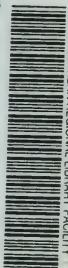


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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS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

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. XXI.
CONTAINING
YORKSHIRE.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,
FOR
SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK;

Containing an Account of its

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

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.

To which are prefixed,

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

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS,

And an Index Table,

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

The whole forming

A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with

*Maps of the respective Ridings, and Eight Picturesque
Views.*

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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN THE

West Riding of Yorkshire;

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

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Post departs.
Aberford	186	Wed.	176	922		
Barnsley	176	Wed.	954	5014	12½ m.	12¼ m.
Bawtry	153	Wed.	178	918	4¾ aft.	7 m.
Bingley	206	Tuesd.	931	4782	7 m.	
Boroughbridge	206	Sat.	131	747	11¾ m.	10¼ aft.
Bradford	196	Thurs.	548	2989	5½ m.	4¼ aft.
Dent	266	Friday.	379	1663		
Dewsbury	187	Wed.	987	5509		
Doncaster	162	Sat.	1438	6935	6 aft.	4¼ m.
Gisburn	224	Monday.	100	509		
Halifax	197	Sat.	501	2677	4¾ m.	7 aft.
Huddersfield...	189	Tuesd.	1871	9671	3¼ m.	6½ aft.
Keighley	209	Wed.	1367	6864	8½ m.	
Kettlewell	233	Thurs.	125	361		
Knaresborough	202	Wed.	888	4234	7 m.	4½ aft.
Leeds	193	Tu. Sat.	12,240	62,534	3½ m.	9¼ aft.
Otley	205	Friday.	530	2602		
Pontefract ...	177	Sat.	828	3605	9 aft.	7¼ aft.
Ripon	212	Thurs.	558	3638	7 m.	6 aft.
Rotherham ...	160	Monday.	683	2958	10 aft.	7 aft.
Sedbergh	265	Wed.	330	1805		
Selby	183	Monday.	733	3365	6 m.	4½ aft.
Settle	235	Tuesd.	267	1153	9 m.	12½ aft.
Sheffield	162	Tu. Sat.	7672	35,840	9¾ aft.	2¼ m.
Sherburn	183	Friday.	575	3370	2 aft.	11 m.
Skipton	220	Sat.	591	2868	6 m.	2½ aft.
Snaith	175	Thurs.	156	743	9 m.	
Tadcaster	190	Wed.	195	913	10 aft.	1¼ m.
Thorne	174	Wed.	618	2713	7 m.	3 aft.
Tickhill	157	Friday.	273	1508		
Wakefield	182	Friday.	1871	8593	2 m.	10 aft.
Wetherby ...	194	Thurs.	239	1140	11¾ aft.	11¾ aft.
York	199	Tu. Th.S.	2661	18,217	11½ aft.	12 ni.

The rate of postage for a single letter, varies from 9d. to 11d. throughout this Riding.

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A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN THE

North and East Ridings of Yorkshire;

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

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Post departs.
Askrigg	247	Thurs.	177	745		
Bedale	222	Tues.	228	1132	7 m.	5 aft.
Beverley	183	Sat.	1324	6027	4½ m.	4¾ aft.
Bridlington ..	203	Sat.	849	3741	9 m.	12½ aft.
Cave, South ..	186	Mon.	170	718	7 m.	4 aft.
Driffield, Great	192	Thurs.	327	1411	8 m.	2 aft.
Easingwold ...	213	Sat.	373	1964	2¾ m.	7¼ aft.
Gisborough ...	248	Frid.	465	2094	9 m.	1 aft.
Hawes	253	Tues.	281	1185		
Headon	182	Sat.	163	780		
Helmsley	221	Sat.	261	1415	5½ m.	3 aft.
Hornsea	196	Mon.	147	704		
Howden	181	Sat.	314	1812	8 m.	3 aft.
Hull	174	Tu. Fr.	4166	21,299	6 m.	3½ aft.
Kilham	231	Thurs.	160	789		
Kirkby-moor-side	228	Wed.	319	1673		
Leyburn	235	Frid.	112	593		
Market Weighton	193	Wed.	528	1508	3 m.	6½ aft.
Masham	232	Wed.	213	1014		
Middleham ...	226	Mon.	179	714		
New Malton ...	217	Sat.	753	3713	3½ m.	6¼ aft.
North Allerton	226	Wed.	505	2324	4¾ m.	6 aft.
Patrington ...	192	Sat.	381	1539		
Pickering	226	Mon.	534	2332	5½ m.	5½ aft.
Pocklington ...	212	Sat.	381	1539	7 m.	5 aft.
Reeth	245	Frid.	293	1394		
Richmond ...	234	Sat.	501	3056	7 m.	4 aft.
Scarborough ...	217	Tu. Sat.	1625	7064	7½ m.	2½ aft.
Stokesley	237	Sat.	370	1439	7½ m.	2½ aft.
Thirsk	222	Mon.	527	2155	4¼ m.	6 aft.
Whitby	246	Sat.	1325	6969	9 m.	11 m.
Yarum	237	Thurs.	358	1431	7¼ m.	3¼ aft.

The price of postage for a single letter, varies from 10d. to 11d. throughout these Ridings.

INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN

In the West Riding of Yorkshire.

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

Aberford													distance from London	Miles,
Barnsley	30	Barnsley	33	Bawtry	18	Bingley	20	Boroughbridge	20	Bradford	14	Dewsbury	162	
Bawtry	33	Bingley	18	Boroughbridge	20	Bradford	20	Dewsbury	14	Doncaster	24	Halifax	167	
Bingley	18	Boroughbridge	20	Bradford	20	Dewsbury	14	Doncaster	24	Halifax	31	Huddersfield	189	
Boroughbridge	20	Bradford	20	Dewsbury	14	Doncaster	24	Halifax	31	Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	211	
Bradford	20	Dewsbury	14	Doncaster	24	Halifax	31	Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	202	
Dewsbury	14	Doncaster	24	Halifax	31	Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	7	Leeds	193	
Doncaster	24	Halifax	31	Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	7	Leeds	12	Otley	205	
Halifax	31	Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	7	Leeds	12	Otley	14	Pontefract	177	
Huddersfield	27	Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	7	Leeds	12	Otley	14	Pontefract	17	Ripon	212	
Harrowgate	9	Knarborough	7	Leeds	12	Otley	14	Pontefract	17	Ripon	17	Rotherham	160	
Knarborough	7	Leeds	12	Otley	14	Pontefract	17	Ripon	17	Rotherham	34	Selby	183	
Leeds	12	Otley	14	Pontefract	17	Ripon	17	Rotherham	34	Selby	12	Settle	235	
Otley	14	Pontefract	17	Ripon	17	Rotherham	34	Selby	12	Settle	32	Sheffield	162	
Pontefract	17	Ripon	17	Rotherham	34	Selby	12	Settle	32	Sheffield	4	Sherburn	18	
Ripon	17	Rotherham	34	Selby	12	Settle	32	Sheffield	4	Sherburn	28	Skipton	220	
Rotherham	34	Selby	12	Settle	32	Sheffield	4	Sherburn	28	Skipton	28	Snaith	175	
Selby	12	Settle	32	Sheffield	4	Sherburn	28	Skipton	28	Snaith	30	Swinton	163	
Settle	32	Sheffield	4	Sherburn	28	Skipton	28	Snaith	30	Swinton	27	Thorne	174	
Sheffield	4	Sherburn	28	Skipton	28	Snaith	30	Swinton	27	Thorne	20	Wakefield	182	
Sherburn	28	Skipton	28	Snaith	30	Swinton	27	Thorne	20	Wakefield	15	York	199	
Skipton	28	Snaith	30	Swinton	27	Thorne	20	Wakefield	15	York	41			
Snaith	30	Swinton	27	Thorne	20	Wakefield	15	York	41					
Swinton	27	Thorne	20	Wakefield	15	York	41							
Thorne	20	Wakefield	15	York	41									
Wakefield	15	York	41											
York	41													

AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The West Riding is situated in the Diocese and Province of York.

Bounded by	Extent.	Contains.	Sends to Parliament.	Produce & Manufactures.
To the north, by the North Riding, the river Ouse, making part of the division.	In length, from north-west to south-east, 95 miles.	2450 square miles. 1,568,000 statute acres.	10 Members, viz.	Corn and cattle of all kinds.
To the east, by the Ainsty Liberty, and by the East Riding; the rivers Wharfe and Ouse being the limits;—and also by the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham.	In breadth 48 miles.	653,315 inhabitants.	2 for Aldborough.	Coal in abundance.
To the south, by Derbyshire and Cheshire.		9 wapentakes, or hundreds.	2 for Boroughbridge.	Woollen, cotton, and iron manufactures.
To the west, by Lancashire and Westmoreland.		28 market-towns.	2 for Pontefract. 2 for Ripon.	

The climate in general moderate. The mountainous parts, in the west, subject to rain.—The eastern parts somewhat damp, and subject to fogs, from the low situation near great rivers.

INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN, In the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

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

York	Askrigg	Bedale	Beverley	Bowes	Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum
59	32	30	60	43	40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48
Askrigg	Bedale	Beverley	Bowes	Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum	
32	30	60	43	40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48	
Bedale	Beverley	Bowes	Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum		
30	60	43	40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48		
Beverley	Bowes	Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum			
60	43	40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48			
Bowes	Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum				
43	40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48				
Bridlington	Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum					
40	30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48					
Catterick	Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum						
30	14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48						
Great Driffield	Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum							
14	51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48							
Easingwold	Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum								
51	47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48								
Gisborough	Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum									
47	22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48									
Headon	Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum										
22	18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48										
Helmstley	Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum											
18	39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48											
Hull	Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum												
39	26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48												
Kirkby-moor-side	Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum													
26	18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48													
Market Weighton	New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum														
18	18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48														
New Malton	North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum															
18	32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48															
North Allerton	Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																
32	57	45	46	42	22	52	48																
Pattingham	Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																	
57	45	46	42	22	52	48																	
Richmond	Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																		
45	46	42	22	52	48																		
Scarborough	Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																			
46	42	22	52	48																			
Stokesley	Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																				
42	22	52	48																				
Thirsk	Whitby	Yarum																					
22	52	48																					
Whitby	Yarum																						
52	48																						
Yarum																							

INSPECTION TABLE

FOR THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Boundaries.	Extent.	Contain.	Send to Parliament.	Produce and Manufactures.
<p>The North Riding is bounded on the north by Durham, and on the north-east by the German Sea; on the south-east by the East Riding; on the south-west by the West Riding and the Ainsty or Liberty of the City of York, and on the west by Westmoreland.</p> <p>The East Riding is bounded on the north-west and north by the North Riding; on the north-east and east by the German Sea; on the south by the river Humber, and on the west by the West Riding.</p>	<p>The North Riding extends 83 miles from east to west, and contains 1,311,187 acres, of which 442,565 are uncultivated.</p> <p>The East Riding comprehends the whole south-east portion of the county, having a sea-coast extending 150 miles, from the Humber to the North Riding. Its length, on a medium, extends 40, and its breadth 32 miles. It contains 819,200 acres.</p>	<p>The North Riding is divided into 12 wapentakes, or hundreds; the East Riding into four; and contain together 34 market-towns.</p>	<p>16 Members, viz. 2 for Beverley. 2 Headon. 2 Hull. 2 Malton. 2 North Allerton. 2 Richmond. 2 Scarborough. 2 Thirsk.</p>	<p>Lead, coals, and alum. The coarse linen manufactory. The manufactory of carpets, and cotton-spinning.</p>

The Ainsty of the City of York is bounded by the river Ouse on the north-west, the river Wharf on the south-west, and the river Nidd on the north-east.

A LIST OF THE FAIRS

IN THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Aberford—First Mond. in April, in May, and in Oct. and after St. Luke's, and after All Soul's. Cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

Adwalton—Feb. 6, March 9, Thursday in Easter week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit.-Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas, horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin-ware.

Barnsley—Wednesday before 28 Feb., horned cattle and swine; May 12, ditto; Oct. 10, ditto, horses and cheese.

Bawtry—Whit.-Thursday, Old Martinmas Nov. 22, cattle and horses.

Bingley—January 25, horned cattle; Aug. 25, 26, and 27, horned cattle, sheep, and linen.

Black Burton—Whit.-Mond., horned cattle.

Bradfield—June 17, Dec. 9, chiefly for swine.

Bradford—March 3 and 4, horned cattle, and household furniture; June 17, 18, 19, ditto, sheep and ditto; Dec. 9, 10, 11, hogs and pedlary.

Boroughbridge—April 27, horned cattle, and sheep; June 22, do. horses and do. hardware; Oct. 23, horned cattle and sheep.

Cawood—May 12, cattle and wooden ware.

Clapham—St. Matthew, Sept. 21, sheep.

Dewsbury—Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday before Oct. 10, horned cattle and sheep.

Doncaster—April 5, Aug. 5, Nov. 26, and Monday

before Old Candlemas day, Feb. 13, horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

Gargrave—Dec. 11 and 29, horned cattle, and toys.

Grassington—March 4, horned cattle; April 24, June 29, sheep; Sept. 26, horned cattle.

Gisburn—Easter Monday, Monday fortnight after Easter, Saturday after Monday month from Easter, horned cattle; Monday five weeks after Easter, pedlary; Sept. 18 and 19, horned cattle and pedlary.

Halifax—June 24, horses.

Harewood—Last Saturday in April, and second Monday in Oct.

Haworth—July 22, pedlary; Oct. 14, horned cattle, and pedlary.

Holmsfirth—Oct. 30, horned cattle.

Huddersfield—March 31, May 14, Oct. 4, lean horned cattle, and horses.

Ingleton—Nov. 17, leather and oatmeal.

Keighley—May 8, horned cattle, brass, and pewter; Nov. 8, horned cattle, brass, pewter, and pedlary.

Knaresborough—Wednesday after Jan. 13, Thursday, sheep; Wednesday after March 12, next day, sheep; May 6 and 7, sheep; Wednesday after August 12, Tuesday and Wednesday after Oct. 10, and Wednesday after Nov. 22, statute; Wednesday and Thursday after Dec. 10, every Wednesday fortnight, cattle.

Leyburn—Second Friday in Feb., second Friday in May, second Friday in Oct., second Friday in Dec., horned cattle and sheep.

Long Preston—Leap Year, March 1, or Feb. 28, Sept. 29, cattle.

Malham—June 25, Oct. 4, sheep.

Northouram—Sept. 21, cattle.

Otley—Wednesday in Easter week, every fortnight

till Whit-Sunday, and then every three weeks, horned cattle, household goods; Friday before Nov. 22, statute.

Penniston—Thursday before Feb. 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before old May-day, May 12, Thursday after Old Michaelmas day, Oct. 10, sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

Pontefract—St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in Dec.; Twenty days fair the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after Feb. 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after Sept. 12, April 8, and May 4, cattle and sheep, &c.; all the other moveable fairs, viz. Palm-Sunday, Low Sunday, May 4, and Trinity Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs as usual. The show for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday show, will always for the future begin on the 5th Feb. cattle, sheep, &c.

Ripley—Easter Monday, horned cattle, and horses; Easter Tuesday, sheep; August 25, 26, 27, sheep, horned cattle and linen.

Ripon—Thursday after Jan. 13, horses, horned cattle and leather; May 12, 13, horses, and sheep; first Thursday in June, horned cattle, horses, leather, and sheep; first Thursday after August 22, November 22, horses and sheep; every other Thursday, cattle, and sheep.

Rotherham—Whit.-Monday, horned cattle, and sheep; Dec. 1, cattle and horses; every Monday, cattle, and sheep.

Sedbergh—March 10, Oct. 29, horned cattle.

Selby—Easter Tuesday, June 29, Oct. 10, cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper-ware.

Settle—Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, horned cattle; April 26, sheep;

- June 2, and every Monday fortnight, cattle, and sheep; August 18 to 21, first Tuesday after Oct. 27, horned cattle, leather, wool, sheep, lambs, &c.
- Sheffield*—Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, Nov. 28, cattle and horses.
- Sherburn*—Oct. 6, Flax and horses.
- Skipton*—March 25, horned cattle and sheep; Palm-Sunday Eve, horses; Easter-Eve, cattle and sheep; first and third Tuesday after Easter, horned cattle; Whitsun-Eve, linen cloth, and mercery; August 5, horses, and cloth; November-20, horned cattle; November 22, horses, broad-cloth, and pedlary.
- Slaidburn*—Feb. 14, April 15, Aug. 1, Oct. 20, cattle.
- Snaith*—Last Thursday in April, August 10, cattle, horses, and pedlary; first Friday in Sept. cattle.
- Stamford Bridge*—Dec. 1, horses, horned cattle, sheep, brass, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen-cloth.
- Tadcaster*—Last Wednesday in April, May, and Oct. sheep and cattle.
- Thorne*—First Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, after June 11, and also the said days after October 11, horned cattle, horses, and pedlary.
- Wakefield*—July 4, and 5, horses, and hardware; November 11, 12. If either of these days fall on a Sunday, the fair is held the Saturday before, horses, and horned cattle; Note, July 5 and Nov. 12, are pleasure fairs, for toys, &c.
- Wetherby*—Holy Thursday, August 5, Oct. 10, Thursday before Nov. 22, statute, and horses, sheep, and hogs.
- Whitgift*—July 22, pedlary.
- York*—Whit.-Monday, July 10, August 12, Nov. 22, and principal markets, every other Thursday in the year, sheep; the half year show for horses; the summer show on Monday in York race week; the winter show on Monday Dec. 17, the first whole week before Christmas, horses.

A LIST OF THE FAIRS

IN THE

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

Adwalton—Feb. 6, March 9; Thursday in Easter week; Thursday fortnight after Easter; Thursday month after Easter; Whit.-Thursday and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas; horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin-ware.

Aldbrough—Sept. 4.

Appletrewick—Oct. 25 and 27, cattle, and horses.

Askrigg—May 10, horned cattle; May 17, and first Thursday in June, woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and milliner's goods; Oct. 28, horned cattle; Oct. 29, woollen, &c.

Astwick—Thursday before Whit.-Sunday, horned cattle.

Barns Burton—May 14, horses, sheep, and beasts.

Bedale—Easter-Tuesday, Whit.-Tuesday, July 5 and 6, horned cattle, horses, leather, pewter, brass, tin, millinery, and sheep; Oct. 10, 11, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; Tuesday se'nnight before Christmas, do. cattle and sheep.

Bentham—June 24, cattle.

Beverley—Thursday before old Valentine, Feb. 25, April 5, Wednesday before May 12, Holy Thursday, July 5, Sept. 14, Nov. 5, and Wednesday after Dec. 25, beasts, horses, and sheep.

Bolton—June 28, cattle and pedlary.

Brandesburton—May 14.

Brawby—First Monday after July 11, cattle, toys, earthenware.

- Bridlington*—Monday before Whitsuntide, Oct. 21, linen-cloth and toys.
- Brumpton*—Nov. 12, swine, and a few horses.
- Coxwold*—August 25, horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hardware.
- Easingwold*—July 5, Sept. 25, horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.
- Egton*—Tuesday before Feb. 15, Tuesday before May 11, Sept. 4, Tuesday before Nov. 22, horned cattle, boots and shoes.
- Frodlingham*—July 10, Oct. 2, toys and pedlary.
- Gisborough*—Third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, linen cloth and horned cattle; Tuesday in Whitsun-week, horned cattle, and linen; August 26, linen, and cattle; August 27, Sept. 19, 20, and first Monday after Nov. 11, horned cattle.
- Grinton*—Good Friday, St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21, cloth, brass, pewter, tin, and millinery.
- Hawes*—Whit.-Tuesday, woollen, &c.; Sept. 28, ditto horned cattle, horses, &c.
- Headon*—Every fortnight from Shrove Monday to Midsummer, Feb. 14, August 2, Sept. 22, Nov. 17, Dec. 6, pewter, tin, leather wares, and millinery goods.
- Helmsley Blackmoor*—May 19, July 16, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, horned cattle, sheep, horses, linen and woollen cloth.
- Hornsey*—August 13, Dec. 17, horses and beasts.
- Howden*—Second Tuesday after Jan. 11, April 5, Saturday before Holy Thursday, second Tuesday after July 11. Oct. 2, horses, cattle, and linen.
- Hull*—July 10, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10, the first and last for six days each, for horses and toys.
- Hunmanby*—May 6, Oct. 29, toys.
- Kettlewell*—July 6, Sept. 2, sheep.

Kilham—August 21, Nov. 12, horses and beasts.

Kirkby-Moor-side—Whit.-Wednesday, horned cattle, and horses; Sept. 18, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

Kirkham—Trinity Monday, sheep, brass, pewter, hardware, pots, and small ware.

Lee—August 24, Sept. 17, horses, and cheese.

Leeds—July 10, horses, and hardware; Oct. 8, and every Monday fortnight, cattle, &c.; Nov. 8, horned cattle, horses, and hardware.

Leighton—Midsummer Day, June 24, pedlary.

Little Driffield—Easter-Monday, Whit.-Monday, August 26, Sept. 19, horses and leather.

Malton—Monday before Palm-Sunday, horses and horned cattle; day before Whit-Sunday, sheep, brass, and pewter; Oct. 10, hardware, pots, and small ware; Oct. 11, sheep.

Masham—Sept. 17 and 18, horned cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

Middleham—Easter-Monday, Whit.-Monday, Nov. 5, sheep; Nov. 6, horned cattle.

Moor-Kirk—June 24, leather ware.

North Allerton—Feb. 14, May 2, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, second Wednesday in Oct., horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

Patrington—March 28, July 18, Dec. 6, toys.

Pickering—Monday before Old Candlemas day, Monday before Old Midsummer day, Sept. 25, cattle and sheep; Monday before Old Michaelmas-day, cattle, &c.

Pocklington—March 7, (if leap-year, March 6), May 6, August 5, Nov. 28, horses, cattle, sheep, and leather ware; Dec. 7, 18, show of horses; seven days before St. Matthias, February 24, show of horses; seven days before Christmas Day, show of horses.

Reeth—Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'nnight before Old May-Day, May 12, Friday before St. Bartholomew, August 24, Friday se'nnight before Old Martinmas, Nov. 22, pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedlary.

Richmond—Saturday after New Candlemas, sheep, horses, and swine; Saturday before Palm Sunday, first Saturday in July, Sept. 25, horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

Scarborough—Holy Thursday, Nov. 22, toys.

Seamer—July 15, boots, shoes, and horses.

South Cave—Trinity-Monday, horses, and sheep.

Stokely—Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, horned cattle, horses, and linen cloth.

Thirsk—Shrove-Monday, April 5, leather; August 3, 4, 5, do.; Oct. 28 and 29, Dec. 14, horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather.

Tollerton—August 15, horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

Topcliff—July 17, 18, sheep, horned cattle, horses, &c.

Weighton—May 14, Sept. 25, horses and sheep.

Yarum—Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, October 19, horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE:

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED
THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through, and the Inns; 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 YORK.

Kingsland		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
On L. a T. R. to Highgate.			
Stoke Newington	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stamford-hill ..	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond, 4 miles on L.
On L. a T. R. to Enfield.			Grove-house, — Chat- teris, esq.
Tottenham Cross	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bruce-castle, J. Ede, esq.
Tottenham	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	L.
Upper Edmon- ton	1	6	Inns: Angel, and Bell.
Lower Edmon- ton	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 7 and 8th mile- stone on L. see on Forty- hill, J. Meyer, esq.
On L. a T. R. to Enfield.			
Ponder's End ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Through on R. see Du- rant's Arbour.
Enfield Highway	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: The Rose and Crown.
Enfield Wash ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
Waltham Cross Herts.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	See on L. Theobalds, a large red house, J. M.

<i>On R. a T. R. to Waltham Abbey.</i>			<i>Raikes, esq. — Inns: Falcon, and Four Swans.</i>	
Turner's Hill ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Cheshunt-Street	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13		
Cheshunt-Wash	1	14	<i>Wormley-Bury, Sir Abraham Hume, bart.</i>	
Wormley	$\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Wormley Lodge, Mrs. Ayres, L.</i>	
<i>Cross the New R.</i>				
Broxbourne	1	15 $\frac{3}{4}$		
HODDESDON ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	<i>A White Gothic House, Admiral Williams, R.— Inns: the Black Lion and Bull.</i>	
<i>Through on L. a T. R. to Hertford.</i>				
Amwell	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Amwell Bury, C. Browne, esq.</i>	
<i>A T. R. to Hertford.</i>				
<i>Cross the New R. and the Lea.</i>				
WARE	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Ware Park, T. Hope Byde, esq.—Inns: Bull, and Saracen's Head.</i>	
<i>On R. a T. R. to Stevenage.</i>				
<i>Cross the Rib R.</i>				
Wade's-Mill ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Sacomb-park, Geo. Caswall, esq. L.; at a distance, Bennington-park, C. M. Campbell, esq.; At Wade's Mill, on R., is Youngsbury, D. Giles, esq.; and Thundridge-bury, P. Hollingsworth, esq.—Inn: the Feathers.</i>	
High Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Collier's End ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Beyond on L., St. Edmund's College, erected for the education of Catholics.</i>	
Puckeridge	2	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Near 1 mile beyond on L.,</i>	

<i>Through on R., a T. R. to Cam- bridge. Cross the Rib R.</i>			<i>Hamel's-park, Miss Mel- lish.—Inn: The Bell.</i>
Buntingford ..	4	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Aspenden-hall, Rev. Mr. Preston, L.; Hormead- bury, Col. Stoples, R.; 1 mile on R., Corney- bury, — Butts, esq.; be- yond which, is Widdial- hall, Gen. Gwynne.— Inns: Bell, and George.</i>
Chipping	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Buckland	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	
ROYSTON	4	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Near is Cockenhatch, Sir Fras. Willes. — Inns: Bull, Crown, and Red Lion.</i>
<i>On R. a T. R. to Cambridge, on L. to Baldock.</i>			
Kneesworth ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Kneesworth-hall, Sir C. E. Nightingale, bart.</i>
<i>Cambridgeshire. Cross the Rea R.</i>			
Arrington	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	<i>Beyond on R., Nuneham Wimpole, Earl of Hard- wicke. — Inn: Hard- wicke Arms.</i>
Cungrave		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Between and Caxton on L., Stow-hall, Dr. Thomp- son.</i>
	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Caxton	2	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns: The Crown, and George.</i>
<i>1$\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, a T. R. on R. to Cambridge; on L. to St. Neot's.</i>			
Papworth St.			
Everard	3	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>1 mile on R. a T. R. to St. Ives; on L. to Potton.</i>			
Godmanchester	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hunts.			

*On R. a T. R.
to Cambridge and
St. Ives; on L. to
St. Neot's. Cross
the Ouse.*

HUNTINGDON

$\frac{3}{4}$

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Hinchinbrook-house, Earl
of Sandwich, and the
Views, G. Sharpe, esq.
—Inns: Crown, Foun-
tain, and George.*

*On R. a T. R.
to Ramsey; on L.
to St. Neot's and
Thrapston.*

Great Stukeley

2 $\frac{1}{4}$

60 $\frac{3}{4}$

Little Stukeley

$\frac{3}{4}$

61 $\frac{1}{2}$

Alconbury-hill

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

64

*C. Newton, esq. L.
Inn: The Wheat Sheaf.*

*On R. a T. R.
to London, thro'
Huntingdon.*

Sawtry St. Andrews

3 $\frac{1}{2}$

67 $\frac{1}{2}$

See on R. Conington-castle.

Stilton

3 $\frac{1}{2}$

71

Inns: The Angel, and Bell.

Norman's Cross

1

72

*1 mile on L., Long Orton,
Earl of Aboyne.*

*On R. a T. R.
to Peterboro'.*

Kate's Cabin ..

3 $\frac{1}{2}$

75 $\frac{1}{2}$

*On R. a T. R.
to Peterboro'; on
L. to Oundle.*

Water-Newton

1 $\frac{3}{4}$

77 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cross the Nen R.

Wandsford

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

79 $\frac{3}{4}$

Inn: The Haycock.

Northampton.

On R. a T. R.

to Peterboro'; on

L. to Uppingham.

Thornhaugh ..

$\frac{1}{2}$

80 $\frac{1}{4}$

Wittering

1 $\frac{3}{4}$

82

Whitewater ..

1 $\frac{1}{4}$

83 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile
of Stamford on L.,
a T. R. to Ketter-
ing.*

STAMFORD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Within 1 mile on R. is Burleigh-house, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Exeter: the paintings are reckoned the most valuable collection in the kingdom.—Worthop, on L. is a seat in ruins, belonging also to the Marquis of Exeter. — Inns: The George, and Angel, the George, and New Hotel.
Cross the Well-land, enter Lincolnshire. On R. a T.R. to Market-Deeping and Bourne; on L. to Uppingham, thro' the town; on L. to Oakham. 1 mile from Stamford, cross the Guash R. and enter Rutlandsh.			
Great Casterton	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on R. Tule-Thorpe, Col. Denshire, and Stocken-hall, Gen. Grosvenor.
Horn-lane	4	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	Exton-park, Sir Gerard N. Noel, bart. The New Inn.
Greetham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	
Within 1 mile of the Black Bull Inn on L., a T. R. to Oakham.			
Witham Common	4	97	Inn: The Bull.
Lincolnshire.			
Coltersworth ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	On L. at Woolsthorpe, the house in which Sir Isaac Newton was born, E. Turnor, esq.; 2 miles on L. Buckminster-park, Sir W. Manners, bart.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Coltersworth on R. is Easton, Sir M. Cholmeley, bart.
On R. a T. R. to Corby.			
Great Ponton	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	103	Sproxtton-hall, — Perceval, esq. L.; 1 mile be-
Near Grantham			

on L. a T. R. to Melton-Mow- bray.			yond Great Ponton, see on R., at Little Ponton, Sir Charles Kent, bart.
GRANTHAM	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beyond on R., Belton- house, Earl Brownlow; a little further, on a hill, Syston-park, Sir John Thorold, bart.— Inns: The Angel, and the George.
Through on L., a T. R. to Not- tingham.			
Gunnerby	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	A fine prospect from the hill: Lincoln Minster, R.; Belvoir-castle, Duke of Rutland, L.
Foston	4	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Long Bennington	2	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	Staunton-hall, Rev. Dr. Staunton.
Balderton	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nottinghamsh.			
NEWARK	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: Kingston's Arms, Ram, and Saracen's Head.
On R. a T. R. to Sleaford and Lincoln; on L. to Nottingham. Cross the Dean R.; on L. a T. R. to Southwell, Mansfield, and Worksop. About 1 mile from New- ark, cross the Trent R.			
Cromwell	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	126	
Carlton	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: The Bell.
Sutton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ossington-hall, J. Denni- son, esq. 2 miles on L.
Scarthing-moor	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: The Blue Lion.
TUXFORD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: Red Lion.
RETTFORD	7	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: The Angel, Crown, and White Hart.

Barnby-moor ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	144	Inn: <i>The Blue Bell.</i>
BAWTRY	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$149\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Viscount Galway, L.—</i> Inn: <i>the Crown.</i>
DONCASTER	$8\frac{3}{4}$	158	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on L., at Cusworth, W. Wrightson, esq.; 1 mile further, Wood- lands-hall—Inns: An- gel, and Red Lion.
On L. a T. R. to Workshop and Ro- therham. Cross the Don R. One mile beyond, on L., a T. R. to Barnsley.			
Red House	5	163	<i>Broadworth-house, Chas.</i> <i>Thelluson, esq. L.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Wakefield.			
Robin Hood's Well	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$164\frac{3}{4}$	
Went-bridge ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$168\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Between Went-bridge and</i> <i>Darrington, Stapleton-</i> <i>park, Hon. — Petre;</i> <i>1 mile from, on R.,</i> <i>Grove-hall, W. Lee, esq.</i>
Cross the Went R.			
Darrington	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$170\frac{1}{4}$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond on R., a T. R. to Snaith; on L. to Pontefract.			
Ferry-bridge ..	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$173\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: <i>Angel, Greyhound,</i> <i>Rein Deer, and Swan.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Pontefract; on R. to York. Cross the Aire R.			
Brotherton	$\frac{3}{4}$	174	<i>Bryam, Sir J. Ramsden,</i> <i>burt.—Inn: The Old</i> <i>Fox.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Wetherby; on R. to Selby; and on L. to Leeds.			
South Milford ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$177\frac{3}{4}$	Inn: <i>The Swan.</i>
Sherburn	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$179\frac{1}{4}$	
Barkston	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$180\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Scarthingwell-hall & park,</i> <i>Lord Hawke, R.</i>

Towton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	183	Beyond, on L. see Hazlewood-hall, Lady Vavasour; 1 mile beyond, on R. Grimston-house, Sir John Craddock.
TADCASTER	$2\frac{1}{4}$	185 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mount Pleasant, W. J. Clough, esq. R. Thro', on L., Healaugh Manor, — Brooksbank, esq.; beyond which, Wighill-park, Hon. Sir Stapleton Chetwynd, bart., and Belton-hall—Inns: Rose and Crown, and White Horse.
Street-Houses ..	$3\frac{1}{4}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between and Dring-houses on R. Bishopsthorpe Palace, Archbishop of York; and Middlethorpe, S. F. Barlow, esq.; Askham, John Carr, esq. L.—Inn: the Pack-horse.
Dring-Houses ..	$4\frac{3}{4}$	193 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: The Cross Keys.
Near York on L. a T. R. to Wetherby and Boroughbridge. Cross the Ouse R.			
YORK	$1\frac{3}{4}$	195	Inns: The Black Swan, Ettidge's, Falcon, George, Red Lion, White Horse, and York Tavern.

