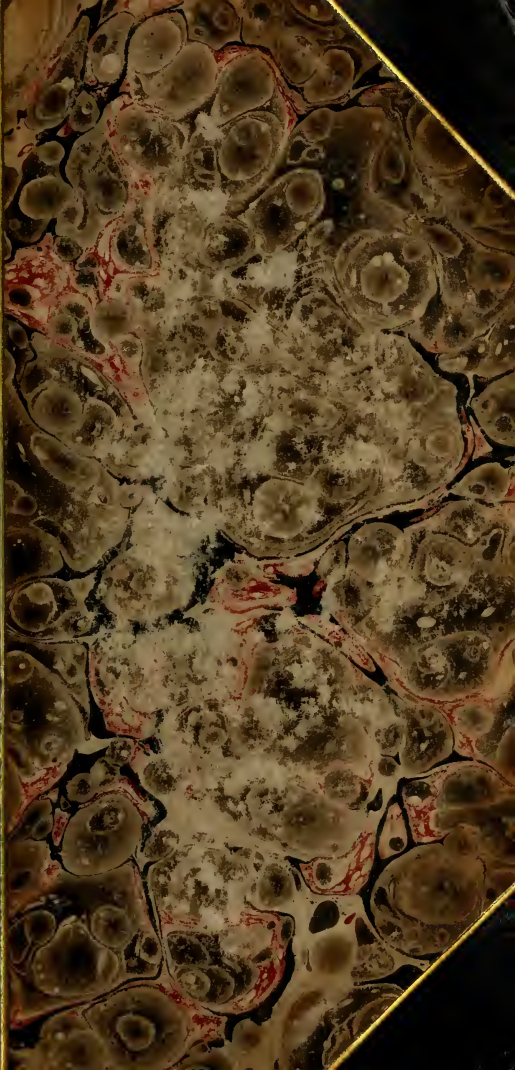


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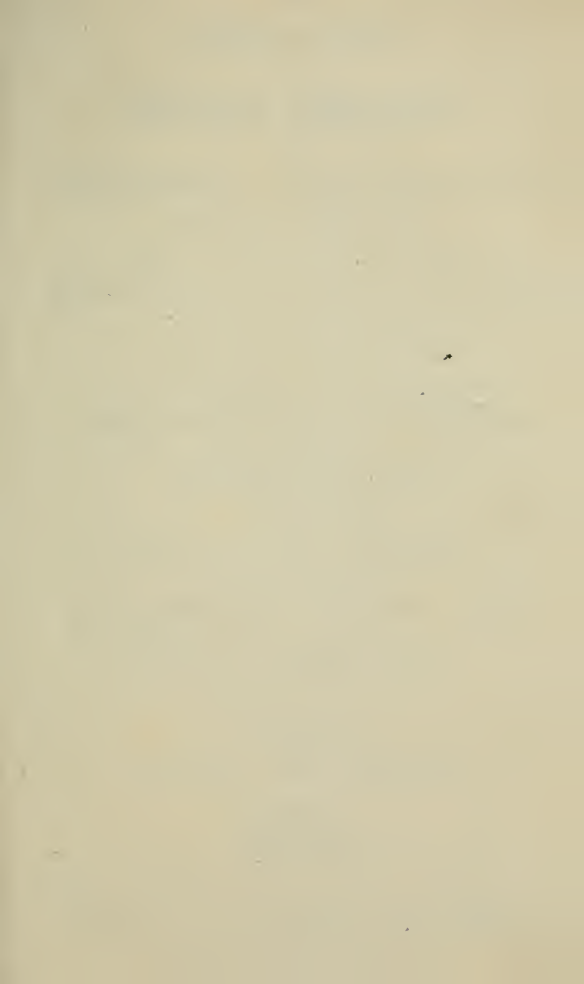
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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. IX.
CONTAINING
SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK.

London:

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

FOR
SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW:
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

REVISED

AMERICAN

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

BY

JOHN W. FESSENDEN

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

NEW YORK

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

1890

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A
TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK;

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Minerals,	Markets,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Curiosities,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Antiquities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Biography,
Rivers,	Agriculture,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE;

Exhibiting the Direct and Principal Cross Roads, Inns, and Distances of Stages, and Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats;

FORMING A

A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS,

AND AN INDEX TABLE,

Shewing, at one View, the Distances of all the Towns from London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with
A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London:

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

FOR

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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Suffolk is included in the Province of Canterbury, and in the Diocese of Norwich.

Bounded by	Extent	Contains	Sends to Parliament	Produce and Manufactures.
The German Ocean on the east;	About 58 miles in length, from east to west;	21 hundreds.	16 Members, viz.	Much butter and cheese is sent to London and other markets; but the cheese is reckoned the worst in England. Besides grain, great quantities of cabbages are raised for the food of cows; also hemp, and some hops.
On the west by Cambridgeshire;	And about 30 miles in breadth, from north to south.	7 boroughs.	2 for the county,	Suffolk was formerly as distinguished for its trade and manufacture as for its agriculture; but these have long been on the decline. Some thin stuffs are still made here, such as says and bunting, for naval colours and crapes.
On the north by Norfolk;	In circumference, about 136 miles.	21 other market-towns.	2 for the town of Aldborough,	
And on the south by Essex.	Contains about 800,000 inhabitants.	42,773 houses.	2 for Dunwich,	
		270 542 inhabitants.	2 for Eye,	
			2 for Ipswich,	
			2 for Orford,	
			2 for Sudbury, and	
			2 for St. Edmund's Bury.	

This County derives its name from a Saxon word, which implies *Southern People*, or *South Folk*.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK ;

Their Distance from London, Markets, Houses, and Inhabitants; with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

Towne.	Dist.	Markets.	Inhabit. Houses	Inhabi- tants.	Post arrives.	Departs.
Aldborough ...	94	W. S.	258	1212	11½ m.	4 aft.
Beccles	109	Sat.	760	3493	1½ aft.	2 aft.
Botesdale	86	Thurs.	78	584	—	—
Brandon	108	—	335	1770	7 m.	8 aft.
Bungay	106	Thurs.	641	3290	12½ aft.	3½ aft.
Bury St. Ed- mund's ... }	71	W. S.	1873	9999	5¾ aft.	9 aft.
Clare	56	Friday	307	1487	12 n.	3 aft.
Debenham	83	Friday	187	1535	—	—
Eye	89	Sat.	339	1882	9½ m.	6½ aft.
Framlingham ...	87	Sat.	461	2327	—	—
Hadleigh	64	Monday	576	2929	9 m.	6 aft.
Halesworth	100	Tues.	414	2166	12 n.	4 aft.
Haverhill	59	Wed.	289	1421	—	—
Ipswich	69	W. F. S.	3264	17,186	5½ m.	10 aft.
Lavenham	61	Tues.	375	1898	—	—
Lowestoft	114	Wed.	756	3675	12 n.	3½ aft.
Mendlesham ...	76	Tues.	174	1250	—	—
Mildenhall	70	Friday	567	2974	5½ m.	9½ aft.
Nayland	57	Friday	199	1099	9 m.	6 aft.
NeedhamMarket	77	Wed.	277	293	8½ m.	7 aft.
Orford	90	Monday	216	1119	12 n.	7 m.
Saxmundham ...	89	Thurs.	134	989	9 m.	6½ aft.
Southwold	105	Thurs.	348	1676	12½ aft.	3 aft.
Stowmarket ...	72	Thurs.	438	2252	9½ m.	6½ aft.
Sudbury	55	Sat.	819	3950	—	—
Woodbridge ...	77	Wed.	640	4060	7¼ m.	8 aft.

The prices of postage for a single letter, varies from seven-pence to eight-pence, throughout the county.

AN ITINERARY
OF ALL THE
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS
IN THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK:

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED

THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the figures that follow, shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats, and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.

LONDON TO BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

From Whitechapel- church, Middle- sex	1	1	
Bow	1½	2½	
Cross the Lea ri- ver, and enter Es- sex.			
Stratford, Essex ..	1	3½	Stratford-house, Lord He- niker, L.; one mile and a half beyond, Upton- house, Henry Pelley, esq. R.
On L. a T. R. to Lowlayton, and thence to Waltham- stow. Near a quar- ter of a mile farther, on L. to Epping; on R. to West Ham; thence to East Ham, and thence to Bark- ing.			
Ilford	3¼	6¾	Ilford-place, R. Westley

Cross the river Roding. Chadwell	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	Hall, esq.; Wyefields, R. Westley Hall, jun.; and Valentines, the seat of Charles Welstead, esq. L.—Inns: Angel, Red Lion, White Hart.
The Whalebone ..	1	10	Originally 28 feet long; belonged to a whale caught in the river Thames dur- ing the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. See also Marks, the seat of — Peacock, esq. L.
ROMFORD	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Marshalls, Rowland Ste- phenson, esq. L.; two miles distant, at Haver- ing-bower, Bower-house, Countess of Paulett; and Bedfords, Joseph Quin- cey, esq. Farther on L. Pergo-park, E. R. Howe, esq.; and beyond Rom- ford, Gidea-hall, Alexan- der Black, esq.—Inns: Dolphin, Golden Lion, White Hart.
On R. a T. R. to Greys Thurrock.			
Hare-Street	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hare-street Cottage, Mrs. Repton; & beyond Hare- hall, Benjamin Severn, esq.; and near it, Hare- lodge, T. Jackson, esq., R. Three miles beyond Hare- street, on L. is Dagnam- park, Sir Thos. Neave, bart.—Inn: The Uni- corn.
Brook-Street	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boylesunoccupied; Ropers, Capt. Hirst; Warley- place, Gen. Bonham; & beyond Brook-street, see

				Kiln-house, Dr. Kavanah, R. Near Brook-Street, on L. is Weuld-hall, the residence of Christ. F. Tower, esq.; near which is Rocketts, the seat of the late Earl St. Vincent.—Inn: The Bull.
BRENTWOOD	1½	18		Thorndon-hall, Lord Petre, R.—Inns: Crown, White Hart.
On R. a T. R. to Tilbury Fort.				
Shenfield	1	19		Shenfield-place, L.; 2 miles distant, on R. Hutton-hall, James Forbes, esq.
On R. a T. R. to Billericay.				
Mountressing Street	2	21		Before, see Fitz Walters, vulgarly called the Round-house, J. Hall, esq.; Thorby-priory, John Grant, esq.; and farther, Smith's-hall, R. A. Crickett, esq. L.
INGATESTONE	2	23		Before, see Ingatestone-hall, — Coverdale, esq. R.—Inns: Petre Arms, Spread Eagle, Crown.
Margaretting Street	2	25		Copfold-hall, Richard Vachell, esq.; and near it, Writtle-park, C. Porter, esq. L.; beyond, Masonetts, — Hurlock, esq.; and The Hyde, John Disney, esq.
On R. a T. R. to Maldon.				
Stisted	1½	26½		Highlands, P. C. Labouchere, esq.
Widford	1	27½		
Moulsham	¾	28¼		
Cross the Cam river.				
CHELMSFORD . . .	¾	29		Inns: Black Boy, Saracen's Head.
At the end of the				

town, on L. a T. R.			
to Epping; on L. a T. R. to Broomfield	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	
Little Waltham . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Waltham-lodge, — Saville, esq.; and Waltham-rectory, H. Sandford, esq. R.
On L. a T. R. to Dunmow; cross the Chelmer, R.			
Blackwater St.			
Anne's	3	$36\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: The Castle.
Young's-End . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	38	Inn: Green Dragon.
BRAINTREE . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{2}$	
On L. a T. R. to Colchester, through Coggeshall, and to Witham, on R. to Dunmow.			
Bocking-Street . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	$41\frac{1}{4}$	
Cross the Blackwater river.			
High-Garret . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	43	Two miles beyond, on L. Gosfield-pluce, Jas. Good-eve Sparrow, esq.
On L. a T. R. to Haverhill, and to Sudbury, by Castle-Hedingham. Cross the Coln river.			
HALSTEAD	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	Colne-park, Phillip Hills, esq.; Sloe-farm, C. Hanbury, esq.; and one mile distant, Dynes-hall, John Sperling, esq. L.—Inn: The George.
On R. a T. R. to Haverhill; on R. to Colchester.			
Parmer's-Street . .	3	$49\frac{1}{2}$	Near Parmer's-Street, at Twinsted, Sir George Denys, bart. R.
Bulmer Tye	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond, on R. is Ryes-lodge, N. Barnardiston, esq.; and one mile beyond, on L. Auberies, C. Greenwood, esq. About three miles distant, at
On L. a T. R. to Castle-Hedingham. Cross the Stour river, and enter Suffolk.			

				<i>Gestingthorpe, Over-hall, Edward Walker, esq.; and three miles and a half distant, at Borted-hall, Rev. Geo. Pooley, R.</i>
SUDBURY, <i>Suffolk</i>	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$54\frac{1}{2}$		Inns: <i>Rose and Crown, Swan.</i>
On R. a T. R. to <i>Lavenham. The T. R. on L. to Rodbridge</i>	2	$56\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Beyond Rodbridge-Street, see Lyston-hall, Sir William Parker, bart.</i>
LONG MELFORD ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	58		<i>Melford-place, and Melford-hall, the property of Sir W. Parker, bart. Near this is Acton-place, Lord Howe, L. One mile and a half beyond Long Melford, on L. is Kentwell-hall, — Dawson, esq., and three miles farther, Chadacre-hall, — Pamplin, esq.—Inn: The Bull.</i>
Alpheton	4	62		<i>Three miles distant, on L. Somerton-house, Rev. Dr. Madeley.</i>
Bradfield	4	66		<i>Before, on L. at two miles distance on the road, see Coldham-hall, — Metcalf, esq.; and farther to the left, Plumpton-hall, Sir Thomas Hammond. At Bradfield, on R. is Bradfield-hall, Miss Young; one mile and a half beyond Bradfield, on L. Chapel-house.</i>
Welnetham	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Hawstead-farm, Hen. Met-</i>

Three quarters of
a mile before Bury
St. Edmund's, on R.
a T. R. to Stow-
Market; thence to
Ipswich.

BURY ST. ED-

MUND'S . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71

calf, esq. L.; beyond Wel-
netham, on R. is Rush-
brook-hall, Robert Rush-
brook, esq.

Inns: Bell, Half-Moon, Six
Bells.

STRATFORD-BRIDGE TO YARMOUTH- BRIDGE,

THROUGH IPSWICH.

Stratford-bridge to
On L. a T. R. to
Hadleigh; thence to
Bildeston.

Cross-green . . . 4 4

Copdock . . . 3 7 Hintlesham-hall, the Misses
Lloyd.

On L. a T. R. to
Bramford.

Hadleigh guide-post 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cross the Orwell
river.

— — —

Chantry, Charles Streynson
Collinson, esq. L.; Birk-
field-lodge, Count Lin-
singen; Holy-Wells, J.
Cobbold, esq.

IPSWICH . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

On L. a T. R. to Inns: Golden Lion, White
Horse.

Claydon.

Kesgrave . . . 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14

On L. Rev. Dr. Fonnereau;
and beyond, on R. Red-
house, M. Edgar, esq.;
and on the opposite bank
of the Orwell river, at
Woolverston, Woolver-
ston-hall, C. Berners, esq.

Martlesham	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	
WOODBIDGE	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: Crown, and Royal Oak. The Priory, an ancient brick house, south of the church, Admiral Carthew.
Melton T. G.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	20	On R. leaving the town, C. Sharp, esq.; and beyond, on L. Bredfield-house, J. Purcell Fitzgerald, esq.
On R. a T. R. to Orford.			
Ufford-Street	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Ufford-place, Rev. Charles Brook.
Petistree	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Loudham-hall, — Macdonald, esq.; and near it, the remains of Campsey Nunnery. Two miles, on R. Rendlesham-house, T. Orby Hunter, esq.; Glevering-hall, A. Archdeckney, esq.
Wickham-Market	$\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	At Easton, Easton-hall, Earl of Rochford, L.
Cross the river Deben.			
On L. a T. R. to Framlingham.			
Glenham	3	$26\frac{1}{4}$	Marlesford-hall, William Shudham, esq. Glenham-hall, L.
— — —			
Stratford St. Andrew	$1\frac{3}{4}$	28	Dudley North, esq. R.
Cross the river Alde.			
Farnham	$\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	Near is Rose-hill, Thomas Fuller, esq.; Benhall-house, Capt. Accome.
On R. a T. R. to Aldborough.			
SAXMUNDHAM	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: Bell.
Kelsale	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	One mile beyond, Rev. L. K.

			Browne, and Frederick Shrieher, esq.	
Yoxford	3	35½	On R. — Crowfoot, esq.; on L. Yoxford-grove, D. E. Davy, esq.; Sans-Souci, Jacob Wittington, esq.; Cockfield-hall, Sir Chas. Blois, bart. About three miles to the L. of Yoxford, Hevingham-hall, Lord Huntingfield. A mile beyond, on R. Darsham-hall, Maj. Purvis. Between two & three miles from Yoxford, on L. Thorington-hall, H. B. Bence, esq.; and Bramfield-hall, T. S. Gooch, esq. The Rookery, Robert Howlet, esq.	
On R. a T. R. to Darsham; and two miles beyond, on L. to Norwich.			Henham-park, Earl of Stradbrook, L.	
Blythburgh . . .	5½	41		
— — —				
Cross the Blythe river.				
At the T. G. a T. R. on L. to Beules; and a little farther on R. to Southwold.				
Wangford	3	44		
Wrentham	3¾	47¾	Sotterly-house, M. Barne, esq. L.	
— — —			Benacre-park, Sir Thomas Gooch, bart., R.	
Benacre, T. G. . .	1½	49½	Weston-hall, unoccupied.	
Kessingland . . .	1¾	51		
Pakefield	3	54		
On L. a road to Kirkley.				
LOWESTOFT	1½	55½	Inns: Crown, King's Head.	

—	—	—			<i>Gunton-hall, Thomas Fowler, esq.; and on L. Highhouse, Rev. Chas. Fisher.</i>
Hopton T. G.	..	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Somerlton-hall, Rev. Geo. Anguish.</i>
—	—	—			<i>Hoblan-hall, John Penrice, esq., L.; and farther to the L. Broceston-hall, Capt. John Parsons.</i>
Gorleston	. . .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$63\frac{1}{2}$		
South Town	. .	1	$64\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>On R. a T. R. to Beules.</i>					
Yarmouth-bridge		1	$65\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>Cross the river Yare, and enter Norfolk.</i>					

WOODBRIDGE TO DUNWICH,

THROUGH LEISTON.

Woodbridge to					
<i>Cross the Deben river.</i>					
Eyke	4	4			
Rendlesham	1	5			<i>Rendlesham-house, T. Orby Hunter, esq.; Loudham-hall, — Macdonald, esq., L. About a mile beyond Rendlesham church, on L. Naunton-hall, T. Orby Hunter, esq.</i>
Tunstall	3	8			
Snape-bridge . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$			
<i>Cross the Alde river.</i>					
<i>About two miles farther, on L. a T. R. to Saxmundham; on R. to Aldborough.</i>					
Leiston	$4\frac{3}{4}$	15			<i>At Leiston, the remains of an ancient priory. Near Leiston, is the shooting-box of Wm. Tatnall, esq. Two miles beyond Leiston is Theberton-hall, Col. Sanders.</i>
Dunwich	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$			

BLYTHBURGH TO BEULES, THROUGH BULCHAMP.

Blythburgh to
*Cross the Blythe
river.*

*At the T. G. on
R. a T. R. to Yar-
mouth; on L. to*

Bulchamp . . . 1 1

Henham-park . . . $1\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$

Brampton . . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$

Shaddingfield . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ 6

Weston . . . $1\frac{3}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$

BEULES . . . $2\frac{1}{4}$ 10

Earl of Stradbrook, R.

*Brampton-hall, N. O. Le-
man, esq.*

*Shutterley-house, M. Barne,
esq. R.*

Weston-hall, unoccupied.

Inn: King's Head.

YOXFORD TO BUNGAY, THROUGH HALESWORTH.

Yoxford to
*Two miles beyond
Yoxford, on R. a
T. R. to Yarmouth;
on L. to*

Bramfield . . . $4\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$

HALESWORTH . . . 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$

Stone-Street . . . $3\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$

St. Lawrence [kets-
hall . . . $2\frac{3}{4}$ $12\frac{1}{2}$

BUNGAY . . . 3 $15\frac{1}{2}$

*Bramfield-hall, Thos. Sher-
lock Gooch, esq. L.*

*Cheddiston-hall, — Plum-
mer, esq. L.*

Inns: King's Head, Tuns.

IPSWICH TO WAVENEY,

THROUGH BROCKFORD-STREET.

Ipswich to			Inns: <i>Golden Lion, White Horse.</i>
On R. a T. R. to			
Saxmundham; on L.			
to			
Claydon	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
On L. a T. R. to			
Needham.			
Coddenham-bridge	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Stonham Pye . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Half a mile be-			
yond, on R. a T. R.			
to Debenham.			
Brockford-Street	4	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
On R. a T. R. to			
Eye.			
Thwait	$\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
Stoke	$1\frac{3}{4}$	17	
— — —			
Old Black Bull . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Thornham-hall, Lord Hen-</i>
At the fourth			<i>iker, L.</i>
mile - stone beyond			
Brockford, on R. a			
T. R. to Eye.			
Yaxley	$1\frac{1}{4}$	19	<i>Yaxley-hall, — Leak, esq. ;</i>
About one mile			<i>Broome-hall, Sir Miles</i>
farther, on R. a T. R.			<i>Nightingale, R. ; and</i>
to Eye; on L. to			<i>farther to the R. Hoxne-</i>
Botesdaie.			<i>hall, Henry Maynard,</i>
The Waveney river	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	<i>esq.</i>
Cross the Wave-			
ney river, and enter			
Norfolk.			

SUDBURY TO BARNHAM, THROUGH BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Sudbury to Rodbridge-Street	2	2	Inns: <i>Rose and Crown, Swan.</i>
— — — Long Melford, <i>end of</i>	4	6	<i>Lyston-hall, Sir William Parker, bart.</i> <i>Melford-hall, Sir Wm. Par- ker, bart. R.; and far- ther to the R. Acton- place, Lord Howe.</i>
— — — Alpheton, <i>end of</i>	4	10	<i>Half a mile beyond Long Melford, Kentwell-hall, — Dawson, esq., L.; Coldham-hall, — Met- calf, esq. L.</i>
Bradfield	4	14	<i>Bradfield-hall, Miss Young, R.</i>
Welnetham T. G. <i>Near Bury St. Edmund's, on R. a T. R. to Stow Mar- ket.</i>	2½	16½	<i>Beyond, on R. Rushbrook- hall, Robert Rushbrook, esq.</i>
BURY ST. ED- MUND'S <i>On R. a T. R. to Ixworth; on L. to Newmarket.</i>	2¼	19	Inns: <i>Angel, Bell, Half- Moon, Six Bells.</i> <i>Hardwich-house, Sir Thos. G. Cullum, bart., L.; and farther to the L. Ickworth-lodge, Earl of Bristol; near to which is Great Saxham, Thomas Mills, esq.</i>
Fornham St. Mar- tin	2	21	<i>On L. Fornham, St. Gene- veve, Duke of Norfolk; and farther to the L. Hengrave-hall, Sir T. Gage, bart.</i>
Ingham	2½	23½	<i>Culford, Marquis Corn-</i>

Rymer-house . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	wallis, L.; Ampton-park, Lord Calthorpe; and Li- vermere-hall, Nathaniel Lea Acton, esq. R.
On R. a T. R. to Irworth; on L. to Brandon.			
Barnham . . .	2	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Euston-hall, Duke of Graf- ton, R.
Cross the Little Ouse river, and en- ter Norfolk.			

SUDBURY TO BROCKFORD-STREET,
THROUGH STOW-MARKET.

Sudbury to Chilton-park . . .	2	2	Acton-hall, Amos Todd, esq.; Col. Addison. Be- tween Chilton-park and Little Waldingfield, on L. Acton-place, Lord Home; and Holbrook- hall, Robert Bevan, esq.
About one mile and three quarters beyond, on L. a T. R. to Lavenham.			
Little Waldingfield	2	4	
Near two miles beyond, on R. a T. R. to Bildeston.			
Brent Illeigh . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Before, on R. Milding-hall, G. Powney, esq.
— — —			Brent Illeigh-hall, Sir Fe- lix Agar, L.; beyond Brent Illeigh, on L. Bil- deston-house, R. Wilson, esq.; and at Chelsworth, Sir R. Pocklington, and Major Fouke.
Kettlebastone . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hitcham . . .	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brettenham-hall, J. Camac, esq., L.
Cross-green . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hoisted-green . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	
Great Finborough	1	13	Finborough-hall, Roger Petticard, esq.
STOW-MARKET . . .	2	15	Inns: King's Head, White Hart.
On R. a T. R. to Needham; on L. to Bury St. Edmund's.			

Thorney-Green . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Gipping-hall, Rich. Dalton, esq., L.
Brockford-Street . .	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$	

KENFORD-BRIDGE TO SHOTLEY-FERRY, THROUGH BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Kenford-bridge to Cross the river Ouse.			On R. Dalham-hall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Affleck, bart.; farther to the R. Ousden-hall, Rev. T. J. Hand; and beyond Kenford, on L. Cavenham-hall, H. S. Waddington, esq.
Saxham	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Ickworth-park, Earl of Bristol, R.
BURY ST. EDMUND'S	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	A mile and a half beyond, on L. Edmund's-hill, M. T. Cocksedge, esq.; & between two & three miles beyond Bury St. Edmund's, on R. Rushbrook-hall, Robert Rushbrook, esq.
On L. a T. R. to Thetford; & about a mile beyond, on R. to Sudbury.			
Beighton	$5\frac{1}{2}$	15	On R. at Rougham, Rougham-hall, P. Bennet, esq.; and on L. Tostock-hall, Geo. Brown, esq.
— — —			
Woolpit	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	On L. at Tostock, a white house, Rev. O. Wray; and on R. a white house, (called Drinkstone-hall), Joshua Grigby, esq.
Haughleigh New- Street	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Haughleigh-park, W. Crawford, esq. R. Through Haughleigh, on L. Haughleigh-place, C. Tyrell, esq.; near which are the re-
Tot-hill	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	

				<i>mains of Haughleigh-castle.</i>
STOW-MARKET . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23		<i>At Great Finborough, Roger Petteward, esq. R.</i>
<i>Cross the Orwell river.</i>				
NEEDHAM . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Barking-hall, Lord Lovaine; and one mile beyond, on L. Boxmere-house, the Misses Lloyd; & farther on, Shrubland-hall, Sir William Middleton, bart., L.</i>
Great Blakenham	4	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>Cross the Orwell river.</i>				
Claydon . . .	1	31 $\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Rougham-hall, P. Bennet, esq.</i>
<i>On L. to Norwich.</i>				
IPSWICH, Stones-end	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35		<i>Bramford-hall, N. Lee Acton, esq., R.; Chauntry, Charles Streynson Collinson, esq., R.</i>
<i>On R. a road to Colchester; on L. to Saxmundham.</i>				
<i>Cross the Orwell river.</i>				
Bourn-bridge . .	2	37		
<i>Keep to the left, along the water-side.</i>				
Freston Tower on L.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>Keep to the left.</i>				
Chelmondiston . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$		
<i>About a mile farther, on L. a road to Shotley-church; on R. to</i>				
Arweston-park . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$		
<i>Keep to the left.</i>				
<i>A mile farther, on L. a road to Shotley-church; on R. to</i>				
Shotley-ferry . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$		

WOODBIDGE TO DEBENHAM,

THROUGH CLOPTON.

WOODBIDGE to			Inns: <i>Crown, Royal Oak.</i> <i>At Woodbridge, the Priory,</i> <i>Admiral Carthew.</i>
Hasketon-church	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>C. Jenney, esq. R.</i>
Burgh-church	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	<i>Mote-hall, — Dawson, esq.</i>
Clopton-church	$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	<i>L.</i>
Otley-church	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Helmingham- church	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Countess of Dysart, L.</i>
<i>Entrance of Hel-</i> <i>mingham, on L. a</i>			
<i>R. to Ipswich.</i>			
Framsden-mill	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Winston-church	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
DEBENHAM ...			<i>Four miles distant, on R.</i>
Cherry-tree Inn ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Worlingworth-hall,</i> <i>— Heniker, R.</i>

RED-HOUSE TO ELVEDON.

Red-House to ...			<i>At Herringswell, Samuel</i>
<i>At Red-House on</i>			<i>Moore, esq.</i>
<i>L. a T. R. to Mil-</i>			
<i>denhall.</i>			
Barton Mills	3	3	<i>On L. at Worlington, Rice</i>
<i>Cross the Lark</i>			<i>James, esq.; on L. at</i>
<i>river.</i>			<i>Mildenhall, Sir H. Bun-</i>
<i>On L. a T. R. to</i>			<i>bury, bart. and W.</i>
<i>Brandon; on R.</i>			<i>Walker, esq.</i>
<i>over the Heath to</i>			
Elvedon	7	10	<i>Elvedon-hall, W. Newton,</i> <i>esq. R.</i>

BARTON MILLS TO BRANDON,

BY HOBBS CROSS.

Barton Mills to			<i>Near, is Barton-hall, Wm.</i>
<i>Cross the Lark</i>			<i>Walker, esq. and Sir H.</i>
<i>river.</i>			<i>Bunbury, bart. L.</i>

On R. a T. R. to		
Thetford, on L. to		
Hobb's Cross . . .	3	3
Wangford	3	6
BRANDON	3	9

Cross the Brandon, or Little Ouse river, and enter Norfolk.

Inn: Checkers.

Beyond, on R. on the Little Ouse river, Stanton Downham, — Scott, esq.

BARNHAM TO STOW-MARKET, THROUGH IXWORTH.

Barnham to		
Euston Hall	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Fakenham	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Honington	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Ixworth Thorpe . .	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$

Cross the river
Thet to

IXWORTH	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$
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On R. a T. R. to
Bury St. Edmund's;
on L. to Botesdale.

Ixworth Priory, R. Cartwright, esq.; and between Ixworth and Norton, on L. Stow-hall, Marquis Cornwallis.

Norton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	11
Elmswell	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Wetherden	$1\frac{3}{4}$	15

Norton-hall, Robert Brad-dock, esq.

— — —		
Haughleigh New Street	$\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$

Haughleigh-park, W. Crawford, esq.

On R. a T. R. to
Bury St. Edmund's

— — —		
Tot Hill	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$

Haughleigh-place, Charles Tyrrell, esq. R. near which are the remains of Haughleigh-castle.

— — —

On R. at Great Finbo-borough, Roger Pett-i-ward, esq.

STOW-MARKET	$1\frac{1}{2}$	19
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Inns: King's Head, White Hart.

IPSWICH TO SUDBURY,

THROUGH HADLEIGH.

Ipswich to <i>Cross the Orwell river, and turn on R. to</i>			
Chauntry . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A seat of Charles Streynson Collinson, esq.</i>
Sproughton . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
Hintlesham . . .	3	5	<i>Hintlesham-hall, the Misses J.loyd.</i>
HADLEIGH . . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	<i>About two miles on R. in the road to Bildeston, Semer-Lodge, — Archer, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the Bret river.</i>			
Kersey . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Sampson's-hall, L.</i>
Lindsey . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Edwardston Priory	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15	
Great Waldingfield	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
Chilton Park	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A seat of Col. Addison.</i>
Sudbury . . .	2	$21\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns: Rose and Crown, Swan.</i>

END OF ITINERARY.

FAIRS IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Acton.—July 6.

Aldborough.—March 1, May 3, for toys.

Aldringham.—October 11, December 11.

Barrow.—May 1.

Beccles.—Whit-Monday, June 29, July 10, October 2, for horses and petty-chapmen.

Bergholt (East).—July 19, toys.

Bildesten.—Ash-Wednesday, Holy-Thursday, for wearing apparel and toys.

Blythborough.—April 5, for toys.

Botesdale.—Holy-Thursday, for cattle and toys.

Boxford.—Easter-Monday, December 21, for toys.

Boxtead.—Whit-Monday, for cattle.

Brandon.—February 14, Monday before Easter, June 11, and November 11, for cattle, toys, &c.

Briset.—July 5, for butter, sheep, and toys.

Bungay.—May 14, for horses and lean cattle. September 25, for hogs and petty-chapmen.

Bures.—Holy-Thursday, for toys.

Bury St. Edmund's.—Easter-Tuesday, October 2, for three weeks or longer for millinery goods, butter and cheese. December 1, for cattle.

Clare.—Easter-Tuesday, July 26, for toys.

Cooling.—July 31, for lambs, other cattle, and pedlary.

October 17, for sheep, other cattle, and pedlary.

Debenham.—June 24, for brazier, and toys.

Dunwich.—St. James's July 25, for toys.

Earl's Soham.—August 4, for lambs.

Elmset.—Whit-Tuesday, for toys.

Eye.—Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys.

Felsham.—August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

Finningham.—September 4, for toys and lean cattle.

Framlingham.—Whit-Monday, and October 11, for cattle, sheep, and cloths.

Framsden.—Holy-Thursday, for cattle.

Glemsford.—June 24, for toys.

Gorleston.—June 8.

- Great Thurlow*.—October 10, for sheep and toys.
Hackeston.—November 12, for boots, shoes, upholstery, and joiners.
Hadleigh.—Whit-Monday, for toys. September 29, for butter, cheese, and toys.
Halesworth.—October 29, for Scotch beasts.
Hardford.—March 18, May 18, August 22, cattle.
Haughley.—August 25, for toys.
Haverhill.—May 12, August 26, for toys.
Hinton.—June 29, for toys.
Horringer.—September 4, for toys and sheep.
Horne.—December 1, for chapmen: the cattle fair removed to Harleston, in Norfolk.
Hundon.—Holy-Thursday, for cattle.
Ixworth, near Bury.—Whit-Monday, pleasure and toys.
Ipswich.—May 4, 18, lean cattle, and toys. July 25, toys. August 22, horses, lambs. September 25, butter and cheese.
Kedington.—June 29.
Kersey.—Easter-Monday, for toys.
Lavenham.—Shrove-Tuesday, October 19, for butter and cheese.
Laxfield.—May 12, St. Luke October 18, for toys.
Lindsey.—July 25, for toys.
Lowestoft.—May 12, St. Michael October 11, for petty chapmen.
Market Weston.—August 15, a small peddling fair.
Massingham, near Woodbridge.—August 9, for lambs and horses.
Mattishaw.—August 9, show of horses.
Melford Long.—Whit-Tuesday, pedlary, Wednesday and Thursday, cattle and sheep.
Mendlesham.—Holy Thursday, October 2, for cattle.
Mildenhall.—October 10, for wood.
Nayland.—October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys.
Needham.—October 28, for toys.
Newmarket.—Whit-Tuesday, November 8, for horses and sheep.
Orford.—Midsummer-day, June 24, for toys.
Polstead.—June 16, for toys.

Saxmundham.—Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday in October, toys.

Stradbroke.—September 21, for toys.

Snape or Dunningworth, near Aldborough.—August 11, for horses.

Somerleton.—July 31, for toys.

Southwold.—Trinity-Monday, August 24, toys.

Stanton.—Whit-Monday, pedlary.

Stoke, near *Nayland*.—February 25, Whit-Monday, May 12, for toys.

Stowmarket.—July 10, for shop-goods and toys; August 12, for sheep and cattle.

Stratford.—June 11, for toys.

Sudbury.—March 12, July 10, September 4, for toys.

Thandiston, or *Franceon*.—July 31, for sheep, and toys.

Thwaite.—June 30, November 25, for cattle and toys.

Woodbridge.—April 6, October 2, and 3, toys.

Woolpit.—Sept. 16, horses; 19, for cattle and toys.

BANKING HOUSES.

Place.	Firm.	On whom they draw in London.
Beccles	Gurneys & Co.	Barclay and Co.
Bungay	Gurney & Co.	Barclay and Co.
Bury Suffolk Bank	Oakes & Son	Lees and Co.
Bury St. Edmunds	Edmund Squire	Barclay and Co.
Ipswich	Crickett & Co.	Esdaile and Co.
Ipswich	Crickett, Bacon, & Co.	Gill and Co.
Ipswich and Needham Market	Alexander & Co.	Hoare, Barnetts & Co.
Newmarket	Eaton & Co.	Cocks and Co.
Newmarket Com. Bank	Bryant & Son	Remington & Co.
Stowmarket	Oakes & Co.	Lees and Co.
Stowmarket	Sparrow & Co.	Barclay and Co.
Sudbury	Brown & Co.	Barclay and Co.
Woodbridge	Alexanders and Collett	Frys & Chapman.
Woodbridge	Crickett & Co.	Esdaile & Co.
Woodbridge	Crickett & Co.	Gill and Co.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

The Howard family are Earls of Suffolk ;—*Ipswich*, gives the title of Viscount to the Fitzroys ;—*Sudbury*, that of Baron to the same family ;—*Brandon*, that of Duke to the Hamiltons ;—*Eye*, that of Baron to the Cornwallises ;—*Ickworth*, the same to the Herveys ; *Orford*, that of Earl to the Walpoles ;—*Brome*, that of Viscount to the family of Cornwallis ;—the Germaine family are Barons of *Bolebrooke* ;—the Fitzroys Barons of *Euston* ;—the Rouses, the same of *Dennington* ;—the Thurlows, of *Thurlow*.



QUARTER SESSIONS.

These are held at *Beccles*, January 10, April 10, July 10, October 16—*Woodbridge*, January 12, April 12, July 12, October 18—*Ipswich*, January 12, April 14, July 14, October 20—*Bury*, January 17, April 17, July 17, October 23.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

SUFFOLK is a maritime county, bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by Cambridgeshire; on the north by Norfolk, from which it is separated by the Little Ouse, and the Waveney rivers; and on the south by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Stour.

It extends fifty-eight miles in length from east to west; and the mean breadth from north to south is about thirty miles.

Suffolk is in general a level country; bordering on the sea coast, it is mostly sandy; and is distributed into arable, heath, and marsh land. The inland part of the county is chiefly a strong, clayey loam, and is generally fertile; that part called *High Suffolk* is extremely stiff and tenacious. The north-western part of the county is open and sandy, and is chiefly in warrens and sheep-walks, interspersed with some poor arable land.

NAME, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Suffolk, which signifies South-folk, or Southern people, was so called by the Saxons, on account of its being inhabited by the southern branch of the East Angles, and to express its situation with respect to the northern people of that nation, in the county of Norfolk.

This county, at the invasion of the Romans, was part of the territory inhabited by the Iceni; and Mr. Camden, from the similitude of the names of several villages, is of opinion, that it was the district in which they principally resided. Here were two Roman stations on the western side of the county, upon the military way called Ermine-Street, and the remains of fortifications, barrows, and Roman coins, have been

found here in as great plenty as in the other parts of England. After the Romans forsook the island, the Saxons were invited over by Vortigern, the British king, to assist him and his people against the Scots and Picts, and by their help he soon drove out the enemy; but they themselves refusing to retire, settled in the kingdom, and, under them, the Icenian territories became the kingdom of the East Angles. Afterwards Sweyne, king of Denmark, advanced into this county, and spared neither the towns nor the churches, unless redeemed by the inhabitants with great sums of money. When William the Conqueror was settled on the throne, he divided the manors of this county among his officers.

But the celebrity of Suffolk, and particularly that of St. Edmund's Bury, was reserved for the time of the Saxons. The history of St. Edmund seems to be that of a weak, but well-disposed prince, entirely under the influence of an ambitious and designing priesthood. The death of this meek monarch is veiled under equal uncertainty with his life. Our ancient chronicles make him the innocent cause of his own death, and of a more dreadful visitation of the Danes than this country had experienced before. Lodbrog, a king of Denmark, we are told, was very fond of hawking, and one day, while enjoying that sport, his favourite bird fell into the sea: anxious to save his hawk, Lodbrog leaped into the first boat that presented itself; but this being carried away by a sudden storm, after encountering many dangers, was driven up the mouth of the river Yare, as far as Reedham, in Norfolk. Being conducted to Edmund, who kept his court at Caistor, he was most courteously received, and being fond of hawking, the king ordered Berne, his own falconer, to accompany Lodbrog when he went upon that sport. This Berne, being jealous of the stranger's skill, one day took the opportunity of murdering him, and burying his body, which was discovered soon after by the running backward and forward of his favourite greyhound. This, and other circumstances,

having fixed the guilt of Berne, he was most unaccountably condemned by King Edmund to be turned adrift alone in Lodbrog's boat, without oar or sail. Being wafted in safety to Denmark, Berne was seized, and carried to Inguar and Hubba, the sons of Lodbrog, who questioning him concerning their father, the villain assured them he had been put to death by Edmund's command. In revenge for this, the sons soon raised twenty thousand men to invade his dominions. This armament is said to have sailed in 865; but landing in the north of England, they do not seem to have reached Suffolk till 870, when Inguar gained possession of Thetford, then King Edmund's capital; and after a sanguinary battle and much negotiation, Edmund resolved to surrender to the superior force sent against him; but, as from religious motives, he still refused to accede to the terms of his enemies, they bound him to a tree at Hoxne, pierced his body with arrows, and his head being cut off, it was thrown into a neighbouring thicket, where, after a long search, it was found by some of his faithful subjects, being in the possession of a wolf, who, holding it up between his fore feet, very civilly delivered up his charge, which, being immediately joined to the body, the whole was interred at Hoxne; but not without the attendance of the wolf, who afterwards withdrew to his native woods.

The apology for reciting these legendary tales, is their intimate connexion with a part of this county, but particularly Bury St. Edmund's, where even the arms of the town have been formed to commemorate the savage protector of the royal monarch's head, and which has also furnished a number of artists with a favourable subject for the exercise of their various abilities. Two fine specimens of painted glass were in the possession of Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, bart. of Bury: one exhibited a bust of St. Edmund crowned, and inscribed in black letter, *Sct. Ed.* The other shews the wolf holding the head between his paws. Underneath, in black letters, are the words *heer!*

heer ! heer ! said to have been the exclamation of the head when his friends were looking for it; and above is this inscription: *In salutem fidelium*. These ancient performances are in fine preservation, the colours uncommonly brilliant, and the designs remarkable for clearness and precision. Other examples of this nature appear in the engravings to Yates's Monastic History. After the course of some years, the ecclesiastics having reported that miracles were wrought at the grave of St. Edmund, at Hoxne, a large church was constructed for the reception of his body, at Beodriusworth, or Bury; it was immediately removed to this place; and as some ecclesiastics immediately devoted themselves to a monastic life under the supposed protection of the royal saint and martyr, to these circumstances St. Edmundsbury owed its rise, and its growing consequence. Even Canute heaped grants and privileges upon this convent, and its abbot, and took it under his special protection. Many royal and noble personages were afterwards drawn to Bury from motives of piety, and the fame of its abbey. Henry I. in 1132, came here to pay his devotions, out of gratitude for his deliverance from a tempest on his return from France. Richard I. before and after his departure for the Holy Land, paid a visit to St. Edmund's shrine. Bury was also visited by Queen Elizabeth, in August 1578, in her journey through Norfolk and Suffolk.

POPULATION.

The population of the whole county, according to the returns of 1821, consisted of 270,542 persons; and the number of houses were 42,773. Suffolk sends sixteen members to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each borough.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

Suffolk is unquestionably one of the driest climates in the kingdom; but the frosts are severe, and the north-east winds in the spring are sharp and prevalent. In these northern latitudes and insular situations,

the most humid countries are the most free from frost and snow, till you arrive on the western coasts of Ireland, where the rains are incessant, and frost almost unknown. Severe winters and dry springs have a strong influence on agriculture; but, on the whole, the climate of this county must be reckoned favourable.

Respecting soil, a greater diversity is not to be found in any county in the kingdom, nor is this difference any where more distinctly marked. The whole, however, may be conveniently divided into four sorts,—clay, sand, loam, and fen.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The most general division of this county is into two parts; the first called the Franchise, or liberty of St. Edmund, comprehends the western part of the county; and the second, called Geldable Land, contains the eastern part; and each part furnishes a distinct grand jury at the county assizes. There are two other general divisions of this county, into High Suffolk and Low Suffolk; and it is farther divided into twenty-one hundreds, viz. Babergh, Blackbourne, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Lackford, Plomsgate, Resbridge, Stow, Thredwestry, Thredling, Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Calford, Colneis, Loes, Mutford and Lothingland, Samford, Thingoe, Wangford and Wilford. It has no city, but contains seven boroughs, viz. Aldborough, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Orford, Sudbury, and Bury St. Edmund's; and twenty-one other market towns; viz. Beccles, Bildeston, Brandon, Botesdale, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadley, Haverhill, Ixworth, Lavenham, Lowestoft, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Nayland, Saxmundham, Southwold, Stow-Market, and Woodbridge. Suffolk is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Norwich.

RIVERS.

Water is very plentiful all over this county, for there are not only rivers in almost every part, but a

great number of fine springs and rivulets. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Deben, the Ald, and the Blithe.

The *Stour*, which is one of the principal rivers, rises not far from Haverhill, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and passes with some windings in a southern or eastern direction to Sudbury, and from thence, after being joined by the Brett, near Nayland, eastward to its mouth, divides Essex from this county to Harwich and falls into the Orwell.

This river passes through a very pleasant part of the two counties it traverses. At Manningtree it receives the tide, and increasing greatly in breadth, presents a beautiful object at high water to the fine seat and grounds of Mistly Thorn, the effect of which is, however, considerably lessened by its muddy channel and contracted stream, during the ebb. At Harwich the Stour and the Bret fall into the sea beneath the batteries of Landguard-fort, on the shore of this county.

The *Little Ouse* rises near Blow-Norton, near the source of the Waveney on the northern edge of this county, and running by Thetford, Brandon, and other places, joins the Larke in the fens.

The *Waveney* likewise rises at Lopham ford, near Blow-Norton, not far from the spring head of the Little Ouse, but runs a contrary way, that is, east-north-east, passing by Dis, Harleston, and Beccles, till at length it falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

The *Deben* rises near Mendlesham, and running south-east, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, two other market towns of this county, falls into the German Sea, eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge.

The *Orwell* finds its source, in the centre of this county, near Stow-market, pursuing a south-east direction to Ipswich, and from thence making a curve almost to the south to meet the Stour, opposite to Harwich.

The banks of this river are in general picturesque, and more particularly so when it becomes an æstuary

below the ancient town of Ipswich, to which place it is navigable by ships of considerable burthen. The banks are then steep, beautifully fringed with wood, and adorned with several fine seats. The navigation of this channel from Ipswich Quay is delightful at high water, terminating at the point where Landguard-fort fronts the ports of Harwich.

The *Ald* rises in Knoddishall, and running south-east, passes by Aldborough and Orford, and falls into the German Sea, about a mile north of Aldborough.

The *Blithe* has its source near Laxfield, from whence running east-north-east to Hazleworth, it passes from thence, almost directly east, to Southwold, where it falls into the German Sea.

There are other less considerable rivers in this county; as the *Ore*, which falls into Hollesley Bay, the *Berdon*, the *Bret*, the *Bourn*, and the *Larke*.

It has been observed, as to those solid advantages which must be the result of good water-carriage, that northerly, the Grand Junction canal is now so complete, as to extend quite across the country to Liverpool, and that a parallel one to join the Cam and the Stour together, has been some time in contemplation, by which a direct aquatic communication between Lynn and London, through or near Cambridge, will be opened, and consequently carried completely to London whenever the navigation to join the Stour shall be finished. Hence it has been suggested, that a short cut from the Soham Lode to the Larke river, which runs to Bury St. Edmund's, would be attended with less expence, and certainty of success, by pouring into its lap the terrestrial treasures of this fertile region. In the north-eastern counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where the greatest deficiency of water has existed, in case of a new navigation, its continuation to Thetford, is substantially recommended; because the line of communication will not only be as straight as an arrow, but will comprehend Bury St. Edmund's. This place, so near the termination of the Stow-market and Ipswich navigation, the canal passing through, would thus

fill up an hiatus, and the whole of that course of country might enjoy the benefit of aquatic conveyance and dispatch.

ROADS.

The roads in this county have been uncommonly good for many years past; so that a traveller is nearly able to move in a post-chaise by a map, and almost sure to find excellent gravel roads. Many of the cross-roads in most directions are equal to turn-pikes. The improvements in this respect within the last thirty years, are almost inconceivable.

ENCLOSURES.

Many modern enclosures have been made by act of parliament, which examples, in favourable times, will no doubt be followed, the success being such as to encourage the practice. As to landed property, there is no estate in Suffolk that can be considered as overgrown

RENT, AND SIZE OF FARMS.

In the district of strong wet loam, there have been many small farms from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year intermixed with others from 150*l.* to 300*l.* and more. In the sand districts, where they are larger, they have risen to 900*l.* a year and more; that of West Wood Lodge, near Dunwich, has been estimated as the finest farm in the county. As to rents, there are low rents paid by certain modes of management, with more difficulty to the tenant than would attend much higher ones under a change of conduct.

FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

The farm-houses have been much improved within the last thirty years. Too many, however, have been built of lath and plaster, and the barns have been complained of as being larger and more numerous than necessary.—The durability of brick and mortar, compared with lath and plaster, and wattle and clay, has of late years been more justly appreciated.

In building of cottages, some very respectable individuals have most laudably distinguished themselves. The old cottages in Suffolk have been represented as

deficient in contrivance for warmth and convenience ; the doors very commonly opening immediately from the external air into the keeping room, and sometimes directly to the fireside. The deficiency of gardens is too general. Their general rent is from 40s. to 3*l.* per annum. The new cottages are much improved, and the comforts of the poor at home have been represented as greater than in most counties in England. The result of the incorporated hundreds, it is said, has been highly conducive not only to the diminution of the poor-rates, but to the happiness of the poor themselves.

LEASES.

The more common terms for these in Suffolk, have been seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years. Much land is occupied by tenants at will. Few counties have been more improved by leases of twenty-one years than this has been, especially in the sandy districts, which have been converted from warren and sheep-walks into cultivated enclosures. Leases, however, are not absolutely necessary on lands so rich as to want no exertions ; but even in this case, the general management is more likely to be spirited, when the tenant has a certainty of reaping the benefit of his expenditure for a long term.

TITHES AND TENURES.

It has been observed, that there is as great a variety in the circumstance attending the receipt of tithes in Suffolk as in most other districts in the kingdom. They are gathered in kind by some ; and the compositions admitted by others vary in proportion to the liberality and situation in life of the possessors. In general, they are considered as favourable to the occupier, and do credit to the moderation and feelings of the clergy, who frequently content themselves with compositions under the real value. But the mode, even thus qualified, is liable to great objections.

The great mass of this county is freehold property ;

but copyholds are numerous, and some of them large. Of college leases scattered in various parts, nothing particular is to be noticed.

IMPLEMENTS.

Ploughs.—The Norfolk wheel-plough, and the little light swing-plough of Suffolk, are the common implements. The latter is a good tool for depths not exceeding four inches, but is ineffectual for more considerable depths.

The Horse-Rake.—This is common, and is drawn by one horse, for clearing spring-corn stubbles, instead of the corn dew-rake drawn by a man. But to substitute the sickle, and bind in sheaves, is deemed a superior practice.

The Drill Roller.—This tool, invented in Norfolk, has been much used in Suffolk. Its object is to save the expence of dibbling, by making little channels four inches and a half asunder, across a clover-lay after ploughing; the wheat seed is then sown broadcast, and is covered by a bush-harrow. For light soils that require pressure, it is a good implement; but inferior to dibbling.

Threshing Mills.—Though there was not one of these in the county in Mr. Arthur Young's time, they have been multiplied surprisingly since that period. Mr. Howlett made a very great improvement in them, by constructing a moveable machine, which may be wheeled a mile and set to work in an hour. The first price of this, including a winnowing-machine, was 160 guineas.

The Extirpator.—This was invented for destroying weeds, and clearing ploughed lands for seed. This machine, which some call the *Scalp-plough*, is drawn by two or three horses, according to the quality and depth of the soil it is to be used upon; but before this is used, the land should be ploughed over once. It will work on all lands, and may be used by any person that knows how to manage a plough. It will easily plough an acre an hour, and not distress the horses.

Scarifiers and Scufflers.—These are equally as ap-

plicable to the broad-cast system as any other. Those made by Mr. Cook are so contrived, that by a diagonal variation in which it is used, one, two, or three teeth might be worked in a nine-inch interval. Scufflers are various, having been improved by many different persons.

DIBBLING.

The practice of this is well established in this county, and increases every year. In the maritime sand district, many thousand acres are thus put in. The ground being rolled with a light barley-roller, a man, walking backwards on the flag, as the furrow-slice is called, with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes, about four inches from one row to the other, on each flag; and he is followed by three or four children, to drop the grains, three, four, or five in each hole. In this way, from six to seven pecks of seed are deposited, at very equal depths, in the centre of the flag. A bush-harrow follows to cover it. There are several circumstances which tend to render this method superior to the common. The treading so equally is very beneficial upon light soil, and in dry weather hurtful upon none. The seed is laid in at an equal and good depth; and it is all in the flag itself, and not dropt in the seams, where weeds, if any, will arise; and there is some saving in seed. The fact is, that the crops are superior to the common, and the sample more equal. It is not common to hoe, except only one row is put in instead of two. Some use a frame which strikes many holes at a time, but the work is not so well done, and the practice not equally approved. The vast system of well-paid employment for the poor, which this practice carries with it, is a point of immense importance.

CARRIAGES.

Waggon's have been universal in Suffolk; the modern and greatest of all improvements, is that of substituting one-horse carts, or cars generally speaking, long unknown. Carts also have been much too

heavy, and badly constructed. They have been calculated to contain from 36 to 40 bushels, and were drawn by three, four, or five horses, according to weight of load.

CATTLE.

Sheep.—The Norfolk breed of sheep spreads over almost every part of the county; and as the most famous flocks are about Bury—much more celebrated than any in Norfolk—it has been observed, that they ought rather to be called the Suffolk breed. This race is so well known, that it would be useless to give a particular description of them; it is, however, proper here to note their principal excellencies and defects. Among the former is the quality of the mutton; it being admitted at Smithfield, that as long as cool weather lasts, it has, for the table of the curious, no superior in texture or grain, flavour, quantity, and colour of gravy, with fat enough for such tables. In tallow they reckon no sheep better. In fattening, at an early age, they are superior to many breeds, though said to be not equal to some others. The wool is fine, being in price per pound the third sort in England. Their activity in bearing hard driving, for the fold, is much spoken of. In hardiness and success as nurses, they are also much esteemed in this county. Such are their excellencies; the defects with which they are reproached are a voracity of stomach, which demands more food, in proportion to their weight, than some other breeds; and the consequent circumstances of being necessarily kept very thin on the ground: a want of that disposition to fatten, which keeps stock in great order on middling, and extraordinary fat on good food: both circumstances, resulting from an ill-formed carcass: a rigid back; large bones; a thin chine; and heavy offals; a restless and unquiet disposition, which makes them difficult to keep in any other than the largest walks, commons, or fields; a texture of flesh that will not keep in hot weather so long as that of South Down, and consequently said to be inferior in price

at that season; a loose ragged habit of wool, losing if not in high keep.

These ill qualities have so much foundation in facts, that other breeds are introducing rapidly into both Suffolk and Norfolk, and promise speedily to be well established. It is proper to observe, that of all these objections to the Norfolk breed, there is none more notorious, or more susceptible of direct proof, than the number kept on a given quantity of ground; which in these two counties, is fewer than is kept on similar land of some other breeds. This is an object of importance; whatever merit or advantage is attained by keeping 500 sheep on a farm of 750 acres, sinks much, if 750 of some other breeds might be kept on the same land. The first and greatest of the national interests, as well as the profit of the individual, is intimately concerned in such a position.

In the management of their flocks, our farmers have no point so interesting as the almost entire reliance for the winter support on turnips. In some counties, large flocks are kept without turnips: here they have not an idea of the possibility of such a conduct.

Cows.—The cows of Suffolk have long been celebrated for the great quantity of their milk, which, we believe, much exceeds, on an average, that of any other breed in the island, if quantity of food and size of the animal are taken into the account.

The breed is universally *polled*; that is, without horns; the size small; few rise, when fattened, to above 50 stone (14*lb.*) The points commonly admired are, a clean throat, with little dew-lap; a snake head; clean thin legs, and short; a springing rib and large carcass; a flat loin, the hip bones to lie square and even; the tail to rise high from the rump. This is the description of some considerable dairy-men.— But if we were to describe the points of certain individuals, which were very famous for their quantity of milk, it would vary in several points; and these would be such as are applicable to great numbers.

A clean throat, with little dew-lap; a thin clean snake head, thin legs; a very large carcass; rib tolerably springing from the centre of the back, but with a heavy belly; back-bone ridged; chine thin and hollow; loin narrow; udder large, loose, and creased when empty; milk-veins remarkably large, and rising in knotted puffs to the eye: this is so general, that we scarcely ever saw a famous milker that did not possess this point. A general habit of leanness, hip-bones high, and ill covered, and scarcely any part of the carcass so formed and covered as to please an eye that is accustomed to fat beasts of the finer breeds. But something of a contradiction to this, in appearances, is, that many of these beasts fatten remarkably well; the flesh of a fine quality; and in that state will feel well enough to satisfy the touch of skilful butchers. The best milkers known have been either red, brindle, or yellowish cream-coloured.

The quantity of milk given, is very considerable indeed. There is hardly a dairy of any consideration, in one district, that does not contain cows which give, in the height of the season, that is, in the beginning of June, eight gallons of milk in the day; and six are common among many, for a large part of the season. For two or three months a whole dairy will give, for all that give milk at all, five gallons a day, on an average, if the season is not unfavourable, which, for cows of this size, is very considerable. When the quantity of milk in any breed is very great, that of butter is rarely equal. It is thus in Suffolk; the quantity of milk is more extraordinary than that of butter. The average of all the dairies of the district may be estimated at three firkins, and three-fourths of a wey of cheese per cow, clear to the factor's hands, after supplying the consumption of the family.

Horses.—The Suffolk breed of horses is no less celebrated than the cows. They are found in most perfection in the district of the county that is upon

the coast, extending to Woodbridge, Debenham, Eye, and Lowestoft. The best of all were found some years ago upon the Sandlings, south of Woodbridge and Orford. Amongst the great farmers in that country, there was, fifty years ago, a considerable spirit of breeding, and of drawing team against team for large sums of money. It is to be regretted that such a spirit of emulation was lost. We remember many of the old breed, which were very famous, and, in some respects, and uglier horse could not be viewed: sorrel colour, very low in the fore-end; a large ill-shaped head, with slouching heavy ears; a great carcass, and short legs; but short-backed, and more of the *punch* than the Leicestershire breeders will allow. These horses could only walk and draw; they could trot no better than a cow; but their power in drawing was very considerable. Of late years, by aiming at coach horses, the breed is much changed to a handsomer, lighter, and more active horse. It is yet an excellent breed; and if the comparison with others, and especially the great black horse of the midland counties, be fairly made, there is no doubt of their beating them in useful draft, that of the cart and the plough. But the fair comparison is this: let a given sum be invested in the purchase of each breed; and then, by means of which will a thousand tons of earth be moved to a given distance, by the smallest quantity of hay and oats? It is the oats and hay that are to be compared, not the number or size of the cattle. A spirited and attentive breeder, upon a farm of 1000 or 1500 acres of various soils, that would admit two or three stallions, and thirty or forty capital mares, might, by breeding in and in, with close attention to the improvements wanted, advance this breed to a very high perfection, and render it a national object. But then, query, whether the same expence and attention would not produce a breed of cattle that would, by training, supersede the use of horses? Of all the branches of live stock, perhaps nothing is in such an imperfect state as working oxen;

in every thing that concerns them, we are really in the infancy of agriculture.

Hogs.—Of the hogs of Suffolk we shall only observe, that the short white breed of the cow district has very great merit; well-made, thick, short noses, small bone, and light offals; but not quite so prolific as some worse made breeds.

Rabbits.—The warrens in this county have been extremely numerous, especially in the western sand district; but within the last thirty years, great tracts of them have been ploughed up, and converted to the better use of yielding corn, mutton and wool. About forty years ago rabbit-skins were at five shillings a dozen, but gradually rose to twelve. During the late war they fell to seven shillings, which has been considered as an event favourable to agriculture. A warren near Brandon, is said to have returned above forty thousand rabbits in a year, when estimating the skin at seven-pence, and the flesh at three-pence, it made ten-pence per head. The expences of their feed have been lessened, since faggots, which the rabbits peel, have been partly substituted for the hay, once thought necessary for them during the snows.

EMINENT AND LITERARY CHARACTERS.

Several men of eminence have been born in this county; we can do little more, however, than barely enumerate their names.—Dr. William Alabaster, a divine, was born at Hadleigh. He was a great Hebraist, and was enthusiastically fond of the Cabala. He wrote besides some theological pieces tinged with mysticism, a Latin tragedy entitled *Roxana*, acted at Cambridge by the students. Dr. Alabaster was also the author of a *Lexicon Pentaglotton*, in folio. He died in the year 1640.—Dr. Richard Aungerville, bishop of Durham, was born at St. Edmund's Bury in 1281. He was tutor to Edward III., lord high chancellor and treasurer of England in 1333 and 1336. He founded a library at Oxford, and wrote a discourse on the right use of books. Died at Durham in 1345.

—The learned biographer, John Bale, bishop of Ossory in Ireland, was born at Cove in this county, and died in the year 1563, aged 67. His *Scriptorum illustrium Majoris Britanniae*, &c., printed at Basle in 1557, is his best work. He was originally a Carmelite monk; but renouncing his vows he turned protestant, and became a zealous opponent of the ancient religion.—John Boyce, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I., was born at Nettlestead, January 3, 1560: he assisted Sir Henry Saville in publishing the works of St. Chrysostom, and died January 14, 1643.—Dr. Ralph Brownrig, bishop of Exeter, was born at Ipswich; suffered greatly in the rebellion, and died in the year 1659. His sermons were printed in two folio volumes in 1674.—William Burkitt, author of the well-known Commentary on the New Testament, is said to have been born at Hitcham in this county; but the General Biographical Dictionary gives him to a place of that name in Northamptonshire. Burkitt was born in 1650, and died at Durham in 1703. His Commentary is a very useful, plain, and practical illustration of the New Testament.—William Butler, a physician of considerable eminence, but more remarkable as a humourist, and an eccentric practitioner, was born at Ipswich about 1535, and died in 1618.—Edward Capell, editor of a valuable edition of Shakspeare, was born at Trostan, near Bury, in 1713: died in the year 1781.—Thomas Cavendish, or Candish, was born at Trimley in this county: he was an enterprising but imprudent man, and wasted the immense sums which he took as prizes from the Spaniards in the most lavish manner. He sailed round the world; but his last voyage proving unsuccessful, it is said he died of grief on the coast of Brazil soon after the year 1592.—Sir John Cavendish, a native of the village of that name, was lord chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Edward III.; but was beheaded by a rebellious rabble in the reign of Richard II. From this judge descended William Cavendish, first duke

of Devonshire. He wrote an ode on the death of Queen Mary; and an allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer: he died in the year 1707.—Before this William might have been mentioned Sir William Cavendish, knight, usher to Cardinal Wolsey, whose life he wrote: he died in the year 1557.—William Clagett, divine, author of sermons and controversial piecès, was born at St. Edmund's Bury in 1646, and died in 1688.—The Rev. John Covel, author of a work entitled "The Antient and Present State of the Greek Church, &c." was born at Horningsheath in 1638: died in 1722.—The Rev. Habakkuk Crabb, a modest, pious, and useful divine among the Dissenters; but persecuted and ill-treated by the Calvinists, was born at Wattisfield, at which place he was a teacher, but was compelled by the nonconformists, among whom he had laboured during many years, to leave them. He afterwards settled at Róyston, where he died in the year 1795. His sermons were published after his death.—The Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. author of the History and Antiquities of Hawkstead, was born at Bury in 1733, and died in 1785.—John Eachard, an eminent divine, and a great wit, was born in this county about 1636, and died in 1697.—Lawrence Echard, divine and historian, author of many valuable works, was born about 1671: died in 1730.—Thomas Eliot, author of a Latin and English Dictionary: died in 1546.—Dr. William Enfield, the well-known compiler of that truly useful book "The Speaker," and author of numerous valuable works, was born at Sudbury in 1741, and died in 1797. He was a Unitarian of the old school, and was greatly esteemed by those who knew him.—Thomas Firmin, a most benevolent and amiable merchant and linen manufacturer, was born at Ipswich in 1632. Mr. Firmin was a pious Unitarian; and so much was he respected for his knowledge and unlimited beneficence to the poor, that the greatest divines of his day were proud to be ranked among the number of his friends; even the late Mr.

