour-gate*

Macdonald Mrs. *Mickle-gate*
Maughan J. Eſq. *St. Saviour-gate*
Mills Wm. Eſq. *Minſter-yard*
Morritts Miſs, *Minſter-yard*
Murray James, *Bootham-bar*
Nicoll Wm. Eſq. *St. Saviour-gate*
Patterſon ——, Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Raper Henry, Eſq. *Coney-ſtreet*
Reud Wm. Eſq. *Blake-ſtreet*
Rouby Mrs. *Mickle-gate*
Salmond Mrs. *Minſter-yard*
Saltmarſh P. Eſq. *Aldwork*
Selby Mrs. *Peter-gate*
Shadwell Eſq. *Coney-ſtreet*
Strickland J. Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Swan J. Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Swiney William, Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Tanvred Charles Eſq. *Blake-ſtreet*
Taylor William, Eſq. *Mickle gate*
Thompſon Mrs. *Caſtle-gate*
Thompſon Major, *Mickle-gate*
Thompſon Leonard, Eſq. *Peter-gate*
Tireman Tho. Eſq. *Coney-ſtreet*
Townend George, Eſq. *Coney-ſtreet*
Tweedy John, Eſq. *Bootham-bar*
Wand ——, Eſq. *Mickle-gate*
Wentworth Perry, Eſq. *Caſtle-gate*
Wilſon G. Mrs. *Miniſter-yard*

CLERGY.

Barker Rev. Mr. *Spen-lane*
Bell Rev. Mr. *Monk-bar*
Benſon Rev. Mr. *Mickle-gate*
Breary Rev. Mr. *Skelder-gate*
Brown Rev. Mr. *Biſhop-hill*
Cappe Rev. Mr. *Monk-bar*
Cheap Rev. Mr. *Minſter-yard*
Cuſtobodie Rev. Mr. *Mickle-gate*
Flower Rev. Mr. *Coney-ſtreet*
Foreſt Rev. Mr. *Coney-ſtreet*
Fountayne Rev. ——, *D. D. Dean*, Minſter-yard
Gillom Rev. Mr. *Blake-ſtreet*
Goodricke Rev. Mr. *Lendall-ſtreet*
Gragſon Rev. Mr. *Spen-lane*
Hargrave Rev. Joſeph, *Uggleforth*
Kitchinman Rev. Mr. *St. Andrew-gate*
Overton Rev. M. *Bootham-bar*
Parker Rev. Mr. *Bootham-bar*
Picard Rev. Mr. *Coney-ſtreet*
Richardſon Rev. ——, ſen. *Bootham-b.*
Richardſon Rev. ——, jun. *Bootham-b.*
Rockett Rev. ——, ſen. *Skelder-gate*
Rockett Rev. ——, jun. *Skelder-gate*
Sampſon Rev. Mr. *Stone-gate*
Thompſon Rev. Mr. *Peter-gate*
Walker Rev. Mr. *Mickle-gate*
Welbeloved Rev. Mr. *Bootham-bar*
Willan Rev. Mr. *Peter-gate*

LAW.

Aſkwith Wm. *Proctor*, Minſter-yard
Baker James, *Proctor*, Coney-ſtreet
Brooke and Fryer, *Proctors*, Low Peter-gate
Buckle Joſeph, *Proctor*, High Peter-g.
Clough Edw. *Proctor*, High Peter-g.
Goullett Peter, *Attorney*, Gilly-gate
Gray and Thorp, *Attorney*, Stone-gate
Hearon John, *Attorney*, High Ouſe-g.
Hotham John, Eſq. *Counſellor*, Peter-g.
Hunt John, *Attorney*, Foſs-gate
Jameſon Wm. *Attorney*, Goodram-gate
Lamb & Bountree, *Attorneys*, Barker-h.
Lund Tho. *Attorney*, Whipmawhapma-gate
Mills Wm. *Proctor*, Minſter-yard
Newſtead Chr. *Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of St. Peter*, Stone-gate
Nichol Samuel, Eſq. *Counſellor*, St. Saviour-gate
Ruſſell David, *Attorney*, Bootham
Sanderſon C. *Attorney*, Little Stone-g.
Scott Rob. *Attorney*, Goodram-gate
Seymour J. *Attorney*, Little Stone gate
Sinclair R. Eſq. *City Counſel*, Coney-ſt.
Skepper Tho. *Attorney*, Stone-gate
Theakſton John, *Coroner for the Liberty and County at large*, Tanner-row
Thompſon Wm. *Attorney*, Caſtle gate
Townend Geo. *Town-clerk*, Coney-ſt.
Townend & Gill, *Attorneys and Agents to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office*, Coney-ſtreet
Tyas Simon, *Proctor*, High Peter-gate
Watſon John, *Attorney*, Caſtle-gate
Withers Wm. *Recorder*, St. Saviour-g.
Wolley Edw. *Attorney*, Coney-ſtreet

PHYSIC.