**INGLETON TO ROTHERHAM,
THROUGH SETTLE, SKIPTON, KEIGHLEY, HALIFAX,
HUDDERSFIELD, AND BARNSELY.**

INGLETON to						
Clapham	.....	4	4			<i>At Clapham, J. Farrer, esq.</i>
—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Astwick, Columbus Ingleby, esq. and Thomas Ingleby, esq.</i>
—	—	—	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Lawkland-hall, John Ingleby, esq. R.</i>
—	—	—	—	$9\frac{1}{4}$		<i>The ebbing and flowing well.</i>
Giggleswick	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$			<i>Belle-hill, Anty. Lister, esq.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Beck-hall, Mrs. Backhouse.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Langcliffe-place, E. Clayton, esq. L.</i>
SETTLE	.....	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$			<i>Stack-house, W. Clapham, esq. L.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Between the bridge and town, Marshfield, Mrs. Parker, R.</i>
Long Preston	..	4	$14\frac{3}{4}$			<i>Inn : May-pole.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Halton-place, Thomas Yorke, esq.</i>
Hellifield Cochins		$2\frac{1}{4}$	17			<i>Peel, Jas. Hammerton, esq. R.</i>
Cold Conniston		3	20			<i>Inn : Bay-horse.</i>
Gargrave	.....	2	22			<i>Seat of John Coulhurst, esq. L.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Eshton-hall, Josh. Crompton, esq.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		<i>Flashby-hall, Rev. J. Preston.</i>
Littleton	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$			
SKIPTON	.....	2	$26\frac{1}{2}$			<i>Inns: Black Horse, New Inn, The Castle, Earl of Thanet.</i>
—	—	—	—	—		
Snagil	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	28			
Kildwick	.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$			
Cross-hills	.....	—	$31\frac{1}{4}$			<i>Car-head, W. Wainham, esq.</i>
Eastburn	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	32			<i>R.</i>
Steeton	.....	1	33			<i>At Steeton, Thos. Garforth, esq.</i>
KEIGHLEY	....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{3}{4}$			<i>Inns: Devonshire Arms, New</i>
Hainworth Shaw		2	$37\frac{3}{4}$			<i>Inn.</i>

Hainworth river				
Cullingworth	2	39 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Denholm-gate ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Illingworth	3	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>New-house, J. Mitchell, esq.</i>	
Ovendon	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		
HALIFAX	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inns: Talbot, and White Lion.</i>	
Salter Hebble- bridge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>Cross the Calder river.</i>				
Ealand	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$		
— — —			<i>Fixby-hall, T. Thornhill, esq.</i>	
HUDDERSFIELD	$\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns: George, and Swan.</i>	
<i>Cross the Calne river.</i>				
— — —	1	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Woodshall-hall, Earl of Dart-</i>	
Aldmonbury	1	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>mouth.</i>	
Highgate-lane ..	2	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— — —			<i>Whitley-hall, Henry Beau-</i>	
Flockton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	<i>mont, esq. L.</i>	
Midgely	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>The Grange, Sir J. L. Kaye,</i>	
Bretton	1	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>bart. L.</i>	
— — —			<i>Bretton-park, T. R. Beau-</i>	
— — —			<i>mont, esq. R.</i>	
— — —			<i>Hague-hall, Mrs. Cotton, R.</i>	
— — —			<i>Cannon-hall, Walter Spencer</i>	
Darton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	<i>Stanhope, esq. R.</i>	
— — —			<i>Brethwaite-hall, Mark Shel-</i>	
BARNESLEY	3	68	<i>ton, esq. R.</i>	
Bank-top Inn ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn: White Bear.</i>	
— — —			<i>Wentworth-castle, Went-</i>	
Worsborough ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>worth Vernon, esq.</i>	
Wentworth	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Worsborough, Francis</i>	
Cortworth	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Edmunds, esq. R.</i>	
Nether Hough ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Wentworth-house and park,</i>	
			<i>Earl Fitzwilliam.</i>	
			<i>3 miles west of Rotherham,</i>	
			<i>is Grange-hall, Baron</i>	
			<i>Howard of Effingham.</i>	

Greasborough ..	1	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Aldwark, S. Walker, esq. L.</i>
— — —	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Carr-house, J. Fenton, esq. L.</i>
ROTHERHAM	1	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Rotherham are the extensive iron and steel works of Messrs. Walker.</i> <i>—Inns: Crown, and Red Lion.</i>

SHEFFIELD TO THORNE,
THROUGH ROTHERHAM AND DONCASTER.

SHEFFIELD to			
Attercliffe	2	2	<i>Attercliffe-hall, S. Staniforth,</i>
Car Brook	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>esq. Richard Swallow, esq.</i>
Tinsley	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>L.</i>
ROTHERHAM	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns: Crown, and Red Lion.</i>
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Clifton, — Walker, esq. R.</i>
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Eastwood, Mrs. Walker, L.</i>
— — —	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Aldwark, S. Walker, esq. L.</i>
Thriburgh	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Thriburgh, — Fullerton,</i> <i>esq. L.; Ravensfield-park,</i> <i>Rev. Mr. Bosville, R.</i>
Hooton Roberts	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
Conisbrough	2	15	<i>Crookhill-hall, J. Woodyear</i> <i>esq. R.</i>
Warmsworth	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Overley-grange, B. Cooke,</i> <i>esq. L.</i>
Balby	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	<i>At Balby, is a seat of Col.</i>
Doncaster	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Sowerby.</i>
— — —	2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Wheatley, Sir G. Cook, bart.</i> <i>L.</i>
Street Thorpe ..	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Street Thorpe, George</i> <i>Cook, esq.</i>
Park-lane	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	
Hadfield	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Hadfield, W. Gossip, esq.</i> <i>Edward Dealtry, esq. and</i> <i>E. Cartwright, esq.</i>
Tudworth	2	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
THORNE	1	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn: Red Lion.</i>

BURNLEY, IN LANCASHIRE, TO HALIFAX AND WAKEFIELD.

BURNLEY to			<i>A mile from Burnley, is Ful- lidge, John Brookhurst, esq. R.; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile further, Hollings, G. Hamilton, esq. L.; 2 miles from Burn- ley-hall, P. Towneley, esq. R.</i>
Cliviger	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Holme	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Holme, Rev. Dr. Whitaker.</i>
Brown's Birks, T. G.	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Todmerdon	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	<i>About 3 miles from Todmer- don, is Underbank, Christ. Rawdon, esq.</i>
Brig Royd	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Hebden-bridge, Y. 3	3	$13\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Mitholm, J. King, esq. L.</i>
May Royd	1	$14\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Between Hebden-bridge and Halifax, Warley-house, J. Cook, esq. L.; near which is Cliff-hill, J. Milnes, esq. L.; Willow-hall, D. Dy- son, esq. R.</i>
Luddington-foot	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
King's-cross	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Near King's-cross, Willow- edge, T. Dyson, esq. L.</i>
HALIFAX	1	$21\frac{1}{2}$	
Hipperholm	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	
Lightcliff	1	$24\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Near Lightcliff, Cliff-hill, J. Walker, esq. R.; Crow- nest, J. Walker, esq.; Fixby-hall, T. Thornhill, esq. R.</i>
Belly-bridge	$\frac{3}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Kirklees-hall, Sir George Armitage, bart. R.; Hea- ton-lodge, Maj.-Gen. Bar- nard.</i>
High Town	$1\frac{1}{2}$	27	
Mill-bridge	2	29	<i>At Mill-bridge, the late Sir Jos. Radcliff, bart.</i>
Heckmondwick	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	
Batly Car	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	

Dewsbury	$\frac{3}{4}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	Crow-nest, John Hayt, esq. R.; Stancliffe-house, S. Thompson, esq. L.
Street	2	$34\frac{1}{2}$	About 4 miles from Dewsbury is Lupset-hall, D. Gaskell, esq.
New Inn	2	$36\frac{1}{2}$	
WAKEFIELD	1	$37\frac{1}{2}$	Near Wakefield, Silcoats, T. Lamb, esq.; Thornes- house, the seat of D. Gas- kell, esq. R.

MANCHESTER TO DONCASTER,
THROUGH PENISTONE AND BARNSELY.

MANGHESTER to			
Ashton-under-			Duckingsfield-lodge, W. R.
line, Lancashire	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Hay, esq.
Stayley-bridge ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	
Tongfold	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Land-ends	$1\frac{1}{4}$	11	
Mottram in Long-			
dendale	$\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
Wedenshaw-green	$\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Tintwistle	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Woodhead	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	
Further Wood-			
head	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Salter's Brook-			
house	$\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —	5	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Bull-house-hall, Jas. Banks
Thurlston	$1\frac{1}{2}$	26	esq. L.
PENISTONE	1	27	Inn: Rose and Crown.
Cross the river			
Don.			
Hoyland Swaine	2	29	Gunthwaite-hall, — Har-
			grave, esq.
Silkstone	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	Cannon-hall, W. S. Stan-
			hope, esq.; Bank's-hall,
			Samuel Thorpe, esq. L.
Field Head	1	$32\frac{1}{2}$	
Dodworth	1	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Wentworth-castle, W. Ver-

				non, esq. R. At Dodworth are seats of Wm. Parker, esq., William Garlick, esq., and Richard Perkins, esq.
BARNSELY	.....	2	35½	Birk-house, B. Taylor, esq.; Park-house, T. Taylor, esq. R.
Ardsley	.....	2	37½	Two miles south of Ardsley, is Wood-hall, J. Garland, esq. At Ardsley is Ardsley-house, Richard Mickelthwaite, esq.
Darfield	.....	3	40½	Middlewood-hall, Mrs. Walker, L.
Cross the Dearn river.				
Hickleton	.....	4	44½	Thurnscoe, C. Palmer, esq. L. Bamborough Grange, Mrs. Farrer, Hickleton-hall, G. Wentworth, esq. R.; Hut-ton Pagnal, St. A. Ward, esq; Belvedere, from which are seen York and Lincoln Cathedrals, and 120 parish churches; Bilham-house, C. Thelluson, esq. L.
Mar	.....	2	46½	Broadsworth, late C. Thelluson, esq. L.
				About 2 miles from Doncaster, Cusworth, William Wrighton, esq. R.
DONCASTER	.....	4	50½	Inns: Angel, Red Lion, and Rein Deer.

HALIFAX TO RIPLEY, THROUGH BRADFORD AND OTLEY.

HALIFAX to			
Booth's Town ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Beggarington, T.G.	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Clayton Heights			
<i>Old Dolphin Inn,</i>	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Great Horton ..	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Bolling, West Bierley,</i> <i>Mrs. Richardson, R.</i>
BRADFORD	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Little Horton, C. S. B.</i> <i>Sharpe, esq. and Mrs.</i> <i>Hodsden.—Inns: Sun, and</i> <i>Talbot.</i>
Eccleshill	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Eccleshill, Mrs. Scott.</i>
Apperley Bridge	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Woodhouse Grove, F. Clap-</i> <i>ham, esq.; a seat of Abra.</i> <i>Rhodes, esq.; beyond Ap-</i> <i>perley Bridge, at Apperley</i> <i>Lane Head, L. Hind, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Aire.</i>			
Nether Yeadon ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Esholt-hall, Mrs. Rookes.</i>
Upper Yeadon ..	1	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Guiseley	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
OTLEY	2	$17\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns: Black Horse, White</i> <i>Horse.</i> <i>Farnley-hall, W. Fawkes,</i> <i>esq.</i>
— — —			
<i>Cross the Wharf</i>			
<i>river, and further</i>			
<i>in the Washburn-</i>			
<i>beck.</i>			
West End	$3\frac{3}{4}$	21	
Beck Bottom ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	
Brackenthwaite	2	$23\frac{3}{4}$	
Beckwith Shaw	$\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Killenhall	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Nidd.</i>			
RIPLEY	1	29	<i>Ripley-hall, Sir W. Ingilby,</i> <i>bart.—Inn: Star.</i>

LEEDS TO SELBY.

LEEDS to			
Halton Dial, T.G.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Halton	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	
Whitchurch	1	4	<i>Temple Newsam, Marquis of Hertford, R.; Austhorpe-hall, Miss Scot, L.</i>
West Garforth ..	2	6	<i>At Kippax, T. Medhurst esq. R.; Kippax-park, J. Bland, esq.</i>
Peckfield Common	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ledston-lodge, W. Smithson, esq.; and Ledston-hall, C. Wilson, esq.</i>
Monk Fryston ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Hambleton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
Thorpe Willaby	$1\frac{1}{2}$	18	
SELBY	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn: George.</i>

HALIFAX TO YORK,

THROUGH BRADFORD, LEEDS, AND TADCASTER.

HALIFAX to			
Hayley Hill, T.G.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Booth's Town ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Catherine Stack	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn: Coach and Horses.</i>
Beggarington ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Clayton Heights	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn: Old Dolphin.</i>
Great Horton ..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	6	<i>At Bolling, West Bierley, Mrs. Richardson, R.</i>
BRADFORD	2	8	<i>Inns: Sun, and Talbot.</i>
Calverley Moor	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Calverley Moor, T.G.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
Stanningley	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn: George.</i>
— — —			<i>Horsforth, W. S. Stanhope, esq. L.</i>
Broad Lane	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Kirkstall Bridge	$1\frac{1}{2}$	15	<i>Wither, S. Todd, esq.; Armley Rigg, Mrs. Rhodes.</i>
<i>Cross the river Aire.</i>			

Burley	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	Inns: <i>Golden Lion, Hotel, King's Arms, Rose and Crown, Talbot.</i>
LEEDS	$1\frac{3}{4}$	18	
Halton, T. G. ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Killingbeck-hall, — Hanson, esq. L.</i>
— — —	—	—	
Seacroft	$1\frac{3}{4}$	22	<i>At Seacroft, J. Farren, L. Morrick-house, — Gray, esq. R.</i>
— — —	—	—	
Kidhall Inn	4	26	<i>Bramham-park, W. Fox, esq. L.; Becca-house, Mrs. Markham, R.</i>
— — —	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —	—	—	<i>New-house, Sir H. Tempest, bart.</i>
— — —	—	—	
— — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30	<i>Hazlewood-hall, Lady Varsour.</i>
— — —	—	—	
TADCASTER	2	32	<i>Tulston-lodge, T. Duncombe, esq. L.</i>
— — —	—	—	
<i>Cross the Wharf river.</i>			Inns: <i>Rose and Crown, White Horse.</i>
Street-houses ..	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{4}$	
— — —	—	—	<i>Healaugh Manor, William Brooksbank, esq. L.; Wig-hill, Sir Stapleton Chetwynd, bart. L.; Bilton-hall, late — Plumer, esq.</i>
Ring-houses	$4\frac{3}{4}$	40	
<i>Cross the river Ouse.</i>			<i>Bishopthorpe, Archbishop of York, R.; Middlethorpe, S. F. Burlow, esq. R.; Askham, John Carr, esq. L.</i>
YORK	2	42	
			Inns: <i>Black Swan, Falcon, George, Red Lion, Ring-rose's Tavern, White Horse.</i>

**MANCHESTER TO SNAITH,
THROUGH HUDDERSFIELD, WAKEFIELD, AND PON-
TEFRACT.**

MANCHESTER to			
Newton Heath ..	3	3	
Failsworth	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Hollin wood	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Oldham	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lees-hall. N. J. Lyon, esq. L.</i>
Green Acres Moor	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9	
Austerlands	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Delph	3	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Gate Head	$4\frac{1}{2}$	18	
Marsden	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Coln.</i>			
Badger Gate ..	1	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
Bradley Brook ..	1	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Black Moor Foot	$1\frac{1}{2}$	22	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Coln.</i>			
— — —	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Mills Bridge, the late Joseph Radcliffe, esq.</i>
HUDDERSFIELD	1	$25\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns: George, and Swan.</i>
Mold Green ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Aldmonbury ..	1	$27\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Woodshall-hall, Earlof Dartmouth, R.</i>
Highgate Lane ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Whitley-hall, R. H. Beaumont, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Grange-hall, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart. L.</i>
Over Shittlington	4	$33\frac{1}{2}$	
Middle Shittlington	$\frac{1}{4}$	$33\frac{3}{4}$	
Nether Shittlington	$\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Calder.</i>			
Horbury	$1\frac{1}{2}$	36	<i>Carr-lodge, J. Carr, esq.</i>

—	—	—	137	<i>Lupset-hall, D. Gaskell, esq.</i>
—	—	—		<i>Thorn's-house, James Mills, esq.</i>
WAKEFIELD	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Inns: Strafford Arms, and White Hart.</i>
—	—	—		<i>At Heath, J. T. Smyth, esq., late — Fauquire, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the river Calder.</i>				<i>H. Vavasour, esq. Mrs. Sturkey.</i>
Street House ..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$		<i>At Snydal, — Terre, esq. Aketon-house, Sir Edw. Wynne, L. Nostel-hall, — Williamson, esq., R.</i>
Purston Jackling	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$45\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Ackworth-park, Countess Dowager of Mexborough; and a seat of Captain Surtees.</i>
Swine Lane	1	$46\frac{1}{4}$		
PONTEFRACT ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Inns: Red Lion, and Star. Carleton-hall, James Lee, esq. Grove-hall, W. Lee, esq.</i>
—	—	—		<i>Darlington, — Oliver, esq. Womersley, Lord Hawke. Stourton-house, Lord Stourton.</i>
—	—	—		
Knottingley	3	$50\frac{1}{2}$		
SNAITH	$10\frac{1}{2}$	61		<i>Inns: Bell and Crown, Blue Bell. Carleton-hall, T. Stapleton, esq.</i>

HUDDERSFIELD TO SHEFFIELD, THROUGH PENISTONE.

HUDDERSFIELD to			
Cross the river Colne			
Mold Green	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
—	—	—	Woodshall-hall, Earl of Dartmouth.
Aldmonbury	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Finnay Rowley	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	

High Burton	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	Storr's-hall, Mrs. Horsfall, L.
Over Shepley . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Ingbirchworth . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	11	Gunthwaite-hall, — Hargrave, esq. R.
Cross the river Don			
PENISTONE	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Inn: Rose and Crown.
Cross the Don river			
Thurgoland	$3\frac{1}{4}$	16	
Wortley	2	18	
— — —			Warncliff-park, Hon. Jas. Stewart Wortley.
Grinaside	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	
Cross the Don river.			
Wadsley Bridge	2	23	
SHEFFIELD	3	26	Inns: Angel, and Tontine.

INGLETON TO YORK,

THROUGH SETTLE, SKIPTON, AND TADCASTER.

INGLETON to			
Clapham	4	4	At Clapham, J. Farrer, esq.
— — —	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Astwick, Columbus Ingleby, esq., and Thomas Ingleby, esq.
— — —	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Laxkland-hall, John Ingleby, esq. R.
— — —	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	The ebbing and flowing well.
Giggleswick	$\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	Belle Hill, Anty. Lister, esq.
— — —			Beck-hull, Mrs. Backhouse.
— — —			Langscliffe-place, E. Clayton, esq., L.
SETTLE	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$	Stackhouse, W. Clapham, esq., L.
— — —			Between the bridge and town, Marshfield, Mrs. Parker, R.
Long Preston . .	4	$14\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: May-Pole.
— — —			Halton-place, Thos. Yorke, esq.

Hellifield Cochins	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	Peel James Hammerton, esq. R.
Cold Conniston	3	20	Inn: Bay Horse.
Gargrave	2	22	Seat of John Coulthurst, esq. L.
—	—	—	Eshton-hall, Jos. Crompton, esq.
—	—	—	Flashby-hall, Rev. J. Preston.
Littleton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SKIPTON	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: Black Horse, New Inn. The Castle, Earl of Thanet.
—	—	—	
Addingham	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ilkley	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Middleton-lodge, W. Mid- dleton, esq.
Burley	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Otley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farnley-hall, Walt. Fawkes, esq. L.
Pool	3	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Arthington	2	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arthington-hall, Thos. Ast- ley, esq.
Weardley	2	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Harewood	1	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Harewood, Earl of Hare- wood.
Collingham	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	
Clifford Moor	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	
TADCASTER	5	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns: Rose and Crown, White Horse.
Cross the Wharf river.			Wighill, Sir S. Chetwynd, bart. and Bilton-hall, late
Street-Houses	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Plumer, esq.
—	—	—	Askham, John Carr, esq., L.
—	—	—	Middlethorpe, S. F. Barlow, esq. R.
—	—	—	Bishopsthorpe, Archbishop of York.
Dring-Houses	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	
YORK	2	70	Inns: Black Swan, Falcon, George, Red Lion, Ring- rose's, White Horse, York Tavern,

**BOROUGHBRIDGE TO BAWTRY,
THROUGH WETHERBY, ABBERFORD AND DONCASTER.**

Boroughbridge to	—	—	5	5	Thornville, or Allerton-park, Lord Stourton, L.
Walshford	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			Ribston-hall, Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. R.
<i>Cross the Nidd river.</i>					
WETHERBY	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$			Inns: Angel, Swan, Talbot.— Wetherby Grange, B. Thompson, esq. L.
<i>Cross the Wharf river.</i>					
Bramham	4	16 $\frac{3}{4}$			Bramham-park, W. Fox, esq. Bramham Biggin, Lord Headley, R.
— — —					Parlinton, R. O. Gascoigne, esq. R.
ABBERFORD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$			Inn: Swan.
Micklefield	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	21			
— — —	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ledston-hall, and park, (an ancient seat of the Earl of Huntingdon) C. Wilson, esq.
Fairburn	2	25			Water Fryston, R. Milnes, esq.
— — —					Byram, Sir John Ramsden, bart. L.—Inn: Old Fox.
Brotherton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$			Inn: Angel.
<i>Cross the river Aire</i>					Grove-hall, William Lee, esq. L.
Ferrybridge	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$			At Darrington, R. Oliver, esq. R.
— — —					
Darrington	3	30 $\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Cross the Went river.</i>					
Went Bridge	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32			Campsal, Bacon Franks, esq. L.; Campsmount, Mrs. Yar- borough, L.
— — —					Summer-house, B. Franks, esq. R. Shelbrook-park, Rev. — Cator.
— — —					

— — —	2	34	Skellow-grange, G. Higgins,
Robin Hood's Well	2	36	esq., L.
— — —			Broadsworth, Chas. Thellus-
Red House	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	son, esq. L.
<i>Cross the Don</i>			
<i>river.</i>			
DONCASTER	5	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: Angel, & Red Lion.—
<i>Cross the Torne</i>			Wheatley, Sir George Cooke,
<i>river</i>			bart. L.; Cusworth, W.
— — —			Wrightson, esq. R.
Roffington Bridge,			At Cantley, L. Childers,
T. G.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	esq. L.
			Fingingley-park, J. Hervey,
			esq. L.
			At Shooter's-hill, J. Hilton,
			esq. R.
			At Bawtry, Visct. Galway, R.
BAWTRY	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: Crown.

RIPON TO SHEFFIELD,

THROUGH RIPLEY, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD AND BARNSELY.

RIPON to			Studley-royal, Miss Law-
<i>Cross the Skell</i>			rence, and Huckfall, a ro-
<i>river.</i>			mantic valley belonging to
			the same person; and
			Grantley-park, Ld. Grant-
			ley.
South Stanley ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: Red Lion.
— — —			Seats of R. Wood, esq. L. J.
			Messinger, esq. R.
RIPLEY	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: Star.— At Ripley,
<i>Cross the Nidd</i>			Ripley-hall, Sir W. Ingil-
<i>river.</i>			by, bart. R. Nidd-hall, F.
Killenhall	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	M. Traps, esq. L.
Low Harrowgate	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Harrowgate	$\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn: Obelisk.
Dun Keswick, ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Harewood	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: Harewood Arms.—
			At Harewood, Harewood-
			house, Earl of Harewood, R.

Alwoodley-gate	3	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: <i>King's Arms</i> .
Moor Town	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn: <i>Black Bull</i> .
Chapel Allerton	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	At Chapel Allerton, <i>Glid-</i>
Potter Newton ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>howe, J. Dixon, esq. L.</i>
LEEDS	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: <i>Golden Lion, Hotel,</i>
— — —			<i>King's Arms, Rose and</i>
<i>Cross the Aire</i>			<i>Crown, Talbot.</i>
<i>river.</i>			<i>Temple-Newsham, Marquis</i>
Huntfleet, T. G.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>of Hertford.</i>
Loft-house	4	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Middleton-lodge, C. Brand-</i>
			<i>ling, esq. R.; Ledsham,</i>
			<i>W. Smithson, esq.; Kip-</i>
			<i>pax-park, J. Bland, esq.;</i>
			<i>Methley, Earl of Mex-</i>
			<i>borough, L.; Thorpe, Miss</i>
			<i>Procter, R.</i>
Newton	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	
WAKEFIELD ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: <i>Strafford Arms, W. Hart.</i>
— — —			<i>Thorn's-house, B. Gaskill,</i>
			<i>esq. R.; Netherton, T. R.</i>
			<i>Beaumont, esq. R.; The</i>
			<i>Grange, Sir J. L. Kaye,</i>
			<i>bart. R.; at Heath, John T.</i>
			<i>Smythe, esq., and W. Smith-</i>
			<i>son, esq. L.; Sharleston,</i>
			<i>Earl of Westmoreland;</i>
			<i>Hatfield-hall, J. Hatfield</i>
			<i>Kaye, esq.; Newland, Sir</i>
			<i>Edward Smythe, bart. L.</i>
<i>Cross the Calder</i>			<i>Between Wakefield and San-</i>
<i>river.</i>			<i>dall, Major Hewitson, L.;</i>
— — —			<i>Lupset-hall, D. Gaskell,</i>
			<i>esq.</i>
Sandall	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	At Sandall, <i>H. Zouch, esq.</i>
Milthorpe	$\frac{1}{2}$	38	Between Sandall and New
			<i>Miller Dam, are Plead-</i>
			<i>wick-hall, J. Roberts, esq.;</i>

			Kettlethorpe, John Armistage, esq.; and Woodthorpe, J. Wood, esq.
New Miller Dam	$\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chevet-hall, Sir Thomas Pilkington.
Stain-cross	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Dearn.</i>			
Old Mill Inn ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Barnsley	$\frac{3}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bretton-park, T. R. Beaumont, esq.; Woolley-hall, Godfrey Wentworth, esq.; Cannon-hall, W. S. Stanhope, esq. R.; New Lodge, J. Clarke, esq. R.; Wentworth-castle, Wentworth Vernon, esq.; Ouzlethwaite, Wm. Elmhurst, esq. R.—Inn: White Bear.
Bank-top Inn ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Darnley-hall, — Newman, esq. L.
Worsborough ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Worsborough, J. F. Edmunds, esq. R.
Woodhill	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	
Chapel Town ..	1	53	Marmontel, — Parkin, esq.
Ecclesfield ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pitsmore	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	
<i>Cross the Don</i>			
<i>river.</i>			
SHEFFIELD	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Page-hall, G. B. Greaves, esq.; Brush-house, T. Booth, esq.; & Grange-hall, Baron Howard of Effingham.—Inns: Angel, and Tontine.

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN THE

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

BROUGH TO BOROUGHBRIDGE, THROUGH BOWES AND BARNARD-CASTLE.

BROUGH to			
Spittle Inn	8	8	
BOWES	5	13	Inn: Unicorn.
Barnard-castle .	2	15	
Greta-bridge ..	4	19	Rokeby-park, J. Bacon
Smallways	2	21	Sawrey Morrit, esq. L.
— — —			Sedbury-house, — Thorn-
			ton, esq. R.
Three Tuns	7½	28½	Aske-hall, Lord Dundas;
Cross the river			Gilling-hall, Lady Whar-
Swale.			ton, R.
Catterick-bridge	3¾	32¼	
Catterick	1¾	33½	Brough-hall, Sir Henry
— — —			Lawson, bart. R.
			Hornby-castle, Duke of
			Leeds, R.
— — —			Leases-hall, Mrs. Ardens,
			L.
Leeming	6¾	40½	
Londonderry ..	1	41¼	
Royal-Oak Inn	2¼	43½	
York-gate	4¾	48¼	New Inn.
Kirkby-hill	6¼	54½	Inn: Bell.
BOROUGHBRIDGE	1	55½	Inns: Crown, and Three
			Greyhounds.

ASKRIGG TO BOROUGHBRIDGE, THROUGH MASHAM.

Askrigg to			<i>At Askrigg, in Bishops-</i>
			<i>dale and Aysgarth, near</i>
Caperby	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Caperby are some re-</i>
Redmire	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	<i>markable falls of water.</i>
			<i>Swainthwaite-hall, Mrs.</i>
			<i>Anderson.</i>
Wensley	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolton-hall and castle, the</i>
			<i>Hon. Orde Powlett.</i>
Leyburn	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Leyburn, John Yarker,</i>
Harnby	1	$12\frac{1}{2}$	<i>esq. R.</i>
Spennythorne ..	1	$13\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Burton-hall, Rev. C. Wy-</i>
<i>Cross the river</i>			<i>vill, L. At Spenny-</i>
<i>Ure.</i>			<i>thorne, W. Claytor, esq.</i>
Ulshaw-bridge ..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	<i>and Col. Strawbenzer.</i>
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Cover.</i>			
Cover-bridge ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
East Whitton ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	
Jervoise Abbey	2	18	<i>Earl of Egremont.</i>
Ellington	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
MASHAM	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23	<i>Swindon-park, W. Danby,</i>
<i>Cross the river</i>			<i>esq.—Inn: King's Head.</i>
<i>Ure.</i>			
Nosterfield	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
York-gate	7	$33\frac{1}{2}$	
Kirkby-hill	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Ure.</i>			
BOROUGHBRIDGE	1	$40\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inns: Crown, and Three</i>
			<i>Greyhounds.</i>

NORTH ALLERTON TO YORK, THROUGH THIRSK AND EASINGWOLD.

North Allerton to			<i>Wood-end, S. Crompton,</i>
Thornton in the			<i>esq.; Brawith-hall, War-</i>
Street	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	<i>cop Confett, esq.</i>
THIRSK	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn: Three Tuns.</i>

Stockwell-green, T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Thirkleby, Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. L.
Thormanby	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newbrough-hall, T. H. W. Belayse, esq. L.
— — —			Sessay-hall, Rev. William Dawney, R.
EASINGWOLD, P. O.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: New Inn, Rose and Crown.
Skipton	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: Horse and Groom. Benningborough, Giles Earl, esq. R.
— — —			Nun Monckton, — Jo- liffe, esq. R.
Skelton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	
Clifton	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	
YORK	1	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: Black Swan, Fal- con, George, Red Lion, Ring-rose's, White Horse and York Tavern.

**WHITBY TO YORK,
THROUGH PICKERING AND NEW MALTON.**

Whitby to — — —			Airy-hill, R. Modsom, esq.
Ruswarp	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Ruswarp, — Ward, esq.
Cross the river Esk.			Inn: Admiral Rodney.
— — —			Carr-hall, Mrs. Preston.
— — —			The Woodlands, Mrs. Yeo- man.
Sleights	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Sleights, Esk-hall, J. Campion Couates, esq. R.;
			Sleights-hall, Mrs. Bate- man, L.—Inn: Red Lion.
Saltersgate Inn	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kingthorp, — Fothergill, esq.
PICKERING	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	Inns: Black Swan, White Swan.
— — —			Thornton, Rev. Mr. Gilby, L.

<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Rye.</i>			
Old Malton ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	At Malton Abbey, W. W. Watson, esq.
NEW MALTON ..	1	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: White Horse, Talbot. Hutton-lodge, J. Parkhurst, esq. L.
— — —			Castle Howard, Earl of Carlisle, R.
Whitwell Inn ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	On the right of Whitwell, Wm. Slee, esq.
Spittle-bridge Inn	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Howsham, Mrs. Cholmley, L.
Lobster Inn	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	Sand Hutton, Rev. Mr. Read.
— — —			At Stockton, B. Agar, esq. L.
YORK	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: Black Swan, Falcon, George, Red Lion, Ringrose's, White Horse, and York Tavern.

GISBOROUGH TO YORK,

THROUGH STOKESLEY, THIRSK, AND EASINGWOLD.

Gisborough to			
Pinchinthorp	3	3	
Newton	1	4	
Ayton	2	6	At Ayton, — Wilson, esq.
STOKESLEY	2	8	
<i>Cross the river</i>			
<i>Leaven.</i>			
Swainby	6	14	
Arnccliffe	2	16	Near Arnccliffe, Mrs. Mau- lever, L.
Borrowby	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kayton	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brawith-hall, Warcop Con- sett, esq. R.
North Kilvington	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	
South Kilvington	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
THIRSK	1	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: Three Tuns.
Stockwell-green,			Thirkleby, Sir Thos. Frank-
T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	land, bart. L.

Thormanby	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newbrough-hall, T. H. W. Belayse, esq. L.
— — —			Sessay-ball, Rev. William Dawney, R.
EASINGWOLD, P. O.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: Rose and Crown, New Inn.
Skipton	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: Horse and Groom.
— — —			Benningborough, Giles Earl, esq. R.
— — —			Nun Monckton, — Joliffe, esq. R.
Skelton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	
Clifton	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	
YORK	1	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: Black Swan, Falcon, George, Red Lion, Ring-rose's, White Horse, and York Tavern.

SCARBOROUGH TO YORK,
THROUGH NEW MALTON.

Scarborough to			
Falsgrave	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
East Ayton, T. G	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cross the river			
Derwent.			
— — —			Hutton-bushel, the seat of Mrs. Osbaldeston.
Wykeham	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	At Wykeham, Wykeham-abbey, R. Langley, esq. L.
Brompton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	At Brompton, Sir G. Cayley, bart.
Stainton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cross the Der-			
went river.			
Yedingham-bridge			
Inn	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			Scampston, William St. Quintin, esq. R.
— — —			Knapton, Thomas Hodson, esq. R.
— — —			Heslerton, J. W. Foulis, esq.

Rillington	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
Scagglethorpe, ..			
T. G.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			Setterington, Sir Mark Mas-
— — —			terman Sykes, bart. R.
— — —			Langston, T. D. Norcliff,
— — —			esq. L.
— — —			Sutton-grange, Geo. Parker,
Norton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	esq. L.
Cross the Der-			
went river.			
— — —			Welham, Rob. Bower, esq. L.
NEW MALTON ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	22	Inns: White Horse, Talbot.
Whitwell	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	On the R., Whitwell, W. Slee,
			esq.
Spittle-bridge Inn	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	Howsham, Mrs. Cholmley, L.
Lobster Inn	$3\frac{1}{4}$	32	Sand Hutton, Rev. Mr.
			Read.
— — —			At Stockton, B. Agar, esq. L.
YORK	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	Inns: Black Swan, Falcon,
			George, Red Lion, Ring-
			rose's, White Horse, and
			York Tavern.

YORK TO HULL,

THROUGH MARKET-WEIGHTON AND BEVERLEY.

York to			
Grimston, T. G.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Kexby-bridge ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Cross the Der-			
went river.			
Wilberfoss	$1\frac{3}{4}$	8	Inn: Anchor.
Barnby	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Moor-house.
Pocklington New			
Inn	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	
Hayton	$\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	At Hayton, Rev. B. Rud-
			stone.
Skipton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	Londesbrough-park, Duke of
			Devonshire.

MARKET WEIGH- TON	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	Inns: <i>Griffin Inn, Brig's Inn.</i>
— — —			<i>Houghton, P. Langdale, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Hotham, Hull, L.</i>
— — —			<i>South Cave, the seat and extensive plantations of H. B. Barnard, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Rowley, Rev. Rob. Croft.</i>
Bishop Burton ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: <i>Horse.—Near Bishop Burton, seat of Richard Watts, esq.</i>
Killingwold-grave, T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
BEVERLEY	$\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns: <i>Beverley Arms, Tyger.—Pennyman-house, B. Blades, esq.; and seats of Rev. J. Courtney, William Beverley, esq., and Henry Ellison, esq.</i>
Duncehill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Newlands	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Hull Bank, Gen. Barton, R.</i>
— — —			
Hull	2	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns: <i>Cross Keys, Neptune, Saracen's Head.</i>

HULL TO SPURNPOINT, THROUGH HEDON.

Hull to <i>Cross the Hull river.</i>			
Southcoates	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bilton	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	
Preston	3	7	<i>Burton Constable, seat of F. Constable, esq.</i>
HEDON	1	8	
Thorn Gumbold	3	11	<i>At Thorn Gumbold, Lady Standidge; and Boreas-hill, Mrs. Stovin.</i>
Kayingham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Ottringham	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Winestead, H. Maisters, esq.; Winestead-hall, — Thornton, esq.</i>
Winestead	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
PATRINGTON . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	

BRIDLINGTON TO HULL,

THROUGH GREAT DRIFFIELD AND BEVERLEY.