John Wesley, though he charged him with error on the score of the Trinity, was compelled to make the following concession, when speaking of him in a memoir in one of the early volumes of the Arminian Magazine: "I dare not say Mr. Firmin was not a good man."—This was admitting a great deal, in a Methodist concerning a Socinian. If Mr. Firmin's *good works* were indeed "filthy rags," one hardly knows how to designate the "fine linen of those modern saints who think him damned for his heresy, notwithstanding he so closely copied the example of Him who "went about doing good." Mr. Firmin died in 1697.—Giles Firmin, one of the ejected ministers, was born in this county, and died in the same year with his namesake above mentioned. He wrote several works, particularly "The Real Christian." He also practised physic, first in New England, and afterwards at home.—Thomas Gainsborough, a celebrated portrait and landscape painter, was born at Sudbury in 1727: died in 1788. He had a brother a dissenting minister, and a very ingenious mechanic: and another, his eldest, who was also a good artist.—Dr. Stephen Gardiner, a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1483. It is difficult to speak of this person so as not to give offence to some one; for he possessed a strange mixture of character. That he was a man of great learning no one will doubt; but his crafty ambition spoiled him; and his conduct towards the Protestants, notwithstanding the long, deep, and cruel persecution he had himself previously undergone, was base and sanguinary in the extreme: alike abhorrent to the principles of the Catholic as to the Reformed church. His conduct, however, has been ridiculously exaggerated and misrepresented: he died in 1555.—Stephen Hawes, a poet, and groom of the chamber of Henry VII. but in what year I find not.—William Jenkins, ejected from Christ-church, in Newgate-street, for nonconformity: he died in Newgate in 1684: he was born at Sudbury in 1612.—Joseph Keble, lawyer, and author of

several law books, born in 1632, died in 1710.—John Lydgate, an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. : he was a disciple of Chaucer, and a poet of considerable merit. In Lawton's Orchet, a Metrical Chronicle in the Lansdowne MSS. (No. 204) A. D. 1581, Lydgate is mentioned as a favourite poet, and worthy of equal praise to Chaucer. He wrote a poem called "The Fall of Princes;" and died in the year 1440.—Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fressingfield in 1616: he suffered by the Puritans, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II. He wrote a curious dialogue in Latin against the Calvinists, called "The Predestined Thief," also "Modern Politics, &c. &c."—He contributed 1400*l.* towards rebuilding St. Paul's, and died in the year 1693.—Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards of Norwich, was born at Depden, and died in 1685. The Puritans ejected him in 1643, for refusing to take the covenant: he wrote several useful works.—The celebrated Thomas Cardinal Wolsey, was born at Ipswich in 1471. His princely state of living became almost proverbial; and his unbounded ambition and sudden fall are known to every one. He founded Christ Church college, Oxford, and built Hampton Court Palace. he died in 1530.—William Wotton, a learned divine, was born at Wrentham in 1666, and died in 1726. He wrote "Reflections on Antient and Modern Learning," and other works.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

*Journey from Gorleston to Aldborough; through
Lowestoft and Saxmundham.*

GORLESTON, or Little Yarmouth, is situated on the Yare river, at the north-eastern extremity of the county. It is a well-built village, and had formerly a house of Augustine friars, founded by William Waldegrave and his wife, in the reign of Edward the First or Second, and granted to John Eyre. Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in the year 1372.

About two miles and a half to the east of Gorleston is Burgh Castle, situated upon the Waveney; it is a fortification erected by the Romans to guard the coast against the Saxon pirates, and is supposed to have been the *Garianonum*, where the Stablesian horse had their station.

Mr. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenious dissertation on this castle, says, great quantities of oyster-shells have been dug up near its walls, as also many iron rings belonging to ships: from which he infers, that the æstuary of Yare once washed its ramparts. The æra of its erection he supposes to have been during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 49, and that it was built by the proprætor Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

Burgh Castle stands on an eminence near the conflux of the river Yare and Waveney. Its present remains form three sides of a quadrilateral figure, having the angles rounded off. Whether the fourth side next the river was ever inclosed seems doubtful; perhaps the water might then have run closer to the works,

and with the steep bank be deemed a sufficient security.

The length of the north and south sides are nearly equal, each measuring about 107 yards, just half that on the east side, which measures 214. The height throughout is 14, and thickness nine feet; the area included is somewhat less than four acres and three quarters.

The wall, which is grout work, has at certain intervals hands or courses of Roman bricks. It is buttressed by four round solid towers, or rather cylinders, of about 14 feet diameter on the east: one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, and join to them only at the top. On each of them, at the top, is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter, designed, as is supposed, for the reception of a kind of circular centry box. The principal entrance was on the east side.

"The south-west corner of the station (says Mr. Ives) forms the *prætorium* raised by the earth taken out of a vallum which surrounds and secures it, and which is sunk eight feet lower than the common surface of the area. Near this was placed the south tower, which being undermined a few years since by the force of the water running down the vallum, after some heavy rains, is fallen on one side near its former situation, but remains perfectly entire. The north tower, having met with a similar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about six feet, and has drawn a part of it, and caused a breach near it."

The field adjoining to the eastern wall is supposed to have been the common burial place of the garrison. "Here (continues Mr. Ives) great numbers of Roman urns have been found, and innumerable pieces of them are every where spread over it; but neither the workmanship nor the materials of these urns have any thing to recommend them. They are made of a coarse blue clay, brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell, ill-formed, brittle, and porous. In the year 1756,

a space of five yards was opened in this field, and about two feet below the surface a great many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the plough and carts passing over them: these and the oyster-shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been the Ustrina of the garrison. One of the urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear.

“The eastern situation of this field corresponds with that of Mons Esquilinus at Rome; the place assigned there for the interment of the common people, and a situation for which they seem to have had great veneration. The officers of the garrison might possibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years since, in pulling down part of the hill which formed the Prætorium, urns and ashes were discovered in great abundance. Amongst them was a stratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with earth, the whole of which appeared, like that brought from Herculaneum, quite black, as if it had been burnt. A great part of it resembled a coarse powder; but the granulated form of the other plainly shewed what it had originally been.

“In the same place, and at the same time, was found a Cochleare or Roman spoon; it was of silver, and had a long handle, very sharp at the point, that being used to pick fish out of the shell.” Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other instruments, are frequently found hereabouts, as also a number of coins, silver, and copper; but these are mostly of the Lower Empire.

Robert de Burgh had anciently this castle and manor, and after him Gilbert de Wiseham. It being surrendered to Henry the Third, he on April 20, in the 20th year of his reign, gave it to the Priory of

Bromholme in Norfolk, where it remained till the dissolution; it was afterwards in the crown, and Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joshua Smith, esq.

A small distance north of it are the remains of a monastery built by Furseus, a Scotchman, in the time of King Sigbert, about the year 636, as is mentioned by Speed; which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.

Resuming our journey, on leaving Gorleston, we proceed southerly, and at the distance of three miles from Gorleston, we pass through the village of Hopton, about four miles to the west of which is Herringfleet-hall, the site of which, together with a considerable estate, comprehending almost the whole parish of Herringfleet, about half a century ago passed from the Bacon family to Hill Mussendon, esq. who bequeathed it to his elder brother Carteret, who had taken the name of Leathes. There was a priory of Black Canons founded here by Roger Fitz Osbert, of Somerley (the last of that family) to the honour of St. Mary and St. Olave the king and martyr, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Herein were, about the time of the dissolution, five or six religious, who were endowed with 49*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The site of this house, with great part of the lands, were granted to Henry Jerningham, esq. patron, 26th Jan. 38th of Henry the Eighth. The remains of the priory were chiefly taken down in the year 1784, but some parts of it are still left.

In the reign of Edward I. here was a ferry across the Waveney river, kept many years by Sirek, a fisherman, who received for his labour, bread, herrings, and other things of that kind, to the value of twenty shillings a year. Here a bridge was built in the time of Henry VII., which being taken down in 1770, gave place to the new one.

Somerley-hall, situated a little to the south-east of the last mentioned place, was the residence of Roger

Fitz Osbert, who founded the priory at Herringfleet. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the estate, which consisted of the greatest part of the island of Lothingland, was in the possession of Henry Jerningham. From the Jerningham family it went to the Wentworths. Sir Thomas Wentworth held the manor about the year 1627, who afterwards sold it to Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, about 1669. The Admiral's son, dying a bachelor, gave the estate, &c. to Mr. Richard Anguish, upon condition of his taking the name of Allen, who then became Sir Richard Allen; and from him it descended to Sir Thomas Allen. In this parish is an exceeding good parsonage-house, rebuilt, at a considerable expence, by the Rev. Mr. Love, the rector.

The church here contained a monument to the memory of Sir Richard Jernegan, represented cross-legged, in imitation of the Knights Templars, with this inscription: "Jesus Christ, both God and Man, Save thy servant, Jernegan." This Sir Richard was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to Henry VIII.

Returning to our road, at the distance of three miles from Hopton, we pass through the little village of Gunton. The church is a small plain building, with a round tower, rebuilt by Charles Boyce in 1700, and dedicated to St. Peter; there is a very old architrave for the north door.

About one mile and a half from the last mentioned place we pass through LOWESTOFT, a market-town, situated 114 miles from London, on the most eastern part of England: standing upon a lofty eminence, it commands a very extensive prospect of the German Ocean, and has the noblest and most beautiful appearance from the sea of any town upon the coast. Its shore is safe, having an easy declivity into the water, with a fine pebbly bottom; here are good bathing machines, and this place is much resorted to in the bathing season by the nobility and gentry.

The town is about three quarters of a mile in length, and consists chiefly of one principal street from north to south, intersected by several small streets, and is

paved. The high street stands exactly on the summit of the cliff, so that the houses on the east side face the sea. The declivity, formerly barren sand, has been converted into gardens, interspersed with alcoves and summer-houses, and descending to the foot of the hill. These "hanging gardens," as they have been styled, are most of them richly planted with various kinds of trees, intermingled with shrubs; and the white alcoves, summer-houses, rustic seats, &c. agreeably diversify the scene, as they peep from the dark foliage which surrounds them, and give to the whole an appearance truly unique. These sloping gardens constitute one of the greatest ornaments of the town, and to be admired, need only to be seen.

At the bottom of these gardens are a long range of building, erected for the purpose of curing fish, extending the whole length of the town, which from its distance from the spot where this operation is performed, escapes the disagreeable effluvia arising from the herrings while under cure. The population in 1821, was 3675 persons male and female; and the houses 756.

Lowestoft is one of the royal demesnes, and formerly enjoyed great privileges, but since the laws have been better regulated, it is on the same footing with other places, only that its inhabitants are not obliged to serve on juries, either at the quarter sessions or assizes, by writ, 15th of Queen Elizabeth, 1573.

The church is a fine Gothic building: at the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was part of the endowment of the priory of St. Bartholomew, London, dedicated to St. Margaret. The patron is the Bishop of Norwich. The height of it is about 43 feet, and the breadth 57; and, including the chancel and steeple, 182 feet in length. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, handsomely paved, and a small organ. The great Sir John Holt, one of the most learned lawyers, and perhaps the most upright judge who ever presided in the court of King's-bench, lies buried in this church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, with an inscription in Latin,

54 TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
a translation of which we shall present our readers, out
of respect to the memory of so worthy a person.

“ Sacred to the memory of Sir John Holt, knight, lord
chief justice of the King’s Bench for the space of
twenty-one years successively, and of the privy council
to King William, Queen Mary, and Anne; a vigilant,
penetrating, and intrepid assertor, vindicator,
and guardian of the liberty and laws of England.
Rowland, his only brother and heir, erected this monument,
as a testimony of the strongest obligations. He departed
this life the 5th of March, in the year 1710. He was
born the 30th of December, 1640.”

Besides the parish church there is a chapel of ease,
a very indifferent building; a town-hall, and market-
cross; also an Independent and Methodist meeting-
house. There was formerly a chapel at the south end
of the town, called Good-cross chapel, which was
destroyed by the sea.

A little to the north of the town, upon the elevated
point of land on the edge of the cliff upon which Lowestoft
is situated, stands the upper light-house, a circular
tower of brick and stone about forty feet high,
and twenty in diameter. When first erected in 1676,
the upper part, for about two-thirds of the circumference,
was sashed, in order that the coal-fire continually
kept burning within, might be visible at sea. In
1778, this part was found so much decayed, that the
brethren of the Trinity-House ordered the top to be
wholly taken off, and to have one of the newly-invented
cylinders in its stead. On the beach below the cliff,
stands another light-house, of timber, which hangs in a
frame of the same material, and is constructed in such
a manner as to be capable of being removed. By
keeping this building covered by the upper light-house,
vessels coming into, or going out of Lowestoft roads,
are directed to the Stanford channel, which lies
between what is called the Holme and Barnard sands.
This channel is almost a quarter of a mile broad, and
three quarters of a mile from the shore. From the

effects of currents, storms, &c. this channel never continues long in one direction. Of late years its motion has been northerly, as is evident from the several changes made in the position of the lower light-house, to bring it into a line with the upper one and the channel.

The principal part of the commerce here is the herring fishery, which commences about the middle of September, and continues till the middle of the following month. The boats stand out to sea to the distance of about thirteen leagues north-west, in order to meet the shoals of herrings coming from the north. Having reached the fishing-ground in the evening, they shoot their nets, extending about 2200 yards in length, and eight in depth, which by means of small casks, called bowls, fastened on one side, are made to swim in a position perpendicular to the surface of the water. If the quantity of fish caught in one night amounts to no more than a few thousands, they are salted, and if the vessels meet with no better success, they continue on the fishing-ground only two or three nights longer, salting the fish as they take them. In general, the fish are landed every two or three days, and sometimes oftener, if they are very successful. As soon as the herrings are brought on shore they are carried to the fish-houses, where they are salted, and laid on the floors in heaps about two feet deep. When they have lain in this state about fifty hours, they are put into baskets in order to wash the salt off them, by plunging them into water. Wooden spits, about four feet long, are then run through their gills, and they are fixed at proper distances in the upper part of the building. A number of small wood fires are then made upon the floor, and the herrings are cured by the smoke that ascends from them. After hanging in this manner six or seven days, the fires are put out during two days, that the oil and fat may drop out of them. After two or three intervals of this kind, or when the herrings are thought to have hung a proper time, they are

packed in barrels containing 800 or 1000, and shipped for market.

The mackarel fishery here finds employment for the fishermen, and keeps them at home against the herring season. The former begins at the end of May, and continues till the end of June.

After this season plenty of fine soals are caught, and sent to Norwich, London, &c. Ropes are manufactured here. The market-day is on Wednesday. A theatre was erected in 1792.

The fine air at Lowestoft is strongly recommended by physicians as extremely beneficial in many disorders, particularly nervous complaints; and the healthy situation contributes much to the longevity of its inhabitants.

In the year 1744 a battery was erected on the beach at the north end of the town, and two pieces of cannon brought thither from the south battery. In the year 1782 a new fort was erected at the south end, furnished with thirteen pieces of cannon, and another fort was erected at the north end, besides a battery near the Ness.

Near this town was formerly a village called Newton, which has been totally destroyed by the sea.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about one mile and a half, we pass through Pakefield, a village bounded on the east by the German Ocean, which by frequent dashings against the bases of the cliffs, has often received large portions of ponderous masses, together with the buildings they supported, into its voracious bosom. The trade consists only in a very small part of the herring fishery. There is a meeting here for the people called Quakers, who have held a meeting here for about 150 years.

In a barrow on Bloodmore-hill, near Pakefield, was found, in the year 1758, a skeleton, round whose neck hung a gold medal, with an onyx set in gold. The legend round the middle was D. N. T. AVITVS. AV. a rude head helmeted, a cross on the shoulder. Re-

verse, VICTORIA AVGGG; exergue CONOB, a rude figure of Victory. On the onyx a man standing by a horse, whose rein he holds with a hasta pura in his right hand, and a star on his helmet. Avitus was father-in-law of Sidonius Apollinaris, set up by Theodoric, king of the Goths, defeated and deposed by Recimer, A. D. 455, after a reign of fourteen months, made bishop of Placentia, and died shortly after.

About seven miles to the north-west of Pakefield is BECCLES, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable up from Yarmouth; it contains 658 houses, and a population of 3493 persons. This town is the third in the county. The church is a noble Gothic structure, with a fine steeple at some distance from it, in which is a fine ring of ten bells. Here are also two dissenting meeting-houses. The ruins of another church called Ingate church, are to be seen here, which was formerly the parish church. The town consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market is kept. The church-yard affords one of the finest prospects in Europe, situate on the banks of the river Waveney, commanding the most picturesque and expansive views. The town-hall is a good building, in which the quarter-sessions are held. The gaol is considerably enlarged upon the modern plan, and a chaplain attends once a-week.

It is a town corporate (but sends no members to parliament), consisting of a portreeve and thirty-six others, who are distinguished by the name of the *twelves* and the *twenty-fours*. The office of portreeve is holden in rotation by the twelves.

Here is a good grammar school (nominally a free one) founded in the year 1712 by Dr. Fauconbergh, who by will left certain lands, lying in Corton and the towns adjoining, near Lowestoft, for a clergyman, nominated by the trustees, to qualify youth for the University. Also a free English school, founded in the year 1631, by Sir John Leman. The market is on Saturday, and it is well supplied with every necessary.

This town is remarkable for instances of longevity;

for the air is salubrious and free from every noxious quality. Here was an extensive common, containing near 1600 acres, by which the poor have been particularly benefitted, being allowed to turn on several head of cattle on easy terms: the management of the common is vested in the corporation.

The roads near this place are extremely good, and the inhabitants not burthened with turnpike duties. The intention was, however, to have carried the turnpike-road through the town; but at a public meeting the plan was rejected, and negatived by a considerable majority.

Resuming our journey, at the distance of about three miles, we pass the village of Kessingland, which, from the ruins of its ancient and once beautiful church, appears to have been of much more celebrity than it is at present.

About five miles from the last mentioned place we pass through the village of Wangford, situated on the river Wang; it had a wharf, and gives name to a hundred. Here was a priory of Cluniac Monks, cell to Thetford, before the year 1160, said to have been founded by Doudo Asini, steward to the king's household, granted to the Duke of Norfolk. Some small remains of this monastery are adjoining the church. Near this place is Henham Park, in which stood a mansion-house that had been from the time of Henry the Eighth the residence of the family of Rous. The late Sir J. Rous had greatly improved it; but it was unfortunately consumed by fire in the year 1773.

About two miles to the south of Wangford we pass through the village of Blythburgh, situated on the river Blyth, and gives name to the hundred. Its origin is uncertain, but it must have been of great antiquity, as several urns have been found here with Roman coins. They were discovered by men that were digging up the old foundations, to clear the ground, after a fire, in the year 1670; and we are told by Camden, and almost all our historians, that Anna, king of the East-Angles, and Ferminus, his son, who

were slain in fighting against Penda, king of the Mercians, in the year 654, or 655, were buried here; but it may be doubted whether the tomb shewn here for king Anna's be really his, for the present church is certainly a modern structure. The body of Ferminus was afterwards removed to St. Edmundsbury.

That this town has been in a flourishing state, appears from its stately church, Holy-rood chapel, and other buildings. It has been the residence of merchants, and before the river was choaked up it had a considerable fishery. The sessions for the division of Beccles were formerly held here, and John de Clavinger, who was lord of the manor, obtained a grant for a weekly market on Mondays, and two annual fairs; one on the eve and feast-day of the Annunciation, and the other on the eve and day of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

Here was a priory of Black Canons, a cell to the Abbey of St. Osith in Essex, founded in the reign of Henry the First, and valued at the dissolution at 48*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* This was granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Arthur Hopton, knight, then lord of the manor, and considerable remains of it are standing near the church.

Holy-rood chapel was on the north side of the main street, where some remains of the walls are still standing; and on the south side of Blythburgh was Westwood, which in process of time was made a park, and is now called the Grove. Here stood the mansion-house of the lords of the manor.

The church is a curious building, though very old: the windows are numerous, and were once extremely beautiful, as appears by the remains of the painted glass. They were adorned with many coats of arms, and the roof was painted and gilt. The church is 142 feet in length, and 54 feet in breadth; and both within and without is adorned with various decorations. In Stow's annals is an account of a terrible thunder-storm, which happened here on Sunday the 4th of August, 1577, in the time of divine service,

when the lightning damaged the church, struck down and scorched several persons, and killed a man and a boy.

Blythburgh fell to decay upon the suppression of the priory, and gradually decreased till the year 1679, when there was a dreadful fire, in which the loss was computed to amount to 1803*l.* on which many of the inhabitants, not thinking it worth while to rebuild their houses, settled elsewhere.

At the distance of about four miles to the east of Blythburgh is **SOUTHWOLD**, or Sowold, pleasantly seated on a hill, and almost surrounded by the sea and the river Blythe, which has a bridge that leads into the town. In the year 1747 an act passed for effectually cleansing and opening the haven of this place, which had long been choaked up with sand.

On the east side of the town is a bay called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by a promontory about two miles farther south, called Easton Ness. Solebay was rendered memorable by a sharp engagement between the English and Dutch fleets on the 28th of May, 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich lost his life.

Here is, besides the great Guildhall, another in the market-place for the dispatch of petty affairs, which, with the church and other structures, afford an agreeable prospect both by sea and land.

On the cliff are two batteries, one of which is a regular fortification, with a good parapet and six guns; the other has only two guns.

On this hill, and several others that are near it, are the remains of a camp; and where the ground has not been broken up there are tokens of circular tents, formerly called by the people Fairy-hills, round which they supposed the fairies were wont to dance.

Southwold was rendered a town corporate in the year 1489, and is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and inferior officers; but it sends no member to parliament. It is a pleasant, populous town, and

consists, according to the late population act, of 348 houses, and 1676 inhabitants.

The first chapel was thought to have been built here in the reign of King John, but was destroyed by fire about 220 years after its erection. The present chapel was finished about the year 1460, and was afterwards made parochial. It is 143 feet in length, of which the chancel is 43, and the tower 20, and it is 56 feet broad. The ceiling of the chancel was handsomely painted, and the painting over the skreen in the nave is very fresh. Every pew was decorated with the representations of birds, beasts, satyrs, and the like; but these suffered greatly in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The tower is above 100 feet high, and is a handsome piece of architecture, composed of free-stone, intermixed with flints of various colours. There is here a meeting-house of protestant dissenters of the denomination of Independents.

The entrance into the haven is on the south side of the town, but was subject to be choaked up, till an act of parliament was passed, as we have already observed, for repairing and improving it, and for erecting piers for its security: accordingly, one pier was built on the north side of the port in 1749, and another on the south in 1752. When the free British fishery began to be established in 1740, the Pelham and Carteret busses arrived in this harbour from Shetland, and in 1751 buildings and conveniences began to be erected for the making and tanning of nets, and depositing stores; two docks were also made, and many other improvements, so that in 1753, no less than 38 busses sailed from this port. The other trade of this place consists in the home fishery, which employs several small boats, and here they make and refine salt, prepare and export red herrings, red sprats, malt, and corn; and import coals, cinders, and the like. The inhabitants likewise carry on a coasting trade in wool, corn, timber, and lime. Southwold has a tolerable weekly market on Thursdays, indifferently served with provisions.

Southwold was at first a small place, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts, but in proportion as they succeeded, they built houses for themselves, and at length became rivals to Dunwich and the other neighbouring towns.

Henry the Seventh made this town a free borough, and ordered it to be governed by the above-mentioned officers. This town had several benefactions from that king and his son Henry the Eighth, which enabled the merchants to fit out upwards of fifty vessels, and these they employed abroad in the cod fishery, while the industry of those employed on the coast, in catching herrings and other fish, was also very conducive to the improvement of the town; but when Henry the Eighth shook off the Pope's supremacy, the fishery began to decline, though the inhabitants still carried it on, and at the same time engaged in the trade of corn, malt, timber, coals, butter, and cheese.

On the 35th of April, 1659, there happened a dreadful fire at Southwold, which, in the space of four hours, consumed the town-hall, market-house, prison, granaries, warehouses, and 238 dwelling-houses, besides the fish-houses, tackle-houses, and other out-houses; and the greatest part of the moveable goods, nets, and tackle of the inhabitants, with all their corn, fish, coals, and other commodities; the loss of which amounted to upwards of 40,000*l.* an immense sum at that time, and ruined above 300 families. This disaster obliged many to seek for habitations in other places, insomuch that the town, which was in a flourishing condition previous to this dreadful calamity, never recovered its former splendour. All the court-baron rolls have been destroyed, by which means the copyholders of the corporation are become freeholders. There is still a great resort of mariners to this town, and it carries on a considerable trade.

This town in particular, as well as all the coast from Harwich to Winterton-Ness, is noted for the

first arrival of the swallows to this island, and for their departure, when they leave ours for other climates, not for warmth, but for finding their common prey, viz. the insects, with which the air swarms in our summer evenings, till the cold weather comes in and kills the insects, and then necessity compels the swallows to quit us, and follow their food to some other climate.

For the supplies of the markets of London with poultry, in which this part of the country particularly abounds, they have some few years since, found it practicable to make geese travel on foot, and prodigious numbers are brought up in like droves from the farthest part of Norfolk, even from the fen country, about Lynn and Washes; as also from the east side of this county; and it is very frequent to meet one or two thousand in a drove. They begin to drive them generally in August, when the harvest is almost over, that the geese may feed on the stubble as they go. Thus they hold on to the end of October, when the roads begin to be too stiff and deep for their broad feet, and short legs, to march in. Besides such methods of driving these creatures on foot, they have invented a new kind of carriage, being carts formed on purpose, with four stories of stages to put the poultry in, one above another, whereby one cart will carry a very great number; and, for the smother going, they drive with two horses abreast; thus quartering the road for the ease of the poultry, and changing horses, they travel night and day; so that they bring the fowls eighty or a hundred miles in two days and one night. The horses are fastened together by a piece of wood lying crosswise upon their backs, by which they are kept even and together; and the driver sits on the top of the cart, as in the public carriages for the army, &c. In this manner vast numbers of turkey poults and chickens are carried to London every year.

In this part, which is called High Suffolk, there are not so many families of gentry or nobility, as in

the other side of the country: but it is observed that though their seats are not here, their estates are: and the pleasure of West Suffolk is much of it supported by the wealth of High Suffolk; for the richness of the lands, and application of the people to all kinds of improvements are scarcely credible. The farmers also are so considerable, and their farms and dairies so large, that it is frequent for a farmer to have upwards of one thousand pounds' stock upon his farm in cows only.

RAYDON, a village about one mile and a half to the north-west of Southwold, had formerly a market and a park. The church, which is of great antiquity, is a very ordinary structure, consisting only of one aisle; and there are some signs of a wharf yet remaining, which probably fell to decay about the time of Henry the Third, through want of trade, which then flourished at Southwold. Here was another priory of Cluniac Monks, said to have been founded before the year 1160, by Duodo Asini, steward to the king's household, and was a cell to Thetford in Norfolk. According to some writers it was dedicated to St. Mary, but according to others to St. Peter and St. Paul; and at the suppression had a yearly revenue of 30*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

About one mile to the south-west of Southwold is WALDESWICK, a very ancient village, and was once a considerable and populous place; this appears from the spaciousness of the church, which was built at the expence of the inhabitants, who had a great trade in butter and cheese to London and other parts of the kingdom. The elder-church, though thatched, was adorned with images, and accommodated with an organ. It was taken down in 1473, and a new church erected by the inhabitants, on a fine eminence, and at their own expence; this was a handsome structure, dedicated to St Andrew. It had two aisles, and in it was a chapel of Our Lady, and the images of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, St. John, St. James, and several others; and it had also two

altars and an organ. Within a few years after, another aisle was added, and it had many curious devices on the walls of the outside. The roof was covered with lead, and each aisle parted from the nave by seven arches and six pillars, neatly wrought. The steeple was upwards of 90 feet high, and adorned with eight pinnacles; but in 1696, the greatest part of the church was taken down, and reduced to very small dimensions, probably to save the charge of repairs.

Three miles to the south of Southwold is DUNWICH, a market-town, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the German Ocean, and is very convenient for sea-bathing, machines being kept for that purpose. This place is reduced very much by the encroachments of the sea, most of its parishes having been destroyed; and the encroachment that is still making, will probably, in a few years, oblige the constituent body to betake themselves to a boat, whenever the king's writ shall summon them to the exercise of their elective functions; as the necessity of adhering to forms, in the farcical solemnity of borough elections, is not to be dispensed with. This town sends members *ab origine*. The right of election is in the freemen, inhabiting within the remains of the borough, and not receiving alms. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses; so that the number of voters is only fourteen. Returning officers, the bailiffs. The market, which is very mean, is held on Monday; and the town consisted, according to the late population act, of 38 houses, and 200 inhabitants.

With respect to antiquity, this place is supposed to vie with most others in the kingdom. It is thought to have been a station of the Romans, from Roman coins having been found in its neighbourhood; while others maintain that it was a British town, under the protection of the Romans. It is seated on a cliff 40 feet high, and on the east and west of the town were raised ramparts of earth, fortified on the top with

pallisades, and at the foot with a deep ditch, part of which, with the bank, is still to be seen. It was filled with handsome buildings, and particularly contained the royal palaces of the kings of the East-Angles, and was the first episcopal see of that kingdom. Felix, the Burgundian bishop, whom Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, brought hither to revive the knowledge of Christianity, which his subjects had almost forgotten, fixed his episcopal see here, in the year 636. After him three bishops enjoyed the see, and had jurisdiction over the whole kingdom of the East-Angles; but in the latter part of his third successor's time, the see was divided, and a bishop for the Norfolk part of that kingdom being placed at Elmham, the bishop of Dunwich, or as it was then called, Domoc and Donmuc, had the Suffolk part only; after the division of the see, there are said to have sat 11 bishops at Dunwich; but about the year 820, or soon after, the troublesome times put a period to this bishoprick, before it had lasted 200 years.

When Domesday-book was made, this place paid 50*l.* or, in other words, 50 pounds weight of silver, to the king, and 60,000 herrings. In the reign of King Henry the Second, it was a famous city, filled with great riches; and, it is said, that there was, for some time, a mint here. In the first year of the reign of King John, it had a charter of liberties, in which the burgesses, among other things, had the privilege of giving, selling, or otherwise disposing of their lands and houses, within the town, at pleasure. This charter cost the citizens 300 marks, besides 10 falcons, and five ger-falcons. In the reign of Richard the First, Dunwich was fined 1060 marks, Orford 15, Ipswich 200, and Yarmouth 200, for the unlawful practice of supplying the enemy with corn; which may give some insight into the trade of these towns at that time. On the north side of the town was the entrance into the haven, which rendered Dunwich a place of great trade, and on the north

side of it was erected a pier; the place, which was part of the quay, may be still known by the piles yet standing.

Here were six, if not eight, parish churches, (as before mentioned,) namely, St. John's, which was a rectory, and seems to have been swallowed up by the sea about the year 1540; St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's and St. Peter's, which were likewise rectories, and St. Leonard's, and All-Saints, which were impropriated. These, and all the other churches, were given by Robert Mallet, to his priory at Eye, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and the prior and convent presented to all the instituted churches, out of most of which they had portions of tithes, and they had all the revenues of the impropriated ones, but were obliged to find a secular priest to serve the cures. The register of Eye also mentions the churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew, which were swallowed up by the sea before the year 1331.

Besides these parish churches, Weaver mentions three chapels dedicated to St. Antony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine. Here was also the Temple church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Baptist, which probably belonged, first to the Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers, who had a good estate in this neighbourhood, and might, as other lords frequently did, build a church for the use of their own tenants; for it does not appear that they had any preceptory or commandery here. There was here likewise a noble and ancient church belonging to St. James's hospital, which consisted of a master, and several leprous brethren and sisters; it is said to have been founded in the reign of Richard the First, and confirmed by him afterwards, when he came to the throne of England; but others suppose it to be founded by Walter de Ribo. The vast income of this once famous hospital, is now dwindled to about 22*l.* a year, of which 40*s.* per annum belongs to the master, and the remainder is applied towards the

maintenance of three or four indigent people, who reside in a poor old house, which is all that is left of the building, except the shell of the church. Here was also an hospital, called *Maison Dieu*, or God's House, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry the Third, and was plentifully endowed for a master, six brethren, and several sisters, with tenements, houses, lands, and rents; but the yearly revenues do not amount, at present, to quite 12*l.* out of which the master has 2*l.*, and the remainder is divided among a few poor people, who, with the master, live in two old decayed houses, which are all that are left of this hospital, except a small part of the church belonging to it.

Here were also two houses of friars, one of Franciscan, or Grey Friars, founded by Fitz-John, and Alice his wife, and its revenues were enlarged by King Henry the Third. Its walls encompass upwards of seven acres of land, and in them were three gates. That to the eastward is quite demolished, but the arches of two gates to the westward, continue pretty firm, and have something curious in their workmanship, but are almost covered with ivy. The largest of these gates serves for the principal entrance to the house, the greatest part of which now lies in ruinous heaps; but the part which remains is converted into a tenement: here is a hall, in which are several apartments, where the affairs of the corporation are transacted, and the jail. The east front of this part of the building has been rebuilt with brick. The other monastery was for the Dominicans, or Preaching friars, and was founded by Sir Roger Holishe, knight. Both these monasteries had handsome churches belonging to them.

As the ruin of this town was principally owing to the encroachments of the sea from time to time, it will not be improper to give here a more particular account of these dreadful devastations. It is observable, that the coast is here destitute of rocks, and the principal part of Dunwich being built on a hill, con-

sisting of loam and sand of a loose texture, it is no wonder that the surges of the sea, beating against the foot of the precipice, easily undermined it.—Gardner, in his historical account of Dunwich, observes, that one of the two carves of land, taxed in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was found to be swallowed up by the sea, at the time of the survey made by order of William the Conqueror. The church of St. Felix, and the cell of monks, were lost very early. In the first year of Edward the Third, the old port was rendered entirely useless, and before the 23d year of that king's reign, great part of the town, with upwards of 400 houses, which paid rent to the fee-farm, with certain shops and windmills, were devoured by the sea. After this the church of St. Leonard was overthrown; and in the 14th century, the churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas were also destroyed by the waves. In 1543, the church of St. John Baptist was taken down, and in the same centuries, the chapels of St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine, were overthrown, with the South gate and Gilden gate, and not one quarter of the town left standing. In the reign of Charles the First, the foundation of the Temple buildings yielded to the irresistible force of the undermining surges, and in 1677 the sea reached the market-place. In 1680 all the buildings north of Maison Dieu lane were demolished, and in 1702 the sea extended its dominion to St. Peter's church, on which it was divested of the lead, timber, bells, and other materials, the walls only remaining, which tumbled over the cliff as the water undermined them; and the town-hall suffered the same fate. In 1715 the jail was undermined, and in 1729 the farthest bounds of St. Peter's church-yard fell into the sea.

In December, 1740, the wind blowing very hard from the north-east, and continuing for several days, occasioned terrible devastations; for a great part of the cliffs were washed away, with the remains of St. Nicholas's church-yard, as also the great road which formerly led into the town.—King's-holm, otherwise

called Leonard's-marsh, which was then worth 100*l.* a year, was laid under water, and has ever since been so covered with shingles and sand, that it is now worth little. Besides, Cock and Hen hills, which the preceding summer were upwards of 40 feet high, had their heads levelled with their bases; and the foundation of St. Francis's chapel was discovered. Several skeletons appeared on the Ouse, some lying in pretty good order, and others scattered about by the waves. At the same time, near the chapel, were found the pipes of an ancient aqueduct, some of which were of lead, and others of a grey earth, like that of some urns.

Resuming our journey, at the distance of five miles from Blythburgh, we pass through the village of Yoxford, about two miles to the north-west of which is Sihton, a village, in which William de Casineto, or Cheny, founded a Cistertian Abbey, about the year 1150, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. Its revenues were valued at the dissolution at 250*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and granted by the abbot and convent themselves to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Anthony Rouse, esq. and Nicholas Hare. It is at present a good old house.

At the distance of three miles from Yoxley we pass through SAXMUNDHAM, a small market-town, situated on a hill near the banks of a small river, and has one large church, and a dissenting meeting-house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which in general are pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufacture is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. Its market-day is on Thursday. This town is so much improved, though small, that within the last thirty years almost every house has either been new-fronted or rebuilt. In 1821 the population was 989 inhabitants.

About six miles to the west of Saxmundham is FRAMLINGHAM, a town pleasantly seated on a clay hill, near the spring of the river Ore, which rising in the hills on the north, passes through the town and

falls into the sea to the southward of Orford. Its name, which is of Saxon original, signifies the habitation of strangers. It is a large ancient town, pretty well built, in a healthy air and fruitful soil, and has a large stately church, built of black flint, with a steeple upwards of a hundred feet high. The body of the church is 63 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 44 high; and the chancel is 37 feet high, six feet long, and 27 broad. In the aisles lie buried several of the earls and dukes of Norfolk, and others of the nobility. There is in particular a curious monument for Thomas Howard, the third duke of Norfolk, who died in the year 1554; another for Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the natural son of Henry the Eighth, and another for Henry Howard, earl of Surry.

Sir Robert Hitcham founded a free-school here, with a salary of 40*l.* a year to the master, to teach 40 of the poorest children of the town to read, write, and cast accompts; and 10*l.* was allowed to each as an apprentice fee. There are also two alms-houses in Framlingham; one founded in pursuance of the will of the above Sir Robert Hitcham, for twelve of the poorest persons in the town, each of whom is allowed two shillings every week, and forty shillings every year, for a gown and firing: these are to attend morning and evening prayers at church, and therefore Sir Robert left 20*l.* a year to a clergyman, to perform this duty, and 5*l.* a year for the clerk and sexton. The other alms-house was founded by Thomas Mills, a Baptist minister, for eight poor persons, who are allowed half-a-crown a week, an outward garment, and thirty shillings each for firing.

Framlingham has a market on Saturdays, and is situated 88 miles from London. It consisted, according to the late population act, of 461 houses, and 2327 inhabitants.

Here is a castle, a very ancient structure, said to have been constructed by Redwald, the most powerful king of the East Angles, who kept his court at

Rendlesham, in this hundred. It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when pursued by the Danes. Hither, likewise, they followed him, and laid siege to the castle; when he being hard pressed, and having no hopes of succour, endeavoured to escape; but, being overtaken in his flight, was beheaded at Hoxne, or Hoxon; from whence, long after his corpse was removed, and interred at Bury; the castle being taken, remained, as it is said, fifty years in the possession of the Danes.

William the Conqueror, his son Rufus, or according to others, Henry the First, gave this castle to Roger Bigod, by whose son Hugh it was either rebuilt or much repaired, having been dismantled in the year 1176, by order of King Henry the Second. This Hugh Bigod was created Earl of Norfolk by King Stephen, as a reward for having testified upon oath, before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, that Henry the First had, on his death-bed, nominated Stephen for his successor to the crown of England, in preference to his daughter Maud.

In the possession of the Bigods it continued till the twenty-fifth of Edward the First; when that family being extinct, it reverted to the crown, and was by that king given to his second son, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England, who repaired it, as appeared by his arms set up in divers parts of the building. On his decease it came to his two daughters, Margaret and Alice; the latter married Edward de Montacute, who, upon the division of the estate, had, in his part, this castle and the demesnes thereof. He left it to his daughter Joan, who, marrying William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, carried it into that family; from whence it came to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, who sometime resided here. From the Mowbrays it descended to the Howards, earls and afterwards dukes of Norfolk. After them it was granted to the de Veres, earls of Oxford; from whence it returned to the Howards, and was, by Theophilus, earl

of Suffolk, sold, together with the manor and demesnes, to Sir Robert Hitcham, attorney-general in the reign of King Charles the First; who, by his will, dated in August, 1636, devised the castle, manor, and lordship of Framlingham, together with the manor of Saxted, being then of the yearly value of one thousand pounds, to the masters and fellows of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge; one hundred pounds per annum to be expended for the benefit of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uses, for the emolument of the poor of the parishes of Framlingham and Debenham in this county, and those of Coggeshall in Essex.

This castle was a large, strong, and handsome building, fortified with a double ditch; its walls, which are fifty-four feet in height, and eight in thickness, inclose within their circuit an area of one acre, one rood, and eleven perches; and are flanked by thirteen square towers, which rise above them fourteen feet; two of these were watch-towers, and are called by Dr. Sampson, barbicans; who says they were, by the common people, corruptly called burganys.

This author, describing the castle, says, "It was inwardly furnished with buildings very commodious and necessary, able to receive and entertain many; in the first court was a deep well of excellent workmanship, composed with carved pillars, which supported a leaden roof, and, though out of repair, was in being anno 1651. In the same court also was a neat chapel, now wholly demolished, anno 1657, and transported into the highways.

"There were in the building diverse arms, some in stone, some in wood, to be seen anno 1654; as of Bigod, Brotherton, Segrave, and Mowbray; and under a window, largely carved and painted, were quarterly, the arms of St. Edward, king and confessor; and those of Brotherton, under a chapeau turned up ermine, supported by two white lions; for the bearing whereof, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk of that name, lost his head, in the

thirty-eighth year of Henry the Eighth. Also on the hall-gate, fairly cut in stone, were the arms of Brotherton impaling Bouchier, quartered with Lovayne, supported by a lion and eagle. There were likewise an old door, a great iron ring, garnished with M. S. with ducal coronets thereon.

“ On the west side of this castle spreadeth a large lake, which is reported to have been once navigable, and to have filled the double ditch of the castle; but it is now much less than it formerly was, being every day filled up with earth and sand, washed into it by heavy rains. People now call it the Mere. It is said that from hence cometh the river Ore, which emptieth itself (having taken in diverse other waters) into the sea at Orford.

“ This castle had a draw-bridge, and a portcullis over the gate, which was the strongest tower; and beyond the bridge without was a half-moon of stone, about a man's height, standing in 1657. There was on the east side a postern, with an iron gate, leading over a private bridge into the park, wherein the castle standeth, which was not long since thick beset with trees, as the stumps shew.”

The chimnies, many of which are still standing in the towers of this castle, are worthy of observation, being curiously wrought into various figures with ground or rubbed bricks: indeed, the artificers of those days gave many extraordinary instances, how perfectly these materials might be worked into the different mouldings and ornaments of architecture.

In the year 1173, Queen Elinor, out of revenge (as it is supposed) for the matrimonial infidelities of her husband, Henry the Second, incited his son Henry, an ambitious and ungrateful youth, to raise a rebellion against his father in Normandy. He was assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, and joined by many of the barons, among whom was Robert, Earl of Leicester, who, crossing the sea with a body of French, and three (some say ten) thousand Flemings, landed at Walton, in this county, and was received by Hugh

Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, into his castle of Framlingham. From hence they made frequent excursions, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, which they repeatedly laid under heavy contributions, robbing and despoiling all passengers, burning villages and castles, and committing divers other enormities; insomuch that Hugh Lucy, the chief justice of England, assisted by Humphrey de Bohun, attacked and defeated them in a pitched battle, fought at a place called St. Martin's, at Farnham, near Bury St. Edmund's. In this engagement, the Earl of Leicester and his wife, a lady of masculine spirit and deportment, were taken prisoners, together with many of the French; but the Flemings were, to a man, all either slain or drowned. Their bodies were afterwards buried in and about that village.

Henry having reduced his son to obedience, soon after returned to England, when he besieged, took, and dismantled this castle. Its owner, Hugh Bigod, obtained his pardon, on paying to the king four thousand marks; but the Earl of Leicester did not escape so easily, for he was conveyed to Roen, in Normandy, where he was closely confined; his castle at Leicester was demolished, the town burnt, its walls razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other places.

Hither likewise, in the year 1553, Queen Mary retired, on notice being sent her, by the Earl of Arundel, of the death of her brother Edward the Sixth, and of the patent for the succession of the Lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might easily escape to Flanders, but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers, by the Duke of Northumberland, in the late reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice; for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties, who encamped near the castle, to the number of thirteen thousand men. From hence she set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate compe-

titor. She was met on her way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of a thousand horse which that princess had raised for her service.

In the year 1653, an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, late serjeant-at-law, to certain charitable uses.

Framlingham was a few years ago the resort of a singular character, a kind of wandering bard, known in some parts of Suffolk by the name of James Chambers. He gained a precarious living by vending pamphlets, and not unfrequently selling his own effusions, which he had printed in cheap forms. Being favoured by the poorer sort of people, he often gained a hearty welcome, and sometimes a more grateful pecuniary return for his acrostics, &c. These, he said, were mostly suggested to him in the nights which he often passed in barns, sheds, or stables, as his aversion to a poor-house amounted to horror: he declared "the thought of such an abode was worse to him than death."

In the year 1810, a statement of his case being published in the Ipswich Journal, it excited a subscription from several persons of distinction and others; among these, the late Countess of Dysart, and the Duchess of Chandos, were contributors. In consequence of this, a cottage was hired for his residence; and his verses were to have been printed for his benefit; but all was unavailing; his love of rambling prevailed over every other consideration, and, after remaining in his new dwelling about two months, he deserted it, and the friends who had so kindly interfered in his behalf. He was some time after seen in a miserable shed at the back of Framlingham, and was in the daily habit of walking from that place to Soham, or some of the neighbouring villages. Some lines, descriptive of his situation and humble talents, when he was about Haverhill, were written by some person who felt for his misfortunes, viz.

Near yonder bridge that strides the rippling brook,
 A hut once stood in a sequester'd nook,
 Where Chambers lodg'd; tho' not of gipsy race,
 Yet, like that tribe, he often chang'd his place.

A lonely wand'rer he, whose squalid form
 Bore the rude peltings of the wintry storm;
 An hapless out-cast, on whose natal day
 No star propitious beam'd a kindly ray;
 By some malignant influence doom'd to roam,
 The world's wide dreary waste, and knew no home;
 Yet heav'n, to cheer him as he pass'd along,
 Infus'd in life's sour cup the sweets of song;
 On him an humble muse her favours shed,
 And nightly musings earn'd his daily bread.
 Meek, unassuming, modest shade! forgive
 This frail attempt to make thy mem'ry live.
 Minstrel! adieu! to me thy fate's unknown:
 Since last I saw thee many a year has flown.
 Perhaps, lorn wretch! unfriended and alone,
 In hovel vile thou gav'st thy final groan;
 Clos'd the blear'd eye, ordain'd no more to weep,
 And sunk, unheeded sunk, in death's long sleep.

About one mile to the south of Framlingham, is the village of PARNAM, which gave the title of baron to the late Lord Willoughby, who was descended from the daughter of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of King Edward the Second. In the year 1734, the bones of a man, an urn, and the head of a spear, were taken out of a gravel-pit, in a field called Friars Close, in this parish, and was supposed to have belonged to some Danish commander.

Here is Parham-hall, which has been in several families since the Willoughbys, the first possessors. The church of Parham was built by William de Ufford, who dying suddenly whilst attending his parliamentary duty, the estate went to his sister Cicely, who married Sir Robert Willoughby. Their descendants, who were elevated to the peerage by the title of

Willoughby de Ercsby, possessed the manor till one of them gave it to his youngest son Christopher; whose son, Sir William, was in the first year of Edward VI. created Lord Willoughby of Parham, and his successors enjoyed the honour till the death of the sixteenth lord, in 1775. The title is now vested in Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Lindsay, wife of Lord Gwydir, daughter and co-heir of Peregrine Duke of Ancaster, and joint hereditary great chamberlain of England. Parham, according to tradition, has been a kind of rival to Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, in having its flowering thorn at Christmas. Kirby, in his first edition of the *Suffolk Traveller*, noticed this circumstance; and the *Ipswich Journal*, for January 13, 1753, inserted a letter, affirming that it had budded eleven days earlier than usual, in order to accommodate the miracle to the new style; however, a note appended to this by the editor of the paper, admits that he had received a very different account from Parham. Joshua Kirby, F.R.S. A.S. was the son of John Kirby, the author of the *Suffolk Traveller*, and was born at this place in 1717. He died in 1774, and was interred in Kew church-yard, where the remains of his friend Thomas Gainsborough were afterwards placed beside him, by his express desire. He married Mrs. Sarah Bull, of Framlingham, by whom he had two children—William, who died in 1771, and the late Mrs. Trimmer.

Resuming our road, at the distance of about two miles from Saxmundham, we pass through the village of Friston; one mile to the south-west of which is SNAPE, a village, which had formerly a monastery of Black Monks, founded in the year 1155, by William Martel, Alfred his wife, and Jeffery Martel; their son. It was first made a cell to the Abbey of St. John, in Colchester, but afterwards became, in a manner, independent, it paying only half a mark as an acknowledgment; but the abbot of Colchester might visit them twice a year, and stay there four days with

twelve horses. King Henry the Eighth gave this monastery to the canons of Butley, but it was dissolved by the bull of Pope Clement the Seventh, and given to Cardinal Wolsey, and after his death was granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at 99*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* a year. Friston formerly belonged to Snape priory. Sir Henry Johnson having purchased the said priory and its appurtenances, built Friston-hall, and made it his seat. His daughter and heiress marrying the Earl of Strafford, this delightful seat passed into that noble family.

At the distance of three miles and a half beyond Friston, we arrive at ALDBOROUGH, or Aldeburgh, a sea-port town, both strongly and pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, having a grand and an extensive view of the German Ocean on the east, and the river Ald on the west. It is a commodious harbour for seamen and fishermen, upon which account it is fully inhabited by these sort of people. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four inferior officers. It sends two members to parliament: it has a market weekly on Saturday, and a fair annually on the first Tuesday in Lent. It had formerly three streets in a row, and nearly a mile in length; but is now reduced to two streets by the encroachment of the sea: it is reckoned by the physicians to be one of the most healthy places along the coast, and as remarkable for longevity, being subject to cooling and refreshing breezes from the sea, on which account a great deal of company resort to the town in summer for the benefit of their health and sea-bathing, to which the pleasantness of the spot invites; and is growing into much repute. The shore is also much admired for its evenness and regular declivity for the bathing machines, which are upon a remarkably safe and commodious construction. The hills at the back of the town are likewise much esteemed for the pleasant walks, and for the fine and beautiful prospects of the surrounding country for many miles.

There are no manufactories except the drying of red sprats, which are caught and dried in great abundance, and exported to Holland. It is equally famous for soals and lobsters, which are caught in great quantities, and far surpass any other for fine flavour. Fish of all sorts is in great plenty, as well as every other commodity.

Aldborough is situated 94 miles from London, and the population in 1821 consisted of 258 houses, and 1212 persons.

A plan of the town, as it appeared in 1559, proves it to have been a place of considerable magnitude, and represents the church as being more than ten times its present distance from the shore. From the same plan it is evident, there were then *denes* or *downs* of some extent, similar to those at Yarmouth between the town and the sea; but which have been long ago swallowed up. Aldborough, depopulated and impoverished by the encroachments of the sea, was till within the last thirty years hastening to complete decay; but several families of distinction wishing for a greater degree of privacy and retirement than is usual at a watering place, having made this town their summer residence, has totally changed its appearance. Instead of deep sands that once led to this place, we now approach it by excellent turnpike-roads; and in lieu of the clay-built cottages, and their frequent concomitants of dirt and misery, we now see many neat and tasteful mansions, the comfortable retreat of persons of rank or fortune. The manners and morals of the lower classes are likewise very much improved; and the lines of Mr. Crabbe, who is a native of this place, have long ceased to be applicable.

Here joyless roam a wild amphibious race,
With sullen woe display'd in every face;
Who far from civil arts and social, fly
And scowl at strangers with suspicious eye.

The church is a good ancient structure, though very much intermixed with modern work. Some stones in

the church-yard appear to be of considerable antiquity, though there are no remarkable monuments in the interior. Here is a magnificent and extensive view of the ocean; and near the church is a marine villa, upon the Italian model, by L. Vernon, esq. which is much admired for a singularly beautiful octagonal room. On the brow of the hill at the same end of the town, is the mansion of the Hon. Percy Wyndham; near this is a romantic cassino, the favourite summer residence of the Marquis of Salisbury; and C. F. Crespigny, esq. has a seat at the further extremity of the terrace.

The strand at Aldborough is not more than forty or fifty yards from most of the lodging-houses; and during ebb-tide, and frequently for weeks together, is peculiarly adapted for walking and bathing.

The magnificent terrace on the summit of the hill behind the town, not only commands the boundless expanse of the ocean, including Aldborough and Hollesley bays, which are richly studded with their moving treasures, and separated from each other by Orfordness; but also the view of a rich country through which flows the capacious Ore, adding beauty of no common kind. This majestic river, after approaching within a few hundred yards of the sea, south of the town, suddenly turns towards Orford, below which place it suddenly discharges itself into the ocean. The width and depth of its channel, and the easy flow of its tides, render it peculiarly adapted for pleasure-yachts and boats, several of which are kept by the inhabitants of the town, which is well supplied with the necessaries, and even the luxuries of the table.

The following may be taken as a well-merited compliment to this charming river.

Orwell, delightful stream! whose waters flow,
Fring'd with luxurious beauty, to the main!
Amid thy woodlands taught, the muse would fain
On thee her grateful eulogy bestow;

Smooth and majestic though thy current glide,
As bustling commerce ploughs thy liquid plain,
Though grac'd with loveliness thy verdant side,
While all around enchantment seems to reign;
These glories still with filial love I taste,
And feel their praise; yet thou hast one beside,
To me more sweet, for on thy banks reside
Friendship and Truth combin'd, whose union chaste
Has sooth'd my soul, and these shall bloom sublime
When fade the fleeting charms of nature and of time.

About four miles to the north of Aldborough is LEISTON, a village which had formerly an Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded by Ranulph Glanville, about the year 1183. The abbot, in the year 1312, obtained a charter for a market and a fair to be held here, but both of them have been long disused. This abbey being probably decayed, and seated in an inconvenient place, another was erected at some distance from it by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, and the canons removed thither. The new, as well as the old house, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed at the dissolution with the annual revenue of 181*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* It was granted in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

This abbey was consumed by an accidental fire within 30 years of its erection; it was however rebuilt; and there are still to be seen the ruins of a chapel on the north of the village.

Pope Lucius granted this abbey the liberty to celebrate divine worship privately, in the time of general interdiction, and likewise the liberty of burying any person who should desire to be interred in their monastery, if not under sentence of excommunication; they were not obliged to pay tithes of their goods and chattels. Richard II. confirmed many of their privileges, and granted to them, that in time of a vacancy, neither he or his heirs, nor any of his offi-

cers, should seize upon their temporalities, nor should they be compelled to grant a pension to any person whatever.

This abbey, either from decay or the inconvenience of its situation, being subject to the inundations of the sea, Robert de Ufford thought proper to rebuild about the year 1363. The new as well as the old house was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This edifice was unfortunately destroyed by fire before 1386, but was rebuilt. At the dissolution it contained only fifteen monks. The old structure, however, was not totally abandoned, as some monks continued to reside in it till the suppression. In fact, legacies appear to have been left to our Lady of the old abbey as late as 1515. Under A. D. 1331, in the chronicle kept at Butley, is the following passage, which corroborates this statement: "John Grene, relinquishing his abbacie by choice, was consecrated an Anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary, in the old monastery near the sea." Great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and various offices of the new monastery, are now standing, though occupied as barns and granaries. The length of the church, which was built in the form of a cross, was about fifty-six yards, and the breadth of the middle aisle seven. The exterior seems to have been formed of an intermixture of black squared flints and stones. In the walls hereabout are many bricks, different in their form from any used at present, by being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. A small tower near the west end, almost entirely of brick, seems to have been built about the time of Henry VII., and some of the ornaments appear to have been formed in moulds. The interior of the church is very plain; but the columns yet remaining are extremely massive. Some walls that appeared to have surrounded the grounds that belonged to this establishment remained several centuries, till they were destroyed for the sake of the materials.

On the dissolution the site of the abbey, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and lands belonging to them, were granted to Charles Duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage of this house had been for several generations; afterwards it became the property of Daniel Harvey, esq., and has since passed through several possessors, to the Right Hon. Joshua Vanneck, Lord Huntingfield, the present owner.

*Journey from Bungay to Bramfield; through
Halesworth.*

BUNGAY is a pleasant town, seated 106 miles from London, on the south of the river Waveney, which separates this county from Norfolk, and is navigable for barges from Yarmouth thither. A great fire broke out here on the 1st of March, 1688, in a small uninhabited house, which raged so furiously, that it consumed the town, except one small street; and the whole loss was computed at 29,396*l.* and upwards. But this terrible accident occasioned the town to be rebuilt in a more regular and beautiful manner. St. Mary's church is a sumptuous structure, and with its fine steeple is a great ornament to the town; besides this, there is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was impropriated to the priory of Barlynch in Somersetshire. The impropriation now belongs to the Bishop of Ely, who leases it to the vicar. Exclusive of these two churches there was formerly a third church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was impropriated to the nunnery; it was standing and in use since the year 1500, but hath been so long down that no person can now tell where it stood. Between the two churches appear the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Glauville and the countess Gundreda, his lady, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Cross. It was endowed by a great number of benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by King Henry the Second. In the reign of King Edward the First,

here were a prioress and 15 sisters, but at the dissolution not above 11 sisters, whose revenue was then valued at 62*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

Here are also the ruins of a very strong castle, supposed to have been built by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. In the barons' wars it was fortified, and made so strong by Hugh Bigod, that he was wont to boast of it as impregnable; saying, in the wars of King Stephen, as is reported,

Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.

But, notwithstanding the confidence he placed in his castle, he was obliged to compound with King Henry the Second, by giving a large sum of money, and sufficient hostages, to save it from being demolished. But afterwards, the Earl siding with Richard, King Henry the Second's son, against his father, the king took from him his castles of Framlingham and Bungay. This castle was demolished in the reign of Henry the Third; and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, obtained a licence, in the 10th of Edward the First, to embattle his house in the place where this castle stood; afterwards it reverted to the crown. In consequence of the fire beforementioned, the records belonging to the castle and convent were destroyed. The remains of this castle are now become the habitation of the lowest sort of people, a great number of hovels being raised against its walls, and let out to the poor.

The free grammar-school at this place enjoys the right of sending two scholars to Emanuel college, Cambridge. The theatre and assembly-rooms are neat structures, and the county bridge over the Waveney has been handsomely rebuilt. The market-place being on a rising ground, has been considered as one of the handsomest in the country; and here were two crosses, in one of which, fowls, butter, &c. were sold; and in the other corn and grain. The top

of the former was adorned with a figure of Astrea in lead, weighing eighteen hundred weight. The principal streets, which are broad, well paved, and lighted, branch out from the market-place towards the great roads leading to Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, Ipswich, Beccles, and Lowestoft; and each of these being terminated by a handsome edifice, produces at first sight a very favourable impression. The large common, contiguous to the town, being enclosed and rated, is of considerable benefit to the inhabitants. At the termination of a pleasant walk to the lower end of it, there is a cold-bath house upon the site of a vineyard, and a physic-garden. The town itself, standing on a sandy soil, has several mineral springs, and one at the King's Head, is said to possess medicinal properties of peculiar efficacy. As the Waveney nearly surrounds the town, in the form of a horse-shoe, a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, lime, &c.; and several capital flour-mills, malt-ing-offices, and lime-kilns, are very productive to their proprietors. Here is also a manufactory of Suffolk hempen cloth.

Bungay is now a good trading town, and the women are employed in knitting stockings. In the market-place are two handsome crosses; the one for exposing fowls, butter, &c. to sale; and the other corn and grain. The market-day is on Thursday, and the town, according to the late population act, consisted of 492 houses, and 2349 inhabitants, viz. 1053 males, and 1296 females.

At Mettingham, a village about a mile and a half to the east by south of Bungay, was a castle, which, from its ruins, appears to have been of considerable extent and strength, though the gate-house, and some of the walls, are only left standing. This castle was first built by John de Norwich, who obtained a licence from King Edward the Third to make a castle of his house, after which it passed through several hands. In this castle was a college or chantry, founded by Sir John de Norwich, knight, vice-admiral of England,

and dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of 20*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* a year.

About three miles to the south by west of Bungay is the village of FLIXTON, which is famous for a nunnery founded there by Margery, the widow of Bartholomew de Creke, about the year 1258. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, and was of the order of St. Austin. The foundress gave the manor of Flixton to this house, which was dissolved by a bull of Pope Clement the Seventh in 1528. At the time of the dissolution it had a prioress and six or seven nuns, with yearly revenues, which were then valued at only 23*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum. At its dissolution it was intended for Cardinal Wolsey, but he declining in the king's favour, it was granted to John Tasburgh, whose descendants had long their seat at Flixton-hall.

Flixton-hall, the residence of Alexander Adair, esq., a noble structure, pleasantly situated near the Waveney, was built about the year 1615, and was originally surrounded by a moat, that was filled up several years since. The style of the architecture here has been called "Inigo Jones's Gothic." The principal front faces the north; the hall and staircase are grand, and the apartments spacious. To the south was an open colonnade, which was afterwards closed up, and converted into separate rooms. The grounds in the front have been embellished with extensive plantations, which, with the fine woods of the park, and the view of the river, produce a charming effect.

Returning from this digression, on leaving Bungay, we proceed southerly, and at the distance of six miles we pass through the village of Stone Street, about two miles and a half beyond which we arrive at HALESWORTH, a well-built town, situated on the borders of the river Blyth, which is navigable up to this town. It is an ancient populous place, with a very neat church, and a charity-school. It has a considerable weekly market on Thursdays, to which are brought great

quantities of linen yarn, spun in this town and its neighbourhood. Near it is a mineral spring, which has been used for disordered eyes. Halesworth is situated 102 miles from London, and consisted, according to the population return in 1821, of 414 houses and 2166 inhabitants.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of two miles from Halesworth, we arrive at BRAMFIELD, a small town, without either market or fair, but abounding with corn and hay. This manor formerly constituted a part of the endowment of the college of Metchingham, built by order of John de Norwich, in the reign of Edward III. The chancel of the parish-church contains an elegant monument, by Stone, to the memory of Arthur, third son of the celebrated lawyer, Sir Edward Coke; and on the pavement are many black marble stones, for the two ancient families of Rabbet and Nelson. Upon this monument is the figure of Arthur's lady, lying with a child on her breast, and above her is a niche, with a representation of Arthur kneeling, in complete armour. The sides of this tomb are emblazoned with arms. Beneath is a long inscription; and in an old box in the church are the remains of two suits of armour, similar to that in which Arthur is exhibited.