Allan Oſwald, *Surgeon*, Collier-gate
Allan Rob. *Surgeon*, Precentor's-court
Atkinſon James, *Surgeon*, Davy-gate
Bacon Francis, *Surgeon*, Precentor's-c.
Beckworth Ray, *M. D.* Uggleforth
Belt John, *Surgeon*, College-ſtreet
Biſhoprick Rob. *Surgeon*, Coney-ſt.
Brown George, *Surgeon*, Caſtle-gate
Chamoney John, *Surgeon*, Coney-ſt.
Champney Wm. *Surgeon*, Collier-g.
Featherſtone Step. *Surgeon*, North-ſt.
Fowler Tho. *M. D.* High Peter-gate
Garencieres and Wallis, *Surgeons*, Blake-ſtreet
Hicks John, *Surgeon*, Collier-gate
Hunter Alex. *M. D.* Low Peter-gate
Lawſon John, *M. D.* Blake-ſtreet
Mather Alex. *Surgeon*, Minſter-yard
Rowntree Ralph, *Surgeon*, Monk-bar

Ruſſel James, *Surgeon*, Coney-ſtreet
Saunders J. *Surgeon*, High Ouſe-gate
Smith George, *Surgeon*, Stone-gate
Spencer Iſaac, *Druggiſt*, Copper-gate
Spencer Wm. *M. D.* High Peter-g.
Terry John, *Surgeon*, Stone-gate
Withers Tho. *M. D.* St. Saviour-gate
Wright and Preſt, *Druggiſts*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbey Harry, *Joiner*, North-ſtreet
Agar John, *Watch-maker*, Caſtle-gate
Agar Joſeph, *Currier*, High Ouſe-gate
Agar Seth, *Grocer*, Thurſday-market
Agar Wm. *Grocer*, Stone-gate
Allan Geo. *Breeches-maker*, Coney-ſt.
Allan John, *Waggon and Horſes Inn*, without Walmgate-bar
Allan William, *Grocer*, Girdler-gate
Allanſon Rich. *Grocer and Spirit merchant*, Pavement
Allanſon Rob. *Comb-maker*, Stone-g.
Armitage J. *Shoemaker*, High Ouſe-g.
Aſkwith J. *Woollen-draper*, Pavement
Atkinſon Fred. *Silk-mercer*, Stone-g.
Atkinſon Peter, *Architect*, North-ſtreet
Atkinſon T. *Architect*, St. Andrew-g.
Atkinſon T. *Raff-merchant*, Skelder-g.
AtockMartin, *Black Horſe Inn*, Bootham
Audaer John, *Painter*, without Walmgate-bar
Awmack Joſeph, *Grocer*, Walmgate
Bagley and Volans, *Wine-merchants*, Mickle-gate
Baildon Tho. *Upholder*, Stone-gate
Baildon Wm. *Confectioner*, Bootham
Baines John, *Tea and Muſlin Warehouſe*, Davy-gate
Baldwin Miſs, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*, North-ſtreet
Barber John, *Toyman*, Coney-ſtreet
Barker Eliz. *Milliner*, Low Jubber-g.
Barwick James, *Farrier*, Skelder-gate
Batty A. *Black Swan Inn*, Coney-ſtreet
Batty Robert, *Peruke-maker*, Coney-ſt.
Beadle Robert, *Corn-factor*, North-ſt.
Beal Tho. *Cabinet-maker*, Grape-lane
Bealby Peter, *Baker*, Coney-ſtreet
Bean Tho. *Currier*, High Jubber-gate
Bearpark Chr. *Gardener*, Bootham
Beeforth and Rotherford, *Milliners*, Mickle-gate
Bell & Newſtead, *Tea-dealers*, Blake-ſt.
Bell John, *Snuff and Toyman*, Stone-g.
Bell David, *Whiteſmith*, Walmgate
Bell James, *Wheelwright*, Walmgate
Bell Rev. John, *Schoolmaſter*, Swine-g.
Bell John, *Confectioner*, Spurrier-gate
Bell Nathaniel, *Bookſeller*, Pavement
Bell Thomas, *Bricklayer*, Hay-market
Bell Tho. *Woollen-draper*, Minſter-y.
Bell William, *Baker*, Goodram-gate
Benſon D. *Shoemaker*, Thurſday-mark.
Benſon Edward and John, *Spirit-merchants*, St. Saviour-gate
Benſon F. *Tallow-chandler*, Goodram-g.
Bently Rob. *Lion and Lamb Inn*, without Micklegate-bar
Betts Charles, *Currier*, Goodram-gate
Beverley John, *Clerk to the Coaches*, Little Blake-ſtreet
Bewlay Tho. and Rich. *Shoemakers*, Low Ouſe-gate
Bewlay Rob. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Bewlay Tho. *Tobacconiſt*, Low Ouſe-g.
Bewlay William, *Dealer in Spirits*, Low Ouſe-gate
Bickers John, *Black Bull Inn*, Thurſday-market
Bilton William, *Woollen-draper*, Great Shambles
Binnington Mrs. *Ladies Boarding-ſchool*, St. Saviour-gate
Bird John, *Perfumer*, St. Helen's Square
Birkett G. *Cheeſemonger*, High Ouſe-g.
Blackburn Thomas, *Paſtry-cook*, Spurrier-gate
Bland John, *Druggiſt*, Goodram-gate
Blanſhord Tho. *Whiteſmith*, Mickle-g.
Blanchard William, *Printer of the York Chronicle*, Copper-gate
Bluitt Wm. (*Alderman*,) Blake-ſtreet
Bolton Richard, *Joiner*, Foſs-gate
Boocock John, *Shoemaker*, Collier-gate
Boſomworth Rich. *Bird-in-hand Inn*, Bootham
Botterill James, *Sadler*, Pavement
Botterill John, *Draper*, Great Shambles
Botterill & Kibblewhite, *Paper-ſtainers*, St. Helen's Square
Boulton E. *Coal-merchant*, Skelder-g.
Bradley Tho. *Whiteſmith*, Jubber-gate
Brayſhaw Thomas, *Tallow-chandler*, High Peter-gate
Brearey J. *Coachmaker*, Little Stone-g.
Brearey T. *Whiteſmith*, Great Shambles
Briggs W. *Timber-merchant*, Monk-g.
Brogden Joſ. *Hardwareman*, Foſs-gate
Brookbank John, *Painter and Hardwareman*, Coney-ſtreet
Brown John, *Painter*, Davy-gate
Brown Peter, *Peruke-maker*, St. Helen's Square
Brown Rich. *Peruke-maker*, Mickle-g.
Brown Wm. *Haberdaſher*, College-ſt.
Brown Wm. *Haberdaſher*, Stone-gate
Browne Matt. *Upholder*, High Ouſe-g.