Bridlington to			
— — —			<i>Burton Agnes, Sir Francis Boynton, bart. L.; Bes-singby, Harrington Hudg-son, esq. L.; Boynton, Sir Wm. Strickland, bart. R.</i>
Kilham	8	8	
GREAT DRIF-			<i>Inn: Red Lion.</i>
FIELD	5	13	
— — —			<i>Sunderlandwick, Simon Hor-ner, esq.</i>
Hutton Cranswick	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Neswick, John Grimston, esq.</i>
Beswick	3	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn: Hare and Hounds.</i>
— — —			<i>Watton-abbey, Mrs. Bethell, L.</i>
— — —			<i>Kilnwick, Thomas Grimston, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>Etton, Lady Legard, and H. Grimston, esq.</i>
LEACONFIELD . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn: Roebuck.</i>
BEVERLEY	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	<i>Inns: Beverley Arms, Tiger.</i>
Duncehill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Newlands	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Hull Bank, Gen. Barton.</i>
HULL	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	<i>Inns: Neptune, Cross Keys, and Saracen's Head.</i>

HAWES TO PIERCEBRIDGE, THROUGH RICHMOND AND ALDBOROUGH.

Hawes to			
Bainbridge	4	4	
<i>Cross the Ure</i>			
<i>river.</i>			
Askrigg	1	5	
Wood Hall	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Caperby	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Redmire	$2\frac{3}{4}$	12	<i>Bolton-hall, Lord Bolton.</i>
Halfpenny House	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the Swale</i>			
<i>river.</i>			
RICHMOND	$5\frac{1}{2}$	23	Inns: <i>King's Arms, King's</i> <i>Head. At Richmond, Rich-</i> <i>mond Green, J. Yorke, esq.</i>
— — —			<i>Aske-hall, Lord Dundas.</i>
Gilling	3	26	
— — —			<i>Sedbury-house, — Thornton,</i> <i>esq. L.; Hartforth-hall,</i> <i>Sheldon Craddock, esq. R.</i>
Melsonby	2	28	
ALDBOROUGH ..	2	30	<i>Stanwick, Duke of Northum-</i> <i>berland.</i>
— — —			<i>Carlton-hall, M. Pulleyn, esq.</i>
Manfield	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	
PIERCE BRIDGE	$1\frac{1}{2}$	33	Inn: <i>George.—Cliff-hall, H.</i> <i>Witham, esq.</i>

HOWDEN TO HULL, THROUGH SOUTH CAVE.

Howden to		
Belby	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
East Linton	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Gilberdike	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Scalby	$\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cross the canal to</i>		
New Village	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
North Cave	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Hotham-hall.</i>

THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE. 51

South Cave	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: <i>Half Moon</i> .— <i>Cave-castle</i> , H. B. Barnard, esq.
Ripplingham	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kirk Ella	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>West Ella</i> , Joseph Sykes, esq. R.
— — —			<i>Heslewood-hall</i> , J. R. Pease, esq. R.
Anlaby	1	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Anlaby</i> a seat of J. Sykes, esq.
HULL	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns: <i>Neptune</i> , <i>Cross Keys</i> , <i>Saracen's Head</i> , &c.

NORTH ALLERTON TO BROUGH.

North Allerton to			
Yarforth	2	2	
Great Langton . .	4	6	<i>Langton-lodge</i> , Mrs. Cholmley, L.; <i>Kirkby Fleetham</i> , Miss Lawrence, L.
Kipling	1	7	<i>Kipling-hall</i> , Rob. Crowe, esq. L.
Bolton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Citadella	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
Three Tuns . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Aske-hall</i> , Lord Dundas.
— — —			<i>Gilling-hall</i> , Lady Whar-ton.
— — —			<i>Sedbury-house</i> , — Thornton, esq.
Smallways	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn: <i>Spread Eagle</i> .
Greta Bridge, T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— — —			<i>Rokeby-park</i> , J. Bacon Sawrey Morrit, esq. R.
Bowes	6	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn: <i>Unicorn</i> .
Spittle Inn	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	
BROUGH	8	43	Inns: <i>New Inn</i> , <i>Swan</i> .

WHITBY TO BRIDLINGTON,
THROUGH SCARBOROUGH.

Whitby to			
Stainsacre	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Flask Inn	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cloughton	7	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Hackness-hall</i> , Sir J. Vanden

Burniston	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Bempde Johnstone, bart. R.</i>
SCARBOROUGH ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns: <i>Blacksmith's Arms,</i>
Osgodby	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	<i>Blue Bell, George, Old</i>
Gristhrope	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Globe, Pyed Bull, Red</i>
Muston	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lion, and Talbot.</i>
Hunmanby	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Hunmanby-hall, Hump. Os-</i>
.....			<i>baldeston, esq.</i>
Grindall	4	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	
BRIDLINGTON ..	4	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn: <i>Scarborough Castle.</i>

YORK TO BRIDLINGTON.

YORK to			
Gate Helmesley	6	6	
Stamford Bridge	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Near Stamford-bridge, on</i>
<i>Cross the Der-</i>			<i>R. — Darley, esq.</i>
<i>went river.</i>			
Garraby Street ..	5	12 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Fridaythorpe ..	6	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Flimber	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sledmere	4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Sledmere, Sir M. M.</i>
Rudston	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	<i>Sykes, bart.</i>
Boynton			<i>At Boynton, Sir Wm.</i>
			<i>Strickland, bart.</i>
BRIDLINGTON ..	3	41	Inn: <i>Scarborough Castle.</i>

END OF THE ITINERARY.

LIST

OF

BANKING-HOUSES IN THE WEST RIDING.

Name and Place.	Firm.	On whom they draw in London.
Barnsley	Beckett, Birks, and Co.	Glyn and Co.
Dewsbury	Haynes and Cook.	Smith, Payne, and Co.
Doncaster	Yarborough & Co. Leatham, Jackson, and Co.	Goslings and Co. Denison and Co.
Halifax	Rawson, J. W. and Co.	Barclay and Co.
	R. Briggs & Sons.	Jones, Lloyd, & Co.
Huddersfield	Dobson and Sons.	Masterman & Co.
	Wentworth & Co.	Wentworth & Co.
	J. and W. Rawson.	Jones, Lloyd, & Co.
	Buckley, Roberts, and Co.	Ditto.
Knaresborough ...	Harrison and Co.	Willis and Co.
Leeds	Field and Co.	
	Beckett, Blayds, and Co.	Glyn and Co.
	Perfect, Hardcas- tle, and Co.	Lubbock and Co.
	Union Bank.	
	Brown and Co.	Nicholson and Co.
Pontefract	Leatham and Co.	Denison and Co.
Ripon	Britains and Co.	Glyn and Co.
	Harrison and Co.	Willis and Co.
Ripon and Nid- } derdale	Coates and Co.	Esdaile and Co.
Rotherham	Walkers and Co.	Everett and Co.
Sheffield	Parker and Co.	Morlands and Co.
Skipton	Chippendale & Co.	Masterman & Co.

Name and Place.	Firm.	On whom they draw in London.
YORK.		
Messrs. Raper, Swann, Clough, Bland, and Raper	}	{ Sir R. C. Glyn, Mills, Halifax and Co.
Messrs. Godfrey, Wentworth, Went- worth, Rushworth, and Co.		
	}	Wentworth & Co.

LIST OF BANKERS IN THE EAST RIDING.

Richmond	Hutton, Other, and Co.	Pole, Thornton, and Co.
Scarborough	Lister, Moorsom, and Co.	Bond and Co.
	Woodall and Co.	Thornton and Co.
Malton	Bower and Co.	Curries and Co.
Malton-bank	Pease, Dunn, & Co.	Lubbock and Co.
Whitby	Sampson and Co.	Barclay and Co.
	J. and J. Sanders.	Masterman & Co.
	Richardson & Co.	Curtis and Co.

LIST OF BANKERS IN THE NORTH RIDING.

Beverley	Machell and Co.	Glyn and Co.
Bridlington	Harding & Holtby.	Lubbock and Co.
Hull Old Bank ...	Pease and Liddle.	Jones, Lloyd, & Co.
	Pease, Harrison, and Co.	Marryatt and Co.
	R. Raikes & Co.	Curries and Co.
	Smith & Thomson.	Smith, Payne, & Co.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

The city of York is an archbishopric, and gives the title of Duke to the second son of the King. The Mayor of York has the title of Lord, the same as that of Loudon. Craven, gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Boyle family. Richmond, gives the title of Duke to the Lennox family. Mulgrave, gives the same title to the Phipps family. Skipton, that of Lord of the Honour of Skipton to the Tuftons. Danby, the title of Earl to the Osbornes. Yarm, the title of Baron to the Belasyse family. Aske, gives the same title to the Dundas family; and Loftus the same to the Tottenhams. Bolton Castle, gives the same title to the Orde Powlett family. All the above, except Craven, are in the North-Riding.—Beverley, gives the title of Earl to the Percy family. Sitlington, gives the title of Baron to the Lenox family: the above are in the East-Riding.—Leeds gives the title of Duke to the Osbornes:—Doncaster that of Earl to the Scott family. Pomfret, gives the title of Earl to the Fermor family: Sheffield that of Baron to the Baker Holroyd family. Wentworth, gives the titles of Viscount and Baron to the Noel family; Kiveton the same to the Osborne family. Rawdon, gives the same title to the Rawdon family; and Hastings Towton the same to the Hawkes. Wortley gives the title of Baron to the Stuarts; and Markenfield the same to the Nortons. Harewood, gives the same title to the Lascelles family: Settingham the same to that of the Gowers. Furnival, gives the same title to the Howard and Talbot families: and Gisburne Park, the same to the Lister family.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

AT YORK CITY.—Jan. 14, April 14, July 14, October 20. St. Peter's Liberty, Jan. 15, July 15, October 21.

EAST RIDING.—Beverley, Jan. 11, April 11, July 11, October 17.

WEST RIDING.—Wetherby, Jan. 11; Wakefield, Jan. 13; Doncaster, Jan. 15; Pontefract, April 10;

Skipton, July 10; Rotherham, July 10; Bradford, July 14; Knaresborough, Leeds, and Sheffield, during the first whole week after October 11.

NORTH RIDING.—Northallerton; Jan. 11, April 11, July 11, October 17.

ARCHBISHOP'S QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE LIBERTY OF CAWOOD, WISTOW, AND OTLEY.—Otley, Jan. 12, April 12, July 12, Oct. 18; Cawood, May 17, and first whole week after Oct. 11.

LEARNED MEN AND LITERATURE.

This article is so rich and extensive, that scarcely any thing more than the mere names of some of these celebrated characters can be given in this work. John de Wickliffe, styled the Morning Star of the Reformation, was born in the parish of Wickliffe. Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sowerby, in 1630, and died in 1694. Roger Ascham, a learned miscellaneous writer, was born at Kirkby Whiske, in 1515; died 1568. Dr. Richard Bentley, an eminent critic and divine, born at Wakefield, 1662; died in 1742. Captain James Cooke, the celebrated navigator, born at Marton in Cleveland, 1728; was killed in the South Sea Islands in 1779. Thomas Lord Fairfax, general of the army under Cromwell; died in 1671, having obtained the good opinion of Charles II. John Harrison, inventor of the time-keeper to ascertain the longitude at sea, was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in 1693; he died in the year 1776, having received a reward of 20,000*l.* for his discovery. William Mason, an ingenious poet and divine; died 1797. The long-lived Henry Jenkins, was born at Bolton in this county. Dr. John Potter, a learned prelate and antiquary of considerable celebrity, was born at Wakefield in 1674; died 1747. Dr. Joseph Priestley, one of the greatest philosophers the country ever produced, was born at Field-Head, in the parish of Birstall, in 1733, and died in America 1804. Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London, was a native of this county. He was born in 1731, and died in May 1809. Dr. Samuel Garth, a celebrated poet

and physician, was born in this county, and died in 1719. To all these have been added the name of CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, born at York about the year 274; died in 337.

The newspapers printed in the county are the York Courant; the Chronicle; the Herald; the Gazette, all at York—At Leeds, the Intelligencer; the Mercury; the Independent—At Sheffield, the Iris and the Mercury—at Wakefield, the Wakefield Journal—at Doncaster, the Doncaster Gazette—at Hull, the Hull Packet; the Hull Advertiser; and the Rockingham.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Yorkshire is divided into twenty-eight wapentakes, besides the Ainsty of the city of York. The whole county contains one city and fifty-nine market-towns, of which thirteen are boroughs, and it sends thirty members to parliament.

POPULATION.

This, according to the statement made in 1811, was as follows: 188,381 inhabited houses; males, 477,728; females, 495,380; total, 973,123 persons.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT OF THE COUNTY AT LARGE.

Yorkshire is by much the largest county in England, and one of the most interesting, whether we consider its mercantile opulence, or its historical importance. It is in form a long square, containing more than three millions of acres, and divided into three distinct ridings, and is bounded on the north by Durham and Westmoreland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the south by Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; extending itself in length 180 miles east to west, and 90 miles in breadth north to south; its circumference is 460 miles, and contains 6013 square miles.

NAME, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The name of the county is derived from its city, which, according to Camden, was named by the Britons, *Car-Effroc*, by the Saxons *Ebor-wic*, by Nenni-

us, *Carr Ebrauc*, derived from the first founder King Ebraucus. Camden, however, more correctly suggests that the word Eboracum comes from the river *Ure*, (now the Ouse), implying its situation on that river. Thus the *Eburovices*, in France, were seated upon the river *Ure*, near *Eureaux* in Normandy; the *Eburones*, in the Netherlands, near the river *Ourt*, in the diocese of *Liege*, &c. Hence Eborac or Euorwic, became Yorc or York.

Yorkshire was included by the Romans in their division of the island, called MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, and was inhabited by the *Brigantes*, who obtained this appellation from their being inhabitants of the upper region, *Brig* signifying, in the British, a summit, or upper situation.

After the departure of the Romans, Yorkshire formed part of the Saxon kingdom of the Northumbers, and continued so until the end of the Heptarchy, when all the states were united under Egbert.

All this part of the island suffered much from the Danes; and after the Conquest it was divided among some of the great Norman barons, who were sworn to prevent the incursions of the Scots; but the English not relishing the Norman government, fled in great numbers to Scotland, and assisted King Malcolm Canmore to invade the northern borders. News of this invasion being brought to the Conqueror, he swore that he would extirpate them; but found it impossible, and was obliged to conclude a peace with the Scots.

Yorkshire continued to make a considerable figure during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and in the reign of Edward IV. a formidable rebellion broke out in this county, which was not suppressed but with the loss of many lives.

The last insurrection we shall mention, in which this county in general was concerned, was that which happened in the reign of Henry VIII. in consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries, the loss of which was sensibly felt by the poorer sort of people.

These convents had lands left for their support, which were let out in small farms, and the rent taken in corn, and such other necessities as the land produced. By this method industry was encouraged, agriculture flourished, all sorts of provisions were in great plenty, and the people, by finding employment in the country, were not driven by distress to the capital, as in the present age.

But when these convents were dissolved, their lands were given to court favourites, who being under the necessity of supporting their extravagancies, let eight, ten, and sometimes twenty of these farms to one person, by which many families were involved in ruin.

Driven by oppression to a state of madness, above 40,000 of them took up arms, and marched to Doncaster, committing great devastations in their way, and insisting that the convents should be restored. They called themselves the Holy and Blessed Pilgrims; on one side of their banner was the figure of Christ crucified, and on the other side were the figures of a chalice and a host.

This formidable mob was met by the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Duke of Norfolk; but the river Don having overflowed its banks, they were prevented from coming to a general engagement. In the mean time a pardon was published for all such as would disperse, which having in general been accepted, the greatest part of them returned home: but those who refused were taken and executed.

In 1639 Charles I. made his first visit to Hull, and met with a loyal reception: the following year his governor was received, but resigned soon after. In 1642, the acquisition of Hull engaged the attention of the king and parliament. It was esteemed of great consequence, and it was the opinion of many, that if Charles had secured it (as he had the Tower of London and garrison of Portsmouth), being then in possession of the keys of the kingdom, and the principal magazines, he would never have been subdued; but Hotham being soon after received as governor from the parlia-

ment, the king abandoned all hopes of it; and on St. George's day, the same year, the gates were closed against him.

After a variety of letters, memorials, and messages, between the king and parliament, it was blockaded by the former; at the same time the sluices were pulled up, and the country flooded, to annoy the royal army, by which immense damage was done to the inhabitants and the suburbs: various attempts to gain the place by negotiation were made by the royalists without success. On Saturday, Sept. 2, 1643, the royal army, under the command of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, (then marquis), set down before Hull, and invested it, and the siege was carried on with various success, till the 12th of October following (five weeks and four days), when it was raised, after being defended with great bravery by Lord Fairfax. In 1645, the Book of Common Prayer was burnt in the market-place; soon after which the plague again appeared. A perpetual garrison was now forced upon the town, in spite of their necessities and grievances, their petitions being disregarded. Andrew Marvell, the patriotic representative of this town, lived during the reign of Charles II. A vain attempt was made at the Revolution to secure the town for King James II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WEST RIDING.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

THIS is bounded on the east by the Ainsty, and the river Ouse; on the north by the North Riding; on the west by Lancashire, and on the south by Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. The face of the country is very irregular, but may be divided into three large districts, gradually varying from a level and marshy to a rocky and mountainous region.

The flat and marshy part of the riding lies on the eastern side, along the banks of the Ouse, and extends to the westward generally within three or four miles of an imaginary line, drawn from Doncaster to Sherborne.

The middle part, as far to the westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Otley, rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated. Further to the west, the surface becomes rugged and mountainous. Beyond Sheffield scarcely any thing is seen but black moors, which running north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire. The western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains, as Pennygant, Wharntside, Ingleborough, &c. Amidst the hilly and mountainous tracts of this riding, are many romantic valleys, presenting the most beautiful scenery; as Netherdale, watered by the Nid; Wharfedale, and the vale of the Aire. Many valleys of less extent vie with these in picturesque beauty, and the greater part being enclosed, well wooded, and thickly spread with almost continuous villages, when viewed from the neighbouring eminences, present the resemblance of happiness and improvement combined.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of the West Riding is generally mode-

rate; but the eastern part being subject to fogs and damp, is not esteemed so healthy. The harvest generally commences in the middle of August, and, excepting in backward seasons, is got in by the end of September. In the western parts, that are upland and hilly, the harvest is nearly a fortnight later than about Pontefract and Doncaster; and here is more rain than in the eastern parts of the riding.

In the West Riding there are pasture-lands, where grass is the chief object, and where cultivation by the plough is considered only in a secondary light. Upon the higher grounds there are immense tracts of waste, generally common among the contiguous possessors, and pastured by them with cattle and sheep, some stinted, and some open. Adjoining manufacturing towns, the manufacturer has his enclosures where he keeps cows, and horses for carrying his goods to market. From Ripley southward by Leeds, Wakefield, and Barnsley to Rotherham, to the banks of the Ouse, the soil is principally employed in raising corn. The common fields are most numerous to the eastward of the great north road from Doncaster to Boroughbridge. The moors, with some exceptions, lie in the south-west parts of the riding, above Peniston and Sheffield. Sheep are principally bred on them, and a great part is common.

ROADS.

To remedy the bad roads in the West Riding, paved foot-paths have been made upon the sides of most of them in the manufacturing parts of the country; but these foot-paths have been too frequently made "bridle-roads," a practice only to be excused by the peculiar badness of the main road.

RIVERS.

The West Riding is eminent for the number of its great and navigable rivers. The Ouse, which takes this name at York, being formerly called the Ure, rises near the borders of Westmoreland, and collecting many tributary streams during its course through the beautiful dale of Wensley, flows for many miles

with a very rapid current within the North Riding; but about three miles below, it becomes the boundary of this Riding, dividing it from the West Riding till it arrives at Ripon. From Ripon it takes a circuit of a few miles into the west, but again becomes the division between the two, and so continues as long as it retains its name; this it loses about six miles below Boroughbridge, at the influx of an insignificant stream that gives to the great river Ure its own name of Ouse, which, at last, in its turn, is lost in that of the Humber. The Ouse continues to be the boundary of the North Riding, dividing it from the West Riding, and the Ainsty of the city of York, till its arrival at York, where it entirely quits the North Riding. The Ouse is navigable for vessels of 120 tons as far as York, where the spring tides rise about 20 inches, but are spent about six miles above. The Ure is navigable for vessels of 30 tons as far as Ripon; where, on account of the rapidity of the stream, all prospect of navigation ceases.

The Don, or Dune, supposed to be a variation of the British word *Dun*, a deep channel, rises near Barnsley on the borders of Cheshire, passes by Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Thorne, and falls into the Aire at Snaith. It is navigable nearly to Sheffield.

The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastwardly, passes by Wakefield, and five miles below falls into the Aire.

The Aire, or Air, a large river, issuing from the mountain Pennygant, passes by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith. By the aid of canals this river is navigable to Leeds, Bradford, and Skipton. It pursues a long course quite across the Riding, and at length falls into the Don, near Snaith.

The Wharfe rises at the foot of the Craven-Hills, and after a course of more than fifty miles across the riding, keeping a great way at an equal distance of ten miles from the Aire, discharges itself into the Ouse.

The Nidd, or Nydd, rises in Maderdale Forest,

near the source of the Aire, and passing Ripley, and Knaresborough, joins the Ouse, a few miles above York.

The Ribble rises among the mountains near Skipton, and running south by Settle and Gishburn, passes into Lancashire.

Besides these principal ones there are several rivers of less importance.

CANALS.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

This canal begins out of the river Mersey, at low water, just at the lower extremity of the town of Liverpool, by Bank-hall, and goes over the river Alt to Mill-house, it then takes a large half-circle round the town of Ormskirk, and crosses Toadbrook, near Newborough, whence it proceeds by the Douglas Navigation to Wigan; from thence, in a circular course, through Red Moss, by Black-rod, north for some way parallel with the Lancaster Canal, near Chorley, and by Heapy to Blackburn; from whence, with a bend round Church, it passes Burnley and Coln to Foulbridge, where a bridge is cut to supply the Canal, of which it is the head. The canal here begins to fall to Leeds, and goes from Foulbridge, by Salterford, East Morton, and cross the river Aire, near Gargrave, by Thorlby, Sturton, and the town of Skipton, by Bradley, Kildwick, Silsden, near the town of Keighley, and by Bingley; a little below which it crosses the river Aire again, passes Shipley, and takes a semi-circular course round the Idle, near Apperton-bridge, Horsforth, Kirkstall Abbey, by Burley and Holbeck, to the town of Leeds, making in the whole, a course of 130 miles, with 838 feet fall, viz. from the summit near Colne to Leeds, forty-five miles, fall 409 feet. From the summit there to Wigan, 50 miles, with 399 feet fall. From thence to Liverpool, 35 miles, fall 30 feet. There is also a collateral cut from near Shipley to Bradford.

The *Barnsley Canal* joins the river Calder, below the town of Wakefield, and passes Crofton, Felkirk,

Royston, and arrives at Barnsley, whence it makes a bend to Barnby-bridge, near the town of Cawthorn, the length about 14 miles. There are several railways to the canal from Barnsley, and others from Barnby-bridge. The fall from the junction with the Dearne and Dove Canal, is 120 feet to the river Calder.

The *Dearne and Dove Canal*, commences from the cut which has been made for the accommodation of the river Dun navigation, between Swinton and Mexbrough, and proceeds by Wath, Wombwell, and Ardley, to near Barnsley, there to form a junction with the Barnsley Canal, which joins the river Calder. There are two small branches, one parallel with Knolbeck-brook, to the iron work at Cob-car-Ing, the other along the head stream of the river Dove, to Worsbrough-bridge; with a proposed extension of this branch near one mile and a half farther, to Rockcliffe-bridge, adjoining the grounds of Earl Stratford, at Wentworth-castle.

The whole length of this canal, from the junction of the river Dun to Barnsley, is nine miles and a quarter, with 125 feet rise, from the river Dun to Barnsley. The branch to Cob-car-Ing is one mile and three quarters, and is level, by means of some deep cutting at the extremity. The branch to Worsbrough-bridge is one mile five furlongs in length.

The *Stainforth and Keadby Canal* commences at the river Dun, about a mile to the west of Fishlake, and runs parallel with the river opposite to Thorn; whence, in a line nearly due east, it passes Crowle and Keadby, where it joins the river Trent. There is a branch about a mile across Thorn's Common to a place called Hangman-hill, which joins the river Dun. The total length of this canal is between fourteen and fifteen miles, and running through a part of the fenny country, has little elevation, and no lockage, except out of the rivers at the extremities.

The *Huddersfield Canal* joins Sir John Ramsden's Canal on the south side of Huddersfield, and taking

a westerly course, runs parallel with the river Colne, which it crosses twice, passing Longwood, Slaithwaite, and Marsden: from Marsden, under Pule-moss and Brunn Top, there is a tunnel of near three miles and a half long, which brings the canal to Rasp-mill, on the Digglewater, and within about two miles of Dub-cross; passing which, it takes the route of the river Tame, the windings of which it frequently intersects, and passes within one mile of Lydgate, by Mossley, Stayley-bridge, and joins the Ashton and Oldham Canal on the south side of Ashton, being a course of nineteen miles and five furlongs, with 770 feet lockage.

POPULATION.

This has been stated, according to the returns of 1811, thus: 155,264 inhabited houses; males, 321,857; females, 331,473; total 653,315 persons, being an increase of 89,000 since the year 1801.

FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

The former are in most cases very inconveniently situated, by being crowded into villages or townships, and not placed on the lands the farmer has to cultivate; besides, the farm-house and offices should be placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the farm. The farm offices erected by Lord Hawke have been referred to as an elegant pattern. The farm-houses lately erected are in general good, and conveniently situated.

COTTAGES.

There having been a great want of dwelling-houses for husbandmen and labourers, many have boarded in the farm-houses, particularly the unmarried men, whilst the day-labourers have resided in the villages; although it is generally admitted that building cottages contiguous to the farm-offices, would be a great convenience to the farmer, and of greater advantage to the community.

LEASES AND TENURES.

A considerable part of the West Riding is possessed by small proprietors, a respectable class of men, who generally farm their own lands. There are likewise a

great number of large proprietors, such as the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, &c. Few of the latter reside upon their estates for a considerable part of the year. The greatest part of the riding is freehold property; the number of copyholders, or those who hold by a copy of court-roll, is also considerable. Much likewise belongs to the archbishop, colleges, deans, prebends, &c.; and the inferior clergy, in consequence of enclosure bills, are constantly accumulating landed property.

The greatest part of the land is let without lease, or what is the same thing, the occupiers are removeable at six months' warning. The real leases are of different durations: from three to twenty-one years; but three-fourths of the riding having been possessed from year to year, has been thought destructive of all good farming.

RENT, AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The majority of farms are comparatively small, there being few in the West Riding that would be considered as large ones in any other part of the kingdom. As to the rent of land, it is difficult to fix its average, as in many places the sums payable by the farmer to the church, the public, and the poor, are nearly as great as the nominal rent paid to the landlord.

A considerable part of the landed property of the West Riding is in the hands of small freeholders; but there is likewise a great number of large proprietors. A great majority of farms are comparatively small, varying in size so much, however, that it would be difficult to fix an average. Upon the arable lands few exceed 300 acres. In the grass division they are smaller still, and the occupier of 100 acres has been called a great farmer.

ENCLOSURES.

Almost all this riding is enclosed, except the common fields and moors; and too much praise cannot be given on account of the perfect state in which the fences are kept.

WASTES.

The quantity of waste land in this riding has been some years gradually diminishing, yet much still remains to be done. All waste lands ought to be divided as soon as possible, so that every proprietor might have an opportunity of improving his share in one way or other: great part of which, according to a very judicious writer, "call loudly for improvement by the plough and the *spade*; may the call be obeyed, lest we fight and weave and hammer till we have not bread to eat." From Ripley to Paitley, there is still a great deal of waste land. There is a fine valley called Nidderdale, watered by the Nid, but the higher ground has been left in a state of waste; and on this side of Grassington, a great part of the land is common, or waste.

CATTLE.

There are not many horses bred, except in the eastern part of the riding. The size of those in the western part is generally small; but hardy and capable of great fatigue. In other parts of the riding they are large, and those used in waggons are strong and well made.

The stock of cattle may be classed under four different heads. There is the short-horned kind, which principally prevail on the east side of the riding, and are distinguished by the names of the Durham, Holderness, or Dutch breeds. There is the long-horned, or Craven breed, which are both bred and fed in the western parts, and also brought from the neighbouring county of Lancashire; these are a hardy sort of cattle, and constitutionally disposed to undergo the vicissitudes of a wet and precarious climate. There is another breed, which appears to be a cross from the two already mentioned, and esteemed the best of all. A great number of milk cows of this sort are kept in Nidderdale and the adjacent country, which are both useful and handsome. They are perhaps not altogether such good milkers as the Holderness cows, but

they are much hardier, and easier maintained. They are at the same time sooner made ready for the butcher, and are generally in good order and condition, even when milked. Besides these, there are immense numbers of Scotch cattle brought into the country, which after being fed for one year, and sometimes two, are sold to the butcher. Beef of this kind always sells higher in the market, than that of the native breed; and from the extent of population there is a constant demand for all that can be fed.

SHEEP.

There are so many kinds of sheep, both bred and fed, and they have been so often crossed, that it is not easy to describe them. The sheep bred upon the moors in the western part of the riding, and which we presume are the native breed, are horned, light in the fore-quarter, and well made for exploring a hilly country, where there is little to feed them but heath and ling; these are generally called the Peniston breed, from the name of the market-town where they are sold. When fat they will weigh 14lb. or 15lb. per quarter. They are a hardy kind of sheep, and good thrivers. When brought down, at a proper age, to the pastures in the low parts of the country, they feed as well, and are as rich mutton as need be.

There are great quantities of Scotch sheep from Teviotdale, &c. fed in the country; numbers of ewes are also brought annually from Northumberland, which, after taking their lambs, are fed for that season, for the butcher. Many two years old of this kind are also fed upon turnips: and in the southern parts there are a good many of the flat-ribbed Lincolnshire sheep, which are ugly beyond description.

Upon the waste commons scattered up and down the riding, the kind of sheep bred are the most miserable that can be imagined. As they generally belong to poor people, and are mostly in small lots, they never can be improved. This will apply to the whole of the sheep kept upon the commons, that are not stinted; the number that are put on, beggar and

starve the whole stock. In many parts of the riding particular attention has lately been paid to this useful animal, by selecting rams of the best properties and breeds.

Hogs of various breeds are kept in this riding, and they have of late years received much improvement.

There are not many rabbit-warrens in this district, nor indeed much soil proper for that animal. It is only upon soft waste lands that they ought to be suffered to remain, as upon cultivated land they are a perfect nuisance.

WASTE LANDS.

Nearly one-sixth part of the West Riding is waste land and moor; the quantity, however, is lessening every day. There are many parts of these wastes capable of great improvement, if divided and enclosed; but the far greater part would not repay the expence of enclosing.

IMPLEMENTS.

Some time past the farmers in the West Riding were very deficient in the construction and management of their ploughs and wheel-carriages; and the same plough, with a few trifling alterations, was used all over the whole district; but it seems the improvements proposed since that period have not been wholly disregarded, notwithstanding the force of custom.

CARRIAGES.

The carts, in general, are badly proportioned, being too long in the body, and strait. They are drawn by two, three, or four horses, and are very unhandy about a farm. The waggons are upon both broad and narrow wheels, and have been deemed extremely destructive to the roads. Very few oxen are wrought in the West Riding, and those only upon the farms of landed proprietors.

LOCAL PRODUCE.

Pontefract has long been famous for the cultivation of liquorice, to the extent of 100 acres, in the vicinity of the town. It is a very precarious plant, often rotting by wetness, and hurt by sharp frosts in the

spring, or by dry weather afterwards. Rhubarb of good quality has been cultivated to advantage in the same neighbourhood, and promoted by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures.

MINERALS.

Coals are found in great abundance in most parts of this riding; and excellent stone for building, and various other purposes, is every where at hand, in the hilly parts, and in the neighbourhood of Bradford particularly.

In the parish of Leeds there is fine pipe clay, and several quarries of an argillaceous schist, which supply the neighbourhood, and the country down the river, with slates and flag-stones for paving. On the north-east border of the parish begins a bed of imperfect granite, or moor-stone of the same kind as that on the East Moor in Derbyshire, which runs to the Chevin, near Otley, and constitutes the whole ridge of Romald's Moor as far as Skipton, where limestone commences. On each side towards the level of the rivers Aire and Wharfe, the argillaceous schist occurs, which is evidently a stratum covering the granite. The stone on the south of the Aire is entirely argillaceous schist, as is generally the case where coal is found.

In the neighbourhood of Nidderdale there are some considerable lead mines.

Copper, &c. ore of—Copper pyrites, copper, combined with iron and sulphur.

Martial pyrites. Sulphur combined with iron, with baroselenite foliated and crystallized, found in a mine, at Beggarmans, to the north-west of Buckden.

Lead, ores of—Galena, lead combined with sulphur, the common blue lead ore. Lead mineralized by oxygen, and carbonic acid, the white lead ore, crystallized and compact.

There are many mines in this part of Yorkshire which produce the above varieties of lead ore, in considerable quantities, the liberties of Buckden, Starbottom, Kettlewell, Coniston, Grassington, Hebden, &c. &c.; but the white lead ore has been raised in

greatest quantities in the liberties of Buckden and Grassington.

Green lead ore, phosphorated lead ores, have been discovered in very small quantity on Grassington Moors.

Zinc, ores of—Calamine, Lapis Calaminaris, zinc mineralized by oxygen, with or without carbonic acid, compact and stalactitical, raised in considerable quantities in the liberties of Arncliffe, Kettlewell, and several others in that neighbourhood; and at Malham, Lord Ribblesdale's liberty. There is also found at or near Malham, an oxyd of zinc, in form of a white powder, some of it is rich; this has not been met with in any other part of England.

Coal—A thin bed of coal is found on Grassington Moor, and the places in that neighbourhood.

The above-mentioned ores are accompanied in the vein with baroselenite, (cank of some) calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime and quartz, &c.

Wickersley, a village upon the turnpike road between Sheffield and Bawtry, is noted for supplying the manufactory of Sheffield with grind-stones for all the finer articles of cutlery.

There are several mineral waters in this riding, of which the most famous is the sulphurous water of Harrowgate. There is also a chalybeate spring at the same place, and another at Thorpe-Arch. These we shall notice more fully in the topographical part of our work.

At Knaresborough is a remarkable petrifying spring, called the Dropping Well; and near Settle is a very curious ebbing and flowing well, both of which we shall more particularly describe in the course of our journey.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION.