Bramfield-hall, a modern structure, the residence of T. S. Gooch, esq., member for the county, is situated near the church. About a mile distant was another seat, formerly belonging to Thomas Neale, esq., but afterwards used as a farm-house. That gentleman built and endowed an alms-house here for four single persons, who have each a room, and about a rood of land; and one of them has an additional allowance of three pounds per annum, for teaching six poor children to read. Mr. Neale's widow, who afterwards married John Fowle, esq., left ten pounds per annum, to keep these alms-houses in repair, and for the instruction of six more children. Bramfield-hall is now the property of R. Rabbet, esq.

About three miles to the west of this place is He-

veningham Hall and Park, the seat of Lord Huntingfield: the house is a regular modern building, handsomely designed, and of considerable extent.

Journey from Saxmundham to Stratford; through Woodbridge and Ipswich.

On leaving Saxmundham, a description of which has already been given, we proceed south-westerly, and at the distance of about seven miles we pass through the village of Wickham-market, situated on the river Deben, and so called from its having had a market, but which has been long discontinued.

About two miles to the north-west of the last-mentioned place is LETHERINGHAM, a village remarkable for a little priory of Black Canons, founded by Sir John Baynel, or Bovile, which was a cell to St. Peter's at Ipswich, and its annual revenue was valued, at the dissolution, at 26*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The priory has been converted into a good mansion-house, in which is a noble gallery, adorned with several valuable pictures. The parish church, which formerly belonged to the priory, has some magnificent monuments.

The handsome old mansion was pulled down about 1770. Letheringham also contained the seat of the Wingfields. Sir Anthony, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was captain of the guard, vice-chamberlain to the former, knight of the garter, and a member of the privy council. Henry also employed him to assist the executors of his will, for which he bequeathed him a legacy of 200*l.* His descendant of the same name was created a baronet in 1627. The parish church of Letheringham formerly belonged to the priory, and the chancel contained some elegant monuments to the memory of the Boviles, the Wingfields, and the Nauntons: among which was a splendid one for Sir Robert Naunton and his lady, and another for Sir Anthony Wingfield, whose epitaph was referred to, in order to decide a contest for the office of great chamberlain of England; these have been defaced and destroyed. Mr. Gough observes,

that mere neglect and exposure to the weather could not have reduced them to that state in which they appeared in 1780. In 1768, and perhaps later, they were in as good, though not in so clean a condition as they deserved: "Perhaps," he adds, "it was for the interest of some of the parties who lately disputed the estate, to destroy every record preserved in this place; but how the dilapidation came to be permitted by the higher ecclesiastical powers, is a question not readily resolved."

Easton, as the name implies, lies to the eastward of Letheringham, and was formerly the lordship of an ancient family in Kettleburgh, surnamed Charles; but afterwards the Wingfields of Letheringham were proprietors of both. Anthony Wingfield removed from Letheringham, to the house called Godwyns, in Hoo. He built the White House at Easton, and removing from Hoo, made it his seat. One of his descendants sold this seat, and the remainder of the Wingfields' estate in this neighbourhood, to the Hon. William Nassau Zulestein, master of the robes to King William III., who was afterwards created Earl of Rochford. His son William Henry, Earl of Rochford, commanded the left wing of the English army, under General Stanhope, at Lerida, in Spain, where he was killed in July, 1710. The present hall at Easton is a handsome brick building, and is the seat of the Earl of Rochford.

Hoo lies to the north-west of Letheringham and Easton. Hoo-hall anciently belonged to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards came to the Earls of Suffolk, one of whom sold it to Sir Robert Naunton. Another family, who took their name from this town, had a considerable estate here, which was sold to one Godin, a merchant of London, but which passed through the Wingfields to the Earl of Rochford. This village formerly contained the guilds of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John. In 1470 the advowson of the church was given by John Duke of Norfolk, and

Catherine his wife, to the priory of Letheringham. The impropriation was granted by Edward VI. to Elizabeth Naunton.

One mile and a half eastward from Wickham is the village of CAMPSEY. This place was remarkable for a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, founded under the patronage of Theobald de Valoines, who bequeathed his estate here to his two sisters for that purpose. His will was put into execution under the sanction of King John; and the revenues of the institution were considerably increased by subsequent benefactors. This nunnery was seated in a fruitful, pleasant valley, on the east side of the river Deben, and on the north there was a large lake. Maud de Lancaster, who afterwards married Ralph de Ufford, chief justice of Ireland, obtained a licence from King Edward III. to found a chantry of five chaplains, secular priests, to pray and sing mass in the church of this nunnery, for the souls of her two husbands, her own soul, and that of Elizabeth, the first wife of William de Burgh. This chantry remained there some years, and was then removed to the manor of Roke-hall, in Bruisyard, the revenues and site of which were afterwards given to the prioress and nuns of St. Clare, when the chantry was converted into a nunnery. Several curious deeds relative to this foundation are said to have been in the hands of Francis Canning, esq. of Foxcoat, in Warwickshire. In the window of the parlour of the abbey-house was a piece of glass, bearing the name of the Uffords; and in the window of the chamber over it, a lady's effigy, with these words, *Grace govern us*. This nunnery at the dissolution was valued at 182*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, and granted to Sir William Willoughby. The ruins of Campsey Ash are now inconsiderable, though near them is a very excellent decoy.

Ash High-house, in Campsey, is a very good mansion, and is said to have been built by John Glover, who was in the service of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. It is now the seat of John Sheppard, esq., and is called The High-house, Campsey. It has been

apparently, erected at different periods, but the central part is the original building. It is four stories in height, and the chimnies are curiously ornamented. Here are several fine cedars, and the pleasure-grounds, very extensive, are kept in their original style. The park is noted for its fine trees, which form several beautiful avenues of great length and height.

About two miles and a half to the south of Wickham is the village of Rendlesham, said to have been thus called from King Rendulus. Here Redwald, king of the East Angles, commonly kept his court, who, according to Bede, was the first of the English who received Christianity, and was baptized here. The palace in which Rendulus kept his court, is thought to have stood in the place where Rendlesham House now stands. In digging here some years ago there was found an ancient crown, weighing about 60 ounces, which was thought to have belonged to Redwald, or some other king of the East Angles; but it was sold and melted down.

About six miles to the south-east of Rendlesham is ORFORD, a town situated 90 miles from London, near the union of the Ore and the Alde; it was once a large and considerable trading town, till the sea throwing up a dangerous bar at the harbour's mouth, it consequently lost its harbour and fell to decay. It is small and ill-built, but it is a corporation and manor, although no parish, its church (which is rather handsome) being only a chapel of ease to Sudbourn, a village to the north-east. It had a charter with great privileges, granted by Richard the Third, and sent three ships and 62 men to the siege of Calais, in the year 1359.

Having sent to all the parliaments in the reign of Edward the First, it discontinued sending till the reign of Henry the Eighth; and it still continues to return two members to the British senate. It was incorporated by Henry the Third, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses.

At the west end of the town stands the castle; neither the builder, nor the time of its construction, are positively ascertained; but that it is of Norman origin seems evident, from its being coigned, and in some places cased with Caen stone. It was probably built about the time of the Conquest; and, according to a marvellous story, mentioned by Camden, from Ralph de Coggeshall, was in being in the reign of Henry the First, at which time Bartholomew de Glanville was constable thereof. The story is this:—

In the sixth year of John's reign, some fishermen took here a sea-monster in their nets, resembling a man in shape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford castle, who kept him several days; he was hairy in those parts of the body where hair usually grows, except the crown of his head, which was bald; his beard was long and ragged; he ate fish and flesh, raw or boiled; the raw he pressed in his hands before he ate it; he would not, or could not speak; though to force him to it, the governor's servants tied him up by the heels, and cruelly tormented him. He laid down on his couch at sun-set, and arose at sun-rising. The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go; having first spread three rows of strong nets to secure him; but he diving under them, appeared beyond them, and seemed to deride the fishermen; who giving him up for lost, returned home, but the monster soon followed them. He continued with them for some time; but being weary of living ashore, watched an opportunity, and stole away to sea.

The spot whereon the castle stands was, it is said, formerly the centre of the town: this tradition has the appearance of being founded on truth, from the great quantity of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings, constantly turned up by the plough, in the fields west and south of that edifice; besides several of them retain the name of street, annexed to their denomination of field; such as the West-street field, &c. all alluding to streets for-

merly there situated; and it is farther confirmed by the charter of the corporation, and other authentic records.

Of this castle there remains at present only the keep; its shape is a polygon of 18 sides, described within a circle, whose radius is 27 feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers, placed at equal distances, on the west, north, east, and south-east sides; each tower measuring in front nearly 22 feet, and projecting from the main building 12 feet: they are embattled, and overlook the polygon, whose height is 90 feet, and the thickness of its walls at the bottom 20 feet: at the lower part they are solid; but above are interspersed with galleries, and small apartments. Lord Hertford once purposed to have this castle pulled down for the sake of the materials; but it being a necessary sea-mark, especially for ships coming from Holland, who, by steering so as to make the castle cover or hide the church, thereby avoid a dangerous sand-bank, called *The Whiting*, government interfered, and prevented his putting this design in execution.

A priory of Augustine Canons was founded here in the reign of Edward the First, which was granted to Robert Lord; and an hospital for a master and brothers, founded in the reign of Edward the Third.

Orford church, or rather chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, when entire, was a very large and handsome building: the outside was ornamented with flint, and from the style of its chancel, appears to be of great antiquity; but the founder, and the date of its construction, are now unknown, though Grose conjectures it to have been built at the expence of the inhabitants of Orford, assisted by the lord of the manor, and the donations of other pious persons. Over the west door, in the square embattled steeple, is a niche, now vacant; and the porch is adorned with kings' heads, six on the west, and five on the east side. The tracery of the windows is fine, and in good preservation. The inside consisted of three aisles; those of the

body are still remaining; but the chancel having fallen to ruin, has been excluded by a wall built across the east end of the body. This chancel appears, from its remains, to have been of a workmanship far superior to the other portion of the edifice, and of much higher antiquity, probably of a date anterior to the castle itself; these remains consist of a double row of five thick columns, supporting circular arches, their height equal to their circumference, each measuring about twelve feet. The arches on their inner sides are decorated with the zigzag ornament; and all the carvings are sharp, and seem to have been highly finished: the columns are cased with hewn stone, the interior being filled with flint and sand. A singularity observable in them, is the different mode in which their surfaces have been decorated, so that even the opposite ones are not alike; they have in general cylindrical mouldings running from the base to the capital; some four, and others six, like small columns attached to the main shaft. In one of them the mouldings twist spirally round the column; in another, though they take the same direction, they are continued only in every second course of the stones of which it is composed; while in a third they cross each other lozenge fashion, and form an embossed net-work: others, which are square, have small columns at each of their angles. The time when this beautiful chancel was suffered to fall to ruin is not exactly known, though the monument of the Rev. Mr. Mason, once rector of Orford, seems to show that it was in tolerable repair about the year 1621, when that gentleman was buried, and had his monument erected in it, at an expence his executors would not have incurred had this chancel then been ruinous. This monument stands against the south wall, and is of marble: on it is the figure of Mr. Mason on his knees, praying at a desk, upon which a large book lies open; beneath is the following inscription: "Here lyeth Frauncis Mason; borne in the bishoprick of Duresme; brought up in the universitie of Oxford; batchelour of divinitie; fellow of Marton

college; after rector of Orforde, in Suffolk, where he built the parsonage-house; chapleyne to King James. The books which he writt testify his learninge. He married Elizabeth Price, daughter of Nicholas Price, vicar of Bissain, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had thre children. She erected this monument for him. He died in December, 1621.

“ Prima Deo cui cura fuit sacrare labores,
Cui studium sacris invigilare libris,
Ecce sub hoc tandem requievit marmore Maso
Expectans Dominum speq; fideq; suum.”

On a triangular tablet at the bottom: “ In justice to the memory of so great a man, who was rector here eighty years, and above 110 years old, this monument was removed from the ruinous chancel, and repaired and set up here at the charge of the present incumbent, Josiah Alsop, B. D. anno 1720.”—In this last inscription, as Grose justly observes, are two great mistakes; one respecting the age, and the other the time that Mr. Mason held the rectory of Orford. In Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonienses* there is an account of him, in which he is said to have been born in 1566, and made rector of Orford in 1597: according to the monument, he died in 1621; so that his age could not exceed fifty-five, or his incumbency twenty-four years.

Orford chapel contains various other funeral memorials, particularly a coffin-shaped stone, with a cross-fleury, and several brass plates, put down about the time of Queen Elizabeth, or James I. The arches dividing the aisles of the body are pointed. The font is very elegant, and apparently ancient; it has the following inscription round the edge, but is without date: “ *Orate pro animabus Johannis Cockerel et Katerine uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in honore Dei fecerunt fieri.*”

Orford has a mean town-hall, and an assembly-house, a plain brick building, erected about fifty years ago by the Marquis of Hertford, but very little used. The decline of this town is ascribed to the loss of its

harbour, from the retiring of the sea, and a dangerous bar thrown up at its mouth by that overwhelming element. In Orford river there is a considerable oyster-fishery, though there are no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. In 1810, licences to dredge for them were granted by the Marquis of Hertford to eighty vessels, at one guinea each.

This town gave the title of Earl to the late Lord Walpole. The market-day is on Monday; and the town consisted, according to the late population act, of 216 houses, and 1119 inhabitants.

Three miles to the westward of Orford is BUTLEY, a village, which had a small priory of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Ranulph de Glanville, chief justice of England about the year 1171. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was given by Pope Clement to Cardinal Wolsey, towards building his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. At the time of its dissolution, its annual revenue was found to be of the value of 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* This priory was soon after given to William Forthe, in whose family it continued for a long time.

Butley-abbey was two miles west of the sea. The ruins of the abbey, still to be seen, prove it to have been very spacious. The founder being removed from his office, took the cross, from feelings of chagrin and disappointment, and resolved on a journey to the Holy Land. Accordingly he went there, in company with King Richard I., and was present at the siege of Acre. Previous to his departure he gave to Maud, his eldest daughter, the entire manor of Benhall, and the patronage of the monastery of Butley. The remainder of his estates he divided between his other two daughters.

The priory and convent of Butley had the priory of the Virgin Mary, at Snape, about five miles to the north of Butley, granted to it by Henry VII. in the 24th of his reign, with all the lands and tenements belonging to it, or which Thomas Neyland, the late

prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the same; to hold in perpetual alms, and without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the said priory of Butley. The priory of Snape was originally a cell to the abbey of St. John, at Colchester, by the appointment of William Martel, the founder; but a bull of Pope Boniface IX. deprived that house of this appendant, under pretence that it did not maintain there a sufficient number of religious, according to the will of the founder. Snape priory was therefore made conventual, and absolved from its subjection to Colchester. But it appears from the register of the bishopric of Norwich that this bull had little effect, as the abbot and convent of Colchester presented the priors down to 1491; and, probably, the canons of Butley found this cell more trouble than profit, as in 1509 they resigned all claim and title to it.

This priory, however, enjoyed a very ample endowment. At the dissolution, the annual income was estimated at 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Henry VIII. granted the site of Butley priory to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. George Wright, esq., whose property it was in 1737, then fitted up the gate-house, and converted it into a handsome dwelling, which has since been inhabited as a shooting seat by various persons of distinction. From Mr. Wright it descended, after the death of his widow, to John Clyatt, a watchman in London, as heir at law, by whom it was sold to Mr. Strahan, printer to his Majesty: it was afterwards the property of Lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom it was sold to the father of the present noble possessor, Lord Rendlesham.

The walls and ruins of this large and magnificent edifice occupy nearly twelve acres of ground. The gate-house was an elegant structure. Its whole front was embellished with coats of arms, finely cut in stone; and between the interstices of the freestone were placed square black flints, which, by the contrast of their colour, gave it a beautiful and rich appear-

ance. South of the gate-house are the remains of several buildings, particularly an old chapel, in a wall in which, as Grose was informed, a chest of money was found, arched into the wall; and this was visible at the time the view given by him was taken.

Surveying these venerable ruins, a variety of sensations strike involuntarily upon the heart; and there are few who have visited them, but have mentally addressed them in language similar to the poet, who exclaimed,

How many hearts have here grown cold,
That sleep these mould'ring stones among !
How many beads have here been told !
How many matins here been sung !

On this rude stone, by time long broke,
I think I see some pilgrim kneel ;
I think I see the censer smoke,
I think I hear the solemn peal.

But here no more soft music floats,
No holy anthem's chanted now ;
All hush'd, except the ring-dove's notes,
Low murm'ring from yon beechen bough.

The porch of Butley-church is highly worthy of notice. The outer entrance is a beautiful pointed arch, leading to a fine circular door-way, forming the south entrance. The body of the church is extremely neat in its appearance. Two stone coffins are preserved at the abbey: one was discovered very recently, containing a perfect skeleton.

In the church of this priory was deposited the body of Michael de la Pole, the third Earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt. The remains of this edifice shew that it was a very large structure; and the gate-house, which is still entire, and its front embellished with many coats of arms, handsomely cut in stone, shews it to have been a very magnificent building. It was repaired and beautified in an ele-

gant manner by the late George Wright, esq. and is now become a very handsome seat.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about two miles, we pass Ufford Street, formerly a place of considerable note, and gave name to a noble family. In this parish were lately the ruins of a chapel.

The seat of the Uffords here, who originally descended from the Peytons of Peyton-hall, stood about two furlongs north of the church, where a farm-house was afterwards built, and appropriated to charitable uses in Framlingham. There were also in this parish the ruins of a chapel, called Sogenhoe chapel. This was instituted to from 1310 to 1527, upon the presentation of the Uffords and Willoughbys, and a manor of Sogenhoe is always mentioned with those of Bawdesey, Bredfield, &c. among the possessions of the Willoughbys and Uffords. The situation of the manor of Windervill is not known at present. West of Sogenhoe chapel a castle is said to have stood, upon a piece of ground in the form of a rectangular parallelogram: here was also a ditch or moat.

Several of the Wood family of Loudham are buried in this church. Weever thought it a beautiful little building. The covering of the font was much defaced by the Oliverian reformers. In the journal of these parochial visitors there is the following curious statement, dated Jan. 27, 1643: "We broke thirty pictures, and gave directions to take down thirty-seven more, and forty cherubims to be taken down of wood, and the chancel to be levelled; and we took up six inscriptions in brass." It appears, that in May following, they sent a person to see whether what they had ordered was executed, but the churchwardens would not let him in, so that, in the month of August after that, they returned themselves, when they completed what had been begun in the preceding January. The journal says, "We broke twelve cherubims on the roof of the chancel, and nigh an hundred Jesuses and Marias in capital letters, and the steps we levelled.

And we broke down the organ cases, and gave them to the poor. In the church there were on the roof above an hundred Jesuses and Marias in great capital letters, and a crosier staff to break down in glass, and above twenty stars on the roof. There is a glorious cover over the font, like a pope's triple crown, and a pelican on the top picking its breast, all gilt over with gold." Then they complain of Brown and Small, the old churchwardens, for making them wait two hours before they would let them have the key of the church, and then for abusing them, and charging them with rifling and pulling down the church. Kirby observes, "This cover to the font is still in being, though much impaired by length of time. Had the pelican on the top been a dove, doubtless it would have shared a harder fate; but as those men, when armed with the power of the enthusiasm which raged in 1643, though they were provoked and put out of temper by the churchwardens, could not persuade themselves to destroy so pretty a thing, notwithstanding its resemblance of the pope's crown, it is pity the parishioners do not think it worth while to repair it; for though it be but a toy in itself, it is now become venerable in its antiquity, and is perhaps the only thing left that gives any notion of the Uffords' magnificence." In old wills, mention is made of a chantry in the manor of Ottleys, in this parish.

The Rev. Richard Lovekin was rector of Ufford 57 years. He was buried on the 23d of September, 1678, in the 111th year of his age. It is added, that he officiated to the last, and preached the Sunday preceding his decease. Being strongly attached to the royal cause, he was plundered during the parliamentary wars, and lost all his goods, one spoon excepted, which he hid in his sleeve. The manor of Ottley, in this parish, is supposed to have taken its name from Roger Ottley, whose son William was lord mayor of London in the year 1434.

At the distance of two miles beyond Ufford Street,

after passing through the village of Melton, we arrive at **WOODBIDGE**, a large town, seated on the east side of a sandy hill, with a pleasant prospect down the river Deben, which falls into the sea at about ten miles distance. It took its name from a wooden bridge, built over a hollow way, to form a communication between two parks, separated by the road which leads from Woodbridge market-place towards Ipswich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow way, near where the bridge probably stood, is a house which to this day retains the name of the Dry-bridge. The river at its influx into the sea, is called Woodbridge Haven, and is navigable up to the town, where there are several docks for building vessels, with convenient wharfs, and 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. This place 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. 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 on

the decline, owing to the low prices paid by the combers for their work. The manufacture of sack-cloth, for which this place was formerly noted; and the refining of salt, are also much on the decline, other places affording them on cheaper terms. The market is on Wednesday.

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. It is proposed to throw a handsome bridge over the river Deben, between Woodbridge and Sutton.

A priory of Black Canons was founded here by Er-naldus Ruffus, at the end of the twelfth century, which was granted to Thomas Seckford; it was valued at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

This town is neat, and the chief streets well-built and paved, but the rest dirty and the houses mean. The 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 180 feet high, distinguished at sea as a capital object, and at a great distance. The inside is spacious, consisting of a nave and two aisles, the roofs covered with lead, and supported by ten beautiful slender pillars, and four demi-ones of the Gothic style; the walls are 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.; the east window of which 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 Saint Anne, Sancti Salvatoris, and the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the north aisle.—In the church-yard, or in the walls of the church, was a famous image of Our Lady.

Here are also an Independent, a Quakers', and Methodist meeting-houses: also a grammar-school, founded by Thomas Seckford, in the year 1387.

The quarter-sessions of the peace, for this division, are 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 two alms-houses in this town, in 1587, for thirteen poor men and three women, which was then endowed by him with an estate in Clerkenwell, London, a part of which is at present called Woodbridge-street; first let for 112*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but leased in 1767, for sixty years, at 568*l.* per annum. More than 20,000*l.* have since been expended on this estate. The governors of these alms-houses are the master of the Rolls, and the chief justice of the Common Pleas for the time being. Sir Thomas Sewell and Sir Eardley Wilmot increased the annual allowance to the residents of these alms-houses to the sum of 27*l.* to the principal, and 20*l.* to each of the other twelve poor men, besides a suit of clothes, a hat, three shirts, two pair of shoes and stockings, and a chaldron and a half of coals. The three poor women appointed as nurses reside in a house built in 1748, close to that of the men, upon the site of one formerly called Copt-hall. These women receive 12*l.* per annum, and a proportionate supply of clothing. The men wear a silver badge with the Seckford arms, and are required to attend divine service at the parish church on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and holydays in general. The same ordinances direct ten pounds a year to be paid to the minister of Woodbridge for instructing

the alms-people, and visiting them when sick ; five pounds to each of the two churchwardens for receiving the rents, superintending the distribution of the money, and enforcing the orders of the establishment ; and ten pounds to the poor of Clerkenwell ; the remaining 230*l.* to be expended in clothing, firing, medical attendance, and repairs ; and the surplus, if any, distributed among such poor of Woodbridge as receive no relief from 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 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 56*l.* 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 1*l.* 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, has long been 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.

Woodbridge is situated 77 miles from London ; and consists, according to the returns made to parliament, of 640 houses, and 4060 inhabitants.

About three miles to the north-west of Woodbridge is the village of Playford, which had formerly an abbey, granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards building his colleges.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of six miles from Woodbridge, after passing through the villages of Martlesham and Kesgrave, we arrive at IPSWICH, an ancient, neat, well-built, populous town, one mile long, but broader, forming a sort of half-moon on the banks of the river Orwell, over which it has a

stone bridge, leading to its suburb, Stoke Hamlet. It is called by Mr. Camden, "the eye of the county." It was formerly of much greater note than at present; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of vessels.

A battle was fought here, between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 466; and in the year 991 it was plundered by the Danes, and a peace was purchased of them by the inhabitants, at the expence of 10,000*l.*; notwithstanding which, nine years after, they ravaged the town again. A castle was built here soon after the Norman Conquest, which was pulled down by King Stephen, and no vestiges are now remaining.

A priory of Augustine Canons was begun here in the parish church of the Holy Trinity, before the year 1177, and chiefly endowed by Norman, the son of Eadnoth, one of the first canons; but the church and offices being burned not long after, were rebuilt by John Oxford, Bishop of Norwich. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Pole.

Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of this place, willing to bestow some marks of his regard, as well as desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. For this purpose, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he obtained bulls from the Pope for the suppression, and letters patent from the king, for the site and estate of the priory of St. Peter and Paul, a house of Black Canons, founded in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second, or the beginning of that of Richard the First, by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy, and Alice his wife.

Here, in the twentieth year of Henry the Eighth, he founded a college, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, consisting of a dean, twelve secular canons, eight choristers, together with a grammar-school; but this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building, with its site, containing, by

estimation, six acres, was granted to Thomas Alverda. No part of this college is now remaining except the gate, the rest having been demolished long since, to the very foundation. This gate, except a square stone tablet, on which are carved the arms of King Henry the Eighth, is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles, and chimnies, flowers, and other decorations, according to the fashion of the times. At present it seems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, for lepers, was founded in the reign of King John, to which was afterwards annexed St. James's Hospital, for the same purpose. In the east part of the town was a house of Black Friars, settled here in the reign of Henry the Third, said to have been founded by Henry Manesby and others, granted to William Sabyn. A house was founded for Carmelites, by Sir Richard de Loudham, or, according to Speed, by Lord Bandolph and others, about the year 1279, which was granted to John Eyre. In the west part of the town, the Friars Minors had a house and church in the reign of Edward the First, built by Sir Robert Tiptoft, of Nettlested.

Edmund Dauby, some time bailiff and portman of the town, who died in the year 1515, built and endowed some alms-houses here; but the lands settled for their support were, at the Reformation, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, granted away, or assigned to other uses; for (though the houses remain) the income is lost.

This town formerly contained twenty-one parish churches, but at present it has but twelve: there are, however, two chapels in the incorporated liberty, besides meeting-houses.

Ipswich had charters and a mint, so early as the reign of King John; but the last charter was from Charles the Second. It is incorporated by the name of two bailiffs, a recorder, twelve portmen, (of whom the bailiffs are two), a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and twenty-four common-councilmen.

The bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace. It is the county town, and sends two members to parliament: it has sent these *ab origine*. The following resolutions have been made at different times in the House, relative to the right of election. 1710. 3d February. It is the bailiffs, portmen, common-councilmen, and freemen at large, not receiving alms.—1714. 31st March. Portmen are an essential constituent part of the great court for making freemen of the said borough; without some of which portmen being present, the said court cannot be held.—1st April. A motion being made, and the question being put, that the persons voted freemen at the pretended great courts held in the corporation of Ipswich, 15th June, 7th August, 25th and 28th September, 1711, without any legal portmen then present, were duly made, and have a right to vote for members to serve in parliament for the borough of Ipswich; it passed in the negative. The number of voters are about 623; returning officers, the two bailiffs.

This town enjoys several considerable privileges; as the passing of fines and recoveries, trying causes, both criminal and capital, and even crown causes, among themselves. They appoint the assize of bread, wine, beer, &c. No freeman can be obliged against his consent, to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the king, sheriffs for the county excepted; nor are they obliged to pay any tithes or duties in any other part of the kingdom. They are entitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends on the Essex coast, beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk coast; and the bailiffs even hold their admiralty court beyond Landguard-fort, &c. In the reign of Edward the Third it was determined at a trial, that the bailiffs and burgesses had the sole right to take the custom duties for goods coming into the port of Harwich.

Here is a convenient quay and custom-house; and

no place in Britain is so well situated for the Greenland trade; for besides its conveniency for boiling the blubber, and erecting store-houses, &c. the same wind which carries them out of the mouth of the harbour, will carry them to the very seas of Greenland. Ships of 500 tons have been built here. The tide rises generally twelve feet, and brings large ships within a short distance of it, but flows a little way higher. At low water the harbour is almost dry.

The town-hall is one of the most ancient buildings in this town: before it was used as a guildhall, it was the parochial church of St. Mildred; and it appears to have continued so for near twenty years after the granting of the first charter by King John, in the year 1199, and was incorporated to the priory of St. Peter: there are three rooms under it, which are now let as warehouses. Some years ago a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front near the top, fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France, quartered, much defaced by time: a board has been put over it of the same shape, with the arms painted on it, at the private expence of one of the portmen. Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens, formerly used at the feast of the merchants-guild, &c. but now let as workshops; supposed to have been rebuilt or thoroughly repaired on the restoration of Charles the Second.

Here are, besides a shire-hall for the county sessions, a palace for the Bishop of Norwich, a free-school, a good library adjoining to a workhouse, or hospital for poor lunatics, where rogues, vagabonds, &c. are kept to hard labour, and a noble foundation for poor old men and women. Here are other almshouses, three church schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls; and an excellent charity was begun here in the year 1704, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and orphans of this county, by a subscription, which has risen to upwards of 5000*l*.

The place where the market is held is a large open square; in the middle of which is a fine cross, of curious workmanship. The market-days are Tuesday and Thursday, for small meat; Wednesday and Friday, for fish; and Saturday, for provisions of all kinds.

This town is thought to be one of the cheapest places in England to live at, because of easy house-rent, the best of inns, and great plenty of all kinds of provisions. The adjacent country is cultivated chiefly for corn; of which a great quantity is continually shipped off for London and other places. This part of the country also abounds so much with timber, that since its trade of ship-building has abated, the inhabitants send great quantities to the King's-yard at Chatham; to which place they often run, from the mouth of Harwich river, in one tide. The river here is best known by the name of *Ipswich-water*: there is a creek in it, called Lavenham-creek, where there are prodigious shoals of muscles to be seen at low water.

The French refugees attempted formerly to erect a linen manufactory here, but it did not answer; however, the poor people are employed in spinning wool for other places where the manufactory is settled.

Ipswich is situated 69 miles from London. The population, according to the late census, amounted to nearly 18,000 persons, inhabiting 3264 houses. Ipswich will be much improved by the new cast-iron bridge of a simple elliptic arch, sixty feet in the span, rising ten feet, with a road-way of twenty-two feet and a half, instead of the old bridge that communicated with Stoke.

The streets of Ipswich are rather narrow and irregular, and consequently have not the advantageous appearance of those that run in straight lines, though at present they are well paved, &c. At the corners of many of these, various images, curiously carved, yet remain, and a great number of the houses are

adorned in a similar manner, almost to profusion. Ipswich contains many good buildings; several of these, even in the heart of the place, like Norwich, possess convenient gardens, which contribute to its salubrity and the cheerfulness of its situation. In Domesday Book the following churches are mentioned as standing in Ipswich and its liberties: the Holy Trinity, St. Austin, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Botolph, (or Whitton church), St. Laurence, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Thurleston. Of these the three former are demolished and not rebuilt. They were probably destroyed by the tempest recorded by Stowe, as occurring on the night of New Year's day 1287, "when, as well through the vehemence of the wind, as the violence of the sea, many churches were overthrown and destroyed, not only at Yarmouth, Dunwich, and Ipswich, but in divers other places in England."

The twelve churches that remain out of the twenty-one, are those of St. Clement, St. Helen, St. Laurence, St. Margaret, St. Mary at Elms, St. Mary at Kay, St. Mary at Stoke, St. Mary at Tower, St. Matthew, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Stephen; and within the liberty of the borough those of Thurleston, Whitton, and Westerfield. In St. Clement's church, is interred Thomas Eldred, who accompanied Cavenish in his circumnavigation of the globe, with an inscription expressing that he went out of Plymouth the 2d of July, 1556, and arrived there again on the 9th of September, 1558.

In this parish is the hamlet of Wykes, given by King Richard to John Oxenford, bishop of Norwich, for which the town was allowed to deduct from the fee-farm rent, the sum of 10*l.* per annum, which it had been accustomed to pay to that prelate. The hamlet and manor, hence called *Wykes Bishop*, belonged to the bishops of Norwich till 1535, when both were surrendered to Henry VIII., who, in 1545, granted them to Sir John Jermie, *knt.* Whilst the

manor was in possession of the bishops, they frequently used to reside at their house situated on the south side of the road, leading from Bishop's-hill towards Nacton, where is now a square field, which appears formerly to have been surrounded by a moat. The church of Wykes is sometimes mentioned in old writings, but it is not known where it stood, and might possibly be no more than a chapel for the use of the bishop and his household. In this parish is part of the hamlet of Wykes Ufford, so called from the Earls of Suffolk of that name. The Willoughbys afterwards possessed it by descent from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, it was held by Sir John Brewes, then by Sir Edmund Withipol, and has ever since gone with the Christ church estate, being now vested in the Rev. Charles Fonnereau.

Beyond St. Clement's church, and between the two hamlets, stood St. James's chapel, now wholly demolished, and is thought to have belonged to St. James's hospital, between which and the leprous house of St. Mary Magdalen some connexion is supposed to have existed: this house, it is said, stood somewhere opposite to St. Helen's church; however, when it was dissolved by Henry VIII., its revenues were annexed to the rectory of St. Helen's, and with them probably those of St. James's hospital.

St. Helen's, though formerly appropriated to the hospital of St. James or St. Mary Magdalen, has been instituted into a rectory ever since the Reformation. In a field almost opposite to Caldwell-hall, now called Cold-hall, on the south side of the road leading to Kesgrave, stood the church of St. John the Baptist, in Caldwell, of which there are no remains. It was impropriated to Trinity priory, and granted with that house to Sir Thomas Pope. In this parish also, at the south-west corner of Rosemary-lane, Brook-street, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund à Pountney, and impropriated to St. Peter's priory; but

being, like St. Helen's, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, they were both given to the same incumbent till they were united.

St. Laurence is said in Domesday to have possessed twelve acres of land. This church was given to Trinity priory, to which it was impropriated; but as there had for many years been no prædial tithes belonging to it, there was no grant of the impropriation at the dissolution. The present edifice was begun by John Bottold, who died in 1431, and was interred here, with this inscription, which, as Weaver informs us, was discovered on removing a pew in this church :

Subjacet hoc lapide *John Bottold* vir probus ipse,
Istius ecclesiæ primus inceptor fuit iste,
Cujus animæ, Domine, miserere tu bone Christe.
Obiit MCCCCXXI. Litera Dominicalis G.

The chancel was built by John Baldwyn, draper, who died in 1449, and his name is in the stone-work under the east window, now plastered over. About that time several legacies were left towards the erection of the steeple. In 1514, Edward Daundy, then one of the representatives of this borough in parliament, founded a chantry in this church, for a secular priest to officiate at the altar of St. Thomas, in behalf of himself and his relations, among whom he reckoned Thomas Wolsey, then dean of Lincoln, and his parents, Robert and Jane Wolsey, deceased. This Mr. Daundy was one of the most respectable men of the town in his time. All his daughters married gentlemen of good fortune, and the wife of lord-keeper Bacon was the issue of one of them.

St. Margaret's was impropriated to the priory of the Holy Trinity. Trinity church, after which this house is supposed to have been named, stood near St. Margaret's church-yard, and is mentioned in Domesday as being endowed with twenty-six acres of land, in the time of the Conqueror. The priory was founded, and chiefly endowed before the year 1177, by Norman Gastrode, for Black Canons of the order of St. Austin,

and the founder became one of its first inhabitants. King Henry II. granted the prior and convent a fair on Holyrood day, September 14, to continue three days. Not long after the foundation of the monastery, the church and offices were consumed by fire: but they were rebuilt by John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, on which Richard I. gave the patronage of the priory to him and his successors. The grant of the fair was afterwards confirmed by King John, who moreover granted to the priory, all the lands and rents "formerly belonging" to the churches of St. Michael and St. Saviour in Ipswich. From this expression it may be inferred that both these churches were even then dilapidated; at present their site is unknown, but a vague tradition reports, that the latter stood behind St. Mary Elms, and that the former, which is said in Domesday to have possessed eight acres of land, was situated near the church of St. Nicholas. At the suppression, 26 Henry VIII. the possessions of Trinity priory were valued at 88*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and in the 36th year of the same reign were granted to Sir Thomas Pope. The strong foundation of the steeple of Trinity church was, about fifty years ago, undermined and blown up with gunpowder.

St. Margaret's is not mentioned in Domesday, whence it is natural to infer, that it was not then in existence; but as the church of the Holy Trinity was appropriated to the use of the prior and convent, this edifice was most probably erected for the parishioners.

In this parish, on the site of Trinity priory, a spacious brick mansion, called Christ's church, was erected, and surrounded with a pale, by Sir Edmund Withipol, whose only child was married to Leicester, Lord Viscount Hereford. His successor sold the estate to Claude Fonnereau, esq. in whose descendant, the Rev. Mr. Fonnereau, it is at present vested. That gentleman, with a liberality not very common, allows free access to this park, which is a most agreeable promenade, to the inhabitants of this town.

St. Mary at Elms is one of the four churches

dedicated to that saint, now standing in Ipswich, though in Domesday Book only one is mentioned, which is conjectured to be St. Mary at Tower. St. Mary at Elms probably succeeded the dilapidated church of St. Saviour, and is thought to have been built on the site of that edifice. It was given to Trinity priory by Alan, the son of Edgar Aletó, and his son Richard; but there seems to have been no grant of the impropriation since the dissolution of that monastery.

Opposite to the church of St. Mary at Elms, is an alms-house for twelve poor women, erected about fifty years ago, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Ann Smyth, who left 5000*l.* for this charitable purpose.

St. Mary at Kay was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter, and all the tithes belonging to it were granted 7 Edward VI. to Webb and Breton. The church must have been built since 1448, when Richard Gowty was a considerable benefactor to it; for by his will, made in that year, he ordered his body to be interred in the church-yard of St. Mary at the Kay, and gave Calyon stone for the whole new church, which was to be erected in that church-yard.

In this parish, northward of the church, was a house of Black Friars, Dominicans, commonly called Preachers, who settled here in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. The extensive site of this convent was granted 33 Henry VIII. to William Sabyne, but afterwards purchased by the corporation, with the design of founding in it an hospital for the relief and maintenance of aged persons and children, for the curing of the sick poor, and for the employment of the vicious and idle. It was confirmed to them by charter in 1572, by the appellation of Christ's Hospital, and was at first supported by annual subscriptions; but afterwards the corporation made an order, that every freeman, on being admitted to his freedom, should pay a certain sum towards its support.

Part of this edifice is now occupied as an hospital

for poor boys, in which they are maintained, clothed, and educated. Their number in 1689, as Kirby informs us, was only twelve; but about the middle of last century there were sometimes double that number, in consequence of a donation of 60*l.* per annum left by the will of Nicholas Philips, esq., a portman of this town, "towards the learning and teaching poor children, providing books, ink, paper, and convenient apparel, binding them out apprentices, and for the providing of flax, hemp, wool, or such other needful things, as well for the setting such poor children to work as for the help of them; and also for the providing bedding convenient and necessary for such children, and also a convenient house for such children to be taught in."

Another portion of the monastery was till within these few years used as a hall, in which the quarter-sessions for the Ipswich division were held, and a Bridewell for offenders within the limits of the corporation. Here is also a spacious room, now the town library, the keys of which are kept by the bailiffs and the master of the grammar-school, and out of which every freeman has a right to take any of the books, on giving a proper receipt.

The cloisters are still entire, and in the spacious refectory on the south side is now held the Free Grammar-school. It was not kept here till the time of James I., though the town had a grammar-school as early as 1477, when it was under the direction of the Bishop of Norwich. In 1482 Richard Felaw, who had been eight times bailiff, and twice member of parliament for Ipswich, gave the produce of some lands and houses to this institution, and also a house for the master's residence; but these possessions were alienated 20 Henry VIII. at the request of Cardinal Wolsey, and given to his new college in this town. His short-lived institution was evidently the cause of the charter afterwards granted by King Henry for the present foundation. This charter was renewed and

confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, who authorized the corporation to deduct annually from the fee-farm payable by this borough, the sum of 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the master's salary, and 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that of the usher, to which some additions have since been made. The nomination of both is vested in the corporation, which is empowered to make such rules as it may think fit for the regulation and government of the school. In 1598 Mr. William Smart, one of the portmen of Ipswich, conveyed a farm at Wiverstone, then of the clear yearly value of 19*l.* to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, for the maintenance of one fellow and two scholars from this school, who are to be called after his name. In 1601 Mr. Ralph Scrivener, who married Mr. Smart's widow, at her request settled on the same college an annuity of 21*l.* for the erection of four new scholarships, to be filled out of the free grammar-school at Ipswich.

Another considerable part of the buildings once belonging to the monastery of the Black Friars, is now occupied by the poor on Tooley's foundation. This benevolent institution, established in 1551 by Mr. Henry Tooley, a portman of Ipswich, and confirmed by a charter of Philip and Mary, was originally intended for the relief of ten poor persons only, who were unfeignedly lame by reason of the king's wars, or otherwise, or such as could not procure a subsistence: the numbers, however, have since been considerably increased.

On the quay, which borders the Orwell, stands the Custom-house of this port, a commodious brick building; in an unfrequented apartment contiguous to which is still preserved the ducking-stool, a venerable relic of ancient customs.

A malt-kiln on the quay, formerly known by the name of the Angel, was in ancient times a house of Cistercian monks. From the remains it appears to have been about 81 feet by 21.

St. Mary at Stoke was given, as we are informed in

the Domesday survey, by King Edgar to the prior and convent of Ely. This grant, made about 970, was executed with great solemnity, as appears from the words of the deed itself: *Ego Eadgarus, &c. Basileus non clam in angulo, sed palam, sub dio subscripsi*; and it was attested by his queen, St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, and many of the principal officers and nobles. The gift included the hamlet, which takes in part of the parish of Sproughton, together with the advowson of the rectory and the manor of Stoke-hall, or, as it is at present called, Stoke-park. It is now vested in the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

In this parish is the manor of Godlesford, now denominated Gusford-hall, which, with its appurtenances in Godlesford, Belsted Parva, and Wherstead, was granted 32 Henry VIII. to Sir John Ravensworth, as parcel of the possessions of the priory of Canon's Leigh, Devonshire. In a perambulation in 26 Edward III. this house is described as belonging to Robert Andrews, whose family seems to have been long settled here; for in 13 Henry VIII. it is denominated "the gate some-time of old Robert Andrews, now of Sir Andrews Windsor," who took his christian name from that family, and was afterwards created Lord Windsor.

St. Mary at Tower was given by Norman, the son of Eadnorth, to Trinity priory. The tower of this church, which was blown down in the great storm, February 18, 1661, was adorned with a handsome spire; and Mr. William Edgar, of Ipswich, left by will 200*l.* towards erecting another; but owing to some misunderstanding among the persons entrusted with the management of this business, the money was thrown into chancery, and the object of the testator was never carried into execution.

In Upper Brook-street, in this parish, is the house of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, sometimes called the Archdeacon's Place, or Palace. The original edifice, of which the outer wall and gates seem to have

formed a part, was erected in 1471, by William Pykenham, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and principal official, or chancellor of Norwich, the initials of whose name are still upon the gateway.

St. Matthew's has always been termed a rectory, and the incumbent is instituted into it as such; but the great tithes, formerly impropriated to St. Peter's priory, were granted 7 Edward VI. to Webb and Breton, and now belonging to the family of Fonne-reau. The crown did not obtain the advowson by the dissolution of the priory, having always presented anterior to that event.

This parish once contained four churches or chapels, long since demolished or disused: these were, All Saints, St. George's, St. Mildred's, and St. Mary's. The site of All Saints cannot now be ascertained; but so much is known, that it was consolidated with St. Matthew's before 1383, when Thomas Moonie was instituted into that church, with the chapel of All Saints annexed.

St. George's chapel was used for divine service so late as the middle of the sixteenth century, when Mr. Bilney, who suffered martyrdom, was there apprehended as he was preaching in favour of the Reformation. Considerable remains of this edifice are yet left, but it is now converted into a barn.

St. Mildred's church, once parochial, and impropriated to St. Peter's priory, is one of the most ancient buildings in Ipswich. The principal part of this has lately been taken down. Part of it had been converted into a Town-hall, under which were three rooms used as warehouses. Contiguous to the hall was a spacious council-chamber, below which were the kitchens formerly used at the feasts of the merchants and other guilds, since occupied as workshops, and supposed to have been rebuilt, or thoroughly repaired, on the restoration of Charles II. Grose says, that the brick building at the end of the hall, in the upper part of which the records of

the corporation were kept, appeared to have been erected about the year 1449. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in 1393, granted to the burgesses of Ipswich a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred, twenty-four feet long, and eighteen wide, the north end abutting on the Cornhill. On this ground, as we are told, the edifice in question was erected; and there is an order made at a great court, 26 Henry VI. that all the profits of escheator and justice of the peace should be applied towards the expence of the building at the end of the hall of pleas. If this information be correct, the structure in question must be one of the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom, as the date assigned to its erection is earlier by some years than the period usually considered as the æra of the introduction of that material.

St. Mary's chapel, commonly called Our Lady of Grace, is said to have stood at the north-west corner of the lane without the west-gate, which to this day goes by the name of Lady-lane, opposite to the George Inn. This chapel was very famous for an image of the Blessed Virgin, which, in Catholic times, had numerous visitors, and to which, in old wills, many pilgrimages were ordered to be made. In the third part of the homily against peril of idolatry, this image is mentioned, together with our Lady of Walsingham, and our Lady of Wilsdon, by the style of Our Lady of Ipswich. This venerated image, however, shared the fate of other relics of superstition of the same kind, being conveyed to London, and there publicly burned. The site of the chapel is now covered with buildings.

The alms-houses in Lady-lane were erected by Mr. Daundy, who by his will, bearing date 1515, gave wood to each of his alms-houses, "beside Our Lady of Grace."

The church of St. Nicholas was impropriated to St. Peter's priory, on the dissolution of which the impropriation was granted to Webb and Breton. It is not

mentioned in Domesday, and might probably have been erected to supply the place of the dilapidated church of St. Michael, which is said in that record to have had eight acres of land, and is conjectured to have stood not far from the spot occupied by this edifice.

In this parish, on the south side of the passage leading from St. Nicholas-street to the church-yard, stands the house in which tradition reports that Cardinal Wolsey was born. The front has been rebuilt, but the back and out-houses, says Mr. Gough, have marks of antiquity. The cardinal's father, in his will, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the high altar of St. Nicholas, and 40s. to the painting of the archangel there.

Westward to the church of St. Nicholas, and on the bank of the Gipping, stood a convent of Franciscan Grey Friars Minors, founded in the reign of Edward I. by Lord Tibetot, or Tiptot, of Nettlestead, who, with many of his family, was buried in the church belonging to this house. A small portion of this edifice, containing some of the lower range of windows, and part of the exterior wall, are yet to be seen in a gardener's ground which now occupies its site.

Another convent of White Friars Carmelites stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Laurence. It was founded about the year 1279, by Sir Thomas Loudham, and other benefactors; and at the dissolution was granted to John Eger. It was of considerable extent, reaching from St. Nicholas-street to St. Stephen's-lane. Part of it was standing in the early part of the last century, and served as a gaol for the county, before the latter agreed with the corporation for the common use of their gaol by the West-gate. Of this house, which produced many persons eminent for their learning, no remains are now left.

St. Peter's had, as appears from Domesday Book,

large possessions in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was afterwards impropriated to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, which stood contiguous to the church-yard, and was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Thomas Lacy, and Alice his wife, for Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine. This house was suppressed in 1527 by Cardinal Wolsey, who, willing to bestow some marks of regard on the place of his nativity, as well as desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his new college at Oxford.

In St. Peter's parish stood the mansion granted in the reign of Edward VI. to the Bishop of Norwich, by the appellation of Lord Curson's House. It was afterwards called the King's Hospital, having been applied to that purpose for seamen during the Dutch wars. The strong and stately brick porch belonging to this edifice, was demolished in 1760; it was subsequently known as the Elephant and Castle, and is now a malt-kiln. By a statute enacted 26 Henry VIII. Ipswich was appointed for the seat of a suffragan bishop; and the common notion is, that this house was intended for his residence. Thomas Manning, prior of Butley, consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer in 1525, was the first and last suffragan bishop of Ipswich; after whose decease, as it is supposed, this mansion was granted to the Bishop of Norwich.

In the suburbs beyond the river, stood the church of St. Austin, near the green of the same name. It is often called a chapel; but in the time of the Conqueror it possessed eleven acres of land, and procurations were paid for it by the prior of St. Peter's; so that it was parochial, and probably impropriated to that priory: it was in use in 1482. All the houses and land on the south side of the Orwell, at present forming part of St. Peter's parish, are supposed to have once belonged to that of St. Austin. Not far from this church, and probably opposite to it, stood

St. Leonard's Hospital, now a farm-house belonging to Christ's Hospital in this town.

St. Stephen's is a rectory, the presentation to which devolved, with the Christ-church estate, to the family of Fonnereau. An Unitarian chapel, in St. Nicholas-street, is adorned about the pulpit with some elegant carving. The Anabaptists have a chapel at Stoke; and a handsome stone bridge connects the town of Ipswich with its suburb, Stoke hamlet.

In Brook-street, in this parish, was a mansion belonging to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, on the spot where now stands the *Coach and Horses inn*. Some remains of an older building may still be traced on the walls forming the back part of the present house.

The *Tankard public-house*, next door to the *Coach and Horses*, formed part of the residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight of the garter, vice-chamberlain, privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of Henry VIII. Some curious remains of the decorations of this ancient edifice still exist, particularly in a room on the ground-floor, the oak wainscot of which, curiously carved in festoons of flowers, formerly gilt, is now painted blue and white. Here the arms of Wingfield are yet to be seen; the ceiling is of groined work; and over the fire-place is a basso-relievo in plaster, coloured, which uninterrupted tradition referred, till a few years since, to the battle of Bosworth. This interpretation is adopted by Mr. Gough; who describes it as exhibiting "Leicester town in one corner; several warriors in the middle; Sir Charles William Brandon, who is supposed to have lived here, father to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond, lies dead by his horse, and on the other side the standard: at a distance seems to be the earl, with the crown placed on his head by Sir William Stanley; in another is Leicester-abbey, the abbot coming out of the porch to compliment the earl." But as an instance how far conjecture may be

carried, a recent writer supposes this relieve to be a delineation of the Judgment of Paris!

Another part of the mansion of the Wingfields having successively served as a popish chapel for Judge Wilton, in the reign of James II., and a dancing-school, has since been converted into a *Theatre*.

Ipswich enjoys the honour of having first witnessed and acknowledged the inimitable powers of David Garrick, who, under the assumed name of Lyddal, is said to have made his first dramatic essay on this stage about 1739, in Dunstal's company from London, in the part of *Dick*, in the *Lying Valet*.

Besides the churches already mentioned, Ipswich had formerly one dedicated to St. Gregory, and appropriated to Woodbridge priory: but nothing farther is known concerning it. Mention is also made of the church of Osterbolt, as being antiquated so early as 21 Edward III. It is conjectured to have stood near the East-gate, and to have derived its appellation from that circumstance; and as St. Clement's is not named in Domesday, it might probably have been erected instead of this dilapidated church of Osterbolt.

Ipswich has a spacious market-place for corn only, now called the Corn-hill, in the centre of which was a handsome cross, with commodious shambles, first built by Mr. Edmund Daundy, in 1510, though the vulgar notion ascribes their erection to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1812 it was deemed necessary, in furtherance of the improvements that were then taking place in the town, to pull down the Market-cross, which was effected with great difficulty, as the timber and every part of it were in the most excellent preservation.

The market, prior to 1810, was held in the narrow street called the Butter-market, running parallel to Tower-street, which being found inconvenient, it was removed.

In 1810 five public-spirited gentlemen of this town undertook to erect a new market at their joint expence, which was completed in November, 1811,

This is at no great distance from the old Butter-market.

The County Gaol here has been erected with such attention to the health and morals of the prisoners, as to call forth the warmest approbation from the late Mr. Neild, many years the coadjutant with the late Dr. Lettsom.

The House of Correction stands in an airy situation near the borough gaol, and is surrounded by a wall seventeen feet high. It contains three court-yards, each fifty feet by thirty, and has a chapel in the keeper's house.

The Town and Borough Gaol is situated in St. Matthew's-street, and is both handsome and commodious. The prisoners here employ themselves in spinning, making garters, cutting skewers, and such like operations, and receive the full amount of their earnings.

Among the benevolent institutions of this town are three charity-schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third, forty girls. Besides these, it has a school on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, opened July 8, 1811, with 200 boys.

An excellent charity, for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen in the county, was begun here in 1704, by the voluntary subscriptions of a few gentlemen of Ipswich and Woodbridge, and their vicinity; an institution which has since been eminently successful in effecting the laudable purpose for which it was designed.

A small distance from the town, on the Woodbridge road, some extensive barracks were erected for infantry and cavalry, but since the peace they have been taken down. Towards Nacton is the race-course, forming part of an extensive common, which, being the property of the corporation, was sold in 1811 to several private individuals; so that the sports of the turf will probably soon be supplanted by more beneficial pursuits. Ipswich has six annual fairs. This town was formerly famous for its manufac-

tures of broad cloth, and the best canvases for sail cloth, called Ipswich double. While those manufactures continued to flourish, it had several companies of traders incorporated by charter, as clothiers, merchant-tailors, merchant-adventurers, and others. About the middle of the seventeenth century the woollen trade began to decline here, and gradually dwindled entirely away. Its loss was so severely felt for a long time, that Ipswich acquired the character of being "a town without people." Favourably seated for commercial speculations, it has at length recovered this shock, and is now rapidly increasing in consequence and population. Its principal traffic at present is in malting and corn, the exportation of which by sea is facilitated by the æstuary of the Orwell, navigable for light vessels up to the town itself, while those of greater burden are obliged to bring-to at Downham Reach, three or four miles lower down. This port is almost dry at ebb; but the returning tide, generally rising about twelve feet, converts it into a magnificent sheet of water. Here are two yards employed in ship-building; and though the number of vessels belonging to Ipswich is said to have declined from the decrease of the coal-trade, yet more than thirty thousand chaldrons are annually imported into this town.

Adjoining to this town is the fine seat and park of the Rev. Dr. Fonnereau: the house is built in the ancient taste, but is very commodious; it is called Christchurch, and was a priory, or religious house, in former times. The green and park are a great addition to the pleasantness of the town, the inhabitants being allowed to divert themselves there with walking, bowling, &c. In this park are some of the most beautiful deer in the kingdom; they are of a fine white colour, spotted with black, like harlequin dogs, with bald faces; these, intermixed with fallow deer, make a fine variety in the park.

Thomas Wolsey, a man who, by the force of distinguished abilities, and a happy concurrence of cir-

circumstances, raised himself from a low condition to the highest offices in the church and state, was born of mean parentage at Ipswich, in the year 1471. He had his education at the grammar-school at his native place, and at Magdalen college, in Oxford. He had begun to make a figure in the court of King Henry the Seventh, towards the latter end of that prince's reign; but his first introduction to the court of King Henry the Eighth was owing to the recommendation of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who hoped he would prove a rival to the Earl of Surrey, who had eclipsed that prelate in the king's good graces; and in one sense, indeed, he was not disappointed. Wolsey soon acquired such an ascendancy over the king, that he supplanted both Surrey in his favour and Fox in his trust and confidence. From this time forward, he rose by rapid steps, first to be the king's chief favourite, and afterwards to be his sole and absolute minister: he was made bishop of Tournay, in Flanders, (which place the king had lately taken), cardinal of the holy Roman empire, by the title of cardinal of St. Cecile beyond the Tyber, bishop of Winchester, archbishop of York, and lord high chancellor of England. The revenue of these, and of other places which he held, was equal, it is said, to that of the king, and he spent it in a no less royal manner. His train consisted of eight hundred servants, many of whom were knights and gentlemen: some even of the nobility put their children into his family as a place of education; and, in order to ingratiate them the more with their patron, allowed them to bear offices as his servants. He built the palace of Hampton-court, and that of York-place, in Westminster, which was afterwards converted into a royal palace, under the title of Whitehall. He was likewise a generous encourager of learning; and by the public lectures, and the college of Christ-church, which he founded in Oxford, he contributed to promote every species of erudition. Not yet satisfied, however, with the high rank to which he had attained,

he aspired at a still higher: he stood twice candidate for the papal throne, but miscarried in both his attempts, chiefly through the secret opposition of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who had, nevertheless, promised to support his pretensions. Provoked at this disingenuous behaviour, Wolsey resolved to be revenged upon the emperor; and with this view he promoted the divorce between his master and his consort, Catherine, who was sister to his Imperial majesty. This affair, however, proved the cause, or at least the occasion of Wolsey's own downfall. He incurred by it at once the resentment of the king, of Anne Boleyn, and of the queen: of the two first, for not having effected the divorce with sufficient expedition; of the last, for having prosecuted it with so much spirit; and thus, overwhelmed with an insupportable load of royal displeasure, and being at the same time undermined by the intrigues of his enemies, he was suddenly stript of all his employments and possessions, was banished from court, and arrested for high treason. Stunned with the violent blow he had already received, and dreading the still farther effects of the malice of his enemies, he was seized with a disorder, which turned to a dysentery, and put a period to his life at Leicester-abbey, on the 28th day of November, 1530, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of that abbey.

Cardinal Wolsey, as to his person, was strongly made, tall, large-boned, and of a majestic presence; his face was rather comely, but physiognomists pretend to say it was stamped with the legible indications of pride. His character has been maliciously attacked by some, and as weakly defended by others; yet undoubtedly the known violence of Henry the Eighth's temper, may alleviate much of the blame which some of his favourite's measures have undergone; and when we consider that the subsequent part of that monarch's reign was much more unfortunate and criminal than that which was directed by

the cardinal's counsels, we shall be inclined to suspect those historians of partiality, who have endeavoured to load his memory with such virulent reproaches.

To the above account of this distinguished personage, we shall subjoin the following soliloquy from Shakspeare's play of Henry the Eighth, which is made by Wolsey, after being informed of his disgrace by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk :

“ Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness !

This is the state of man : to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him ;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man ! full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls as I do. I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers on a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth : my high-blown pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.
Vain pomp, and glory of the world, I hate ye !
I feel my heart new-open'd. O how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours.
There is betwixt that smile we would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have ;
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again.”

In the same play, where he gives his advice to Cromwell relative to his future conduct, he concludes with the following remarkable passage, which is said to be nearly the same as the last words that he spoke before his death :

————— “ O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in my age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

About three miles to the south of Ipswich is Nacton, where the family of Fastolf were patrons and probably lords of this place, from the year 1380, till the manor and estate came to the Brokes by marriage. This family is descended from Sir Richard Broke, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in Queen Mary's reign, descended from a Cheshire family. Sir Richard built Cow-hall, about the year 1526. Robert Broke, of Nacton, was created a baronet in 1661; but the patent being made in the ordinary way, and he dying without issue male, his brother's son could not succeed to the title, though he enjoyed the estate in consequence of his marriage with Sir Robert's daughter and heiress. This estate is now, by descent, the residence of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, captain of his Majesty's frigate the *Shannon*, who so bravely distinguished himself by the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, on the 1st of June, 1813, off the harbour of Boston. The other manor here, besides that of Cow-hall, is called St. Peter in Nacton and Kembroke. The tenement of Hamon's, in Nacton, was granted, as part of the possessions of St. Peter's priory in Ipswich, to Thomas Alverde.

The celebrated Admiral Vernon was partial to this parish as his residence. His nephew, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune, after the admiral's death, rebuilt the house, and inclosed it within Orwell-park. He was afterwards advanced to the peerage, as the Right Hon. Lord Orwell and Earl of Shipbrooke. A short time ago an exchange took place between John Vernon, esq., the heir of Lord Shipbrooke, and his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Harland, by which Orwell-park is now the seat of the latter.

At Nacton, is the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, erected in 1757, at the expence of 4800*l*.

Where the road from Nacton to Bucklesham crosses the other leading from Ipswich to Trimley, is the spot called the Seven Hills, though there are

more which appear to have been barrows; consequently this, and not Rushmere, has with more probability been deemed the place where Earl Ulfketel had the terrible conflict with the Danes.

One mile and a half to the south of Nacton is LEVINGTON, a village, in which was dug the first crag, or shells, that have been found so useful for improving the land about all the towns in this part of the county; for though the like manure has been long used in the West of England, it was not used here till about the year 1718, when one Edmund Edwards, covering a field with dung out of his yard, and wanting a load or two to finish it, carried some of the soil that lay near it, though it looked to be no better than sand; but observing the crop to be the best where that was laid, he was induced to carry more of it next year, and thus encouraged others to follow his example.

At Levington is an alms-house for six poor persons of this parish and Nacton, built and endowed by Sir Robert Hitcham, who was a native of this place.

Three miles to the south-east of Levington is Trinity St. Martin, a village, in which is Grimston-hall, formerly the seat of Thomas Candish, or Cavendish, esq., who was born here, and was the second Englishman that sailed round the globe; and there are here two ilexes still standing, said to have been planted by him. This gentleman inherited from his father a very fine estate; but having consumed the greatest part of it in the gaities of life, resolved to reimburse himself at the expence of the Spaniards, with whom the English were then at war. He accordingly fitted out three ships at his own expence; namely, the *Desire*, of one hundred and twenty tons burthen; the *Content*, of sixty tons; and the *Hugh Gallant*, a bark of forty tons; and had no more than one hundred and twenty-three hands, men and boys, on board. With this inconsiderable force he sailed from Plymouth on the 21st. of July, 1586, and in the February following he passed the Straits of Magellan,

and entered the South Seas, where he plundered and burnt the towns of Païta, Acapulco, Acatlar, and several others on the coast of Chili and Peru. After this he captured the *St. Anne*, a large Acapulco ship of seven hundred tons burthen, though he had before sunk his bark, for want of hands to man her; and it does not appear that the *Content* came up, so as to have any share in the engagement. In his own ship, the *Desire*, he had not above sixty men; yet with these he attempted to board the *St. Anne*, and though he was twice repulsed, he at the third attack took her, with the loss of only two men killed, and five wounded; after which he set one hundred and ninety-one prisoners on shore, and brought off seven with him, to serve as pilots and linguists. In this prize he took one hundred and twenty-one thousand pezos of gold, each pezo being of the value of eight shillings, besides a great quantity of other rich merchandize. After this he touched at the Philippine islands, and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, after having encompassed the globe in the space of two years one month and nineteen days, the shortest time in which that important voyage had ever been performed. The success of this voyage encouraged our hero to make a second attempt with a large force. Accordingly he departed from Plymouth with five ships, on the 26th of August, 1591, on a like expedition; but in this he met with unsurmountable difficulties, arising partly from the badness of the weather, and partly from the mutinous disposition of his men. Some authors observe, that after passing the Straits of Magellan a second time, on the 20th of May, 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night, and never heard of more; while others say, that after making several fruitless attempts to pass the above straits, he was obliged, with the utmost reluctance, to sail back, which gave him such concern, that he died at sea of a broken heart.