Buckle Marmaduke, *Woolſtapler*, Peaſholme-Green
Buckle Miſs, *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*, Goodram-gate
Bulmer and Horner, *Butter-factors*, High Peter-gate
Bulmer and Jones, *Linen-drapers*, Coney-ſtreet
Burnell Geo. *Porter-merchant*, Mint-y.
Burnell Martin, *Coachmaker*, Davy-g.
Calvert Leo. ſen. *Shoemaker*, Mickle-g.
Calvert Leo. jun. *Shoemaker*, Brig-gate
Camidge John, *Organiſt*, Bootham
Camidge Matthew, *Muſic-maſter*, High Peter-gate
Camidge Wm. *Haberdaſher*, Feaſe-ga.
Camidge Mrs. *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*, Bootham
Camplejohn Eliz. *Glaſs-dealer*, High Ouſe-gate
Carlton John, *Whiteſmith*, Low Peter-g.
Carr John, (*Aldermen*,) *Architect*, Biſhop-hill
Carrick J. *Breeches-maker*, Pavement
Carter Fra. *Spirit-merchant*, Pavement
Carter Wm. *Tea-dealer*, Goodram-g.
Cartwright William, *Robin Hood Inn*, Caſtle-gate
CattleChriſt. *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*, Blake-ſtreet
Cattley & Co. *Raff-merchants*, Mary-g.
Cave William, *Engraver*, Mickle-gate
Cawood Tabitha, *Old Sand Hill Inn*, Collier-gate
Chippendale W. *Combmaker*, Mickle-g.
Clark Elizabeth, *Plumber and Glazier*, Stone-gate
Clark John, *Brewer*, North-ſtreet
Clark Rich. *Silverſmith*, Spurrier-gate
Clarkſon Francis, *Baſket-maker*, Low Ouſe-gate
Clifford W. *Trunk-maker*, Low Ouſe-g.
Clubley Mary, *Confectioner*, Coney-ſt.
Coates James, *Muſlin-warehouſe*, High Peter-gate
Cobb Geo. *Hair-dreſſer*, High Ouſe-g.
Cobb William, *Cabinet-maker*, Great Shambles
Cole Cha. *Taylor and Woollen-draper*, Coney-ſtreet
Collyer Step. *Shoemaker*, Mickle-gate
Conſett Fra. *Engraver*, Tanner-row
Cordukes T. *Linen and Woollen-draper*
Coupland John, *Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licence-office*, Mint-yard
Court Tho. *Haberdaſher*, *(Coroner for the City,)* Foſs-gate
Cowling Sam. *Grocer*, Goodram-gate
Cox David, *Miller*, Thurſday-market
Cox Edw. *Joiner*, Thurſday-market
Creamer Tho. *Hatter*, Low Ouſe-gate
Creſſey Geo. *Wine-merchant*, Foſs-gate
Croft and Son, *Plumbers and Glaziers*, Davy-gate
Croſs Mary, *Regiſter-office*, Minſter-y.
Crowther John, *Collector of the Stamp-duties for the North Riding*, Davy-g.
Dale Dorothy, *Coal-merchant*, Micklegate-bar
Dales John, *Druggiſt*, Collier-gate
Dalton Chriſtopher, *Maſon*, North-ſt.
Dalton John, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Dalton Step. *Baker*, Great Shambles
Dalton Tho. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Dalton Wm. *Bricklayer*, Goodram-g.
Dancer Sarah, *Perfumer*, Coney-ſtreet
Daniel Ann, *Tallow-chandler*, Foſs-g.
Daniel Tho. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Daniel William, *Grocer*, Hay-market
Daniel W. *Coachmaker*, Little Stone-g.
Davies Eliz. *Dealer in Coals*, Lendall
Davies Joſ. *Woollen-draper*, Pavement
Davies S. *Coal-merchant*, Firſt Water-l.
Davies William, *Cutler*, Spurrier-gate
Dawſon John, *Farrier*, Coney-ſtreet
Dawſon John, *Tea and China Man*, High Ouſe-gate
Dawſon John, *Linen-draper*, ditto
Dawſon Richard, *Hatter*, Foſs-gate
Deighton Thomas, *Stationer*, Feaſe-g.
Dent Robert, *Miller*, Low Ouſe-gate
Dent Tho. *Blackſmith*, Walmgate
Dodgſon and Long, *Woollen-drapers*, Goodram-gate
Dodſworth and Co. *Raff-merchants*, Skelder-gate
Dodſworth John, *Ironmonger*, North-ſt.
Dodſworth John George, *Raff-merchants*, Walmgate
Doeg Thomas, *Haberdaſher*, Walmgate
Donaldſon John, *Organ-builder*, without Micklegate-bar
Dove Joſ. *Peruke-maker*, High Peter-g.
Doughty Joſ. *Butcher*, Low Peter-gate
Doughty Joſeph, *Fiſhing-tackle Maker*, Coney-ſtreet
Draper William, *Cooper*, Foſs-gate
Driffield Robert, *Haberdaſher*, Brig-gate
Duncanſon Cath. *Bookbinder*, Davy-ga.
Dunning John, *Shoemaker*, Foſs-gate
Dunſlay Wm. *Brewer*, Middle Water-l.
Dutton Joſ. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Dyſon Ben. *Plane-maker*, Mickle-gate
Eadon William, *Lace-weaver*, Thurſday-market
Earnſhaw John, *Cheeſemonger*, Coney-ſt.