This riding is mostly divided into wapentakes, and some detached districts. Among the former are, Aybrigg, Barkston Ash, Claro, Ewecross, Morley, Osgoldness, Shyrac, Staincliff, Staincross, Stratfforth, and Tickhill, Liberty of Cawood, Wistow and Otley,

Ripon, Doncaster Soke, and Leeds Borough.—Within these limits are twenty-nine market-towns, and five parliamentary boroughs, viz. Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Knaresborough, Pontefract and Ripon. Ecclesiastically, this riding is within the province and diocese of York, and forms the Archdeaconry called Archdeaconry of York, or West Riding, divided into the following Deaneries: Craven, city of York and Ainsty, Pontefract. Ripon, within the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, is a peculiar jurisdiction.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH RIDING.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

THE North Riding is bounded by the county of Durham on the north; the German Ocean on the north-east; the East Riding on the south-east; the Ainsty of York and the West Riding on the south; and the county of Westmoreland on the west. The extent of the riding from east to west is eighty-three miles, and the breadth from north to south, forty-seven, containing 1,311,187 acres.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of the coast, from its situation, is cold and bleak; but in the vales sheltered from the westerly winds and the sea air, the grain ripens well. Cleveland is subject to a chilly and severe climate, but the dry soil here generally hastens the harvest. The Vale of York, or Mowbray, near the moors, is cold; but in other parts mild and temperate. The climate of the Howardian hills, especially at the western end, is cold, and the corn late in ripening, but that of the eastern end is milder. Rydale, and the east and west marshes, have a mild climate. The great altitude of the eastern moorlands renders the air cold and bleak; hence crops are often in the field when it is covered with snow. The western moorlands are much more liable to rain, and not being exposed to the sea air, the snow lies much longer on them; but the general character of the climate of the North Riding, resembling all the counties bordering on the German Ocean, is that of dryness throughout the year, and of peculiar coldness during the first half of it. Frosts sometimes occur in this riding, even

in June, and vegetation generally lingers in its progress till that month has advanced. The soils of the coast are various.

The level land near the Tees, consists of a rich gravelly loam upon the high ground; on the west side of the road from Catterick to Piersebridge, it is for the most part strong, and generally fertile; but in some places cold and spongy; some fine hazel loam is also to be met with. Other soils are gravelly and of clayey loam. The dales that intersect the western moorlands are very rich and fertile, as is likewise Rydale, but Wensley-dale may be ranked among the first both in extent and fertility. The same may be said of the productiveness of the smaller dales, which are very numerous.

The district described by the term coast, comprehends the cultivated lands lying between the eastern moors and the ocean. It is hilly and bold, and from its situation cold and bleak; but in some of the vales, which are sheltered both from the westerly winds and the sea air, corn ripens well. The cliff of the coast is generally from 50 to 150 feet high; the foot of which is in some parts always washed by the sea, and in all parts at high tides; from this cliff the country rises very rapidly, in the space of from half a mile to a mile, to the height of 300 or 400 feet.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

The North Riding, considering its magnitude, has no great extent of navigable waters, though the rivers and streams (provincially called becks) are very numerous. The principal of the first is the Ure, rising near the borders of Westmoreland, and running through Wensley-dale, collects many tributary streams in its way, and runs with a rapid current many miles. About three miles below Masham it becomes a boundary between this and the West Riding, till it arrives at Ripon. It loses its name about six miles below Boroughbridge, and is now called the Ouse: the latter runs to York, where it entirely quits the North Riding. The Ouse is navigable for vessels of 120 tons

as far as York, where the spring tides would rise about twenty inches, if not obstructed by the locks about four miles below, and would be spent about six miles above. The Ure, with the aid of a short canal, is navigable for vessels of about 30 tons as far as Ripon. The Tees divides this riding from the county of Durham during its whole extent, and is navigable for vessels of 30 tons from the ocean to Yarm, where the spring tide rises seven feet.

The Derwent rises in the eastern moorlands, and takes a southerly direction, parallel to the coast, till it comes to the foot of the Wolds, when it alters its direction more than once to Malton, to which it is navigable from the Humber, for vessels of twenty-five tons. It is the boundary between the North and East Riding, till it arrives near Stamford-bridge. The Foss, a small stream rising near the western end of the Howardian hills, unites with the Ouse at York. The navigable cut from York to Stillington will be the only one of the kind that penetrates the North Riding.—The Swale, the Esk, and the Rye, rise and flow for their whole course within the North Riding; but, like all other streams having their sources in mountainous countries, they are shallow, rapid, and liable to sudden and frequent floods, the Wiske alone excepted. The Cover, the Greta, the Leven, the Rical, the Dove, the Seven, the Costa, and several other streams in this riding, only serve the purpose of turning a few mills. The Rye, the Rical, the Hodge-beck, the Dove, the Seven, and the Pickering-beck, are all ingulphed during their passage through the narrow range of limestone hills that skirt the southern side of the eastern moorlands, and again emerge at their foot on the northern margin of Rydale, after having been lost for the space of nearly a mile and a half.

Nature, in fine, has afforded the North Riding navigable water on half of its circumference at least: the Derwent and Ouse, from Malton, by York, to Ripon, on the south; the Tees to Yarm, on the north; and on the sea to the east. Navigation has in one

instance been assisted by art, in the canal made from York to Stillington, a distance of about 14 miles. Another canal has been proposed to pass down the Vale of York, and join the Tees and Ouse, as a work of great utility.

ROADS.

Much has lately been done to the roads, particularly on that from York to Malton, by lowering the hills, straightening, and widening, and building bridges. The pains taken in scraping the roads, causing them to dry more quickly, not only renders them more pleasant to travellers, but also lessens the draught of the carriages. The roads in this riding are almost wholly repaired by statute duty.

BRIDGES.

Perhaps in no district in the kingdom, of equal extent, are the bridges, commonly called county bridges, more numerous, or better attended to. They were upwards of twenty years under the care of John Carr, esq. the celebrated architect of York. The number of these bridges is about 130, many of them of large extent, and erected in dangerous situations, and they are generally marked with the initials of the riding, (Y. N. R.)

FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

As the greater proportion of this riding is possessed either by noblemen or gentlemen of upwards of 500*l.* per annum, there is of course a considerable number of elegant mansions belonging to both classes. The houses of those in Cleveland, on the borders of Leeming-lane, and thence to the Swale, are better than in many parts of the riding; as in other parts, a farm-house from 100*l.* to 200*l.* a-year, consists only of a parlour, which has a bed in it, a room called a house, (which is the living room), and a back kitchen on the ground floor, and some very ordinary chambers open to the roof, that is generally thatched with rye or wheat straw. The farm-houses, those in the dales of the moorlands excepted, are too often situated in villages; but in these dales they are generally constructed of stone,

and situated upon the farms. The western dales are remarkable for their *hay barns*, placed in the centre of every third or fourth field; those barns have always a cow-house at one end, and often at both, where their cattle are wintered; by this means the hay and manure are not carried any great distance; a matter of importance in these hilly countries. The barn too is of particular use during hay harvest, in a country where the weather is attended with sudden, frequent, and violent showers.—The farm-houses of a recent date are great improvements of the old ones, though the tenant usually stands to all common repairs.

COTTAGES.

The cottages of the labourers are generally small and low, consisting for the most part of only one room or two, both level with the ground. In this riding the farmer is by no means well accommodated; but the labourer is much worse. Several dwellings have of late been built in different parts of the riding, with every proper convenience, which having small gardens and the enclosures provincially called *gaths*, have contributed much to the comfort and health of the families occupying them.

RENT.

An instance of the rents being paid in any other manner than money only, occurs on some large estates, where *boon days* are performed by the tenants, which are usually for the purpose of carrying coals and other articles to the mansion of their landlord: these are generally proportioned to the size of the farms, and do not amount to more than the use of a team for one or two days in a year. The average rent of farms of pretty good soil, is from 15 to 21 shillings per acre. Near large towns small parcels of land have been let at 3*l.* or 4*l.* per acre.

TENURES.

The tenure of the country is freehold, with some few instances of copyhold property, and some of leasehold for 1000, or other long term of years; and some instances of leases for three lives, renewable at the

fall of every life: the latter, chiefly held under the church or other corporate bodies, are seldom occupied by the lessee, who generally leases the whole estate at the place, but are farmed out again by him to others.

TITHES.

The greatest part of this riding is subject to tithes in kind, both rectorial and vicarial, but in many parishes they are compounded for, especially the latter; this mode of provision, fortunately for the clergy and public, is annually declining by means of the enclosure acts; while tithes in lay hands are becoming gradually extinct, by purchases made of the lay improPRIATOR by the owner of the soil. To the credit of the tithe owners of this riding in general, a rigid mode of exacting them has not been the subject of complaint.

FENCES.

In the best parts of the North Riding few open or common fields now remain, the moors and mountainous parts excepted. White-thorn, provincially called quick-wood, constitutes the most common fence, and is planted when about three years old; in low wet situations crab makes the best fence; but the modes of hedging and ditching are various. The gates in most general use, are those of five bars. In the low grounds adjoining the river Derwent, where drains are wanted, two ditches, each eight feet wide and sixteen feet asunder, are made, and the soil thrown on the intermediate space, which is planted with bitter willow on each side, and alder and birch in the middle. In the dales of both the moorlands, stone walls without mortar are the prevailing fence. In the neighbourhood of York hollies have been observed planted in a reclining position along the line of the hedge, with their tops just above the ground.

IMPLEMENTS.

The plough commonly called the Rotherham, or Dutch plough (their constructions being nearly the same), is generally used, and is allowed to be the best

plough in use for all land; for though it is of the most simple construction, yet it effectually performs its work. Proud's trenching or double plough is used by some, and answers well. The first share pares up the sod, and the other turns over the mould upon it. This plough is likely to be very serviceable if used with judgment. The depth and quality of the soil forms the criterion of using it. This plough may be set to different depths. It is requisite to plough up fresh earth, but the skill of the ploughman depends on his not ploughing too deep. The drill is very little used, nor does that use increase. Proud's drill is the most in use for sowing turnips; it delivers the seed regularly, and may be fixed to any plough. Almost every sort of harrow or roller is to be found here, the lighter ones generally on the Wolds.

The waggons in the greatest part of the district are drawn by two or four horses. They are generally heavy, with low fore wheels that lock under the body.

The breast-spade, used in draining, is found very useful; it is driven forward by a man in the same manner as the paring spade, and is not much unlike a common hay spade, turned up on both sides; it takes out an entire sod, and is very useful in cleaning out furrows, and cutting small grips or top-drains in flat lands.

A considerable number of oxen are used, mostly in yokes, and for carriages, in the farms; very few for the plough, as they are deemed too slow for that purpose, and in warm weather cannot stand, with sufficient ease to themselves, that continued labour for so long a time which the plough requires.

Threshing-mills and winnowing-machines have long been introduced. The Dutch plough is generally used, as are also the turn-wrist plough, with a few gripping ploughs for gripping the furrows of grass land; but the breast gripping-spade is much preferable to the last instrument. Drills are not general, though several are used in the northern part of the Vale of York; and here a drag on an excellent principle, called

the "quicking drag," has been adopted; as is also a stubble-rake drawn by a horse. In several parts a hay-sweep is used for readily collecting the hay together when raked into rows and intended to be stacked in the field. This is used with two horses, and the hay is thus got together in much less time than with a carriage.

CATTLE.

The breed of cattle throughout the North Riding is the short-horned, except towards its western extremity, where some small long-horned cattle are to be met with, and also a mixed breed between the two.

The short-horned cattle of the northern part of the Vale of York, and of Cleveland, where also considerable numbers are bred, are known by the name of the Tees-water breed; and in the south of England by that of the Holderness cattle, from the district of that name in the East Riding where this breed was either originally established, or first so improved as to bring it into notice, and where, within the district now under survey, the best of the breed are still to be met with. This district is supposed to produce the largest cattle in the kingdom; and several proprietors of stocks have of late years, at considerable expence, attentively improved them, encouraged thereto by the great prices given for cattle of this breed.

The cattle of the improved breed are very large and handsome; their colour light red, or black blotches, distinctly marked on a white ground; their backs level; throats clean; necks fine; carcass full and round; quarters long; hips and rumps even and wide; they stand rather high on their legs; handle very kindly; are light in the bone in proportion to their size, and have a very fine coat and thin hide.

Very few oxen in the northern part of the vale, and Cleveland, are used for the purposes of the draught.

In the southern part of the Vale of York, breeding of cattle is not so much attended to as it is in the

northern part, the object of cattle there being for the dairy.

The cattle of the western moorlands are small; in the lower parts of the dales they are generally of the short-horned kind; but in the higher situations near the moors, and on the borders of the West Riding and Westmoreland, the long-horned breed prevails.

In the eastern moorlands, and the coast, a great number of very good cattle are bred. They are not quite so large as those near Tees, but are clean and fine in the bone, and very free feeders. Great numbers of the oxen are worked until six or seven years old, and then they are sold chiefly to the graziers of the south of Yorkshire and of Lincolnshire, by whom they are preferred to every other breed.

In Rydale, with the Marishes, and the Howardian hills, many cattle are bred, and a considerable attention is paid to their improvement by several spirited individuals; and here, next after the banks of the Tees, the best of the short-horned cattle bred in the riding are to be met with; the breed formerly was crossed with bulls from Holderness, but since the Tees-water bulls have taken the lead, they have been chiefly resorted to for improvement.

The breed of Rydale is generally very large, with great bone, as it does not feed quite so quick as the Tees-water, to remedy which the Sussex breed has been used for a cross by two farmers of the dale.

SHEEP.

The sheep of the old stock of the northern part of the Vale of York, and of Cleveland, are very large, coarse boned, slow feeders, and the wool dry and harsh; they feed to from 30 to 40 pounds per quarter, at three years old; and a few have been fed above that weight, and produce 10 or 11 pounds of wool each; but of late years the stocks of very many of the breeders have undergone a great change, and been much improved by the use of rams of the Dishley breed.

This improvement in the breed of sheep, extends

betwixt the Swale and western moorlands, as far south as the West Riding; but it is not yet so general in the southern part of the vale as the northern.

The sheep of Rydale, the Marishes, and the Howardian hills, possess much of the Lincolnshire blood; the original breed of the dale having been improved by that cross. These sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Dishley blood.

The improved breed is about the same size, but produces rather more wool than that of the Vale of York.

The sheep which are bred upon the moors of the western moorlands are horned, have grey faces and legs, and many of them a black spot on the back of the neck, and wool rather coarse and open.

HORSES.

Yorkshire has long been famous for its breed of horses, and particularly this riding, in almost every part of which considerable numbers are still bred; the prevailing species are those adapted to the coach and saddle.

In the northern part of the Vale of York the breed has got too light in bone for the use of farmers, by the introduction of too much of the racing blood; but the most valuable horses for the saddle, and some coach horses, are there bred.

In Cleveland, the horses are fuller of bone than those last described; they are clean, well made, very strong and active, and are extremely well adapted to the coach and the plough.

In the southern part of the Vale of York, the Howardian hills, Rydale, and the Marshes, a greater mixture prevails, both of the black and the racing blood, than in Cleveland; nevertheless, those districts produce a very considerable number of both coach and saddle horses; but want of attention or judgment, or both, in the owners of mares, in not suiting them with proper stallions, evidently injures the breed.

The dales of the eastern moorlands, and the coast, rear many horses, which are rather of a smaller breed

than those before described; but are a hardy useful race, though generally too low for the coach.

Horses constitute a great part of the stock of the high parts of the western moorlands; the farmers there generally keep a few Scotch Galloways, which they put to stallions of the country, and produce an hardy and very strong race, in proportion to their size.

Exclusive of the above, the North Riding produces a considerable quantity of timber in the hedge-rows, particularly in the Vale of York, the Howardian hills, and Rydale; though in them, as well as the woodlands, not so much as formerly. The spontaneous production of the woodlands is principally oak, ash, or the broad-leaved or witch elm; the produce of the mountains, birch and alder; and of the hedge-rows and cultivated places various other trees, the consequence of improvement and art.

MINERALS.

The coast and Cleveland, abound in all their hills with inexhaustible beds of alum strata. The eastern moorlands also produce alum, and some seams of coal are worked in different parts of these moors, but they are of an ordinary quality. Several of the dales contain great quantities of the iron stone; but Ayton is the only place where any iron is now forged. The coal in the Vale of York is found very useful in making of lime. Veins of copper are supposed to be scattered about in several parts of the western moorlands and their vicinity; here are also several lead-mines. Free-stone or gritstone is found in several parts of the riding near Richmond; at Renton, and in the neighbourhood of Whitby; nor is limestone less abundant. Various kinds of slate are also found, with divers kinds of marble, with blocks of light red granite. Marl also is met with in several parts, and gypsum on each side of the river Swale, about Thornton bridge.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the North Riding there is a considerable variety, which also vary from those in adjoining districts; in

the northern part of the North Riding, the customary bushel exceeds that of Winchester by two quarts; that of some individuals is still larger, about ten per cent. more than the statute requires. A stone of wool in York market is sixteen pounds, and four ounces in each stone are allowed for the draught of each fleece. At Ripon market, a stone of wool is sixteen pounds twelve ounces. A stone of wool in the western moorlands is seventeen pounds and a half; at Darlington, it is eighteen pounds. In the eastern moorlands, the weights used by individuals vary up to nineteen pounds in the stone, and the pound of butter in the riding varies from sixteen to twenty-four ounces. A stone of any other commodity in the riding is fourteen pounds.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The North Riding is divided into twelve wapentakes, comprising nineteen market-towns, of which five are boroughs, each of them sending two members to parliament, viz. Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, Gilling East, Gilling West, Halekeld, Hang East, Hang West, Lanbarugh, Pickering, Lythe, Rydale, Whitby Strand. The East Riding is divided into four wapentakes. All the ridings are in the province and diocese of York, except a small part which belongs to the bishopric of Chester.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST RIDING.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

THE East Riding is the least of the three grand divisions of Yorkshire. It is bounded on the north and west by the rivers Harford and Derwent, that separate it from the North Riding as far as the vicinity of Stamford-bridge. About a mile above this, an irregular line commences from the Derwent to the Ouse, and joining the latter river about a mile below York, forms the rest of the boundary between the two ridings. From that place the East Riding is bounded on the west and south-west by the Ouse, which divides it from the West Riding. On the south it is bounded by the Humber; and on the east by the German Ocean. It contains 819,200 acres.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of the Wolds is severe and variable; the winds, as they sweep over this plain and unbroken surface, being extremely violent and penetrating. The north and east winds in spring generally continue with little intermission throughout the whole of March, April, and May, and occasionally longer, retarding all vegetation, and dwarfing the trees and hedges. Still the Wolds are extremely healthy, and the most grain is produced in the driest summers: but where the crops are exposed to the sea-fogs they are usually small, and the grain thick-skinned and coarse. Holder-ness has a fertile soil, and Howdenshire, with Ouse and Derwent, enjoy an earlier vegetation in proportion to the soil, than the clay lands; whilst the Vale of Derwent, from its variety of soil, is proportionately various in its climate.

The soil of the Wolds is, with little variation, a light friable calcareous loam, in some parts mixed with flints and pebbles; that of Holderness varies f 7 a

fertile clayey loam to a stiff cold retentive clay. The peculiarity of the circumstances and situation of Sunk Island, give it a claim to particular notice. Its name is probably obtained from seamen, when it first began to show itself a short time prior to the year 1667. That part which was first embanked, was originally about two miles from the shore, and many persons are living, who recollect vessels passing between it and the main land, to which it is now united by a bridge across a narrow channel, serving as a drain to the adjacent country. It contains at present within the banks, about 4,700 acres, and twenty-four families, and is continually increasing in size, an extensive tract having been recently embanked, with a probability of its being still further enlarged. Several villages and hamlets, Mr. Strickland further observes, have at different periods been washed away by the sea, viz. Auburn, Hartburn, Hornsea, Burton Beck, and Ravenser, or Ravenspur; the latter celebrated as having been the landing-place of two of our kings.—Buttevant *in Mare*, is only known by tradition, but probably others lost at more distant periods are totally forgotten.

POPULATION OF THE EAST RIDING.

Inhabited houses, 30,341; males, 81,205; females, 86,148; in all, 167,353 persons; having increased since the year 1801, 27,920.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

The Derwent is navigable for vessels of 70 tons and under, from its junction with the Ouse, up to Malton, and its extension as far as Yedingham-bridge, nine miles further (by land), will be of very great service. The Ouse, from York to its junction with the Trent, where it takes the name of Humber, is a smooth flowing river, and conveys vessels of 150 tons, as high as York. The natural flow of the tide ceases about ten miles above that city. The Humber, from its width and depth of water, is capable of admitting vessels of any burthen, up to Hull. The river Hull, which flows near Beverley, and by means of a canal, communicates with

that town, passes through the centre of the clay-land district, is navigable up to Frodingham-bridge, whence a canal carries forward the navigation to Driffeld, twenty-five miles from Kingston upon Hull. Another canal extends eastward from the river Hull to Leven, about three miles distant. Market-Weighton and Hedon, have likewise each the advantage of a canal from the Humber, so that no part of the East Riding (as measured on the map), is ten miles distant from water-carriage. Exclusive of these navigable waters, many smaller streams and numberless rivulets, add to the comfort and ornament of the country. The Harford, a small river rising near the sea, at Filey, waters the northern part of the Vale of Derwent. The Foulness flows through the centre of the sand lands, and the Wolds are on all sides well watered with springs.

The only stream which runs for any extent through the Wolds, is called the "The Gipsies," rising at Wharham-le-street, and falling into the sea at Bridlington-Quay. In the lordship of Bempton, a stream of considerable magnitude discharges itself at all times into the sea at the foot of the cliffs. This stream is very little known, as it can only be approached along the beach at a certain time of the tide, in very calm weather; nor is the approach from the sea much more easy in consequence of the heavy surf almost constantly breaking against the foot of these lofty cliffs. The numerous brooks at the eastern foot of the Wolds is well known to anglers, under the general name of the Driffeld Waters, which, with the river Hull, abound with trout of peculiar excellence and large size. The Cars too, in the low tract of country on each side the Hull, though greatly reduced in size and number, produce variety of pike, perch, eels, tench, turbot, roach, rudd and bream. The great decoys for water-fowl at Meux Aram, and Watton, are now laid dry, and the fish are in a great measure destroyed by the lately made drainages.

Formerly there were extensive meres and cars in Wallingfen, and Spalding Moor; but these being

drained within the last sixty years, the country is now cultivated as far as it will admit. Hornsea Mere, in Holderness, is the largest in this part of England, being about two miles long, and about three quarters broad in the widest part, and contains about 600 acres. Not being above a third of a mile distant from the coast, and so much on a level with the high tide, in heavy gales of wind, the salt water driven up the outlet has sometimes entered the lake, and proved destructive to the fish in the lower part of it. This lake is interspersed with several wooded islands, and animated with water-fowl. It produces only pike, eels, perch and roach; but the pike have for a long time proved the most numerous.

ROADS.

Nearly the whole of the roads in this riding are entirely maintained by the townships through which they pass, there not being more than 140 miles of turnpike road in the whole riding. In the Wolds of this part they are excessively bad; but in all cases the materials bear the blame. In Holderness the roads are repaired with gravel alone, spread upon the clay, so that in summer few countries can boast of finer highways, but in wet weather, the clay retaining water, the gravel is cut through and broken up; but though Howdenshire labours under the same inconvenience in materials, the roads are kept in a better condition. In other parts of the riding the roads are variously good or bad, according to the materials with which they are repaired. The general turnpike and highway acts of the late reign require to be revised and amended.

FENCES.

Very few old fences are to be met with in the greater part of this riding, the enclosures having been made within the space of the last fifty years. The rails in these are three inches square, and are put into the post with an angle upward; and in this manner they last more than double the time of a flat rail. "Deuces and trays," are so called from their being two long thin

rails and an upright strengthening post in the middle, which, with the two posts at the end, form the tray; this is generally called guard-fencing. The gates in common are very various in their form; but hanging them properly is too little understood.

FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

The houses of the country are generally good, except upon the Wolds, where materials are so indifferent. The old buildings here are composed of chalk-stone, with mud, instead of lime-mortar, and are covered with thatch; but those of later date here, and in all other parts of the riding, are substantially built of brick, and covered with pan tiles. Sashed windows are now not unfrequent in farm-houses; but these are not so well adapted for economy and duration as the casement. Some of the new farm-houses are too large, but of Gothecised farm-houses, or castellated cottages, there are but few.

The cottages here are more comfortable than in many other parts of England, as they generally consist of two lower rooms with two bed-rooms over them. On the Wolds they are almost universally built of chalk, and thatched; but in the low countries surrounding them, they are generally built of bricks or mud, and tiled. Many of the cottages in this riding have land allotted them for keeping cows; but from the quantity of ground required by the common mode of management, it is to be regretted that too many persons in most of the villages are deprived of this indulgence, so essential to health and comfort.

RENT, AND SIZE OF FARMS.

On the Wolds many are to be found from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per annum: a farm of about 200*l.* per annum is, however, of a respectable size, and such are the generality. Of rents, some instances occur of 1000*l.* and one or two 1200*l.* per annum; in Holderness and the other surrounding districts there are few very small farms, and still fewer of the great amount just stated; perhaps the average rent of the whole may be 800*l.* a year.

The better sort of land upon the Wolds, may be worth 20s. per acre or upwards; and in the low countries it is worth from 12s. to 30s. per acre. Near York and Hull, considerable tracts have been let in small parcels at 6*l.* or 7*l.* per acre, for gardens, &c.

LEASES.

The occupation of farms upon lease for a term of years, in the East Riding, is of very rare occurrence, so much so, that scarcely a considerable estate, or a farm of much magnitude, could be recollected as held under that condition, unless attended by some suspicious circumstances, where something incorrect was aimed at, or some advantage intended to be given or taken. So many inconveniences, however, had been found resulting from letting farms merely by verbal agreement, that it has since become usual on most estates to draw up a Legal Agreement, by which both parties bind themselves to the fulfilment of certain clauses.

TENURES.

These, with very few exceptions, are freehold; those belonging to the church, or other corporate bodies, are usually let out upon lease for three lives, renewable on the fall of each, at the rate of a year and a half, or a year and three quarters improved rent; and the lessees commonly let them to the occupiers by the year, according to the usual tenure of the country. Copyhold tenures, heretofore very frequent, have been for some years gradually diminishing.

TITHES.

The right of taking tithes in kind has of late been greatly abridged in this riding, in consequence of the sale of them by the lay impropriators, and by acts of enclosure; and the practice of taking them does not usually occur; though in some places a corn-rent has been given in lieu of tithe; and this, notwithstanding some objections to it, has generally been thought the best mode. Some parishes still continue to pay only the thirtieth sheaf to the Vicar; a provision, it seems, that cannot be altered for the better.

IMPLEMENTS.

In the southern and western part of this district, the Rotherham, or swing-plough, is in general use, and which, when well made, does its work more perfectly, and with greater ease both to the man and horses, than any other. On the Wolds the old fashioned foot-plough has continued too much in use, being a clumsy, heavy, ill-formed implement. In the Vale of Derwent, the gripping, or surface-draining plough, is much used, and some machines for cutting Swedish turnips. The pease-hook and the bean-hook are peculiar to this riding, and are made of old scythe blades. The hoe, and the moulding-sledge, particularly the latter, as used here, are excellent in their kind. Another tool for the use of the lime-burner, answers the double purpose of the rake and shovel. The threshing machine used here, is constructed upon the same principle as those in Scotland.

CATTLE.

The Holderness, or short-horned cattle, remarkable for their large size and abundant supply of milk, prevail universally through this district. This breed is distinctly marked, being variously blotched with large patches of deep red, or clear black; or, with a dun, or mouse colour, on a clear white ground: they are never brindled, or mixed, and rarely of one uniform colour.

The South-Down breed of sheep, introduced upon the Wolds some years since, has gradually extended itself, being a species admirably calculated for bleak and bare situations, where they have to travel far for a supply of food, and where the bite is short.

The Yorkshire bay horses are naturally stout, hardy, and compact animals, and at the same time clean-limbed; but for want of care the breed has degenerated.

A great number of cattle and horses are bred in almost every part of the riding, and in course are of great importance. The oxen, when at a proper age and fatted, weigh, when killed, from 60 to 110 stone;

cows weigh from 40 to 60 stone; the average of oxen weighs 70, of cows 48 stone.

CARRIAGES.

The waggons generally used here are high, narrow, and long; but the mode of yoking them peculiar to this district, is worthy of imitation. The four horses are yoked two abreast, in the same manner as they are put to a coach, two drawing by the splinter bar, and two drawing by the pole; those at the wheel drawing also by a swinging bar. The driver then being mounted on the near side wheeled horse, directs the two leaders by a rein fixed to the outside of each of their bridles, they being coupled together by a strap, passing from the inside of each of their bridles to the collar of the other horse. In this manner, when empty, they trot along the roads with safety and expedition, and when loaded, the horses being conveniently placed abreast, perform their labour with much greater ease than when placed at length.

WASTES.

The waste lands of the East Riding, properly so called, are of small extent, and so incapable of improving, that no useful information can be given under this head. Some fruitless efforts have been made under acts of enclosure, to cultivate weak and barren tracts, and the land has again been abandoned. Some plantations, however, have been made with a better prospect of success; and this appears to be the only method of deriving profit from such soils.

MINERALS.

Near Norton, Westow, and a few other places, is found a strong hard limestone, abounding with shells, applicable only to the coarsest purposes of building. Among the chalk of which the Wolds mostly consist, a light grey flint is found, differing in figure and in its more material properties from other flints, as containing too much calcareous matter to be useful in the potteries, which are supplied by flints collected on the south coasts of England; and after passing up the Humber, conveyed by the rivers and canals to Staf-

fordshire and elsewhere. Marl and gypsum are also found within the limits of this riding.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The customary bushel used here is considerably larger than the Winchester, and the corn merchants invariably buy by the former and sell by the latter. In the Malton market, where much corn from the East Riding is sold, it is customary to sell oats by weight, 24 stone of 14 lbs., being considered equal to a quarter of eight customary bushels. The coal measure varies at almost every part between Newcastle and London, gradually diminishing as it proceeds southward, and the price remaining nearly the same. At Bridlington 48 unheaped Winchester bushels make the chaldron. The legal measure upon which the duty is paid, is 36 unheaped Winchester bushels per chaldron.—On the Wolds, wool is sold by the stone of $16\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. In Holderness the todd of $28\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is in general use. Butchers' meat, hides, provisions, tallow, &c. are sold by the store of 14 lbs. The pound of fresh butter varies in different markets, from 16 to 20 ounces. Hay is sold by the ton of 160 stone, and straw by the threave of 12 bundles.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The East Riding is divided into six wapentakes, viz. Holderness, Dickering, Buckrose, Ouse and Derwent, Howdenshire, and Harthill. It contains ten market towns, viz. Bridlington, Driffield, Beverley, Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Howden, South Cave, Kingston upon Hull, Hedon, and Patrington; of which Beverley, Hedon, and Hull, send two members each to parliament.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Journey from Ingleton to Rotherham; through Settle, Skipton, Keighley, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Barnsley.

INGLETON is a large and tolerably well-built village, on the borders of the riding, next Lancashire. The manufacture of cotton yarn has for some years been the principal employment of the inhabitants. There are several collieries close to the village, which supply the country round to a considerable distance with coal.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Ingleton there are many objects highly interesting to the natural philosopher, and the admirer of romantic scenery. At a short distance northward is *Thornton Scar*, a tremendous cliff, partly clothed with wood, and partly exhibiting the bare rock. This Scar is about 100 yards high, and runs up a considerable way, in different degrees of elevation, into the mountains, along with one not quite so perpendicular on the other side. These are only separated by a very narrow, but frightfully deep chasm, through which a rapid stream pursues its course over a succession of small cascades. Thornton Scar contains a stratum of that species of rock of which blue slate is formed, from which great quantities of that article is got. Not far distant in the same romantic dell is *Thornton Force*, a curious fall of water, formed by the river Don, which issues out of Kingsdale. It partly rushes from an aperture of the rock, having entered it about sixty yards above, with a fall of nearly thirty, and partly from the top of a rocky ledge thirty yards high, over half of which it

falls in one unbroken sheet, four yards wide, and then rushing over a projecting rock, falls into a deep black pool below. The tops and sides of the rocks are beautifully fringed with ivy and other shrubs. The whole forming, with the cascade, a very fine picture, leaving little for the imagination of the artist to supply.

About two miles further is *Raven Ree*, a rocky promontory, 40 yards high, almost covered with ivy, yew, and other evergreen shrubs. Ascending the mountains a little further, we soon enter the beautiful Valley of Kingsdale, about a mile in length, and 300 yards broad, having the mountain *Greg-roof* on the north, Wharaside, one of the highest mountains in England, on the south-east, and a high ridge extending from thence on the south. The lime-stone on *Greg-roof* assumes the most fantastic appearance, seven tiers of naked perpendicular rocks, with sloping intervals (exhibiting scanty portions of earth, one above another like the ribs of a skeleton, run along the sides of this mountain; but contrary to the ribs in animal nature, they run parallel to the spine.

About four miles from Ingleton, in Kingsdale, is *Yordas Cave*. It is situated at the east end of the vale, under the mountain *Greg-roof*. The walls of this curious cavern are a sort of black marble, the roof pretty smooth, and beautifully veined with red and white. The floor is strewn with stones and pieces of rock. Its whole length is between 50 and 60 yards, its breadth 13 yards, and height 47 feet. On entering the cave its area enlarges every way, the principal part lies to the right; but it extends also to the left, unfolding some wonderful closets, called *Yordas bedchamber*, *Yordas oven*, &c.

On the upper side of *Yordas Cave*, is a quarry of black marble, from which elegant monuments, chimney-pieces, slabs, and other ornaments are dug.

By the side of the river *Wease* or *Greta*, which rises about three miles from Ingleton, are slate quarries, whose surface is decorated with various curious

plants. At a small distance from Chapel-le-dale, four miles from Ingleton, is *Hurtlepot*, a round deep hole, about 30 or 40 feet perpendicular, and a deep black water at bottom, which runs over in great floods, and has in it large black trout. Another deep chasm, ten yards long, and 20 deep, at the bottom of a precipice, is called *Ginglepot*, filled at the bottom with smooth pebbles, except in the south corner, where is deep water, which in floods swells to the top, and issues out in a vast torrent. From hence we proceed to *Weathercote Cave*, a perpendicular natural cataract, within a huge cavern 60 yards in length, and 30 broad. It is entered by a little cave, on the right of which is a subterraneous passage under the rocks, and a petrifying well. The height of the north corner of the great cave is 36 yards. About 11 yards from the top issues out a torrent of water, falling 25 yards, and losing itself on the rocks at the bottom, and after passing through the two preceding caverns, appears again by the side of the turnpike road.

“*Weathercote Cave* is situated in a low field, where no such phenomenon is expected, and where no rude strokes of nature indicate any thing extraordinary. The green turf is only interrupted by some stone walls, bordering a grove of small trees and shrubs, from whence issues the deep-toned, hollow, sound of a tremendous cataract. The door of the cave is no sooner thrown open than we see, through a grotesque arch of rugged rocks, a large body of water, rushing from a square hole, and dashing down among the rocks at the bottom of a vast craggy basin, about sixty feet perpendicular, with a roar that astonishes the most intrepid. This furious river, as if ashamed of exposing its streams to the open day, no sooner makes this frightful leap, than in a moment it disappears; when running under ground for about a mile; it again shews itself on the surface in a more calm and peaceful state. From the gate at the entrance we descend about fifteen yards, along a rocky steep. A little to the right there is a cavity of about

20 yards in length, with a low roof, in which there is a petrifying spring, and a natural seat and table, where the philosopher, the recluse, or the poet, may study without interruption.

“The rocky walls of this cave, which are almost perpendicular, and on the north side upwards of 100 feet high, are partly covered with a black moss. The lowest and largest part, and where the water falls, is somewhat circular, and quite open at the top. One of the most striking features of this surprizing scene, is a stone of an enormous magnitude, suspended over the hole from whence the water issues, by its opposite angles touching the sides of a crevice. This stone, has certainly remained in its present situation for ages, and however it may threaten the astonished spectator with impending danger, may probably continue till the end of time.”