A little to the south of Trimley, near Orwell-haven, is the village of Walton, which had a strong

castle, seated on a high hill, but it was demolished in the reign of Henry the Second; for the Earl of Leicester, landing with his Flemings in 1173, was received by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton; on which account it was afterwards ordered, that this, with the other castles which had been kept against the above prince, should be levelled with the ground. A part of the foundation was to be seen about the year 1740, on a high cliff, at the distance of about a mile from the mouth of Woodbridge river, and was one hundred and eighty-seven yards in length, and nine feet thick. How much longer it was, could not be known, part of the south end being washed away; and since that time the sea, which is daily gaining upon this coast, has swallowed up the remainder. There can be no doubt but that Walton-castle was a Roman fortification: this is evident from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, and other antiquities that have been found there. It is thought to have been built by Constantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts or castles, to supply the want of them. The coins that have been lately taken up in this neighbourhood, are of the Vespasian and Antonine families; of Severus and his successors, to Gordian the Third; and from Gallienus down to Arcadius and Honorius. This castle had the privilege of coining money, several of the dies for that purpose having been found. This town had a market, granted by King Edward the First, in the year 1288; but though the market cross is still standing, the market has been long disused.

Orwell-haven is a spacious harbour, a little to the west of Walton, and its mouth is close to Harwich. For the defence of this harbour Landguard-fort was erected, and is still maintained. Sometimes men-of-war come in and ride here.

About a quarter of a mile north of Felixstow High-street, and about the same distance east from Walton-

bounds, are some inconsiderable remains of an ancient building, known by the name of Old-hall, probably erected for the manor-house soon after the castle was demolished. This was the place where it is said "Edward III. passed some time at his manor of Walton, before his expedition to France, when he gained the victory over the French near Cressy, in the year 1338."—Among other regal acts, Edward III. confirmed the charters granted to the corporation of Ipswich at Walton, as appears by an inspeximus, dated here in his twelfth year. The farm upon which these remains are situated, is now the property of Mrs. Edge, of Ipswich.

In a survey of the manor of Felixstow priory, made in 1613, a close of arable land, called Great Long Dole, is said to contain the ruins of Walton-castle; and this close is described as lying between the Old Abbey and the Cliff east. The close next mentioned is called the Old Abbey, lying between the Cliff east and south and Great Long Dole west, containing six acres. Also a close of fen-ground, called Old Abbey Pond, lying open to the Old Abbey south. From these descriptions it is inferred, that the priory dedicated to St. Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles, was probably founded very early in this place, though no remains are to be seen excepting the site of the ponds. The Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, were great benefactors to this house, and it is likely, that after the castle was demolished, it was by them removed into a field abutting on Walton church north, from whence there is a delightful sea prospect, with a view of Orford church and castle. The monks were called Monks of Rochester, because this priory was one of their cells. Some ruins of it were lately to be seen. The site of it, with the great tithes of Walton and Felixstow, were given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey. The tower, &c. of Walton church have been demolished, but the nave has been rebuilt for the use of the parishioners.

Resuming our journey, at the distance of ten miles,

we arrive at the village of Stratford, about five miles to the west of which is NEYLAND, a market-town, situated in a vale on the north side of the river Stour, over which is a large brick bridge of one arch. In the centre of the town is a large and handsome church; which has a nave, and two aisles, and a good steeple, with a spire. It was new pewed in the year 1789, and an excellent organ erected about the same time: here are many marble monuments of clothiers, interred in former ages, that are richly inlaid with brass. The woollen manufacture has however been long on the decline, and only some yarn made for the manufacture of crape and bombazeen at Norwich.

Neyland is an appendage to Stoke (justa Neyland), the mother church, being only a chapel of ease to it, though it contains many more houses than Stoke.

The market-day is on Friday; but it is not much attended. The town is situated fifty-seven miles from London, and contained, according to the late population act, 154 houses and 881 inhabitants, viz. 410 males and 471 females.

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.

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 130*l.* 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.

A little to the east of Neyland is Stoke Neyland, so called, to distinguish it from Stoke Clare, Stoke Ipswich, &c. it had a monastery of some note previous to the Conquest, but we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.

Three miles to the west of Neyland on the Stour,

is Buers, or Bures, an ancient royal village, where, according to Galfridus de Fontibus, St. Edmund (who was murdered by the Danes) was crowned king of the East Angles. The church and spire at Buers were formerly a great ornament to the village, but in the year 1733 the latter was set on fire by lightning, and burned down to the steeple, which was much damaged, the bells melted, and the frames consumed. In a tomb on the north side of this church, lies the cross-legged figure of a knight, according to tradition, named Cornard, and who is said to have sold a farm in this parish, called Corn-hall, for fourpence, in the time of Henry III. The monuments of the Buers, who took their name from this place, are to be seen here. Several of the Walgrave family are also interred in this church; as Sir Richard Walgrave, knight, who died in 1400, and Joanna, his wife, in 1406, to the inscription on whose tomb is added: "He that prays for others, labours for himself."

A legacy of 2000*l.* was left by William Martin, esq. of Lincoln's-inn Fields, London, in the hands of certain trustees; and from the interest of this as well as other things, the sum of 40*l.* was bequeathed to be annually paid to the vicar of this parish, and his successors for ever.

Journey from Eye to Woodbridge; through Debenham.

EYE, or Aye, is seated in a bottom, and is almost surrounded by a brook, which runs close to the town, from whence it had its name, Aye signifying a brook. It is seated in the road from Ipswich to Norwich, at the distance of eighty-nine miles from London, and was incorporated by King John. It is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, and twenty-four common-councilmen. It enjoys several privileges at present, but they were formerly much more extensive, and sends two members to parliament. The church is a large and handsome structure, and the town is of late years much improved in its buildings; but from its situation, the streets are very dirty. Here

are the ruinous walls of a castle, built by Robert Mallet, a Norman baron, who came over with the Conqueror, and obtained from him the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages; but he was deprived of the lordship by Henry the First, who gave it to Stephen, Earl of Bologne, afterwards king of England, who left it to his natural son; and he dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown. A part of the ancient manor now belongs to the Marquis Cornwallis.

On the east side of the town appear the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the above Robert Mallet, who dedicated it to St. Peter. No sooner were the foundations of this house laid, than it found considerable benefactors; and in the reign of King Stephen, all the benefactions were confirmed to this house, with a grievous curse upon those who should presume to violate them. This was first an alien monastery, subordinate to the Abbey of Berney in Normandy, whose abbots, in token of their dominion, during the vacancy of a prior, used to place a porter at the gate, to be maintained out of the house, and who, at the instalment of the next prior, was to receive five shillings to buy him an ox; but it was made denizen by King Richard the Second, and so continued till the suppression, when it had ten monks, whose annual revenues were valued at 161*l.* 2*s.* clear. Eye has a small market on Saturdays, and has lately much improved in buildings, and in 1821 contained 1882 persons.

At Eye a plan has been projected for forming a canal between the port of Ipswich and the hundreds of Hartesmere, Hoxne, and Diss; thus rendering less expensive the conveyance of corn, coals, and other merchandize.

The streets of Eye are narrow, and the houses in general old and mean, but the church is a large handsome structure. The town's people have been much employed in manufacturing bone lace. It sends

two members to parliament, and the number of voters is about two hundred, the right of election being in the corporation, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. In July 1818, some workmen in the employ of Benjamin Fincham, esq. of Oakley in Suffolk, while sinking a pit in the borough of Eye, struck on several Roman urns, and when, from the hardness of the soil, by the repeated strokes of the men, the urns were all, except three, broken in pieces. The site had probably been the cemetery of a Roman camp; the manner of their arrangement formed a circle, whose diameter might be about three yards, and something more. Of those preserved entire, the form is not inelegant, and their mouths were filled with a stone by way of cover. The substance of their composition appears to be a common pot-earth baked hard, and the insides capable of holding about six quarts. Many were broken to pieces in removing, and all appeared to be full of ashes. One of them is in the possession of Mr. W. Fincham, draper and mercer of Diss. One, more elegantly ornamented than the others, placed in the centre of the circle, contained, besides ashes, a small silver instrument, in some degree resembling a pair of tweezers. The height of these urns, which had remained undisturbed 1800 years, varies from five to nine inches, and some were much more elegant than others. Besides these urns, a few fragments of iron shears, like those used by grooms, were picked up, although the length did not exceed that of small scissors. The metal was exceedingly corroded, and none were perfect. Two ivory buttons, resembling a globe in shape, were found half an inch in diameter, divided in the centre: the shank of the buttons was consumed; but the holes where it was inserted were clearly visible. "The most curious thing," said an eye witness, "was a pair of tweezers, about two inches and a half long, as perfect as if recently taken from the hands of the artisan, and corresponding so exactly in shape with those now in general use, that

they might have been taken for the manufacture of the present day. The site of the ground containing these curiosities is an enclosure belonging to the Abbey-farm, a mile from the town of Eye, and on the southern side of a rivulet which divides Eye from the parish of Brome, about 150 yards distant from the water."

Three miles to the north-east of Eye is Hoxne, or Hoxon, which gives name to the hundred; but it is more remarkable for being the place where the Danes martyred Edmund, King of the East-Angles, in the year 870, for refusing to renounce his faith in Christ, by binding him to a tree and shooting him to death with arrows. His body was removed to St. Edmundsbury, and there interred. A chapel was built on the spot where he was slain, which was dedicated to him, and afterwards converted into a house of Benedictine Monks, as a cell to Norwich; at the dissolution its revenue was of the clear value of 18*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

About two miles to the east of Hoxne is Wingfield, formerly having a castle which was a seat of the noble family that took their name from this village, before the Norman Conquest. The ruins of this structure denote its ancient grandeur.

About the year 1362 the executors of Sir John Wingfield, whose family has resided here several centuries, erected a college at the south-west corner of the church-yard, for a provost or master and nine priests. After the dissolution it was granted by Edward VI. to the Bishop of Norwich. The west side of its quadrangle was afterwards converted into a farmhouse. In the church of Wingfield was interred William de la Pole, whose murder of the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was so signally avenged in his own untimely fate. His head was struck off on the gunwale of a boat, and his body thrown into the sea; but being cast on shore, it was brought and buried in the Collegiate church here in 1450. His son and successor, John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk,

who married Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. was also interred here. His father was accused of having been concerned with the cardinal of Winchester in the murder before mentioned; and after the death of the other, as he governed every thing with uncontrolled sway, every odious and unsuccessful measure was attributed to him. He was charged with mismanagement, waste of the public treasure, the foul murder of Duke Humphrey, and the loss of divers provinces in France, with many other high crimes and misdemeanours, for which he was committed to the Tower. Though Queen Margaret interposed, and effected his release, the popular resentment against him was so strong, that to skreen him as much as possible, the king sentenced him to five years banishment. This was considered by his enemies as an escape from justice; and when the Duke left his castle at Wingfield, and embarked at Ipswich with an intention to sail for France, the captain of a vessel was hired to seize him near Dover; he was taken out to sea, and beheaded in the manner already specified.

Returning from this digression, on leaving Eye we proceeded southerly, and at the distance of seven miles we pass through Debenham, a town seated on the side of a hill, near the river Deben. Its standing on an ascent, keeps it clean, but the country round it has very deep roads, which rendered it less frequented than it otherwise would be. The church is a good building, but the houses are generally mean. Here is a charity-school, founded in pursuance of the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, for twenty poor children of this parish, and there is a very indifferent market on Fridays.

This town is situated 82 miles from London, and contains 187 houses, and 1535 inhabitants.

A priory formerly stood near this town, the site of which has become arable within these few years.

On yonder hill, tradition says,
A structure stood in ancient days,

Whose walls immense, and scowling brow,
Frown'd, shading o'er the vale below :
In cell immur'd, full often there
The monks have mutter'd many a prayer ;
And there the sad devoted nun
Hath often dismal penance done,
By superstition vainly driv'n,
Thus to besit themselves for heaven.—
But Gothic arch or moss-grown stone,
Or ivy'd walls remaining none,
No vestige of the pile remains
Upon the hill, or round the plains,
And only by the name alone
Of "PRIORY FIELD," the spot is known.

About three miles and a half to the east of Debenham is the Earl Soham, so called from its originally belonging to the earls of Norfolk. It had formerly a market, which has been long disused, but has still a fair on the 12th of July. In this village is Soham-lodge, which was anciently the seat of the family of Cornwallis, and is an old irregular house, encompassed by a brick wall and a large moat, standing within the park, to which the manor of this town belongs.

Four miles south-east of Debenham is Helmingham, famous for its hall, in consequence of having been the seat of the Tollemaches for many centuries past, but at present belongs to the Earl of Dysart. The present residence is a quadrangular structure, built about the time of Henry VIII. of red bricks, which have been since covered with a kind of stucco. The house, completely surrounded by a moat filled with water, is approached by two draw-bridges, which still continue to be drawn up every night. The moat as well as the park is frequented by great numbers of wild fowl of different species, and not being molested, by the express orders of the noble owner, are uncommonly tame. The park, comprehending 400 acres, contains some of the finest oak trees in this part of

the kingdom, many of them of great age. The deer in this park have amounted to 700, and among them a few stags or red deer, remarkably large.

The church of Helmingham, embosomed in wood, stands by the side of the park, and near it is a cottage forming a picturesque object, inhabited by a person who takes care of the vault and splendid monuments of the Tollemache family, consisting of one erected by the late Nollekens to the memory of the lady of the present Earl of Dysart. Here is also an inscription upon Lionel Robert Tollemache, esq. He was born Nov. 10, 1774, and embracing early the military profession, in 1791 obtained an ensign's commission in the first regiment of foot guards, and accompanying this corps to Flanders in the beginning of the late revolutionary war, he was killed before Valenciennes. The inscription to his memory in Helmingham-church, expresses that

This monument was erected to the memory of,
Lionel Robert Tollemache, esq.

Who lies buried in the vault beneath.

He was the only son of the Honourable Captain
John Tollemache, of the Royal Navy,
And Lady Bridget Henley, daughter of the
Earl of Northington.

His course was short, but it was brilliant!
For at the age of eighteen he died nobly fighting for his
King and Country.

He was an Ensign in the First Regiment of
Foot Guards, and was killed at the
Siege of Valenciennes, in July 1793, by the
Bursting of a bomb thrown from
the garrison.

His death was more unfortunate, as
He was the only British Officer killed on
that occasion.

He was a loss to his country, for
He was a youth of uncommon promise; but
To his family his loss was irreparable!

For by that fatal event it became extinct in the male line.

But the name of Tollemache
has been unfortunate !

The Father of, and two Uncles of this valiant
Youth, like himself, lost their lives

Prematurely in the service of their country :

His Uncle, the Honourable George Tollemache, was
Killed by falling from the mast-head of the
Modeste man of war at sea ;

His Father, the Honourable John Tollemache,
was killed in a duel at New-York ;

And another of his Uncles, the Honourable
William Tollemache, was lost in the Repulse frigate,
in a hurricane in the Atlantic Ocean.

So many instances of disaster are rarely to be met with
in the same family.

Thus fell the young, the worthy and the brave,
With emulation view his honour'd grave.

Resuming our journey, at the distance of about
eleven miles from Debenham, we arrive at Wood-
bridge, a description of which has already been
given.

*Journey from Yaxley to Ipswich ; through
Brookford-Street.*

Yaxley is situated near the northern extremity of
the county ; about four miles to the south-west of
this village a preceptory of Knights Templars was
founded by Sir Robert Burgate ; granted first to the
Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards to
John Green and Robert Hale.

On leaving Yaxley, we proceeded southerly, and
at the distance of five miles we pass through the vil-
lage called Brockford-street, one mile to the south-
west of which is Mendlesham, situated near the rise
of the river Deben ; it had a market and fair granted
in the reign of Edward the First. The market, which
is on Tuesday, is not much frequented, because of
its situation in deep miry roads ; but though it is a

poor dirty town, it has a handsome church. The town is situated 79 miles from London, and contained, according to the late population act, 199 houses, and 1019 inhabitants.

In the year 1758, a gold concave ring was ploughed up here; the inscription is supposed to be in the Runic or Slavonian language; a silver crown of considerable weight was likewise found here some time since.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about six miles, we pass on our right, the two villages of Creeting St. Olave, and Creeting St. Mary, at each of which there appears to have been a distinct alien priory of the Benedictine order.

Creeting is a name possessed in common by three contiguous parishes in this hundred. Creeting St. Peter is in Stow hundred; Creeting All Saints is in the hundred of Bosmere; as are likewise Creeting St. Olave and Creeting St. Mary. The church of All Saints is very ancient, but that of St. Olave has been long taken down, and the two rectories consolidated in 1711. St. Olave was standing in 1532, when John Pinkeney ordered his body to be interred in the chancel. Creeting St. Mary is also a rectory, the parish church of which is close to Creeting All Saints; and as they stand very near each other upon an eminence, they are easily seen at some miles distance, and are commonly called the Two Churches. The first of these, anciently, was most commonly styled the priory of Creeting, and was a cell to the Abbey of Berney, in Normandy. After the suppression of foreign houses, it became a part of the revenues of Eton College. The manor of Gratinges, in Creeting St. Olave, was given by Robert Earl of Morton in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the Abbey of Grestein in Normandy, which afterwards erected a priory here. This the abbot and convent sold in 1347, by the king's licence, to Sir Edmund de la Pole, by the names of the manors

of Mikelfield and Creeting. The manor and advowson of Creeting All Saints were vested for a considerable time in the respectable family of Bridgman, by whose heirs they were sold, together with their other estates in these two parishes, to Philip Champion Crespigny, esq.

About nine miles beyond the last mentioned village we arrive at Ipswich.

Journey from Botesdale to Kentford; through Bury St. Edmund's.

BOTESDALE is pleasantly situated near the borders of Norfolk, 85 miles from London. It was formerly called Botolph's Dale, from a chapel dedicated to St. Botolph, which for many years has been in a state of disuse for sacred purposes; but lately, by the spirited exertions of the inhabitants, assisted by the subscription of Thomas Holt, esq. and other neighbouring gentlemen, it has been very substantially repaired, and neatly fitted up for divine service, with a salary by subscription to the master of the free grammar-school, for a sermon and prayers on Sundays. This school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and is with the dwelling-house, at the west end of the chapel. The master and usher are to be elected out of Bene't college, Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated. The school-house was the gift of the late Edmund Britiffe, esq. Sir Nicholas also bequeathed 20*l.* a year to the said college for six scholars out of this school, to whom likewise Archbishop Tenison is said to have given 6*l.* annually.

Botesdale is a rectory annexed to Redgrave, whose parish church, distant about two miles, is worthy the attention of the curious. There are monuments, which for beauty of marble and sculpture are not exceeded by any in the kingdom; one of which is to the memory of the aforementioned Sir Nicholas Bacon, another to that great expounder of the law, Lord Chief Justice Holt, with many monumental inscriptions on marble, all in a high state of preservation.

It has been lately outwardly adorned with a neat new steeple of white brick; likewise new paved and ornamented within, chiefly at the expence of the late Rowland Holt, esq.

Botesdale is small and ill built, containing only 65 houses, and 565 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursdays. Between Botesdale and Redgrave is Redgrave Hall and Park, the seat of Admiral Wilson.

On leaving Botesdale we proceed westerly, and at the distance of seven miles we pass through IXWORTH, a dirty ill-built town, yet is memorable for a religious house founded by Gilbert de Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100, in a pleasant valley by the river side; it was of the order of canons regular of St. Austin, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had many benefactions, and its revenue was valued at the suppression, by Dugdale, at 168*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* per annum; and by Speed at 280*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

This town has a poor market on Fridays, and contains, according to the late population act, 112 houses and 952 inhabitants.

In Ickworth-park stands the noble mansion of the Herveys, who acquired this estate by marriage with the ancient family of the Drurys. John Hervey was created a peer in 1703, by Queen Anne, by the title of Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1714 was invested by George I. with the more honourable title of Earl of Bristol. Frederick William, who succeeded his father in 1803, is the fifth earl. Ickworth-park is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 1800 acres. The ancient mansion is not remarkable, but the new building was planned upon a very extensive scale by the late earl, who was also bishop of Derry, for the purpose of making it the receptacle of the various works of art which he had collected during a long residence in Italy. It was intended to be composed of a circular building in the centre, connected with the wings by a colonnade on each side. The accomplishment of this plan was frustrated by the circumstance of the earl's collection falling into the

hands of the French, in 1798, when his lordship was also confined in the castle of Milan by the republicans. As several obstacles prevented his successor from completing his father's plan, he had at one time serious thoughts of taking down the shell of this new building and selling the materials; but as these would not have reimbursed the expence of the undertaking, it was abandoned, and it has since become a question, whether the hand of time will not be left to reduce this building to ruin, which would require an immense sum to complete from its present state. This edifice, which has a southern aspect, and stands a little to the west of the old mansion, is built of what is denominated Roman brick. It was begun about the year 1795. The centre, which is nearly circular, is 140 feet high; the cupola that crowns it is 90 feet in its largest diameter, and 80 in the smallest. It is embellished with a series of Ionic columns between the windows of the lower apartments, and Corinthian between those of the principal floor. Over the windows of the latter are basso-relievos, from subjects in the Iliad of Homer. Above the entrance, Alexander is seen presenting his father the celebrated horse Bucephalus, which could not be managed by any one but himself, and on each side is a scene from the Olympic games. These have been covered with boards, to protect them from the weather, and wanton injury, so frequent in this country. The basso-relievos of the first story consist of the following subjects from the Odyssey: Penelope weaving, Mentor and Telemachus proceeding in quest of Ulysses, the sacrifice, Penelope dreaming of her husband's return, Mercury persuading Calypso to release Ulysses, Ulysses saved from the wreck by Leucothoe, the Harpies, Penelope carrying the bow of Ulysses to the suitors, the hero destroying them, Penelope recognizing her husband, Mercury conducting the ghosts of the suitors to Styx, Ulysses concluding a treaty with the chiefs of Ithaca. The interior of this neglected edifice exhibits a mere shell, with a kind of open wooden staircase to ascend the

roof, and take a view of the adjacent country. The cupola is crowned with a circular railing, within which the chimnies rise in a single stack, in such a manner as not to be visible on the outside of the building.

A conspicuous monument has been erected in Ickworth-park to the memory of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry; and the expence is said to have been defrayed by the contribution of all religious persuasions in his diocese. It consists of a Doric pedestal, fifteen feet six inches square at its base, and twenty-three feet in height, on which is placed an obelisk, whose shaft is seventy-two feet, making the extreme height ninety-five feet. It is executed with Ketton stone from Rutland, remarkable for its durability and richness of colour. The pannel of the pedestal contains in bronze letters, an inscription most honourable to the deceased.

About five miles to the north of this town is Euston, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, the park and plantations of which are well worth viewing, being very extensive, and sketched with great taste, particularly the approach to the house (which is an elegant building) from Bury, is extremely beautiful. The road to that town lies for some miles over a wild heath, over-run with bushes, whins; and breaks, the wild luxuriance of whose growth have a most beautiful effect. Euston contains 37 houses.

About four miles to the west of Ixworth lie Livermere and Ampton, the seats of Nathaniel Lee Acton, esq. and Lady Calthorpe. The two parks join, and the owners, with a harmony very unusual, made a noble serpentine river through both, and built a large handsome bridge over it, at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their ground to a degree otherwise impossible. In Lady Calthorpe's park, the water forms a bend against a slope of wood, which has a very noble effect; and "upon the whole, the river, considering it is formed out of a trifling stream, is one of the finest waters in the ground of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee has a shrubbery of about twenty acres cut out of his park, that is laid out in a very just

taste. The water and slope in it are particularly beautiful; the first winds through a thick planted wood, with a very bold shore, in some places wide, in others so narrow, that the overhanging trees join their branches from side to side, and even darken the scene, which has a charming effect. The banks are every where uneven, first wild and rough, and covered with bushes and shrubs, then a fine green lawn in gentle swells, with scattered trees and shrubs to the banks of the water, and seats disposed with great judgment; and at the termination of the water, the abruptness and ill effect of that circumstance (which is not trifling, for a water that has the least appearance of a river, should never be seen to the *end*) is taken off by finishing with a dry scoop, which is amazingly beautiful; the bed of the river is continued for some distance, a sloping lawn, with banks on each side, planted and managed with great taste; nor did I conceive that weeping willows could any where but hanging over water, have been attended with so beautiful an effect as they have on the steeps of these slopes."

At Ixworth Thorpe dwelt Ann Rayner, Bloomfield's distracted girl: the following picture, which he drew of her, has been said to have had more native interest about it than Sterne's Maria.

——— Nature's pride

Was lovely Ann, who innocently try'd,
 With hat of airy shape and ribbons gay,
 Love to inspire, and stand in Hymen's way;
 But e'er her twentieth summer could expand,
 Or youth was render'd happy by her hand,
 Her mind's serenity, her peace was gone,
 Her eye grew languid, and she wept alone:
 Yet causeless seem'd her grief, for, quick restrain'd,
 Mirth follow'd loud, or indignation reign'd;
 Whims wild and simple led her from her home,
 The heath, the common, or the fields to roam,
 Terror and joy alternate rul'd her hours—
 Now blithe she sung, and gather'd useless flow'rs,

The damp night air her shiv'ring limbs assails,
In dreams she moans, and fancied wrongs bewails:
When morning wakes, none earlier rous'd then she,
When pendent drops hang glitt'ring from the tree;
But nought her rayless melancholy cheers,
Or sooths her breast, or stops her streaming tears;
Her matted locks unornamented flow,
Clasping her knees, and waving to and fro,
Her head bow'd down her faded cheek to hide,
A piteous mourner by the highway side.
Some tufted mole-hill, all the live-long day
She calls her throne—there weeps her life away;
And oft the gaily passing stranger stays
His well-tim'd step, and takes a silent gaze,
Till sympathetic drops unbidden start,
And pangs quick springing muster round his heart;
While soft he treads with other gazers round,
And fain would catch her sorrow's plaintive sound.
One word alone is all that strikes his ear,
One short, pathetic, simple word—Oh dear!
Yet ever of the proffer'd parley shy,
She hears th' unwelcome foot advancing nigh,
Nor quite unconscious of her wretched plight,
Gives one sad look, and hurries out of sight.

On leaving Ixworth Thorpe, within a mile, we arrive at Honington, recently distinguished as the birth-place of the late Robert Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, &c. He was the younger son of George Bloomfield and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Manby, the village schoolmistress; but the poet was so unfortunate as to lose his parent by the small-pox, when he was less than a twelvemonth old, and his mother was left a widow with six children. Mrs. Bloomfield's poverty prevented her from giving her son Robert any regular schooling; some tuition, however, he received from Mr. Rodwell of Ixworth, to whom he went for some months to be improved in writing. A stone was erected to her memory by the late Duke of Grafton; and the inscription upon it written by the Rev. R. Fellowes,

of Fakenham, expresses that—"In her household affairs, she was a pattern of industry, cleanliness, and every domestic virtue. By her kind, her meek and innocent behaviour, she had conciliated the good-will of all her neighbours and acquaintance, nor among the busy cares of time was she ever forgetful of eternity. But her religion was no hypocritical service, no vain form of words; it consisted in loving God and keeping his commandments, as they have been made known to us by Jesus Christ."

Honington-green being enclosed, was thus lamented by Nathaniel, the brother of Robert Bloomfield; and a view of the church and green was prefixed to this poem:

The proud city's gay wealthy train,
Who nought but refinements adore,
May wonder to hear me complain
That Honington-green is no more!

But if to the church you e'er went,
If you knew what the village had been,
You will sympathize, while I lament
The enclosure of Honington-green.

Still had labour been blest with content,
Still competence happy had been,
Nor indigence utter'd a plaint
Had Avarice spar'd but the green.

Could there live such an envious man,
Who endur'd not the halcyon scene,
When the infantine peasantry ran,
And roll'd on the daisy-deck'd green.

While the green, though but daisies its boast,
Was free as the flowers to the bee,
In all seasons the green we lov'd most,
Because on the green we were free;

Though the youth of to-day must deplore
The rough mounds that now sadden the scene,
The vain stretch of Misanthropy's power,
Th' enclosure of Honington-green:

Yet when not a green turf is left free,
 When not an odd nook is left wild,
 Will the children of Honington be
 Less blest than when I was a child?

No! childhood shall find the scene fair,
 Then here let me cease my complaint,
 Still shall health be inhal'd with the air
 Which at Honington cannot be taint;

And though age may still talk of the green,
 Of the heath, and free commons of yore,
 Youth shall joy in the new-fangled scene,
 And boast of that *change* we deplore.

Nettlestead, and Nettlestead-hall, famous in Suffolk song, lie about two miles from the left of Barham. The lordship of Nettlestead belonged to the Earls of Richmond and Brittany, from the Norman Conquest to the 17th of Henry II. when Conan the last earl died. Coming into the Wentworth family in 1450, the representative of it was, in the 2d of Henry VIII., summoned to parliament by writ, as Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, to which honour Charles I. added the earldom of Cleveland. It ultimately came into the Bradley family; from them to the late General Philipson; and finally was purchased by Mr. Lionel Henry Moore, in the year 1813.

The remains of the old hall, situated near the church, were to be seen nearly in their pristine state till within a few years past. Great part of the wall that surrounded the old mansion is still existing, with the gate-way; and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields, sculptured with the Wentworth arms, and other numerous quarterings. The mansion has been lately modernized by the present proprietor.

Henrietta Maria, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas Wentworth, who died in 1686, was the celebrated and beloved mistress of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. She was a woman of an elegant person, most engaging manners, and the highest accomplishments. She resided many years at Toddington,

in Bedfordshire, with the duke her lover, whose attachment to her continued till his death; just before which he acknowledged to two prelates and other divines who attended him, "that he and Lady Wentworth had lived in all points like man and wife;" but they could not make him confess it was adultery. He acknowledged that he and his duchess were married by the law of the land, and therefore his children might inherit, if the king pleased. But he did not consider what he did when he married *her*. Since that time, having conceived an affection for Lady Wentworth, he said he had prayed that it might continue, and it did continue, and therefore he doubted not it was pleasing to God, and that this was a marriage; their choice of one another being guided by judgment upon due consideration. When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he said Lady Wentworth was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious and godly lady. He was again told by some of the divines, of his living in adultery with her; he said, No; for these two years past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of; and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face.

Under these delusions, destructive of all order and social happiness, the brother of Charles II. met his death with a courage rather chivalrous than rational, and Lady Wentworth, the lamented object of his passion, is said to have died broken-hearted in consequence of the duke's untimely end. Mrs. Cobbold, of Holy Wells, Ipswich, has thus described Lady Wentworth and her royal paramour.

Through th' echoing covert the bugle resounds
The shouts of the chace and the cry of the hounds,
And gallantly riding the hunters are seen,
In bonnets and feathers, and surcoats of green:
The merry Lord Lovelace is leading them all,
To feast with his cousin in Nettlestead-hall.

That cousin is wealthy, that cousin is fair,
Is Wentworth's and Cleveland's and Nettlestead's heir :
Her smile is the sunshine of innocent youth,
Her heart is the throne of affection and truth ;
Her dark glossy ringlets luxuriantly flow,
Contrasting and arching her forehead of snow ;
The flowret of beauty and sweetness they call
HENRIETTA, the lily of Nettlestead-hall.
A stranger, in manhood and gallantry's pride,
The merry Lord Lovelace has plac'd by her side :
Forbidden his station and name to disclose,
She calls him, " Sir Alured, Knight of the Rose."
How winning his graces and courtesy prove,
His ardent affection soon fixes her love ;
And secretly wedlock's soft fetters enthrall
Henrietta, the beauty of Nettlestead-hall.
What pages mysterious has fate to unfold !
Her husband is Monmouth, the royal and bold ;
And he whom she trusted as loyal and true,
Had previously wedded the heir of Buccleugh !

Resuming our former journey, at the distance of seven miles, after passing through the village of Barton, we arrive at BURY ST. EDMUND's, commonly called Bury. It was originally styled St. Edmundsburgh, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, who was martyred in the year 870, and after having lain interred in the town where he was killed, thirty three years, was removed to this place, which is seated on the west side of the river Lark, which is now made navigable from Lynn to Fernham, about a mile north of the town. It was a beautiful inclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west delightful champaign fields extending to Lynn, while the country on the east is partly open and partly inclosed.

On the 11th of April, 1603, while the quarter sessions were held in this town, a malt-house was accidentally set on fire, from whence the flames, by

means of a very high wind, soon reached the farthest side of the town, flew over many houses near it, and consumed buildings at the greatest distance, and did not cease till one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses, besides other buildings, were destroyed; when the damage in goods and furniture is said to have amounted to 66,000*l*. From this accident, terrible and distressful as it was, arose the present beauty and regularity of the streets, which are always clean, are wide and well paved, and are now daily improving. The principal street, commonly called *Cook-row*, was paved and lighted after the London fashion many years since, and its name, by the consent of the alderman and a committee, changed to that of Abbey-Gate-street.

The abbey, once an illustrious structure, was built by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, for secular canons, soon after Christianity was planted here by Felix, the Burgundian; and when it was finished, Sigebert himself retired into it, and secluded himself from all temporal affairs. Two hundred years after, king Edmund was interred here, and a small church erected over his tomb, which was afterwards levelled to the ground by the Danes, under the command of king Swain; but Canute his son, afterwards obtaining the crown of England, rebuilt the church in a sumptuous manner, enriched it with many gifts and privileges, and confirmed all the former grants. The abbey now flourished in wealth and power, and a multitude of gifts and oblations were hung upon St. Edmund's tomb. The bounds of the abbey extended a mile round it, and an oath was imposed upon the alderman, at his entrance upon his office, that he should not damage or hurt the abbot or convent, in any of their rights or privileges. The monks, greedy to possess all the prey, accused the seculars, among other things, of negligence and irreverence to the corpse of St. Edmund: so petulant was the accusation, and so strong their interest, that they procured power and authority to eject all the seculars, and to

fill their places with monks of their own, that is, the Benedictine order. The abbot was exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction by the council of Winchester; and he encompassed, not only the abbey, but a part, if not the whole of the town, with a wall and ditch, the ruins of which are still to be seen in many places. The abbots were made parliamentary barons, and their wealth annually increased. But notwithstanding the restrictions laid upon the corporation, the townsmen were not to be restrained; for they imprisoned the abbot, beat the monks, broke down the gates, and burned the houses adjoining, carrying away the chalices of gold and silver, with other rich plate, plundered the treasury, and took away the writings. In short, the townsmen and monks could never agree; and consequently the former could not be much grieved at the dissolution of the abbey by Henry VIII. when its annual revenues amounted to 2336*l.* 16*s.* in the whole, and to 1659*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* clear of reprises; and the plate, bells, lead, and timber, yielded five thousand marks to the king. The ruins of these structures shew, that it was of very large extent, and there still remains a very curious gatehouse, handsomely built, which seems pretty entire, and is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard the Second, the townsmen having demolished the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks. The inside is adorned with the arms of Holland, Duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confessor, who was the favourite saint of Richard the Second.

When the abbey was in its prosperity, there was an hospital, or religious house, at every gate of the town; particularly an hospital of St. Peter's, without the Risby-gate, for the maintenance of leprous and infirm priests; an hospital of St. Nicholas without the East-gate; of St. John within, and St. Petronilla, without, the South gate. But the most famous of the hospitals was St. Saviour's, without the North-gate, an entire wing of which is still remaining. It was in

this building that the parliament met in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and it was here, according to some writers, that Humphrey Duke of Gloucester was murdered, at the instigation of the monks. There were also a college of priests, with a guild to the Holy Name of Jesus, and a house of Grey-friars without the North-gate, to which those friars retired, after they were driven out of the town by the abbot.

Instead of the many churches, chapels, and oratories which were formerly in this town, there are now only two magnificent and stately churches: the one dedicated to St. Mary, is one hundred and thirty-nine-feet long, by sixty-seven feet and a half broad, and its chancel is seventy-four by sixty-eight. The roof is very magnificent, and there is a fine ascent of six steps to the altar, on the north side of which is the tomb of Mary Queen of France, the daughter of Henry the Seventh, who was afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. This Queen of France was interred in the great church of the monastery, and was removed after its dissolution into St. Mary's church. Her body is covered with lead in the human form, and on the breast is inscribed, "Mary Queen of France, 1533." Her tomb was not only simple and unadorned, but for a long series of years entirely neglected; and was even without any inscription till the year 1758, when a gentleman of the town had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a noble table inserted into it.

The other church, dedicated to St. James, was finished in the reign of Edward the Sixth, who was himself a contributor to it, and is one hundred and thirty seven feet long by sixty-nine broad. The chancel is fifty-six by twenty-seven feet, and at the west end are two large monuments, erected to the memory of James Reynolds, esq. chief baron of the Exchequer, and his lady. The steeple of this church excites the attention of the curious. It was anciently the grand portal that led to the great church of the monastery: the arches of the tower

are all round of a Saxon form, and seem to be much older than Henry the Third's time. Both these churches are remarkable for their just symmetry, beautiful large windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs.

The rest of the public buildings are the guildhall, the shire-hall, the assembly-room, a grammar free-school, founded by King Edward the Sixth, the butchery, erected at the expence of the Earl of Bristol, an hospital or workhouse for thirty boys and girls, which was the synagogue of the Jews, till they were expelled the kingdom in 1179. In the middle of the market-place is a fine cross, with a lantern and clock. There are two market days, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the chief of which is on Wednesdays, for all manner of provisions.

This town was burnt by Sueno the Dane. Stowe says it enjoyed the privilege of a mint in the reign of King John. Including the suburbs, it is above one mile from east to west, and near two miles from north to south.

The great fair held here in October is attended not only by the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk, but by the nobility and gentry. Here is a botanical garden, which, though only in its infancy, promises to be an attractive spot to the inhabitants. The number of houses was 1873, and the population, as taken in 1821, amounted to 10,000.

Bury St. Edmund's sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder and twelve capital burgesses, one of which is annually chosen alderman, and for the time being acts as chief magistrate. Six others of the same body are also chosen as assistant justices, besides one coroner. The remainder of the body corporate consists of twenty-four common council; and by those thirty-six only, are the members returned to parliament.

On the 20th of February, 1772, some labourers breaking up a part of the old abbey church in this town, discovered a leaden coffin, which contained an

embalmed body, as perfect and entire as at the time of its interment; the features of the face, the nails on the fingers and toes, and the hair, a brown mixed with some grey hairs, on the head, the same as when living. A surgeon was sent for, who made an incision on the breast; the flesh cut as firm as that of a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. At this time the corpse was not in the least noisome, but being exposed to the air it presently became putrid and offensive; the skull was sawed in pieces, where the brain seemed wasted, but perfectly enclosed in its membranes, and the crucifix, which may be supposed a valuable one, is missing. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, which they sold to a plumber, stripped the body of its coffin, and threw it promiscuously among the rubbish. It was soon discovered that the leaden coffin contained the remains of Thomas Beaufort; son of John de Gaunt of Lancaster, by his third duchess Lady Catherine Swinford. He was by his half-brother, King Henry the Fourth, created Duke of Exeter, and knight of the garter, admiral and captain of Calais, and in the year 1410, lord high chancellor of England. He died in 1427, the fifth year of King Henry the Sixth, and was, as he had in his will directed, interred in this monastery, near his duchess, at the entrance of the chapel of Our Lady, close to the wall on the north side of the choir. Upon this discovery, on the 25th of February following, the mangled remains were enclosed in a strong oak coffin, and buried about eight feet deep, close to the north side of the large north-east pillar which formerly assisted to support the belfry. This prince was grandson to the victorious Edward the Third. It is reported that the remains of his duchess have been since found; if so they must be clandestinely concealed.

Richard Aungervyle, commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, was born in 1281, at St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, and educated at the university of Oxford. When he had finished his studies

in that famous seminary, he entered into the order of Benedictine Monks, and became tutor to Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Third. Upon the accession of his royal pupil to the throne, he was appointed cofferer, then treasurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Lichfield, keeper of the privy seal, and dean of Wells, and last of all was promoted to the bishopric of Durham. He likewise enjoyed the offices of lord high chancellor and treasurer of England, and discharged two important embassies at the court of France. Learned himself, and a patron of the learned, he maintained a correspondence with some of the greatest geniuses of the age, particularly with the celebrated Italian poet Petrarch. Naturally of a humane and benevolent temper, he performed, we are assured, many signal acts of charity; but the noblest instance of his generosity and munificence, was the public library which he founded at Oxford, and built upon the spot where now stands Trinity college. It continued till the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, when the books were dispersed into different repositories. He likewise wrote a book intitled *Philobiblos*, for the regulation of his library; and a copy of this performance in MS. is still to be seen in the Cottonian library. He died at his manor of Auckland, April the 24th, 1345, and was interred in the cathedral of Durham.

Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England in the sixteenth century, was born, as is supposed, in 1483, at Bury St. Edmund's, and educated at Trinity-hall, in Cambridge. According to some, he was of mean parentage; but the most probable opinion is, that he was the natural son of Richard Woodvill, brother to Elizabeth, consort to King Edward the Fourth. Having finished his studies at the university, he was taken into the family of Cardinal Wolsey, by whom he was recommended to King Henry the Eighth, and from this time he rose

by quick and rapid steps to the first dignities in the church as well as the state. Invested thus with a high degree of power, he exerted his talents, which were confessedly great, in serving his prince in the most important transactions. He had a considerable share in effecting the divorce between his royal master and Catherine of Spain : he assisted him in throwing off the papal yoke ; he himself abjured the Pope's supremacy, and wrote a book in behalf of the king, entitled, *De Verâ Obedientiâ*. Nevertheless, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, he opposed the Reformation, and was thrown into prison, where he continued several years ; but upon the accession of Queen Mary he was again set at liberty, and not only restored to his bishopric of Winchester, but likewise advanced to the office of lord high chancellor. Possessed thus of greater power than ever, and actually intrusted with the chief direction of public affairs, he employed his authority, in some cases, to the most salutary ends ; in others, he abused it to the most pernicious purposes. He drew up the marriage-articles between Queen Mary and Philip the Second of Spain with the strictest regard to the interest of England. He opposed, though in vain, the coming of Cardinal Pole into the kingdom. He preserved inviolate the privileges of the university of Cambridge, of which he was chancellor, and defeated every scheme that was projected for extending beyond its usual bounds the royal prerogative. It must be confessed, however, at the same time, to his disgrace, that he had a principal hand in reconciling the English nation to the see of Rome ; and what redounds still more to his dishonour, and has fixed an indelible stain upon his memory, he was deeply concerned in those cruel persecutions that were then carried on against the Protestants, though his guilt in this respect was far from being so great as is commonly imagined—Bonner, Bishop of London, being the chief author of those savage barbarities. He is said, nevertheless, to have discovered at his death the

greatest remorse for this part of his conduct, and to have often repeated these words – *Erravi cum Petro, sed non flevi cum Petro*. He died November the 13th, 1555, and was interred with great funeral pomp in the cathedral of Winchester. He wrote, besides the book above-mentioned, a retraction of that work, several sermons and other treatises, and is supposed to have been the author of “The necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian;” a piece which is commonly ascribed to King Henry the Eighth.

William Clagget, a learned and eminent divine in the seventeenth century, was born September the 14th, 1640, at St. Edmundsbury, and was educated at Emanuel college, in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. His first station in the church, was that of being preacher in the place of his nativity; after which he became preacher to the Society of Gray’s-inn, lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. He died of the small-pox, March 28, 1688, aged forty-one. He was the author of a great number of theological tracts, chiefly of the controversial kind. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death.

About five miles south of Bury is Bradfield-hall, an ancient edifice, situated in a range of high land that runs through the whole county, and contains a copious and valuable library, which was much improved by its late very worthy possessor, Arthur Young, esq. a native of Bradfield, and secretary to the late Board of Agriculture, who greatly advanced the beauty and value of the estate by extensive plantations, and likewise did much in the way of decoration, by water, shubberies, &c.

The village of Wordwell, about six miles from Bury, is now so reduced, as to have no more buildings in it than the church, the manor farm-house, and two or three cottages. Wordwell was anciently the lordship of Thomas de Wordwell. The situation is

upon a rising ground, in an open champaign country: some springs rise in the south and west parts, that quickly increase into a small rivulet, and run through the gardens and yards of West Stow-hall, near adjoining, and so into the navigable river at Flempton. The church is small, being only eleven yards long inside, and six wide. The chancel, parted from it by a Saxon arch, is about six yards by five.

Journey from Brandon to Barton.

BRANDON is pleasantly situated on a river, called the Lesser Ouse, navigable from Lynn to Thetford, which divides this county from Norfolk. This river affords plenty of fish, and the country round plenty of game. It lies between Newmarket and Swaffham; has a bridge over the Ouse, and a good harbour, with a ferry about one mile from the bridge, for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. It is a well-built town, and has a good church belonging to it. It had formerly a market on Thursdays, but it is now discontinued. It gives the title of Brandon to the Duke of Hamilton. Here is carried on an extensive manufactory of gun-flints, which from this place are said to be exported all over the world, this being the only known place for this article. The population in 1821 was 1770 persons.

There are many very extensive rabbit-warrens near the town; the rabbits are sent to the London markets by carriers for that purpose, who travel with great expedition.

Three miles east by north of Brandon, is DOWNHAM, a village seated on the Little Ouse, and of which are related several very amazing particulars. Mr. Hollinshed tells us, that in October, 1566, there were taken near the bridge in this town, twenty-seven fishes of a prodigious size, the least of which was twenty feet in length. But what appears still more extraordinary, is a kind of sand-flood, which began in the year 1668, and occasioned the town to be called Sandy Downham; the circumstances of

which are related in a letter written by Thomas Wright, esq., and inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 17. These wonderful sands had their rise from Lakenheath, a town about five miles to the south-west of Downham, where some large hills, composed of sand, having their surface broken by a tempestuous south-west wind, were blown upon some neighbouring ground, which having only a thin coat of grass over it, was soon rotted by the other sand lying upon it, and accompanied it in its strange progress. Mr. Wright supposes, that at its first eruption, it did not cover above eight or ten acres of ground, but before it had been driven four miles, it covered above a thousand. All the opposition it met with was from a farm-house, which the owner endeavoured to secure by raising fences against it; but perceiving that this would not answer his purpose, he desisted from endeavouring to obstruct its course; and thus, by giving it a free passage, got rid of it in four or five years time. On its reaching Downham, it continued ten or twelve years in the skirts of the town, without doing any considerable damage; the reason of which, Mr. Wright imagined, was, because its current was then down a hill, which sheltered it from those winds which gave it motion; but the valley being once passed, it was driven above a mile up hill in two months time, and covered above two hundred acres of good corn land the same year. On its entering the body of that little town, it buried and destroyed several houses, and the people were at more expence in preserving the rest than the houses were worth. Mr. Wright at last gave the flood of sand some check, though for four or five years his success was doubtful. It had possessed all the avenues to his house, so that there was no passage to it but over two walls eight or nine feet in height, and it encompassed a small grove before his house, then almost buried in sand, and at one time had possessed his yard, and was blown up almost to the eaves of his out-houses. At the other end it had broken down

his garden-wall, and stopped all passage that way. For four or five years this gentleman stopped it as well as he could with fir hedges, set upon one another, by which means he raised sand-banks near twenty yards high, and brought the sand into the compass of eight or ten acres; and then, by laying some hundred loads of dung and earth upon it, in one year reduced it again to firm land; afterwards he cleared all his walls, and by the assistance of his neighbours, cleared away in one month one thousand five hundred loads, and cut a passage to his house, through the main body of sand. That branch of the Little Ouse on which this town borders, and is better known by the name of Brandon, or Thetford river, was almost filled up with it; and had not this river stopped the progress of the sand into Norfolk, great part of that county had probably been ruined.

Six miles to the east of Brandon is THETFORD. The whole, or the greatest part of this celebrated place, seems to have been originally on the Suffolk side of the water; and there is still one parish, that of St. Mary, consisting of about thirty houses, avowedly in Suffolk. In the reign of Edward III. there were thirteen parishes on the Suffolk side, and only seven in Norfolk. The priory of Cluniac Monks, though soon removed to the opposite one, was first founded on the Suffolk side; but the houses of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre and the Dominicans continued on this side the Ouse river till the dissolution.

In this part of Thetford are the remains of the nunnery founded by Urius, first Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, in commemoration of the number of persons who fell at Snareshill, near the town, in the sanguinary conflict between King Edmund's army and the forces under the Danish leaders, Ingwar and Ubba. At the dissolution, this nunnery was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerston, who made it his residence. Afterwards it was let to a farmer, and some years since, the greater part of it was taken down, and a part of the old building used as a dairy. The con-

ventual church was converted into a barn, though some of the walls, with buttresses, windows, &c. remain. The free grammar-school is also on the Suffolk side, which was founded according to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston, knight, who in 1566 bequeathed certain property to remunerate a priest for preaching four times a year in the parish-church of St. Mary, and for the purpose of erecting a free-school, with dwelling-houses for the master and usher, who were to receive adequate salaries, and a habitation for two poor men and two poor women, who were to be allowed weekly pensions. Somehow or other, a practice which has since become too common, the benevolent intentions of the donor, as to the funds, were not carried into effect till the time of James I.

From Brandon, a road extends nine miles to the village of Little Barton, about one mile to the north-west of which is MILDENHALL, a large, populous town, situated on the river Lark, sixty-nine miles north-east by north of London. Its noble church has a tower one hundred and twenty feet high, and is a great ornament to the town, which is pleasant and well-built. Towards the fens, which to the east of this town extend to Cambridgeshire, are several large streets as big as ordinary towns, called by the inhabitants rows, as West-row, Holywell-row, and Beck-row. In the year 1567, great part of this town was consumed by fire. Here is the seat of Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. The town has a plentiful market on Fridays, well supplied with fish, wild-fowl, and all other provisions.

About four miles to the eastward of Mildenhall, on the north side of the river Lark, is ICKLINGHAM, a village which has two parishes and two parish-churches, where was the ancient Roman station Combritonium, or, according to Horsley, Camboricum, which seems to have been half a mile in length, and to have extended at a small distance from the river. On the west side of the ruins is a square camp, which

appears to have contained about twenty-five acres. The vallum is visible on all sides, except where the moorish ground has brought it to decay. Coins have been found here, particularly in a ploughed field half a mile north-west of the town; some have been found also in the moors, in digging, to fence or drain them; and about forty-four years ago, an ancient leaden cistern was discovered by a ploughman, who struck his share against the edge of it. To the west of the camp, upon Warren-hill, are three large barrows, each encompassed by a foss.

About eight miles to the south of Mildenhall is **NEWMARKET**, a modern place, as the name imports, which consists of one street, pretty well built, in the great road from London to Norwich. It is full of inns, and many of the inhabitants subsist on the gains obtained from passengers, and from those who come to the races, annually kept on the neighbouring heath in April and October. It is built on a large plain, with a fine prospect almost all round, and consists of two parishes, one of which is in Suffolk, and the other in Cambridgeshire. Here is a house built by King Charles the Second, in which he resided during the races.

Journey from Bury St. Edmund's to Sudbury; through Alpheton.

On leaving Bury, which we have already described, we proceed southerly, and at the distance of three miles, we pass, on our left, Rushbrooke, formerly the beautiful seat of the noble family of the Jermyns, Lord Dover, but now belonging to Sir Charles Davers, bart.

At the distance of about six miles from the last-mentioned place, we pass through the village of Alpheton; three miles beyond which is Mellford.

MELLFORD, commonly called **LONG MELLFORD**, from its being above a mile in length, from south to north. This is a pleasant village, as well as one of the largest in England, and contains several seats

belonging to persons of rank, particularly Mellford-hall, a noble old seat, which belonged to Sir William Cordel, master of the Rolls in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Kentwell-hall, to the north of the village, is a good old seat, belonging to the ancient family of Cloptons, who continued here for many descents, and is now in the possession of Richard Moore, esq. At the south end of the town is Acton-place, the property and residence of the late William Jennings, esq., who died in 1791, aged 100, supposed to be the richest man in the kingdom.

The church, which stands at the north end of the village, is a noble structure, and had two chantries, one founded by William Clopton, of the yearly value of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the other founded by John Hill, of the annual value of 7*l.* 5*s.* The manor and advowson of the rectory were granted by Queen Mary to William, afterwards Sir William Cordel, who built here an hospital, which he plentifully endowed.

Four miles to the north-east of Mellford is LAVENHAM, which is seated by the river Breton, on a hill of an easy descent, gradually rising from the river to the top, where is the market-place. It consists of nine streets, and in the midst of the town is the church, which is esteemed the finest in the county: it was rebuilt in the reign of King Henry VI., and has a steeple 137 feet high, in which are six large tuneable bells, much admired by the curious, particularly the tenor, which is said to weigh twenty-three hundred weight, yet sounds like a bell of forty hundred. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one of which belongs to the Earl of Oxford's family, and the other to the family of the Springs in this county, in which the carving is thought to be not inferior to that of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue in brass of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200*l.* towards rebuilding the church. This town is governed by six capital burgesses or headboroughs, who enjoy their posts for life, and

have the power of choosing inferior officers. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are annually sent to London. This town was formerly famous for its staple trade in blue cloths, when the inhabitants were divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall; and it has still considerable manufactories of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn. Here is a free-school and a bridewell: part of this building is used as a work-house, in which the poor of the parish are employed in spinning flax and hemp. Lavenham has a small market on Tuesdays, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 375 houses and 1898 inhabitants.

Five miles to the north-by-east of Lavenham is BRETENHAM, a village seated near the spring-head of the river Breton. Some antiquarians maintain that it is the Combretonium of Antoninus, which they say is evident, both from the sound and signification of the name; and, according to a late survey of this county, there is a camp about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of it. Horsley, however, will not allow this place to have been a Roman town, but fixes the station at Stratford, twelve miles to the south-by-west of it.

About three miles south of Bretenham is BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a small town, meanly built. It is situated sixty-three miles from London, and appears to have been more populous than it is at present, which is owing to the decay of the woollen manufacture that formerly flourished here. The church is a very good building, upon a hill on the west side of the town, near which is the mansion of the late Bartholomew Beal, esq. Besides the parish church, there was formerly a chapel of St. Leonard, in which divine service was performed before the Reformation, on account of the distance of the church from the town. Bildeston has a mean market on Wednesdays, and the town consisted, according to the late return, of 121 houses, and 814 inhabitants.

Four miles and a half to the south-by-east of Bildeston is HADLEIGH, a large town, seated in a bottom, by the river Breton, at the distance of sixty-four miles from London. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a corporation, and was governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-council; but a *quo warranto* being brought against them, they surrendered their charter in the reign of King James II., and no other has been granted since. Its greatest ornament is the church, which stands in the middle of the town, and is a handsome building, with a spire steeple. Our antiquarians are said to have a great respect for this structure, on account of its being the burial-place of Guthrum, or Gormo, King of Denmark, who being overcome in battle by King Alfred, was by his persuasion baptized, and afterwards obtained the government of the country of the East-Angles, over which he reigned twelve years, and dying in the year 889, was interred in this church. This town was also rendered remarkable for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of this church, who was burnt on the common in this parish, improperly called Aldham-common. On the spot where he died was a stone, with a mis-spelt inscription to the following purpose:—"Anno 1555.

"Dr. Taylor, for defending what was good,
In this place shed his blood."

About the year 1497, twelve alms-houses were founded by Dr. Pykenham, which yet remain. The woollen manufacture, which once flourished in this town, is reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufactures of Norwich. The market-day is on Monday, and it had formerly another on Saturday. Hadleigh, in 1821, contained 576 houses, and 2929 inhabitants.

About four miles to the west-by-south of Lavenham is CAVENDISH, which is memorable for giving name to a noble family. Sir John Cavendish, a native of this village, was lord chief justice of the King's Bench in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Edward

III. and continued in that station till the fifth of Richard II. when unhappily falling into the hands of the rabble, assembled under John Ball and John Wraw, two seditious priests, he was beheaded by them at St. Edmund's Bury. From this learned judge descended William Cavendish, whom James I. created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and Earl of Devonshire; his successor is the present Duke of Devonshire.

Three miles to the south-west of Cavendish is CLARE, a pretty large town, seated on the Stour, but is of more antiquity than beauty, there having been here a castle and collegiate church, now in ruins. It has, at present, a fine large church, and a manufacture of says, but is a poor dirty town, and has a mean market on Fridays.

Here was a monastery of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, or, as some say, of St. Benedict, founded in the year 1248, by Richard Clare, Earl of Gloucester. This house was a cell to the Abbey of Becaherliven in Normandy, but was made indigenous by King Henry II. who gave it to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Westminster. In after times, King John changed it into a college of a dean and secular canons, and at the dissolution its revenues were valued at 324*l.* a year.

STOKE-CLARE, is seated on the banks of the Stour, three miles west-by-south of the above town, and is remarkable for its priory of the Benedictine order, translated thither from the castle of Clare, by Richard de Tonebridge, Earl of Clare. About the year 1415, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, converted it into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and secular canons, and it was valued at the dissolution at 324*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum. This village has a fair held on Whitsun-Monday.

Six miles to the west of Clare is HAVERHILL, a long thoroughfare town, forty-nine miles north-north-east of London, partly in this county and partly in Essex. It appears to have been formerly of much greater consequence than it is at present, for it had two churches,

or at least a church and a chapel, and the ruins of one of them are still to be seen. Here is a charity-school, and a small market on Wednesdays. The trade of this place has increased considerably of late years, in consequence of some respectable manufactories starting here. The population in 1821 was 1649.

Seven miles north-west of Neyland is **SUDBURY**, which stands upon the Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge. It 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, and was one of the first places where King Edward the Third settled some Dutchmen, whom he had invited over, to teach the English the woollen manufacture, which they were wholly ignorant of before; and the woollen trade has continued here ever since. It is an exceeding dirty, but a good manufacturing town; it containing a great number of people, who earn their livelihood by working up the wool from the sheep's back, to the weaving it into says and burying crape, which are their principal articles. They also weave ship flags.

Sudbury is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, or common-councilmen, a town-clerk, a bailiff, and two serjeants at mace. It first returned members in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1559, and sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen at large, and his grace the Duke of Grafton takes the title of Baron from this place.

Sudbury at present consists of three parishes, and has the same number of large and handsome parish churches, St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All-Saints. Simon Sudbury, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, and beheaded by the rabble, in Wat Tyler's insurrection, was a native of this place; and founded a college where his father's house stood, which he endowed so well, that it was valued at the suppression at 122*l*.

18s. per annum. Here was also a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded, according to some, by the same archbishop, and John de Chertsey; but others say, it was erected by Baldwin de Shipling, and Mable his wife, who lie buried in the chancel of the priory church. This priory had a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 222*l.* 18s. 3*d.* per annum. Amicia, countess of Clare, in the reign of King John, founded an hospital in this town, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; and near this town was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which Wulfric, master of the mint to King Henry the Second, gave to the Abbey of Westminster, on which a priory of Benedictine Monks was settled in this church, subordinate to Westminster Abbey. This town has a market on Saturdays for all sorts of provisions; and it consisted, according to the late population act, of 819 houses and 2950 inhabitants.

Journey from Bury to Ipswich; through Stow-Market and Needham.

We proceed, on leaving Bury, in an easterly direction, and at the distance of about eight miles we pass through the village of Woolpit, or Wulpit, formerly a market town, but chiefly famous at present for a species of white bricks. Here is a handsome Gothic church, with a room over it, but it has a mean spire. In a close near the east end of the church, is a spring which is called Our Lady's spring; and the inhabitants have a traditional report, that there was a shrine to the Virgin Mary in the church, to which pilgrims resorted, and that there was a chapel near the spring; but there are no remains of it.

From Camden's derivation of Wulpit, and the synonymous British Cidium, Dr. Gale inclines to place Sitomagus here rather than at Thetford, because the numbers agree better, and because of certain large and deep ditches which he supposes Roman, and Roman coins are frequent here. It is an old town, and the

distance seems to answer, and other circumstances of names concur.

At the distance of three miles from Woolpit we pass on our left the village of Haughley, where are the remains of a castle, which belonged to the Uffords and Delapoles, Earls of Suffolk.

About two miles beyond Haughley we arrive at Stow-Market, a large town, situated on the banks of the Orwell, near the centre of the county. 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. The manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. Osith in Essex, but has since passed through several hands.

The county meetings are chiefly held in this town; and there is a manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, &c. which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombazines. Its trade is much increased by the river, which is made navigable from Ipswich. 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.

Stow-Market is situated 76 miles from London, and is so called, to distinguish it from Stow-Longtoft, Stow-Upland, &c. The population, according to the census of 1821, is 2252 persons, occupying 476 houses.

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, the seat of R. Pettiwood, esq. 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.

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 Stow-Market. The parishioners attend divine service at the above parish church, where they also meet for settling parish business.

A short distance to the south-west of Stow-Market is Combs, a village, where in the reign of Richard the First, a nunnery was founded by Theobald de Valoins, who endowed it with several lands for its support, as appears by its valuation at the dissolution, when its annual revenues amounted to 180*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* In the reign of Edward the Third, Matilda, countess of Ulster, founded a secular chantry at this place, but the priests soon after removed from it, and it was turned into a nunnery, which remained till the general dissolution. Although none of its ruins are visible, yet the people still shew the place where it stood.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of three miles from Stow-Market, we pass through Needham, formerly a town of much trade in coarse woollen cloths. Needham stands in a low situation, though many of the houses are very neat. The weekly market here is held on Wednesdays. The houses are 438 in number, and the inhabitants 2252.

Three miles beyond Needham we pass through the village of Great Blakenham, which once contained a cell of Benedictines belonging to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, and founded by Walter Gifford, Earl of Beckenham.

At Offton, about four miles west of Blakenham, the ruins of a castle appear, said to have been built by Offa, king of Mercia, after he had slain Etheldred, king of the East Angles; and from him it is said the town took its name. Not the least vestige of this

castle has been seen for many years. The prior and convent of monks at Thetford had the advowson of the church and thirty acres of land here; and these were granted as their possessions, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, 32 Henry VIII.

Willisham is about a mile north of Offton. The church here was given by Albert Grelli, to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity at Ipswich, before the year 1203; and at the dissolution, the tenement, canons, and the impropriation, were granted, as parcels of the possessions of that priory, to Andrews, Lord Windsor, in 31 Henry VIII. It was afterwards Bishop Brownrigg's.

Baylham brings us back to the high road. About the year 1300 this was the lordship of John de Burnaville, and afterwards belonged to his descendants till near 1400. About 1450 it came to John Andrews, and, by the marriage of his daughter, to Thomas Windsor, esq. Afterwards it became the possession of their son, Sir Andrew Windsor, of Stanwell, afterwards Lord Windsor. It now belongs to Mr. Acton.

Dormsden lies on the left of the road, about a mile from Baylham. This is a hamlet of Barking. The manor of Taston-hall, in Dormsden, belonged to Lord Windsor in the year 1596, and devolved to the family of the Crowleys. About the same distance from, and on the same side of the road, is Barking, and Barking-hall, the seat of R. I. A. Kemys, esq., but the property of the Earl of Ashburnham.

Needham is on the high road, about eight miles from Ipswich. This is a hamlet of Barking, and had a fair granted to the Bishop of Ely, in the tenth year of Henry III. The town is tolerably well built. The church, a mean building, with a wooden belfry, is a chapel of ease to Barking. Needham contains 281 houses, and 1301 inhabitants: its weekly market is on Wednesday, and its annual fair on November 8.