Eaſtburn Michael, *Grocer*, Thurſday-market
Eaſterby T. *Tobacconiſt*, High Ouſe-g.
Elgin Francis, *George and Dragon Inn*, bottom of Pavement
Ellett and Heſſay, *King's Arms Inn*, Foſs-gate
Ellis Francis, *Upholder*, Spurrier-gate
Ellis Michael, *Wharfinger*, (*Old Crane*) Skelder-gate
Ellis Wilfred, *Baker*, Mickle-gate
Ellis William, *Baker*, Neſs-gate
Ellis William, *(Sheriff,) Lace-weaver*, Caſtle-gate
Elwick John, *Taylor*, Caſtle-gate
Erſkine Richmond, *Sadler*, Coney-ſtr.
Etherington Ambroſe, *Taylor*, Low Peter-gate
Etty Matthew, *Miller*, Feaſe-gate
Fentiman Wm. *Bricklayer*, North-ſtr.
Fettes George, *Pawnbroker*, Pavement
Fiſher John, *Sculptor*, Lendal
Fiſher Robert, *Butcher*, Walmgate
Fletcher Benjamin, *Baſket-maker*, Low Ouſe-gate
Flint Thomas, *Taylor*, Grape-lane
Flower Thomas, *Hoſier*, Collier-gate
Forbes and Fothergill, *Comb-makers*, Micklegate-bar
Forbes Peter, *Hoſier*, Spurrier-gate
Forth John, *Gunſmith*, Stone-gate
Fowler George, *Joiner*, Neſs-gate
Fowler John, *Butcher*, Micklegate
Fowler Sam. *Hoſier, &c.* Spurrier-gate
Fowler Wm. *Fiſhmonger*, Foſs-gate
Fox Tho. *Whiteſmith*, Copper-gate
Franklin Eliz. *Linen-draper*, Copper-g.
Frazer Daniel, *Taylor*, Davy-gate
French Wm. *Glover*, Caſtlegate-poſtern
Frobiſher Nath. *Bookſeller*, Pavement
Furby Wm. *Cheeſemonger*, Davy-gate
Gibſon George, *Silk-mercer*, Coney-ſt.
Gibſon Geo. *Grocer*, High Peter-gate
Gibſon Thomas, *Staymaker*, Brig-gate
Gibſon Thomas, *Whiteſmith*, Foſs-gate
Gill Edmund, *Shoemaker*, Coney-ſtr.
Gill John, *Feltmonger*, Walmgate
Gill Wm. *Shoemaker*, Great Shambles
Glaiſby Hannah, *Baker*, Davy-gate
Glaiſby & Fiſher, *Tea-dealers*, Mickle-g.
Gledhill and Co. *Milliners*, St. Helens' Square
Glover and Furneſs, *Coach-maſters*, Trinity-lane
Gorwood Ben. *Brazier*, Spurrier-gate
Gorwood Joſ. *Brazier*, Little Shambles
Gowland William, *Baker*, Pavement
Grave William, *Joiner*, Foſs-gate
Grave Ann, *Grocer*, Foſs-gate
Graves Robert, *Teacher of Mathematicks*, Peaſeholm-green
Gray Simon, *Grocer*, Foſs-gate
Gray William, *Collector of the Stamp-duties for York, the Ainſty, and the Weſt-riding*, Stone-gate
Gray Oſwald, *Cooper*, without Walmgate-bar.
Green J. ſen. *Plane-maker*, Coney-ſt.
Green J. jun. *Plane-maker*, Mickle-g.
Haden William, *Hatter*, Coney-ſtreet
Haindſley G. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Halfpenny Joſeph, *Limner*, Biſhop-hill
Halfpenny Wm. *Cabinet-maker*, Little Blake-ſtreet
Hall Charles, *Hair-dreſſer*, Davy-gate
Hall John, *Baker*, High Peter-gate
Hall Mary, *Hatter*, Copper-gate
Halliley Tho. *Druggiſt*, Hay-market
Hamilton John, *Plumber and Glazier*, High Peter-gate
Hampſton, Prince, and Cattles', *Silverſmiths*, Coney-ſtreet
Hanſon & Co. *Druggiſts*, Low Peter-g.
Hanſon Richard, *Joiner*, Mickle-gate
Hardcaſtle Bryan, *Baker*, Jubber-gate
Hardcaſtle John, *White Swan Inn*, Pavement
Hardcaſtle William, *Baker*, Skelder-g.
Hardman Edm. *Peruke-maker*, Brig-g.
Hardiſty Thomas, *Joiner*, Far Water-l.
Hardy Tho. *Breeches-maker*, Stone-g.
Hardy Ellen, *Hair-dreſſer*, Stone-gate
Harker John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Mickle-gate
Harriſon John, *Butcher*, Thurſday-m.
Harriſon John, *Clerk to the London Waggons*, Swine-gate
Harriſon and Co. *Engravers*, Coney-ſt.
Harriſon Wm. *Spirit-merchant*, Low Ouſe-gate
Hartley Robert, *Plumber and Glazier*, Foſs-gate
Harley Rob. *Flax-dreſſer*, Low Ouſe-g.
Hartley Tho. *Brewer*, Thurſday-mar.
Harvey Robert, *Star Inn*, Stone-gate
Hawkeſworth Tho. *Currier*, Feaſe-ga.
Hawkins John, *Butter-factor*, without Walmgate-bar
Hawkins Wm. *Upholder*, Mickle-gate
Haxby John, *Flaxdreſſer*, Thurſday-ma.
Haxby John, *Woollen-draper*, Pavement
Haxby Tho. *Muſical Inſtrument-maker*, Blake-ſtreet
Haxby Wm. *Whiteſmith*, Mickle-gate
Hay John, *(Alderman,) Woollen-draper*, High Ouſe gate