“Weathercote Cave, (Mr. Bigland observes), displays a scenery still more romantic and sublime. The top of this cavern is nearly on a level with the adjoining lands, and the margin is surrounded with trees which guard and ornament the steep and rugged precipices. The cave is of a lozenge form, and divided into two by a grotesque arch of limestone rock; the length from north to south is about 60, and the breadth about 30 yards. At the south end is an entrance down into a small cave, on the right of which is a subterraneous passage into the great cave, where issuing from a large aperture in the rock, the astonished visitor sees an immense cataract falling above 20 yards in an unbroken sheet with a noise that stuns the ear. The water falling among rocks and pebbles, disappears, and runs about a mile along a subterraneous passage. The whole cave is filled with the spray from the cataract, and sometimes a small vivid rainbow appears, which for brilliancy of colour is scarcely any where to be equalled.”

Ingleborough is about three miles east from *Ingleton*. The westerly and northerly part of this singular mountain lies in the parish of *Bentham*; the easterly

in the parish of Horton, in Pibbledale; the southerly in the parish of Clapham. The immense base on which it stands is near 20 miles in circumference. Several considerable streams rise in this mountain, which at length fall into the Irish Sea. The land round the bottom is fine fruitful pasture, interspersed with many acres of lime-stone rocks. The land is more barren as you ascend the mountain, and under the surface is peat-moss, in many places two or three yards deep; it is cut up and dried by the country people for burning instead of coal. As the mountain rises, it becomes more rugged and perpendicular, and is at length so steep that it cannot be ascended without great difficulty, and in some places not at all.

There are found quarries of slate in many parts, which the neighbouring inhabitants use to cover their houses; there are also many loose stones, but no lime-stones; yet no stones but lime-stones are to be found near the base. The people call the loose stones, near the summit, greet stone. The foot of the mountain abounds with fine springs, on every side, and on the west side, near the summit, there is a very remarkable spring. The top is very level, but so dry and barren that it affords little grass, the rock being barely covered with earth. It is about a mile in circumference, and horse-races were formerly held on it. Upon that part of the top facing Lancashire and the Irish Sea the foundations of a house are still to be seen, and the remains of what the country-people call a beacon, viz. a place erected with stones, three or four yards high, ascended with stone stairs, which anciently served to alarm the country upon the approach of an enemy, a person being always kept there upon watch in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by fire, to other watchmen placed upon other mountains within view, of which there are many, particularly Wharnside, Woefall, Camfell, Pennygant, and Pendle-hill. There are likewise discoverable a great many other similar situations in Westmoreland and Cumberland, besides the town of Lancaster, from

which it is distant about 20 miles. The west and north sides of Ingleborough are the most steep and rocky: there is one part to the south, where you may ascend on horseback. A part of the said mountain projects towards the north-east near a mile, but somewhat below the summit; this part is called Parkfell; another part juts out in the same manner, near a mile towards the east, and is called Simonfell; there is likewise another part called Little Ingleborough, towards the south; the summits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itself. There are holes or chasms, called swallows, near the base, supposed to be the effect of the deluge; they are among the limestone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The springs towards the east all come together, and fall into one of these swallows or holes, called Allapot; and after passing under the earth about a mile, they burst out again, and flow into the river Ribble, whose head, or spring, is but a little farther up the valley. The depth of this swallow or hole could never be ascertained; it is about 20 poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it sends out a smoke or mist, which may be seen a considerable distance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another, which may be easily descended. In some places the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the same; in other places not above a yard; and except for the run of water, it cannot be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewise another hole or chasm, a little west from the other two, which cannot be descended without difficulty; you are no sooner entered than you have a subterraneous passage, sometimes wide and spacious, sometimes so narrow you are obliged to make use of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a considerable way; and some persons are said to have gone several hundred yards, and might probably have gone much further, had they ventured. There are a great many more holes or caverns, well worth the notice of a traveller: some dry,

some having a continual run of water, such as Black-side Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinson's Chamber, &c. There is likewise, partly south-east, a small rivulet, which falls into a place of considerable depth, called Long Kin. Also another swallow or hole, called *Johnson's Jacket Hole*, a place resembling a funnel in shape, but very deep; a stone being thrown into it makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time. There is likewise another called *Gaper-Gill*, into which a good many springs fall in one stream; and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and winds through Clapham: then, after a serpentine course of several miles, this stream joins the river Lon, or Lune, and passing by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish Sea. There are likewise, both on the west and north sides, a great many springs, which all fall into such cavities, and bursting out again towards the base of the mountain, fall likewise into the Irish Sea, by the town of Lancaster; and, what seems very remarkable, there is not one rivulet running from the base of the mountain that has not a considerable subterraneous passage. All the springs arise about the summit, among the greet-stones, and sink or fall into some hole as soon as they descend to the lime-stone rocks; where, passing under ground for some way, they burst out again towards the base. There are likewise, to the west and north, a great many swallows or holes, some very deep and frightful, others more shallow, with a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect, rising in a manner perpendicularly up to an immense height. In the valley above Horton, near the base of this mountain, there is a large heap or pile of grit-stones, all thrown promiscuously together, without any appearance of building or workmanship, which cannot reasonably be thought to be the work of nature; few stones are to be found near it, though it is computed to contain 400 of that country cart loads of stones, or upwards. There is likewise another pile at the base, north-east,

in resemblance much the same, but not so large. There are several up and down the country. Indeed here were anciently, as far back as the time of Queen Elizabeth, some copper mines, which were wrought to good advantage; but whether the vein of ore failed, or what else was the reason, they are all given up long since, and this part of the country yields little or none at all.

Mr. Bigland was much disappointed on his ascent to the top of Ingleborough. The day, July 8, 1811, was fine and clear below; but the mountain was from time to time covered with clouds which often poured over the top like the smoke of furnaces. Whilst ascending, however, all appeared clear, and he seemed to have met with a favourable moment; but when he reached the summit, a cloud was approaching from the west which precluded his view of the Irish Sea. In the space of a few minutes, not only the distant mountains, but Wharaside and Pennygant disappeared; Ingleborough was enveloped in a tremendous storm of wind and hazy rain, accompanied with a surprizing degree of cold, and darkness almost equal to that of night; the weather in the meanwhile underwent no alteration below, but continued all the day, warm, pleasant, and clear.

Mr. Bigland therefore thinks it advisable that every tourist who visits Ingleborough, or other mountains of this description, should take a guide; for want of similar precaution he found himself bewildered amidst the rocks and morasses; and the approach to Ingleborough on the southern side from the village of Austwick, is very toilsome to persons not acquainted with the road. The north side of Ingleborough is less steep than the eastern and southern sides; but the western is the most sloping, and the easiest ascent is from Ingleton. The sides where they are not perpendicular are springy; the ground indeed to the very summit emits water at every pore; for this mountain being the first check that the western clouds meet with in their passage from Ireland, is almost conti-

nually enveloped in mists, or washed with rains. The top is level and horizontal; and the beacon formerly placed here, was to give the country an alarm in any sudden danger, particularly an incursion of the Scots. Pennygant at the distance of four miles, appears to be almost within a leap; and towards the south, the rocks near Settle and Pendle-hill towering aloft, seem close at hand. Wharnside is within the distance of six miles, and Snowden, Crossfell, &c. are clearly visible.

Dr. Gale supposes that the beacon upon Ingleborough was erected by the Roman garrison of Bremetonacæ, or Overborough, which is five miles from it.

In a field called the Sleights, are two large heaps of small round stones, a quarter of a mile from each other, called the *Hurders*. About five miles north-east from Ingleton, is *Wharnside*, another high mountain. It is about 50 feet higher than Ingleborough, but the prospects from it are not so much diversified with pleasing objects, the situation being in the midst of a vast amphitheatre of hills. The sight of four or five small lakes, or sams, as they are here called, on the top, will however afford some amusement to the curious. Two of them are about 300 yards in length, and nearly the same in breadth. A thin seam of coal is found near the summit of this mountain; and another is said to correspond therewith on the top of the lofty hill *Colm*, on the opposite side of Debdale or Dentdale.

The perpendicular height of this mountain, according to Mr. Jefferies, is 5340 feet, or one mile and twenty yards above the level of the sea. Several pools or small lakes near the summit, are called *tarns*, two of which are at least 180 yards in length, and but little less in breadth.

The prospects are very extensive, and command the whole of Wensley-dale, when not obscured by mists.

Pennygant, is about six miles eastward from Ingle-

borough, and is another remarkable mountain of considerable elevation. The measurement of Pennygant is 1740 yards above the level of the sea. At its base are two frightful orifices called Halpit and Huntpit Holes; the former looks like the ruins of a large castle, the latter resembles a deep funnel. Through each of them runs a subterraneous brook, which emerges at a considerable distance.

There are several other curiosities of a nature similar to those already described, not only about the base of Ingleborough, but that of Wharnside, well worth the notice of the natural philosopher, and which may be visited in such succession as may be most convenient. The principal curiosities on the former not already noticed, are Meergill and Hardraw-kin on the north side, and Alumn-pot and Long Churn on the south; those on the latter are Gatekirk Cave on the south, and Greenside Cave on the south-east.

The following is the most correct statement of the elevations of Ingleborough, and the other two celebrated mountains in its neighbourhood.

Wharnside 5340 feet. Measured by Jefferies.

Ingleborough 5280 do. Ditto.

Pennygant 5220 do. Ditto.

From the above measurements it appears, that the mountains of Yorkshire are the highest in South Britain.

Four miles from Ingleton, upon the road is the village of CLAPHAM, which contains several well-built houses, and the adjacent country is rendered particularly agreeable by the many small villas and gentlemen's seats interspersed about it.

About two miles before we reach Settle, under a high ridge of prominent lime-stone rocks, is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well. A stone trough of about a yard square is placed over the spring, with openings at various heights to admit the issuing of the water at different times; sometimes it rises and falls nearly a foot in this reservoir every ten or fifteen

minutes. *Drunken Barnaby*, who wrote his Itinerary nearly 200 years ago, mentions this well, and observes that it puzzled the learned of his age.

“Near to the way, as the traveller goes,
A fine fresh spring both ebbs and flows;
Neither know the learn’d, that travel,
What procures it salt or gravel.”

This phenomenon has never been accounted for in a satisfactory manner. This singular spring is close to the right-hand side of the road leading to Ingleton, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Kendal, at the bottom of Giggleswick Scar, an almost perpendicular cliff of limestone and gravel 150 feet high, and more than three miles in length. The water is limpid, cold, and wholesome, and great care is taken to preserve it from being defiled by passengers.

About a mile further is the pleasant village of GIGGLESWICK, which is said to have formerly been a market town, while Settle was only a hamlet, and it still contains the parish church to that place. This church is a large and handsome uniform building, exactly in the same style of the other churches in Craven, which are known to have been rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. In this church, on a brass plate, in the middle aisle, is the following inscription:

Here lies interred,
The Rev. WILLIAM PALEY, B.A.

Fifty-four years
Master of this Free-School,
Who died September 29, 1799,
Aged 88 years.

Also ELIZABETH,
The Wife of the Rev. WILLIAM PALEY,
Who died March 9th, 1796,
Aged 83 years.

These were the parents of the late celebrated Dr. Paley, sub-dean of Lincoln, who is also lately deceased. This eminent person was born in July 1743, at Peterborough, where his father was then minor

canon of the cathedral, but removed to Giggleswick soon after.

The parish of Giggleswick contains five townships, viz. the village of Giggleswick and Stackhouse one; the market town of Settle, with the hamlets of Lodge and Murbeck a second; the two Stainforths a third; the village of Langcliffe and hamlet of Winskill a fourth; and the village of Ruthmell a fifth.

The manors of Giggleswick and Settle are vested in his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord of the Percy-fee.

"The environs of Giggleswick are romantic and beautiful.—Here a deep and rocky valley begins to be formed, which allowing sufficient space for a very fertile tract of meadow and pasture, gradually expanding to the south, forms a bold and lofty rampart of grey limestone; on the east and west surmounted at a considerable distance, by the enormous masses of Pennygant and Ingleborough to the north. Immediately to the east, and almost overhanging the town of Settle, is Castleberg, a conical rock, backed by a cluster of rugged and protuberant craggs, and once undoubtedly crowned by a fortification.

"The summit of Castleberg once formed the gnomon of a rude, but magnificent, sun-dial, the shadow of which passing over some grey soft stone upon its side, marked the progress of time to the inhabitants of the town beneath. An instrument certainly more ancient in itself, and possibly as old in its application, as the dial of Ahaz.

"But the hour marks have long been removed, and few remember the history of their old benefactor, whose shadow now takes its daily tour unobserved."—

In a quarry at Craven-Bank, the boundary of Craven, above Giggleswick, a large quantity of Roman coins were found some years since, chiefly of the two Constantines, Gratian, and others about the same period.

SETTLE

Is a small, but well-built, market-town, once famous for its manufacture of, and trade in, leather, and hides; and a fair once a fortnight is still kept up for the sale of these articles, and fat cattle. Its situation with respect to the neighbouring country is rather low. The vale before it, through which the Ribble pursues its course, is however extensive and pleasant.

The town stands near the base of Castleberg rock, above-mentioned, which is said to rise nearly 300 feet above the tops of the houses. The inhabitants were some years since at the expence of cutting an easy winding path to the top of it, from whence there is a fine prospect of the vale below, and the long range of craggy hills on each hand.

On approaching Settle, in travelling from Skipton, quickset hedges entirely disappear, and all the fields are enclosed with stone walls, laid without mortar; some of these being six feet high, renders them much less agreeable than they would be if the fences were lower and the prospects more open, though all the country to the north consists of a rude assemblage of mountains.

At *High Hill*, above Settle, are the remains of two Roman encampments; the first occupies a large tract of ground, in the middle of which is a noble spring surrounded with a bank of earth; the second is small, and of an oblong form. A branch of the Roman road passes over the moors by Sunderland, and in view of Craven Bank.

About four miles to the east of Settle is *Malham Cove*, an immense crag of limestone, 286 feet high, stretched in shape of the segment of a large circle across the valley, which it thus terminates, "in a manner at once so august and tremendous, that the imagination can scarcely figure any form or scale of

rock, within the bounds of probability that shall go beyond it."

At the foot of the cove, a current of water issues out, called *Aire Head*, it being, in all probability, one of the streams which feed that river. In floods the subterraneous passage is not sufficient to give vent to all the water which then pours in a cataract from the top of the rocks, forming a most grand and magnificent cascade. This curious phenomenon is seldom seen by travellers in the summer months. If the wind blows pretty strongly from the south or south-west, the whole front of this bluff and age-tinted battlement standing unsheltered and exposed, very little, if any, of the expanded current reaches the bottom; but driven back into the air, or against the projections of the rock, has the appearance of a curled foaming mist, impetuously revolving, and dissipated as a whirlwind.

Within less than a mile of this village, it is observed in the "*Beauties of England*," is Malham Water, a lake of an almost circular form, about a mile in diameter, and remarkably situated on a high moor. The water is fine and clear, and it abounds with excellent fish: here have sometimes been taken, trout of eleven pounds weight, and perch weighing from five to six pounds.—This lake was given by William de Percy to the monks of Fountain's Abbey, about the beginning of the reign of King Stephen; and the inexhaustible store of excellent trout and perch with which it has always abounded at one season of the year, might have converted the pretended fasts of these monks into a season of festivity.

A little above the cove, upon the moors, is *Malham Tarn*, a small lake, about four miles in circumference, abounding in trout and perch, which grow here to a great size.

Passing through the village of Malham, which is situated at the union of the two valleys, respectively terminated by the Cove and Gordale Scar, at the distance of a mile we reach the latter. "The ap-

approach to Gordale, on the east side of the village, is through a stony and desolate valley, without a single object to divert the eye from the scene before it; this is a stupendous mass of limestone, of perhaps equal height with the cove, cleft asunder by some great convulsion of nature; opening "its ponderous and marble jaws," on the right and left, and forming a ravine, over the rugged bosom of which flows a considerable stream.

"The sensation of horror is increased by the projection of either side from its base, so that the two conivent rocks, though considerably distant at the bottom, admit only a narrow line of day-light from above. At the very entrance you turn a little to the right, and are struck by a yawning mouth, in the face of the opposite crag, whence the torrent, pent up beyond, suddenly forced a passage, within the memory of man, which at every swell continues to spout out one of the boldest, and most beautiful cataracts that can be conceived. Wherever a cleft in the rock, or a lodgment of earth appears, the yew-tree, indigenous in such situations, contrasts its deep and glossy green with the pale grey of the limestone."

The opening in the rocks, which gives passage to the stream, is said to have been caused by the force of a great body of water, which collected in a sudden thunder-storm, sometime about the year 1730.

About five miles from Settle, is LONG PRESTON, a large village, at least a mile in length upon the road. Great quantities of calico are made, and the inhabitants have been noticed for their respectable and cheerful appearance.

A church was erected here very early in the Saxon times. It contained a chantry, dedicated to Our Lady and St. Anne; founded by Richard Hammerton, knt. according to the return of chantries, made by Archbishop Holgate, and valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. This was the south choir of the church, still the property of the family. There was also a chapel of St. Michael, which Dr. Whitaker suspects to have stood

near the entrance of the church-yard, where a floor of painted tiles is met with, in digging graves.

The present church contains no remains of the original structure, excepting at the east end of the middle aisle. The rest was probably rebuilt about the year 1445, the time of the erection of Hammerton's chapel.

Within the steeple, and at considerable height above ground, is a strong vaulted chamber, about six feet by four, the use of which is not known.

The mansion house at Hellifield is a curious castellated building, fortified and embattled by Laurence Hammerton, in the reign of Henry VI. It still remains a square compact building, very strong; but of too narrow dimensions to accommodate the family, in the splendid style they then lived, and therefore must have served rather as a place of retreat in case of alarm. It was modernized by James Hammerton, esq.

The next place we pass through, on our road to Skipton, is CONISTON COLD, a small township, in the parish of Gargrave. On Stuling Hill, an high round knoll, above this village, commanding one of the most central and extensive views in Craven, is an elliptical encampment, 522 feet in circumference; it is supposed to be Danish. On the north-west side of Coniston Moor, is a place called Sweet Gap, where tradition reports that the inhabitants of Gargrave, making a stand against a party of Scotch invaders, were cut off almost to a man. Gargrave, according to the same tradition, had then seven churches, six of which these destroyers burnt, and spared the seventh for the merit of being dedicated to their own national saint, Andrew.

The parish of Gargrave may be considered as the central parish of the district called Craven, as well as the warmest and most fertile. It consists of the townships of Gargrave, Coniston Cold, Cold Newton, since called Bank Newton, Stainton, Eshton, Hasby, and Winterburne. It is partly within the fee of Clif-

ford and partly within that of Percy, which are divided by the river Aire.

GARGRAVE is situated upon the road, about four miles from Skipton, and close to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, upon which it has extensive warehouses. The principal business of the place is the cotton manufacture.

A court for the recovery of small debts is held here, under the Duke of Devonshire.

The town is divided by the river Aire, which abounds with fish, "and has such a winding course (says Camden), through the Ings between this and Skipton, and sports so in meanders from its very source, as if it were undetermined almost whether to run to the sea, or back to its source; for I was forced to cross it, in my direct road, no less than seven times in half an hour." Gargrave is a place of yearly rendezvous to the gentlemen of Yorkshire, and the adjacent counties, for the hunting-season.

"About half a mile beneath the town, on a fertile plain, are the buried remains of a Roman villa, called *Kirk Sink*, from a tradition that some great ecclesiastical edifice had there been swallowed up. The stones of which this building had been composed have gradually been removed, probably to build the present church; but the irregularities upon the surface, prove it to be a parallelogram, about 300 feet long, and 180 feet wide. It was dug up about 70 years ago, and the source of a tessellated pavement discovered at that time, induced Dr. Whitaker to apply for permission to open the ground again. But the walls had been so completely grubbed up to the foundation, that though it was just possible to ascertain the size of the apartments, which had been very small, no masses of cohering pavement could be taken up, and the whole lay in heaps mingled with mortar, consisting of cubes of various colours, some an inch, others not more than half an inch in diameter, together with floor-tiles of about three inches square."

SKIPTON

Is a good market town, entirely built of stone; it consists chiefly of one spacious street, which serves for the market-place, and some straggling lanes. Here is a well-frequented market on Saturday, to which great quantities of corn are brought, and hence dispersed into several parts of Craven. Skipton being close to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the latter greatly facilitates the trade.

The present church of Skipton is a spacious and handsome building of different styles of architecture; perhaps no part of the original structure remains, but four stone seats with pointed arches, and cylindrical columns, in the south wall of the nave, may be referred to the earlier part of the 13th century.

The church received considerable repairs in the time of Richard III. but the roof cannot be older than the reign of Henry the VIIIth. It is very handsome, flat, but with light flying springers. At the east end are the arms of the Priory of Bolton.

The screen is inscribed :

**Anno D'ni millessimo quingentissimo tricesimo tertio
et regni Regis Hen. viii. dicessimo quinto.**

Beneath the altar, which is unusually elevated on that account, is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment, from the dissolution of Bolton Priory to the death of the last earl of Cumberland. Dr. Whitaker examined this vault, March 29, 1803, after it had been closed many years, and found "that the original vault, intended only for the first earl and his second lady, had undergone two enlargements; and the bodies having been deposited in chronological order, first, and immediately under his tomb, lay Henry, the first earl, whose lead coffin was much corroded, and exhibited the skeleton of a short and very stout man, with a long head of flaxen hair, gathered in a knot behind the skull. The coffin had been

closely fitted to the body, and proved him to have been very corpulent, as well as muscular. Next lay the remains of Margaret Percy, his second countess, whose coffin was still entire. She must have been a slender and diminutive woman. The third was the Lady Ellinor's grave, whose coffin was much decayed, and exhibited the skeleton (as might be expected in a daughter of Charles Brandon, and the sister of Henry VIII.) of a tall and large-limbed female. At her right hand was Henry the second earl, a very tall and rather slender man, whose thin envelope of lead, really resembled a winding sheet, and folded, like coarse drapery, over the limbs. The head was beaten to the left side; something of the shape of the face might be distinguished, and a long prominent nose was very conspicuous. Next lay Francis, Lord Clifford, a boy. At his right hand was his father George, the third earl, whose lead coffin precisely resembled the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, with a rude face, and something like female mammæ cast upon it; as were also the figures and letters of G. C. 1605. The body was close wrapped in ten folds of coarse cere cloth, which being removed, exhibited the face so entire (only turned to copper colour), as plainly to resemble his portraits. The coffin of Earl Francis, who lay next his brother, was of the modern shape, and alone had an outer shell of wood, which was covered with leather; the soldering had decayed, and nothing appeared but the ordinary skeleton of a tall man."

Over him lay another coffin which Dr. Whitaker suspects had contained the Lady Ann Dacre, his mother. Last lay Henry the fifth earl, in a coffin of the same with that of his father.

The tomb of Henry the first earl, and Margaret Percy his wife, is of grey marble. On the slab are grooves for two figures. There are also inlets for four shields of arms, within the garter. All these brasses were stolen in the Civil Wars, but the epitaphs had been transcribed in 1619. The celebrated Anne

Countess of Pembroke caused others to be affixed, which Dr. Whitaker gives at length.

At the south side of the communion-table is another stately tomb of black marble, inclosed with iron rails, and erected by the good countess to the memory of her father, George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland.

In the church is a library, for the use of the parish, founded by Silvester Petys, principal of Barnard's Inn, who was born in this neighbourhood. It consists chiefly of ancient books, that are in bad condition, which is said to arise from the salary of 5*l.* per annum for their preservation not being paid according to the will of the founder.

The Castle at Skipton is the great object which attracts the attention of strangers. It stands on an eminence that commands the town, and also a good prospect of the surrounding country. It was built by Robert de Romillé, styled lord of the manor of Skipton in Craven, soon after the Conquest. It afterwards came to the Cliffords, and at present belongs to the earl of Thanet. Of the original building little besides the western door-way of the inner castle now remains. The oldest part of Skipton castle now remaining consists of seven round towers, partly in the sides, and partly in the angles, of the buildings, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular quadrangular court within. The walls are from nine to twelve feet thick. This part was the work of Robert de Clifford, in the beginning of the reign of Edward II. For according to his descendant, the countess of Pembroke, "He was the chief builder of the most strong parts of Skipton castle, which had been out of repair and ruinous from the Albemarles' time." The eastern part, a single range of building, at least 60 yards long, terminated by an octagon tower, was built by the first earl of Cumberland, in the short space of four or five months, for the reception of "the Lady Eleanor Brandon's Grace, who married his son, in

the 27th of Henry VIII." This part remains nearly in its original condition, as the wainscot, carved with fluted pannels, and even some of the ancient furniture, serves to prove.

The present entrance, concealing the original Norman doorway, was added by Lady Pembroke, who repaired the castle; a circumstance commemorated by the following inscription cut in stone, over the door at the west end:

"This Skipton Castle was repaired by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, Baroness Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesy; Lady of the Honor of Skipton in Craven, and high Sheriffess by inheritance of the county of Westmoreland, in the years 1655 and 1658, after the main part of it had lain ruinous ever since December 1648, and the January following, when it was then pulled down and demolished almost to the ground by command of the parliament sitting at Westminster, because it had been a garrison in their Civil Wars in England.—Isaiah, chap. lviii. ver. 12, God's name be praised."

The entrance into the castle is by an ancient gateway on the southern side, nearly facing the market-place. In one of the courts within the building stands an aged yew-tree, casting a solemn shade over the place. The edifice, however, seems upon the whole better calculated for a dwelling than a fortress, as it commands a pleasing prospect of the town and vale, terminated by distant hills to the south; and the eminences on the northern side might be converted into pleasure-grounds.

Several passages wind round the castle to various rooms hung with old tapestry. In one of these chambers is a curious old family picture, with whole-length figures as large as life. Of this picture Dr. Whitaker has given a beautiful engraving in his History of Craven. It is composed of three parts, a centre and three extremes, the latter serving as doors. In the centre compartment is George Clifford Earl of

Cumberland, and on his right hand is Margaret Russel, his countess, holding in her left hand the Psalms of David; on her right hand stands her eldest son Francis, and on his right her other son Robert; nearly over the head of the countess is a half-length, eight inches and three quarters high, and seven inches and a half broad, of Elizabeth, Countess of Bath, eldest sister of the Countess of Cumberland. On the left, at a little distance from it, in the same line, almost at the left side of the picture as it is viewed, is another, the same size, of Frances Lady Wharton, sister to the Earl of Cumberland; and below is one, rather larger, of Margaret Countess of Derby, eldest child of Henry second Earl of Cumberland by his first lady.

The Earl of Cumberland here represented made twenty-two voyages against that blood-thirsty monarch Philip the second of Spain, who felt the effects of his prowess against his Invincible Armada in his European dominions, and also in his more distant ones in America. Queen Elizabeth appointed him her champion in the 33d year of her reign. In the exercises of tilting and the courses of the field he excelled all the nobility of his time. He died, as the picture informs us, "penitently, willingly, and christianly, October 30th, 1605."

The doors exhibit the portraits of their celebrated daughter Anne Clifford, afterwards Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. One compartment represents her at the age of about thirteen; the other in a state of widowhood, dressed in black, with a veil; over the latter portrait are the heads of her two husbands, Richard Earl of Dorset, and Philip Earl of Pembroke. This last nobleman died in 1650, when the character of this extraordinary woman began to shew itself, and the greatness of her mind broke forth in its full lustre. She rebuilt or repaired six of her ancient castles, she restored seven churches or chapels, founded one hospital, and repaired another. She resided occasionally at each of her castles, for the noble purpose of being thereby enabled to dispense her

charities in rotation to the poor on her vast estates. She travelled in a horse-litter, and often over the worst roads, to find occasion for laying out her money by employing the indigent in repairing the roads. This amiably great woman died at the age of eighty-six, in the year 1676, and was interred at Appleby.

From the back of the castle is a view into a deep wooded dingle, having a canal at the bottom to convey limestone to the great canal. In the castle is a free chapel (originally founded by the Earl of Albemarle who was married to Cicily, grand-daughter to the above mentioned Robert Romillé), and having some lands called Holm Domain, is consequently said to be the castle parish.

In the castle-yard there is a very large oak, said to be sprung from an acorn that grew on the tree wherein King Charles II. secreted himself. There is also a large fish-pond, which surrounds one half of the castle, upon which a pleasure-boat is kept.

Skipton has long enjoyed the benefit of a well-endowed Grammar School, founded in the second year of Edward the VIth, by William Ermestead, canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

The school has a beautiful house, garden, and pleasure-grounds, attached to it, with divers lands in Addingham, Skipton, and Eastby, worth at present near 400*l.* per annum. The master is chosen by a majority of the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Skipton, within one month after the demise of the last incumbent; in case of no election within that period, it devolves to Lincoln-College, Oxford; and in case of no appointment there, after one month, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; after allowing the same space of time for appointing a master, and supposing the same failure or neglect, the choice recurs to the vicar and churchwardens, and revolves on the same ground and on the same condition as before. With respect to the master's duty, he is required to explain to the scholars Virgil, Terence, Ovid, and other Latin poets, and to teach them to compose

epistles, orations, and verses. Here is also a school, in which all the boys of the town are taught to sing psalms, by the parish clerk, who is allowed a salary for it. Here is a Town-house, in which the quarter sessions are held once a year, for the West Riding.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal coming close to the town, opens a channel of navigation to Bradford, Leeds, Selby, York, Hull, and the sea, on one side, and to Colne, Burnly, Blackburn, Wigan, and Liverpool, on the other. All sorts of merchandize are received by it, together with supplies of coal from Bradford, and large quantities of lime-stone, &c. returned to the glass works, iron founderies, and lime-kilns, in the neighbourhoods of Bradford, Leeds, &c.

WINTERWELL HALL, in Skipton, so called probably from a well never frozen in winter, which is now swallowed up in the canal, was more than half destroyed when that was cut; part of it, however, remains on the right hand of the canal bridge, on entering the town from Broughton. This was, until the middle of Henry the VIIIth's reign, the residence of the Lamberts.

At EMBAY, two miles east from Skipton, William de Meschines and Cicily de Romillé his wife, founded in 1120 a monastery of canons regular of St. Austin, which was about thirty years after translated by their daughter Adeliza to Bolton-in-Craven, and valued at the dissolution at 212*l.* per annum.

The Vale of Skipton is one of the finest and most fertile in England: its extent cannot be ascertained, as only a very small part of the Vale of Aire bears that name. But though not marked by certain boundaries, it may be considered as extending above the village of Gargrave almost to the source of the Aire, at least five or six miles to the north-west of Skipton, and to the same distance below the town, to the south-east, within about four miles and a half of Keighley. The breadth of the vale is irregular, but appears to be about a mile and a half on the average. It contains little tillage, but displays the most luxuriant

meadows and pastures that can any where be seen. Some parts, subject to sudden inundations of the river Aire, produce larger crops of grass than the rest. The villages of Kildwick and Cross-hill stand opposite each other about four miles below Skipton; the former on the north, the latter on the south side of the Aire, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Here the road from Skipton to Keighley crosses the river. This part of the vale, which forms a parallelogram about a mile and a half, or somewhat more in breadth, and between three or four miles in length, is greatly admired by tourists, and may indeed be esteemed a terrestrial paradise. The lofty hills forming the boundaries on every side, and the well-built villages at the bottom, especially those of Kildwick and Cross-hill; the fertile vale divided into beautiful enclosures, and the scattered farm-houses, altogether present a landscape equally pleasing and picturesque, and the whole scenery exhibits the appearance of a beautiful recess. At the south-east corner of this delightful plain, the Aire makes a turn almost south, and runs through a deep and romantic valley to Keighley. Not far from the north-west corner is Farnhill-hall, once a castellated mansion, but lately only used as a farm-house. This part of the Vale of Skipton is not less temperate and healthful than the other. About a mile from the town of Skipton, on the left of the Knaresborough road, is a large quarry, from which there is a fine iron road, with a gentle descent, all the way to the town, to which the stone from the quarry is brought by carts without horses. Three carts being strongly linked together, and having iron fellies hollowed to suit the road, are steered by one man at the hindmost, who pushes them forward with his foot applied to a lever. One horse brings back the three carts to the quarry.

The remains of BOLTON PRIORY are about three miles still further east, being surrounded by bold and majestic high grounds they are scarcely seen until the traveller arrives on the spot. Bolton Priory stands

upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharf, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. In the latter respect it has no equal among the northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom.—Fountains, as a building, is more entire, more spacious, and magnificent, but the valley of the Skell is insignificant, and without features.—Furness, which is more dilapidated, ranks still lower in point of situation.—Kirkstall, as a mere ruin, is superior to Bolton, but, though deficient neither in water nor wood, it wants the seclusion of a deep valley, and the termination of a bold rocky back-ground.—Tintern, which, perhaps, most resembles it, has rock, wood, and water in perfection; but no foreground whatever.

Opposite to the east-window of the Priory Church the river washes the rock nearly perpendicular, and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds, which break out, instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted, by some inconceivable process, into undulating and spiral lines. To the south, all is soft and delicious; the eye reposes upon a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river sufficiently tranquil to form a mirror to the sun, and the bounding fells beyond, neither too near nor too lofty to exclude, even in winter, any considerable portion of his rays.

But, after all, the glories of Bolton are on the north. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, &c. of the finest growth; on the right, a skirting oak-wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left, a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton-park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simonseat and

Bardonfell, contrasted to the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below.

About half a mile above Bolton, the valley closes, and either side of the Wharfe is overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals.

This sequestered scene was almost inaccessible till of late, that ridings have been cut on both sides of the river, and the most interesting points laid open by judicious thinnings in the woods. Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharfe. There the Wharfe itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft of the rock, and next becomes an horned flood, enclosing a woody island; sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, impetuous.

The cleft mentioned above, is the tremendous *Strid*. This chasm, being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed, on either side, a broad strand of native grit-stone, full of rock basons, "or pots of the lin," which bear witness to the restless impetuosity of so many northern torrents. But if the Wharfe is here lost to the eye, it repays another sense by its deep and solemn roar, like the voice of "the angry spirit of the waters," heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.

The terminating objects of the landscape are the remains of Barden Tower, interesting, from their form and situation, but still more so from the recollections which they excite.

The principal remains of Bolton Priory now standing, were parts of the church. The nave is still used as a parochial chapel. Over the west door are two escutcheons; that on the north displays the Cliffords' arms, the other on the south side a *Cross formée*. Besides the west end, parts of the nave and choir are yet standing, though much mutilated. The want of a tower detracts much from the beauty of the building.

According to Dr. Whitaker, the Priory of Embsay,

before mentioned, was founded by William de Meschines and Cecelia his wife, in the year 1121, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it is said by tradition to have been translated to Bolton, on the following account.

“ The founders were now dead, and had left a daughter who adopted her mother’s name, Romillé, and was married to William Fitz-Duncan, nephew of David, King of Scotland. They had issue a son, commonly called the Boy of Egremond (one of his grandfather’s baronies, where he was probably born), who surviving an elder brother, became the last hope of the family.”