Five miles from Blakenham we arrive at Ipswich, which has been already described.

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A
TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

Containing an Account of its

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

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

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

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS,

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

The whole forming

A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a
MAP OF THE COUNTY.

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A LIST

OF THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

With their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Post departs.
Attleborough..	93	Thurs.	216	1413	9½ morn.	5¾ aft.
Aylsham.....	121	Sat.	356	1760	4 aft.	7 morn.
Burnham	126	M.&Sa.	165	825	5 aft.	8½ morn.
Cawston.....	116	Wed.	180	811		
Cley.....	126	Sat.	141	595	5½ aft.	9 morn.
Crozier	127	Sat.	176	848	7½ aft.	4 morn.
Diss	98	Frid.	348	2590	10 morn.	5 aft.
Downham	86	Sat.	360	1771	10 morn.	5 aft.
East Dereham.	100	Frid.	551	2888	12 noon.	3 aft.
Fakenham	111	Thurs.	255	1382	1 aft.	1½ aft.
Foulsham	111	Tues.	105	682		
Harleston	100	Sat.	177	1516	11½ morn.	5 aft.
Hingham	97	Sat.	241	1263		
Holt	123	Sat.	216	1037	4 aft.	10 morn.
Loddon	111	Frid.	126	937		
Lynn Regis....	98	Tu.&S.	2,199	10,529	11¾ morn.	3½ aft.
Methwold	87	Tues.	174	942		
Norwich	109	W.F.S.	8,837	27,256	11¾ morn.	4 aft.
Swaffham	93	Sat.	424	2350	10½ morn.	4½ aft.
Thetford	80	Sat.	513	2450	7¼ morn.	7¼ aft.
Walsingham...	117	Frid.	337	1355	3 aft.	11 morn.
Watton	90	Wed.	168	794	10 morn.	5 aft.
Wymondham..	100	Frid.	1692	10,263	10 morn.	5 aft.
Yarmouth	123	Sat.	3480	17,977	1 aft.	2½ aft.

INDEX OF COMPUTED DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

		Attleborough.....		Distant from London.....		Miles,
Aylsham	25	Aylsham	25	Aylsham	25	93
Burnham	35	25 Burnham	35	Burnham	35	121
Castle Acre	20	25 16 Castle Acre	20	Castle Acre	20	126
Cley	33	14 13 23 Cley	33	Cley	33	95
Cromer	32	10 24 32 7 Cromer	32	Cromer	32	126
Diss	10	30 42 28 39 40 Diss	10	Diss	10	127
Downham	30	40 30 16 38 45 35 Downham	30	Downham	30	98
East Dereham	13	16 20 10 22 27 23 26 East Dereham	13	East Dereham	13	86
Fakenham	24	18 10 12 12 21 31 27 12 Fakenham	24	Fakenham	24	100
Foulsham	20	13 15 17 11 18 30 29 8 6 Foulsham	20	Foulsham	20	111
Harleston	16	28 45 35 40 37 13 43 26 25 30 Harleston	16	Harleston	16	111
Hingham	6	20 27 15 25 28 15 26 8 18 15 20 Hingham	6	Hingham	6	100
Holt	27	10 16 23 4 10 38 40 18 13 11 38 24 Holt	27	Holt	27	97
Loddon	21	0 42 35 35 30 21 50 26 35 28 13 21 32 Loddon	21	Loddon	21	123
Lynn Regis	34	37 20 15 30 40 40 12 24 21 27 50 28 35 50 Lynn Regis	34	Lynn Regis	34	111
Methwold	21	36 30 14 36 44 26 11 23 28 28 35 20 37 40 17 Methwold	21	Methwold	21	98
Norwich	14	11 32 27 24 21 20 42 16 25 18 16 16 22 10 40 35 Norwich	14	Norwich	14	87
Swaffham	16	28 20 4 25 35 21 14 12 16 18 32 14 28 35 14 12 28 Swaffham	16	Swaffham	16	109
Thetford	15	35 35 20 38 45 16 22 23 32 29 25 18 38 34 28 12 30 17 Thetford	15	Thetford	15	93
Walsingham	29	18 7 16 9 20 38 32 16 6 10 40 24 11 37 25 30 27 20 35 Walsingham	29	Walsingham	29	50
Watton	9	25 26 11 31 37 18 21 9 18 18 24 7 26 30 22 13 22 10 13 25 Watton	9	Watton	9	117
Wymondham	6	18 31 20 25 27 14 30 11 22 18 17 7 25 28 33 25 11 20 20 25 13 Wymondham	6	Wymondham	6	90
Yarmouth	30	25 50 45 36 28 33 60 34 40 35 24 34 35 13 60 55 18 45 45 40 28 Yarmouth,	30	Yarmouth,	30	100
						123

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
The German Ocean on the east and north.	In length from east to west 66 miles.	33 Hundreds.	12 Members.	The productions are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, saffron, a fine breed of turkies, and in some parts of the county ambergrease.
Cambridge and Lincoln on the west.	In breadth from north to south 40 miles.	1 City.	<i>viz.</i>	
		32 Market Towns.	2 for the county	
	And in circumference 210 miles.	660 Parishes.	3 for Norwich	
Suffolk on the south.		164 Vicarages.	2 for Lynn Regis	
		711 Villages.	2 for Yarmouth	The manufactures consist of bombazeens, crapes, shawls, and stuffs.
		291,999 Inhabitants.	2 for Thetford	
			2 for Castle Rising	
Norfolk is in the Diocese of Norwich and Province of Canterbury.				

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN

NORFOLK,

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

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

LONDON TO NORWICH.

Cambridge Heath		1	
Hackney	1	2	Inn—Mermaid.
Clapton	1	3	A large house of C. Powell, esq. L.
Lea Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Near the 4th mile stone, J. Solly, esq. and J. Newman, esq. R. On L, J. Truman and — Allison, esqs.
Whip's Cross, Essex.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Moy Berthorn & R. Cuer-ton, esqrs. R. Opposite, see the Forest House, S. Bosanquet, esq. At the entrance of the Forest, Newcastle House, — Gore, esq. Further, opposite the Eagle Pond, J. Harman, esq.
Snaresbrook On R, a T. R. to Whitechapel through Stratford	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	One mile on R, Wanstead House, W. P. Tilney Long Wellesley, esq. A little further, Claybury Hall, Mrs. Hatch.

Woodford	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Near is the Naked Beauty, Rev. Dr. H. Okes, R. Higham Hall, Mrs. Harman, L.</i>
Woodford Wells	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>A little before Woodford Wells, Murkham Brice Pearse, esq. R. Inns—Castle, George, & White Hart.</i>
Baldfaced Stag Roebuck Inn	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>A little beyond, on L, the Standing, — Ingstrom, esq.</i>
Loughton Street	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Loughton Hall, Mrs. Whitaker, R. Near 12 mile stone, on R, at Golden Hill, Dibdin House, N. Pearse, esq. A little beyond the 14th, on L, a fine view of Copped Hall, H. J. Conyers, esq. behind which, see Warley's Park, — Banbury, esq.</i>
Epping <i>Through Epping on R, a T. R. to Chelmsford</i>	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Through on R, the Grove, L. Wilson, esq. One mile R, Park Hall, W. Marsh, esq. & Cooper-sale House, H. Newton, esq. See 2 miles on R, Hill Hall, Sir Wm. Smith, bart.</i>
Potter's Street	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Mark Hall, Rev. J. Arkwright, L. Hubbard's Hall, — Sims, esq., R.</i>
Harlow	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>More Hall, — Perry, esq. R. Harlowbury, W. Barnard, esq. R. Parn-don House, W. Smith, esq. L.</i>
			<i>Inn—Green Man.</i>

Cross the River Stort			Near the bridge over the Stort, is Pishionsbury, Mrs. Mills, R, and fur- ther to R, Durrington Hall, J. C. Feake, esq.
Sawbridgeworth, Herts.	2	25½	Great Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden, R. About 2 miles on L, Gilston Park, W. Plumer, esq.
Spelbrook	2	27½	From the 27th mile stone, see on L, Thorley Hall, W. Moseley, esq. 1½ mile on R, Walbury Hall, — Groves, esq.
Thorley Wash	¾	28¾	Twysford Great House, — Watts, esq.
Again cross the Stort.			Near the 29th mile stone, is Hallingbury Place, John Houblon, esq.
On L, a T. R. to Bishop's Stort- ford.			
Hockerill	1¾	30	Inn—Crown.
On R, a T. R. to Dunmow.			
Stanstead Mount- fitchet Street, Essex.	2¾	32¾	Stanstead Hall, Fuller Maitland, esq. R.
Ugley	2	34¾	Hargrave Lodge, H. Crossdale, esq. L.
			Inn—White Bear.
Querndon	1½	36	Querndon Hall, H. Cra- mer, esq. L.
Newport	2½	38½	Beyond Newport, on R, is Shortgrove Hall, Jos. Smith, esq. Between Newport and Uttlesford bridge, on R, is Audley End, embellished with
One mile be- yond, on R, a T. R. to Saffron Walden.			

*fine pleasure grounds,
the seat of Lord Bray-
brooke.*

Inn—*Star.*

Uttlesfordbridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ 40

Littlebury $2\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{4}$

Inn—*Red Lien.*

Cross the River

Cam to

Great Chesterford $2\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{3}{4}$

Inn—*Crown.*

*One mile be-
yond, a T. R. to
Cambridge. Near
Bournbridge a T.
R. to London by
Royston.*

Bournbridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cambsh.

*Abbingdon Hall, Earl of
Chatham, and Abbing-
ton Lodge, Mrs. Holt,
R. On R of the road,
between Bournbridge &
Six-mile Bottom, West
Wratting Park, Gen.
Hall, & Oxcroft Farm,
Viscount Lowther.*

Inn—*King's Arms.*

Six Mile Bottom 6 55 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Six Mile Cottage, J. Hun-
ter, esq.*

Inn—*Green Man.*

Devil's Ditch $3\frac{3}{4}$ 59

*On L. a T. R.
to Cambridge.*

*At the 57th mile stone, see
on L, Hare Park, Lord
Rivers.*

NEWMARKET $1\frac{3}{4}$ 60 $\frac{3}{4}$

*1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond,
a T. R. to Bury St.
Edmund's. Near
the Red Lodge on
L to Saham. Cross
the Ouse river.*

*On L of Newmarket Heath
are Gogmagog Hills, on
which is a seat of Lord
Francis Godolphin Os-
borne.*

*Two m. on R of Newmar-
ket, is Cheveley Park,
Duke of Rutland.*

			Inns— <i>Greyhound, Ram, Red Lion, White Hart.</i>
Red Lodge	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near on L, see <i>Ely Cathedral</i> . One mile on L, are <i>Chippenham Park and Plantations, J. Tharpe, esq.</i>
Barton Mills, <i>Suffolk.</i> Cross the <i>Lark</i> river. On L, a T. R. to <i>Brandon</i> .	3	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Icklingham, Edw. Gwilt, esq. R.</i> Inn— <i>Bull.</i>
Elvedon Cross the <i>Little</i> <i>Ouse.</i>	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	<i>Elvedon Hall, J. Newton, esq.</i>
THETFORD, <i>Norf.</i> On R, a T. R. to <i>Bury St. Edmund's</i> . On L, to <i>Lynn.</i>	4	80	<i>New Place, — Partridge, esq.</i> One mile beyond <i>Thetford</i> , on R, <i>Snare Hill House, — Redhead, esq.</i> Beyond, <i>Kilveston Hall, J. Wright, esq.</i>
Larlingford	8	88	Inns— <i>Bell and George.</i> Two miles beyond, <i>West Harling Hall, — Ayton, esq.</i> On R of <i>Larlingford</i> , <i>Eccles Hall, D. Miller, esq.</i> Beyond which <i>Quidenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle.</i> 3 miles beyond <i>Larlingford</i> , is <i>Hargham House, Mrs. Hare, R.</i>
Attleborough On R, a T. R. to <i>Buckenham.</i>	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Cock.</i>

WYMONDHAM

6 99 $\frac{3}{4}$

Two miles on L, see Kimberley Hall, the beautiful seat of Lord Wodehouse.

Inn—Queen's Head.

Hethersett

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cringleford

3 116 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cremer Cremer, esq. L.

Cross the Yare.

— Crassland, esq. R.

Eaton

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 107Near Norwich,
on R, a T. R. to
London, through
Ipswich.

NORWICH.

2 109

Near is Beeston Hall, —
Micklethwaite, esq.

Inns—Angel, King's Hd.

Maid's Head, & White
Swan.

YARMOUTH TO NORWICH.

Yarmouth to

Caister

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

At Caister, C. Clows, esq.

Over Filby Com-
mon to

Filby

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

At Filby, on L, Col. Lucas.

Burgh

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Billockby

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9Over Billockby
Marsh to

Way Bridge

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cross the Bure
river.

Acle

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Burlingham

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15At Burlingham, on R,
E. N. Burroughs, esq.

Blofield

2 17

Thorpe

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ At Thorpe, Sir R. Harvey
and John Harvey, esq.

NORWICH	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>Maid's Head,</i> <i>White Swan, Angel,</i> <i>and Norfolk Hotel.</i>
<i>At Norwich, on L, a T. R. to Ipswich, New Buckenham. R to Thetford & Attleburgh.</i>			

NORWICH TO LYNN REGIS.

Norwich to Easton	5	5	<i>At Easton, on R, is Cossey Park, Sir G. Jerningham, bart.</i>
Honingham	3	8	<i>At Honingham, on R, is Honingham Hall, Lord Bayning.</i>
Hockering	2	10	
Dereham	5	15	Inns-- <i>George, King's Arms</i>
Scarning	2	17	
Wendling	2	19	
Fransham	2	21	<i>A mile beyond Fransham, on R, is Dunham Lodge, J. Cobb, esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, on L, William Mason, esq.</i>
Swaffham	4	25	Inns— <i>Crown, White Hart</i>
<i>At Swaffham, on L, a T. R. to Downham.</i>			<i>At Marham, on L, is the seat and plantations of H. Villebois, esq.</i>
Narborough	5	30	<i>At Narborough, on R, is Narford Hall, B. Fountaine, esq. and Narborough Hall, Sam. Tysen, esq.</i>
Bilney	3	33	
East Winch	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Middleton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	37	
Hardwick, T. G.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$38\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>At Hardwick T. G. on L, a T.</i>			

*R. to Brandon
and Downham.*

Lynn

2

40 $\frac{3}{4}$

Inns—*Crown, Duke's Hd.
Globe, Three Tuns.*

MUNDFORD TO WELLS,

THROUGH SWAFFHAM.

Mundford to

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

On R of Mundford, Lyndford Hall, J. Merest, esq. Tofts, J. Moseley, esq. Buckenham House, Rev. G Robinson. Bodney Hall, during the war, was occupied by the Benedictine Dames of Montargis; it is now uninhabited.

Between Mundford and Hilborough, on L, at Diddlington, R. Wilson, esq.

Hilborough

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

9

Over Cley Common to

At Hilborough, on R, R. Caldwell, esq. A mile further, on R, at South Pickenham, Gen. White

Swaffham

5 $\frac{3}{4}$

14 $\frac{3}{4}$

At Swaffham, on R a T. R. to Norwich, on L to Lynn.

About 2 miles L of Swaffham, at Cley, J. R. Dashwood, esq. Three miles R of Swaffham, Necton, Wm. Mason, esq. Five miles L of Swaffham, are Narford Hall, B. Fountaine, esq.; Westacre, Anthony Hamond, esq.; a mile further, Narborough Hall, S. Tyssen, esq.

Newton

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

19 $\frac{1}{4}$

Within a mile of Newton,

			are the ruins of <i>Castle-acre Abbey</i> . Near <i>Newton</i> , on <i>L</i> , <i>Lexham</i> , <i>Col. Keppel</i> .
Wellingham	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	
Weasenham, St. Peter	1	24	Within a mile of <i>Weasenham</i> , on <i>L</i> , is <i>Weasenham Hall</i> , <i>Mrs. Blackburn</i> .
Rainham Inn	3	27	At <i>Rainham</i> is <i>Rainham Hall</i> , <i>Marquis Townshend</i> ; and a few miles <i>L</i> of <i>Rainham</i> , is <i>Houghton Hall</i> , <i>Marquis of Cholmondeley</i> .
Toft Trees	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fakenham	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	
East Basham	3	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Houghton	1	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Walsingham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Black Lion</i> . At <i>Walsingham</i> , is <i>Walsingham Abbey</i> , <i>Henry Lee Warner, esq.</i>
Wighton	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wells	3	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Fleece</i> .

WEST WALTON TO WELLS,

THROUGH LYNN AND BURNHAM MARKET.

West Walton to Walpole St. Peter's	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	At <i>Walpole St. Peter's</i> , are seats of <i>Henry Hare Townshend, esq.</i> and <i>Robert Cory, esq.</i>
Terrington	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Tilney	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Islington	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	At <i>Islington</i> , <i>T. Bagge, esq.</i>
Cross the Great Ouse River.			

St. German's	1	8	<i>At St. German's, J. Hardy, esq.</i>
St. Mary's <i>Cross the Lynn</i> <i>river.</i>	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Lynn	$2\frac{3}{4}$	12	<i>Inns—Crown, Duke's Hd. Globe.</i>
Gaywood <i>At Gaywood,</i> <i>on R, a T. R. to</i> <i>Dereham.</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Castle Rising	$3\frac{1}{2}$	17	<i>The Castle, at Castle Rising, R. Howard, esq.</i>
Snettisham	7	24	<i>Within 2 miles of Snettisham, is Mount Amelia, Rev. W. Davy. On the left of Snettisham, H. Styleman, esq.</i>
Fring	3	27	
Docking	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Docking, John Hare, esq.</i>
Burnham Market	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn—Pitt's Arms. At Burnham, on L, is Burnham Hall, Lady Martin.</i>
New Inn	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$	
Holkham	2	$39\frac{1}{4}$	<i>On R of New Inn is Holkham House and Park, the magnificent seat of Thomas William Coke, esq.</i>
Wells	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$40\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn—Fleece Inn.</i>

WEETING TO BURNHAM MARKET,

THROUGH LYNN AND HILLINGTON.

Weeting to Methwald	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Weeting, is the seat of Col. Dickson.</i>
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<i>Cross Wissey, or Stoke River.</i>		
Stoke Ferry	4	8½ Inn—Crown. <i>About three miles R of Stoke Ferry is Oxbo- rough, the seat of Sir R. Bedingfield, bart.</i>
Wereham	1¾	10¼ <i>Between Wereham & Strad- sett, on R, at Barton Bendish, Sir J. Berney, bart.</i>
Stradsett	2½	12¾
<i>At Stradsett, on R, a T. R. to Swaffham. On L, to Downham.</i>		
<i>Near Setch, on L, a T. R. to Downham & Ely.</i>		
<i>Cross the Lynn River.</i>		
Setch	5	17¾
West Winch	1½	19¼
Hardwick	1½	20¾
<i>On R, a T. R. to Swaffham</i>		
Lynn	1¾	22½
Hillington Cross	8¼	30¾ <i>Beyond Hillington, on L, is Hillington Hall, Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.</i>
Flitcham	¾	31½
Great Bircham	4¾	36¼ <i>Near 2 miles beyond Great Bircham, is Mount Ida, H. Lee Warner, esq.</i>
Bircham Newton	¾	37
Stanhoe	2¾	39¾ Inn—Cock and Breeches.
Burnham Market	4	43¾

NORWICH TO WATTON.

Norwich to			Inns— <i>Angel, Maid's Hd., White Swan, and Norfolk Hotel.</i>
Earlham			
Colney	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Colney Hall, Jehoshaphat Postle, esq.</i>
Barford	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5	<i>On the left of Barford, is Melton, E. Lombe, esq.</i>
Kimberley	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Kimberley is Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse.</i>
Hackford, T. G.	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Hingham	2	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Scoulton	2	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Carbrook	2	$15\frac{3}{4}$	
Watton	3	$18\frac{3}{4}$	<i>On the right of Watton is Carbrook Hall, James Barker, esq.</i>

THETFORD TO HOLT,

THROUGH NORWICH.

Thetford to <i>At Thetford, on R, a T. R. to Bury St. Ed- mund's, on L, to Lynn.</i>			<i>On the right of Thetford is Euston Hall, the Duke of Grafton. About one mile beyond Thetford, on R, is Snare Hill House, H. Redhead, esq. One & $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Thetford, on R, is Kilverstone Hall, John Wright, esq.</i>
Larlingford	8	8	<i>On the right of Larlingford are West Harling, R. Colbourn, esq.; Quidenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle; Eccles Hall, J. Ayton, esq.</i>
Attleburgh	6	14	<i>Within 2 miles of Attle-</i>

<i>At Attleburgh,</i> <i>on R, a T. R. to</i> <i>New Buckenham.</i>			<i>burgh, is Hargham House,</i> <i>Sir T. Beevor, bart.</i>
Wymondham	6	20	<i>Within a mile of Wymond-</i> <i>ham, on L, is Kimberley</i> <i>Hall, Lord Wodehouse.</i>
Hethersett	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Within 2 miles of Hether-</i> <i>set, to the R, is Hethel,</i> <i>Sir T. Beevor, bart.</i>
Cringleford	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>On the R is Thick Thorne</i> <i>House, W. Clarke, esq.</i> <i>and Ketteringham Hall,</i> <i>Mrs. Atkins.</i>
<i>Cross the Yare</i> <i>River.</i>			
Eaton	$\frac{3}{4}$	27	
<i>Entrance of</i> <i>Norwich, on R, a</i> <i>T. R. to London,</i> <i>through Ipswich.</i>			
Norwich	2	29	
Horsham St.			
Faith's	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Newton St.			
Faith's	1	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hevingham	3	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Marsham	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Aylsham	2	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns—Black Boy, Black</i> <i>Bull.</i>
Blickling	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Blickling, is Blickling</i> <i>House, Lord Suffield.</i> <i>At 1$\frac{1}{2}$ mile, on R, is Wol</i> <i>terton, Earl of Orford.</i>
Saxthorpe	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Saxthorpe Hall, G. Lloyd,</i> <i>esq.</i>
Edgefield Green	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Holt	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn—Feathers.</i>

WATTON TO CROMER,
THROUGH EAST DEREHAM AND REEPHAM.

Watton to At Watton, on R. a T. R. to Norwich.			Inn— <i>The George</i> . Within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Wat- ton, is <i>Clermont Lodge</i> , <i>Earl of Clermont</i> , & on R, <i>Merton Hall</i> , <i>Lord</i> <i>Walsingham</i> .
Ovington	2	2	
Shipdham	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	On the R of <i>Shipdham</i> , <i>Rev. C. Bullock</i> .
East Dereham	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>George</i> , <i>King's</i> <i>Arms</i> . Half a mile beyond <i>Dere-</i> <i>ham</i> , <i>Quebec Castle</i> , <i>W.</i> <i>W.L. Warner, esq.</i> Two miles from <i>Dereham</i> , is <i>Gorgate Hall</i> , <i>Rev. T.</i> <i>Munnings</i> .
At East Dere- ham, on R a T. R. to Norwich; on L to <i>Swaffham</i> . Four & $\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, on R a T.R. to <i>Reepham</i> , on L to <i>Lynn</i> .			
Hoe	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Swanton Bridge	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	About a mile from <i>Swan-</i> <i>ton Bridge</i> , is <i>Billing-</i> <i>ford Hall</i> , <i>J. Blomfield</i> , <i>esq.</i>
Cross the <i>Wen-</i> <i>sum River</i> .			
Bawdeswell	2	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
Reepham	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	On the R, <i>Booton Hall</i> , <i>Peter Elwin, esq.</i> ; and <i>Heydon Hall</i> , — <i>Os-</i> <i>borne, esq.</i>
Itteringham	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$	
Thurgarton	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	
Sustead	1	$33\frac{1}{2}$	
Felbrigg	2	$35\frac{1}{2}$	At <i>Felbrigg</i> , <i>Adm. Lukin</i> .
Cromer	3	$38\frac{1}{2}$	Near <i>Cromer</i> , is <i>Cromer</i> <i>Hall</i> , — <i>Read, esq.</i>

FAKENHAM TO CROMER.

Fakenham to			Norton Hall, J. Browne, esq. R.
On R a T. R. to Swaffham, Lit- cham, and East Dereham. On L to Burnham Mar- ket & New Wal- singham.			
Snoring Common	3	3	
Thursford	1½	4½	On the L of Thursford is Thursford Hall, Sir R. Chad, bart.
Rackheath	¾	5¼	A mile & quarter beyond Rackheath, on R, Gun- thorpe Hall, C. Collyer, esq; three miles to the R of which is Melton Hall, Sir J. Astley, bt.
On R a T. R. to Norwich On L to New Walsing- ham.			
Division of the road.	2½	7¾	
On L a T. R. to Wells. On R to Norwich.			
Sharrington Common	¾	8½	
On R a T. R. to Brinton.			
Letheringset	2	10½	
Cross Cley Brook.			
Holt	1	11½	On L, Baconsthorpe Hall, John Girdlestone, esq.
On L a T. R. to Cley. On R to Norwich, East Dereham, Thet- ford & Aylsham.			

*On R a T. R. to
North Walsham.*

Sherringham

Heath

4

15½

*On R, T. R. to
Cromer, by Bees-
ton Heath and
East Runton; on
L, T. R. to Upper
Sherringham and
Cley*

West Runton

1

16½

Cromer

1

17½

*Cley Hall, J. Thomlinson,
esq.*

*Fellbrigg Park, Admiral
Lukin.*

END OF THE ITINERARY.

BANKERS IN THE COUNTY.

<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Firm.</i>	<i>Upon whom they draw in London.</i>
Aylsham	Copeman and Co.	Hankeys and Co.
Diss	Fincham and Sons	Lees and Co.
—	Taylor and Co.	Hoare & Co.
Fakenham	Gurney and Co.	Barclay and Co.
Lynn	Bagge and Bacon	Esdaile and Co.
Lynn Regis and Norfolk Bank	Gurneys and Co.	Barclay and Co.
Lynn & Lincolnsh.	Gurneys and Co.	Barclay and Co.
Norwich & Norfolk	Messrs. Gurneys	Barclay and Co.
Norwich	S. & S. Day & Sons	Lubbock and Co.
Norwich Crown Bank	Harvey and Co.	Hankeys and Co.
Redenhall	Gurneys & Turner	Barclay and Co.
Swaffham	Day and Co.	Lubbock and Co.
North Walsham	Sir E. Lacon & Co.	Esdaile and Co.
Watton	Gurneys & Co.	Barclay and Co.
Yarmouth	Gurneys, Turner and Bright	Barclay and Co.

FAIRS IN NORFOLK.

- Aldeburgh.* June 21, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.
- Attleburgh.* Thursday before Easter, Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and Aug. 15, for cattle and toys.
- Aylsham.* March 23, last Tuesday in Sept. for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen, and Oct. 6, cattle and toys.
- Banham.* June 22, horses and toys.
- Briston.* May 26.
- Bromhall.* Monday after Ascension day, St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, for petty chapmen.
- Broomhill.* July 7, horses and toys.
- Burnham.* Easter Mond. for cheese, &c., Aug. 12, for horses.
- Castleacre.* May 1, Aug. 5, for toys, &c.
- Canston.* Feb. 1, Apr. 14, and last Wed. in Aug. for sheep and petty chapmen.
- Cley.* July 19, for horses.
- Collishall.* Whit-Mond. for petty chapmen.
- Cressingham Magna.* August 12, for horses and toys.
- Cromer.* Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen.
- Diss.* Nov. 8, for cattle and toys.
- Downham.* March 3.
- East Dereham.* Thursday before July 6, & ditto before New Mich. for cattle, sheep, and toys.
- Elmham.* April 5, for horses, cattle, & petty chapmen.
- East Harling.* May 4, for cattle and toys, and Oct. 24, for sheep and toys.
- Fakenham.* Whit-Tues.
- Feltwell.* Nov. 20, toys.
- Fincham.* Aug. 9, shew of horses.
- Forncet.* Sept. 11, for toys, &c.
- Foulsham.* Easter Tues. for petty chapmen, & First Tues. in May.
- Frettenham.* First Monday in Apr. for petty chapmen.
- Fring.* May 21, Nov. 30, for horses, &c.
- Gaywood.* June 21, horses &c. Oct. 17, cheese,

- but kept at Lynn Cus-*Kenninghall*, near Har-
tom House Quay. leston. July 18, Sept.
Gissing. July 25, for 30, cattle and toys.
horses and cattle. *Kipton Ash*. September
Gorleston. June 8, sheep 4, sheep.
and toys. *Loddon*. Easter Mon-
Gressenhall. December 6, day, petty chapmen;
toys, &c. Monday after Novem-
Harleston. July 5, Sept. ber 22, horses and hogs.
9, horses, cattle, sheep, *Litcham*. November 1,
and petty chapmen. for toys.
Harpley. July 24, for *Lynn Regis*. February
horses. 14, wearing apparel
Hempnall. Whit-Mond. and all sorts of goods
for horses, cattle, and from London, lasts six
sheep; Dec. 11, for days by charter; Oct.
hogs and petty chap- 17, for cheese, lasts
men. two days.
Hempton. Whit-Tues. *Magdalen Hill*, near Nor-
Nov. 22, horses and wich. August 2, for
cattle. cheese.
Hingham. Mar. 6, Whit- *Martham*, near Yarmouth.
Tues., October 2, for First Tuesday and Wed-
toys, &c. nesday in May, cattle.
Hitcham. June 20, for *Massingham*. Tuesday
horses. before Easter, Nov. 6,
Hockham. Easter Mon- horses.
day, a small toy fair. *Mattishall*. Tuesday be-
Hockwold. July 25, toys. fore Holy Thursday,
Holt. April 25, Novem- for toys.
ber 24, horses, &c. *Methwold*. April 25, cat-
Horning. Monday after tle and toys.
August 2, for ordinary *New Buckenham*. Last
horses and petty chap- Saturday in May,
men. cheese and cattle. Last
Ingham. Monday after Saturday in Septem-
Whit-Monday, horses ber, cheese and toys.
and petty chapmen. *North Walsham*. Wed-

- nesday before Holy Thursday, cattle and petty chapmen.
- Northwold.* November 30, cattle and toys.
- Norwich.* Day before Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit Monday and Tuesday.
- Oxborough.* March 25, for horses and toys.
- Pulham St. Mary Magdalen.* Third Thursday in May, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen.
- Reepham.* June 29, ordinary horses and petty chapmen.
- Rudham.* May 17, October 13, horses, &c.
- St. Faith's.* October 17, for lean cattle.
- Scole.* Easter Tuesday, horses and toys.
- Scottow, East.* Tues. horses and petty chapmen.
- Setchie.* Fortnight Markets, Friday, cattle; sheep, Tuesday.
- Shouldham.* September 19, October 10, cattle and toys.
- South Repps.* Tuesday-fortnight after Whit Monday, cattle, horses' and petty chapmen.
- Sprowston.* August 2, cattle, cheese, leather, candle-rushes, and pedlary.
- Stoke.* December 26, horses and toys.
- Stow Bardolph.* Saturday after Whit Sunday, all sorts of goods and horses.
- Swaffham.* May 12, sheep, cattle, and toys; July 21, November 3, cattle and toys.
- Thetford.* May 14, August 2, September 25, December 9, cheese, cattle, toys, &c.
- Walsingham.* Whit Monday, pedlary and horses.
- Watton.* July 10, October 1, November 8, cattle, sheep, &c.
- Weasenham.* January 25, toys.
- Worsted.* May 13, cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.
- Wymondham.* February 14, May 11, September 7, October 12, horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.
- Yarmouth.* April 11 and 12, for petty chapmen.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

The *Howards*, Dukes of Norfolk, are hereditary Earls Marshal of England, and the first peers of the realm next the blood-royal. Brandon gives the title of Duke to the *Hamiltons*, Dukes of Hamilton in Scotland; Thetford confers the title of Viscount on the *Fitzroys*; Lynn Regis gives the title of Baron to the *Townshends*; Walsingham the same to the *De Greys*. The family of *Seymour Conway* are Earls of Yarmouth. The *Nelsons* are Barons of Burnham. The *Howards* the same of Castle Rising. The *Walpoles* the same of Wolterton. The *Townshends* are Marquises and Viscounts of Rainham: the *Hobarts* of Blickling. The *Calthorpes* are Barons of Calthorpe; the *Walpoles* of Houghton and Walpole; the *Harbords* of Suffield, and the *Wodehouses* of Kimberley.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF

THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

THE county of Norfolk, from its maritime situation, the fertility of its soil, and the picturesque scenery which some parts of it exhibit, forms no inconsiderable subject of topographical investigation. This noble county is bounded on the north and east by the German or Northern Ocean, on the south by Suffolk, and on the west by the Lincolnshire Washes, and by part of that county and of Cambridgeshire. Its form is elliptical, and so surrounded by water, that, except a small meadow near Lopham, it is an island of itself.

According to modern survey, its extent in length is 66 miles, and its breadth 40, and comprises the space of 1,710 square miles. Considering the contiguity of this county to the ocean, and its being much exposed to north and north-easterly winds, the climate is more serene and mild than might be expected. The inhabitants near the coast are sometimes afflicted with the ague; with the exception of this disease (which is not so prevalent in the interior part of the county) the air of Norfolk is peculiarly salubrious and pleasant. The soil is uncommonly excellent. The inhabitants of this county have long been celebrated for their convalescence, an incontrovertible argument in support of the salubrity of its climate, and which tends to refute some misrepresentations which have been given of the state of the atmosphere in Norfolk.

NAME, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

This county derives its name from the Saxons, it forming the northern district of East Anglia, from which circumstance it received its present name :

the residence of the *Northern Folk*. In the time of the Romans it formed a part of that warlike kingdom of the ancient Britons, "The Iceni." The Romans found in the aboriginal inhabitants of this county a race of heroes who spurned at the idea of captivity, and with the illustrious Queen Boadicea at their head defeated their proud invaders, and made a horrible carnage of their troops. The unfortunate sequel is too well known to need narrating. The contiguity of Norfolk to Denmark laid its coast open to the barbarous incursions of the Danes, and Sweyn, king of Denmark, in consequence of the treacherous murder of the Danes by Etheldred the Second, landed on the coast, and marching his troops into the interior, burnt the cities of Norwich and Thetford.

In the reign of Edward VI. at the æra of the Reformation, a dangerous and alarming insurrection broke out in Norfolk, which was conducted by Kett, a tanner of Norwich. The pretext for this rebellion was the dissolution of the monasteries, and the alienation of the church lands. Kett acted as supreme administrator of affairs, and being seated under a stately oak in the vicinity of Norwich, since called the oak of reformation, he issued his decrees with all the authority of a sovereign dictator. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, marched against the rebels with a small army, at the same time offering a pardon to all excepting the ringleaders. Robert Kett, the chief insurgent, was hung in chains on the walls of Norwich Castle, and William Kett, his brother, upon the high steeple of Wymondham.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

There are several points of the compass from which the north and north-east winds blow more directly on this county than on any other in the kingdom. These winds are also severely felt in Suffolk; but Norfolk is still more exposed to them,

and the climate is consequently colder and more backward in the spring. Another circumstance affecting this county, is the situation of the fens and marshes of Lincolnshire along the whole western boundary, to the amount of 500,000 acres; though this is more likely to affect the human body than the products of the earth. The county to the north and west of Thetford, forming the greater part of Norfolk, consisting of a sandy or gravelly soil, is peculiarly salubrious and pleasant. Other portions consist of "various loams, good sand, light sand, rich loam and peats, clay, &c.;" but the soil in general is more adapted to the growth of barley than of wheat, though the hundreds of Blofield and Flegg, on the east side of the county, and some few other districts, yield an excellent sample of the latter.

ROADS.

During the long period in which Norfolk was content with the reputation given to her roads by the observation of Charles the Second, "that Norfolk should or ought to be cut into roads for all the rest of England," her ways were bad enough, though not so bad as those in heavier soils. Since then, having made application to parliament, she has made considerable exertions. Turnpike gates are erected in all the principal communications; these are kept in good repair, and the roads in general are equal to those of the most improved counties. In the line from Dereham, 30 miles to Harleston, Mr. Arthur Young observes, the direction is diagonally across all the Norwich roads, yet I found this road as good as a turnpike.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

Very little has been effected in Norfolk by means of canals, merely artificial; but some rivers have been rendered navigable which add considerably to the communications of the county. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford; the Yare to

Norwich; the Waveney to Bungay; the Bure to Aylsham; and a small branch of the Great Ouse to Narborough. A canal however has been formed from Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell Creek and Salter's Load, in Norfolk, extending about six miles. In the year 1791 a plan was brought before parliament, in which it was projected to cut a canal from the Lesser Ouse, at Brandon, to pass by Newmarket and Saffron Walden to the metropolis. This was a judicious and public-spirited design, but it failed for want of due patronage: it is not every county can boast a Duke of Bridgewater. Another plan of great utility was also formed; namely, a canal which was to have formed a communication with the sea at Lynn, in Norfolk, and at Harwich, in Essex. In 1795, an act of parliament was obtained for cutting a navigable canal from the Eau brink to Lynn Regis; and in 1805, another act was passed for amending the former one. Proposals have also been made for cutting a navigable canal from Norwich to the Ouse, by Wymondham, Kingham, and Watton, leaving Attleburgh to the left and Shipdham to the right.

In 1817, a bill was introduced into parliament for making a navigable cut from Diss to Bungay in Suffolk, to communicate with Yarmouth, by deepening and widening the Waveney; and also for making a collateral cut from Eye, to join the Bungay canal. It was lost, however, from the powerful opposition brought against it.

Norfolk possesses many fine rivers, as the Waveney, intended to be made navigable from Diss, the Yare, the greater and smaller Ouse, the Bure, the Wensum and the Nar. The Waveney rises at Lopham in the southern part of the county, and joining the Yare, afterwards falls into the sea at Yarmouth. The Yare rises near Attleburgh, and becomes navigable at Haghams, and continues its

course to Yarmouth, where it falls into the sea.

A fish rarely found in any other river of this county is common in the Yare, called a Buffe or Pope. It delights in sandy places like the Perch, and is of nearly the same size. It is deemed very nutritious.

The Greater Ouse rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and, after passing through many counties, it divides Cambridge from Norfolk, and falls into the sea at Lynn Regis.

The Lesser Ouse, or, as it has been denominated, Brandon River, rises near Lopham, divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and disembogues itself into the Greater Ouse.

The Bure rises at Hindolveston, and running by Saxthorpe and Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylsham, and joins the Yare.

The Wensum has its source near West Rudham; it environs the city of Norwich, and falls into the Yare.

The Nar has its source at Nitcham; it is navigable as far as Narborough, and falls into the Greater Ouse. Most of these rivers are plentifully supplied with fish and water-fowl.

The Eau Brink drainage extends over some hundred thousands of acres, and was completed in July 1821. The Eau Brink cut is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. The drawbridge across it admits ships to pass and repass to St. German's; its length is about 820 feet, and it is constructed of timber. The versed sine, or spring of the arch, is about 3 feet 11.76 inches, forming a segment of a circle, whose diameter is eight miles. Nearly half a million sterling has been expended on this great work.

RENT, AND SIZE OF FARMS.

Estates are of all sizes in Norfolk, from nearly the largest scale to the little freehold. When the larger properties are deducted, the remainder of the county will be found divided into moderate estates,

which have been pretty currently sold at 30 years purchase. Some of the houses belonging to the proprietors of large estates in this county have long been famous as objects of attention to travellers; but here the well cultured domain is of much more consequence than the well decorated palace. The Norfolk farmers are famous for their great improvements, the excellency of their management, and the hospitable manner in which they live and receive their friends and strangers.

On the rent of farms it has been observed, that when a man is told that a sandy soil produces six or seven quarters an acre of beans, the fact does not convey any knowledge; but if it be added that the rent is 30s. an acre, it becomes easy to guess what the soil is. "The minutes of rent, however, are not numerous; on many occasions it is an inquiry prudently shunned."

It has lately become the practice in the light hilly parts of Norfolk for the farmers to plough their lands across, instead of up and down; by this means all the rain is stopped by the ridges, instead of running to the bottom, and frequently carrying the seeds, soil, and manure with it.—1821.

Among the obstacles to agricultural improvements the following have been noticed by Mr. Johnson of Thurning;—1st. The number of insects in the lands, owing to the loss of rooks, by felling so many rookeries, and not taking care of what are left. 2d. The increase of mice; "I have," says he, "at different times, had five mice killed to every coomb of corn moved off the stacks in the summer season, and sometimes double that quantity; some are driven into the barns and stacks in wet seasons, but when wheat stands long on the shock, we are sure to have most mice in our barns and stacks, except where they are driven away by some other vermin: in my memory there were 20 grey owls, where there are now one, and though the country was

in a rougher state, we had not so many mice; the owls prey very much on them, and in wet weather they are more exposed to the owl than to any other vermin. The grey owl is destroyed by the game-keepers, and by felling the pollards. I have seen a young hare in their nests, but never saw a young pheasant or partridge:—the white or church owls are not so destructive of game, and were there places within side the top end of every barn, like a box, for them to pass through as they came into the barn, they would make their nests there, and becoming numerous, be of great service.”

TITHES.

So much has been written on this great national question and their commutation, that any general observations on those of Norfolk have been thought unnecessary. The composition, however, has varied in different parts from 3s. to 7s. per acre.

LEASES.

The great improvements which for more than 80 years past have rendered Norfolk famous for its husbandry, are said to have been effected by 21 years leases; a circumstance which fortunately took place on the first attempt to break up the heaths and warrens in the north-west part of the county. These leases established themselves gradually, and were powerfully operative in effecting those ameliorations of wastes, which converted that part of the county into a garden. Some landlords have been complained of for giving no leases, and others for not extending them beyond seven or nine years. Mr. Coke, however, has steadily adhered to the means which improved his noble property, never giving a shorter time than 21 years to his leases.

COTTAGES AND BARNs.

Mr. Robinson, at Carbrook, built a double cottage of flint work; the walls 18 inches thick. The

rough cast within is all of clay, whitewashed, which answers very well; the whole is well finished with Gothic windows. These cottages have good gardens, which are very well cultivated.

To let cottages on a lease of lives is rather a new practice in West Norfolk. One of Mr. Coke's barns at Holkham is built in a superior style, 120 feet long, 30 broad, and 30 high, and surrounded with sheds for 60 head of cattle; it is capitally executed with white brick, and covered with fine blue slate. This gentleman has another enormous barn at Syderstone, with stables, cattle, sheds, hogsties, shepherd's and bailiff's houses, surrounding a large quadrangular yard, in a style of expence rarely to be met with. The farmers in general are not only advocates for barns, but for great barns. In all Mr. Coke's new barns, and other offices, he has substituted milled lead for ridge tiles to the roofs, which is far more lasting, and is the means of escaping the common accidents in raising a heavy ladder against tiling, for the purposes of repairs, &c.

Mr. Coke has, at Holkham, a brick manufactory, where bricks in all sorts of forms are made, so that in raising an edifice, there is never any necessity for breaking a whole brick, to have a smaller of a very imperfect shape, which takes time, and occasions waste: on the contrary, cornice, round column, arch-bricks, &c. are made in great perfection.

IMPLEMENTS.

The common Norfolk wheel plough is generally used, and its lightness, when the work is easy, is a merit. Wheel ploughs and swing ploughs are also used. Harrows have been improved in Norfolk, by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hill of Waterden, &c. Mr. Coke has the most powerful roller for grass lands that has ever been seen; the drill roller, and the drill machine, are much in use; and highly ap-

proved scufflers, threshing mills, rakes, &c. are in great perfection.

CARRIAGES.

Mr. Overman, of Burnham, has made an improvement in his carts, of beautiful simplicity; instead of the toe-stick, as in the common ones, drawing out to let the back tilt out, and deliver the load, it turns in the centre on a pivot, and the hooks which confine it at the ends, being each in a position the reverse of each other, the least motion literally frees it, and permits the back to rise. A thought of no small value is also that of chaining the tail-board to the cart. Elsewhere it is not uncommon to see the carter, in unloading, leave his board, which being often mislaid, is the cause of much loss of time.

CATTLE.

The predominant breed in Norfolk are Scotch, bought in every year from the drovers of North Britain. Cattle of other sorts here do not offer much that is interesting; though here is a native breed, with no qualities sufficient to make it an object of particular attention.

Norfolk and Suffolk have for ages been in possession of a breed of sheep, of which the farmers are extremely proud; they are horned; bear clothing-wool, the third in the kingdom for fineness, though of a bad shape, and a disposition very wild and roving. Their mutton, which yields an uncommon quantity of gravy, is equal to any in the world in cold weather. The breed of hogs here do not require any particular notice, though they are good breeders.

FENCES.

In several Norfolk enclosures, the fences consist of a ditch, four feet wide, and three deep, the quick laid into the bank, and a dead bush hedge at the top. In making new fences, it has been remarked, that in Norfolk a southerly aspect in strong land will be a fence four years sooner than a northerly

one. On light sandy land, a northerly aspect is preferred. Mr. Coke has moveable gates and posts to place in rows of hurdles; these may be set down expeditiously, and moved with great ease.

ENCLOSURES AND WASTES.

The number of parliamentary enclosures that have taken place of late years in Norfolk, and the remarkable improvements which were known to have resulted from them, made it an object of considerable importance to ascertain the result. With this view many of them have been visited by Mr. Arthur Young, and others. Nothing has caused more surprise in the minds of strangers visiting Norfolk, than their finding, upon entering the county by Brandon, or Thetford, a long stage of 18 miles to Swaffham, through a tract which deserves to be called a desert; a region of warren or sheep walk, scattered with a scanty cultivation, yet highly improvable. This disgraceful management has been the result of an absurd prejudice in favour of these old heaths for sheep. The best of these have been let for 3s. 6d. an acre, but something has been done to introduce better ideas, since which the improvement of the wastes in this county has been very great.

Regaining land from the sea, a most laudable and praiseworthy practice, has also been acted upon with great success. At Titchwell three hundred acres were embanked in 1786, and Count Bentinck, in Marshland, recovered a vast tract of land; but in the prosecution of his plan lost his life. The count's embankments extend four miles. The active exertions of the spirit of well-regulated enterprise and agricultural industry is eminently exemplified in the multitude of enclosures in the county, of which we may form an estimate from the following list:

<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Acle	1797....	350

<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ashill	1785....	2974
Banham	1789....	1000
Barton	1774....	4087
Bintrey and Twyford	1795....	1950
Brancaster	1755....	2350
Bressingham and Fersfield ..	1799 ...	800
Brook	1800....	200
Buckenham	1790....	900
Cantley and Hasingham	1800....	600
Carlton	1777....	3000
Cawston	1801....	1309
Cranworth, Ranworth, and } Southberg	1796....	743
Dunham, Little	1794....	1800
Ellingham	1798....	2800
Felthorpe	1777....	1500
Fincham	1772....	2953
Hetherset	1798....	750
Hevingham	1799....	2553
Heacham	1780....	3329
Hillborough	1768....	3020
Hockam, Great	1795....	1000
Holm Hale	—....	1900
Kenninghall	1799....	2500
Ketteringham	—....	1200
Langley	1803....	550
Litcham	1760....	1700
Lexham, East, and Great } Dunham	1795....	3080
Marham	1793....	4000
Marsbland	1797....	6343
Mattishall	1801....	900
Northwold	1796....	5000
Oxborough	1723....	2000
Poringland and Framlingham .	1800....	1140
Ringstead	1781....	2697
Salthouse and Kelling	1780....	2700

<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Saham and Ovington	1800....	1600
Sedgeford	1794....	4000
Sherborne	1767....	1000
Shouldham and Garboiesthorpe	1794....	5570
Shropham	1799....	800
Shottesham, All Saints and } St. Mary	1781....	3561
Snettisham	1761....	5000
Stiffkey and Morston	1793....	4600
Stokesby	1720....	350
Tacolnestone	1778....	1700
Terrington, St. Clement's and } St. John's	1790 ...	868
Titchwell	1786....	400
Thornham	1794....	2100
Wallington, Upwell, and North } Cove	1797....	420
Walpole	1789....	1300
Weeting	1774....	4900
Winfarthing	1781....	600
Wreningham	1779....	260
Wood Bastwick	1779....	300

To this list, made by Mr. Arthur Young, the following names may be added.

Beatley	1774	Hingham	1781
Great Bircham ...	1740	Holkham Salt }	1722
Great Bittering ..	1774	Marshes }	
Carlton Forehoe..	1766	Horsford	1800
Cawston division }	1800	Kimberley	1766
Sprownston .. }		Langley	1800
Crownthorpe	1777	Letton	1796
Darsingham.....	1779	Ludham	1800
Little Ellingham .	1766	Marsham	1799
Fishley	1799	Little Plumstead .	1800
Foulden	1780	Rackheath	1799
Gressenhall	1774	Reymerstone	1796
Grimstone.....	1779	Roudham	1772

Scarning	1765	Tilney cum Is- }	1796
Sharrington	1796	lington	
Snettisham	1800	Tottenham	1780
Little Snoring	1800	Tottington	1774
Swanton Morley ..	1755	North Tuddenham	1763
Thorpe	1800	Upton	1779
Tilney All Saints .	1796	Watlington	1749
Tilney St. Law- }	1796	Worthing	1755
rence			

LITERATURE AND LEARNED MEN.

Norfolk is prolific in persons who have been eminent in this line. J. Baconthorpe was a learned Monk; Ralph de Diceto, was eminent as a Dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry the Second; Walter of Diss was also a learned friar; Sir Andrew Fountaine of Narborough was an antiquary, as was likewise Edward King. Thomas Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Norfolk, as was the late Professor Porson, the eminent critic and Greek scholar; to these may be added, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Sir Roger L'Estrange, Sir Henry Spelman, Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, the late Right Hon. William Wyndham, Sir William Neve, antiquary Herald, Cowper the poet, &c. &c.

There are two weekly newspapers published at Norwich on Saturdays, viz.—The Norwich Mercury, established in 1730; and the Norfolk Chronicle, in 1761.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Assizes for the county of Norfolk are held at Norwich, and at Thetford; viz. the Lent Assizes at the latter, and the Summer Assizes at the former mentioned place; and by adjournment at Swaffham.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Norfolk is divided into thirty-three hundreds; viz. Smithdon, Brothercross, North Greenhoe, Holt, North Erpingham, Freebridge Lynn, Freebridge Marshland, Gallow, Laundish, Eynesford,

South Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, Clackclose, South Greenhoe, Wayland, Mitford, Forehoe, Taverham, West Flegg, East Flegg, Grimshoe, Shropham, Guiltcross, Depwade, Diss, Humbleyard, Henstead, Blofield, Loddon, Clavering, and Earsham. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich, and pays twenty parts of the land tax.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Journey from Great Yarmouth to Norwich.

THE town of GREAT YARMOUTH is situated upon the River Yare. About the middle of the 11th century the northern channel being obstructed with sand, the inhabitants were induced to remove their dwellings towards the southern branch of the river. The name of this town is derived from its situation on the Yare; hence it was called Yaremouth. The ancient name of this river was "Gare;" Sir Henry Spelman says the Saxon name was "Gare-mouth," or "the mouth of the Gare." This illustrious antiquary is of opinion that at Yarmouth, or near that town, was the ancient Garianonum, where the Stablesian horse were quartered against the Barbarians. Previous to the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, Cerdic, a Saxon chief, landed on this coast, at a place which, in Camden's time was still known by the name "Cerdic's Sand." This prince waged a furious war with the Icenî (the aboriginal inhabitants), and then set sail westward; where, being eminently successful, he founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, A. D. 519. In the time of Edward the Confessor there were seventy burgesses belonging to Yarmouth. The walls were built about 1340, in the reign of Edward

III., and the inhabitants became so populous as to attack the neighbouring town of Lowestoffe, and the Cinque Ports, by sea, but the population was greatly decreased, and the warlike spirit of the people damped, by a dreadful pestilential disorder, which swept away seven thousand inhabitants. After this great calamity the inhabitants applied themselves to the improvement of the herring fishery, for which Yarmouth has ever been celebrated.

In the civil wars between King Charles and the Parliament, this town declared for the latter; but the inhabitants were greatly averse to its being garrisoned. Yarmouth Castle was dismantled and pulled down in 1621. This town was originally an important naval station, and was made a borough by King John. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward the First. James the First granted a charter, incorporating it by the name of a bailiff, aldermen, and common council. Charles the Second granted a new charter, by which they were in future to be governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, a recorder, and thirty-six common-councilmen. In 1702, Queen Anne renewed the old charter, by which the town has since been governed.

The corporation has particular and extensive privileges; it has a court of record and admiralty. In the court of record are tried civil causes for unlimited sums; in the court of admiralty authority is given to try, condemn, and execute, in some cases, without waiting for a warrant. The mayor and aldermen are conservators of the river Ouse in this county; the Humber, the Derwent, the Wherfe, the Aire, and the Don rivers in Yorkshire.

Yarmouth is admirably situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe. The sagacious Dr. Campbell, in his Political Survey of Great Britain, observes, that "Harwich and Yarmouth

are now the great marts, from their being capacious and commodious harbours; but one may, notwithstanding, take the liberty to doubt whether it would not have been an act of national policy to have preserved (while practicable) these ports by a sea-dike. This (adds the Dr.) arose probably from not having a just notion of the benefits arising from commerce, from the difficulty of establishing an adequate fund, and from the great uncertainty and confusion of the times." Immense expenses have been incurred in methods adopted to preserve the harbour from decay. In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, by virtue of which an harbour-tax, of one shilling on every chaldron of coals, also on every last of grain and wey of salt, is levied; the same tax operates likewise on every ton of goods of a different description, fish excepted, which are unladen in the harbour of Yarmouth. The plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Joas Johnson, a native of Holland, who conducted the works. A pier and a jetty were erected for preventing the haven from being overflowed, and preserving at all states of tide a sufficient depth of water for ships to float at their moorings. These piers have been considerably improved since their erection.

Yarmouth roads form a grand rendezvous for our North Sea fleets, and the numerous colliers from Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle, to London. These roads are accounted the most dangerous coast in Britain. A melancholy event occurred in 1692, when a fleet of 200 sail of colliers having left the roads with a fair wind, were assailed with a furious tempest. Some of the vessels tacked and arrived safe in the roads, and some that pushed out to sea, rode out the storm; but the rest, amounting to more than 140 sail, were driven ashore, wrecked, and scarcely

any of the crews saved. Some coasting vessels laden with grain, and bound to Holland, experienced the same disaster; in fine, more than 200 sail of vessels, and 1,000 persons, perished. In 1789, a similar disaster occurred.

Yarmouth is celebrated for its extensive fishery, there being 60,000 barrels of herrings generally taken and cured in the year. One hundred and fifty vessels are employed in this trade, and between forty and fifty sail in the exportation. The herrings are generally exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Spain, and Portugal; which with the camblets, crapes, and other Norwich stuffs, which the merchants of this town export, occasions much bustle of commerce, employs many hands, and much shipping. The fishing fair, or season for catching herrings, begins at Michaelmas, and continues all the month of October, during which time every vessel that comes to fish, from any part of England, as many do from the coast of Kent, Sussex, and other counties, is allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their fish, free of all duty and toll. The red herrings are ludicrously denominated *Yarmouth Capons*. In the spring there is great fishing for mackarel; besides which this town has a fishing trade to the North Seas, for white fish called North Sea Cod. There is a considerable traffic carried on with Norway and the Baltic, in deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all naval stores, which are mostly consumed in this port, where a great many ships are built every year. Except Hull, Yarmouth has more trade than any other town on the east coast of England.

Among the singularities of this place is the peculiar mode of conveying goods through the narrow lanes of the town, by a vehicle formed like a wheel-barrow, and drawn by one horse. Some of these machines are made use of for

carrying people from one place to another, and from the sea-side. This vehicle is called "a Yarmouth cart."

The market is held on Saturdays. The town stands upon a peninsula, and forms an oblong quadrangle, comprising thirty-three acres, having the sea on the east, the Yare on the west, with a drawbridge, forming a communication with the County of Suffolk. Here are four principal streets running from north to south, and the new street leading from the quay through them, and 156 narrow lanes or *rows*, intersecting the main streets. The market-place forms a handsome area, and the whole has the appearance of regularity, being flanked by a wall that had ten gates, and sixteen towers, on the east, north, and south sides, the whole making a circumference of two miles, and seven hundred and fifty yards. Part of the north gate still remains.

Yarmouth quay is justly the pride and boast of the inhabitants, and is allowed to be equal to that of Marseilles; that of Seville only, is allowed to be larger than either. Its length is about 1016 yards from the south gate, northward to the bridge, and continued above the bridge to the extremity of North Quay, makes the whole extent one mile and 270 yards. In many places it is 150 yards broad. Besides the town hall, situated here, it is embellished by the custom-house, and a line of merchant's houses of the first order. The quay is a fashionable promenade, and among the fine range of buildings which embellish it, the assembly room has a superb effect.

In April, 1814, on the restoration of peace, a grand festival was held, and a public dinner given to the populace on the quay; of which it is computed that more than nine thousand persons partook. The day concluded with various rustic sports.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen, is a magnificent structure, and its steeple was of that altitude, as to serve for a sea-mark. This church, built in the reign of Henry I. by Herbert de Losinga, is 250 feet in length, and with the aisles 180 in breadth; the wooden steeple, taken down in 1803, was 118 feet high, and appeared crooked in every direction. Nearly in the centre of the town is an elegant chapel, dedicated to St. George, built in 1716, as a chapel of ease, and supported by a levy of one shilling a chaldron on all coals consumed in Yarmouth. It should have been observed, that the old church was greatly enlarged in 1250, when there were no less than seventeen chapels or oratories, each of which had its image, altar, lights, &c. supported by a society called a *guild*. The organ here is said to be inferior to none, excepting the celebrated one at Haerlem, in Holland.

On the north side of St. Nicholas' church, Bishop Herbert established a priory of Black Monks, subordinate to the monastery at Norwich. The Black Friars had also a monastic establishment, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. In the reign of his son, Edward the First, Thomas Falstoffs founded an hospital, which consisted of a warden, eight brethren, and eight sisters. There were also two Lazar-houses for the reception of indigent lepers.

Yarmouth is in the hundred of East Flegg. The great market is on Saturday, a smaller one is kept on Wednesday. A barge sails to Norwich. Yarmouth is defended by three forts, erected on the verge of the beach, during the American war, mounted with thirty-two pounders. The harbour is also protected by two bastions, of a mural construction, with two smaller bastions, one at the extremity of the *denes* or sands, the other on an elevated spot on the other side of the water. An armoury was erected by Mr. Wyatt, in 1806. This

building stands on the west side of the town, and will contain 10,000 stand of arms, besides a large assemblage of naval stores. The coast about Yarmouth is extremely dangerous. Most of the sheds, out-houses, &c. for twenty miles upon the shore, from Winterton Ness to Cromer and further, are made of the wrecks of ships, and the ruins of merchants' and sailors' fortunes; and in some places great piles of wrecks are laid up for the purposes of building. There are no less than eight light-houses within the length of six miles, two of which are south, at or near Gorleston, between Yarmouth and Lowestoffe, two at Winterton town, one at Winterton, which is the most easterly point of land in Norfolk, and one further north. There are also abundance of sea-marks and beacons along the shore, all the way from Yarmouth to Cromer. To the north of Yarmouth is the point running into the German Ocean, called Winterton Ness, beyond which the coast tends west-north-west, then west; the shore low and flat, besieged with dangerous sands, which are reputed to have been as fatal to shipping as any that deform the coast of our island.

In August, 1817, the foundation stone of the Norfolk Naval Pillar, intended to transmit to posterity the name and brilliant exploits of the immortal NELSON, was laid on Yarmouth Denes, beyond the Naval Hospital; it was erected by his countrymen, and designed and executed under the direction of W. Wilkins, Esq. This beautiful column is of the Doric order, fluted and ornamented with appropriate decorations and title-inscriptions, expressive of the hero's most celebrated battles, and surmounted by a ball, and a figure of Britannia, exquisitely cast, supporting her trident and laurel wreath: the ascent is by an easy flight of 217 steps. The structure is composed of white Scottish marble, and its total height is 144 feet.

HORAT. DOM. NELSON.

Quem, acerrimum præ cæteris in militia navali
propugnatorem,
BRITANNIA

Dum vixit, studiis et honoribus,
Amissum, luctu prosequabatur,

Quem, triumphis in omni regione insignitum,
Ob consiliorum constantiam et indomitum fortitudi-
nis ardorem,

ORBIS TERRARUM

Universus reformidabat.

NELSONUM illum NORFOLCIA

Suum esse natalibus, et honesta prosapia, et pue-
ritiæ institutione,

Suum ingenio, moribus, animo gloriatur.

Tanti nominis Famam

Ære et saxo perenniolem futuram,

Concives Norfolcienses, sumptibus collatis

Columna extructa commemorare voluerunt.

Natus MDCCLVIII.

Militiam obiit MDCCLXXI.

Centies fere Quinquagies pugnam cum hostibus
commisit

Victor, inter multa, Aboukirix Aug. MDCCXCVIII.

Hafniæ Apr. MDCCCI.

Trafalgarix Oct. MDCCCV.

Quod supremum tot præclare gestorum facinus

Patriæ funesta, sibi dulci et decora

Morte consecravit.

Translation.

HORATIO LORD NELSON,

Whom, as her bravest champion,

Britain, whilst he lived, most sedulously honoured ;

And, when he fell, bewailed :

With triumphs in every clime,

Distinguished for the vigour of his designs,

Not less than the dauntless warmth of his courage,

The terror of the world.

That Nelson, by birth, lineage, and education,

By mind, by manners, and by disposition,
Norfolk proudly boasts her own.

The renown of such a name, than brass or stone
more lasting,

His Norfolk fellow-countrymen have,
By this monument, erected at their joint expence,
Attempted to record.

He was born in the year 1758,

Entered the navy, 1771,

And was in nearly 150 engagements :

He gained, amongst other victories,

That of Aboukir, in August, 1798 ;

Of Copenhagen, in April, 1801 ;

Of Trafalgar, in October, 1805 ;

Which last of his splendid achievements,

He crowned with his death—

An event as distressing to his country, as it was
honourable and welcome to himself.

What was called Gorleston steeple, fell with a most tremendous crash, during a strong gale of wind on the 4th of February, 1813. Its great elevation was a sure friend to the mariner in making the land during fogs and thick weather. Its loss, however, will be amply compensated by Nelson's Naval Pillar on the Denes. Yarmouth was early distinguished by, and still remains unrivalled in the herring fishery, which commences in September ; and the mackarel fishing, very considerable here, begins about the middle of June. The process at the fish-houses cannot but gratify the curious stranger. When the herrings are landed, they are taken to these houses, salted again, and after lying on the floor twenty-four hours, are washed in vats by the curers, called *towers*, spitted through the head by women called *rivers*, upon spits about four feet long, and then hung up in the fish-house, a large building from forty to fifty feet high, where the spits are laid in tiers. Thus prepared, a wood-fire is lighted under

them, and continued with small intermission for about a month, when, being properly smoked, they are packed in barrels, containing one thousand each, and are then ready for market.

Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. The bath, erected in 1759, stands on the beach, and cost 1000*l*. The vestibule is a neat well-proportioned room, with windows fronting the town and the sea. On the right of the entrance are four closets, having each a door into the bath-room. The bath for gentlemen is fifteen feet by eight, and a similar one is assigned for the use of the ladies. Two warm baths, admirably constructed, have been recently added, with two withdrawing rooms for them, and two tea-rooms for private parties; also a billiard room. Adjoining to the north end of the bath-house, is a large and pleasant public room, where the company are accommodated with tea and coffee. The jetty, close to the bath-house, is 456 feet long, and 24 feet broad: this forms an agreeable walk, and the lively scene of ships, perpetually sailing in different directions, renders this prospect peculiarly interesting. Persons fond of fishing, sailing, or bowling, will find ample opportunities of gratifying these inclinations. One bowling-green is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river; and the Apollo Gardens, near the North Denes. These, with the polite amusements of the theatre, assembly room, and concerts, particularly during the bathing season, render the residence of strangers here perfectly agreeable.

The theatre, erected in 1778, is near the south end of the market-place. The Norwich company perform here in June, August, and September. The concert room, adjoining the public library, recently built, is a spacious and elegant apartment,

where amateur concerts are performed twelve times in the year, six in the spring, and six in the autumn. Yarmouth races are held in July. The most splendid edifice in this town is the royal barracks, originally intended for a naval hospital, on the South Denes, erected in 1810, from a design by Mr. Pilkington, at an expense of 120,000l.

Among the charitable institutions, we observe the Fisherman's Hospital, containing twenty rooms on the ground floor, each of which is intended for an old fisherman and his wife, who have a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance of coals. Here, 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 for feeding, clothing, and educating thirty boys, and twenty girls, is supported by the corporation. In the charity school, seventy boys, and thirty girls are clothed and taught; the Sunday and Lancastrian schools are also numerous attended. Besides the public library on the quay, here are circulating libraries and reading rooms, well supplied with the daily and provincial papers, pamphlets, and periodical publications.

Yarmouth having been originally a small fishing town, and not much known till the fifteenth century, furnishes but little for the mere antiquary. Of the various monastic buildings known to have been erected here, no vestiges remain, except part of an hospital converted into a house for a grammar-school. Among the mummeries played off here in the dark ages, what was called the *Miraculous star* ought not to pass unnoticed. This was occasionally exhibited in the church of St. Nicholas, where the people were deceived by some kind of pantomimical machinery. The church books contained the following articles, A. D. 1465. "Paid for leading the star on the 12th day, 3d. Making a new star,

A. D. 1506 ; for hanging and scouring the star. A new balk-line to rise to the star, and raising the star, 8d. A. D. 1512, for a nine-thread line to lead the star." There are other items for *mending* of angels, &c. The corporation of Yarmouth voted 1000l. towards building the elegant street, called Regent-street, leading from the quay ; 150l. for the Nelson Pillar, and 100l. to purchase shares in the intended navigation from Bungay to Diss.

Near Yarmouth, three miles north, is Castor or Caister. At an ancient mansion or castle, in this place, resided the famous Sir John Fastolfe, so celebrated for his martial deeds in France. He was appointed governor of Harfleur, by Henry the Fifth, and died 1459. Many writers have most erroneously represented him as the same jolly knight who figures in the luminous pages of our immortal bard. Caister Castle was built by Sir John at the expense of the Duke of Alençon, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, or as other writers say, John, King of France, at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. " The court (says Mr. Gough in his additions to Camden) forms a rectangular parallelogram, leaving at the north-west angle a round tower, upwards of an hundred feet high ; to which adjoined a dining-room, the fire-place of which yet remains. On the right hand of entering this court was the hall, 49 feet by 28. Only the east and south sides of the mansion remain, with the tower 100 feet high. On an arch of a window, within the ruins, were the arms of Sir John Fastolfe, in a garter, carved in stone, now taken away."

This castellated mansion was twice besieged in form in the reign of Edward the Fourth, by the Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Scales, with 3000 men and artillery, the Duke wishing to dispossess Judge Yelverton and John Paston, Esq. who then tenant-ed it. Mr. Paston made a vigorous defence, but the castle was taken on the second attack.

The west and north walls remain, with the tower: the south and east sides remain nearly level with the sea. Eastward from this building, stood the College founded by John Paston, Esq. in 1464. Adjoining to a farm-house here is a small building, called the barge-house, now used as a stable, in which is shewn the crown of an arch, about 18 feet in diameter, which must have been capable of receiving a boat of considerable burthen, and the moat belonging to this castellated mansion is said to have communicated with a creek navigable to the sea.

It remained in the Paston family till 1661, when it became the property of the Crowes, and now remains in possession of the family of the Bedingfields, their descendants. Mr. Grose has given a fine engraving of this venerable castle. There is supposed to be a Roman fortification by the lighthouse at Caister.

In the celebrated *Notitia Imperii*, or survey of the Roman Empire, published by Pancirollus in 1593, it appears that the Roman Commander of the Stablesian horse under the Count of the Saxon shore in Britain, was stationed at a place called *Garianonum*, or the mouth of the Gariensis, or the *Yare*; but where that ancient fortress was situated, authors are not exactly agreed. Camden places it at Burgh Castle in Suffolk, and says, that Yarmouth rose out of its ruins. Sir Henry Spelman places it at Caister; there is no doubt that the Romans at different times occupied both these places, as each port became more or less navigable. It is certain that an arm of the sea, which formerly overflowed the marshes between Yarmouth and Norwich, a fishing town in the time of the Danes, must nearly have reached Burgh Castle, and this may account for the anchors, &c. found near it. But as the coins frequently dug up at Caister, in a place called the East field bloody furlong, are of

more ancient date than those found at Burgh Castle, this affords strong evidence that Caister was the ancient *Garianonum*. It is the generally received opinion, that the Yare formerly had two channels into the ocean; one to the north at Cocklewater, or Grubb's Haven, by Caister, and the other to the south near Gorleston. The channel by Caister at an early period was deemed by the inhabitants of Yarmouth the best harbour, and they accordingly built the town further to the north than it now stands. The north-east winds prevailing on this part of the coast, formed a sand bank, which choking up the channel at Caister, reached along the shore near Gorleston, and in process of time becoming firm land, the inhabitants deserted the ruined channel, and removed to the southern one near Gorleston, at which time it is probable Burgh Castle was built, and became the *New Garianonum* of the Romans. Both stations were well calculated to defend the shore against the depredations of the Saxons, who, upon the decline of the Roman Empire, paid many unwelcome visits to the British coast, then nearly opposite their own.

East Flegg hundred contains, besides Yarmouth, and Caister, the parishes of Filby, Mautby, Ormsby St. Margaret, with Scratby, Ormsby St. Michael, Runham, Stokesby cum Herringby, and Thrigby.

At Herringby, a village near Yarmouth, Hugh Altesen founded an hospital, 1475, valued at 23l. 6s. 3d. per annum. At Thrigby, near Caister, is Thrigby Hall, the seat of T. Browne, Esq. In the parish of Acle, and in the road to Norwich, 11 miles from Yarmouth, is Way Bridge, where was a priory of canons, granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir Richard Fulmerstone.

Five miles from Caister, on the right side of the road to Norwich, are the consolidated parishes of Burgh St. Margaret's, and Burgh St. Mary's; they

are in the hundred of West Flegg. They contain 55 houses, and 317 inhabitants.

The House of Industry for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the united parishes in the hundreds of East and West Flegg, is situated in the parish of Rollesby. It was erected in 1776.

Winterton is in the hundred of West Flegg. It is situated on the coast seven miles from Yarmouth. It lies in a soil accounted the richest in all England, and the most easy to be ploughed. The church is a handsome structure, but the houses of the inhabitants are very mean. It lies open to the ocean, the occasion of winds and colds which beat violently against the banks opposed to it. Winterton had formerly a market and a fair, both of which are now discontinued. It was formerly the lordship of Robert Hulford, admiral of Edward the Third's fleet. Here are two light-houses; one a tower-light, burnt with coals, the other with oil.

In 1665 great part of the cliff was washed away by the tide, which discovered several large bones, one of which, brought to Yarmouth, weighed 57 pounds, was two feet three inches long, and was affirmed to be the leg bone of a man. The promontory is called Winterton Ness. "It is not strange (says Dr. Campbell) that few places of any great note should be found on so inhospitable a shore: and yet, it seems, there were times in which Winterton made a much better figure. The remaining ruins shew there were Roman stations in several places, which we know were to accommodate their cavalry, posted to defend the country against invasions." Winterton is a rectory, with East Somerton chapel annexed.

Adjoining Winterton are the villages of East and West Somerton. At the latter was an hospital for lepers, founded by Ranulph de Glanville and his lady, in the reign of Henry the Second.

Ten miles north-west from Yarmouth is the vil-

lage of LUDHAM, where formerly was a palace of the bishops of Norwich. It originally belonged to the abbot of St. Bennet at the Holme, and was built by Abbot Martin; at the Reformation it was given to the bishop of Norwich in exchange; the greatest part of it was burnt in 1611. A brick chapel, built by Dr. Edmund Freke, Bishop of Norwich, was in 1762 converted into a barn. Ludham was formerly a market town.

CATFIELD, in the hundred of Happing, and 14 miles from Norwich, is remarkable for its rectory, being in the patronage alternately of the Bishop of Norwich, and of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is a Roman Catholic peer. Catfield Hall is the property and residence of Geo. Cubitt, Esq. In the same hundred is Hickling, situated near the sea, and containing more than 100 houses. It was formerly a market town, and had a priory of Black Canons.

Hickling Broad is a beautiful sheet of water, about one mile over; near to it are several smaller lakes of irregular form; and about two miles is Horsesey Mere, covering 40 acres. Near to Stalham is a Broad, one mile long, but scarcely a furlong wide; and below it, is Barton Broad, of the same length, though much wider towards the middle. Filby Broad extends a mile and a half, but is so shallow, narrow, and ill shapen, that nothing more need be said of it.

The House of Industry for the relief and support of the poor of the parishes, situated in the united hundreds of Tunstead and Happing, was erected in 1785, at Smalburgh.

The village of INGHAM, was formerly the property and seat of a distinguished family, which derived its name from the place. It has a neat church, in which is a monument, to the memory of Sir Oliver Ingham; the effigies of the knight represent him reclining on a mattress, clothed in full

armour, his sword by his side, and a lion couchant at his feet.

Round the tomb are twenty-four niches, each containing an equal number of figures. The inscription, in ancient French, is as follows: "Monsieur Olivier de Ingham gist icy et dame Elizabeth sa compagne qui lui Dieux de les almes oit mercy." There is also a monument of Sir Roger de Boys, and Dame Margaret his wife. Sir Miles Stapleton annexed a small college to this church; this college was founded for the redemption of captives, 1360. This religious society consisted of a prior, sacrist, and six canons. Sir Miles also rebuilt the church.

Extending on the right from the road to Norwich, we observe Lessingham. Here there was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Gerard de Gournay, in the reign of William Rufus, as a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy. It was given by Edward the Fourth to King's College, Cambridge.

REEDHAM is situated on the river Yare, and is a small village; it derives its name from the reeds growing in the marshes. This was the place where Lothbric, a Danish nobleman, landed, being driven from his own coast by a sudden storm. Finding entertainment at King Edmund's court at Caister, he lived there till he was murdered, in a fit of jealousy, by the King's huntsman. His sons, Henger and Hubba, were no sooner informed of this tragical event than they resolved to be revenged, although the murderer had been executed. They landed with twenty thousand men, A. D. 870, ravaged the kingdom of East Anglia, and murdered the monarch. King Edmund was interred at Bury in Suffolk, called afterwards Bury St. Edmund's; Reedham Hall is the seat of C. Layton, Esq.

Leaving the road on the right to North Walsham,

we turn to the left from Yarmouth to Norwich, and notice the village of ALDEBY ; the church was given to the see of Norwich, in the time of Henry the First. A priory of Black monks was founded here also. Aldeby contains about 90 houses, and 448 inhabitants.

Toft Monks, or Monachorum, in the hundred of Clavering, contains 40 houses, and more than 300 inhabitants. There was a priory of Benedictines established here, which was given by Edward the Fourth to King's College, Cambridge ; which still retains the patronage of the living. The priory was founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester.

Raveningham, is a village where formerly was a chantry or college of secular priests, founded by Sir John Norwich, in the reign of Edward the Third, but was removed to Norton Sub-Cross, and afterward to the castle of Mettingham in Suffolk. Raveningham Hall, the seat of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. premier baronet of England, stands near this village. This baronet is of the same family as Roger Bacon, the father of science, and Lord Verulam, who first laid down the real principles of ethics, and held up the torch of truth to mankind.

HECKINGHAM, a parish in this hundred, has a handsome House of Industry, erected in 1767, for the poor of the hundreds of Loddon and Clavering. Sacks, mill-sails, wagon tilts, and barn-door cloths, are manufactured by the paupers, and sold at the house.

Ditchingham, in the hundred of Loddon, is celebrated for a cold bath, the medicinal virtues of which are highly esteemed ; in this parish is the seat of J. Bedingfield, Esq. Loddon is a market town and parish, in the hundred of the same name ; it contains 166 houses. This town stands on the banks of a small stream, which falls into the Yare. The manor formerly belonged to the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk ; in the time of Henry the Seventh it belonged to Sir James Hobart, ancestor of the pre-

sent Earl of Buckinghamshire; Sir James was attorney-general. He rebuilt Loddon church, and St. Olave's bridge over the Waveney; this bridge cost almost as much as the church, which is a very sumptuous stone building, with a large tower steeple, within three or four miles of Beccles. In 1770, St. Olave's bridge was rebuilt at the joint expense of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The market on Friday is very inconsiderable.

At three miles distance north is the manor of Carlton, which is held by the service of carrying 100 herrings baked in 24 pies to the king, annually, wherever he is resident; the manor now belongs to the city of Norwich, and the sheriff supplies the place of the lord. The town of Yarmouth is by charter bound to send the herrings to Norwich. At this spot is Langley Hall, the seat of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. At Langley, five miles from Loddon, was an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, founded by Roger Fitz Roger de Clavering in 1198, which was granted to John Bernay; this abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The abbey is now included in the extensive park and plantations of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Langley Hall is a noble modern building, having four quadrangular turrets, and two detached wings; the park is well stocked with deer.

Approaching the borders of Suffolk, we arrive at Billingsford, situated near the river Waveney. An hospital was founded here, by William Beck, in the reign of Henry the Third, with thirteen beds, for the accommodation of poor travellers. The town of Harleston has a bridge across the river Waveney, and including Redenhall, contains about 300 houses. The market is chiefly for yarn and linen cloth. Between Harleston and Bungay in Suffolk, are Flixton Hall, the seat of Alexander Adair, Esq.; Earsham Hall, of Sir W. Dolben Wyndham; and Gawdy Hall, the residence of

Mr. Holmes. This town is supposed to have given name to the family of Herovelston, belonging to which was the famous Sir John Herovelston, who was instrumental in quelling a rebellion in this county in the reign of Richard the Second: from him are descended the now existing families of the Harlestons of Norfolk.

The church of St. Mary's at Redenhall, is a large structure, having a lofty tower and spire. On the west doors are carved the figures of a hammer and a horse-shoe, designed as enigmatical of the names of Smith and Hammersmith. Harlestone is 20 miles from Norwich, 112 from London. It has a market on Wednesday.

Earsham was formerly denominated Erlesham, from its having belonged to the Earls of Norfolk; as giving name to the hundred, it once was a considerable town, but is now a village. The churchyard occupies the site of an ancient encampment. At Earsham was formerly an extensive park. Earsham Hall was built by John Buxton, Esq. and is a large handsome square building, situated in a pleasant park. It is now the property of Sir W. Dolben Wyndham.

SHELTON is a parish in the hundred of Depwade, 12 miles from Norwich, and 100 from London. Camden pays the following compliment to this place:—"Though the Waveney (says that illustrious antiquary) is covered, as it were, with towns all the way, not one of them is eminent for antiquity, except Shelton, which gave name to the ancient family of the Sheltons."

STRATTON ST. MARY, and STRATTON ST. MICHAEL, are two villages in the same hundred, which derive their name from Stratum, or the Street, being built upon the Roman road. Many urns, coins, and Roman and Saxon antiquities have been dug up in and about these villages. Stratton St. Mary is nine miles and a half from Norwich, and 100

miles and a half from London: Stratton St. Michael is one mile farther.

Two miles from the village of Stratton St. Michael is TASBOROUGH, (the *Ad Taurum* of the Romans), with an ancient square fortification, supposed to be Roman. It is eight miles from Norwich, and 101 from London.

SHOTTESHAM ST. MARY, and SHOTTESHAM ALL SAINTS, are two parishes of great antiquity. Shottesham Hall was formerly the seat of the D'Oyleys, but is now the residence of Robert Fellowes, Esq.

Within five miles south of Norwich are GREAT and LITTLE PORINGLAND, or Porland. The church of the former was built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; upon its site a former one had been standing before the reign of Edward the Confessor. Great Poringland contains 36 houses, Little Poringland 10. Its church has long since been demolished. Caister St. Edmund's is about three miles from Norwich, and is celebrated for its castle. In January 1821, to the west of the Roman encampment, at Caister, the remains of two bodies, with the teeth in a perfect state, were discovered; also a copper broach in good preservation, which is now in the possession of Miss Dashwood. The Romans finally quitted Britain, A. D. 427.

At Bixley, distant near two miles and a half from Norwich, is Bixley Hall, a handsome building, erected by Sir Edward Ward in the last century. It has three fronts, each containing three stories from the basement, and the attic windows are placed in the roof.

We now arrive at the ancient and magnificent city of

NORWICH,

The capital of the county. This famous city was denominated by the Saxons North Wic. Camden cannot agree with those writers who derive the

name from Venta; "for (says that able and candid topographical historian) in so doing I should depart from the truth." The Saxon words North Wic, signified a northern station, castle, or town. This city is situated upon the river Yare, and stands pleasantly upon the slope of a hill, forming a long square, one mile and a half from north to south, and about half as much in breadth, constructing itself into a conic figure gradually towards the south. A modern tourist and antiquary, Mr. Britton, in his *Beauties of England and Wales*, observes on this subject, that "of Norwich in its present state, it has been said that it stands upon more ground comparatively with its population than any city in the kingdom, the buildings being generally interspersed with gardens, which latter circumstance has given rise to its appellation of a 'city in an orchard.'" The shape or plan is irregular, approaching that of a cornucopia or bent cone, and has not unaptly been compared to the figure of a shoulder of venison. It is 29 miles from Thetford, and 109 from London.

Besides the cathedral it contains 34 churches, with a French and Dutch church; and several chapels or meeting houses of various denominations. It has five bridges; one of iron, and the other four of stone. It also contains 41 parishes, 8016 houses, 36,832 inhabitants. The city was surrounded with strong walls (in which are a number of towers and 12 gates) except to the east, where the river, having washed the north part of the city, winding under four bridges, defends it with steep banks, and its deep bed. The walls are now dilapidated, and the gates have been taken down.

The old city (founded by the Saxons in 446, after its desertion by the Romans) was burnt by the Danes in 1004, and continued in a desolate state for six years, when the Danes returned and

settled here. To prove that it was a place of note in the early time of the Saxons, Mr. Blomfield, in his *Essay on the History of Norfolk*, has enumerated various coins, with the name of this city inscribed on them: one of Athelstan, one of Edred, with this inscription:

“EADRED REX HANNI MO NORTHWIC.”

And another of Etheldred the Second, in whose miserable reign, Sweyn, the Danish monarch, inflicted such dire vengeance on this devoted city. It regained its eminence, however, soon after; for, in Edward the Confessor's time, it had “1320 burgesses, and paid 20 pounds to the king, and ten pounds to the earl, also 20 shillings, and four prebendaries, and six sextaries of honey, and a bear, and six dogs to bait him.” The castle, which was destroyed by Sweyn, was rebuilt by Canute in 1018. At the Conquest, William appointed Ralph de Waset Earl of Norfolk, and gave him the castle for his residence. The Earl rebelling against the Conqueror, the king marched to besiege him in his castle, which he precipitately abandoned, and left the Countess, his wife, to defend the fortress; the garrison, after an obstinate resistance, were compelled by famine to capitulate. Norwich was so much impaired by this siege that there were scarcely 560 burghers left in it. It gradually assumed its ancient importance; and Bishop Herbert, in the reign of William Rufus, translated the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich, and built a beautiful cathedral, of which he laid the first stone, with this inscription:

“Dominus Herbertus posuit primum lapidem,

In nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus sancti. Amen.”

After this we are informed, by William of Malmesbury, that Norwich became a town famous for merchandise, and the number of its inhabitants. The cathedral being much damaged by fire in 1171, it was repaired in 1180. In the reign of

King Stephen (1152), says Camden, Norwich was new built, was a populous town, and became a corporation. Stephen gave it to his son William as an appendage, but Henry the Second wrested it from him. The castle was repaired by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. During the reign of Edward the First, the city was walled round by the citizens, who had presented a petition to parliament to have liberty to do it. The citizens also obtained leave of Henry the Fourth, to choose annually a mayor instead of their ancient bailiffs. This charter was granted in 1403, and another was obtained in 1413, specifying the mode of electing the mayor, sheriffs, &c.

In 1348, near 58,000 persons were carried off by the plague; and in 1505 the city was almost consumed by fire. When the proud tyrant of Spain, the bigoted Philip the Second, instructed the execrable Duke of Alva to massacre the simple, pious, and industrious inhabitants of the Netherlands, a great number of Flemings emigrated to England, and established themselves at Norwich, where they introduced the ingenious and lucrative manufacture of striped and flowered damasks, camblets and druggets, black and white crapes, &c. In 1574 the number of these persecuted foreigners had increased to 3,925. When the rumour was spread of the fitting out of the mighty Armada of Spain, Norwich mustered 2,120 able men, 400 of whom were armed for the national defence. Queen Elizabeth honoured the city with her presence for several days in August, 1578, and was entertained with pageants, processions, and the greatest effusions of loyalty combined with that hospitality for which this county is so honourably distinguished.

In 1583, the inhabitants, by the aid of an engine, conveyed water through pipes to the highest parts of the city. During the civil wars between King Charles and the parliament, Norwich sided with

the latter. Norwich was early represented in parliament. It sent members in the 25th of Edward the First. The city at present sends two members. Norwich is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, twenty-three aldermen, sixty common councilmen, with a town-clerk, sword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is chosen on May-day by the freemen. The sheriffs are also chosen annually; one by the freemen, and the other by the aldermen; and the freemen of the several wards choose their own aldermen. The mayor is a justice of peace during his mayoralty, as also the recorder and steward within the city and liberties, and after his mayoralty he is a justice for life. This city is entirely free and independent in its representation. The right of election is in the freeholders, and such freemen only as are entered in the books, and do not receive alms and charity. The number of voters is about 3,000, and the returning officers are the sheriffs. There are eight wardens of the weavers chosen annually, and sworn to take care that there are no frauds committed in spinning, weaving, or dying the stuffs. 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 quantity of wine, coal, fish, oil, &c. Great quantities of worsted stuffs, baizes, serges, shalloons, crapes, camblets, and druggets, are made here, besides shawls, and many other curious articles; from the sale of which upwards of 200,000*l.* it is said, has been annually received by the city.

In 1693, when the first accurate enumeration was taken, Norwich contained 28,881 souls. In 1752, the number of inhabitants had increased 7,288, which is rather more than $123\frac{1}{2}$ annually. By the census of 1786, the population amounted

to 40,051. In 1801, 36,832 persons were returned, being a decrease of 3,219. It is to be observed, however, that 1786 was a year of peace, and that in the returns of 1801, those serving in the navy, army, and militia, are not included. Norwich, from the commencement of the war in 1793 to 1801, furnished more than 4000 recruits for the army and navy. In 1811, the amount was 37,231. According to the last census, taken in 1821, the population was returned at 50,173, being an increase of 12,942, in ten years.

The inhabitants 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 castle of Norwich is of great antiquity; and Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden, views it as much more ancient than the Norman Conquest, or perhaps the city itself. The present ditch, by the round form, largeness, and depth, appears to be the work either of the Danes or Normans. Mr. Wilkins supposes it to be of Danish workmanship, while Mr. Blomfield is of opinion that the present structure was erected by Roger Bigod, in the time of William Rufus, and that it occupies the site of a brick building, raised by Canute. The workmen, in sinking a well within the walls of the castle, a few years since, when they came to the level of the ground, without the ditches, found a beaten and regular footpath, used before the hill was thrown up. The castle is the county gaol for debtors and felons, and although in the centre of the city, belongs to and is within the jurisdiction of Norfolk only. It was first committed to the custody of the high sheriff, as a common prison, in the first year of Edward IV. 1460.

The principal entrance to the castle was by *Bar*, now Bere Street, through Golden Lane, by the

Barbican Gate, which was flanked by two towers, and connected with the external vallum by a wall. The walls (says Grose) were commonly flanked with towers, and had an embattled parapet crenelated or garretted: for the mounting of it there were flights of steps at convenient distances, and the parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks, ending in round holes, called oeilets. The walls of the castle have long been destroyed: the outer and the inner valla levelled, and the fossa filled up for building, and other purposes.

Over each fosse were two bridges, one of which only remains. The arch of this bridge is much admired for its size and structure. At the inner extremity of the bridge are the foundations of two circular towers, of fourteen feet in diameter, one of which was appropriated for condemned criminals until 1793, when the new buildings were erected. This bridge is nearly 150 feet in extent, and rises, from the inner to the upper ballium, sixteen feet. It has been much altered at different times, and is at present faced with square flint. Near the southwest angle of the inner ballium, is the square keep-tower, the antiquity and architecture of which (says the author of the *Beauties of England and Wales*) has afforded a very fertile theme for disputation.

On each side of the keep is a projecting tower of fine architecture, called "Bigod's Tower;" it is in the Norman style. The interior of the keep is now an unroofed area, but was formerly divided by floors, covered in at top, and separated into several spacious apartments. Within the castle was a royal free chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, visitable by the king only. In 1221 the Dean of Norwich, having attempted to exercise his authority on some matters respecting it, was forced to obtain his pardon of the king. There was only one chaplain, who served the duty of

this chapel, who was to celebrate mass for the souls of all the kings, either before or since the conquest. This chapel is now devoted to the use of the prisoners, and the chaplain is appointed by the justices of the peace for the county.

In 1793 a new gaol was erected for the county; and it was determined that it should be elevated on the castle hill, and attached to the eastern side of the venerable edifice of the castle. Mr. Soane was the architect employed, but, according to the opinion of Mr. Britton, "it rather disfigures than adorns its situation." In this sentiment he is supported by Mr. Wilkins, who remarks, "that all former reparations were made to correspond with its style and character, but that all the present *addition* is a most *heterogeneous* and discordant mass." The castle precinct contains six acres, one rood, and thirteen perches, and the summit of the hill is in circumference three hundred and sixty yards; the whole of the latter is enclosed with iron palisades, and iron gates. A committee of magistrates meet at the castle once a month, for its regulation.

From surveying the castle, we proceed to the cathedral. This venerable structure was erected by Herbert de Losinga, in 1096, whose statue is over the north transept door. The chapel of our Lady at the end (of which there are now no remains), was built by Bishop Suffield, between 1243 and 1257. The tower, rebuilt by Bishop Walpole, 1297, who also began the beautiful cloister, was finished by his successors, Bishops Salmon, Wakering, and Alnwick. The latter prelate rebuilt the west front of the church, and the north gate of the bishop's palace.

Bishop Percy built the present spire in 1361, which exceeds all in England, Salisbury excepted, being one hundred and five yards, two feet, from the point to the floor, including the tower. The present nave, with its beautiful stone roof, adorned

with historical pieces from the Bible, was the work of Bishop Lyherst, 1463, and his successor, Dr. Goldwell, put a similar roof on the choir; the transepts being injured by fire, in 1509, were repaired and roofed in in the same style by Bishop Nix. The church is 400 feet from east to west, and the transepts from north to south, 180.

St. Mary's chapel, at the east end, was seventy feet by thirty; being in a ruined state, it was pulled down between 1573 and 1589, by Dean Gardiner, who committed great dilapidations on the other buildings. The choir has been refitted in a Gothic style, under the direction of Dr. Lloyd; the dean, whose accomplished lady painted the east window, with the subject of the Transfiguration, from a beautiful design by Raphael; this work, so honourable to this lady's talents, her taste, and her judgment, she completed, after much labour, attention, and fatigue, in 1781.

The architecture of this noble pile of building is chiefly Norman, where the semicircular arch and large short column are the leading features. The west front of the cathedral displays a large central compartment, fronting and corresponding with the width and height, also two lateral divisions corresponding with the side aisles. In the cathedral lies entombed the illustrious founder of this edifice, Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich. He was removed from the see of Thetford (which was then abolished) to Norwich; he was abbot of Ramsey, and Lord Chancellor, and died, 1119. His tomb was destroyed during the civil wars, but a new altar monument was erected to his memory, by the dean and chapter, in 1682; it stands in the central part of the choir, enclosed with an iron palisade; there are also monuments in the cathedral to the memory of Bishops Scambler and Overall. On the choir floor is a monument in memory of Sir William Boleyn, great grandfather to Queen Eli-

zabeth. In the nave is an altar tomb, under which was interred Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry the Seventh, and ancestor of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire. In Jesus chapel is also a tomb, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wyndham, who died at Felbrigg, 1521.

There are numerous churches in this city, besides the cathedral: namely, St. Peter Hungate, St. Simon and Jude, St. George Tombland, St. Martin at Palace, St. Edmund, St. James, St. Paul, St. Saviour, St. Clement, St. George Colgate, St. Augustin, St. Martin at Oak, St. Mary, St. Michael Coslaney, St. Peter Mancroft, St. Giles, St. Benedict, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Lawrence, St. Gregory, St. John Maddermarket, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Plea, St. Peter Southgate, St. Etheldred, St. Julian, St. Peter per Mountergate, St. John Timberhill, All Saints, St. Michael at Thorn, St. John Sepulchre, St. Stephen and St. Helen. In consequence of the numerous emigrants from the Netherlands, a Dutch church was erected for their religious service.

Among the ancient religious houses, which abounded in this city, was that of the Austin or Augustin Friars, founded before the 18th of Edward I. There was a fine church, which is now destroyed. John de Hustingford, in 1226, founded a house for the Grey Friars, since pulled down. In 1256, Philip Cougate, a merchant of this city, founded the White Friars, or Carmelites' monastery, the hall and kitchen of which now form the Anabaptist meeting.

St. Mary's College in the fields, founded before 1250, for ten prebends, is now a private house. The Priory, built by Bishop Herbert, about 1101, for sixty monks of the Benedictine order, stood in what at present is called the Lower Close. On pulling down the workhouse, in 1804, to improve the entrance to the deanery, some ruins were dis-

covered, supposed to have been remains of the refectory and dormitory of that once celebrated monastery. This priory had a miraculous image of Henry VI. Henry, Earl of Surrey, built a house on its site.

St. Julian's church, founded before the conquest, was given by King Stephen to the nunnery of Carhow, alias Carrow.

The church of St. Peter Mancroft is a large regular building, and greatly distinguished for its superiority to the other churches. It stands on an elevated spot, at the south-west corner of the market-place; it was finished and consecrated in 1455. It consists of a square tower, one hundred feet in height, and a body composed of a nave, choir, and chancel, measuring two hundred and twelve feet in length, by seventy in width. On the north and south sides are entrance porches: the altar is ornamented with a painting, representing the deliverance of St. Peter from prison, by Catton, a native of Norwich: it was given by Alderman Starling in 1768. Sir Thomas Brown, M. D. the author of "*Religio Medici*," lies interred in this church.

The church of St. Lawrence, is a regular and handsome building, erected in 1472, at the expense of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury. The tower is a square building, 112 feet in height. Previous to the civil wars the church was highly decorated, and the windows ornamented with painted glass: but in 1643, the communion rails were broken down, the floor of the chancel taken up, and the stained glass defaced. Mr. Blomfield extracts from the parish register this entry: "Laid out to Goodman *Perfett*, for the putting out of the superstitious inscriptions in the church windows, and the pulling down of crucifixes, 1s. 8d."

Opposite St. Lawrence church steps is a conduit, called Gybson's Well, with an ancient inscription, but which is too long for insertion here.

It has been recently new painted and beautified by Mr. Beth, of the West Norfolk militia, whose property it is.

The city of Norwich abounds with charitable foundations. The Free Grammar School was originally a charnel-house, and was founded by Bishop Salmon, in 1235. The master has 50l. a year, and the use of a house, and the usher 30l. This school is endowed with scholarships and fellowships, belonging to Caius College, Cambridge. The Boys' Hospital was founded in 1611, by Thomas Anguish, Esq. mayor of the city; since its establishment, the number of boys has been greatly augmented. The Girls' Hospital was founded in 1649, by Robert Baron, Esq. mayor. The girls are clothed in blue, and taught to read, spin, sew, &c. There are also twelve charity schools, supported by voluntary contribution.

Cooke's Hospital, for ten poor women, was founded in 1677. St. Giles's Hospital was founded by Bishop Suffield, in 1249, for fifty aged men, and the same number of aged women, who are under the government of a master, elected by the corporation. Doughty's Hospital, for twenty-four men, and eight women, was founded in 1517, in pursuance of the will of William Doughty, Esq.

Norwich Lancasterian School, for boys, was first opened in 1811.

The Norfolk and Norwich Society, for the education of the poor, in the principles of the established church, established 1812, under the patronage of the bishop of the diocese, have nearly four thousand children, of both sexes, under tuition. The central school is near St. Peter's Hungate Church. The children are taught on the Madras (or Dr. Bell's) system. There are now eighty schools in union with the society. The committee meet the last Wednesday in every month, at the Dean and Chapter's Audit Room.

The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is a superb building; it stands without St. Stephen's, and was erected in 1772; a new wing was added in 1802. Bethlehem Hospital was founded by the widow of the Rev. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe, by Norwich, in 1714, for the convenient reception and habitation of lunatics, and not for natural born fools, or ideots. A committee room, and other additions, were made to the building in 1807. The Norfolk Lunatic Asylum, established under the authority of parliament, for the better care and maintenance of pauper and criminal lunatics, was opened in June, 1814. A Benevolent Association was instituted for the relief of decayed tradesmen, widows, and orphans, in the year 1790. There is also a charity for clergymen's widows, &c. The Society of Universal Good Will, for the relief of such as, being foreigners, and not having gained a settlement in England, are not entitled to relief from the parish laws of this country. An amicable Society of Attornies, for establishing a fund for the relief and benefit of the widows and children of attornies, was instituted in 1784. The Norfolk Benevolent Medical Society, of a similar nature, was instituted in 1786. The Society for the Discharge of Persons imprisoned for small Debts, a most excellent institution; and the Norfolk Agricultural Society, were established in 1774.

The Friar's Society, instituted in 1785, for the distribution of soup and bread to the indigent poor.

The Norwich Dispensary, for the purpose of giving advice and medicine to such persons, residing in the city and hamlets, as are unable to procure medical assistance, instituted in 1804, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Institution for the Indigent Blind, has two objects, viz. an asylum for aged blind persons; and a school for the instruction of young blind persons,

in manufacturing articles, by which they may gain a livelihood. Founded by the late Thomas Tawell, Esq. in his life-time.

Norwich Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

The Friendly Society, for the benefit of poor women in sickness and old age, 1802.

The Norwich Society for the relief of the sick poor.

Norfolk and Norwich Savings Banks, established in 1816.

A Court of Request or Conscience for the recovery of small debts, is held in St. Andrew's Hall, every Monday, before one alderman, and two of the common-council.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By the constitution of the society, all its members must be of the established church. Its principal object is the distribution of the Holy Scriptures and Prayer Books, and such religious tracts as are calculated to promote Christian knowledge at home and abroad, to advance the interests of religion and morality in general, and to defend the cause of the established church in particular.

Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society, instituted in 1811. Its objects are, 1st, to co-operate with the parent society; and 2d, to distribute Bibles and Testaments, without note or comment, to the poor of the county. Branch associations have been formed in upwards of 100 parishes.

Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Society, established in 1813. This society was instituted by members of the established church, for the purpose of assisting in the propagation of Christianity throughout the world. A branch association has also been established at Wymondham.

Norwich Ladies' Association, in aid of the above. The name of this society explains its object.

The Dukes of Norfolk formerly had a magnifi-

cent palace in this city. It was made a ducal residence in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but pulled down in 1602, when a new palace was erected by Henry, Duke of Norfolk. The whole site where this palace stood, one of the largest in England, has been built upon by different proprietors.

St. Andrew's Hall is a noble building, and was formerly a church belonging to a monastery of Black Friars. It was first began, in 1415, by Sir Thomas Erpingham; it had an handsome steeple, which through decay fell down in 1712. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was given to the mayor and citizens, for a hall to repair unto as a common assembly. In 1544, the first mayor's feast was held in this hall, now denominated St. Andrew's Hall. In 1774, it underwent alterations, and received some additions; in the year 1796, the hall was opened as a corn exchange, for which purpose it is used every Saturday. It was new painted, and the pictures cleaned and varnished, in 1803. There are numerous paintings embellishing this hall, among which are those of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark. In the centre is an admirable likeness of that immortal hero, Lord Nelson of the Nile, painted by Sir William Beechey. The assizes for the city were formerly held in this hall.

The Bridewell, or House of Correction, is built of black flints, curiously squared. The tower in the Hospital Meadow, called the Dungeon, or Cow's Tower, is a circular building, with a round spiral staircase leading to the top; it is stated to have been built in 1390, at the expense of the city.

The palace of the bishop was built by Bishop Salmon. The great hall, 110 feet by 60, was pulled down, and the whole palace repaired at the restoration; four gates of the close remain, the great one, Erpingham's, and two more. Opposite

St. James's Church, is an old house, called "Fastolfe's Palace," as once being the residence of Sir John Fastolfe, of Caister.

In this city there is a public library, instituted in 1784; also a society of artists, instituted in 1803, who make an annual public exhibition of their works during the assize week; and who meet once a fortnight, at their room in Sir B. Wrench's court. In 1816, some of the original members of the old society seceded, and established "The Norfolk and Norwich Society of Artists." They have built a very handsome room on the Theatre Plain, and also make a public exhibition of their performances during the assizes. The meetings are held monthly.

A Society for Literary and Philosophical Improvement was opened in 1812, who meet every alternate Thursday evening during the session, in the old literary room, St. Andrew's Hall. Members are permitted to introduce visitors, who are allowed the privilege of offering their remarks on the subject in discussion. In a valley, under a hill, out of the bishop's gate, is the spot where Mrs. Cicely Ormes, and various inhabitants of this city and county, were burnt, in the sanguinary reign of Queen Mary, for professing the protestant faith, through the bigotted exertions of John Hopton, then bishop of Norwich, who died on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, as was said, through fear of retaliating vengeance. Among the illustrious natives of this city, were William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. John Kaye, the founder of Caius College; Dr. Cosin, Bishop of Durham; the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke; Dr. Edward Brown, the physician, son of Sir Thomas Brown; Dr. John Goslin, twice vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and Dr. Thomas Legg.

The markets of Norwich are thought to be the greatest in England; they are furnished with a surprising stock and variety of goods and provisions.—The market days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Norwich contains a very elegant and commodious theatre, with an assembly-house contiguous, and a bowling-green.

Hackney coaches ply daily; the principal stand is in the market-place.

By the Penny Post, letters are delivered in all parts of the city twice a day.

The mails from London arrive every forenoon, Monday excepted, about eleven o'clock, and are despatched every afternoon, Saturday excepted, at four. The Post-office is open for the delivery of letters an hour after the arrival of the different mails, at three o'clock precisely. The mails from Huntingdon, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury, Thetford, &c. arrive and are despatched at the above times. The mails from all the intermediate places between London and Ipswich, and likewise between Ipswich and this city, arrive every day at twelve at noon, and return again at four in the afternoon. The mail to Yarmouth is despatched daily, on the arrival of the mail coach from Newmarket, and returns at four o'clock in the afternoon. The mail from Cromer and Aylsham arrives at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and is despatched every day on the arrival of the mail from Ipswich.

The mail from Coltishall and North Walsham arrives every morning at ten, and is despatched at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The post arrives every day, Monday excepted, from Reepham, and is despatched at two o'clock.

There are foot posts from Norwich to Loddon on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from Coltishall to Stalham every day, Monday excepted.

The principal inns are the Norfolk Hotel, Maid's Head, Angel, and White Swan. On the left, adjacent to the city, at Catton, is the seat of Alderman Ives.

The arms of the city are gules, a castle triple towered, argent; below it a lion of England, passant-guardant.

There are three Fire Offices in the city, and one for the Insurance of Lives and granting Annuities: *viz.* The Norwich Insurance Office, the Norwich Union Office, and the General Equitable Assurance Office. The Sun Fire Office, the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, the British, the Suffolk, and the Imperial, have their respective agents here.

Among the many improvements which the city and its vicinity have experienced, the new carriage road by Carrow Abbey, ought not to pass unnoticed. It was planned by Mr. J. Cushing, and carried into execution under the patronage of the Corporation, affording employment to hundreds, who must otherwise have become burdensome to the parochial funds. The venerable remains of the Abbey, the many beautiful villas in the neighbourhood, aided by the scenery of the Wensum, afford a rich treat to the admirers of the picturesque.

The traveller desirous of spending a few days in Norwich, will not omit visiting its various extensive manufactories, to which he will find ready access; nor will he fail deriving pleasure, by a view taken from Mackarell's tower, towards Thorpe, Bracondale Hill, and the country adjacent.

Here it may be proper to observe, that what are called keels and wherries are, in a great measure, peculiar to the navigation between Norwich and Yarmouth, and are supposed to be superior to any small craft upon any other stream in England, as carrying a larger burden, and being worked at a small expense. They have but one mast, which lets down by a windlass placed at the head, carry

one large square sail, are covered close by hatches, and have a cabin superior to many coasting vessels, in which it is not unusual for the keelman and his family to live. They are never navigated by more than two men, and often by a man and his wife, or a man and a boy. The usual passage for a loaded keel is from 12 to 16 hours; when light they perform it in five hours. The river Wensum is sufficiently broad in all places to permit two loaded keels to pass each other, and in some parts is twice that breadth. In the whole distance of 32 miles to Yarmouth, there is no obstruction by a lock or bridge. This kind of craft carry grain of every sort grown in the county, flour, &c., besides the goods manufactured at Yarmouth for foreign markets. In return, from Yarmouth, they bring coals, grocery, ironmongery, timber, wine, spirits, &c. The freight for grocery, and other goods imported, does not exceed 1s. 6d. per ton; and smaller articles pay about 4½d the hundred weight. The wherries are from 15 to 25 tons burden; keels from 40 to 60. The mast of the wherries is placed at the head; that of the keels in the middle. The passage depends upon the wind; when favourable, these vessels sail very quickly; when they go against the wind, they are pushed by long poles, called *quants*, which reach to the bottom; this is a slow and laborious process.

With respect to the trade of this city, it may be asked, How much has been owing to the enterprising spirit of its citizens? Their travellers have penetrated through Europe; their pattern cards have been exhibited in every principal town from Moscow to the milder climes of Lisbon, Seville, Naples, Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres. The Russian peasant decorated himself with his sash of gaudy calimanco, and the Spanish hidalgo was sheltered under his light cloak of Norwich camlet.

The introduction of Norwich articles into Spain soon made the manufacturer ample amends for the capricious turns of fashion in his own country. The taste of foreign nations was now consulted; the gravity of the Spaniard was suited in his plain but finely textured camlet; the loom was taught to imitate the handiworks of Flora; and the most garish assemblage of colours of every dye, satisfied the vanity of the Bohemian and Suabian female. The great fairs of Frankfort, Leipsic, and Salerno, were thronged with purchasers of these commodities. Norwich was then crowded with its looms; every winter's evening exhibited to the traveller entering its walls, the appearance of a general illumination, and from 20 miles round the village-weavers resorted to it with the produce of their industry.

Journey from Norwich to Lynn.

About four miles from Norwich, on the right of Easton, is Costessy, or Cossey, the situation of which is in a great hole by the river side; it is reckoned one of the largest manors in the county, extending itself into upwards of 20 parishes. This manor has long been in possession of the family of the Jerninghams. Weever says, that the Jerningham family were of exemplary note before the Conquest, and that in 1030 Canute, after his return from Rome, brought divers captains from Denmark, of whom Jernegan or Jerningham was of most esteem with him. The lord of this manor 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. The plantations and pleasure grounds are, in point of rural elegance, worthy the attention of travellers. Cossey Hall is partly ancient and partly modern; it contains several good and convenient apartments. "Among the pictures (says the

intelligent Mr. Britton) is a portrait of Queen Mary, said to be by Holbein, and a very curious drawing, by Ph. Fautiers, dated 1640, representing the celebrated Earl of Arundel, his Countess, and children. This picture was designed by Vandyck, as a sort of companion to his much admired painting of the Pembroke family, at Wilton. Contiguous to the house is a modern chapel, built under the direction of the late Mr. Jerningham, the poet, whose exquisite taste in the polite arts is well known. It is built in the Gothic style, and the windows are filled with painted glass.

EASTON, five miles from Norwich, is in the hundred of Forehoe; it contains 29 houses, and 217 inhabitants. We then arrive at Honingham, on the right of which is Honingham Hall, the seat of Lord Bayning. Five miles from Hockering, a small parish, is EAST DEREHAM. East Dereham, or Market Dereham, is thus named to distinguish it from a village of the same name near Downham. This is a market-town of great antiquity, and is situated near the centre of the county, and 94 miles from London.

This town extends nearly three miles in length, and three in breadth, and comprehends in that space several pleasant greens, at a small distance from the market-place, and contains near 3,000 inhabitants; it consists partly of arable and partly of rich meadow and pasture land, the soil whereof is various, and of a fine kind.

This town is of great antiquity. A nunnery was erected here in the times of the Saxons, by Withburga, daughter of Annas, King of East Anglia. This building was destroyed by the Danes; the church was made parochial 798. The princess, who in those times of superstition was denominated St. Withburga, was first buried in the church-yard at the west end of the church, over whose tomb a chapel was erected; afterwards her remains were

removed into the body of the church, and again interred. But the prior and monks of Ely, to whom the convent at that time belonged, out of extreme attachment to this sacred relic, made use of one of those *pious frauds* which were then so frequently practised. While the inhabitants were feasting at their guild-hall, the monks stole away the body, and conveyed it to Ely, where it was enshrined at the east end of the cathedral. From the grave of this princess there issued a very fine spring of water. Miraculous powers were attributed to the water; and the good people of East Dereham had some consolation, that in losing the body of the royal saint they had found a spring of such efficacy. Out of gratitude to her memory, and to perpetuate the virtues of the spring, the ruins of the tomb were repaired and converted into a bath for public use in 1752, again in 1786, and finally in 1793.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a very ancient structure, and built in the collegiate style; it is supported by pillars of various forms, some being round and others octangular. It has in the middle a steeple, open to the body of the church, after the manner of the old cathedrals; on the top of which hangs a bell, called the Saint's Bell; it has four chapels, two on the north, and two on the south side. The roof of St. Edmund's Chapel is ornamented with the arms of Ely, and at the upper end stands a very antique chest, in which are deposited the records of the church; it is of curious workmanship, above four hundred years old, and was taken out of the ruins of Buckenham Castle, and presented to the church in 1786. At the end of the church is a fine piece of antiquity, the baptismal font, erected in 1468, adorned with carvings in stone, representing the seven sacraments of the church of Rome; and before it is a brass eagle.

A strong quadrangular steeple or tower stands in the church-yard, containing eight musical bells.

East Dereham may possibly derive some celebrity from having been the residence of one of our most esteemed modern poets. WILLIAM COWPER was born on the 26th of November, 1732. His father, the Rev. John Cowper, D.D., was rector of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. The poet's mother was Anne, the daughter of Roger Donne, esq. of Ludlam Hall, in Norfolk, who died when he was about six years old. The sight of her picture, nearly fifty years old, occasioned one of his most exquisite poems. At an early age he was sent to a respectable seminary at Market Street, but was afterwards removed to Westminster School, where the tyranny exercised over him by the elder boys, served still more to depress a mind unassuming and timid in the extreme; he however acquired great reputation as a scholar. At the age of eighteen he was articled to Mr. Chapman, an attorney, a profession which only increased his melancholy; but being afterwards entered of the Inner Temple, he cultivated the friendship of some of his old Westminster school-fellows, Bonnell Thornton, Colman, &c., whom he assisted in their periodical paper, the *Connoisseur*. In 1762, Mr. Cowper was appointed to the office of Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Private Committees of the House of Commons: this his diffidence in reading caused him to resign. He was afterwards promoted to the office of Clerk of the Journals, when an unexpected event rendering his attendance in the House indispensable, his apprehensions and alarm quite overpowered his reason, and his relatives were induced to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's. Here he overcame the religious melancholy that had so long oppressed him, and in the summer of 1765, quitted St. Alban's to reside at Huntingdon, where he became acquainted with the family of the Rev. Mr.

Unwin, who lost his life by a fall from his horse, before Cowper had enjoyed his friendship two years. Soon after the death of Mr. Unwin, his widow and Cowper removed to Olney, in Buckinghamshire, upon the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Newton, then curate; a mutual attachment being here cemented, they jointly produced a volume, called the *Olney Hymns*. But whilst at Olney, the death of his beloved brother, the Rev. John Cowper, again subjected him to that rooted melancholy, that could not be eradicated by medical art, nor repelled by human reason, and a train of desponding reflections ended in the entire derangement of his reasoning powers, from which he did not in any degree emerge in less than twelve years. After Mr. Newton's removal to St. Mary Woolnoth's, in London, the Rev. Mr. Bull, of Newport, became Mr. Cowper's friend and companion, who persuaded him to translate some of Madame Guyon's poetry. The first volume of Cowper's Poems was mostly written at the instigation of Mrs. Unwin; its success was not marked; but before his second volume was published, his merit was acknowledged. In 1781 he became acquainted with Lady Austen, and most of his lighter pieces were composed in compliance with this lady's wish, particularly the humorous adventure of John Gilpin. Shortly after, in 1784, Mr. Cowper commenced the arduous task of translating Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; and in the succeeding summer, renewed his acquaintance with his cousin, Lady Hesketh, after a suspension of nearly fifty years. In June, 1786, he went to reside at Weston Lodge; in 1791 he published his Homer, by subscription; and in 1792 he was visited by William Hayley, esq.; but the declining health of his friend, Mrs. Unwin, seemed to embitter every thing else. He attended her to Eartham, in Sussex, on a visit to Mr. Hayley; but in the autumn of the same year they returned to

Weston. In the latter part of 1793, Mr. Hayley again visited Weston. Mrs. Unwin's increasing illness suggesting a change of air, Mr. Cowper accompanied her in 1795 to the house of his relative, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, at North Tuddenham, in Norfolk. In hopes that the bracing gales of the ocean might invigorate the languid systems of his aged friends, this gentleman conducted them to Mundesley, situated by the sea-side; from whence, in October, they removed to Dereham Lodge. The next year they again visited Mundesley; but its healthful situation was of no avail; they again retired to Mr. Johnson's house, at East Dereham, where Mrs. Unwin expired without a groan, and was buried in the north aisle of Dereham church. Mr. Cowper, after this, was scarcely ever known to have mentioned her name. His own health vacillated till January 1800, when a dropsical disorder coming on, he died on the 27th of April, and closed a life which, with few exceptions, had been a series of doubts and distressing sensations. He certainly realized the sentiments he thus expressed:—

Come, then, a still small whisper in thine ear,
 He has *no hope*, who never had *a fear*;
 And he who never doubted of his state,
 He *may*, perhaps,—perhaps he may too late.

The north transept of East Dereham church, contains a very neat monument of white marble, with this inscription:

In Memory of
 WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.
 Born in Hertfordshire, 1732.
 Buried in this Church, 1800.

Ye, who with warmth the public triumph feel,
 Of talents dignified with sacred zeal,
 Here to devotion's bard, devoutly just,
 Pay your fond tribute due to Cowper's dust;

England, exulting in his spotless fame,
Ranks with her dearest sons his fav'rite name.
Sense, fancy, wit, suffice not all to raise
So clear a title to affection's praise;
His highest honours to the heart belong,
His virtues formed the magic of his song.

The church and chancel are ornamented with several other mural monuments; one in memory of the Rev. James Verdon and his family, rector of this parish 60 years, another to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, M. A., and others belonging to the families of Woodbine, Ward, and Rash.

The organ was built by Bernard Schmidt, a German; it was the property of the Hon. Roger North, of Rougham, attorney-general to Charles the Second's Queen, and brother to Lord Keeper North. It was then esteemed one of the greatest efforts of human ingenuity, for the sweetness of its stops and soundness of its pipes, although made of wood. Schmidt built the organs which are now at Windsor, Whitehall, the Temple, St. Paul's, Christ Church, St. Mary's, Oxford, Trinity College, Cambridge, and St. Margaret's, Westminster. So little were the people of Dereham judges of this fine piece of mechanism, that for a series of years it was thrown about the church as lumber. It was purchased of the North family by a poor man, who sold it to the inhabitants of East Dereham for thirty pounds, and was put up in 1786.

Morning and evening service is performed in this church every other Sunday, and when no service is performed at Dereham, the morning service is performed at Hoe, two miles distant. The living of Dereham and Dillington, with the chapelry of Hoe annexed, is both rectorial and vicarial, and was held by lease from the crown by the Rev. Francis Wollaston, an immediate descendant of the learned author of "The Religion of Nature Delineated." The profits of the rectorial part, consisting of the

great tithes, with a large barn, granary, and a field, containing five or six acres adjoining, are rated at 320l. per annum, for which no duty is done, nor any residence required.

Three dissenting chapels have been erected within a few years, before which time there was only a small meeting-house for Quakers. Market Dereham has suffered much from fire: in 1581 it was nearly burnt down, and in 1679 a dreadful fire destroyed property to the amount of twenty thousand pounds.

In 1756 a handsome Assembly Room was built by subscription, in the place where the old market cross stood. This room for many years was greatly frequented by the neighbouring gentry, but now is very seldom used, except for the girls' Sunday schools. In 1785 two Sunday schools were established by subscription, one for boys, and the other for girls, principally through the exertions of Lady Fenn, whose eminent abilities have been displayed in teaching "the young idea how to shoot." There are several good mansion houses in this parish, ornamented with pleasure grounds, orchards, and walks, most of them walled in; particularly those of Lady Fenn, Mrs. Pratt, and W. W. Lee Warner, Esq. There are also large gardens and orchards, which produce such a quantity of fruit and vegetables, as not only to serve the parish, but also to be sent out for sale into the neighbouring villages; so that Dereham may justly be called the garden of Norfolk. The principal manor is part of the royal demesnes, called Dereham Reginae, in reference to Queen Elizabeth, who had it in exchange from the Bishop of Ely, in consequence of a violent threat; she swearing by her Maker she would soon "unfrock him" if he refused the exchange. Sir Charles Morgau, late judge-advocate, held this manor by lease from the crown.—There are also three other manors, one called Old

Hall, and Fyrricks, belonging to the Earl of Essex, which, it is said, was given by Queen Elizabeth to her favourite, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.—There is a small manor, called East Dereham Rectory, and another called Moulds, the property of Jeremiah Ives, Esq. of Norwich.

Before the year 1737 this town was reputed to be the dirtiest in the county; the streets uneven, and on the spot where a handsome obelisk now stands, given by the late Sir Edward Astley, was a pit of dirty water, called the Sand Pit, which was generally filled with dead cats, dogs, and other filth; but the streets are now levelled and paved by subscription, and at present Dereham is the neatest and best built market town in the county.

Sir Robert Walpole, the celebrated premier of George II., afterwards Earl of Orford, understanding that a subscription was entered into for paving this town, was so pleased with the intended improvement, that he gave a public entertainment to the inhabitants, at his magnificent seat at Houghton. Sir Robert gave twenty guineas; but while they were sumptuously regaling themselves at his expense, the richness of the wines had an inebriating effect, and, in defiance of their host's established whig principles, they began to sing in chorus a well known Jacobite or Tory song, called "All joy to Great Cæsar." At that time many of the parish were reputed to be Jacobites. Sir Robert, with that pleasantry so peculiarly characteristic of him, sent them all home happy in themselves and him.

September 22, 1761, at the coronation of his late Majesty, George III., one thousand poor people were entertained at dinner in the market-place. On April 23, 1789, on account of his happy recovery, the inhabitants of East Dereham entertained 1,300 poor people with a very plentiful dinner.

In 1775 an act of parliament was obtained for incorporating Mitford and Launditch hundreds, con-

taining fifty-three parishes, for the better provision of the poor of those parishes, of which East Dereham is the principal. This beneficial measure was highly encouraged by the late Marquis Townshend. The corporation soon after purchased a farm-house, barn, and about 60 acres of land in Gressenhall, and erected a large convenient building, with proper offices, and a windmill for grinding corn. The house is situated nearly in the centre of both hundreds, upon a gradually rising hill. The land produces vegetables sufficient for the constant supply of the poor; there are also eight cows, which supply the house with butter, milk, and some cheese. The poor may be averaged at 450 of all descriptions, of which two-thirds are children, the rest aged and infirm. The building consists of a large dining hall, convenient and necessary offices, good lodging and working rooms, and in the wings are many separate rooms, called cottages, appropriated to married persons, widows, and widowers, fitted up with a fire place in each, to the comfort of the aged, infirm, and better sort of poor. At a convenient distance from the chief building is another, called the Hospital, fitted up for the reception of the sick and infirm poor. The paupers in this house of charity, the epitome of neatness and cleanliness, are principally employed in spinning hemp and wool, in gardening, and other works of industry; a quantity of hemp for spinning is grown and dressed on the premises; the children attend regularly at prayers, and are taught reading. There is a chaplain to perform all religious services, preaching every Sunday, and prayers every night and morning, appointed by the governors; a surgeon is in attendance whenever wanted. The principal officers are the chaplain, house surgeon, secretary and solicitor, governor, besides a matron, nurses, schoolmaster, and mistresses, miller, baker, and

others. In 1776 a place was set apart for a burial-ground, and enlarged in 1785, when it was consecrated by Dr. Bagot, late bishop of Norwich. The sum of 500l. and upwards is yearly given out of the house in temporary relief to families disabled by sickness or other distresses; besides which more than half that sum is expended in clothing children not in the house, to fit them for services and apprenticeships, and in rewards to encourage industry.

There is a weekly market at Dereham, very plentifully supplied with fowls, butcher's meat, butter, fruit, and vegetables of all sorts, and it is the largest pig market in the county. The market-day is on Friday.

In this town was formerly a considerable business carried on in the worsted-weaving branch, which has lately much declined. The air of East Dereham is esteemed peculiarly fine, and many persons of independence and opulence have retired from the metropolis and its vicinity, to inhale its salubrious breezes. The London post comes in every day, except Monday, and returns every day except Saturday.

Two miles from East Dereham, parted by a small rivulet, is the village of SCARNING, so celebrated for its fruitfulness and plenty, as to be called, "The Land of Canaan, flowing with milk and honey." The Free School of Scarning is well endowed, and was much improved by the Rev. St. John Priest, Secretary to the Norfolk Agricultural Society. This parish is in the hundred of Launditch, and contains 56 houses and 439 inhabitants.

Several skeletons were discovered in February 1821, at Little Dunham, in Launditch hundred, on the estate of Thomas W. Coke, Esq.

Passing through Wendling and Fransham, a mile beyond which on the right is Dunham Lodge, the seat of John Cobb, Esq. and a mile and a half

further on the left is Necton, the seat of William Mason, Esq., we arrive at SWAFFHAM, a market town, in the hundred of South Greenhoe, 34 miles from Newmarket, and 93 from London; it contains 441 houses, and 2,220 inhabitants. It is a very neat town, stands in a fine open country, on a gravelly soil, and is beautifully situated. The air is esteemed very salubrious; several instances of great longevity have occurred here. The town is extensive, and the houses are distributed over a considerable space of ground. Near the centre is a large open area, in which is a pool of water. The market hill is very spacious, and a handsome cross has been erected on it by Lord Orford; and on the west side of the hill a Subscription Assembly Room has been recently built. A fire in 1775 destroyed 24 houses at Swaffham, and did other damage.

Camden says that Swaffham was once the estate of the Earl of Richmond. The church is a handsome building, in the form of a cathedral; it was begun about the end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, but was not finished until the reign of Henry the Seventh; it has a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and two transept chapels, making it in the form of a cross. In the windows are some remains of stained glass; the tower steeple is particularly light, well proportioned, and elegant, surrounded 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 St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The tower was begun in 1507, and finished in 1510: over the doors are several niches for images. The vault

of the church and the side aisles are supported by fine slender pillars, consisting each of four small pilasters joined together, forming 14 handsome arches, seven on each side, over which there are 28 neat light windows. The roof is inimitably beautiful, of oak neatly wrought and carved. The north aisle and steeple are said to have been built by John Chapman, a travelling tinker; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden, views the story of Chapman being a pedlar, as a vulgar tradition; but there is little doubt of this story being founded in truth, as there originally was in each window of the aisle a painting of the tinker, his wife, and three children. In this aisle a large and lofty gallery is erected for the singers; the ascent is by a stone staircase in the adjoining wall. The arches of the chancel and west end are grand and spacious, rising almost to the summit of the roof of the church. The roof of the chancel is of oak, supported by angels.

In the church is an altar-tomb, with an effigy of Dr. John Botewright, chaplain to Henry the Sixth, and master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Some of the pews are curiously carved, and in the library is preserved a fine missal. The rectory of this church is a sinecure: the patronage of the vicarage is in the Bishop of Norwich.

The tale of Chapman the pedlar or tinker is, that "He dreamed of going to London, to hear good news, and there accidentally met with a stranger, who told him where he should find a pot of gold in his own yard; which upon digging he found, and became a great benefactor to the church."

There is a Quaker's meeting-house at Swaffham. The market on Saturday is well supplied, and the great butter mart has lately been removed from Dereham to this place. Here are two banks and a regular post; the inns are, the Crown and the White Hart.

Near Swaffham is an extensive heath, which forms an admirable race ground. The races are annually held in August or September; coursing matches are frequent here, and the greyhounds are regularly entered for the purpose. At Swaffham on the left is a turnpike road to Downham.

Proceeding on, we continue our course to NARBOROUGH, which is five miles distant from Swaffham, and 96 from London, and in the hundred of South Greenhoe. This small village is situated on the river Nar. Sir Henry Spelman says, that it was a British city in the time of Uther Pendragon. A small circular fort is still visible; supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, under Sweyn, in 1003.

On the right of Narborough is Narford Hall, the seat of Brigg Price Fountaine, Esq. It was erected by Sir Andrew Fountaine, the friend of Pope. Mr. Britton has enumerated the fine collection of paintings which this house contains. On the right also is Narborough Hall, the seat of Samuel Tyssen, Esq.

Passing through Bilney and East Winch we observe MIDDLETON; this is a parish in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, two miles from Lynn, and 94 from London. This was anciently the seat of the noble family of Scales, whose gate-house, built in the reign of Henry the Sixth, yet remains. This family founded Blackborough Priory. Roger de Scales and Maud his wife, in the reign of Henry the Second, built and dedicated this priory to the Virgin Mary and St. Catherine, in which there were religious of both sexes; but Robert, son of the said Roger de Scales, settled this house upon the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who were ten in number, and continued till the general suppression. At Hardwick turnpike gate, on the left, is a turnpike road to Brandon and Downham.