Hearon and Son, *Tea and China Men*, High Ouſe-gate
Heber and Co. *Silk-dyers*, Coney-ſtr.
Heeles Eliz. *Patten-maker*, Pavement
Henderſon Tho. *Plaiſterer*, Blake-ſtr.
Hepworth and Croſby, *Grocers and Tea-dealers*, Mickle-gate
Heſp Mark, *Coal-merchant*, Monk-gate
Hick Luke, *Whiteſmith*, Uggleforth
Hick Robert, *Butcher*, Low Ouſe-gate
Hick William, *Printer and Stationer*,
Hildreth T. *Floriſt*, without Monk-bar
Hildreth Tho. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Hill William, *Butcher*, Mickle-gate
Hobſon Ben. *Hardwareman*, Pavement
Hobſon Richard, (*Alderman*,) *Woollen-draper*, Pavement
Hodgſon John, *Comb-maker*, Feaſe-gate
Hodgſon Sarah, *Milliner*, St. Helen's Square
Hop John, *Pack Horſe Inn*, Mickle-g.
Hornby Preſton, *Chemiſt*, Low Peter-g.
Hornby Wm. *Shoemaker*, Blake-ſtreet
Hornby Richard, *Shoemaker*, Stone-g.
Houſeman Robert, (*Sheriff*,) *wine-merchant*, Goodram-gate
Hotham George, *Haberdaſher*, Great Shambles
Hotham and Buſby, *Glovers*, Coney-ſt.
Hotham and Wilkinſon, *Hatters*, St. Helen's Square
Hotham William, *(Alderman,)* without Micklegate-bar
Hotham Welburn Robert, *Brewer*, Walmgate
Hudſon Fra. *Bell-founder*, Pavement
Hudſon Mary, *Milliner*, Stone-gate
Hudſon Thomas, *Taylor*, Stone-gate
Hudſon William, *Muſician*, Gilly-gate
Hudſon William, *Baker*, Stone-gate
Humphrey Charles, *Baker*, Mickle-g.
Hurwood Anthony, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Hurwood J. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Inman Wm. *Shoemaker*, St. Helen's Square
Jackſon Chr. *Hair-dreſſer*, Mickle-gate
Jackſon George, *Fruiterer*, Coney-ſtr.
Jackſon James, *Coal-merchant*, without Walmgate-bar
Jackſon John, *Mat-manufacturer*, Low Peter-gate
Jackſon John, *Plumber and Glazier*, Mickle-gate
Jackſon Joſhua, *Plumber and Glazier*, Hay-market
Jameſon John, *Toyman*, College-ſtreet
Jenkinſon Wm. *Sadler*, Great Shambles
Jennings Thomas, *Haberdaſher*, High Ouſe-gate
Jewitt Tho. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Johnſon John, *Grocer*, Hay-market
Johnſon Sam. *Coal-merchant*, Spurrier-g.
Judſon Wm. *Trunk-maker*, Ouſe-bridge
Kay Henry, *Cabinet-maker*, Caſtle-ga.
Keaſley Richard, *Sadler*, Pavement
Kilby John, *Brewer*, Tanner-row
Kilner Tho. and Rich. *Confectioners*, Great Shambles
Kilvington Wm. *Grocer and Fruiterer*, Caſtle-gate
Kimber Tho. *Cheeſemonger*, Foſs-gate
Kitſon and Farrow, *Spirit-merchants*, Goodram-gate
Knapton Sam. *Muſic-ſeller*, Blake-ſtr.
Knipe William. ſen. *Butcher*, Little Shambles
Knipe William, jun. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Knowles Tho. *Coach-maſter*, Minſter-y.
Knowlſon Sarah, *Staymaker*, Little Blake-ſtreet
Lacey Benjamin, *Shoemaker*, Feaſe-ga.
Lakeland James, *Haberdaſher*, Goodram-gate
Lambert Tho. *Peruke-maker*, Copper-g.
Lawton Sam. *Whipmaker*, Walmgate
Lee George, *Bricklayer*, Walmgate
Leetham John, *Peruke-maker, and Hardwareman*, Briggate
Leetham Wm. *Coal-merchant*, North-ſt.
Leger James, *Butcher*, Low Jubber-g.
Leng William, *Butcher*, Foſs-gate
Lewis John, *Shoemaker*, Bootham
Lockey Wm. *Tobacconiſt*, Hoſier-lane
Lockwood John, *Shoemaker*, Pavement
Lonſdale Edward, *Linen-draper*, St. Helen's Square
Lonſdale Robert, *Joiner*, Coney-ſtreet
Lund Rich. *Druggiſt and Tea-dealer*, High Peter-gate
Lund John, *Land-ſurveyor*, Bootham
Lund John, *Turner*, Spurrier-gate
Lund John, *Toyman*, Goodram-gate
Lund Lucas, *Printer*, Little Stone-g.
Lund William *Currier*, Collier-gate
Lumb Joel, *Fuſtin-manufacturer*, Walmgate
Lyon Matthew, *Horſe Shoe Inn*, Copper-gate
Macey H. *Roper*, Caſtlegate-poſtern-l.
Marſhall Geo. *Upholder*, High Peter-ga.
Maſſer John, *Butcher*, Little Shambles
Maſterman Chriſtopher, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Maſterman Tho. *Whiteſmith*, Manor-g.