“ In the deep solitude of the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, four miles up the river, the Wharfe suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel, little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. The place was then, as it is yet, called the *Strid*, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction which waits a faltering step. Such was the fate of Young Romillé, who inconsiderately bounding over the chasm with a greyhound in his leash, the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent. The misfortune is said to have occasioned the translation of the priory from Embsay to Bolton, which was the nearest eligible site to the place where it happened.”

One of the gates of the priory still remains; and by stopping up its openings, has been converted into a dwelling, (the ground floor being one large room) has been used as an occasional residence by the Duke of Devonshire.

Barden Tower is situated at some distance above the *Strid*, crowning the bold banks of the river Wharfe. It was formerly a hunting residence of the Cliffords. In the year 1774 Dr. Whitaker saw it entire. Since then the timbers of the roof have been taken away, “ and it has now put on that form which only dilapi-

dating remains have the privilege of assuming. The chapel, a plain convenient building, at a short distance from the tower, is still kept in repair, and used for public worship.

Returning to our road from Skipton to Keighley, at four miles from the former place, we pass through the village of KILDWICK, where the family of Currier formerly had a seat.

The church of Kildwick is one of the two in the whole Deanery of Craven which are mentioned in Domesday. The fabric of the church, however, appears to have been almost entirely renewed in the reign of Henry VIII. The choir is extended to an unusual length, from which circumstance it has acquired with the vulgar, the name of the Lang Kirk in Craven. In the windows are considerable remains of painted glass. In the present nave, but on the north side of the original choir, are the tomb and cumbent statue of Sir Robert de Steeton, in link-mail, with his arms upon his shield. The statue is an exact counterpart of that of his cotemporary Sir Adam de Middleton, at Ilkly, and as both are wrought in Haselwood stone, of which York cathedral is built, Dr. Whitaker supposes they were executed at that place.

The bridge of Kildwick was built by the canons of Bolton, in the reign of Edward II.

At Kildwick we pass under an aqueduct of the Leeds canal.

Five miles from Kildwick is Keighley, situated on the navigable river Aire, in a valley surrounded with hills. Cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures have been carried on here with great spirit, and much worsted unmanufactured has been sold at Bradford and Halifax. Out of 6000 inhabitants, a considerable portion derived their support from the manufactures here during the late war.

In 1770 the church underwent a thorough repair, and was made uniform. In the north isle are two grave stones, each of which has a cross, and one a sword, and two shields of arms. The higher nearly

effaced, the lower charged with a cross fleury and circumscribed :

*Gilbertus Byghlay de Utlay et Bargarla uxor
ei'. a'o. D'mi. mxxiii.*

This date of 1023, if the cyphers have not been defaced by time or accident, and restored by some careless hand, refers to the reign of Canute the Great ! Few churches can boast of a sepulchral monument of such antiquity.

At Elam Grange, near this town, a large quantity of Roman Denarii was found in 1775.

BINGLEY, about two miles to the left of our road, is a good market-town, between Bradford and Keighly. It is tolerably well built of brick and stone, and consists chiefly of one long street, in which the market is held on Tuesday. The late census made the population of Bingley, 4782. The situation, upon a dry hill between two delightful vales, is salubrious and pleasant, and the country, to the distance of two or three miles is well wooded, and beautiful. Near Morton, a lordship in this parish, was discovered one of the most valuable deposits of Roman coin ever turned up in Britain. It consisted of a very large quantity of denarii, in excellent preservation ; for the most part of Septimus Severus, Julia Domma, Caracalla and Geta, contained in the remains of a brass chest, which had probably been the military chest of a Roman legion, and deposited upon some sudden alarm, in a situation which it had quietly occupied during a period of almost sixteen centuries.

Bingley Church is a plain decent structure, as restored in the earliest part of the reign of Henry VIII. Bingley and Keighley are both situated upon the Aire, in the southern part of Airedale. About Bingley the scenery is rich and woody, commanding two vallies almost equally beautiful. The soil on the levels near Bingley is a lime-stone gravel, evidently brought down by torrents at some remote period, from the great native masses of calcareous rock at the source of the river. The soil is dry, but shallow ; the pasture ground

of course suffers from the effects of the drought in summer; but grain, for the same reason, attains an earlier maturity than in any part of the vale above.

From Bingley to Keighley, a distance of about three miles, the woods are very beautiful.

The introduction of manufactures into Keighley and its immediate neighbourhood, robbed the parish of its sylvan beauties.

The road now passes over a rather bleak country, but full of people. Houses and cottages are every where to be seen in great numbers, as far as the eye can reach; and little has been attended to by the inhabitants beside the woollen manufacture, for which this district was particularly noted. It afforded labour and bread to innumerable families, who quitted their own counties in hopes of finding an increase of wages here.

At twelve miles from Keighley we reach HALIFAX, which is situated eight miles south-west of Bradford, and twelve miles nearly south of Keighley, on the western declivity of a deep valley. The town is about three quarters of a mile in length from east to west, but extremely irregular in breadth; the streets are narrow and rather crooked, though the houses are in general well built, partly of stone, and partly of brick. The use of the latter material has only been brought into fashion since about the middle of the last century. But as stone is exceedingly plentiful in the environs of Halifax, it is difficult to conceive how brick can be the cheaper material. It seems that the inhabitants of Settle, Skipton, Keighley, Bradford, &c., make a different calculation. These towns, with the gentlemen's houses, are almost entirely built of stone, and in the villages, scarcely any brick is to be seen, either in the most elegant mansions, or the meanest cottages. Whatever may be their reason, the people of Halifax, though living in a land of stone, seem to have a strong predilection for brick.

Halifax has a good market on Saturday, where, beside provisions, &c.; considerable quantities of woollen cloths of different kinds are sold. About the

middle of the fifteenth century, Halifax is said to have consisted only of thirteen houses; but in 1566, the number had increased to 520, and since that time it has considerably more than trebled. Camden, who visited these parts about 1574, says the extensive parish of Halifax has under it, eleven chapels, two of which are parochial, and about 12,000 men in it; "whereas in the most populous and fruitful places of England elsewhere, one shall find thousands of sheep, but so few men in proportion, that one would think they had given place to sheep and oxen, or were devoured by them."

The Calder navigation passes quite through the parish of Halifax, and within less than two miles of the town. It joins the Rochdale and Manchester canal, near Sowerby bridge, and thus opens to this manufacturing district, a communication by water, both with the eastern and western coast.

From the vast extent of this parish, it has been urged that for a long time after the Conquest it had been only a desert. The name of Halifax is not even mentioned in Domesday-book, and it was no doubt, that, on account of its unfruitfulness, there never was any monastery or religious house in the whole parish.

The church stands near the east end of the town, the choir directly fronting the entrance from Wakefield. It a large Gothic structure, sixty-four yards long and twenty in breadth, and is supposed to have been originally built by the Earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reign of Henry I. The remains of the nave of the old church are only sixty-six feet in length; and the chancel seems to have been an addition. The steeple is known to have been begun in 1450, and finished in 1470, by the munificence of the families of Saville and Lacy. This tower is well proportioned, and is said to be 117 feet in height from the ground to the top of the pinnacles. Rokeby's chapel, on the south side, was erected according to the Will of Dr. William Rokeby, vicar of Halifax, and afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, who died Nov. 29, 1521, and

ordered that his bowels and heart should be buried in the choir of this church, and that this chapel should be erected and used as a chantry. It is eleven yards and a quarter in length, and five and a quarter in breadth. The chapel on the south side of the church is above sixteen yards and a half in length, and about five and a quarter broad. An inscription says, that Robert Holdsworth, LL.D., the twelfth vicar, built it in the year 1554, at his own proper expence. To the twelve chapels in the parish, the vicar of Halifax appoints the curates; the chapels of Elland and Heptostell, however, enjoy the parochial privileges of burying!

Nathaniel Waterhouse, of Skilcoat, salter, who died 1641, founded an alms-house in this town, for twelve old people; a blue-coat hospital for twenty poor children, the overseer whereof has 45*l.* per annum. He also bequeathed yearly salaries to the ministers of the several chapels, of 2*l.* 3*l.* 4*l.* and 5*l.*; a legacy to the free-school established by Queen Elizabeth, and a house for the lecturer. These bequests, with money for the repair of the banks, amount to 300*l.* per annum. The grammar-school in Skilcoat, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, is well endowed.

The shalloon trade was introduced into this town about the beginning of the last century, and what are called figured stuffs and draw-boys, within the latter half of it. Formerly much bone-lace was made in Halifax, but this trade afterwards declined, till it was again revived so as to become no inconsiderable branch. In the year 1724, frame-work-knitting was introduced, and much has been done in this line. But for some time past the staple manufacture of the place and neighbourhood has been tammies, shalloons, draw-boys, best known under the title of figured lastings, and Amen's superfine quilled everlastings, double russets, and Serges de Nisme, and du Rome. These are all made from combing wool; and are brought in the unfinished state to the Piece-Hall, where the merchants attend every Saturday to purchase. Of

these goods very few in proportion are sold inland. Large quantities go to all the European continent, and from thence to all parts of the globe. Many shalloons go by land to London, for the Levant trade.

Great quantities of kerseys, halfthicks, bockings and baize, are made in the neighbourhood of Sowerby. The whole of the British navy is clothed from this source. Large quantities are also in time of peace sent to Holland, and some to America,

But the most flourishing branch of manufacture is that of cloth and coatings, introduced about twenty years ago, by a few persons of enterprize, who at a great expence erected mills on the Calder, and other smaller streams, the falls of water in this uneven country, being very favourable for the purpose.

For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers some years since erected an elegant edifice, called the Piece-Hall, or Manufacturers'-Hall, at an expence of 12,000*l*. It is in the form of an oblong square, occupying ten thousand square yards, and containing three hundred and fifteen distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods which are exposed to sale once a week, only two hours on the market day, from 10 o'clock to 12. The form of this building is well adapted to its use, and unites elegance, convenience and security. The declivity of the ground, though not great, yet forming a large space, obliged the architect to raise one half of the building three, the other only two, stories high; but the avenues to the rooms being by a corridor, or piazza, supported by columns or pillars of different orders round the interior of the building, (the exterior being for greater security, a plain blank wall), a spectator placed in the centre of the area has a distinct view of every room in the building, which forms altogether a striking *coup d'œil*.

The market days at Halifax, besides the cloth market, are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays; but Halifax is not a market town by charter, but by prescription.

Halifax is in the centre of the woollen manufac-

tory, and enjoys the benefit of water-carriage to Hull, along the Calder, from Sowerby-bridge in its vicinity, and its navigable communications have been much extended by the Rochdale Canal, which connects the Calder, at Sowerby-bridge, with the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Manchester, and consequently includes the neighbourhood of Halifax in the general system of inland navigation.

Coals are found in various parts of this parish, which covers about 150 square miles, and contains twenty-six townships, or hamlets, and thirteen chapels of ease.

It is bounded by the parishes of Whalley, and Rochdale in Lancashire, on the west; by that of Bradford on the north; of Burstal on the east; and of Huddersfield on the south.

The manor of Halifax is a parcel of the very extensive one of Wakefield. Great part of it was anciently called the Liberty of the Forest of Sowerbyshire, or of Hardwick. Within this liberty a very singular custom long prevailed, called *Halifax gibbet law*. It consisted of a summary mode of trying, and capitally punishing, felons (apparently thieves only) taken within the liberties, with the goods found about them, or upon their own confession; and the mode of execution was beheading, by means of an instrument called a gibbet, consisting of two upright pieces of timber, joined by a transverse piece, within which was a square block of wood, sliding in grooves, worked in the uprights, and armed below with an iron axe; this being drawn up was let fall suddenly, either by pulling out a pin, or cutting a cord that supported it; and thus the malefactor's head was at once struck off. An engine exactly of the same kind was for some time in use at Edinburgh, under the name of *the Maiden*; but whether this was the original or only a copy, is disputed. It was revived with improvements, in France, under the name of the too famous *guillotine*: which was supposed to have been an original invention of the person whose name it bears. With respect to

this at Halifax, it seems to have been pretty freely used, especially after it became a manufacturing town, against the robbers of tenter-grounds. The last executions by it were in 1650; the practice was then put a stop to, the bailiff being threatened with a prosecution if he should repeat it. Forty-nine persons had suffered by it, from the first entries in the register in the year 1541. A raised platform of stone, on which the gibbet was placed, is still remaining in Gibbet-lane.

Mr. Pennant gives the following account of this remarkable custom:

“The time when this custom took place is unknown. Whether Earl Warren, lord of this forest, might have established it amongst the sanguinary laws then in use among the invaders of the hunting rights, or whether it might not take place after the woollen manufacturers at Halifax began to gain strength, is uncertain. The last is very probable; for the wild country around the town was inhabited by a lawless set, whose depredations on the *cloth-tenters*, might soon stifle the efforts of infant industry. For the protection of trade, and for the greater terror of offenders by speedy execution, this custom seems to have been established, so as at last to receive the force of the law; which was, “That if a felon be taken within the liberty of the Forest of Hardwick, with goods stolen out or within the said precincts, either *hand-habend*, *backberand*, or *confessioned*, that is, having it in his hand, bearing it on his back, or confessing the fact. If to the value of thirteenpence halfpenny, he shall, after three market-days, or meeting-days, within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut from his body.”

“The offender had always a fair trial; for as soon as he was taken he was brought to the lord’s bailiff, at Halifax; he was then exposed on the three markets, (which here were held thrice in a week), placed in a stocks, with the goods stolen on his back; or, if the theft was of the cattle kind, they were placed by him;

and this was done both to strike terror into others, and to produce new informations against him. The bailiff then summoned four freeholders of each town within the forest, to form a jury. The felon and prosecutors were brought face to face; the goods, the cow, or horse, or whatsoever was stolen, produced. If he was found guilty he was remanded to prison, had a week's time allowed for preparation, and then was conveyed to this spot, where his head was struck off by this machine.

"This privilege was freely used during the reign of Elizabeth; the records before that time were lost. Twenty-five suffered in her reign, and at least twelve from the year 1623 to 1650; after which, I believe, the privilege was no more exerted.

"This machine of death is now destroyed; but I saw one of the same kind in a room under the parliament house at Edinburgh, where it was introduced by the Regent Morton, who took a model of it as he passed through Halifax, and at length suffered by it himself.—It is in the form of a painter's easel, and about ten feet high. At four feet from the bottom is a cross bar, on which the felon lays his head, which is kept down by another placed above. In the inner edges of the frames are grooves; in these is placed a sharp axe, with a vast weight of lead, supported at the very summit with a peg; to that peg is fastened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the axe falls, and does the affair effectually, without suffering the unhappy criminal to undergo a repetition of the stroke, as has been the case in the common method. If the sufferer is condemned for stealing a horse or a cow, the string is tied to the beast, which, on being whipped, pulls out the peg, and becomes the executioner."

It seems that theft was very common in the neighbourhood of Halifax, and that the law was rigidly executed, especially when the comparatively small number of the population at that period is considered. The list of executions, indeed, as Mr. Watson observes, is so formidable, that there is no reason to

wonder at the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds—"From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us." Among the celebrated persons who have been natives of Halifax, are Dr. John Tillotson, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Henry Saville, a man highly skilled in the mathematics and the Greek language; and David Hartley M.A. a celebrated physician, who acquired a great reputation from his medical and metaphysical works, especially his *Observations on Man, his Frame, Duties, and his Expectations*, 1749.

Three miles from Halifax we pass through EALAND, a small township in the parish of Halifax, pleasantly situated on the south banks of the Calder. The village is large, and is the only one in the whole parish which ever had the privilege of holding a market by charter. This charter, (which has long been lost), was dated 10 Edward I. when that king, at the request of John de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, granted to John de Eland, (afterwards Sir John), a free market on Tuesday at his manor of Eland, and two fairs then by six days, viz. one next day afore the eve, on the day of the eve, and on the day of St. Peter in Bonds. There is still a small market-cross remaining, and toll is taken by the lord's steward when any thing is offered to sale in the streets; the fairs are also kept up, but no markets of any consequence have been held here for many years, owing to the great increase of trade at Halifax.

Ealand Chapel is reputed to be the oldest place of worship in the whole parish, next to Halifax church. Some of the inhabitants here would have it believed, that it is nearly as old as the time of the Conquest. There is, however, no mention of a church or chapel in Domesday-book.

Near STAINLAND, another township in the parish of Halifax, about two miles to the west of Ealand, have been found several Roman coins. At *Slack*, in this township, where there are many traces of an ancient settlement, Mr Watson places CAMBODUNUM,

“ Here are four closes called the cald or old fields and crofts, adjoining to the tract of the Roman road from Manucunium, and containing an area of twelve or fourteen acres, watered by two brooks that unite at the town, and curve round three sides of it. Foundations of strong stone buildings, a yard thick, drains, piles of thick glass, urns, bones, bricks 22 inches square, tesserae, coins, and slips of copper, have been discovered in all these foundations. One of the brass coins was inscribed CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. S. C. and reverse . . . PVBLICA. Also two Roman inscriptions, one upon an altar dug up on the site of a temple, in whose ruins were Roman bricks, and on the west side of it an hypocaust formed in the usual manner of brick pillars, standing on the east side of a small room (probably a bath) four yards by two and a half, with a pavement of lime and pounded bricks, and a drain at one corner.

HUDDESFIELD is eight miles nearly south-east from Halifax, and the same distance south-west of Dewsbury. The market is held on Tuesday, and besides provisions, &c. great quantities of woollen cloth, yarn, and other manufactured articles, are here disposed of. This large town contains nearly 10,000 souls, and till after the conclusion of the late war, had been as flourishing as Halifax. It has also a navigable canal called Sir John Ramsden's, from Cooper-bridge, on the Calder navigation, by which goods are brought here, or conveyed from thence to any part of the kingdom. This is joined on the south side of the town by the Huddersfield canal running to Marsden, whence it passes through a tunnel, of nearly three miles and a half in length, and soon enters Lancashire, where it joins the Ashton and Oldham canal, opening a communication between Huddersfield and Manchester. The church is a spacious handsome structure, but contains nothing remarkable. The large hall at Huddersfield, where the cloth is exposed to sale, was built by Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byram, near Ferrybridge. The building is of a circular form, two storie high;

for better security, there are no windows on the outside, but the light is admitted by windows in the inner wall. A middle row of one story in height, and supported by pillars, opens into the other parts and divides the area into two courts. Above the door is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock and bell, used for the purpose of opening and shutting the market. The hall is opened early in the morning, and is shut at half past twelve at noon. The resort to this market, of manufacturers from a large circuit in the neighbourhood, and of merchants and woolstaplers from the towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. is amazingly numerous, and the average return of the goods sold is supposed to be greater than that of any other market in the kingdom, though the amount cannot be particularly ascertained.

The parish of Huddersfield is very extensive, stretching from the river Calder on the north and north-east, to the borders of Lancashire on the west. Its breadth is less considerable. It contains, besides the townships of Huddersfield, those of *Quamby*, with *Lindley*, *Longwood*, *Golian*, and part of *Seamanden*, of *Slaugthwaite*, and of *Marsden*.

The market is held on Tuesday, and besides provisions, &c. great quantities of woollen cloth, yarn, and other manufactured articles, are here disposed of.

About two miles south from Huddersfield, on a high hill near Almondsbury, are some vestiges of an ancient castle and fortification, which Camden supposes to be the Roman CAMBODUNUM, which we have above mentioned to have been, according to Mr. Watson, at Slack. He takes this castle hill to be Saxon. Nothing Roman has been found within a mile of it, and no Roman roads lead to it. The additions to Gibson's Camden say there is no appearance of stone or brick at Almondsbury; but large masses of cinders or vitrified earth (one above two feet thick every way) have been found. In 1782, in digging for materials to mend the roads, foundations of ancient buildings of hewn stone were found.

Almondsbury in early times was a place of some consequence; it was a royal villa, and had a church dedicated to St. Alban (whence the name is supposed to have been derived), which was burnt in the wars between Edwin, prince of the Northumbers, and Penda King of Mercia.

At WEST BRITTON, six miles from Barnsley, in the parish of High Hoyland, is BRITTON-HALL, formerly the seat of Sir Thomas Blackett. The house is a very handsome structure, beautifully situated in the midst of an extensive park, stocked with deer. There is a handsome chapel at West Britton, endowed by Sir Thomas Blackett.

DARTON, three miles and a half before we reach Barnsley, is a populous village, with a handsome church; the parish abounds with coal and timber.

BARNSLEY,

Commonly called *Black Barnsley*, is the principal town of the wapentake of Staincross. It is a moderate-sized town, situated on the side of a hill, among coal-pits and iron-works. It carries on a considerable trade in wire and other branches of hardware. The town is well built of stone, and it is not known from whence it derives its name of *Black Barnsley*, whether from its numerous forges, which are continually smoking, or from the circumjacent moors, which have indeed a very black and dreary appearance during the greatest part of the year. The land immediately about Barnsley is remarkably good, and famous for its growth of wheat and other grain, in equal perfection both as to quantity and quality. Nor is the place less to be distinguished for the goodness and plenty of fuel. The wire manufactory is of considerable antiquity here, and supposed to be the best in the kingdom, from the goodness of the materials and the ingenuity of the artists. They manufacture two sorts, hard and soft wire: the hard is used for the teeth of cotton and wool cards; the soft is used for stocking frame needles. A linen manufactory is also

carried on in this town and neighbourhood; it is supposed that not less than five hundred looms have been employed in weaving linen cloth and check. There is also a glass manufactory for black bottles carried on near this town, superior to any of the kind elsewhere.

The church is a handsome and spacious structure, and among the charitable institutions there is a Free Grammar School, founded and endowed by Thomas Keresforth, gent. in the year 1665.

Two miles from Barnsley is **BANK-TOP**, a good post inn, from whence there is a most delightful prospect, terminating on the west with a view of Wentworth Castle.

On the right of our road in the parish of *Stainborough*, three miles from Barnsley, is **WENTWORTH CASTLE**, the seat of Henry Vernon, esq., a most beautiful fabric, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect down into the north, east, and west; and is surrounded by an extensive park. Within the house is a most elegant gallery, the length of which, from south to north, measures 180 feet by 24 within, ornamented in a most superb stile. On the east side of the house, in the park, runs a serpentine canal of considerable length, with a handsome stone bridge over it, of one arch.

Wentworth Castle occupies the site of an ancient fortress. It was built about the year 1730, by Thomas Earl of Strafford, a marble statue of whom, executed by Rysbrack, stands in the centre of the area.

WORSBOROUGH is a pleasant village situated in a beautiful dale, called Worsborough Dale, abounding with coal, iron-stone, and timber, and streams of water. It has a church or chapel of ease to the parish of Darfield, founded by Sir Robert Rochley, in the reign of Henry III. Also a lectureship, and free grammar school.

About four miles from Worsborough, is **TANKERLEY-HALL**, now in ruins, an ancient seat of the Wentworth family, situated in an extensive park, now

belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam. Two miles hence, and the same distance from Tankerley-hall, also in ruins, is Wentworth-house, the princely residence of the Right. Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, which is also about four miles north-west of Rotherham. In approaching this superb mansion, the eye is struck with an object interesting to every Englishman: this is the magnificent mausoleum erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his uncle the late Marquis of Rockingham, whose upright and patriotic conduct as a statesman, will ever shine in our political annals. This monument is built of a very fine sort of free-stone, and stands in an elevated situation on the right of the grand entrance from the Rotherham road into the park. Its height is ninety feet, and it consists of three divisions: the first a square Doric basement; the second story is of the same form, but of the Ionic order; each of its four sides opening into an arch, and disclosing a beautiful sarcophagus standing in the centre; on the frieze of the entablature, over the arches, is this inscription in Roman characters:—"This Monument was erected by Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, 1788, to the Memory of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham."—This is surmounted by a cupola supported by twelve columns of the same order. At each corner of the railing is a lofty obelisk. But the most interesting part is the interior of the lower story: this is an apartment rising into a dome, supported by eight columns, encircling a white marble statue of the Marquis in his robes, as large as life, by Nollekens. The statue stands on a square pedestal, on one side of which are inscribed the titles of the deceased, the other three pay a noble tribute to his memory, in just and deserved eulogium. The verses were composed by Frederick Montague, esq.

"Angels, whose guardian care is England, spread
Your shadowing wings o'er patriot Wentworth dead;
With sacred awe his hallowed ashes keep,
Where commerce, science, honor, friendship, weep:
The pious hero—deeply-sorrowing wife,
All the soft ties that blest his virtuous life.

Gentle, intrepid, generous, wise, and just,
These heartfelt titles grace his honour'd dust.
No fields of blood by laurels ill repaid,
No plunder'd provinces disturb his shade,
But white-rob'd peace, compos'd his closing eyes,
And join'd with soft humanity her sighs:
They mourn their patron gone, their friend no more,
And England's tears his short-liv'd power deplore!"

The following character in prose is given by the celebrated Edmund Burke:

"A man worthy to be held in remembrance, because he did not live for himself. His abilities, industry, and influence, were employed without interruption to the last hour of his life, to give stability to the liberties of his country, security to its landed property; increase to its commerce; independence to its public counsels, and concord to its empire. These were his ends. For the attainment of these, his policy consisted in sincerity, fidelity, directness, and constancy. In opposition, he respected the principles of government; in administration he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realizing every thing that he had professed in a popular situation, the distinguishing mark of his public conduct. Reserved in profession, sure in performance, he laid the foundation of a solid confidence.

"He far exceeded all other statesmen in the art of drawing together, without the seduction of self-interest, the concurrence and co-operation of various dispositions and abilities of men, whom he assimilated to his character and associated in his labours; for it was his aim through life to convert party connection and personal friendship, which others had rendered subservient only to temporary views and the purposes of ambition, into a lasting depository of his principles: that their energy should not depend upon his life, nor fluctuate with the intrigues of a court or with the capricious fashions among the people, but that by securing a succession in support of his maxim, the

British constitution might be preserved according to its true genius, on ancient foundations and institutions of tried utility.

“The virtues of his private life and those which he exhibited in the service of the state, were not in him, separate principles: his private virtues, without any change in their character, expanded with the occasion into enlarged public affections. The very same tender, benevolent, feeling, liberal mind, which in the internal relations of life conciliated the genuine love of those who see men as they are, rendered him an inflexible patriot. He was devoted to the cause of freedom, not because he was haughty and intractable, but because he was beneficent and humane. A sober, unaffected, unassuming piety, the basis of all true morality, gave truth and permanence to his virtues. He died at a fortunate time, before he could feel by a decisive proof, that virtue like his, must be nourished from its own substance only, and cannot be assured of any external support.

“Let his successors, who daily behold this monument, consider that it was not built to entertain the eye, but to instruct the mind. Let them reflect, that their conduct will make it their glory or their reproach. Let them feel, that similarity of manners, not proximity of blood, gives them an interest in this statue.”

In the wall of this apartment, within the pillars, are four recesses, in which are eight busts of fine white marble, viz. to the right of the entrance are Edmund Burke and the Duke of Portland; in the second, Frederick Montague and Sir George Saville; in the third, Charles James Fox and Admiral Keppel; in the fourth, John Lee, and Lord George Cavendish.

Wentworth House is described as an elegant structure, consisting of a centre and two wings, extending upwards of 600 feet in length. Many of the apartments are extremely elegant. The hall is a quadrangle of 60 feet in extent, and 38 in height; a gallery, supported by beautiful Ionic columns, projects

from the sides about ten feet; in the niches within the columns, are fine marble statues, copied from the ancients. Other statues also ornament this apartment; and the ceiling is stuccoed in compartments. In the anti-room is a fine antique figure of the Egyptian Isis, bearing the Lotus. In the Vandyke drawing-room are several exquisite paintings by that artist, and particularly the famous picture of Lord Strafford and his Secretary. Here are also preserved some portraits of Sir Peter Lely, D. Mytens, and Cor. Jansen. Among others in the chapel is a large and beautiful painting of Samson slaying the Philistines, by Luca Giordano; the head of our Saviour crowned with thorns, by Guido; and by Spagnoletto, a boldly expressive representation of the preparation for St. Bartholomew's Martyrdom, in which all the horrible grace of that master shines eminently conspicuous. The various apartments in this mansion are ornamented with many fine pictures; among the most conspicuous is a sleeping Cupid, by Guido; Boys blowing bubbles, and eating oysters, by Lely; a Portuguese Courtezan, by Paul Giordano; Christ taken from the cross, by Caracci; a portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; a reputed original of Shakespeare, formerly in the possession of the poet Dryden; Lucretia stabbing herself, by Guido; and a Magdalen, by Titian. There are some very valuable antiques in the Museum, and copies after them. Wentworth Park includes an area of 1600 acres, comprising a great variety of ground, richly clothed with wood, and animated by fine expanses of water.

The village and chapelry of Greysbrooke, belongs to the Wentworth family. The Roman road passes through it, and the soil is very fertile, and abounds in slate and coal. The late Marquis of Rockingham had here a beautiful plantation of six acres, and a pleasure house in it.

ROTHERHAM.

ROTHERHAM, a considerable market and manufacturing town, is pleasantly situated on the banks of

the River Rother, near its confluence with the Don, over which it has a fine stone bridge. The chapel on the bridge has been converted into a dwelling-house for poor persons. The church, a spacious and handsome Gothic edifice, was built in the reign of Edward IV. The town is far from being regular, the streets being narrow; and the houses, chiefly of stone, have a dingy appearance. Besides a considerable trade carried on in coals, here is an excellent market on Monday for corn, cattle, and butchers' meat, and two annual fairs. Every other Monday, here is a fair for fat cattle, sheep, and pigs; and these, like the fortnight fairs at Wakefield, are well attended by graziers and butchers from different parts of the country. A meeting-house for Dissenters was built here in 1705; and another, of far more recent date, is appropriated to the Methodists. The hamlet of Masborough is separated from Rotherham only by a bridge, and the number of inhabitants is greater than in the latter place, and many of them have been employed in Messrs. Walkers' celebrated iron-works, where cannon of the largest calibre have been cast, and almost every article of cast-iron produced; as bar, sheet, slit, or rod iron. Tinned plates and steel of every sort have also been manufactured in great quantities. The iron bridges of Sunderland and Yarm, were cast at these founderies; and the mines on the estates of the Earls of Effingham and Fitzwilliam, supply the coal and iron-stone for the blast furnaces.

The Rotherham Independent Academy was opened in the winter of 1795, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Williams. The environs of Rotherham are pleasant and picturesque, and among the seats is Aldwark-Hall, the residence of J. S. Foljambe, esq. Wickersley, about four miles east of Rotherham, is a pleasant village. Here is a stone bed peculiarly adapted for making of grindstones.

Journey from Clitheroe to Tadcaster; through Gisburn, Skipton, Otley and Harewood.

About four miles from Clitheroe is SALLAY, or Sawley, where William Percy in 1146, built a Cistercian Abbey, valued at the dissolution at 147*l.* per annum. The site and demenses of this house, together with all other manors, messuages, &c. thereto belonging, were granted by King Henry VIII. in the 13th year of his reign to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, to be held in capite by knight's service. The manor and demesnes of Sallay belong at present to the Right Honourable Lord Grantham. "Enough is still left of the church of Sallay, to shew that it has been a plain cross, without columns, side-aisles, or chapels, and extremely resembling the chapel of Jesus College, in Cambridge. Great part of the nave and transept are standing; the choir, chapter-house, &c. are distinctly traceable by their foundations. The gateway, a mean building, now converted into a cottage, is entire. Part of a richly ornamented tabernacle, wrought in it, has the common inscription:

S c'ta Maria ora pr 'nobis.

"The close wall, including, perhaps, the richest feeding pasture in this rich valley, is still distinguishable on some places of its original height; and wrought into the walls of the adjoining houses, are several large and well cut shields, exhibiting the arms of Percy and Lacy Tempest, Lacy Hamerton, and others.

"The burial place of the Percies was probably the chapter-house, where neither stone nor brass is now left to tell where they lie; and nothing protects their remains, but the rubbish, which an undistinguishing Reformation has heaped on their heads."

At BOLTON-HALL, near Sawley Abbey, an ancient mansion, formerly belonging to the Pudsey family, are preserved the spoon, boots, and gloves of Henry VI. left by that monarch at Bolton, either from haste and trepidation, or as tokens of regard for the family.

The boots are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined

with deer's skin, tanned with the hair on, and about the ancles is a kind of wadding, under the lining, to keep out the wet. They have been fastened by buttons, from the ancle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small (little more than eight inches long), the toes round, and the soles where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch diameter.

The gloves are of the same materials, and have the same lining; they reach up, like women's gloves, to the elbow; but have been occasionally turned down with the deer's-skin outward. The hands are exactly proportioned to the feet, and not larger than those of a middle-sized woman.

GISBURN, eight miles from Clitheroe, is a small village, having no manufactory or trade of any kind.

The church is a decent structure, with a tower, side aisles, and choir, built of fell stone, and probably not older than Henry VIIth or VIIIth. The painted glass in this church is of the latter period. The choir on the north side of the chancel belongs to the Listers of Westby and Arnoldsbiggin; that on the south to Sir John Lister Kaye, bart. as lord of Midhope. It does not appear that there was any endowed chantry in this church.

The manor of Midhope in this parish, is one of the most extensive and valuable grazing farms in Craven.

The manor of Rimington, also in Gisburn parish, has long been remarkable for a rich vein of lead ore, which yielded a considerable portion of silver; and several years since, a person was convicted and executed at York for counterfeiting the silver coin, in metal supposed to be procured from the lead of Rimington.

The manor of Gisburn is now the property of Lord Ribblesdale. Gisburn-park is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Ribble, which is here very wide, and Stockbeck. The house, with much simplicity, has a very elegant and pleasing effect. The lodge, through which is the entrance into the park, is a most

beautiful piece of Gothic architecture, richly ornamented with figures, pinnacles, &c. carved with the greatest taste and elegance, from the designs of the present noble owner.

"In the house is a series of good portraits, among which may be distinguished Lord Chief Justice Lister, of the time of Henry VIII. General Lambert, apparently an original; his son, an excellent painting, by himself; and above, Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely. This gives a truer, that is a worse, idea of the man, than any other portrait of him. It is said to have been taken by his own order, with all the warts and protuberances which disfigured his countenance. On the canvas is painted the word, "Now," which probably alludes to his peremptory mandate for the immediate execution of the king. This picture was brought from Calton Hall, and seems to have been his own present to General Lambert."

Here is also preserved the horn of a buffalo, nearly twenty inches long, and containing about two quarts; it is supported by three silver feet, resembling those of a man in armour. Round the middle is a filletting inscribed: "*Qui pugnet contra tres perdet duos.*" There is no tradition remaining to determine its antiquity.

Gisburn-park is chiefly remarkable for a herd of wild cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once inhabited the wild forests of Lancashire. This species are white, save the tips of their noses, which are black; rather mischievous, especially when protecting their young. They breed with tame cattle.

Within the manor of Gisburn, on the high bank of the Ribble, is a small, but very entire, square fort, called Castle Haugh, and near it a barrow, which being opened, was found to contain a rude earthen urn.

About four miles east from Gisburn is WEST MARTON HALL, the residence of the Heber family, situated in a valley, embosomed in wood. It is a respectable old family mansion. Above, and to the

westward of Marton Hall, is GLEDSTONE HOUSE, a magnificent structure, begun in the life-time of the late Richard Roundell, esq. and finished by the Rev. William Roundell. It is situated upon the summit of a bold elevation, and commands the most extended, at the same time the most characteristic view in Craven.