LYNN REGIS

Is a sea-port, borough, and market town, in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, eleven miles from Downham, and 97 and a half from London. It stands on the right bank of the Ouse, near its mouth, about ten miles from the sea. Camden supposes this ancient port and town to have been a British settlement. Sir Henry Spelman observes, that its ancient appellation was "Lynn Episcopi: Bishop's Lynn." As early as the reign of William the Conqueror, Lynn was a place of consequence and commerce, and enjoyed the privilege of certain duties and customs, payable on the arrival of any goods by sea or land. Henry the First granted liberty for a fair to be held at Lynn.

In 1204, King John having chastised the revolting barons of Norfolk, halted with his army at this place. The kind and affectionate attention of the inhabitants excited him to grant a charter, constituting it a free borough for ever; his majesty also presented the corporation with an elegant double gilt embossed and enamelled silver cup and cover, weighing seventy-three ounces, and holding about a pint; this cup is still in a high state of preservation, and used by the corporation on all public occasions, in drinking the health of the King and Queen, and whoever visits the mayor is requested to drink out of it; the king likewise gave them from his own side, a large sword with a silver mounting, to be carried before the mayor. Spelman and Bishop Gibson assert that it was actually the gift of Henry the Eighth, who granted various privileges to this town, and changed the name of it from Lynn Episcopi, or "Bishop's Lynn," to Lynn Regis, or "King's Lynn."

The late Mr. John Carter, the antiquary and draughtsman, having heard of the valuable cup given to the corporation here, and conceiving it would be a desirable article for his work, procured

some introductions, and went down to make a drawing from it. Being an entire stranger, or as the corporation were actuated by some suspicion, they positively and abruptly refused the permission required. After repeated applications, however, they consented; but on condition that Mr. Carter should be confined to a room in company with a person chosen by themselves, but paid by him, whose business was to see that no improper liberties were taken with the valuable cup; and under these circumstances, he actually made that drawing, from which he engraved the Plate in his "Specimens of Sculpture."

This borough was always attached to the Walpole family. When Sir Robert Walpole, who was representative for Lynn, was expelled the house of Commons, through the powerful influence of the Tory faction in 1711, the electors of Lynn again chose him as their representative; the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, eighteen common council-men, a town clerk, chamberlain, &c. The mayor is chosen annually August 29, and sworn in on New Michaelmas-day.

Every first Monday in the month, the mayor, aldermen, clergy, &c. meet to hear and determine all controversies, amicably, for *preventing law-suits*. This admirable institution, so honourable to this venerable and royal borough, was first adopted 1588, and is called, the Feast of Reconciliation.

In 1644, the Parliament forces besieged the town; the siege commenced August 28, and continued until September 16, when it surrendered; and to preserve the town from plunder, the corporation was obliged to pay to every foot soldier of the besieging army under the command of the Earl of Manchester, ten shillings, and to every foot-officer under the rank of captain, a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to the sum of three thousand

two hundred pounds; after which it was made a garrison town for the Parliament. Previously to the Restoration, it was again fortified by Sir Horatio Townshend, ancestor to the present Marquis of Townshend.

Lynn is in length from the south gate to the Blockhouse, at Fisher's Gate, one mile and a quarter, and its breadth half a mile. Four small rivers, called Fleets, over which there are 11 bridges, divide it into several parts. The whole is encompassed on the land side by a deep ditch, and an ancient wall, which was formerly defended by nine bastions, and it might now be made a place of considerable strength. At the north end of the town is a platform of 12 cannon, 18 pounders, called St. Anne's Fort. Lynn is 42 miles from Norwich.

The harbour of Lynn is about the breadth of the Thames above bridge, and is capable of containing three hundred sail of ships. The spring tides flow nearly 18 feet perpendicular, and if at those times there happens to be a strong northerly wind, they come in with such rapidity as to force the ships in the harbour from their moorings, though they lie ten miles distant from the sea. There are no fresh-water springs in this town, but the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with that necessary article from Gaywood. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with goods, not only of our own produce, but such as are imported from abroad. Its trade in wine, coals, and corn is very large, and in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandize, is very considerable. Its foreign trade is equally so, particularly to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

St. Margaret the Virgin, being the tutelary saint

and patroness of the town, in honour of her its arms and three dragon's heads, each wounded with a cross, and its public and common seal is the effigies of St. Margaret, standing in a triumphant manner, wounding the dragon with a cross, and treading him under foot, with this inscription round it:

“Stat Margareta draco fugit in Cruce læta.”

The principal church is dedicated to St. Margaret; it was built by Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1100, and then had a lofty lantern in the middle of the cross aisle, and at the west end two towers, in one of which are eight bells; on the other there was a very elegant spire, which from the foundation was 258 feet, and equal to the length of the church in the chancel; but this being blown down in 1741, and greatly damaging the body of the church, the ruins were entirely taken down, when it was rebuilt with three large aisles, and is now one of the largest parochial churches in England; the breadth of it to the outside of the foundation of the walls, being one hundred and thirty feet.

The chapel of St. Nicholas, supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward the Third, is two hundred feet long, and seventy-eight broad; it is reckoned one of the best and largest in England, and has a bell-tower of free-stone, and an eight-square spire over it, both which together are one hundred and seventy feet from the ground. There is a library in it, which was erected by subscription, to which Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, was a great benefactor. There is also another library at St. Margaret's.

The chapel of St. James, since the dissolution of the priories being in part demolished, and the rest in ruinous state, was rebuilt 1682, by the liberal benefactions of the mayor, burgesses, and principal inhabitants, and converted into an hospital, for fifty decayed old men, women, and poor children;

where good endowment and provision is made for their work, instruction, and maintenance, and for putting the children out to trades. Great additions have been made to this place, and it is now the general workhouse for the whole town. There was a church called St. Edmund's, in North Lynn, which was long ago entirely swallowed up by the sea. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian and Quaker's meeting-house in the town.

In 1683, Sir John Turner, *knt.* thrice mayor and many years one of its representatives in parliament, erected at his own expense a handsome building of free-stone, with two orders of columns, intending it for an exchange for merchants; upon the second floor, in a niche, in the front, is a statue of Charles the Second, and within is the Custom-house, fitted up with several commodious apartments for business. On the platform above is raised an open turret upon pillars, of the Corinthian order, with an exchange bell therein, finished with an obelisk and ball, whereon stands Fame instead of a weathercock. The whole is ninety feet high.

The Tuesday market-place is a spacious square area of three acres, having on an ascent of four steps, a very handsome market-cross, of free-stone, of modern architecture, built in 1710, and adorned with statutes and other embellishments. On each side stands, in a semi-circular form, the butchers' shambles in two divisions, the frontispieces being supported by Doric columns, and the pediments enriched with a decoration of paintings, analogous to the subject; behind is another building, erected and fitted for a fish-market, with some handsome houses enclosing all backward. The Saturday market is kept in a convenient area, near St. Margaret's church yard, capacious shambles having been erected.

There is a small hospital in All Saints parish,

where four poor men live rent free, and another called St. Mary Magdalen's, which was a priory, founded in the reign of King Stephen, but rebuilt 1649, and is now under the care of two of the senior aldermen, chosen for that purpose by the other governors.

The streets of Lynn are narrow but well paved, the new walk or mall, from the Bars by the Workhouse to Gannock-gates, is about 340 yards long, and eleven yards wide; between the quick hedges, at convenient distances, on each side of the walk, a recess is left in the hedge in a semicircular form, where benches are fixed, on which twenty people may sit together; upon a gentle ascent on the right is a plantation and a shrubbery.

The Theatre was a hall belonging to St. George's Guild, and for some years used as the court-house, for holding the quarter sessions of the peace. Near St. Mary's Church, is the Guild Hall, an ancient building of stone and flint; it contains a large hall, assembly-room, and courts for the administration of justice. In this building are portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Thomas White, and Sir Benjamin Keene.

About half way between the south and east gate, stands the remains of an ancient oratory, a singular kind of building, with several vaults and cavities under ground, over which are some dark cells, where the priests were used to take confessions in; and above them is a small chapel, in the figure of a cross, arched above, and enriched with carvings; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and commonly called our Lady's Mount, whither the Romish penitents, in their pilgrimage through this town to the holy wells, and the monastery of our Lady at Walsingham, used to resort, and perform their devotions. This place is now enclosed with a bastion.

Here was also a cell of a prior, and three Bene-

dictine monks, belonging to the cathedral monastery of Norwich, founded by Bishop Herbert about 1100, and dedicated to St. Margaret. On the causeway, leading to Gaywood, an hospital was founded by Peter Capellinus, in 1145, for a prior, and twelve brothers and sisters, which was re-founded by James the First, and endowed with its ancient possessions, for a master and widows. There was also at this place a convent of Grey Friars, the steeple of whose church is mentioned as a sea-mark; a house of Augustine Friars; another of Carmelites; and near the town, a college of priests, founded in 1500, by Thomas Thurlsby, several times mayor of this town.

The king's staithe-yard, where most of the wines are landed, has a convenient quay, and large vaults. It forms a very handsome square of brick buildings; in the centre of which, in a niche fronting the west, is a statue of James the First. Persons go from hence in boats over the Washes, into Lincolnshire; but boats are often lost, through venturing out at an improper season, and without guides. On August 25, 1794, between nine and ten o'clock, the inhabitants of Lynn were alarmed by a most tremendous tempest, attended by a torrent of rain, which literally descended in sheets of water.

The trade in wine and coals is so great, that from 90 to 100,000 chaldrons of coals are brought annually into this port; and the annual importation of wine is more than 2000 pipes. It appeared, by the report made by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts in 1784, that the whole annual receipts of the duties at this port, were greater than those at any other port in the kingdom, except London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The trade of this town in corn is also very considerable. By the second charter of Henry the Eighth, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, two fairs, or

marts, were granted; one to be held August 27 (which has been since changed to October 17) called the cheese fair, which is kept in Chequer Street; the other on February 14, which is called the mart, and proclaimed for six days, is kept in the Tuesday market-place, and is much resorted to by genteel company from most parts of the country: it generally holds a fortnight. The markets are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and are plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions at reasonable prices.

In the year 1803, an act of parliament was obtained for paving and otherwise improving the town; the powers of which were further extended in 1806. By virtue of this, many of the streets have been new paved, obstructions and other nuisances removed; and the avenue from the south gates, instead of opening as formerly through the narrowest and worst built streets, has been directed more to the east, and now presents to the traveller an approach superior to that of most maritime towns in the kingdom. The bridges over the fleets have been made lower and wider, and the communication opened over Purfleet bridge for carriages. The projected improvements were estimated to cost 20,000*l.* exclusive of the annual expense for lighting, cleansing, &c.

There is more plenty, and consequently more gaiety, in this town than in Yarmouth or Norwich, here being such plenty of eatables and drinkables, that, Spelman says, "Ceres and Bacchus seem to have established their magazines here;" the east side of the town abounding with corn, sheep, rabbits, hares, &c.; the west side with cheese, butter, black cattle, swans, and that species of wild fowl common to marshes, besides an abundance of sea and river fish. So that (adds Sir Henry) no place in Great Britain, if in Europe, has such a variety in so small a compass of ground. The principal

inns are the Globe, the Crown Tavern, the Duke's Head, and Three Tuns. The mail sets off daily at four in the afternoon, and arrives daily at eleven in the morning.

Journey from Mundford to Wells; through Swaffham.

Crossing the Little Ouse, from Brandon in Suffolk, at the distance of near five miles, we arrive at MUNDFORD, in Norfolk. This is a parish in the hundred of Grimshoe, 83 miles from London; containing 37 houses, and 274 inhabitants. On the right of Mundford is Lyndford Hall, the seat of J. Merest, Esq.; West Tofts, the seat of J. Moseley, Esq.; Buckenham House, the seat of the Rev. G. Robinson; and Bodney Hall, inhabited by the nuns of Montargis.

Between Mundford and Hilborough, on the left, at Diddlington, is the seat of Robert Wilson, Esq.; at Hilborough, on the right, is the seat of Ralph Caldwell, Esq.; a mile farther, on the right, at South Pickenham, is the seat of William Chute, Esq.

Passing over Cley Common, we come to Swaffham, which we have already described. At Swaffham, on the right, is a turnpike road to Norwich; and on the left another to Lynn. Two miles left of Swaffham, at Cley, is the seat of J. R. Dashwood, Esq. Three miles right of Swaffham, is Necton, the seat of William Mason, Esq.; five miles left of that town, are Narford Hall, Brigg Fountaine, Esq.; Westacre High House, the seat of Anthony Hamond, Esq. and Narborough Hall.

Four miles from Swaffham is NEWTON. This is a parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe, ninety-seven miles from London. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Within one mile of this village, are the ruins of Castleacre Abbey, and the castle.

CASTLEACRE is a parish in the hundred of Free

bridge-Lynn, three miles from Swaffham, and ninety-five from London. At the conquest this place belonged to the great Earl Warren, and is said to have derived its name from being situated in a field. From the possession of the noble family of the Warrens, it came to the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel, the Howards, &c. and then to the late Earl of Leicester's heirs. The castle occupied the northern side of a gently sloping hill, and consisted of three parts, or divisions, all connected; but each separately fortified with valla, fossa, and walls. The earth-works are still very bold, and large masses of the wall remain. "The ruins of this castle," says Captain Grose, "are very extensive; and, from their commanding situation, it must have been very strong. The keep, or citadel, was circular, defended on three sides by a deep ditch, and on the south side by a strong wall, at the foot of which runs a river. Before the south side of the keep was a considerable area, perhaps used as a parade, to draw up and exercise the garrison; on the east side whereof are the remains of a gate, or rather wall, running across the ditch, having a sort of covered way, serving to flank or command it."

On the west side of the citadel are the remains of a gate, leading into the outer court or ward of the castle, where are the ruins of many buildings, probably once the dwelling of artificers and servants belonging to this fortress, as also the barracks of that part of the garrison not immediately on duty; these form a kind of street, running north and south, and having a gate at each end: that on the north side is in tolerable repair. The time when this castle was built is not known, nor has either history or tradition preserved the name of its builder.

Mr. Gough is of opinion that this was a Roman station, a vast square ditch running among, or be-

hind the houses, to the right of the road, through the town gate, to which gate another corresponds. The road called the *Pedlar's Way*, runs from the north gate of the castle, by Castle Acre, and Ashwicken, by Fring and Ringstead, to Brancaster and the sea. There is little doubt but this was a Roman road, leading from Thetford to Brancaster; strong traces of its form, breadth, &c. are still to be seen in many parts, particularly between Harpley Downs and Anmer; and some years since, on the west side of this road, in the parish of Fring, some labourers, in ditching, broke up the remains of a pavement, apparently Roman, which the country people, the discovery happening during the time of a fair in the village, broke up, and carried away great part of. Mr. Goodwin, the owner of the ground, as soon as he received information of it, ordered the spot to be carefully covered up, for the future inspection of antiquaries. Coins of Vespasian, Constantine, &c. and a cornelian seal, with an emperor's head, and a fine Faustina, shewn by Mr. Thorne, the vicar, to Mr. Gough, have been found here.

William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, and Gundreda, his wife, going on a pilgrimage to Rome, in their way visited several religious houses, to offer up their orisons, among others the abbey of Clugny, in Burgundy, where, being respectfully entertained by the prior and convent, they were so delighted with the behaviour of the religious, that they were resolved to found an abbey for the monks of the Cluniac order, and they obtained four monks of that order. In the year 1085, they began to found an abbey here, for twelve monks; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and made subordinate to a monastery the earl had founded at Lewes, in Sussex. To this monastery Earl Warren gave the churches of Castleacre, Methwold, Ledinchirch, Wilkemer, and Trunch;

these benefactions were confirmed by his son William, in three different charters, with donations of his own, and divers other persons.

Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, granted his licence for founding this priory, and directed tithes to be paid to it, and Ebrad, bishop of that diocese, confirmed the same. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward the First, the estates of this house were seized upon, under pretence of its being an alien priory; but sufficient proof being made that it was in no respect subject to the power or assessment of any foreign prince or monastery, except only that it was visited by the Abbot of Clugny, when he came into England, in the 34th year of the same monarch, its privileges and possessions were restored; and Edward the Second, in the 18th year of his reign, ordained that it should not be any way molested as foreign, it having in his father's time been proved and declared indigenious or native. The revenues of this community were valued, in the 26th year of Henry the Eighth, at 306*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Bishop Tanner says, it was granted by Henry the Eighth to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It has since successively belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, and Lord Lovel. It was subsequently purchased by the late Earl of Leicester, and is now in possession of his heirs.

The Rev. Mr. Parkins, in his Topographical History of Freebridge hundred and a half, in the county of Norfolk, informs us, that on November 12, 1533, Thomas Malling, prior of this abbey, and his convent, surrendered the priory. Seven of the monks, whose names are specified by Mr. Parkins, were found guilty of the most notorious incontinence and uncleanness.

The site of the priory church lies west of the castle; it was a venerable large Gothic pile of free-stone, flint, &c. and built in a cathedral or conventual manner. Part of the front or west end is

still remaining, where the principal entrance was through a grand arch, over which was a stately window; on each side of the great door were doors to enter into the north and south aisles, under the tower, as the grand doors served for an entrance into the nave or body. At the north and south end of this front or west end, stood two towers, supported by strong arches and pillars. The nave or body had twelve great pillars, making seven arches on each side, the lowest joining to the towers. On the east side of the nave stood the grand tower, supported by four great pillars, through which was the entrance into the choir. On the south and north sides of this tower, were two cross aisles or transepts, and at the end of the north transept there seems to have been a chapel or vestry. The choir was of equal breadth with the nave and aisle, but much shorter, and at the east end of it was in form of a chapel.

The cloister was on the south side of the church, and had an entrance into it at the west end of the south aisle, near the tower, and another at the east end of the same aisle, near the grand tower. The chapter house seems to have joined to the east side of the cloister, and the dormitory to have been over the west part. West of the cloister, and adjoining, was the prior's apartments, now converted into a farm-house. In a large room above stairs, now called the Prior's Dining Room, is a curious bow window of stone, consisting of nine pannels: in the first were the arms of the priory, painted on the glass; in the second the arms of the Earl of Arundel and Earl Warren quartered, but now broke and gone; in the third Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; fourth, the red and white rose united, and a crown over it; fifth, France and England; sixth, the rose, &c. as above; seventh, Earl Warren's arms; eighth, the Earl of Arundel's; and ninth, the priory arms. It appears that this window was

built by John Winchelsea, prior, in the reign of Henry the Seventh.

In another room, a few years past, was a broken portraiture of one of the Earls of Arundel, in armour, with a broad-sword in his hand. The site of this priory took in several acres. The grand entrance was north of the priory church, which is now standing, a large and stately gate-house, of free stone. Over the arch, as you enter, are the arms of the Earl Warren, Earl of Arundel, &c. The whole site was enclosed with a lofty stone wall, part of which is now standing.

Many persons of quality were buried here, especially those who held lordships, or were benefactors to the priory. The ruins of the priory of Castleacre, are the finest and most venerable of any now remaining in this county. In 1769, Mr. Blomfield, the topographical historian of Norfolk, dug in the priory for the body of the founder; but he was buried at Lewes: he married Gundreda or Gundred, a daughter of William the Conqueror, whose body was found wrapped in lead, at Lewes, in 1775.

The parish church of Castleacre is a large building, and displays some curious and ancient specimens of architecture, also various pieces of stained glass, and a few ancient monuments. Near Newton, on the left, is Lexham, the seat of Colonel Keppell.

Proceeding through Wellingham, we come to WEASENHAM ST. PETER, and ALL SAINTS; these two adjoining parishes are in the hundred of Launditch; Weasenhall All Saints contains 31 houses, and 207 inhabitants; and the former 32 houses, and 196 inhabitants.

Within a mile of Weasenhall, on the left, is Weasenhall Hall, the seat of Mrs. Blackburn. We now arrive at Rainham, the seat of Marquis Townshend; and a few miles left of Rainham, is Hough-

ton Hall, formerly the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley ; but lately purchased by Mr. Taylor.

Passing through Toftrees, we arrive at FAKENHAM. "This (says Mr. Gough in his additions to Camden) is a neat market town, with a handsome church, in which was a light for good King Henry" (Henry the Sixth). Fakenham is one of the best market towns in the county. It is distant from London 110 miles, and is situated on the side of a hill, with the river Yare on the south, which joins the town, on which is a good mill.

Fakenham is in the hundred of Gallow, seven and a half miles from East Dereham, and contains 250 houses, and 1,236 inhabitants. The manor, being an ancient demesne, Henry the First gave it to Hugh Capel, and King John afterwards to the Earl of Arundel, with whom it continued not long ; for Henry III. granted it, about the latter end of his reign, to the Countess of Provence. After the decease of the Countess, the manor of Fakenham belonged to Queen Eleanor ; but Edward the Second granted it to Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester, who dying without issue, it devolved again to the crown. In the reign of Edward the Third, it was granted to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk ; it was afterwards granted to Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, that avowed enemy of the Wickliffites or Lollards. Henry VIII. granted it, with the advowson, to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the patronage of which it now remains.

At this town, it is said, there were formerly salt-pits, though ten miles from the sea. There are no records in the county, however, to support the assertion. On a neighbouring hill is still kept the sheriff's court for the whole county. In 1741, several coins of Henry the Sixth and Seventh were dug up here. Fakenham was greatly damaged by fire, August 4, 1738, when twenty-six houses were destroyed.

Fakenham church is a large commodious structure, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, chancel, south porch, and lofty stone tower; the latter has a fine western entrance door-way, with a large window over it; this is divided into six lights, and subdivided by an horizontal mullion, and tracery mouldings. On each side of the door is a canopied niche, and the buttresses are ornamented with panneling. The church is kept clean and neat, and in it is an ornamental octangular font. The living of Fakenham is worth more than 600*l.* per annum.

The market is on Thursday, when large quantities of barley and wheat are sold by sample. The fairs are on Ash Wednesday, and November 11. There is a market cross erected. The living is a rectory, value 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Robert Bloomfield, the poet, has written a pleasing poem, called the "Fakenham Ghost," founded on a circumstance which took place in that town.

There are three good schools here, one for young gentlemen, and two for young ladies. A relation of the late Professor Porson (who was a native of this county) superintended the Latin and French school for some time. There is a banking-house in this town, Messrs. Gurney, Birkbeck, and Buxton, who draw upon Barclay and Co. Lombard Street. Fakenham is distant from Norwich, 25 miles, from Lynn 22, from Swaffham 16, from Holt 12, from Wells 10, and from London 111.

From Fakenham we pursue our course through EAST BASHAM. In this village is an ancient family seat, originally built by Sir W. Fermor, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, from whom, by marriage, it became part of the possessions of the Calthorpes. The brick-work of the whole building is curious, and that of the chimnies remarkably neat and diversified. In a window in this house

was formerly the armorial pedigrees and alliances of the family of the Calthorpes, from the conquest to the middle of the seventeenth century. This invaluable specimen of antiquity, which was developed in fifty or sixty diamond-shaped panes of painted glass, was purchased by Sir John Fenn, of East Dereham, who married a lady descended from the family: a lady, who, by the inestimable productions of her pen, has rendered infinite service to the rising generation, by juvenile lessons of virtue and piety: a lady, who, by her own example, has shewn how great talents may be combined with inexpressible humility, and the most exemplary virtue.

Adjacent to Fakenham is HOUGHTON. This is called by Mr. Camden, "Houghton in the dale, or hole." In this parish is Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who inherits it from the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. This stately mansion was begun by Sir Robert Walpole, 1722, and finished 1735. It is a noble free-stone structure, having two principal fronts, ornamented at each corner with a cupola. The west front presents a double balustraded flight of steps, and over the entrance is an entablature, supported by four Ionic columns. The wings, which contain the offices, are connected with the fronts by handsome balustraded colonnades. The extent of the principal front is 166 feet, and, including the colonnades, 450 feet in the interior.

The Houghton estate belonged, as early as the reign of Henry the First, to the family of the Walpoles, and before them to the Houghtons, Belets, &c. The Walpole family was first ennobled by Sir Robert Walpole, chancellor of the exchequer, and prime minister to George the First and Second, created Earl and Viscount Orford. On the site of the old house at Houghton, his lordship built a magnificent mansion, furnished with a gallery of paintings, the first original col-

lection in Europe. This unique collection, the glory of this country, combining the most exquisite productions of the schools of painting, alas! was to be transferred, by sale, to the Empress of Russia. "The great hall at Houghton," says Mr. Britton, "is a cube of forty feet, having a gallery running three quarters round it. The saloon, had it been proportionate, would have been the finest room in the kingdom; the length is forty feet, breadth thirty, and height forty feet; these, with the library, dining-parlour, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and dressing-room, with closet, form one side of the house. The apartments of the other are a drawing-room, parlour, ten bed-chambers, with dressing-rooms, and the cabinet-room. Though (adds this intelligent writer) there are still numerous fine statues and paintings, yet whoever has formerly visited Houghton, or read a description of the once famous collection of pictures, must deeply regret that a treasury of art, obtained at so much labour and expence, and so invaluable from the taste which had been displayed in its selection, should be permitted to pass into a foreign country."

From Houghton, passing on, we arrive at WAL-SINGHAM. This town is in the hundred of North Greenhoe, four miles from the sea, and 117 from London. From its contiguity to the ocean, it was denominated by Erasmus, "Parathulencia."

Here was a famous chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation of our Lady, built by the widow of Richoldis de Favorches, in 1061, in imitation of that of Nazareth, in which were placed a prior and Benedictine monks, by her son Geoffrey, in the reign of William the Conqueror. "This little town," says Camden, "is now famous for its saffron, and formerly all over England, for the pilgrimages to the blessed Virgin; whoever had not visited, and made an offering to her, being held

impious in the last age." Let Erasmus, who saw her, give a description of her.

"About four miles from the sea is a town, supported by scarce any thing else but the resort of pilgrims. It is a college of canons, called by the Latins a regular and intermediate order, between monks and regular canons. This house depends chiefly on the Virgin for support, for the greater offerings only are laid up; but if money or things of small value are offered, they were applied to the maintenance of the convent, and their superior, whom they called their prior. The church is neat and elegant; but the Virgin dwells not in it: this place, as out of respect, she has resigned to her son; she has her temple so placed as to be at her son's right hand, nor does she dwell even there; the building is not finished, and the wind comes in at the doors and windows, for the ocean, father of winds, is just by. In the unfinished church is a narrow wooden chapel, into which the worshippers are admitted by a narrow door on each side. It has but little light, and that only from wax tapers, which give a very agreeable smell. If you look in, you would say it was the mansion of the gods, it glitters so with jewels, gold, and silver." Thus far Erasmus.

"All this magnificence (adds Camden) vanished in the last age, when Henry the Eighth set his eyes and his heart on all the wealth of the church." Walsingham is denominated Great or New Walsingham. The present remains of the abbey are highly interesting; they consist of a handsome west gate; a lofty beautiful arch, forming the east end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with an handsome east window; twelve arches of the old cloisters, and two uncovered wells. These wells were at that period denominated the "Wishing Wells," because the monks assured the pilgrims, that if they drank out of these wells, under certain restrictions, they should possess whatever they

wished for: no doubt but these holy fathers had carefully improved upon the popular tale of For-Fortunatus and his Wishing-cap.

At present the principal parts of these ruins are included in the pleasure-grounds of Henry Lee Warner, esq., who has a large commodious house on the site of the priory. The abbey wall is near a mile in circuit, and very entire in most parts, as is likewise a stone pulpit in one of the windows.

Among the recent improvements made by the present proprietor, is a new bridge across the rivulet in front of the house, and widening the course of the stream so as to give it the appearance of a lake; contiguous to this water, and intermixed in a fine grove of large trees, are various fragments of a ruin. Some of these are considered as interesting relics of antiquity, and the destruction of the rest is regretted by the curious.

Sir Henry Spelman (but no other author), says, that Henry, upon his death-bed, was so touched with remorse for having banished our lady at Walsingham, and pulled down her monastery, that he bequeathed his soul to her! Lord Cromwell, vicar-general, caused this image of the virgin to be brought to Chelsea, where it was committed to the flames.

The church at Walsingham is a fine building, has beautiful architectural ornaments, monuments, and a very elegant font. The latter, to adopt the emphatic words of Mr. Britton, "is not only the finest specimen of the sort in the county, but perhaps in England." Edward the Third obtained a grant of the Pope to erect a monastery for Grey Friars here. There was also a lazar house for lepers, which is now the House of Correction.

Walsingham possesses a Free School. The banks near the town, towards the sea-side, are supposed to have been the burial place of the Danes and Saxons, after many sanguinary engagements in

this neighbourhood. The market-day is on Friday, and an annual fair is held on Whit-Monday. This is a post town; inn, Black Lion.

We are informed by Camden, that the knightly family of the Walsinghams took their rise and name from this town; of this family was that illustrious statesman, Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, whose transcendant abilities and incorruptible integrity, will ever be a theme of admiration.

The site of Walsingham Abbey was granted to Thomas Sidney, esq., whose son Thomas married Barbara, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, whose grandson, Sir Henry, is buried in the church. This estate then went to Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicestershire, of whom it was purchased by Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, whose heir and name-sake, Henry Lee Warner, esq., is the present proprietor. This town gave title of Baroness to Melusina Schullenburgh, (married to Philip Dormer Stanhope, late Earl of Chesterfield) who died in 1780, without issue.

At the distance of two miles from this town, is Old or Little Walsingham, which formerly had two parish churches; it formed part of the possessions of the powerful Earls of Clare.

Further on, in the road to Wells, is WIGHTON near which are the remains of a large Danish camp, treble trenched, the ramparts 30 feet high. The windmill, south of it, stands on the corner of a like entrenchment, much defaced, and opposite to it, where stood Crab's Castle, is a farm-house, which was another part of the entrenchment.

Wighton is in the hundred of North Greenhoe, and is 115 miles from London; it contains 76 houses and 446 persons. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

Three miles from this village we arrive at the town of WELLS. This is a sea-port town in the

hundred of North Greenhoe, distant from London 118 miles. It possesses a good harbour, with a deep channel, but is difficult of access, owing to the shifting sands; for a strong north or north-east wind at times proves fatal to the shipping off its mouth. It is a large and populous but indifferent town, and has the appointments of a sea-port, a custom and excise office, but no market. It has a great trade in time of peace, to Holland, in pottery. A brisk traffic is also carried on in corn, malt, coals, and, during the time of the herring fishery, in herrings.

On the sands, races are held annually in July. The course is upon a fine level width of firm beach sand, with a grand view of the ocean; and the back ground is closed in with piles of various forms and heights, beautifully ornamented with marquees, &c. &c.

Wells is situated between Cley and Burnham, and was granted by Henry the Fifth to John de Wodehouse, who had been gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry the Fourth, for his bravery at the battle of Agincourt. The post goes out and comes in every day; a wagon also sets out every Thursday morning for London; there are two carriers to Norwich, and also a coach twice a week; inn, the Fleece.

Within two miles of Wells is Holkham Hall, the magnificent mansion of Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P. for the county, which we shall especially notice at the close of our next journey.

Journey from West Walton to Wells; through Lynn and Burnham Market.

WEST WALTON is a parish in the hundred of Freebridge Marshland; it contains 87 houses, and 513 persons. It is two miles from Wisbech, and 100 from London. From hence we pass on to WALPOLE ST. PETER. The name of Walpole is derived from a wall or sea bank, raised by the Ro.

mans against the encroachments of the sea. Some Roman bricks have been found here. Walpole contains 120 houses; it gives name to the noble family of the Walpoles.

The church of St. Peter is an embattled structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, two aisles, the wings of which have flattened arches, and a handsome south porch, with a room over it. It was erected in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In the windows of the church is some excellent painted glass.

A tenant of Mr. Cony's, who lived under the bank, digging three feet deep in his garden, found many Roman bricks, and an aqueduct, made of earthen pipes; 26 were taken up, mostly whole, though as tender as the earth itself. Sir A. Fountaine, upon inspecting them, pronounced them Roman; they were made of pale earth, and hardened again in the air. They were 20 inches long, three quarters bore, half an inch thick, and one end diminishing to be inserted in the other. Mr. Cony sent some to Lord Coleraine and Dr. Stukely.

Oswi, a noble Saxon, gave Walpole to Ely, with his son Alwin; who, from a monk there, became Bishop of Norwich. It remained with the church of Ely, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it came to the crown. At a place called Cross Keys, in this parish, is a passage over the Washes, for horses and carriages, to Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire; the distance across the sands is two miles, and the channel is narrow at low water. At this place are the seats of Henry Hare Townshend, Esq. and Robert Cony, Esq. Adjoining is Walpole St. Andrews, another village.

A mile from hence is TERRINGTON ST. JOHN.—This parish is the most northern of Freebridge Marshland hundred, extending along the banks of the Wash. The impropriation of the great tithes was given by James the First, as an augmentation

to the Lady Margaret's professorship of divinity at Cambridge. The revenues have so much increased of late years, as to render that chair the most lucrative piece of preferment in the gift of the University. There is an adjoining parish called Terrington St. Clement's, where there is a charity-school.

An experiment has been tried for bettering the condition of labourers in agriculture, and for reducing the poor-rates in the parish of Terrington, by the apportionment of parcels of land, from one to five roods, which has been found, after three years trial, to be productive of the happiest effects. Through the kindness of the Right Hon. Lady FRANCES BENTINCK, two pieces of land were hired by the overseers for the purpose, one of 22 A. 2 R. 30 P.; the other 3 A. Soon after it was known that the land could be obtained, a notice was given, that such persons as thought they could get their livelihood by the occupation of an acre, and their labour, without troubling the parish, should leave their names with the Rev. Mr. GOODE, and state their ages and number of children. The choice of occupants was determined in the following manner: 1st. four men were selected who had in part brought up a family without troubling the parish; 2d. a limited number, whose age exceeded 50 years; 3d. such as had three or more children, and among them, the worst and most troublesome men in the parish; the object being to try the real effect of the plan on men of all descriptions. The selection being made, and the 22 acres being divided into as many parts, possession was given of the respective pieces by lot. One acre was taken up by a road, which divided the land into nearly two equal parts. One division is always in potatoes, or peas and beans and cabbages; the other wheat. The parish pays the rent of the acre lost in the road. The former opposers of the plan are now become its friends; the most troublesome

labourers to the overseers, are now become orderly; there is more industry abroad; more spirit, and that a better one; a better understanding between master and labourer; a greater opportunity afforded of mutually obliging each other; much thankfulness and less complaint.

TILNEY is a village, says Camden, celebrated for its plain called "Tilney Smeeth;" one mile broad, and three long, which is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon word *Smede* or *Smooth*. "It feeds upwards of 3,000 sheep, and the great cattle of seven villages."—Respecting its fertility, a courtier observed to James the First, "that if over-night a wand or rod was laid on the ground, by the morning it would be covered with grass of that night's growth so as not to be discerned." To which his Majesty jocosely replied, "that he knew some grounds in Scotland, where, if a horse was put in over-night, they could not see or discern him in the morning."

A stone coffin, which formerly stood in the church-yard, was usually shewn as belonging to one Hickathrift, a giant, the famous original of the noted Thomas Hickathrift, well known in legendary story.

Leaving Tilney, we proceed through ISLINGTON, which is situated near the Great Ouse, 99 miles from London, and contains about 30 houses, and 177 inhabitants; the living is a vicarage, united with Tilney. At this place is the seat of Thomas Bagge, Esq.

Crossing the Great Ouse, we arrive at Wiggenhall St. German's, where is the seat of J. Hardy, Esq. from whence we proceed to St. Mary's, which is divided from Lynn by the Lynn river.

We must here direct the attention of the traveller to the EAU BRINK DRAINAGE, extending over some hundreds of thousands of acres; and which is at length completed. The Eau Brink Cut is

about two miles and three quarters in length, and the bridge across it is a draw-bridge for the admission of ships to pass and repass to St. German's; it is constructed of timber, with which great ingenuity is combined to produce strength and durability; its length is about 820 feet. The versed sine or spring of the arch is 3 feet 11.76 inches, forming a segment of a circle whose diameter is eight miles, and were the circle completed, of which the bridge forms a part, its circumference would be upwards of 25 miles! On this grand canal and its appendencies, there has been expended nearly half a million sterling.

From thence we proceed to GAYWOOD, five miles distance. This parish is in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn. Gaywood supplies the town of Lynn with water, which is raised by engines into conduits, and by pipes from Middleton, two miles, and Mintlyn three miles distance. The Bishop of Norwich has a palace at Gaywood, built by John de Grey, fifth bishop of the diocese. There is a turnpike road on the right of this place to Dereham.

Three miles and a half from Gaywood, is CASTLE RISING, or, as Camden calls it, Rising Castle. This is a borough and parish in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, from which it is five miles distant, and from London 110 miles. It remained the seat of the Albinis until the reign of Henry the Third, when it was possessed by the family of the Montalts; it was then given to Queen Isabel, mother of Edward the Third. Richard the Second gave it to Montfort, Duke of Bretagne; and Henry the Eighth to the Duke of Norfolk, from whose family it came to the Earl of Suffolk, the present proprietor.

Spelman observes, that this burgh, or borough, is of such high antiquity that the royal records furnish no account of it. The sea is stated to have

formerly flowed up to the town, which was probably a port. Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, supposes it was one of Alfred's great castles. Arches are yet remaining characteristic of the style of building used in the time of the Saxon monarchs. A castle, however, it is certain, was erected in this place by William de Albini, the first Earl of Suffolk, some time prior to 1176, on a hill to the south of the town. It was a noble pile, built in the manner of Norwich Castle, and was nearly equal to that in its dimensions. The walls of the keep are mostly three yards thick, and the whole is encompassed by a deep ditch and a bold rampart, on which was a strong wall, with three towers. These the possessors of Hunstanton Reydon, and the two Wootons, were bound by their tenures constantly to defend. The only entrance on the east side was over a bridge, at the inner extremity of which was a fortified gatehouse. One room, in which the court leet used to be held, is more perfect than the rest.

This castle differs considerably from the generality of fortifications. The square keep, instead of being on a lofty mound, or hill, is in a hollow area, surrounded by a fortified wall, and its entrance was formed by a bridge and a tower gateway. To the east of these was an outer area, enclosed with another high bank and deep vallum, forming a sort of bastion to the citadel. The shell of the keep tower remains, and displays some ornamental windows, doorways, &c. The size of the great hall, and some other apartments, may still be ascertained.

In this fortress Isabel, queen of Edward II. was confined, after the death of her favourite, Mortimer, from 1330 till her decease in 1358. Here she was visited by her son, Edward III., and his queen, in 1340; and again by the king in 1344. Isabel was daughter to Philip the Fair,

king of France, and sister of Lewis Hutin, Philip the Long, and Charles the Fair, all of whom were successively kings of France: these dying without issue, Isabel would have been entitled to the French crown, had it not been for the old statute of the *Salique Law*, which excluded females. Her son, Edward III., having also been deprived of his just right by the advancement of Philip Valois, made war against France, assumed the title of king, and quartered the arms, three *fleur de lis*, with those of England.

Near the east end of the church-yard there is a building called the *Almshouse*, containing thirteen apartments, a spacious hall, kitchen, and chapel, which projects from the east end, for the accommodation of a governess and twelve poor women. It was founded by Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James I. Their monthly allowance is 8s. each, and the governess has 12s.; but on festival days appointed by the founder every poor woman has an addition of 1s. 8d. Every year each poor woman and the governess have for their constant apparel a gown of strong cloth or kersey, of a dark colour, and every seventh year a livery gown (and a hat) of blue broad cloth, lined with baize, with the founder's badge or cognizance set on the breast, being a lion rampant, *argent*, embroidered. The governess is allowed two chaldron of coals per annum, and the rest one chaldron each. They are obliged to hear prayers read by the governess at nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, by the ringing of a bell: they are also enjoined to use certain prayers appointed by their founder, morning and evening, in their own apartments, and to go to church morning and evening, every Sunday and holiday, and Wednesday and Friday, and are not to go out without the leave of the governess. The qualifications required for admission are, that each per-

son shall be of honest life and conversation, religious, grave, and discreet, able to read; if such a one may be had, a single woman, her place to be void by marriage; to be fifty years of age at least, no common beggar, harlot, scold, drunkard, haunter of taverns, inns, or alehouses. They also lose their places, if after admission any lands descend to them of the value of 5*l.* per annum, or goods to the amount of 50*l.* On being guilty of atheism, heresy, blasphemy, faction in the hospital, injury, or disgracing the assistants, neglect of duty, or misbehaviour in the performance of it, or any thing to the hurt or prejudice of the hospital, they are expelled. The duty of the governess is to preserve the household stuff; to take care of the sick; to cause the gates to be shut morning and evening at due hours; to deliver out the blue gowns every Sunday and holiday morning, and receive them back at night; to shut the gates at prayer time; to ring the bell morning and evening for prayers; to look to the reparation of the hospital, and that not so much as one stone be missing either in the walls or upon the hospital, by the space of a month; to keep the piece of ground on the north-west side of the hospital next adjoining the walls, and preserve the trees; to keep her garden-plot fair and handsome; reside constantly there, and not be abroad without licence, nor above seven days, with licence, in any one year; to give security in 20*l.* penalty to the mayor of Rising, on her admission, for the performance of her duty; not to permit any stranger to lie in the hospital; and to dine and sup with the poor women in the hall on festival days. The offences of the governess (if any) are to be certified to the Earl of Arundel, or his heir; he or his successor may appoint successors, in case of a certificate being sent them of the death or removal of any poor woman; and if they do not perform their

duty, it then devolves upon the mayor of Lynn, who can proceed by expulsion or otherwise, as he may think fit.

The parish church of Rising is a curious ancient structure, distinguished by some singular architectural ornaments on its western front. Intersecting arches, columns with spiral and diamond-shape mouldings, nearly similar, form the peculiar features of this façade. The church consists of only one aisle, with a square tower, nearly in the centre. The baptismal font is a large ancient piece of workmanship.

Castle Rising is a corporation, and sends two members to the British senate. It was formerly the most considerable seaport in the county, next to Lynn and Yarmouth, but the harbour is now choked up, and the trade lost: it is a poor place, and has no market. The decay of Rising is thus expressed:—

“ Rising was a seaport, when Lynn was but a
“ marsh;
“ Now Lynn it is a seaport town, and Rising fares
“ the worse.”

It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, twelve aldermen, and fifty burgesses; but since it has become the joint property of the Earl of Orford and the Countess Dowager of Suffolk, they have thought it convenient to have two aldermen only: these aldermen alternately serve the office of mayor.

The Duke of Norfolk has the title of Lord Howard of Castle Rising. The rector of the church of Castle Rising has the probate of wills, as commissary, nominated by the lord of the manor. The church is a curacy in the king's books. The late Rev. Mr. Pyle, author of “ Popular Sermons,” was many years rector of this church.

Two miles from Castle Rising is CONGHAM, celebrated for being the birth-place of Sir Henry Spelman, who served the office of high sheriff for this county, 1605, and died at London, 1641, aged 79, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

SNETTISHAM was formerly a market-town, but now only a village, in the hundred of Smithdon.—At this place have been dug up several brass instruments in the shape of hatchet heads, with handles to them, usually denominated “celts.” The church is a handsome Gothic structure. Snettisham is 109 miles from London.

Within two miles of this place is Mount Amelia, the seat of the Rev. W. Davy; and on the left of Snettisham is the elegant seat and beautiful plantations of Henry Styleman, Esq.

From Snettisham we proceed on to FRING, which is a hamlet to the parish of Docking, in the hundred of Smithdon. Docking is in the same hundred: it is a vicarage in the patronage of Eton College. Admiral Lord Hawke was born in this parish.

Three miles hence is BURNHAM MARKET. There are seven villages of this name, of which this is the principal, and derives its additional name from its market. This town is in the hundred of Brothercross; it is 128 miles from London by Lynn, and 117 from London by Walsingham. Here was formerly a small monastery of White Friars or Carmelites.—Burnham Market stands near the sea, having a harbour in a small river called the Burn. On the shore many small mounds are still observable, supposed to have been Saxon or Danish tombs. The markets are on Monday and Saturday.

BURNHAM DEEPPDALE, four miles north-west of Burnham Market, is famous for its salt marshes, very excellent for fattening sheep. There is also

an ancient fortification in the neighbourhood, supposed to have been thrown up by the Saxons, after they returned from the slaughter of the Scots and Picts at Stamford, Lincolnshire.

BURNHAM NORTON, two miles from Burnham Market, is a rectory, and contains about forty houses.

BURNHAM OVERY, two miles west of Burnham Market, is a vicarage, and the patron is the king.

BURNHAM THORPE will ever be illustrious, as the birth-place of the immortal hero of the Nile, whose father was rector of this parish. It contains about 60 houses, and 270 inhabitants.

BURNHAM ULPHE, a parish almost adjoining Burnham Market; it is a rectory. The inn at Burnham Market is the Pitt's Arms. On the left of Burnham, is Burnham Hall, the seat of Lady Martin.

Proceeding on, we pass through New Inn to HOLKHAM. This parish is in the hundred of North Greenhoe, two miles from New Inn; and here is Holkham House, which, in the reign of Charles the First, was the seat of the family of the Cokes. John, son of Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, settled here; and his younger brother's descendant, Thomas, created Baron Lovel of Holkham, 1728, and Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, 1734, began building a most magnificent house here, 330 feet in front, which, after his lordship's decease, without issue, 1759, was finished by his widow in 1764, at an expense of eleven thousand pounds, exclusive of furniture, which cost three thousand pounds more.

Lady Leicester likewise endowed six almshouses, and repaired the church, which is a famous sea-mark, it being situated on a hill. At the side of a hill at Holkham, were found, in 1721, several corpses, with pierced beads of different sizes, of

green and white glass, iron spear-heads, pieces of brass, &c.

Holkham House may properly be said to consist of five quadrangles, *i. e.* a large central building, and four wings; consequently each side presents a perfect and regular front. The junction of each wing to the main body, by means of corridors, is a most admirable contrivance, as they serve either to unite the principal floors of the wings with the state apartments, or to detach it from them at pleasure; communicating either directly with the lawn, or with the servants' offices below on the basement story. This is one of the chief advantages attending the plan of Holkham, which seems to have been borrowed from Palladio's plan of a villa designed for the Cavalier Leonardo Mocenigo, upon the Brenta, with some trifling deviations.

The south front is so truly deserving attention that we know not which to admire most, its lightness, elegance, or proportion. The portico is in a fine taste, and the Corinthian pillars in elegant proportion. The gilding of the window frames and sashes, which has been lately renewed by Mr. Coke, gives the whole a truly magnificent appearance. The whole extent of this front is 344 feet.

The north front consists of a centre and two wings, with a tier of Venetian windows, over another of small square sashes in the rustic basement. The length of this front is also 344 feet.

The central part of this celebrated house, the dimensions of which are 62 feet by 114, contains the principal or grand apartments, which are joined to the pavilions by galleries, or rectilinear corridors. These apartments present one regular suite of five rooms, diminishing from the centre; which is the largest and most splendid, communi-

cating with facility, and receding gradually to the extreme and lesser apartments situated in the wings; with which, on the south side, the corridors included, it forms an enfilade of twelve distinct spaces or rooms, terminated at each end by a window, and produces an extent of nearly 344 feet.

There are four wings, or pavilions; each of which in dimension is 60 feet by 70.

The Stranger's Wing is divided upon the ground floor into single bed-chambers; and above, on the principal floor, it is again divided into bed-chambers, with single or double dressing-rooms, as may be occasionally requisite.

The Family Wing contains the library and two additional rooms fitted up by Mr. Coke, the one for the reception of his invaluable collection of manuscripts, which have for many years been deposited in the tower library, almost unnoticed; the other for the earliest editions of the classics.

The Chapel Wing contains the chapel and two complete sleeping apartments, over which are lodging rooms for some of the servants of the family. The lower part is appropriated to the laundry and dairy offices, with a drying yard and court attached.

The Kitchen Wing is allotted to the uses of the kitchen, and its offices, with servants' hall, having bed-rooms over it; this has likewise its contiguous court. These courts, although they contain a number of smaller buildings, commodiously situated near the offices to which they belong, are so judiciously concealed from outward observation, that their boundary wall rises no higher than to the plinth of the basement story. Under this are the cellars, and various other places, appropriated to different uses, corresponding in size with the rooms above, so that the partition walls might have a safe foundation, being carried up di-

rectly from the cellar floor. Each room and passage being entirely arched over with groined brickwork, and executed in such a masterly style as to particularly attract the notice of every person who has had an opportunity of inspecting them. Such is the strength of the foundation, and of the arches, that it is on record that there are as many bricks below the surface of the ground as have been used in the upper part of the structure.

The Holkham bricks resemble the modern yellow bricks of the Romans, both in colour and hardness. Bath stone, in deference to its fine yellow tint, was first fixed on for the external surface of the intended structure; but a brick earth was found in the neighbouring parish of Burnham Norton, which, with proper seasoning and tempering, produced an excellent well-shaped brick, approaching nearly to the colour of Bath stone, full as ponderous, and of a much firmer texture.

As a proof of their durability, although nearly sixty years are elapsed since the completion of the work, during which time they have been continually exposed to the action of the weather, yet they remain as sound and perfect as when first laid.

It may be a matter worthy of remark, in this place, that in the execution of a single rustic, no less than thirty moulds, of different shapes and sizes, were required. This was most judiciously done, to avoid cutting the bricks, which would have caused a discolouration of their surfaces, and would have materially increased the number of joints.

Throughout the execution of the work bricks have been made of all the various forms that were requisite.

The same diligence was used in preparing the

mortar for the walls, which being first mixed in due proportion of lime and sand, was afterwards (to render it of sufficient fineness for close brick-work) ground between a pair of large millstones, fitted to an engine for that purpose.

All the inner joints of the walls were carefully filled with this mortar, made up into grout, and poured, in a liquid state, upon every course, or every two courses of the brick-work. The floors are entirely of wainscot oak. The chimney-pieces are in the finest style of execution; those of the principal rooms are of the purest statuary marble; the others are composite, and, in point of beauty and variety of material, and workmanship, are not to be surpassed. The ceilings to the principal floor are well executed in white and gold by Mr. Carter, and have a light and beautiful effect.

The architect took care that no part of the principal walls should be supported upon timber, lest, in decaying, it might damage the fabric: this judicious plan cannot be too highly esteemed, it being particularly worthy the attention of all those concerned in building. So little indeed does the strength of this edifice depend upon the assistance of its timbers, that the girders of the principal floors were not hoisted into their respective situations till after the roof had been raised to the building, and the walls of the house fully perfected. By which management the timbers have a free circulation of air about them, being in contact with the wall only on their lower surfaces.

This superb edifice was erected under the superintendence of the late Mr. Brettingham, of Norwich, whose son published Plans, Elevations, &c. of the structure, who in the knowledge of sound building was allowed to equal, if not excel, all the professors of his time; and in fact the

characteristic merit of Holkham is most discernible in the accurate performance of its workmanship.

Among the bustoes and statues in the vestibule, under the portico of the south front, is that of Carneades, the Cyrenean philosopher, a figure of Jupiter, a marble bust of Cicero, the same of Plato, an antique Herma, a bust of Seneca, and several plaster casts from antique statues. The room next the Jupiter contains, 1. a dancing Faun in the gallery of Florence—2. Apollo of the Belvedere—3. Ganymede of Villa Medici—4. Ptolemy of the Grand Duke's Gallery at Florence—5. Meleager of Pichini—6. Venus de belle fesse. Here is also an antique cinerary urn, in the form of an altar, highly decorated.

The Grand Hall is 46 feet by 70, and 43 feet high. The idea of this hall was suggested by the Earl himself, from the judicious and learned Palladio's plan of a Basilica, or Tribunal of Justice, exhibited in his designs for Monsignor Barbaro's translation of Vitruvius.

The tribunal part, or semicircular niche, at the upper end, contains the flight of steps leading up to the Saloon.

The fluted Ionic columns, which form the colonnade, or gallery of communication, leading to the apartments on each side of the hall, and which is supported on a basement of variegated alabaster, was taken from the Ionic temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome, and well executed by the late Mr. Pickford; who also performed the greater part of the work of the basement; round the upper and lower parts of which is a border of black marble, inlaid with white alabaster *a-la-Grecque*. The floor is of Portland stone, bordered with another of a dark colour, which produces a good effect.

The quadrangular diminishing Mosaics in the

cove from the aforesaid, are taken from the same Pantheon, the whole entablature and compartment ceilings, in stucco, and all other ceilings, cornices, and entablatures, in the numerous apartments of this villa, were conducted, from their commencement, by the ingenious Mr. T. Clark, of Westminster.

Over the entrance door into the Hall, which is particularly striking from its simplicity, is the following inscription, illustrative of the appearance of this part of the country, before the plastic hand of the Earl of Leicester had beautified it.

“ This Seat on an open barren
Estate, was planned, planted,
built, decorated and inhabited,
the middle of the eighteenth
Century,

BY THOMAS COKE,

EARL OF LEICESTER.”

Imagination can scarcely form an idea more majestic, than that of this Hall; which is one of the noblest derived to us from the ancients; nor perhaps can any space be found of the same magnitude, that will admit of a grander display of architecture.

Its stately range of fluted columns of variegated Alabaster; the splendor of its various ornaments in the ceiling, in the cove, in the soffits of the architrave, and in the colonnades, all decorated with such admirable propriety, from the purest models of antiquity; jointly produce on the mind of the admiring spectator, an effect every way corresponding with the most exalted ideas of Vitruvian magnificence.

Statues in the niches of the colonnade of the Grand Hall are—

1. Apollo. From an antique in the staircase of Cardinal Alexander Albani's palace at Rome, re-

stored by Carlos Monaldi, of whom this cast was purchased.

2. Flora. Or the Empress Sabina, in that character; a cast from a most antique drapery figure, found in the *Villa Adriana*, preserved in the capitol.

3. Bacchus. Of the *Villa Medici*, a rare cast.

4. Isis. Or Priestess of Isis, a cast from the statue in the capitol.

5. Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome, a great military conqueror, remarkable for his avarice and ambition, to gratify which passions he shed torrents of blood.

6. A Faun. With the *Nacchare*, (or *Castanets*) in marble, antique.

Over the door leading into the Saloon—

A Bust of the Earl of Leicester, the noble founder of this Mansion.

7. An antique Faun in marble.

8. Agrippina Minora. In Travertine stone, an antique.

9. Venus di Belle Fesse. A cast.

10. A Faun, from the Antique. A cast.

11. Julia Mammea. (a Ditto) The virtuous Mother of a virtuous Son, *Alexander Severus*, to whose education and morals she paid particular attention.

12. Antinous, of the capitol (a do.) A handsome youth of Bithynia, to whom at his death the *Emperor Adrian* erected a temple. His statue was placed in the capitol at Rome.

On the left hand side the door of the Saloon—

Is a Bas-relief of excellent workmanship, of the death of Germanicus, by Nollekins.

The ceiling of the north dining room was for the most part taken from Inigo Jones; its dome is 14 feet diameter, and 8 feet perpendicular height.

The two chimney pieces are of excellent work-

manship, and of similar design, diversified in the devices, of their tablets. The Bear and Bee-hive on the one; the Sow, with her litter, and the Wolf on the other, are truly deserving attention. They are composed of Sicilian jasper trusses and statuary marble mixed, executed by Mr. Carter; who also executed the foliage scrolls in the open pilasters of the archway leading to the sideboard. The scrolls are carved in lime-tree wood.

The sideboard table, the frame and legs of which are of porphyry, (a fragment of an ancient sarcophagus,) are enriched with Ormolu ornaments.

The slab is of Egyptian green marble, in which the Asbestos is said to be found.

Beneath it stands a large bason of Mount Edgumbe red granite. The block was a present from Lord Edgumbe.

On each side of the niche are two antique heads, or modern Bustoes, of African coloured marble, and placed on consoles.

On the left hand side of the niche, is Geta, who was stabbed by his brother Caracalla that he might reign alone.

The ante-room to the stranger's wing contains a number of exquisite paintings, mostly of the family portraits. The red and yellow dressing room, the red and yellow bedchamber, and all the others of this description are highly decorated with statuary marble ornaments, tapestry, and paintings. To the statue gallery, its vestibole and its tribune, it is impossible to do justice; to appreciate their value, they must be seen.

The Manuscript Library.—This room has lately been fitted up by Mr. Coke, for the reception of his superb collection of manuscripts, which have recently, by the able assistance of the liberal and enlightened Mr. Roscoe, been inspected and restored, who has, by the most indefatigable perusal of these manuscripts, been enabled to ascertain

their age and their value, and he has enriched them with notes and observations of his own, which must prove entertaining to every man of classical taste and erudition.

The following may be specified in this respect.

1. A magnificent illuminated Livy. This venerable manuscript formerly belonged to Alfonso the 1st. King of Naples, and there is every reason for believing it to be the very manuscript sent to that sovereign by Cosmo de Medici (who was then at war with him) as a peace offering, and which is mentioned in the life of Lorenzo de Medici, vol. 1, p. 3. 4to. edit.

2. A splendid Petrarch beautifully illuminated, and which contains the lines usually prefixed to the Trionfo della Morte, and the Capitolo which precedes the Trionfo della Fama, which are omitted in some of the printed editions as apocryphal.

3. A very curious Dante, the designs of which have great merit, when considered with reference to the very early period at which they were produced.

4. A superb illuminated copy of Cæsar's Commentaries.

5. A singularly rare and valuable illuminated manuscript of Bocaccio.

6. A most magnificent Biblia Sacra of the beginning of the 14th century; the miniatures it contains are by an Italian artist in the school of Giotto.

A small volume in folio, consisting of friezes, cornices, capitals, and bases, designed by Raphael, from the ancient Roman temples. Baron Stosch, the late Hanoverian resident at Florence, had in his possession the elevations and plans belonging to this book of designs, done by the same great hand.

On each side the window are two marble slabs of Mount Edgecumbe red granite, in gilt metal frames.

The Library is 54 feet by 18.

The elegant ceiling, and pilaster chimney piece, of Sienna marble, are both designs of Mr. Kent.

Over the chimney piece.—

An exceeding rare and valuable piece of antique mosaic, representing a combat between a *Lion* and *Leopard*, purchased in Rome by Mr. Coke.

This library is elegantly and completely fitted up with light open bookcases, that contain a large number of choice works, and books of engravings, some of which are extremely rare. The dado contains port-folios of valuable original drawings and prints, by *Raphael*, *Julio Romano*, *Francesco*, *Peni*, *Polidoro*, the *Carraccis*, *Guido*, *Dominichino*, *Guercino*, *Titian*, *Carlo Maratti*, and the Venetian and Flemish Schools.

Also a valuable collection of ceilings, pavements, vases, and urns, designed and coloured from the antique, by *Santo Bartoli*.

The Chapel is sixty-three feet by eighteen, and twenty-seven feet high.

Over the altar.—The assumption of the Virgin, a masterly performance by the admirable *Guido Reni*.

On the side pannels.—Two whole length figures of Santa Cecilia and St. Anne.—*Cipriani*.

Above in the attic part of the Chapel are,—Abraham, Hagar and Ismael, by *Andrea Sacchi*, from the Barberini collection.

The Angel appearing to Joseph.—*Lanfranco*.

Rebecca at the well.—*Benedetto Luti*.

In the family seat, over a neat small chimney piece, composed of Staffordshire alabaster, and coloured marbles, is a picture of St. Mary Magdalen and an Angel.—*Carlo Maratti*.

The screen to the seat towards the chapel is of cedar wood, inlaid with ornaments carved in lime tree. The basement of the chapel is encrusted

with Staffordshire alabaster; and the columns are also of the same material.

Park.—To give a full description of this extensive domain would form a volume of itself; suffice it to say, the Park within the paling contains about 3500 acres. Its circumference is upwards of ten miles. Within the Park, is a most enchanting ride of seven miles, in the midst of a belt of fir and other trees, evergreens and shrubs, whose foliage exhibits a variety of tints.

The interior presents all the eye or imagination can wish. Clumps of flourishing trees, sketched with the greatest taste, gentle hills, and the corn waving vales; the extensive lake, with its finely wooded shore; the Church and other objects, combine to heighten the scene.

One of the principal ornaments of the Park, is the Obelisk.—This pillar which stands on an eminence, is seen with great advantage from the south front of the house; skirted on each side with wood, with such great uniformity, it cannot but attract notice.

From the base line to the extremity of its point it measures eighty feet; it is only cased with Bath stone ashler, fastened together with iron cramps, and as the work advanced, filled up with regular courses of brick-work laid dry, and cemented with grout or liquid mortar.

The difficulty consisted in preventing the settlement of the inner nucleus, or brick core, from the outside courses of stone ashler: which this method effectually removed.

Inigo Jones was the first that introduced the diamond or flat point; but the architect of *Holkham* has followed the rules of antiquity, and given its termination an equilateral triangle, of which alteration Lord *Burlington* afterwards approved. This Obelisk, the first work erected at *Holkham*, was completed in the year 1729.

Near this stands the Temple.—The portico, of which all, except the crests and cyphers in the frieze, was taken from an example of the doric order, exhibited in the *Parallele de l'Architecture*, which the author, M. de Chambray, gives as a design of that excellent Italian artist Pirro Ligorio, from an ancient fragment found at Albano near Rome.

The projection of the cornice is very large, more than equal to its height; and Lord Burlington, who saw it soon after its completion, pronounced it to be the best executed piece of work he had seen performed in his time.

A few yards to the north of the obelisk, is a peculiarly grand view of the house, and of the lake, which from this situation appears to be only separated from the sea by the beautiful wood which intervenes. It resembles indeed an arm of the sea, flowing up amidst a sylvan scene; not unlike that witnessed by *Æneas* on the river Tiber, as he proceeded to the hospitable mansion of *Evander*. The fine panoramic land and sea view from the Church tower exceeds description.

Entrances.—The grand and principal approach to the house, is by the triumphal arch, on the Fakenham road, from which a fine broad vista leads to the obelisk, which is distant from the arch a mile and a half. Rising with the hill, you approach the obelisk, which is situated in the midst of a fine plantation; passing through the obelisk wood, the road branches off to the left, leaving a fine expanse of lawn on the south front of the house, which is here seen to the greatest advantage.

The West Lodge.—A very neat building by *Mr. Wyatt*. On the left of the road to the house is an interesting view of the New Inn, where company coming to see the house may receive every accommodation.

The East Lodge.—A building of simple and elegant architecture, by *Wyatt*; from hence to the N. W. is an extensive view of the rich, well wooded and highly cultivated grounds of the Park.

Gardens.—The kitchen garden, including the outer belt, contains eight acres. The principal part is divided into three squares of one acre each—the lesser part contains two compartments of one acre each. The extent of walling comprises upwards of fourteen hundred yards in length, and fourteen feet in height, well covered with fruit trees. In the middle square are two mulberry trees, which, as they are so generally admired, may be here mentioned.—The extent of one is thirty yards, and the other twenty-seven, in a fine and healthy state. The vinery, which perhaps is the finest in England, is deserving the inspection of strangers. The hot houses and forcing frames are also deserving notice.

The Pleasure Grounds—To the east of the mansion, are tastefully laid out. A fine gravel walk winding through clumps of trees and shrubs of various kinds, interspersed with many a lovely flower, beguiles the footsteps of the wandering stranger, while passing through this wilderness of sweets.