Matterſon Edward, *Pot-warehouſe*, Brig-gate
Mawſon Joſeph, *Printer and Publiſher of the York Herald*, High Ouſe-gate
Mawſon Mary, *Black Horſe Inn*, Hoſier-l.
Meggeſon Francis, *Coal-dealer, and Keeper of the Gaol*, Ouſe-bridge
Melroſe James, *Feltmonger*, Walmgate
Melroſe John, *Feltmonger*, Walmgate
Melroſe Tho. *Cabinet-maker*, Biſhophill
Metcalf Richard, (*Alderman*,) *Merchant-taylor*, Stone-gate
Meynell Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*, ditto
Middleton John, *Planemaker*, Peter-la.
Mills Henry, *Wharfinger*, (*New Crane*,) Skelder-gate
Mills Joſeph, *Shoemaker*, Minſter-yard
Milner, Sir William Mordaunt, *Alderman*, Nun-Appleton
Mitcheſon George, *Hair-dreſſer*, Thurſday-market
Moody Samuel, *Hatter*, Pavement
Mook John, *Peruke-maker*, Monk-bar
Moore William, *Cutler*, Walmgate
Moorhouſe John, *Hair-dreſſer and Perfumer*, Blake-ſtreet
Morley John, *Bricklayer*, Blake-ſtreet
Moſey Richard, *Feltmonger*, Walmgate
Mounſor Lawrence, *Shoemaker*, High Ouſe-gate
Mountain Robert, *Maſon*, Lendall-ſtr.
Moyſer John, *Taylor*, Stone-gate
Muſh John, *Paper-ſtainer*, Monk-bar
Nailor Richard, *Roper*, Mickle-gate
Nelſon James, *Flax-dreſſer*, Feaſe-gate
Newmarch Joſeph, *Teaman*, without Micklegate-bar
Newſtead Chriſtopher, *Joiner and Clockmaker*, on the Mount
Newcombe Leo. *Carrier's Book-keeper*, Foſs-gate
Newton John, *Dyer*, Brig-gate
Nicholſon W. *Paſtry-cook*, Low Ouſe-g.
Nightingale John, *Sadler*, Foſs-gate
Nixon John, *Taylor*, Mickle-gate
Nutbrown Robert, *Gardener*, ditto
Ogleſby Richard, *Circulating Library*, Stone-gate
Oldfield Thomas, *Poſtmaſter and Wine-merchant*, Lendall
Oliver and Goodwill, *Milliners*, Micklegate
Palmer John, *Draper*, Minſter-yard
Palmer Tho. *Pawnbroker*, Swine-gate
Palmer William, *Currier*, Foſs-gate
Pattiſon Mat. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Peach Robert, *Hair-dreſſer*, Spurrier-ga.
Peacock Daniel, *Haberdaſher*, ditto
Peacock Dennis, *Brewer*, Monk-bar
Peacock George, *Printer and Publiſher of the York Courant*, Coney-ſtreet
Peacock Geo. *Tallow-chandler*, Great Shambles
Peacock Wm. *Watchmaker*, Spurrier-g.
Pearſon William, *Butcher*, Mickle-gate
Pearſon Han. *Red Lion Inn*, Monk-bar
Peck Edward and Robert, *Bookſellers and Printers*, Low Ouſe-gate
Percivall Mary, *Grocer*, Walmgate
Perfect Wm. *Bookbinder*, Stone-gate
Petch Wm. *Paſtry-cook*, High Peter-ga.
Phillips and Benſon, *Butter-factors*, Skeldergate
Pick John, *Joiner*, Copper-gate
Picard George, *Grocer and Fruiterer*, Neſs-gate
Pinder Charles, *Shoemaker* Stone-gate
Pinder John, *ditto*, Low Ouſe-gate
Pinder Thomas, *ditto*, Low Ouſe-gate
Playter John, *Butter-factor*, North-ſtr.
Pollard Wm. *Painter*, Goodram-gate
Porter and Son, *Feltmongers*, North-ſt.
Potter John, *Baker*, Walmgate
Potter John, *Whipmaker*, Foſs-gate
Potter Thomas, *Blackſmith*, Foſs-gate
Price A. *Tobacconiſt*, Great Shambles
Pridgrin Wm. *Watchmaker*, Coney-ſtr.
Prieſtley Geo. *Tallow-chandler*, Goodram-gate
Prieſtley Jane and A. *Milliners*, Stone-g.
Prieſtman Stephen, *Woollen-draper*, Thurſday-market
Prieſtman Thomas, *Tanner*, Mary-gate
Prince John, *Ironmonger*, High Ouſe-g.
Prince William, *Sadler's-ironmonger*, Coney-ſtreet
Pyemont Wilfred, *Grocer*, Coney-ſtr.
Pyemont Wm. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Pulleyn Francis, *York Tavern*, St. Helen's-ſquare
Raiſin and Son, *Joiners*, Tanner-row
Randerſon Benjamin, *Miller*, Gilly-gate
Rayſon Tho. *Bricklayer*, Tanner-row
Rhodes Robert, *Taylor and Woollen-draper*, Coney-ſtreet
Rhodes and Co. *Milliners*, Coney-ſtr.
Richardſon Harman, *Bacon-factor*, Mickle-gate
Richardſon Tho. *Brazier*, Pavement
Ridſdale Robert, *Painter*, Coney-ſtr.
Ringroſe John, *Bluitt's Inn*, Lendall
Roberts George, *Glover*, Blake-ſtreet
Roberts & Cochran, *Glovers*, Mickle-g.
Robinſon Mark A. *Hoſier*, Stone gate
Robinſon George, *Butcher*, Thurſday-market