Proceeding on our route, we pass on the right the hamlet of ELSLACK, in the parish of Broughton.

Having already described the town of Skipton, and its neighbourhood, we have nothing to notice before we reach the village of ILKLEY. In different parts of the church-yard here, are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, curiously wrought in frets, scrolls, knots, &c.

Ilkley was a Roman station, known to antiquaries by the name of *Olicana*. Three sides of the ancient encampment are very entire. It was situate on a steep and lofty bank, having the river Wharfe on the north side, and the deep channel of a brook, immediately on the east and west. The southern boundary seems to run in the direction of the present street, and the hall and parish church were evidently included within it. The foundations of the fortress, bedded in indissoluble mortar, are very conspicuous; and remains of Roman brick, glass, and earthenware, every where appear on the edges of the brow, but no inscription, or other considerable remains have been lately discovered.

Ilkley is better known as a bathing place than as a Roman station. The copious spring here has little or no medicinal quality, but its extreme coldness has been found very serviceable in relaxed and scrofulous cases.

Otley contains about 2500 inhabitants. The church is a spacious building, and contains several ancient monuments, especially to the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn.

The country surrounding Otley is reckoned remarkably beautiful, and is full of gentlemen's seats.

Between Otley and Harewood, three miles from the latter place, at *Arthington*, was a priory of Cluniac or Benedictine Nuns, founded by Thomas de Arthington, in the reign of King Stephen or Henry II. the site of which upon the dissolution was granted to Archbishop Cranmer.

At the distance of eight miles from Otley, on the line of our present route, is HAREWOOD, a very pleasant little town, on the river Wharfe, over which is a stone bridge of four arches. The river itself runs over a bed of stone, and is as clear as rock-water.

Harewood church is situated at a small distance from Harewood-House; it is an ancient and venerable structure, surrounded by a thick grove of trees. In the choir are six altar tombs of white marble, with fine whole length figures of ancient owners of the manor, and among them that of Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, who had the courage to commit Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry V. to the king's bench, for affronting him while he was in the seat of justice, letting him know, that though the son might bear the image of the king's person, the judge bore that of his authority: and which act the prince, when he came to be king, with true greatness of mind not only forgave, but commended. Sir William also shewed his integrity and intrepid spirit, by refusing to pass a sentence upon Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York, on a charge of high treason.

Near Harewood church is a most sumptuous house called GAWTHORP HALL, the ancient seat of the Gascoignes, now that of R. Shuttleworth, esq. It is built of fine hewn stone, is very large, and has two grand fronts. The south front is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by pillars. This house stands on the side of a hill, and is to be seen to great advantage from a hill upon the road, a little beyond the sixth mile stone from Leeds. The stables form a large court-yard with cloisters. In order to have agreeable objects in view, several neat

farm-houses have been erected on various parts of the estate near the mansion.

The dilapidated state in which Harewood castle is seen at present, renders it impossible to describe its ancient form and construction; but it must have been considerable when entire, as an acre of ground around its remains are covered with half-buried walls and fragments of ruins.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, though not the largest, is as completely furnished and fitted up, as any in the kingdom. The rooms are well arranged; and, while they are equal to what may be styled grand in a dwelling-house, are not so great as to exclude comfort.

The park, grounds, and water, were laid out by Mr. Brown, and discover the master. Though the prospect is not very extensive, the rising brow in the front of the house, with its plantations, buildings, and the water beneath it, afford a very pleasing view. The architect of this fine house was Mr. Carr of York, whose great genius, taste, and skill in his profession, stand in no need of encomiums here.

This seat is about the distance of eight miles from Otley, and somewhat more than six from Leeds. The foundation was laid in the year 1760, by the late Lord Harewood, and it is built of a very fine stone taken from a quarry near the place. The building displays all the richness of Corinthian architecture, and the apartments, finished in the highest style of elegance and taste, are richly ornamented. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and the noble owner permits the house to be viewed every Saturday, by tourists, and persons of decent appearance.

To the north of Harewood, before you come to the bridge, is a fine view of the river Wharfe, above which are large remains of an ancient castle, which at the Conquest belonged to Romillé, whose daughter married Meschines, from whom it came to the Delisles, thence to Sir William Aldburgh, and by marriage to the Redmans, who inhabited it as their principal mansion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and have a monu-

ment in the church. The castle, from its present remains, appears to have consisted of a square centre, a north wing oblong, and two square towers at the south-east and south-west corners. The grand entrance was on the east side through a square tower, a little to the north of the centre of that side. This gate was just high enough for a man to enter on horseback: within the gate is a groove for a portcullis. In the hall there is a rich recess near the west wall, in the manner of a monument; the arch in the centre has many turns, with ornamental spandrils and ornaments in the entablature.

In the room over the porch, on the east side, which is supposed to be the chapel, built in the time of Richard II. are carved in stone the arms of Sutton, Baliol, Thweng, Bordesly or Grauncester, Constable, Ross, and Vipont.

About halfway between Harewood and Tadcaster, two miles to the right of our road, is BRAMHAM MOOR, where a battle was fought in 1408, between a party of the royal troops under Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, and the Earl of Northumberland. The earl was prepared for the attack, but his followers were soon defeated. Lord Bardolph was killed on the field. The Abbot of Hales, being taken in armour, was hanged: the Bishop of Bangor's life was spared, though taken in the field, because he was dressed in his episcopal habit. Celts have been found in Bramham Moor.

At HEADLEY, two miles south-east from Bramham, was a priory of Benedictine Monks, or cell to the abbey at York, founded by Hippolitus Bram, in the reign of Henry I.

About three miles before we reach Tadcaster, on the left of our road, is *Thorp Arch*, a small village on the river Wharfe, which has of late years been much frequented on account of its mineral water, sulphureous and chalybeate. It is upwards of a century since it was first discovered. It is usually called Boston Spa, and is recommended in rheumatic and scorbutic cases.

TADCASTER

Is situated upon both sides of the river Wharfe, and is supposed to have been the Roman station denominated *Calcaria*, or *Calcacester*. Part of it is in the Ainsty of York and liberty of St. Peter. The middle of the bridge is the boundary between the West Riding and the Ainsty. In the Civil Wars of England, Tadcaster was always regarded as a post of great importance, and its possession often contested. In the bloody field of Towton, near this place, during the dreadful contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster, it has been observed, "the folly of a nation was fully exhibited; and between 30 and 40,000 Englishmen fell in deciding the question, whether a tyrant or an idiot should be their master."

Tadcaster has an hospital and free school, called the School and Hospital of Jesus Christ, founded by Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth; but was afterwards deprived of his see for refusing to change his religion.

The present noble stone bridge was built more than a century ago.

Tadcaster is at present a neat well-built pleasant town, containing a population of nearly 1800 persons. It has a good market on Wednesday. On the south side of the river Wharfe here, was formerly a castle.

At HELAGH, three miles north from Tadcaster, an hermitage in the wood or park, with liberty to clear the ground, was granted to Gilbert, a monk of Marmous lieu, by Bertram Haget, before the year 1202. A church was built and some religious placed here by his son, and about the year 1218, a priory of regular canons was established and endowed by Jordan de St. Maria, and Alice his wife, who was grand-daughter to Bertram Haget. The monastery at the dissolution was granted to James Gage.

About two miles and a half from Tadcaster is Towton, a small village, near which was fought a bloody battle in the year 1461, between the houses

of York and Lancaster. After the pass of Ferrybridge had been regained, Edward IV. crossed the river, and early in the morning of Palm-Sunday advanced towards the Lancastrians, who to the number of 60,000 occupied the fields towards Towton and Saxton. Though the Yorkists did not amount to 50,000, they were chosen men, and Edward did not entertain the least doubt of victory; but previous to the battle he published an order through his army, that his soldiers should not encumber themselves with prisoners. About nine in the morning it began to snow, and a sharp wind drove the sleet full in the faces of the Lancastrians, disordering their sight in such a manner, that they could not ascertain correctly the distance between themselves and the enemy. The Lord Falconbridge, who commanded part of Edward's army, taking advantage of this accident, ordered his archers to advance within shot of Henry's line, and let fly a shower of arrows, which they no sooner did than they retreated to their former situation. The Lancastrians, feeling the effects of this attack, believed the Yorkists were within their reach, and plied their bows until their quivers were exhausted, without doing the least execution. Then Lord Falconbridge advanced again with his archers, who now shot their arrows without opposition, and slew a vast number of the enemy even with the shafts which they picked from the field after their own quivers were emptied. The Earl of Northumberland and Sir Andrew Trollop, who commanded the van of Henry's army, seeing the disadvantage under which they laboured in this way of fighting, advanced to close combat, and each fought with equal courage and rancour. The battle raged with great fury from morning till night; and Edward exhibited such proofs of surprising courage, activity, and conduct, that the fate of the day depended in a great measure on his personal behaviour, and that of the Earl of Warwick. Towards the evening the Lancastrians being discouraged by the death of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the Lords

Dacre and Willes, Sir Andrew Trollop, and many other officers of distinction, began to give ground, though not in great disorder, intending to retreat to the bridge of Tadcaster. They accordingly preserved their ranks, and wheeled about occasionally as they retired, until Edward and Warwick, animating their men to render the action decisive, they redoubled their efforts, and charged with such impetuosity that the Lancastrians were broken and entirely routed. Great numbers were slain in the field of battle and in the pursuit; but the chief carnage happened at the small river Cock, which disembogues itself into the Wharfe. Thither the fugitives fled, in hope of fording the stream; but it was so swelled with the rains as to be rendered impassable, until a kind of bridge or mound was formed by the dead bodies of the Lancastrians who were slaughtered on the banks, or drowned in the river, which ran purple with their blood. Nor will this circumstance appear incredible, when we consider that above 36,000 men were killed in this battle. The Dukes of Somerset and Exeter escaped with great difficulty, but the Earl of Devonshire was taken.

*Journey from Ripon to Sheffield; through Ripley,
Leeds, and Wakefield.*

RIPON is a considerable market-town, situated on a rising ground between the river Ure on the north, and the little river Skell on the south, within a short distance from their source. Over the former river, and at a small distance from the town, is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches. There are also five other bridges within a short distance of the town, to which a navigable canal is cut from the Ure. Here is only one church, which is collegiate, and in some respects parochial, as the inhabitants have the benefit of its use without the charge of a church-rate. The town consists almost wholly of narrow and crooked lanes; the street leading to the church from the market-place, being the only one that appears any

thing like regular. The market-place however is a handsome and spacious square, surrounded with well-built houses, and ornamented with a beautiful obelisk, ninety feet high, erected in the year 1781, by William Aislalie, esq. of Studley, who represented this borough in parliament during the long space of sixty years. Here is also an elegant town-hall, erected in 1801, at the expence of Mrs. Allason, then proprietor of Studley-Royal. The Free Grammar-School here was endowed in 1553 by King Philip and Queen Mary. Here is also a public dispensary, Sunday Schools, a School of Industry, besides four hospitals, three of which are of very ancient foundation; viz. St. Mary Magdalen, inhabited by six poor women; St. John, appropriated to two; and St. Anne, which has revenues for the relief of eight women, each of whom have a habitation and an allowance of 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum. Jepson's Hospital was founded by Zacharias Jepson, of York; here twelve poor boys are maintained, clothed, and educated. Here is also a new theatre, built by the late George Hassel, esq. and opened in August 1792. Ripon has a good market on Thursday.

This town was once so much celebrated for its manufacture of spurs, that, "As true steel as Ripon rowels," became a proverbial expression, when speaking of a man of fidelity, honesty, or intrepidity. The woollen manufacture also flourished here formerly to a considerable extent. Ripon is among the most ancient boroughs of England, having sent members to parliament in the 23d year of Edward I. At present the number of voters is about 146, and the Mayor is the returning officer.

The origin of the town is without doubt to be referred to a very ancient æra. Its proximity to the Roman city Isurium, now Aldborough; and the various Roman roads which pass it at no great distance on each side, with the peculiar beauties and advantages of its situation, might lead us to imagine that it was not wholly unknown to that people; but as none

of these roads take their course through the town, it precludes the supposition that it ever was a Roman station.

Soon after the declension of the Roman power in this country, we find it in a flourishing state, having a monastery founded by Eata, abbot of Melross, of which we shall hereafter give a more particular description.

Ripon received its first charter of incorporation in the fourteenth year of the reign of Alfred the Great.

Its government was then vested in a chief magistrate, under the name of a vigilarius, or wakeman, 12 elders, and 24 assistants, the former of whom some authors have been very erroneously led to imagine, derived his title from watch and ward having been kept here, asserting that the town was inclosed by walls; but of this opinion there seems to be no confirmation. The foundations of such walls, or the smallest traces of them, having never yet been discovered.

It was the duty of the vigilarius, or wakeman, to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock; after which, if any house or shop was robbed before sun-rise next morning, the sufferer received a compensation for the loss, from an annual tax of fourpence levied upon every inhabitant, whose dwelling had but one, and of eightpence where it had two outer doors, from which latter circumstance double danger might be suspected. The tax, together with the good effects arising from it, is now fallen into disuse, but the custom of blowing the horn is continued to this day.

The town of Ripon had scarcely recovered the injury it sustained from the Danes, and begun again to flourish, when in A. D. 947 it suffered, if possible, a more extensive devastation, in the war of extirpation which King Edred waged against those turbulent people, irritated by their rebellious and faithless conduct.

In A. D. 948 he commenced the desolation of their towns and villages, and amongst others he destroyed

this place by a general conflagration, with all its public buildings.

By the exertions of its former inhabitants, and the encouragement of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, the town was rebuilt in 950, and again began to flourish.

After the siege of York, 1069, William the Conqueror ravaged an extent of territory, part of the Northumbrian kingdom, sixty miles in length, and Ripon, with the adjacent country, was so completely destroyed, that, sixteen years after, when the Domesday survey was made, it remained waste and uncultivated.

The peace, however, which succeeded, enabled the town once more to revive, and it continued undisturbed until the reign of Edward II. when the Scots, under the command of Robert Bruce, in 1316, after making themselves masters of the most important fortresses of the north, marched into this place, and after remaining three days, imposed, and with difficulty levied upon the inhabitants a tribute of ONE THOUSAND MARKS; remembering their former good fortune, and elated with the hopes of similar success, they returned the following year, and demanded the same ransom; which the people being unable to raise, the invaders entirely destroyed the town by fire, and massacred the greatest part of the inhabitants.

Soon after this calamity, and a stop being put to the incursion of the Scots, Ripon, by the liberal donations of the Archbishop of York, and the neighbouring gentry, together with the industry of its inhabitants, was in a few years restored to a flourishing condition, and even for a short time became the residence of the court; for in the year 1405, King Henry IV. being obliged to leave London, on account of the plague, retired to Ripon, with his whole court.

In the year 1604 the civil constitution of the town was changed, and, by the exertions of Mr. Hugh Ripley, a charter of incorporation was obtained from

King James I. vesting the municipal government in a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, assisted by twenty-four common-council men, and a town clerk, with the subordinate offices of two serjeants-at-mace.

In 1657, the Lord Protector of England granted to the borough of Ripon, his letters-patent for holding a fair every alternate week.

The mayor is elected annually on the first Tuesday in January, and enters upon the duties of his office on the second of February following. The better to support his station he has the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, called the *hand-law*, or *market-sweepings*, which was enjoyed by the wakeman, previous to the Conquest, and was confirmed to the corporation in the year 1532-3, by King Henry VIII.

The ancient church of Ripon was first established for canons of St. Augustine, and was dissolved by Henry VIII. The chantries were afterwards dissolved by Edward VI. James I. in the second year of his reign, refounded the church, and endowed it with part of its former revenues. It is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid, and the foundation consists of a dean, sub-dean, and six prebendaries; out of these the dean, upon a vacancy, elects the subdean; and, as to the prebendaries, the dean and chapter nominate three persons to the Archbishop of York, who must collate one of them.

The church is a noble Gothic structure, tolerably entire, but visibly erected and altered at different periods, in several instances exhibiting curious changes from the Saxon to the Gothic style of building.

At the west end, which presents a rich specimen of the Gothic style, are two uniform square towers, 110 feet high, on each of which, at the rebuilding of the church by Archbishop Thurlston, was placed a spire of timber, covered with lead, of the height of 120 feet; but these were removed in the year 1797, by order of the chapter, and the materials sold. At the same time were added open battlements, with pinnacles

at each corner. In 1804 also, the inside walls of the church were repaired and coloured. The floor of the church has been entirely re-laid, and chiefly new-flagged.

The two side aisles were probably added to the body of the church about the time of Richard III. or the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. The choir was likewise extended to the east; and about the same time several windows were lengthened and altered from the round to the pointed arch. Two of the four large Saxon arches, supporting the great tower (called Wilfrid's), which is 110 feet high, were changed to the pointed arch, and two of the pinnacles, with part of the raised battlements which were then added, still remain.

Upon Saint Wilfrid's tower stood also a noble spire 120 feet high, but of much larger dimensions than those before described, which was blown down on the eighth of December, 1660. By the fall of the spire the arched roof of the choir was entirely broken in, the fine Gothic canopies over several of the stalls were destroyed, and the body of the church received so much damage, that the estimate for rebuilding the steeple, and other necessary repairs, amounted to the sum of six thousand pounds and upwards; for this a brief was obtained the same year, (12th Charles II.) With the money collected upon it, and other contributions, the church underwent a complete repair. The knots or centre blocks of the groined roof, which also was then broken in, are still preserved in the chapter-house, and exhibit very curious specimens of carving in oak, of figures, foliage, &c.

A considerable part of the present minster was begun in 1331, and finished in 1494, as appears from dates in the choir, so that from the beginning to the end of the work, there was a space of one hundred and sixty-three years.

From the west entrance on each side of the body are six pillars, including the corner pillars in both numbers, which form five arches; on the second

pillar, at the west end of the north aisle, are two shields of arms cut in stone, one containing the arms of the town, the other those of the Picard family, who were great benefactors to the repairs of the fabric in the time of Edward III. On the south wall of the choir are also the arms of the Picards, and some other benefactors, supposed to be of the same date.

The choir is separated from the other part of the church by a partition screen of stone, nearly twenty feet high, and ornamented with curious carved work; in the middle of it is the door into the choir, over which is placed the organ.

At the west entrance into the choir are stalls for the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries, enriched with much carved work, similar to those in the cathedral at York; of these the dean's stall is on the right, and the sub-dean's on the left hand of the entrance; the rest are assigned to the prebendaries, by a label over each. They were begun in the year 1489, and finished in the year 1491, at the charge, as is supposed, of Archbishop Rotherham.

There are thirteen other stalls on the north side of the choir, appropriated to the use of the mayor and aldermen; on the south side are the archbishop's throne, and eleven other stalls, generally occupied by the common-council men of the borough, and below on each side of the choir, are seats for the vicar's-coral, singing-men, choristers, and inhabitants.

The seats in the stalls are all of oak, and when turned up, exhibit different richly carved representations of animals, figures, and foliage. The finials before the stalls, and the crockets to the seats, are of exquisite workmanship, particularly those at the dean's, sub-dean's, and archbishop's seats, as are also two small canopies, one near the mayor's, the other adjoining the archbishop's seat.

In the transept, to the north, near the entrance into the choir, stands a stone pulpit of curious workmanship.

The following are the dimensions of the church :

	<i>Feet. Inches.</i>	
Length of the nave, within the walls ..	171	9
Length of the choir	99	0
Length of the whole fabric, within	270	0
Breadth of the nave, and side aisles	87	0
Breadth of the choir	67	0
Height of the nave, to the ridge	88	6
Height of the choir, to the ridge	79	0
Length of the transept	132	0
Breadth of the transept	36	0
Breadth of St. Wilfrid's tower, from east to west	33	6
Breadth of ditto, from north to south ..	32	5
Length of the vestry	28	6
Breadth of ditto	18	6
Length of the Chapter-house	34	8
Breadth of ditto	18	8

Above the chapter-house is the Library, consisting chiefly of ancient books of divinity, with a few classical works, and some manuscripts. St Wilfrid's needle, is a passage leading to a small chapel under the pavement of the great tower. This chapel, or crypt, is ten feet and a half in length, seven feet and a half in breadth, and nine feet high, and is supposed to have been used for the services of the Holy Week, and probably for penitentiary purposes.

The Altar-piece is a curious perspective painting, representing a fine colonnade; but unfortunately it exhibits a different order of architecture from that of the church.

The whole of the east window was formerly filled with painted glass, much of which was destroyed by the soldiers, under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, anno 1643. What parts of the broken glass could be collected, were replaced in the window, and the whole renewed with painted glass, executed by the late W. Peckitt, of York.

In the middle compartment of this window, are

the arms of James I., with an inscription commemorating the restoration and re-endowment of this Collegiate Church by that monarch: here are also the arms of William Markham, late Archbishop of York; of Peter Johnson, esq., late Recorder of York, and Judge of the Dean and Chapter's Court at Ripon, with those of Dean Waddilove. In the other compartments are the arms of Beilby Porteus, late Lord Bishop of London; of J. Robinson, Lord Bishop of London, and Ambassador to the Hague at the Treaty of Utrecht; of the Lords Grantham and Grantley; of Blackett and Ingleby, barts.; those of the church and town, and some of the Deans and Prebendaries.

There are many handsome monuments in the church, and several of considerable antiquity. In the north cross aisle, on an ancient altar-tomb of free-stone, are two whole length figures, and upon the sides are shields with the arms of Neville, Scrope, Strafford, and others, which, however, are much defaced. In the south aisle of the nave, on a grey marble altar-tomb of very ancient workmanship, are represented the figures of a man and a lion, in a grove of trees. No legible inscription is at present to be found upon it, but the tradition is, that it was placed over the body of an Irish Prince, who died at Ripon, when returning from his travels.

The sepulchral monuments, upon the whole, are too numerous to be detailed here. Many belong to the Blacketts, Kitchenmans, Redsdales, Wanleys, Oxleys, the Nortons of Sawley, the Weddels of Newby, the Mallories and Aislabies of Studley, the Markenfields, &c. The design of a monument here, to the memory of W. Weddel, esq. of Newby, is taken from the lanthorn of Demosthenes, at Athens. The Chapter-house also contains a handsome monument, after a design of Bacon, to the memory of Anne Hope Darley, consort of the Rev. Dr. Waddilove. This monument also commemorates two of their children. The Vestry, and the Chapter-house, on the south side of the choir, seem to be by far the most

ancient parts of the building, and might be taken for some remains of St. Wilfrid's original church.

In the Chapter-house are several paintings on panels, representing Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., James I.; his Queen and his son Prince Henry, elder brother of Charles I.; Richard III., and Elizabeth his consort; Henry VIII.; Catherine Parr, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Edward IV., and Queen Mary. Here are also preserved several antique curiosities found in different parts of the fabric.

“Ripon church (Mr. Bigland observes) has of late received considerable embellishments, through the laudable exertions of the present Dean, Dr. Waddilove, whose constant attention has been to repair and adorn this venerable structure. Beside the renewal of the east window, he added, in the year 1797, open battlements to the towers, with pinnacles to each corner; and in 1804, repaired the inside walls of the church. He also caused the floor to be entirely relaid, and for the most part new flagged. In short, it is to his good taste, and his active superintendence, that the fabric owes its present superb appearance.”

Among the many charitable institutions in this town, we have first to notice:

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in Stamnergate, was endowed by Thurstou, Archbishop of York, in the time of Henry the First, for lepers. This hospital was at its institution under the government of sisters, assisted by a chaplain, and appropriated for the relief of persons afflicted with the leprosy; and to prevent the contagion from reaching the inhabitants of the town, this building was erected about two furlongs from it. But when leprosy became less frequent, it was converted to the use of sisters and brethren, under the superintendence of a master, who was bound to relieve distressed clergy, and the poor.

This hospital at present consists of a range of buildings, divided into six separate dwellings, and is now inhabited by six poor widows, who have their situation, together with the yearly allowance of

three pounds each for life, together with the rent of the field adjoining to the hospital. The chapel is on the east side of the road. The hospital was rebuilt by Hooke.

Divine service is still performed in the chapel on the Sunday after the 22d of July, and on the feasts of St. John and St. Thomas.

The mastership of it is in the gift of the Archbishop of York; to which the Dean of Ripon, for the time being, has of late years been appointed.

The Hospital of St. John Baptist was founded by one of the archbishops of York, early in the reign of King John; but for what number of poor does not now appear. This building is small, and at present appropriated to the habitation of two poor sisters, who have each an annual allowance of one pound seven shillings and sixpence. Near the hospital is a chapel, dedicated to St. John Baptist, in which divine service was celebrated every Sunday until the year 1722. In it was a chantry said to be founded by John Sherwood, who also founded a chantry in Ripon church, and is buried near the steps to the altar, under an old uninscribed grave-stone. The Archbishop of York is patron of this hospital, which is styled the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Bond-gate, in the parish of Ripon.

The Hospital of St. Anne, sometimes called '*Maison de Dieu*,' is said to have been founded by some of the Nevills, in the reign of Edward IV. On the outside of the building are the arms of Sir Solomon Swale, with initial letters and a date, "S. S. 1654."

When James I. came to Ripon, April 15, 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow and a pair of spurs; the latter article cost 5*l*. Ripon spurs might be forced through a half-crown.

A navigable canal comes up to the town, by which coals are brought and merchandize conveyed to and from York, Hull, London, &c.

"There are several mills for various purposes,

erected upon streams branching from the rivers Skell and Laver; one of these streams runs through a street called Skillgate; from this the town is well supplied with excellent water, by means of an engine erected at the expence of William Askwith, esq. by which water is conveyed into every house at a small annual rent. Numerous springs, in and near the town, add to the many benefits it receives from the nature of its situation; two of these are inclosed for cold baths, and a third, of very fine water is received into a bason in a kind of alcove. This was erected at the expence of the late Wm. Richardson, M.D. with this inscription:

“ Utilitate Publicæ.

A. C. MDCCLVIII.”

The Archbishop of York has a criminal court and prison for the liberty of Ripon; the court-house and prison stands on the north-side of the church, on the site of the palace; the Archbishop of York is lord, and custos rotulorum of this liberty, and on the nomination of the archbishop, and by his Majesty's commission; justices of the peace are appointed, who in conjunction with the mayor and recorder, hold a sessions here, and act in as *judicial a manner* for the towns and districts within the liberty, as the justices for the several ridings within the county. Besides the sessions there is a court of common pleas, called the court in-litary, held here on the Monday in every third week, for the trial of all civil causes arising within the liberty, in which the archbishop's learned steward, appointed by patents, presides as judge.

The court-yard in front of the prison is open and airy, being 80 yards by 50. Felons have not the privilege of walking in it, the wall which encloses it being only six feet high.

The dean and chapter have also a prison, and hold a court of pleas here, called the canon fee court, on the Tuesday in every third week, for the recovery of debts, and the trial of civil causes arising within the

manor, which extends over some parts of the town, and likewise includes the townships of Aismunderby, with Bondgate, Skelton, Markington with Wallerthwaite, and Nunwick with Howgrave.

The remains of a very ancient custom is still generally observed by the inhabitants of this town. On Midsummer-eve, every housekeeper, who has in that year changed his residence, into a new neighbourhood, (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods), spreads a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those who chuse to resort to it, where after staying awhile, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour. The origin of this custom is unknown, but it probably was instituted for the purpose of introducing new comers to an early acquaintance with their neighbours; or it may have been with the more laudable design of settling differences by the meeting and mediation of friends.

The feast of St. Wilfrid is celebrated annually, and continues nearly a week. On Saturday after Lammas-day, an effigy of the prelate is brought into the town, preceded by music; the people go out to meet it, and with every demonstration of joy, commemorate the return of their former patron from exile. The next day is dedicated to him, being called St. Wilfrid's Sunday.

At the east end of the town, and not far from the minster, is a remarkable tumulus, commonly called Ellshaw, or Ailcey Hill, made up of human skeletons, laid in regular order, greatly decayed, discernible from the bottom to the top of the hill. Camden says in his time it was called Hill Shaw. Its shape is conical; the circumference at the base is about 900 feet, the length of the side near the road is about 222 feet. The tradition is, that it was raised by the Danes; others have conjectured the hill to be formed of the rubbish of a monastery, ruined in the contests of the Danes and Saxons; but the vast quantity of human

bones found in digging it, without the least appearance of any mortar or cement, leaves no room to doubt that it was a repository of the dead. We are, however, inclined to adopt the opinion of Mr. Thoresby, who, speaking of the coins of Ælla, Osbright, Alfred, Ealred, and Ethelred, found at Ripon, A. D. 1695, and transmitted to him by the Archbishop of York, concludes that it derives its name from Ælla, King of Northumberland.

The Danes and other northern people used in this manner to inter those who fell in battle.

At what time or on what occasion this monument was formed, must still remain uncertain; but it is highly probable that the vast number of bodies deposited here, have been of persons who fell in some dreadful conflict near this place, so often the seat of war and calamity.

The environs of Ripon are pleasant; the air is mild and salubrious; and the surrounding country is rich, fertile, well wooded, in a high state of cultivation, and interspersed with villages and seats of the nobility and gentry. Among these, Studley Royal, and Newby-hall, must be considered as the great ornaments of the neighbourhood.

Studley Royal, the seat of Miss Lawrence, is a commodious and elegant house; the apartments are excellently finished, and adorned with a good selection of pictures by the most distinguished masters. The prospects from the house are irregular and pleasing, and the park is enlivened by herds of deer. Beyond the extensive woods and plantations, Ripon minster and part of the town appear in view. The pleasure-grounds, at least three quarters of a mile from the house, lie in a valley, through which a small brook runs from Fountain's Abbey, and the hills on each side are covered with wood. These ruins of a far-famed monastery are more perfect, and contain many more marks of the original structure, than those of many structures in England. The west end of the church is tolerably entire, and is composed of widely

pointed arches and massy Norman columns. The ruins of the abbey and the church spread over a large tract of ground. The chapter-house, the refectory, the dormitory, and about a hundred yards of the cloisters are also tolerably entire.

The celebrated monastery of Fountain's Abbey was founded in the year 1132, for monks of the Cistercian Order, who had then been lately introduced into England, and the primitive monks of this place seemed to have been inspired with all the enthusiasm of St. Bernard, the chief of their order, as at one time they were reduced to such straits by a general scarcity, as to be obliged to feed on the leaves of trees and herbs gathered in the fields, and boiled with a little salt.

Having sustained these difficulties rather than quit the place, the fame of their sanctity and abstinence spread far and wide, and many rich sinners, who wanted passports to heaven through the prayers of these holy men, contributed most profusely: for instance, Hugh, dean of York, being sick, ordered himself and all that he had to be carried to the monastery of Fountains, and being very rich, his wealth brought great relief to the house.

At length, after Edward the Third had secured the northern parts of the kingdom from the depredations of the Scots, the monks of Fountain's Abbey were in such repute for their supposed sanctity, that many of the northern barons purchased with immense donations, a sepulture within its walls. Among these was the ancient and noble family of Percy. The abbey, with all its offices and appendages, occupied ten, or, according to some writers, twelve, acres of ground. The whole length of the church, from east to west, is 351 feet, and that of the transept 186. The great tower at the north end is very perfect, and finely proportioned, and by its remarkable situation, gives an uncommon degree of effect to every view of the ruins.

Descending the hill from the seat where these first strike the view, the tourist is conducted along the mar-

gin of a rivulet, the abbey still appearing with additional grandeur on a nearer approach.

On crossing the mouldering arches of a bridge, he finds himself at the entrance of these beautiful ruins. —Built in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture, the tower and all the walls are yet standing, the roof alone being gone to decay.

The following are the more exact dimensions of these venerable remains: the great tower is one hundred and sixty-six feet six inches high, and 24 feet square. It is placed at the north end of the transept, and is probably from the appearance of the windows, and angular ornamental buttresses, of which there are none attached to the church, of a somewhat later æra than the rest of the building, or of the time of Edward III. when York minster was erected. It is entitled to particular notice as being very perfect and lofty, and of noble proportions; and giving, by its peculiar situation, an uncommon degree of picturesque dignity to every view of the ruin in which it is included.

Immediately behind the altar is the sanctum sanctorum, 132 feet long, and 30 broad, where only the principal or heads of the order were admitted. Adjoining is the altar.

Within a few yards of the tessellated pavement of the altar lies a stone coffin, in which, it is said, Lord Henry de Percy was buried, in the year 1315.

In a chapel to the left is a broken stone figure, said to be the Earl of Mowbray in full armour, with the arms of Mowbray on his shield.

At the top of the north corner window of the transept is the figure of an angel holding a scroll, with the date 1283.

The nave or body of the church presents a majestic specimen of the early Gothic style of architecture of the time of Henry III. being completed by abbot John de Cancia, who died in the year 1245; whilst the eastern part of it exhibits instances of great light-

ness and elegance in the choir and columns of the sanctum, and especially in the magnificent arch of the great east window. If this superb and lofty arch has not been added since the date on the west window (1292) it is, perhaps the first example of one of the magnitude in the kingdom, and the whole church may be esteemed one of the purest models now extant, of the simple and majestic style of building which prevailed in the reign of Edward I.

The cloister garden is 120 feet square, and now planted with shrubs and evergreens.

The chapter-house is 84 feet by 42; the rubbish within it was cleared away about the year 1791, when several tomb-stones of the abbots interred here were discovered; the floor has been a tessellated pavement of various designs, fragments of which still remain. The tomb-stones are much broken, and the inscriptions are so defaced, that two only remain legible, viz.

“Hic requiescit dominus Joannes X.
Abbas de Fontibus qui obiit VIII. DIE.
Decembris.”

“Hic requiescit dominus Johanus XII. Abbas de
Fontibus.”

The scriptorium was over the chapter-house, and of the same dimensions; it appears to have been supported by ten pillars of grey marble, the basements of which are now remaining.

The kitchen, which is divided, is very small, when compared with the other apartments, and is remarkable for two curiously arched fire places.

The refectory is 108 feet by 45; with a gallery on one side, probably for disputations.

The cloisters are 300 feet long and 42 feet wide; the roof is arched, and supported by 21 stone pillars. Near to one end is a large stone bason, two yards in diameter.

The cloister garden is 120 feet square, and is planted with shrubs and evergreens.

Over the cloisters is the dormitory of the same dimensions; under the steps leading to which is a porter's lodge.

A few yards distant are the ruins of the apartments occupied by the abbots.

Over the principal west window, on the outside, is a thrush standing upon a tun, carved with stone, supposed to denote the name of the founder, with a scroll bearing date 1292; the same hieroglyphic is placed over the window at the extremity of the south side. On each side of the tower are inscriptions, in large Saxo-monastic characters.

Fountain's Hall stands about two hundred yards west from the abbey, and was built out of its ruins, by Sir Stephen Proctor, one of the squires to James I. —There is nothing deserving of particular notice at this house, except some curious painted glass, in the windows of the chapel, exhibiting the arms of different families, and a curiously ornamented chimney-piece, representing the Judgment of Solomon.