Mr. Coke's establishment upon the whole is princely; he has sat in several parliaments with little intermission; and at his usual sheep-shearing at *Holkham*, now discontinued, the doors of hospitality were not only thrown open to persons of rank and fortune, but to all who were competent to receive or communicate improvements in agriculture.

To visit *Holkham* with advantage, "The Stranger's Guide to *Holkham*," containing a full description of the statues, paintings, &c. of *Holkham House*, also an account of the park, gardens, &c. compiled by *J. Dawson*, and printed at *Burnham*, ought to be taken as an indispensable accompani-

ment. The various statues, bustoes, &c. are not only enumerated in this little work, as they are arranged in the different apartments, but the subjects are ably illustrated by remarks, historical and classical, and the whole divested of the errors of former accounts of Holkham House, many of which have been occasioned by the recent changes and improvements in this noble seat. Holkham House is open for general inspection on Tuesdays only, except to *Foreigners* and *Artists*.

Strangers or travellers, who wish to view this house on other days, can only do so by particular application to Mr. Coke.

Wells is in distance little more than a mile and a quarter from Holkham.

*Journey from Weeting to Burnham Market;
through Lynn and Hillington.*

WEETING is a village, distant from London 78 miles, and it is divided into Weeting All Saints, and Weeting St. Mary. It is in the hundred of Grimshoe; it contains 64 houses, and 368 inhabitants. In the parish of Weeting All Saints, was Blomehill Priory, founded by Sir Hugh de Plaize, in the reign of King John.

There is only one church at Weeting: the patronage of the living is vested in Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Near the east end of the church-yard are the ruins of a square castle; part of the moat, and the hill on which was erected the keep, are still visible.

On the west side of this village is a bank and ditch, extending some miles, called Fen Dyke, or the Foss; and in the fields is a grassy way, called Walsingham Way, by which pilgrims used to pass to the Madonna, at Walsingham.

Two miles to the east of Weeting, on a rising ground, is a large encampment, of a semi-circular form, comprising about twelve acres. Within the inclosure (says Mr. Britton) are numerous deep pits.

dug in a quincunx form, having the largest in the centre. These pits are not only capable of containing a large body of men, but of concealing them from the view of persons passing the road. At the end of this entrenchment is a long tumulus, or barrow, which is called *Grimes' Graves*, and is supposed to be so denominated from a person named Grimes, and grave, a Saxon word for a hole, that is "Grimes' holes."

Colonel Dickson has an elegant mansion here; the doors and sash frames are solid mahogany, and the apartments furnished in the choicest style from the first floor to the attic story. This seat is one of the largest and best built houses in Norfolk. The manor abounds with game.

METHWOLD is a small town, and the only one in the hundred of Grimshoe. This place has been remarkable for breeding rabbits, ever since the reign of Canute, (1016 to 1036) and at present sends great numbers to the London markets: they are called by the poulterers "Mewill rabbits." The market, which is on Friday, has much declined. It is 84 miles from London. There is a receiving-house for letters; the inn is the Cock. In this parish was situated the priory of Slevesholm, commonly called Slusham, which was a cell to the monastery of Castle Acre. This priory was founded by William, Earl Warren.

Leaving Methwold, we cross the Wissy or Stoke river, to STOKES FERRY; this village is distant from London 88 miles. It is in the hundred of Clackclose, and situated on the Stoke river, which is navigable to this place from the Ouse. Stokes Ferry contains 72 houses. It has an established post-house; inn, the Crown. About three miles on the right of Stokes Ferry is Oxborough, the seat of Sir R. Bedingfield, Bart.

About two miles from Stokes Ferry is WEREHAM, or Wearham. Here was a priory of Benedictines,

founded in the reign of King John, subordinate to the abbey of Montreuil in Picardy; it was afterwards given to West Dereham: some remains of the monastery are now visible in the walls of a farmer's house.

Before the reign of Edward the First, the Earl of Clare possessed this manor, which was the head lordship of the honour of Clare, and of which several contiguous manors were held. Here the Earl had a prison. West of the church is a fine well of water. The inn at Wereham is the Crown; but not for post horses.

Between Wereham and Stradsett, on the right, at Barton Bendish, is the seat of Sir J. Berney, Bt.

STRADSETT is a village in the hundred of Clackclose. On the right is a turnpike road to Swaffham, on the left to Downham.

Crossing the Lynn river, we arrive at Setch. This is a market town, which is known by the names of Setch, Seeching, Seechs, Setchey; is distant from London, by Newmarket, 98 miles. It is situated on a navigable river, that runs into the Ouse. The market is on Tuesday, and there is a market every other week for fat cattle. Inn, the Black Bull.

One mile and a half from hence, is West Winch, a parish in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, which is a rectory. Hardwick is a parish belonging to the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, and is 105 miles from London. On the right of this village is a turnpike road to Swaffham.

Passing through Lynn, we proceed to HILLINGTON, four miles from Lynn. A little beyond Hillington, is Hillington Hall, the elegant seat of Sir M. B. Folkes, Bart. M. P. for Lynn.

At a short distance from hence is FLITCHAM, or Fitcham. This village was formerly called Felixham, or the village of Felix, and St. Mary de Fontibus, from the numerous springs in the neighbour-

hood. Camden says, (or at least his continuator Mr. Gough,) that it was anciently termed Felix's barn, or Felix's dwelling, and that close by it were the "Christian Hills." Here was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry the Third, by Robert d'Aiguillon. The old walls and offices remain, and there is a hill, with a square ditch surrounding it, where the hundred court was held in the reign of William Rufus. The site was granted to Edward Lord Clinton, but soon came into the possession of Sir Thomas Hollis. Sir Thomas soon after taking possession was arrested for debt, and his lands sold. The Duke of Norfolk was attainted and beheaded. Reverting to the crown, it was granted to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who was tried in the court of star-chamber, and who suffered severely through the attainder of his daughter, the Countess of Somerset. The priory was then purchased by Lord Chief Justice Coke, who was afterwards disgraced, and banished the court. A few remains of this once extensive and venerable priory are occasionally to be met with.—Flitcham contains between three and four hundred inhabitants.

Near five miles from Flitcham, is GREAT BIRCHAM, the living of which is a rectory, and the patron the Earl of Orford. Near two miles beyond Great Bircham, is Mount Ida, the seat of Henry Lee Warner, Esq.

Adjacent to this village is Bircham Newton, from whence we proceed to STANHOE, which is distant from London 122 miles. Near, on the left, is Stanhoe hall, the seat of Edward Rolfe, Esq.; and on the right, Berwick House, the seat of Sir William Hoste. Four miles from this village is Burnham Market, which we have previously noticed.

Journey from Norwich to Watton.

Leaving Norwich, and passing through Earlham, we arrive at COLNEY; this is a parish in the hun-

dred of Humbleyard ; it is situated upon a stream, which forms the southern boundary of the city and county liberty. In the church, which is a small building, with a round tower, is a flat stone, in memory of Sir Thomas Bettys, and on a brass plate the following inscription :

“ O man, the belle is solemnye rownge,
And the masse wyth devosyion songe,
And the mete meryly hete :
Soon shall Sere Thomas Bettys be forgete.

On whose sowle God have mercy. Amen.

Qui Obiit v die Aprilis, Ao. Dni. MCCCCLXXXI.”

The manor is the property of Jehoshaphat Postle, Esq. who has made various improvements at his seat, denominated Colney Hall. This is a handsome mansion, standing on high grounds above the river, commanding luxurious and diversified prospects.—Colney contains 11 houses.

Little more than four miles from Colney, is BARFORD, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, containing 39 houses, and 253 inhabitants ; it is a rectory.

On the left of Barford, is Melton, the seat of Edward Lonibe, Esq.

Between Barford and Kimberley, is CARLTON-FOREHOE, which takes its name from the four hills where the hundred-court used to be kept, in the field belonging to the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew ; is a rectory in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. The parish contains about 16 houses.

We now arrive at KIMBERLEY. The renowned family of the Fastolfes, of Caister, once resided at this place. The mansion was situated in the west part of the town ; but Sir John Wodehouse, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, demolished it, and built a noble seat on the east part, where the family continued till 1659, when Sir Philip Wodehouse pulled it down, and removed to Downham Lodge ; Kimberley contains 16 houses.

Kimberley Hall, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, stands in the hamlet of Downham, and parish of Wymondham, though the park is in that of Kimberley. The grand entrance to this mansion was erected by Sir John Wodehouse, and afterwards various additions were made to it by Sir Armine Wodehouse. The house, which is built of brick, contains many convenient rooms, a spacious library, and offices detached. It is situated in an extensive park, beautifully embellished with wood and water; a lake, environing a wood of venerable oaks, forms an enchanting view from the windows of the house. In the house is a fine portrait of Vandyke, painted by himself.

Queen Elizabeth, in her return from Norwich, in her progress to Cambridge, in August 1578, lodged at Kimberley Hall. There is still in the family, a throne, which was erected for the Queen, in the grand hall at Kimberley. It is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold.

HACKFORD is a parish in the same hundred, 97 miles from London, and contains 27 houses; it is a rectory.

To the left of Hackford is DEOPHAM. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew; is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. This place was of considerable note, and well known to the Saxons. Its situation corresponds with its name, *deop*, deep; and *ham*, a village; signifying the deep, or miry village. The waste lands and commons have been lately enclosed.

Two miles from hence is HINGHAM; this is a market-town, and a place of great antiquity. It was reputed the head of the barony of Rhye, in consequence of a grant of William the Conqueror, to Henry de Rhye; but the manor belonged to the Gournays and the Marshalls, and by marriage it came to the Morleys, Lovels, and Parkers, who

all successively took the title of Lord Morley. After various changes, the manor became the property of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Kimberley, to which family the inheritance now belongs. This town is celebrated for being the birth-place of the famous justice in the reign of Edward the First, Ralph de Hingham.

Hingham is in the hundred of Forehoe, and contains 179 houses, and 1,203 persons ; it is 96 miles from London. The church is a handsome structure, and has a large and lofty tower. It was rebuilt by Remigius de Hetherset, who was rector of this parish, aided by the munificence of the patron, John le Marshall, in the reign of Edward the Third. Seven chapels and numerous images decorated the interior, prior to the Reformation. Trinity Chapel, which had a window of fine stained glass, was, according to tradition, erected at the expense of some young ladies of this town ; but it is probable the window only, was the donation, as appears from a mutilated inscription, as follows: "Thys wyndow ys ye mayden cost of Hengham." On the north side of the chancel is a noble canopied monument, reaching from the floor to the roof, richly ornamented, embellished with imagery, and Gothic work, and formerly with brass plates, erected to the memory of Thomas Lord Morley, who died in the reign of Henry the Sixth.

In 1635, Robert Peck, rector of this church, a man of a very violent schismatical spirit, pulled down the rails, and levelled the altar and the whole chancel a foot below, as it remains at this day ; but being prosecuted for it, by Dr. Wren, bishop of Norwich, he fled the kingdom, and went to New England, with many of his parishioners, who sold their estates for half their value, and conveying all their effects to that new settlement, erected a town and colony by the name of Hingham, where many of their posterity still reside. At the time of the

Civil Wars, hearing that bishops were deposed, he returned to Hingham, 1646, and after ten years voluntary banishment, he resumed his rectory, and died there 1656. This town is head of a deanery.

Sir Ralph de Hingham, knt. was the justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First. He was a canon of St. Paul's, justice itinerant, and chief commissioner in the regency, appointed by Edward the First, when that prince was in the Holy Land. Being convicted, with several other great law officers, of mal-practices, he was fined 7,000 marks; which, not being immediately paid, he was imprisoned and banished; but afterward was recalled by Edward the Second, who made him chief justice of the Common Pleas. He died 1308.

The buildings in Hingham are tolerably neat, but the streets are irregular. The river Yare has its source near this town. At the White Hart Inn is a good assembly-room and bowling green. The market is on Thursday.

From Hingham we proceed through Scoulton and Carbrook to Watton. This is a market-town, and distant from London, by Newmarket, 91 miles. It is in the hundred of Wayland; it contains 150 houses. The church is very small, only 20 yards long, and eleven broad; the steeple, which has three large bells, is round at bottom, and octangular at top. Watton is situated near the filand or open part of the country, and is a place of considerable thoroughfare.

In April, 1673, a dreadful fire happened here, by which above 60 houses were burnt down, besides out-houses, &c. to the damage of 7,450*l.* and goods to the value of 2,660*l.* Great quantities of butter are sent hence to Downham, whence the factors send it to London. The market is on Wednesday.

On one side of Watton, at Carbrook, was a nun-

nery, and on the other side, at Thompson, a college. Wayland Wood, on the left hand, between Watton and Merton, is commonly called Wailing Wood, from a tradition that in this wood two infants were basely murdered by their uncle, on which basis was founded that simple, pathetic, and popular old ballad, "The children in the wood ; or, the Norfolk gentleman's last will and testament." On the right of Watton is Carbrook Hall, the seat of James Barker, Esq. Carbrook church is a fine old building. At Merton Park is the seat of Lord Walsingham. Two and a half miles from Watton is Clermont Lodge, the seat of Lord Clermont. Going to East Dereham on the right, there is a turnpike road to Norwich.

Journey from Thetford to Holt ; through Norwich.

THETFORD is a market-town, consisting of three parishes, in the hundred of Shropham, on the borders of Suffolk. It is 20 miles from Newmarket, and 80 from London. It contains 492 houses, and Camden says that Antoninus, in his Itinerary, calls it Sitomagus. The name of Thetford is of Saxon derivation. This town is of the most venerable antiquity ; it was first a British city, and afterwards a Roman station.

In the year 1004 it was burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark ; and six years after again pillaged by the Danes. In the twelfth century it was an episcopal see, but declined on the translation of that see to Norwich : yet, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was esteemed a place of great consequence.

At the eastern extremity of this town are some considerable remains of fortifications, consisting of a large artificial mount, with lofty banks and deep ditches. " East of the mount (says Mr. Martin, in his History of Thetford) is a large area, or place of arms, 300 feet square, evidently intended for parading the troops employed in its defence.

The mount is about 100 feet in height, and the circumference, at the base, 984: its diameter measures 338 feet at the base, and 81 on its summit, which is dishing or concave, upwards of twelve feet below its outer surface, owing to its probably having been once surrounded by a parapet; the top whereof may have gradually been melted away by the injuries of time and weather. The slope or ramp of this mount is extremely steep, forming an angle, with the plane of the horizon, of more than forty degrees, and yet no traces remain of any path or steps for the purpose of carrying up machines or any weighty ammunition. The chief entrance seems to have been on the north side, where in the second or inner rampart a passage is so formed that troops attempting to enter must have presented their flanks to a double line of the garrison looking down upon them." The remaining ramparts are about 20 feet high, and the fossa from 60 to 70 feet wide; the slope or inclination of each vallum forms an angle of 45 degrees, with the plane of the horizon.

Thetford, in its flourishing and prosperous state, had eight monasteries. The monastery of the Blackfriars was founded by Roger Bigod in 1103. A priory of canons regular of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, was founded in a church here, dedicated to St. Sepulchre, by William, third Earl of Warren, in the reign of King Stephen. There were six religious in this house at the time of its dissolution. 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: there is also remaining a pointed arch, belonging to the gateway of the porter's lodge. On the Suffolk side of the town there was an ancient house of regular canons, dedicated to St. George; but being ruinous and forsaken, Hugh de Norwold, abbot of the convent of St. Edmund's

Bury, in Suffolk, placed nuns here, and at the dissolution there was a priestess and ten black nuns. At the suppression, the site was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerstone, to be held by knight's service in capite of the King. Sir Richard made this house his residence; afterwards it was let to a farmer, and some years since the greater part was taken down. A new farm-house also has lately been built of the materials, and the conventual church converted into a barn. Some of the walls, with buttresses, windows, &c. yet remain. Without this town was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary, endowed at the suppression with only 11. 13s. 6d. per annum. Here was another hospital called, "*Domus Dei*," or God's House, founded as early as the reign of Edward the First. A house of Friar Preachers was also established in this town by Henry, Earl and afterwards Duke of Lancaster, at the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third. Here also was a college dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a master and fellows.

On what is called the Friar's Close stood St. Austin's Friary, founded in 1387 for mendicant friars of that order. The monastery of St. Sepulchre was founded by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, in 1109, who embarking on a crusade to the Holy Land, recommended his new foundation to the care of his brother *palmers*; here it may be proper to observe, that *palmers* were pilgrims or soldiers, who had served in these crusades, and were so called, because they usually brought home from Palestine a palm branch, which they wore as a badge of distinction.

There are three churches in Thetford: St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Cuthbert's. St. Peter's, commonly called the Black Church, from its being constructed chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower. The latter was rebuilt in 1789; a handsome steeple was erected,

with eight fine bells, at which time the church was completely beautified, and a new organ put up. There are several stone coffin lids in this church.

In the reign of James the First an act of parliament passed for founding an Hospital and Grammar School, and for maintaining a preacher in this town four days in the year for ever. This school is on the site of a Cluniac priory, or cathedral; a noble pointed arch divides the school from the master's house.

There are two parochial Schools conducted on the Madras system, supported by voluntary subscription: the Methodists and Independents have also schools attached to their respective chapels.

There are Meeting-houses at Thetford; belonging to the Methodists, the Independents, and Quakers.

This 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.

The Old Guildhall or Council House, being in a dilapidated state, Sir Joseph Williamson, knt. one of the principal secretaries of state to Charles the Second, erected at his own expence the present Council Chamber and the apartment for the juries. Sir Joseph also gave the corporation a sword and mace.

Here is also a County Gaol, a Workhouse, and a Bridewell, to which the refractory poor are committed, and an Hospital, for six poor men.

A new bridge is among the more recent improvements at Thetford; the principal street was also paved, and several good houses erected. A new market cross was also built, covered with cast iron, having a portico and a handsome palisade in front.

Thetford was represented in parliament in the reign of Edward the First. In 1573 it was incorpo-

rated by Queen Elizabeth, by which charter it is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, twenty common-council, a recorder, town clerk, sword-bearer, and two sergeants at mace. The mayor, during his mayoralty, is clerk of the market, and the following year officiates as coroner. The charter of Queen Elizabeth was surrendered to the crown in the reign of Charles the Second, and in lieu of it a very imperfect one obtained; but, in the reign of William the Third, an order was procured from the Court of Chancery for taking off the file, cancelling the surrender, and procuring a transcript of the original charter, by which the town is at present governed.

The Lent assizes for Norfolk are held at the Guildhall. The only manufacture in Thetford, is paper. The Lesser Ouse is navigable from Lynn, by lighters or barges, and upwards of 200 lasts of corn per week are sometimes shipped for Lynn.

This town had formerly a mint. Henry the First built a country seat here, which remained till the reign of James the First, when it was pulled down, and one more magnificent built in its room, still known by the name of the *King's House*. Queen Elizabeth also honoured the town with her presence in 1578.

There is a market every Saturday at this town, and it has three annual fairs, May 14, August 2, and September 25. The mail coach from London to Norwich passes through Thetford every morning, nearly at seven o'clock, and returns every evening at eight. The inns are, the Bell, and the White Hart.

On the right, there is a turnpike road to Bury St. Edmund's, and on the left to Lynn. The late Thomas Martin, Esq. F. A. S. the historian of Thetford; and Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, were natives of this town.

The mile stones from Thetford to Norwich are

well adapted for travelling in carriages, having two sides towards the road, not square, but slanted so that the number may be seen at a great distance.

In the vicinity of Thetford have been discovered various extraneous fossils, particularly cockle shells, or “*cardii*,” and button fish, or “*echentæ*.” Ray mentions a petrified curlew found here about the middle of the 17th century. Some years ago, in digging a marle pit, a perfect nautilus was found, which was deposited in the British Museum. Near this place is a mineral spring, the waters of which are reputed to possess considerable virtues.

On the right of Thetford is Euston Hall, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Grafton. Near it are also New Place, the seat of Mrs. Marsham, and Ford Place, the seat of G. Beauchamp, Esq. About a mile beyond Thetford, on the right, is Snarehill House, the seat of Henry Redhead, Esq. and a mile and a half distant is Kilverstone Hall, the seat of John Wright, Esq.

Leaving Thetford, we arrive at LARLINGFORD, about 9 miles distant. This village has its name from its ford over the river; it contains about 24 houses. The church and chancel are thatched, and there are three bells in its tower.

On the right of Larlingford are West-Harling, the seat of Ridley Colbourn, Esq. Quidenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle, Eccles Hall, T. Ayton, Esq.

ATTLEBOROUGH, or Attleburgh; this is a market town and parish in the hundred of Shropham; it contains 216 houses, and 1,333 inhabitants. John Brame, a monk of Thetford, in his MS. history, as quoted by Mr. Gough, affirms that this town was the metropolis of Norfolk, and was built by King Atlinge, against Rond, king of Thetford, from whence, he says, it received his name; but our learned antiquary explodes this idea, and more properly derives its name from having been near

some ancient burgh or fortification, "Atle-Burgh."

This place was formerly the seat of the ancient family of the Mortimers; from this family it descended, by marriage, to that of Ratcliffe, of whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Bickley, bart. whose descendants sold it to the family of Ash.

The executors of Sir Robert Mortimer, knight, according to his will, built a chantry or college, dedicated to the exaltation of the cross, and endowed the same for a master, or warden, and four secular priests, in the reign of Henry the Fourth. The revenues of it at the dissolution amounted only to 21l. 16s. 3d. per annum.

The church is in the collegiate style, with an ancient square tower, at the intersection of the transepts. The east end is destroyed, and the remains exhibit a large nave, with its aisles, a north and south transept, and a handsome porch on the north side. Many persons of distinction are buried in this church, belonging to the Mortimer and Ratcliffe families. A flat stone in the nave records the name of Captain John Gibbs, who died 1695; he was famous for his achievements on the turf. Mr. le Neve informs us, that Captain Gibbs laid a wager of 500l. that he would drive his chaise and four horses up and down the steepest place of the Devil's ditch, on Newmarket heath, which he performed by making a very light chaise, with a jointed perch, and without any pole, to the surprise of all the spectators. Had this jolly captain lived in the present æra, he would have had an ample field open for his speculations.

Attleburgh has a good market every fortnight, besides a small weekly one on Thursday.

Within two miles of this town, is Hargham House. By the road side, between Attleborough and Wymondham, a square stone pillar is erected in memory of Sir E. Rich, knight, who generous-

ly gave 200*l.* towards the repairs of the highways, and formation of a turnpike road.

From Attleburgh we proceed on to WYMONDHAM. This is a market-town and parish in the hundred of Forehoe, 100 miles from London; it contains 691 houses and 3,567 inhabitants. This town is supposed to be of Roman origin; the name however is Saxon, for *win* signifies a chosen or beloved place; so that *Win-muntre-ham*, is the village on the pleasant mount, and the situation exactly answers. It was given by William the Conqueror to William de Albini, chief butler to Henry the First, who founded a priory of Benedictines here in 1130, cell to the Abbey of St. Alban's. In 1448 the priory was erected into an independent abbey, the east part of the church of which was made parochial. The annual revenues of this abbey at the dissolution were found to amount to 21*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* In the inquiry made into the morals of these ecclesiastics, it appeared that the abbot was blameless, and all the monks, four excepted, who were convicted of incontinence. The east part of this venerable structure was at the dissolution converted into a parish church, and still remains, with the middle and west tower; the latter of which was built by the inhabitants, 1410. The choir, now ruined, was the burial-place of the Albinis.

This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas-à-Becket. The present church consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. At the east end, on the south side of this church, are some fragments of walls. The north aisle, porch, and towers, are of much later style than the nave and south aisle. There is a large font, greatly ornamented, and elevated by steps. An handsome organ was given to the parish, in 1793, by Mrs. Anne Farmer, which cost eight hundred pounds. There are three dissenting

chapels in this town for the Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, besides the Quakers' meeting, which is situated about a mile distance, on the site of Westwade chapel, formerly a cell to the abbey.

Wymondham is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Queen Elizabeth founded a Free School here in 1559: there is also a parish Charity School, upon the Lancastrian plan, and a bridewell, the keeper of which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had forty shillings annually, paid by the county treasurer, for his trouble. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege, an ancient demesne, from serving at assizes, sessions, &c.

An old author remarks, this town "is famous for a mean manufacture, viz. the making of tops, spindles, spoons, and such like wooden ware, in abundance; men, women, and children, are continually employed in this work: an innocent employment for a maintenance, and much better than (if not so gentle as) idleness." This trade, however, has long since gone to decay, and another manufacture has been introduced, more profitable—the weaving bombasines and Norwich stuffs, which gives employment to numbers.

A little west of the church stands the very handsome seat of the Rev. Thos. Drake.

The two Ketts, Robert and William, who raised the dangerous insurrection in Norfolk, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, were natives of this place, and were tanners. William Kett was hanged on the church steeple, 1549, during the shrievalty of Sir W. Windham.

This town was set on fire by some incendiaries, June 11, 1615, when 300 houses were consumed; the loss sustained amounted to 40,000*l*. In 1631 it was visited by a dreadful pestilential disorder, which carried off a number of persons.

Wymondham gave birth to the famous and flourishing family of the Wyndhams or Windhams,

which has ramified into several branches. Of this family is Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. late member of parliament for Salisbury, a gentleman of approved literary talents: the Windhams of Somersetshire and Glamorganshire; of Fellbrigg, Cromer, and Earsham in Norfolk. William de Wymondham was overseer of the silver mines in Devonshire, and held other offices in the Exchequer. In 1295, Mr. W. sent seven hundred pounds of silver to the Mint. Sir William Wyndham, so celebrated for his Tory principles, was of this family: also the Right Hon. William Windham of Fellbrigg, for some time secretary at war.

The chief manor of Wymondham was sold to Sir Harry Hobart, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of James I. in which family it now remains. The market day at Wymondham is on Friday; fairs, February 14, May 17, and September 7. This is a post town; there are two inns, the King's Head, and the White Hart. The very extensive waste lands in this place have been enclosed within a few years. Within two miles on the left, is Burfield Hall, the seat of R. Burroughs, Esq.; Kimberley Hall, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, and the Grove, F. Crowe, Esq. Two miles on the right is Stanfield Hall, the seat of Rev. George Preston. One mile to the left is Wickleswood, containing 46 houses and 696 inhabitants. In this parish stands the house of industry for the poor of the hundred of Forehoe, erected in 1776. It is a very commodious building, planned under the direction and patronage of the late Sir Armine Wodehouse, father of Lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley. From Wymondham, passing through Hetherset and Cringleford, we cross the Yare river, and enter Eaton, in the road to Norwich; at the entrance of which city, on the right, is a turnpike road to London, through Ipswich.

Four miles from Norwich, and 114 from London,

is HORSHAM ST. FAITH, a parish in the hundred of Taverham. Here was a priory of black monks, founded by Robert Walter, 1105. The foundation deed was confirmed by Pope Alexander the Third, 1163, and various donations were made to this monastery by different persons. In the reign of Richard the Second, this priory was discharged from its subjection to the Abbey of Couches in France. At the dissolution it passed into the hands of Sir Richard Southwell and Edward Ellington, Esq. An Hospital of Knight Templars was also established here; and in the church yard was a cross which Helen Carter, in the year 1521, gave an acre of land for the repair of. This place is particularly noted for its large cattle fair, on October the 20th. Adjoining to this village is that of NEWTON ST. FAITH; about three miles from which is Stratton Strawless, a seat of R. Masham, Esq.

Passing through Hevingham, we proceed through MARSHAM, which is a vicarage, in the hundred of South Erpingham, two miles from whence is AYLSHAM. This is a respectable town, seated on the southern side of the river Bure, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, for barges of thirteen tons burden. During the reigns of Edward the Second and Third, Aylsham was the chief town in this part of the kingdom, for the linen manufacture; but that branch of trade has long declined, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. The town was formerly governed by a bailiff, and had a weekly market on Saturday; but this has been changed to Tuesday, and the periods for holding the two annual fairs have also been altered.

The church consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel, a transept, and square tower, surmounted by a small spire. This edifice is said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the court of whose duchy is held at Aylsham. In the south window of the church is a painting on

glass of the Salutation. The font has four basso-relievos, emblematical of the evangelists; it has also armorial bearings. The Free School was founded 1507; the County Bridewell was built 1543. The inns at Aylsham are the Black Boy and Black Bull.

One mile and a quarter from Aylsham is BLICKLING, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, near the river Bure, containing 50 houses, and 594 inhabitants. Blickling Hall is an interesting antique mansion. When Domesday survey was made by order of the Conqueror, one part of this manor belonged to Beausoc, Bishop of Thetford, and the other moiety was possessed by the crown. The King settled the whole town and advowson on the see; and after this was fixed at Norwich, the bishops had a palace, with a park here. This manor was allowed the liberties of leet, namely assize of bread and ale, a gallows, tumbrel, or cucking-stool, and free-warren. The hall afterward became the property of the family of Dagworth; from them it passed to the family of the Boleynes, and Henry the Eighth married the Lady Anne Boleyn, from this house. The present mansion was built by Sir John Hobart. His great grandson John, was created Baron Hobart, and Earl of Buckinghamshire. The house is seated in a bottom, and nearly environed with large old trees.

Blickling is now very expensively fitted up, and contains many large rooms; the entrance from the court-yard is over a bridge of two arches, which crosses a moat. In the house are fine statues and paintings. The park and garden comprehend near a thousand acres of land. About a mile from the house is a stone mausoleum, built in the form of a pyramid, in which are the remains of the late Lord Buckinghamshire and his lady. This hall is now the seat of Lord Suffield.

About a mile and a half farther on the road, is

Wolterton Hall, a seat built by the Hon. Horatio Walpole about the year 1730; but is now that of the Earl of Orford. This is an elegant modern mansion, situated in a large park, well ornamented with wood and water, and near the house is the tower of a church embosomed with trees.

SAXTHORPE, the next village we come to, has a church, and is a vicarage, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Saxthorpe Hall is the residence of Guy Lloyd, Esq.

Passing over Edgefield Green, we arrive at HOLT; this is a market-town and parish in the hundred of Holt. It is delightfully situated on a hill, 121 miles from London. Camden observes, that Holt "is so called from its wood." This town is neatly built. Here is a Free School, founded by Sir John Gresham, knight, lord mayor of London, 1546; there is an handsome endowment for thirty free scholars; the house is substantial, and is situate in the market-place. The patronage and government of it is in the fishmonger's company, London, under whom are also twenty-four visitors, appointed by the company for life, from among the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. To this school belong a scholarship and fellowship in Sydney College, Cambridge.

There is also a Sessions House, and a handsome building for the reception of the poor, who are governed agreeably to the tenor of Mr. Gilbert's act. Great part of this town was destroyed by fire 1708. The quarter sessions for the county are held by adjournment twice a year; namely, at Michaelmas and Christmas. Holt has a weekly market on Saturday, which is well supplied, especially with corn. The two fairs in April and November, which continue each two days, are frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

The London post comes in every day, Monday excepted, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and goes

out every day, except Saturday, at eleven in the morning. All the grocery, &c. sent to this town by sea, is shipped from Harrison's wharf, St. Catherine's, to Blakeney or Cley, the nearest sea-ports.—Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent founder of the Royal Exchange and Gresham College, was born near this town; Sir Thomas served sheriff of London in his brother's mayoralty. The principal inns at Holt are the Feathers and the Lion. The country surrounding Holt is the most diversified by hill and dale of any place in this county.

Journey from Watton to Cromer; through East Dereham and Reepham.

At Watton, on the right, is a turnpike road to Norwich. Two miles from Watton, is Ovington, in the hundred of Wayland; it is a rectory. SHIPDHAM is in the road to East Dereham; it is 96 miles from London, in the hundred of Mitford. There is a church, on the right of which is the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. C. Bullock; and about a mile and a half distance is Letton House, the seat of Theophilus Gurdon, Esq. At East Dereham, on the right, is a turnpike road to Norwich.

Passing through the hamlet of Hoe, we arrive at Swanton Bridge, about a mile from which is Billingford Hall, the seat of John Bloomfield, Esq. SWANTON MORLEY is in the hundred of Launditch, it is a rectory, united with Worthing. It has a bridge over the Wensum river, crossing which we arrive at BAWDESWELL, a parish and rectory, in the hundred of Eynesford, 107 miles from London.

Little more than four miles from this place, is REEPHAM, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Eynesford, seated on the river Eyne. This town is remarkable for having formerly had three churches (one in Reepham, another in Whitwell, and another in Hackford,) in one church-yard. In the chancel of one of these are monuments with

effigies to the memory of the ancient family of Kerdeston. Hackford Church was destroyed by fire in 1500. In the church was formerly a famous image of the Virgin Mary, to which numerous pilgrimages were made. The chief trade of this town is in malt; the market day is on Saturday. On the right of this town is Booton Hall, the seat of Peter Elwin, Esq. and adjoining Attlebridge is Morton Hall, the residence of T. T. Bernay, Esq.

Adjacent is a little village, called SALL. The church is a large stone structure, and consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, a transept, and a square tower, at the west end. It was erected probably (says Mr. Britton) in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, whose arms are in the east window of the chancel. Sall House is the mansion of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell.

ITTERINGHAM is a parish, in the hundred of South Erpingham; it is a rectory. Near it is Hanworth Hall, the seat of R. Lee Doughty, Esq.

From Itteringham we proceed through Thurgarton, a small parish, to SUSTEAD, in the hundred of North Erpingham. This place is 124 miles from London; it is a curacy.

At a little more than two miles distance from Sustead, is FELBRIGG. This is a parish, in the same hundred, and is 126 miles from London; it is a rectory, united with Melton. At this place is the seat of Admiral Lukin. It stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, and is ranked among the first situations in Norfolk; it is three miles from Cromer. The house, built in the time of Henry the Eighth, has received many elegant improvements from the Windham family, especially the late Rt. Hon. W. Windham. The park possesses old standing woods, and many new plantations. Mr. Windham also converted and enclosed the common field land into arable or wood land.

The parish church of Felbrigg, which is situated in the park, is a pleasing object. In the church is a large marble stone, with a fine brass figure, representing Sir Simon de Felbrigg, knight of the garter in the reign of Henry the Sixth, in complete armour.

Two miles from Felbrigg, in a sequestered spot, stand the dilapidated remains of Beckham old church, which are peculiarly pleasing and interesting.

Three miles from Felbrigg, is CROMER, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of North Erpingham, 22 miles from Norwich, and 130 miles from London, containing about 140 houses. This town was formerly a part of Shipden, whose church and many houses were swallowed up by the sea. May heaven avert a similar catastrophe, as the sea is daily making fresh encroachments on the land! The town is small, and situated upon a cliff of considerable height, and inhabited principally by fishermen. The first attempt for a pier was in the time of Richard the Second.

The coast about Cromer is very dangerous, as may be readily conceived, from the circumstance of all the out-houses and fences being constructed of timber from the wrecks of ships, &c. There are four light-houses between this place and Yarmouth. The remains of the ancient town walls of Shipden are yet to be seen. Though Cromer has no harbour, considerable trade is carried on, and much coal is imported in vessels, from sixty to one hundred tons burthen; the barges lie upon the beach, and at ebb tide carts are drawn alongside to unship their cargoes; when empty, the vessels anchor at a little distance from the above, and reload by means of boats.

Cromer Bay has the singular appellation of "the Devil's Throat." This town is famous for furnishing the best lobsters upon the coast; it has fisheries

both of crabs and lobsters from May to October; herrings in September and October, and also turbot, haddocks, skait, &c. Cromer is almost daily crowded with shipping.—As a bathing-place, there are few situations, perhaps, which can exceed Cromer! where the sea views are bolder, or, as they are beheld mingled with the landscape, (which is highly picturesque,) offer a greater diversity of interesting scenery, than may be contemplated in its neighbourhood. The salubrity of the air, combined with its many local advantages, is too well known to require further notice. A new jetty has been erected by public subscription, which serves as a fashionable promenade to the visitors of this delightful spot.

The church is a handsome pile, built of flint and free-stone, having a square tower, a nave, and an embattled top, rising 159 feet high; the living is a vicarage. The curiosities in this neighbourhood are the ruins of the abbey at Beeston Regis, Beacon hill, Foulness light-house, and Weybourne hoop. A large fair is held at Cromer, on Whit-Monday; the weekly market is on Saturday.

To the south of Cromer, is Cromer Hall, the seat of George Read, Esq. Bartholomew Rede, Esq. goldsmith, and lord mayor of London, was born at Cromer; his gold ring, weighing 9 oz. 3 dwts. was found at Girton, in Cambridge, and is now (1789, says Mr. Gough) in the possession of Mr. Cole.—Within the ring is this inscription: “Orate pro a’i’ a, Bartolomei Red Militis.” On the top is a figure of Saint Bartholomew, a quaint allusion to his name.

At Beeston Regis, three miles from Cromer, situated on the sea-shore, are the venerable ruins of an ancient abbey. This was a monastery founded by the Lady Margaret De Cressy, at the latter end of the reign of King John. It was a monastery for a prior and abbot, and four Augustine monks, and

dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Beeston contains about 40 houses.

Journey from Fakenham to Cromer.

From Fakenham, there is a road on the right, to Swaffham, Litcham, and East Dereham; on the left to Burnham Market, and New Walsingham. Leaving Fakenham, we arrive at **LITTLE SNORING**, three miles distance. This is a hamlet, containing about 53 houses. Here was, in 1380, a lazar-house, or house for the reception of lepers. At this place was born that ornament of the church, Dr. John Pearson, bishop of Chester, celebrated for his theological writings.

Over Snoring Common is **THURSFORD**, which is a parish and rectory. Between this and Sharrington Common, on the left, is Thursford Hall, the seat of Sir Richard Chad, Bart. Beyond which, two miles to the right, is Gunthorpe Hall, the seat of Charles Collyer, Esq.

At Rackheath, there is a road on the right to Norwich; on the left to New Walsingham. Then follows, at about two miles and a half distance, a division of the roads: left to Wells, right to Norwich.

Passing over Sharrington Common, we arrive at **LEATHERINGSET**, one mile from Holt, in which hundred it is; it contains 46 houses, and 236 inhabitants: it is a rectory. This place has, from its pleasant situation, acquired the name of the Garden of Norfolk. Here is a large porter and beer brewery. At the distance of one mile and a half, is Bayfield Hall, the seat of G. N. Best, Esq. Crossing Cley Brook, we arrive at Holt. On the left is a road to Cley, on the right to Norwich, East Dereham, Thetford, and Aylsham. We now pass the road to North Walsham, which is about 14 miles distance.

NORTH WALSHAM is a market town of considerable note, consisting of three streets, forming an irregular triangle. It is in the hundred of Tunstead,

situated more than five miles from the sea; it is 124 miles from London, and contains nearly 500 houses. In the chancel of the parish church is a fine monument, with an effigy of Sir William Paston, Knt. who died 1608. Here is a Free School, on which Sir William settled forty pounds annually. A dreadful fire destroyed 118 houses in this town, besides barns, stables, and malthouses; the damage was estimated at 20,000*l*. It has a plentiful market for corn, flesh, &c. on Tuesdays. The fair is on Wednesday before Holy Thursday. In this town are meeting-houses for Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Anabaptists. The principal inns are the Crown, Bear, and Cross Keys. Within two miles of this place is Witton Park, the seat of the Hon. Col. Wodehouse.

Returning to our road, we pass over Sherringham Heath. SHERRINGHAM is a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, five miles from Holt; and is a vicarage. The church of Sherringham was given by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry the Second, to the abbey of Nuthall in Buckinghamshire; here was a cell of Black Canons, for some time belonging to that abbey.

Sherringham Cliff, on one side, looks full upon the sea, and, on the other, over a most diversified country; many hills scattered wildly about, numerous cultivated inclosures, and several villages. Sherringham Bower is the seat of Mrs. Upcher.

CLEY, or Clay, near to Holt, on the left of the road we have passed through, is a parish in that hundred. This is a small market town, with a large handsome church, built in the Gothic style. On the pulpit is the date of 1621. It is situated near the sea, on a small river that falls into Cley harbour. The harbour however is very bad, there not being sufficient depth of water for any vessel of tolerable bulk.

There are large salt-works here, whence salt is

sent all over the country, and sometimes to Holland and the Baltic. It has a small market on Saturday, and a fair on St. Margaret's day; there is a custom-house here, and a resident collector.

In 1406, James, son of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, and heir apparent to the crown, being on a voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather on this coast, and detained by the mariners of Cley; when taken to court, Henry the Fourth, learning from the Earl of Orkney that the Prince was going to France for polite education, said, "My brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French." The Prince and Earl were confined in the Tower of London, seventeen years, till the third year of Henry the Sixth's reign, when they were released, and the Prince immediately succeeded to the crown of Scotland. Cley is 125 miles from London. The seat of John Tomlinson, Esq. is near this place.

At MELTON CONSTABLE, which is adjacent, is the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. The house, which is a noble square mansion, with four fronts, was erected by Sir Jacob Astley, 1680. The park, four miles in circumference, has been elegantly embellished with plantations.

About half a mile from the house, on the road to Holt, the late Sir Edward Astley built a tower called Belle-Vue, from which there is a very extensive prospect. Norwich, North Walsham church, Holt, Cley, and the sea, breaking through the hills, at about five miles distance, all combine to render this prospect one of the most pleasing in the county.

Within five miles of Cley is BLAKENEY, which was formerly called Snitterley. It was anciently a famous sea-port, much frequented by the German merchants; it has now a considerable trade in timber, coal, &c.

The church is a celebrated sea-mark; and at the north-east corner of the chancel, arises a turret, formerly a fire beacon, or light-house. A friary

was founded here 1321, in which was educated John Baconsthorpe, who was called the wonder of the age, and the resolute and subtle doctor; he died at London, 1346.

*Journey from Kenninghall to Norwich, through
South Lopham.*

South Lopham, in the hundred of Guiltcross, is situated at the southern extremity of the county. Lopham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of hempen cloth. There is a curious stile in this parish, called the self-grown stile; also a stone called the ox's stone, to which tradition, as usual, has attached a wonderful tale, which may be classed among the exploits of the renowned Tom Hickathrift; adjoining South Lopham is North Lopham. A yew tree, in the garden of Mr. Womach, fronting the road, arrests the attention of the traveller. On its summit is cut the figure of a peacock complete.

At the distance of two miles we arrive at Kenninghall, situated in the hundred of Guiltcross, 20 miles from Norwich. It contains upwards of 143 houses. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, held her court at her palace at Kenninghall.

It was anciently of considerable note, and has been occasionally the residence of royalty since the Conquest. In the porch of the church is an ancient piece of sculpture of a white horse, which was the symbol borne in the standard of Hengist, who laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455. Kenninghall was once famous for the manufacture and sale of yarn, linen, and cloth; at present it is destitute of any trade. The church contains a musical peal of eight bells, two of which will attract the attention of the curious from their antiquity, and the Latin inscription on them.

The royal arms are placed in the singing gallery, with two griffins for supporters; inscribed "Elizabeth. Regina, 1578. God save the Queene." At

what period did the substitution of the lion and unicorn occur?

At Garboldisham, two miles beyond this place, on the confines of the county, is Garboldisham Hall, once the residence of the Bacon family, and the late Crispe Molineux, Esq. now inhabited by the Marquis of Blandford. One mile to the left of Kenninghall, is Quidenham Park, the hospitable residence of that true patriot, (the friend of T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P.) the Earl of Albemarle. Proceeding through the village of Barnham, famed for its orchards, we arrive at New Buckenham, and must deviate from our route, to visit the neat market-town of *Diss*.

Diss is the chief town of the hundred, 22 miles from Norwich, and is pleasantly situated near the Waveney, which divides the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The streets are wide and clean; the town having been new paved, presents altogether a respectable appearance, having several good houses, and about 400 in the whole. The market is held on Friday. The water of the meer at the west end is too impure for domestic use, but it produces good eels, and some other fish. The church is a regular building, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles, with a square tower at the west end, and is remarkable for its clerestory tier of windows, disposed in pairs, five of which are on each side of the nave, having a plain pilaster between every pair. The heads of the windows are rather of an unique kind, but the arch is formed of a waving line. The door of the south porch has a semicircular arch, and over it a window formed of seven arched lights. This structure was erected by the family of the Fitzwalters, lords of the place. Robert Fitzwalter distinguished himself highly in the reign of King John. In an upper north window of the nave is a man in a blue robe and a red mantle, kneeling on a cushion, bidding his beads, and oppo-

site in the same window, a woman in a similar attitude.

Here was also a free chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, built about the time of Henry the Fifth by the Guilds of St. Nicholas and Corpus Christi. Their Hall, afterwards used for a Charity School, was common to both societies. It was well furnished for the merry meetings of the brothers and sisters, for in 1575 here were kept the standard scales and weights for the market, and then there was left to the use of the town in that house, one caldron, one brass pot, five spits, two bowls, one ladle, and two trevets; twenty salts, four platters, forty-six mease of plates, forty ditto of dishes, forty ditto of trenchers, nine dozen of spoons, four cups, six table-cloths, &c., by which may be conjectured what jolly doings there had been formerly; but this, in the second year of Edward VI. suffered the fate of all other free chapels, being then dissolved. Here it may not be amiss to remark, that the facetious John Skelton, the poet laureat in the reign of Henry VIII., was rector of Diss in the years between 1502 and 1503. His satires against the clergy nearly ruined him. Richard Nix, then Bishop of Norwich, called him to an account for keeping a concubine, though he confessed he had ever looked upon her as his wife, but did not declare it, because fornication in the clergy was thought a *little* sin, but marriage a *greater one*. Being suspended by his Bishop, Skelton was obliged to take shelter in Westminster Abbey, with his friend Abbot Islip, a man of liberal ideas. Skelton was buried in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, in June 1529, having seen the overthrow of most of his enemies.

Besides the church there is a Presbyterian and Quakers' meeting house. A Charity School, which was first endowed in 1711, at Palgrave in Suffolk, was two years afterwards removed here, and kept in a building formerly the Guildhall.

Skeiton foretold Cardinal Wolsey's downfall, and was the author of several whimsical sonnets, on the Virgin of Kent (the famous Elizabeth Barton), Dame Anne, Elinor Rummin, the famous ale-wife, Colyn Clout, &c.

Beyond Diss, a mile and half to the left, is Roydon, the seat of John Frere, Esq. Two and a half miles from hence is SCOLE INN, in the parish of Osmundestone or Scole, a small village, situated at the junction of two turnpike roads. Here is an inn, built of brick, by John Peck, Esq. a merchant of Norwich 1655, in which he expended the sum of 1,057l. in unnecessary ornaments and ridiculous embellishments. His arms, with those of his wife, were placed over the entrance porch. The sign, which was "The White Hart," was the most incongruous, strange, and enormous mass of figures ever seen, and it was executed, in carved work. Here was Jonah coming out of the whale's belly, attended by a lion, supporting the arms of great Yarmouth! A Bacchus, with the arms of Lindley. The arms of the Hobart family, with a shepherd playing on his pipe. Two angels, one supporting the armorial bearings of Mrs. Peck, the other those of her husband, and a white hart, with a Latin motto; the arms of the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Duke of Norfolk, with Neptune on a dolphin, and numerous other devices. An artisan, named Fairchild, executed this huge piece of wooden sculpture, a momentum of the folly and lack of brains of the proprietor.

Returning again to the right, we proceed on the road to WINFARTHING; this is a parish in the hundred of Diss. This village formerly gave name to the hundred, and the inhabitants are vested with peculiar privileges, being excused from serving as jurors at sessions or assizes, without the manor, and are exempt from tolls in markets, fairs, &c.; the renewal of franchise is annually acknowledged by the sheriff of the county. These privileges

were granted by Henry the Third to Sir William Munchensy, in consideration of his military services.

Winfarthing Great Park abounded with deer. Bacon in his *Reliques of Rome*, as quoted by Mr. Britton, observes, that there was at Winfarthing a certain "sword" or relic, called "*The good sword of Winfarthing*," which was so much esteemed, that solemn pilgrimages were made to it. Its efficacy was especially adapted for those persons who had lost or had things stolen from them; but the most efficacious of all its virtues, and that which attracted many female pilgrims, was that it *helped to the shortening of a married man's life*; if that the wife who was weary of her husband, would set a candle before that sword, every Sunday for the space of a whole year, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain whatever was done before. What pilgrimages would be made in the days of modern gallantry, was the sword of Winfarthing now in existence.

From this ancient village, we arrive at NEW BUCKENHAM, which arose from the ruins of Old Buckenham. William de Albini disliking the site of the old castle, procured ground from the Bishop of Norwich, and erected one more to the eastward, and founded his new burgh, thence called New Buckenham. This structure was pleasantly situated upon a hill, and was surrounded by a moat filled with water. The principal buildings are demolished, all traces of the entrenchments having been obliterated by the plough.

This village is in the hundred of Shropham. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, stands on the north side of the town; in it are buried several of the family of the Knevetts, of whom was Lord Chancellor Knevet, in the reign of Edward the Third. An ancient font, curiously carved, is deserving of notice: it has, however, been white-washed.

New Buckenham has a small market on Saturday. The lord of the manor is cup-bearer at the King's coronation.

OLD BUCKENHAM, according to Mr. Bloomfield, derives its name from the bucks in the neighbouring forest, which Sir Henry Spelman says are not now to be found thereabouts. This manor belonged to the Albinis, one of whom was fifth earl of Arundel: it afterwards came to the Clifton family. Here are the remains of a castle, and of a priory for Benedictine canons founded in the reign of King Stephen; this priory stood on the site of the old castle. William the Conqueror gave the fee of this place to William de Albini, whose eldest son and successor was commonly called, "William with the strong hand," because he is said, amongst other deeds of heroism, to have killed a lion.

From New Buckenham, we pass through the village of Bunwell, which possesses nothing to detain the traveller, by an excellent turnpike road, and arrive at ASHWELL-THORPE.

THORPE, called also Ashwell-Thorpe, to distinguish it from other places of the same name in this county, was for many centuries the property of the ancient family of De Thorpe. Sir Edmund de Thorpe was killed at the siege of a castle in Normandy. He is buried in the church; he and his lady are both represented in lively effigy, in alabaster, lying under a wooden canopy. He is clothed in armour, with his sword by his side; at his feet a greyhound is placed couchant, and at his lady's a lap-dog.

At the distance of four miles from the last village, we arrive at Mulbarton, in the hundred of Humbleyard, containing 353, inhabitants, and 49 dwelling houses. The church, which was repaired and beautified in 1815, at the expense of the Rev. Richard Spurgeon, rector, contains several monuments. In the time of William the Conqueror, it

was called Great Norton. In the chancel are inscriptions to the memory of the Freres, the Balls, and the Gays, who appear to have been land-owners here. Against the west wall are monuments to Sir Edwin Rich and his son, who died, the latter in 1651, and the former in 1675. We copy the following, which is near the pulpit; it is engraved on copper, and opens as a book; at the top of the first leaf are the family arms, and on the second, a hand is stretched forth as from Heaven, with a label, on which is inscribed,

“ Come, Pilgrim, to thy home.”

Here lyes the bodye of the most religious

Mrs. Sarah Scargill,

The wyfe of Mr. D. Scargill, rector of this parish,

With whom she lived in all conjugal vertue,

Near 7 yeares, and then Deathe divorced them

Upon the 22d day of August, 1680,

In the 30th yeare of her age.

She was the pious daughter of a loyall gentleman,

Mr. Thomas Le Neve, of Asclacton,

Cosin to Sir W. Le Neve, who was heraulde

To King Charles the First of blessed memory.

She was a person of vnimitable devotion,

Of a most nice and tender conscience,

Of sweet behaviour, and in all things

So faithful a servant of God y^t I dare

Contest the divine goodness to have rewarded

Her happy soule, whose bodye rests here!

And may it reste by noe prophane hande disturbed

Till her soule shall take it up againe at the

Great day of Restitution.

Come, Pilgrim, to thy home.

Dear love, one feathered minute and I come

To lye downe in thy deare retireinge roome,

And mingle dust with thine, y^t wee may have,

As when alive one bed—so dead one grave;

And may my soul tear through the vaulted sky

To be with thine to all eternitie.

O how our bloudless formes will y^t day greeete
 With love divine when we agen shalle meet,
 Devest of all contagion of the flesh,
 Full filled with everlasting joys, and rest
 In heaven above and ('t may be) cast an eye
 How far Elizium doth beneath us lie.

Deare, I desobey and away
 More swift then wind,
 Or flying hind,
 I come, I come away.

Daniel Scargill.

Dr. Beever resides on the green; and Mulbarton Lodge, the seat of Mrs. Hooke, is about half a mile from the church.

At Swardestone, the adjoining parish, four miles from Norwich, is Swardestone rectory, the seat of John Kempe, esq. The house was originally erected by the Hobart family of Intwood, from whom it was purchased by the present proprietor, who has nearly rebuilt it. The gardens are laid out with great taste and judgment. The antiquary and geologist will here find a rich treat. On an island is placed a druidical relic, which was discovered by some labourers forty feet under the surface of the earth, on the estate of Wm. Crowe, esq. at Lakenham, near Norwich; it exceeds one ton in weight. Swardestone Hall, the ancient family seat of the Berneys, who flourished here for a considerable period, is now occupied as a farm house. The estate is the property of John Steward, esq., a solicitor of Norwich. Swardestone contains 277 inhabitants and 31 houses. At the distance of three miles from Norwich, on the left, is Keswick, the seat of Richard Gurney, esq. M. P. The ruins of the church form a pleasing view from the road. We next arrive at Hargham bridges; turn to the left, pass the extensive nursery grounds of Mackie and Co., and enter Norwich at the junction of the Newmarket and Ipswich roads, nearly opposite the Norfolk Hospital.

Journey from Market Downham to Burnham Market, through Lynn.

DOWNHAM, or Market Downham, is a market town, as its name expresses, in the hundred of Clackclose, 84 miles from London; it contains 278 houses, and 1,512 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Ouse, over which it has a stone bridge. The Ouse receives the waters of the Cam, at Denver Sluice, and those of the Nene, at Salter's Load Sluice, after which it empties itself into the German Ocean, at Lynn. Hollingshed says, that in 1568 seventeen monstrous fish, measuring from 20 to 27 feet in length, were caught at Downham Bridge.

Downham is so called from its situation on a hill, (Dun). The church is a very neat building; it is ascended on the north-west by a flight of brick steps, and on the south by a gradual ascent, ornamented with a row of lime trees. The church has a peal of eight bells. Here were formerly several religious foundations, particularly a priory of Benedictine monks.

Spelman says that this town had a grant of a market in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The market, which is held on Saturdays and Mondays, is eminent for the sale of its butter; and in spring and summer, it is said, 90,000 firkins have gone from hence to Cambridge, and thence to London: so that what in London is generally termed Cambridge butter, is, in fact, Downham butter.

The soil in the neighbourhood of this town, except the parts lying near the marshes, is in part light sand, and in part clay. Here are sand-pits, which have beautiful veins of various colours. The fairs are on May 8 and November 13. There are several good inns at Downham, likewise bowling greens, &c. for the amusement of the inhabitants. The post-office shuts at three o'clock.

Two miles from Downham is WEST DEREHAM.

IN 1188 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Richard the First, founded an abbey of Præmonstratensian Canons. This abbey was dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary.

At the same distance, in the road to Burnham Market, is STOW BARDOLPH. This was anciently the seat of the noble family of Bardolph, and afterwards of that of the Hares. Sir Nicholas Hare, in 1589, built a mansion here, at the expense of 40,000*l.* now fallen into ruins. On the right is Stow Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Hare.

Near two miles from Stow Bardolph we arrive at SOUTH RUNCTON. Here are the remains of part of the east end of an ancient Saxon church. A mile and a half beyond, at Watlington, on the left, is Watlington House, the seat of John Reed, Esq.

We now cross the Lynn river to Setchy, proceeding through West Winch and Hardwick, to Lynn, and through Gaywood, (places which we have noticed) to SOUTH WOOTON, which is two miles from Lynn, and 99 from London. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the King. We then proceed through Castle Rising, Sandringham, and Darsingham. On the right is Sandringham Hall and Park, the residence of H. H. Henley, Esq.

The road continues through Ingoldsthorpe and Snettisham to Heacham, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, near the shore of the Wash; on the right of which is the seat of Edmund Rolfe, Esq.

Farther on is HUNSTANTON, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, on the sea coast, 127 miles from London, and 41 from Norwich. At Hunstanton was originally a tower, built by King Edmund, who retired here for a whole year, to learn the Psalms, in the Saxon language, by heart; his psalter was religiously preserved by the monks of Bury St. Edmund's, until the dissolution: this monarch was Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was cruelly

massacred by the Danes. Here is a light-house upon the improved plan of burning oil in Argand's lamps with reflectors, instead of coal: the light is visible for seven leagues.

Bishop Alfric gave lands belonging to this place to the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; but they were taken away at the Conquest, and given to the Albini, who granted it in fee to the Barons Le Strange. In Hunstanton church is a magnificent tomb to the memory of Sir Roger Le Strange, who died 1506; his effigies are in brass, and on the monument are four portraitures, in Gothic niches, of some of his ancestors. That sprightly and pleasing writer, Sir Roger Le Strange, who was for some time licenser of the press, and the first person who established a newspaper in the metropolis, was of this family. Sir Roger was born here 1616, and died 1704. Sir Henry Le Strange, the fourth baronet, died 1760. His nephew, Henry Styleman, Esq. is now lord of the manor; the country around has been much improved by this gentleman. Hunstanton Hall, the beautiful family mansion, remains entire.

This interesting and sequestered place has never been duly appreciated, because never sufficiently known: while the valetudinarian has been searching for health in the waters of Harrogate, and the lover of fashion been courting admiration in the circles of Leamington, the peculiar advantages of this place have been overlooked—the unrivalled excellence of its shore—the bold majesty of its rocky cliff—the salubrity of its air—and the efficacy of its waters. Numerous objects of research will here be discovered, interesting to the lover of natural history, to the mineralogist, the antiquary, and geologist. Harrison's hotel affords every accommodation required by families.

From this place we travel on to HOLME, next the

sea, 120 miles from London, and four from Burnham. The living of this place is a vicarage.

We now proceed through Thornham and Titchwell to BRANCASTER. This is a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, two miles from Burnham, and 115 from London. This place was the ancient Brannodunum of the Romans, where, when the Saxons first invaded Britain, was a garrison of Dalmatian horse: the Roman military commander was styled count of the Saxon shore.

Numerous urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities, have frequently been found here. The remains of an encampment, which answers the description given in Cæsar's Commentaries of those formed by the Romans, are still visible, and the area within the ramparts comprises about eight acres. Near this camp, a merchant of Burnham has erected a prodigious building, as a malthouse, which has now become equally a subject of curiosity with the Roman camp. Brancaster has the greatest malting trade in England. The malt-house is a handsome building, and furnished with very convenient offices for conducting the malting process. The length is 312 feet, by 31 in breadth; and, during the season, 420 quarters of barley have been wetted weekly.

After passing through Burnham Deepdale, we arrive at Burnham Market, both which places we have previously noticed; and here we conclude our tour.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Clunch, Chalk, Flints, and Clays, are the only mineral substances I find mentioned in the different descriptions of Norfolk.

The clunch pits are upon Mousehold Heath, near Norwich.

Variegated Flint Pebbles (*B. Min.* 220.) are likewise found on Mousehold Heath.

RARE PLANTS.

Veronica triphyllos, Fingered Speedwell:—Barton Bendish, near Swaffham, 4.

Veronica verna, Vernal Speedwell:—Balking Hill, Harleston, 4.

Utricularia minor, Lesser-hooded Milfoil:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, near Norwich, 7.

Schænus Mariscus, Prickly Bog-rush:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Drosera longifolia, Long-leaved Sundew:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Cineraria palustris, Marsh Flea-wort:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 6, 7.

Serapias longifolia, Marsh Helleborine:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 7, 8.

Carex teretiuscula, Lesser-panicled Carex:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 5.

Aspidium Thelypteris, Marsh Polypody:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs.

Polypodium Oreopteris, Heath Polypody:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs.

Pilularia globulifera, Pill-wort, or Pepper Grass:—on St. Faith's Newton Bogs, 6, 9.

Crocus vernus, Spring Crocus:—near Mendham long-lane, by Harleston, 3.

Iris foetidissima, Stinking Iris:—near Binham, 7.

Scirpus triqueter, Triangular Club Rush:—sides of Acle Dam, 8.

Panicum verticillatum, Rough Panic-grass:—field out of St. Giles's Gate, Norwich, 6, 7.

Panicum viride, Green Panic-grass:—near Norwich and Barton Bendish, 7.

Panicum sanguinale, Cock's Foot Panic-grass:—sandy fields between Brandon and Moundeford, 7.

Milium lendigerum, Panic Millet-grass:—corn-fields at Gillingham, 8.

Agrestis littoralis, Sea Bent-grass:—salt marshes, near Cley, 8.

Poa bulbosa, Bulbous Meadow-grass:—on Yarmouth Denes, 5, 6.

Chenopodium olidum, Stinking Goosefoot:—at Yarmouth Dunghills on the Denes, 8.

Myosurus minimus, Mousetail:—a weed in the gardens at Yarmouth, Boughton, 5.

Franckenia laevis, Smooth Sea Heath:—moist part of Yarmouth Denes, near the Ferry, 7.

Lepidium ruderale, Narrow-leaved Pepper-wort: river side at Yarmouth, Cley and Lynn, 6.

Iberis nudicaulis, Naked-stalked Candy-tuft:—Yarmouth Denes, near the South Battery, 5.

Trifolium suffocatum, suffocated Trefoil:—on Yarmouth Denes, 6, 7.

Medicago falcata (var. *fl. purp.*), Purple and Yellow-flowered Medic.:—on Yarmouth Denes, 7.

Atriplex laciniata, Frosted Sea Orache:—on Yarmouth Denes, 7.

Atriplex pedunculata, Pedunculated Orach:—Yarmouth salt marshes, and near Lynn, 8, 9.

Tillæa muscosa, Mossy Tillæa:—Yarmouth Denes, near the Whale's Jaw Bones, and Mousehold Heath, 5, 6.

Ruppia maritima, Sea Ruppia:—at Yarmouth in the ditches on the marshes, 7.

Aira canescens, Gray Hair Grass:—on Yarmouth Denes, near the South Battery, 7.

Bromus triflorus, Three-flowered Brome-grass:—fields at Saham near Watton, 8.

Bromus pinnatus, Spiked Brome-grass:—Ears-ham, near Bungay, 7.

Holosteum umbellatum, Umbelliferous Chick-weed:—wall in St. Faith's Lane, Norwich, 4.

Galium anglicum, Small Bed-straw:—walls of Thetford and Binham abbeys, 6, 7.

Centunculus minimus, Bastard Pimpernel:—South Wootton Heath, by Lynn; Filby Heath, near the water, 6, 7.

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The image shows the front cover of an old book. The cover is decorated with a complex marbled paper pattern. This pattern consists of large, irregular, cell-like shapes in shades of brown, tan, and cream, separated by thin, dark lines. Interspersed within these larger shapes are delicate, branching veins of red and black. The overall effect is reminiscent of stone or biological tissue. A vertical strip of dark, possibly black, material runs along the right edge of the cover. A light blue rectangular label is affixed to this dark strip, partially overlapping the marbled paper. The label contains the text 'University', 'Southern', and 'Librar' in a dark, serif font, arranged vertically. The top-left and bottom-left corners of the cover are reinforced with a gold-colored material, likely leather or a gold-leafed cloth, which is visible as a diagonal strip in the image.

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