Robinſon Rich. *Baſket-maker*, Foſs-g.
Robſon and Lakeland, *Linen-drapers*, High Ouſe-gate
Roebuck Matthias, *Fruiterer*, Coney-ſt.
Roſcoa Eliz *White Horſe Inn*, Copper-ga.
Roſcoa Adam, *Hatter*, Copper-gate
Roſe Joſeph, *Windmill Inn*, without Micklegate-bar
Rotherford Richard, *Grocer*, Mickle-g.
Rule James, *Watchmaker*, Ouſe-bridge
Ruſhby James, *Bricklayer*, Hungate
Rylah George, *Tea-dealer and China-man*, Pavement
Rymer William, *Taylor*, High Peter-g.
Sanderſon John, *Sadler*, Coney-ſtreet
Sanderſon Thomas, *Ironmonger*, Low Ouſe-gate
Scarbro John, *Farrier*, Monk-bar
Schofield Joſeph, *Working-jeweller*, Spurrier-gate
Scruton Wm. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Sellers John, *Golden Lion Inn*, Thurſday-market
Severs Joſeph, *Butcher*, Little Shambles
Severs Tho. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Severs Mary, *Grocer*, Stone-gate
Shaw John, *Coal-merchant*, North-ſtreet
Sherwood Richard, *Hoſier and Hatter*, Pavement
Simpſon Andrew, *Gardener*, Biſhop-hill
Simpſon Jane, *Sadler*, Mickle-gate
Simpſon Samuel, *Plumber and Glazier*, Spurrier-gate
Smith Charles, *Sadler*, Pavement
Smith Cornelius, *Flax-dreſſer*, Hay-mar.
Smith George, *Shoemaker*, Stone-gate
Smith James, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Smith and Son, *Merchants*, Pavement
Smith Thomas, *Alderman*, Pavement
Smith Thomas, *Brazier*, High Ouſe-g.
Smithſon George, *Falcon Inn*, Micklegate
Smithſon and Ellin, *Tea-dealers and China-men*, High Ouſe-gate
Southeran Henry, *Bookſeller and Spirit-merchant*, St. Helen's Square
Southeran Rd. *Hair-dreſſer*, Blake-ſtr.
Spencer Francis, *ditto*, Jubber-gate
Spence, Mawman, and Dowker, *Whip-makers*, Caſtle-gate
Spencer John, *Brewer*, Foſs-gate
Spooner Wm. *Woollen-draper*, Great Shambles
Stabler Emanuel, Francis, and John, *Linen-drapers*, Pavement
Stables Ann, *Haberdaſher*, Spurrier-g.
Stables Wm. *Cabinet-maker*, Mickle-g.
Staveley Wm. *Whiteſmith*, Stone-gate
Stavely and Co. *Carvers and Gilders*, Stone-gate
Stead William, *Maſon*, Skeldergate
Stephenſon H. *Staymaker*, Stone-gate
Stockton and Wallis, *Druggiſts*, Collier-gate
Stodhart Thomas, *Tinplate-worker*, Coney-ſtreet
Stones George, *Teyman*, Spurrier-gate
Storr Jon. *Watchmaker*, Low Peter-g.
Storry Wm. *Printer*, Low Peter-gate
Stott Richard and William, *Weavers*, Walmgate
Stowe George, *Coal-merchant*, First Water-lane
Straker John, *Baker*, Foſs-gate
Strickland William, *Taylor*, Stone-gate
Sturdy William, *China-man and Auctioneer*, Great Shambles
Surr T. *Glaſs-warehouſe*, Low Peter-g.
Sutcliffe and Son, *Druggiſts and Tea dealers*, Spurrier-gate
Suttell and Co. *Wine-merchants*, Mint-y.
Taſker Launcelot, *Ironmonger*, High Ouſe-gate
Tate John, *Cork-cutter*, Ouſe-bridge
Tate W. *Spirit-merchant*, Tanner-row
Taylor Mary, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Taylor M. *Architect*, Minſter-yard
Telford John and George, *Nurſery and Seeds Men*, Tanner-row
Terry Joſeph, *Staymaker*, Stone-gate
Terry and Harper, *Woollen-drapers*, Hoſier-lane
Teſſeyman Wm. *Bookſeller*, Minſter-y.
Thacker John, *Silk-dyer*, Stone-gate
Thackray R. *Butcher*, Thurſday-mar.
Thackray Mary, *Haberdaſher*, High Ouſe-gate
Theakſton Francis, *Druggiſt*, Briggate
Theakſton John, *Tinner*, Spurrier-gate
Thompſon John, *Joiner*, Stone-gate
Thompſon Michael, *Staymaker*, Lendal
Thorp Mary, *Dealer in Worſted*, Low Jubber-gate
Thornton and Spink, *Breeches-makers*, Spurrier-gate
Thornton and Tate, *Dancing-maſters*, Minſter-yard
Tireman Thomas, *Glover*, Coney-ſtr.
Todd Benj. *Dealer in Worſted*, Walmgate
Todd John, *Bookſeller*, Stone-gate
Todd Matthew, *Grocer*, Briggate
Todd Robert, *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Tomlinſon Robert, *Carver and Gilder*, Stone-gate
Topham William, *Jeweller*, Mickle-g.
Tucker A. *Peruke-maker*, Goodram-g.

Tuke

Tuke and Son, *Tea-dealers*, Caſtle-gate
Tuke John, *Hair-dreſſer*, Spurrier-ga.
Turner Robert, *Haberdaſher*, Thurſday-market
Tyas John, *Apparitor*, Grape-lane
Unthank John, *Baker*, Walmgate
Varvil Michael, *Planemaker*, High Ouſe-gate
Vickers John, *Confectioner*, Blake-ſtreet
Vincent Wm. *Watchmaker*, Pavement
Wadman William, *Carrier*, Goodram-gate
Wake Peter, *Sadler*, Blake-ſtreet
Walker Francis, *Butcher*, Silver-ſtreet
Walker Michael, *Glover*, Coney-ſtreet
Walker Thomas, *Glover*, Blake-ſtreet
Walker T. *Plumber & Glazier*, Brig-g.
Walker Thomas, *Maſter of the York Muſeum, Optician, and Tea-man*, High Ouſe-gate
Walker Wm. *Butcher*, Great Shambles
Walker William, *Printing Ink Maker*, Monk-gate
Walker Mrs. *Ladies' Boarding-ſchool*, Mickle-gate
Walker and Wydown, *Tea-dealers*, corner of St. Saviour-gate
Ward Thomas, *Tea-dealer and Druggiſt*, Foſs-gate
Ware Chriſtopher, *Sadler*, Stone-gate
Ware John, *Flax-dreſſer*, Pavement
Watſon Geo. *Joiner*, St. Saviour-gate
Watſon John, *Linen-draper*, Neſs-gate
Watſon J. *Coachmaſter*, Little Blake-ſt.
Watſon William, *Bricklayer*, Caſtle-g.
Watſon Jane, *Tea and China Dealer*, Pavement
Waud George, *Miller*, Low Ouſe-gate
Wayre W. *Hoſier and Hatter*, Stone-g.
Weaver Marmaduke, *Grocer*, Great Shambles
Webſter Iſaac, *Wine-merchant*, Bootham
Webſter Thomas, *Grocer and Confectioner*, High Peter-gate
Welfoot Richard, *Bruſhmaker*, Low Peter-gate
Wharam Tho. *Bricklayer*, Coffee-yard
Whip Peter, *Miller*, Goodram-gate
White Fran. *Land ſurveyor*, Collier-g.
White Robert, *Joiner*, King's-court
Whitehouſe Geo. *Shoemaker*, Briggate
Whittle Richard, *Billiard-table Keeper*, Stone-gate
Whitwell William, *Grocer*, Pavement
Whitwell George *Baker*, Bootham
Wilkinſon George, *Hatter*, Coney-ſtr.
Wilkinſon John, *Druggiſt*, Low Ouſe-g.
Wilkinſon Tate, *Theatre Royal*, Blake-ſt.
Wilkinſon Thomas, *Joiner*, Collier-g.
Willans Thomas, *Cutler*, Pavement
Williamſon Richard, *Wine-merchant*, Trinity-lane
Wilſon John, *Butcher*, King's-court
Wilſon John, *Peruke-maker*, Mickle-g.
Wilſon Joſeph, *Fiſhmonger*, Low Peter-gate
Wilſon, Spence, and Mawman, *Bookſellers and Printers*, High Ouſe-gate
Wilſon Thomas, *Alderman*, ditto
Wilſon Chriſtopher, *Schoolmaſter*, Goodram-gate
Winn William, *George Inn*, Coney-ſtr.
Wiſker Matthias, *Optician*, Spurrier-g.
Wolſtenholme Ely, *Lace-weaver*, Bootham
Woodhall George, *Cooper*, Thurſday-market
Wormald Samuel, *Tanner*, Walmgate
Wright and Son, *China and Tea Men*, Low Ouſe-gate
Wright Robert, *Shoemaker*, Copper-g.
Yates John, *Glover*, Minſter-yard
Yeoman Chriſtiana, *Milliner*, Coney-ſt.
Yule John, *Bookbinder*, Stone-gate

The village of Wigginton is north-weſt of York.—Not far from York is the fatal field, called *Marſton-moor*, where prince Rupert, a third time, by his exceſs of valour, and defect of conduct, loſt the royal army, and had a victory wreſted out of his hands, after he had all the advantage he could deſire.

The foreſt of Galtres is a little north of the city. It is in ſome places very thick of trees, and in others very mooriſh and boggy: it formerly extended to the very gates of the city, but is now much leſſened; and ſeveral conſiderable villages are built in it. Having ſo many foreſts, there is no want of firing in this county; here is not only wood enough, but coal too; which is a very great comfort to the poor, againſt the inclemency of this cold northern climate.

Sherriff's Hutton, north riding, near York, and ſcarcely four miles from the foreſt of Galtres, has the ſhell of a caſtle; fair September 14, 15, 16.

Youle is twelve miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle-dike, ten miles long. Here are a ſort of people, called triers, who with a long piece of iron ſearch into the ſoft boggy

ground hereabouts for ſubterraneous trees, which they ſometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furniſh timber for building; and the ſmaller trees they ſplit in laths, or cut into chips or ſplinters, which, being tied up in bundles, are ſent to the market-towns ſeveral miles off, to light fires or tobacco.

YOXFORD, SUFFOLK.

YOXFORD is but a village. It lies between Saxmundham and Haleſworth; four miles from Saxmundham, nineteen from Loweſtoff, and ninety-three from London.—The mail paſſes through, daily, to Yarmouth; alſo a coach, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-ſtreet.

The following is a liſt of the principal inhabitants.

GENTRY.
Blois Sir John, Bart.
Copland Mrs.
Davy David E. Eſq.
Davy E. Eſq.

PHYSIC.
Dalton Robert, *Apothecary*
Denny John, *Apothecary*

CLERGY.
Cole Rev. Mr.
Elton Rev. Mr.
Turton Rev. Mr.

LAW.
Barnaby John, *Attorney*
Turner Thomas, *Attorney*

TRADERS.
Bacon Joſeph, *Draper*
Bobbit John, *Tanner and Wine-merchant*
Welton Thomas, *Auctioneer*
Weſthorp Richard, *Draper*

Sibton, weſt of Yoxford, had formerly an abbey.

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Worthing - 580
Worthy 931
Wotton-under-edge 872
Wragley - 873
Wrington - 874
Wrottesley - 818
Wulpit - 498
Wyke - - 407
Wyke Regis - 734
Wymondham - 874
Yarm - - 940
Yarmouth, Norfolk 941
Yaxley - - 452
Yeovil - 950
York - - 951
Youle - 979
Yoxford - - 982