Skelldale extends several miles above Fountain's Abbey, and still appears in all its romantic beauties. About a mile higher up, is the village of Aldfield, which deserves to be better known for its medicinal waters, which rise on the southern side of the vale. A fine trout stream runs between them, and a charming spring of fresh water issues within a few yards. This spa is visited in summer by great numbers of country people, who scarcely ever fail finding relief in all cases in which the use of sulphureous waters are recommended.

About four miles east from Ripon, on the road to Boroughbridge, is NEWBY-HALL, situated on the east bank of the river Aire. A few good family portraits are among the pictures in this house, but its principal ornament is the museum, or gallery of statues, which contains a series of the most valuable antique marbles that taste could select or money procure. Among the most eminent the following are pointed out by the ingenious editor of the works of the late Mr. Dayes,

viz. the Nereid Galatea; a colossal head of Hercules; the philosopher Epicurus; a Dacian King; a Venus; Brutus, who slew Julius Cæsar; the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius; the Goddess Pallas, and a Dancing Faun. Sir Edward Blackett rebuilt this house in 1760, at an expence of 32,000*l.*; but this, with other estates, devolved to the Right Hon. Thomas Weddel, Lord Grantham, after the death of William Weddel, esq. in 1792.

RIPLEY

Is a small market-town, situated about seven miles from Ripon, upon the river Nid, over which it has a bridge.

In Ripley church there is a monument under an arch, with the effigies of a knight and his lady in a cumbent posture, with several escutcheons of arms round it; which monument seems to have been for Sir Thomas Ingleby, a judge in the reign of Edward III. There is also a handsome monument in the choir, against the south wall, for Sir William Ingleby.

There is a tradition that this church formerly stood near the river, but on account of the floods was removed to where it now stands.

In this town is a school with the following inscription over the school-room door:

“This school was built by Mary Ingleby, in the year 1702, and endowed with part of the fortune of Katherine Ingleby, being two youngest daughters of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, in the county of York, Baronet.”

At Ripley there is an ancient castellated building, the seat of Sir John Ingleby, bart. According to an inscription carved on the frieze of the wainscot in one of the chambers, it was built by Sir William Ingleby in the reign of Philip and Mary. It has been much enlarged of late years, and is now a spacious and commodious mansion, embattled only for ornament; but the lodge and great tower still retain their character-

ristics of strength and security. The apartments are elegant, and in the great staircase is a superb Venetian window of stained glass, ornamented with a series of escutcheons, displaying the quarterings and the intermarriages of the Ingleby family, during the course of 433 years that they have been settled at Ripley. The market is held on Monday.

Between Ripley and Knaresborough are BILTON HALL, and COGHILL HALL, pleasantly situated upon the river Nid.

KNARESBOROUGH.

The town of Knaresborough is situated on the side of a high hill, almost encompassed by the river Nid, which issues from the bottom of the Craven hills. The prospects from the higher parts of the town, of the surrounding country, are extremely beautiful. A handsome stone bridge over the Nid leads up hill into a neat wide street, to the market-place.

The town is tolerably large, well-built, and handsome, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, numbers of whom have been long employed in the manufactory of linen and cotton. The market held on Wednesday is one of the greatest corn-markets in Yorkshire, great quantities of grain being sold here, and sent westward, especially to Skipton and Craven.

The church is for the greater part modern. It contains some monuments of the Slingsby family; and under a stone, which formerly covered St. Robert, who died about 1216, is buried Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded 1653 for his steady adherence to the royal cause. When the bells were hung in the year 1774, several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, probably the ends of timber destroyed by fire during the reign of Edward II. when the Scots ravaged the northern parts of England, and when this town and the church were involved in a general conflagration. Since the Reformation this church seems to have been repaired out of the ruins of the priory.

Knaresborough is an ancient borough by prescription, and has returned two members to parliament ever since the first year of Queen Mary. The right of election was then vested in 84 or 88 burgage houses, the owners of which were entitled to vote. The Duke of Devonshire is now, and the family has for a long time been in possession of all the burgage-houses, except four. The number of houses in Knaresborough is about 883, the inhabitants, 4234. The number of voters at present is only 100; two-thirds of which are under the influence of the Duke of Devonshire, and the remainder the property of Sir William Slingsby.

The remains of Knaresborough Castle are situated near the river Nid, on a craggy rock (whence it takes its name), and is washed by the river. It is said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the Conquest; he was uncle by the father's side to Eustace Fitz-John, who took upon him the name of Vesci. It appears by the history of Fountain's Abbey, that this Eustace inhabited the castle in the year 1133; for when the monks of the abbey were in great distress for want of food, he sent them a basket of bread. It seems to have been pretty entire in Leland's time, from his account of it given above. According to the same author in his *Collectanea*, this castle, in the reign of Edward II. about the year 1319, was taken by John de Lillburne, who afterwards surrendered himself to the king upon certain conditions. A history of this castle, published at Knaresborough many years ago, places this event in the reign of Edward III. and says Lillburne stole the castle, and burnt the records; but no authority is cited for this assertion. In the year 1399 the deposed Richard II. was removed hither from Pickering Castle, on account of some insurrections in his favour.

In the time of the Civil Wars, during the reign of Charles I. the castle appears to have been capable of resistance. After the battle of Marston-Moor, it was bravely defended by the townsmen, for the king, for a considerable time, against the regular troops of

the parliament, and at length capitulated upon honourable terms.

The site of the castle occupies a circular space of about 300 feet diameter, overlooking the river. The lines of the exterior wall of the works are discernible; and in a wall, taking a diagonal direction across the works, is a gallery of communication. One of the circular towers is still visible. The keep, by the parts left, was certainly a grand design, consisting of three stories; on the second, or principal story, the windows are large, which with other decorations warrants its former magnificence. Taking an east view of the remains they are very picturesque; in the centre the keep, to the left the vestiges of a gateway, and on the right a distant view of the river and country.

The commander of the parliament forces, as he did not dare to wreak his vengeance upon the people, levelled his malice against the castle, the interior of which he destroyed, leaving only what remains at present.

The ruins consist of part of the south point of the keep, of dismantled towers, dilapidated arches, and a vaulted room, which was used as a prison. Yet even now enough is left to strike the imagination.

The winding labyrinths, the hostile tower,
Where danger threaten'd and tyrannic power;
The jealous draw-bridge, and the moat profound,
The lonely dungeon in the cavern'd ground,
The sullen dome above those central caves,
Where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves.

These ruins are but a short walk from Harrowgate, and connected with the many natural and artificial curiosities that abound in the neighbourhood, render the town of Knaresborough an interesting object to the visitors of that place.

In the long walk on the south western bank of the Nid, and opposite to the ruins of the castle, is the famous DROPPING, or petrifying, WELL. This remarkable spring rises in the steep declivity of the hill,

at the foot of a limestone rock, whence it trickles down in above thirty places, dropping very fast, creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing most probably to the concavity of the rock, which projecting in a circular curve from the bottom to the top, its brow overhangs nearly fifteen feet. This rock, which is above thirty feet high, forty-five feet long, and from thirty to forty broad, started about 110 years ago from the main bank, leaving a chasm of two or three yards wide, over which the water is carried by an aqueduct. The whole rock is covered with plants, flowers, and shrubs. The spring is supposed to emit 20 gallons per minute. The water abounds with fine particles, which it deposits only when in a languid motion, and leaves an incrustation on the bodies that it meets with, in trickling slowly amongst the many obstacles that impede its course. Tradition tells us, that near this rock Mother Shipton, the famous Yorkshire sybil, was born towards the latter end of the fourteenth century.

About a mile from Knaresborough is Saint Robert's Chapel, an excavation in the rocks. It has a doorway and window, with pointed arches. On the right of the door-way is a curious figure of a knight in the attitude of drawing his sword, as ready to defend the entrance. This sculpture is cut in the rock. The interior of the chapel (eight feet square) is worked into two divisions with groins. The east end has three sides of an octagon, where is an altar with compartments, and over it a niche. On the south side are many heads cut in relief. The whole work is evidently done by an unskilful hand; perhaps the first hermit, who took up his abode here in the reign of King John, employed himself in the execution of the design, as the lines, though tending to the early pointed style, are incorrect and irregular; a hole in the middle of the floor is called the Saint's Grave. From St. Robert's grave a pile of freestone rocks ranges along the river side for above three miles, overhung with trees romantically disposed; among

there are the ruins of another chapel, and on the green sod before it a blue stone, with a cross fleuri, under which the last priest of the chapel is said to lie. Further on, almost at the end of the ridge of rocks, is St. Robert's cave, a low subterraneous passage, said to have reached to the market-place, and to have been traced so far. This place, in the year 1758, was the theme of much curiosity, on account of the bones of Daniel Clarke, who was about thirteen years before murdered by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster, being discovered therein. Aram, a self-taught genius, produced at his trial a written defence, so replete with erudition and elegance, that it not only astonished the whole court, but the whole country. He however afterwards confessed the fact, and was executed August 1759.

The walk along the margin of the river from the dropping well to the bridge, is extremely delightful. The precipitous rocks which run along the north side, are not less than a hundred feet in height. At the bottom and on the declivity are many dwellings, scooped out of the rock, and inhabited from time immemorial. The most remarkable of these is called the rock-house, a large cavern, supposed to have been the retreat of some of the banditti that formerly infested the neighbouring forest. Under a large rock are a few steps that lead down into this singular abode. The latest occupiers were an industrious weaver and his family, who had formed a small piece of ground on the slope of the rock into a garden. In fact, there are several gardens with charming walks, in different stages of the declivity, quite to the top of the hill. At the bottom of the rocks is a narrow slip of level ground along the margin of the river, covered with a number of small but neat houses.

About a mile from Knaresborough castle, are the remains of an ancient camp, on the point of a hill about 200 feet above the river Nid. From this station there is a fine view of the town and castle of Knaresborough, and the valley through which the river runs.

Plumpton lies about two miles from Knaresborough: this is a romantic spot, laid out with walks and other decorations amidst rocks and trees, and is much resorted to by the company from Harrowgate. Beckwithshaw is also a pleasant part of the ancient forest, and still retains some appearance of the *Shaw*, or small wood.

Ribstone-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. is situated on an eminence, nearly encompassed by the river Nid, commanding a wide, extensive, and beautiful prospect. In the saloon are many fine pictures; and in the chapel-yard a very curious sepulchral monument of the standard bearer of the ninth Roman Legion, which was dug up in Trinity-gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1688. In his right hand is the ensign of a cohort, and in his left a measure for corn. This place produces the delicious apple called the "Ribstone-park pippin," though the original tree was brought from France; this is still standing, and in the year 1787 produced six bushels of fruit.

Spofford presents some striking ruins, which extend forty-five yards from north to south, and sixteen from east to west. These are situated on a sloping bank, ending on a low wall of rock within the castle, affording convenience for lower apartments. The hall, which has been a most magnificent room, is seventy-five feet in length, and thirty-six in breadth; the windows are arched like those of cathedral churches. It seems to have been built about the time of Edward the Third, when the idea of castle began to give place to that of the palace. Here was the seat of the Percys before Alnwick or Warkworth came into their possession; and the manor-house, according to Leland, was much defaced in the Civil Wars between Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Ripley has a seat of the Ingleby's very near it: Ripon, Studley-park, and Fountain's Abbey are frequently visited from Harrowgate, though from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The forest of Knaresborough

extends from east to west upwards of twenty miles; and in some place is eight miles in breadth.

In Knaresborough parish, about three miles west of the town, on a large and dreary moor, anciently a part of the forest, are the villages of Upper and Lower Harrowgate.

HARROWGATE, two miles north-west of Knaresborough, consists of two scattered villages, distinguished by the names of High and Low Harrowgate, nearly a mile distant from each other; both built on a common, yet possessing sufficient accommodation for company. The situation of High Harrowgate is extremely pleasant, commanding a most extensive prospect of the country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields, and woods. The cathedral of York is seen distinctly at the distance of twenty miles, and the view is terminated by the Craven-hills on the west; Hambleton-hills and the Yorkshire Wolds on the east.

Of Harrowgate it has been remarked, while some places are visited because they are fashionable, and others on account of the beauty of their scenery, this is chiefly resorted to by valetudinarians, who frequently derive health from its springs; otherwise upwards of two thousand persons would not annually repair to this sequestered spot.

The old chalybeate spa at Harrowgate, discovered by Captain Slingsby in 1571, rises opposite the Granby-inn, and has an elegant dome over it, erected by the Earl of Roslyn in 1786. This well is strongly recommended to persons for whom tonics are prescribed. The Tewit Well stands about half a mile west of the former, from which it differs very little. The Sulphur Wells are at Lower Harrowgate, and are properly enclosed and secured; the water at first is clear and sparkling, and throws up a quantity of air bubbles; has a strong sulphureous smell, tastes salt, and, according to the popular opinion, seems to the palate like rotten eggs and gunpowder. Taken from two to four pints it is purgative, and is found

serviceable in scurvy, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases. It is also used by way of bath or fomenting, when its good effect on the diseases of the skin and the cure of ulcers, are generally perceptible, as well as in removing old strains, aches, and paralytic debilities. It has also been found useful in destroying worms, and been recommended in gout, jaundice, spleen, the green sickness, and other disorders arising from obstruction.

The season at Harrowgate begins in May, continues till Michaelmas, and in fine autumn concludes in October. The company are accommodated at several large inns on a heath about a mile from the town, each house having its long-room and an ordinary; the board per day, fluctuates between seven and ten shillings at the different inns. Here, and at the boarding-houses, various parties are formed, who eat in common, and thus enjoy at a reasonable rate many comforts and even luxuries, which singly they could not command, while their repasts are seasoned by social conversation, and both sexes vie with each other in the art of being mutually agreeable.

A theatre was opened at Harrowgate in 1788; there are, besides, billiard-rooms, at which ladies as well as gentlemen attend; the former merely for amusement: deep play of any kind is seldom practised; and the consequence of mixing with female company is found to be advantageous to sobriety. Hargrove's library at High Harrowgate, is well supplied and much frequented; and there is also another improving library. The new promenade is an elegant and commodious building in the midst of a large garden, and serves as a morning lounge for the company who attend the wells.

Mr. Bigland observes, that "the sulphur springs are very offensive to the smell and the taste; but experience has proved them to be excellent remedies in cutaneous disorders and scrophulous cases, as well as highly efficacious in destroying worms and their nidus; in cleansing the bowels, and removing chronic ob-

structions. In the year 1783, was discovered in the garden of the Crescent-inn, at Low Harrowgate, a new spring, which being of a middle nature between the sulphur and chalybeate, and containing ingredients of both, is peculiarly suited to chronic diseases.

The Harrowgate waters have been analyzed, and their qualities explained by many eminent physicians. The first treatise on the virtues and uses of the chalybeate springs was written soon after their discovery, by Dr. Bright; who was followed by Dr. Dean in 1626; by Dr. Stanhope in 1631; Dr. French in 1651; Dr. Neale in 1656; and Dr. Simpson in 1663. The sulphureous waters have been treated by Dr. T. Short, Dr. William Alexander 1773; Dr. Walker in 1784, and Dr. T. Garnet in 1793, to the last edition of whose valuable treatise an appendix of cases is added by Dr. J. Jaques, physician at Harrowgate. Dr. Nisbet, who published "A Medical Guide for the Invalid to the principal Watering Places in Great Britain, in 1806," remarks, that Higher and Lower Harrowgate possessing sufficient accommodations for company that mix in social parties, they enjoy more pleasure amidst the bleak and barren wilds of Yorkshire, than many taste in the fashionable haunts of Bath and Brighton.

The rise of Harrowgate since the first discovery of the springs in the year 1561, has been remarkable. Being at first but a miserable hamlet, the company for want of accommodations, were obliged to lodge in farm-houses and cottages, till the year 1687, when the first inn, now called the Queen's Head, was built. Before the commencement of the last century there were three good inns at High Harrowgate; but during the last sixty years the annual resort of nobility and gentry has been great beyond all precedent, and this has become one of the principal watering places in England, having eight spacious and commodious inns, besides a number of private lodging-houses, for persons who are desirous of a more retired situation. At the inns there are public balls twice a week, at

each house in rotation. Here is also a chapel erected by subscription, and consecrated in 1749. Divine service is performed here every Wednesday and Friday, and a sermon preached every Sunday throughout the year. Since the buildings about Harrowgate have increased, there are nearly 1500 inhabitants, many of them in opulent and easy circumstances.

Among the walks and rides round Harrowgate, is Harewood-Hall, the seat of Lord Harewood, built on an eminence, and from the south front overlooking a piece of water. This fine house being within an easy morning's ride, is commonly visited by the company. The entrance to the ancient castle here, supposed to have been built about the time of Edward I., is by two portals.

One mile east from High Harrowgate is a bridge over a small brook, called Starbeck, and about two hundred yards to the east of this spot are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected. Bilton-park is about half a mile hence on the left of the road leading to Knaresborough, and here are several petrifying springs, besides one of sulphureous water. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise to be met with on this estate. We pursue our route through Harewood; but meet with nothing remarkable till we come to

LEEDS.

The town of LEEDS, situated on the north bank of the river Aire, is one of the most commercial and opulent towns in Yorkshire. It covers an eminence gently rising from that river to the upper end of the town, and falling with an easy slope to the east and west as well as to the south. On the eastern side the town falls into a deep valley, through which a rivulet runs, having a number of dyeing-houses on its banks. Still this rivulet does not form the boundary of the town, as there are a considerable number of houses, and several streets, lanes, and alleys beyond its eastern banks. The town of Leeds is in general well built, almost entirely of brick; but its different quarters

form, one with another, a striking contrast. The houses upon the rivulet just mentioned are mean, and the streets and lanes, dirty, crooked, and irregular, emitting disagreeable smells from the dyeing-houses and the different manufactures.

The southern edge of the town is almost as disagreeable; and though it has some good houses, it has been said in a great measure to have the appearance of a prison. But the middle and western parts display fine streets and several elegant buildings. The breadth of the town from north to south is not much more than half a mile; but its length from east to west, is not less than a mile and a half. It is divided nearly into two equal parts by Briggate and the market-place, which open into each other, running nearly in a line from south to north. Briggate, the principal street in Leeds, is about 500 yards in length, and thirty in breadth. In this the cloth-market was formerly held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at an early hour in the morning. At the upper end of Briggate, is the Moot-hall, the front of stone, supported by columns and arches, and the arms of the town, in *relievo*, between two maces, the ensigns of mayoralty. The fleece in the escutcheon, designates the woollen manufacture, supported by the birds of Minerva, in memory of Sir John Saville, afterwards created Lord Saville, the first honorary alderman when the town and parish were incorporated, in the second year of Charles I. In a niche over the arms of the town is a statue of Queen Anne in white marble, by Carpenter, the gift of Alderman Milner.

From the Moot-hall to the market-place the street is divided by a row of buildings into two; that to the east is the shambles, and the other is called the back of the shambles. The market-place, or as it is usually called, Cross-parish, is a very spacious street, having the large market-cross at the east end. At the top of the market-place is the Head Row, so called from its rising with an easy ascent to the crown of the hill, on the southern declivity of which the town is situated.

At the upper end of New-street, entirely built by John Harrison, esq. the great benefactor of Leeds, is the church-yard of St. John's. A little further to the north is Mill-Hill, at the extremity of the town, where the castle formerly stood, and where there are now a large house and gardens; this is one of the most delightful situations in Leeds. In the middle of the town, to the east and west of Briggate, are several good streets and large and handsome houses. But the western part displays the greatest degree of elegance. Here is a spacious square, environed with handsome brick houses, which being built at different times, has no general name. The east side is called Park-row; the west is denominated East-parade; and the north side the South-parade: the south side is formed by the Mixed-Cloth Hall and the general infirmary. The centre is partly laid out in gardens, but the largest proportion is used as a tender-ground. Park-square is also composed of elegant modern houses, and the centre is laid out in walks and planted with shrubs. On the south side of this square is St. Paul's church, a very modern and handsome structure of stone, having been opened on Christmas-day, 1794. To the south of Park-square, and separated from it by the new road to Kirkstall is Park-place, a row of very handsome houses fronting the south, and commanding a fine view of the river Aire and the neighbouring hills. Leeds contains five churches, viz. St. Peter's, St. John's, St. James's, Trinity church, and St. Paul's. St. Peter's, the parish church, is a spacious, plain, and venerable pile of considerable antiquity; but the name of its founder, and the time of its foundation, are unknown. A church here is certainly mentioned in the Domesday Survey. St. Peter's is 165 feet in length, and 97 in breadth, built in the form of a cross, with a tower or steeple 96 feet in height, rising from the centre on four massy columns with arches. The roof, 51 feet high, is supported by three rows of pillars, terminating in pointed arches; and the nave displays a sort of singularity in being

divided into four aisles, which run from the transept to the west end. The choir is spacious, and before the Reformation, was divided into several distinct chapels. There are galleries quite round the church; on the front of that opposite the pulpit are the arms of the town, a golden fleece in a field azure, surrounded by a garter, on which is inscribed *Sigillum Burgi de Leedes*, supported by two crowned owls, in honour of Sir John Saville. Here are a fine peal of ten bells, with chimes that play at four, six, eight, and twelve o'clock, and an excellent organ built by Henry Price. On the ceiling of the nave, the Ascension is painted in fresco, by Parmentier.

In this church are many sepulchral monuments of the 15th and 16th centuries, now greatly defaced; but the inscriptions are mostly preserved by Thoresby. Among those of a modern date there are several upon young and promising officers that fell during the late revolutionary war. St. John's was founded and finished by John Harrison, esq., and consecrated Sept. 1, 1634. This eminent benefactor, who died anno 1656, in the 77th year of his age, is here interred under a tomb of black marble, with an appropriate inscription. Trinity church, erected about 1721, is a handsome stone structure with a tower and spire; the roof is supported by a double row of Corinthian columns. St. Paul's, another elegant stone edifice erected by the Rev. Miles Atkinson, is neatly finished. St. James's church is an octagonal building of stone, and was first occupied by the late Lady Huntingdon's preachers, but was purchased by two clergymen of the established church, and has been since consecrated.

Besides the five churches, here are eight meeting-houses for Protestant Dissenters, viz. one Presbyterian, one Unitarian, three of Independents, one of Scotch Seceders, one for Baptists, one for Quakers, exclusive of two Methodist meetings, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The General Infirmary is a large and handsome building of brick, built and supported by voluntary

subscription. Every person, wherever his residence may be, is admissible, if recommended by a subscriber; but in cases admitting of no delay, this is not necessary. Mr. Howard, who visited this hospital in 1788, says, this hospital is one of the best in the kingdom. In Vicar-lane there is another hospital, called the House of Recovery, for the reception of poor persons having infectious fevers. Its objects are, first, to prevent the spread of contagious fevers, by removing into well-ventilated apartments every poor person on the first appearance of an infectious fever; by which separation the rest of the family and neighbourhood will probably be preserved from its ravages; and generally to effect the recovery of those who might otherwise fall victims to the disease.

To the old alms-houses founded and endowed by John Harrison, esq. for forty poor women, twelve more have been added, according to the will of the late Arthur Aikin, esq., which now afford a retreat to sixty-four aged persons, each of whom receives the sum of six guineas per annum. The new alms-houses, ten in number, forming three sides of a square, were founded by Mrs. Potter, for the widows of deceased tradesmen, each having a salary of ten pounds per annum.

The Free Grammar-School was also erected by the benevolent John Harrison, esq.; and in 1692, Godfrey Lawson, esq. added a new apartment. This school has produced several eminent men in church and state. The charity school instructs seventy boys and fifty girls in reading and knitting: this was likewise founded by Mr. Harrison. The workhouse was built by Richard Sykes, esq. alderman in 1636; but has since been considerably enlarged. At the King's Mills, held by J. P. Neville, esq. by a grant from the crown, all the inhabitants of Leeds are obliged to grind their corn, except those whose houses stand on ground formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The water-works are near the bridge crossing the

Aire; by means of these works the town is abundantly supplied with soft water. Adjoining these are the vast warehouses belonging to the Aire and Calder navigation. Here are also assembly-rooms, consisting of a ball-room, tea-room, and card-room; the dancing assemblies are held every fortnight during the winter. The theatre was built by the late Tate Wilkinson, esq. Plays are performed here generally three nights in the week, during the summer months; the season commencing about the middle of May. In this town there is also a circulating library, which contains a good collection of books, and some valuable manuscripts; to these it has been in agitation to add an annual exhibition of pictures. The Mixed-Cloth Hall, erected in 1758, at the expence of the manufacturers, is a quadrangular building, inclosing an open area. The structure is 127 yards in length, and 66 in breadth, and is divided into six covered streets, each containing two rows of stands, making in the whole 1800. Each stand is 22 inches in front. About twenty individuals have been in possession of two stands each. All these persons have served a regular apprenticeship to the making of coloured cloth. Each stand cost the original proprietor three guineas each; but they have since been raised from eight to fifteen pounds, according to the situation. The White-Cloth Hall was built in 1775, and is a quadrangle like the other, having five covered streets, each with a double row of stands: The first cost of these was thirty shillings; but they have been sold from three pounds to eight guineas. Manufacturers of an inferior class, who have served a regular apprenticeship, but have no property in the halls, bring their cloth into the inclosed area, and pay a fixed price for every piece exposed to sale. In Albion-street is a small hall, for clothiers who cannot be admitted into the other halls, not having served a regular apprenticeship. The cloth-market at both the halls is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the commencement is announced by ringing a bell, and

the whole business of the market must be concluded in an hour and a quarter. Any merchant remaining in the hall after the last bell has done ringing, must pay five shillings every five minutes, or be excluded till the fines are paid. The corn-market is held every Tuesday in Cross-parish. The shambles display great abundance of butchers' meat; and the fish-markets are held on Monday and Thursday. The quantity of fruit and garden stuff sold every market-day is very great. Besides cloths, here are several manufactures of sacking, canvas, linen, and thread. Here are also carpet manufactories; and a number of cotton-mills, most of which have been worked by steam. Numerous mills cover the banks of the Aire, for grinding corn, dyers' wood, rape-seed, fulling-cloth, turning machinery, &c.

In 1811 the population of Leeds was 62,534 persons, an increase of nearly ten thousand since the census of 1801. The navigable river Aire, with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, have been the means of increasing the trade of these places by an easy communication with the eastern and western seas. This canal, which commences about a quarter of a mile above the bridge at Leeds, passes by Kirkstall Abbey and Shepley, above which it crosses the river Aire. It then proceeds to Bingley, and passing within a short distance of Keighley, continues its course to Skipton. Near Gargrave, four miles and a half west of Skipton, it again crosses the Aire, and is afterwards continued into Lancashire, through which county it is carried to Liverpool, an extent of 109 miles.

The borough of Leeds, which comprises the whole parish, is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a common-council of twenty-four members. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace; and one or more of them attend every Tuesday and Friday at the Rotation-office, for the dispatch of business. A sessions for the borough is held every three months, at which the mayor presides; and a general sessions for the West Riding is

held here at Michaelmas. The Moot-hall, till the year 1811, was the sessions or court-house, but at that time the magistrates voted three thousand pounds towards the building of a handsome new one, since completed.

To this has been added a prison, very different, in point of convenience, from that which was visited by Mr. Howard. When that gentleman pointed out the insalubrity of this wretched dungeon, on being told that prisoners seldom remained in it more than a month, he observed, "an hour was too long to stay in such a place."

The recent establishment of a Vagrant-office in Leeds has already been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Street beggars are already considerably diminished; and the lodging-houses, which used each to harbour twenty or thirty vagrants daily, are quite clear of visitors, and are likely to be closed.

In March 1818, the first stone of Wellington-bridge was laid here; it consists of one handsome arch; the architect was J. Rennie, esq.

With respect to the cloth-market at Leeds, finished goods on the ground story are offered for sale from half past eight till ten minutes before ten o'clock, down to the quantity of half a piece, and at ten the market up one pair of stairs for white, or undyed goods, commences. In this town butchers' meat of good quality, together with roots and vegetables, as well as fruit, are exposed in great abundance for sale. Dyed yarns, and even cart-loads of the plant woad, are also exposed in the market for sale. New buildings even in the latter end of the summer of 1819, were erecting, and excited the appearance of a town in a thriving state. The manufactories are now extended to the whole process of carding, spinning, weaving, shearing, and pressing, all by steam.

The pleasant village of Knostrop is upon the banks of the Aire; and the environs of Leeds, in general, are pleasant.

The remains of Kirkstall Abbey are situated at

Kirkstall, a small village upon the river Aire, about three miles from Leeds. Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, observes, that "among the monastic remains of the north of England, this abbey may claim the second place, whether it be considered as a feature in landscape, or as a specimen of architecture. In the former view it must yield the palm to Bolton; with the latter indisputably to Fountains.

"The lead and timber only were removed at the dissolution, and nearly the whole building yet remains, with few additions to the structure of Abbot Alexander; and fewer losses by removal or decay. The whole exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early Gothic styles, which took place in the reign of Stephen. The windows are single round-headed lights, the doors of the same shape, adorned with zig-zag or rectangular mouldings; the columns of the church massy, but clustered, with pointed arches and with Saxon capitals, each varying in pattern from the rest. The cloister quadrangle, with the various apartments surrounding it, is nearly entire. The original refectory (for there is another of much later date), has been a magnificent vaulted room, supported on two fine cylindrical columns, each of a single stone. The Chapter-house is partly of the original structure, and partly an enlargement, little prior to the dissolution. The tower, according to the practice of the twelfth century, was carried at first little higher than the roof, but a lofty and graceful addition made to it, apparently about the time of Henry VII. so loaded the columns on which it stood, that about twenty years ago the north-west pillar suddenly gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two sides of the whole tower, which has perhaps contributed to the picturesque effect of the whole. The cloister court was the monk's cemetery, and about three years ago, the gravestone of one of the last of the society was found in fragments, though nothing more of the inscription was legible than

m'nachus hujus Domus A. D. MDXXX.

At the same time the remains of a coffin, consisting of plates of beaten iron, were discovered.

Kirkstall Abbey was founded in the year 1152, for Cisterians, whom Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, first settled at Bernoldswick, near Gisburne in Craven. Dr. Whitaker gives an interesting account of the circumstances which led to the translation of the monastery, and its final dissolution, to which we must refer the reader.

The ruins of the abbey occupy a very considerable space; their length from north to south measuring 340 feet, and from east to west 445 feet. The choir is fifteen yards by eight and a half with three chapels on each side; five yards and a half by three and a half. The transept nine yards and a half square. The nave 48 yards long, by eight and a half without the aisles; which are three yards and a half. The altar, of white free-stone, lies broken to pieces; the authors of this violence are said to have come to untimely ends. The site of the abbey, upon its dissolution, was granted to Archbishop Cranmer and his heirs.

Mr. Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, describes many curious painted bricks found among the ruins of the abbey, of different sizes, some of which were in the shape of those now in use, but larger: the largest of them was about eleven inches long, five in breadth, and two in thickness. These bricks were found near the foundation. A curious altar-piece is said to be preserved, formerly belonging to the abbey, on which was painted the history of Joseph of Arimathea, entombing our Saviour. Eight alabaster statues, gilded and inclosed in a space of nine inches broad, and thirteen long, were attached to this piece, and also the iron box for preserving the important papers of the society.

The revenues of the house at the dissolution were valued at 329*l.* per annum.

At COCKRIDGE, about two miles north from Kirkstall, a small village, formerly part of the possessions of the abbey, Roman coins have been frequently dug

up; and on the moor not far from Addle-mill, in the year 1702, were discovered traces of a Roman town. Among the ruins were many fragments of urns and pottery, with the remains of a large aqueduct in stone. At a short distance from hence is a Roman camp, about four chains by five with a single vallum. Two inscriptions were found, with a bust in relief over a third, which was destroyed by the labourers. Mr. Gough, in his *Camden's Britannia*, has given a plate of these stones and inscriptions.

Addle church is built of small square stones, like the Roman wall and multangular town at York, and is evidently of great antiquity.

We shall here make a small deviation from the line of our route, in order to visit the town of BRADFORD, nine miles westward from Leeds. It is a neat, middle-sized manufacturing town, containing about 8,000 inhabitants. The parish is very extensive, containing the following townships: Eccles-hill, Shipley, North Bierley, Bowling, Horton, Clayton, Thornton, Heaton, Manningham, and Hawath, all which are very populous.

Bradford church is a handsome and spacious structure; but there was one more ancient erected here about the year 1268. The town stands chiefly on a rising ground, covering a strata of good stone. Coal and iron ore are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood, particularly upon the commons of Wibsey and Barling, where there are considerable iron works. The staple trade of Bradford consists chiefly of the manufacture of worsted stuffs, for the disposal of which they have a Piece Hall, 144 feet long, and 36 broad, divided into two departments: the upper, or chamber, is appropriated to the purpose of selling worsted yarn in the gross, and here occasionally is held the sessions for parochial business and common law. The ground floor is divided longitudinally, having a range of closets on each side to contain the goods, opposite to which is a show board, running the whole length.

In passing along the roads here, it is observed, on every side the traveller hears the rattling of looms and sees the smoke of steam engines employed for various purposes, whilst the whole country around exhibits a scene of active industry and crowded population. But at present, almost every vestige of this happiness and prosperity has been destroyed by the introduction of machinery, and the long continuance of the late war.

The town of Bradford is well built, almost entirely of stone, as a brick house is rarely to be seen. The air is sharp and healthful, and the environs extremely pleasant.

About three miles east from Leeds is *Temple Newsome*, formerly a preceptory belonging to the Knights Templars; now the residence of the Right Hon. Viscountess Irwin. The mansion is built of brick, and is one of the most magnificent houses built with that material in the kingdom. The grounds are very extensive, and if not laid out according to the present taste, have an air of grandeur not to be found in the modern system.

In Whitkirk church, about a mile from Temple Newsome, are several ancient monuments, and an elegant one to the memory of Mr. Smeaton, the engineer who erected the Edystone light-house.

At the distance of five miles nearly east from Bradford, and six nearly west from Leeds, is

FULNECK: here is an establishment of the Moravian Brethren. The present buildings were erected in the year 1748, by a number of German Moravian Brethren, and form a terrace of considerable length, commanding an extensive prospect. The establishment consists of a chapel and hall, school, and workshops, and also two large halls, appropriated for the accommodation of the residents, consisting of unmarried persons of that persuasion of both sexes, and who are kept separate from each other with a peculiar degree of exactness. These buildings, with the houses for separate families, form a considerable village; the number of inhabitants of which is from four

to 500. Various branches of trade are carried on in it, as shoemakers, tailors, bakers, &c. but their chief employment is the woollen manufacture. The single women are famous for their skill in working muslins with the needle, and tambour, and their labours sell at a high price. The vocal and instrumental music of the settlement is reckoned very excellent.

Fulneck is considered as the principal establishment of the Moravian Brethren in the united kingdom, and is the residence of their bishop, who is appointed at the meeting of a synod on the Continent, and regularly ordained to preside over all the congregations in Great Britain.

In the village there is also a commodious inn for the entertainment of visitors and travellers, and a shop in which are sold groceries, draperies, and a variety of other goods. The Widows' House here was principally intended for the accommodation of the widows of deceased missionaries and ministers. The schools too were at first select for the offspring of these persons, but now several persons of different persuasions send their children to this seminary, where the greatest order is maintained; each scholar has a bed to himself; there are two teachers for each room, so that the pupils are not neglected for a moment. Every thing about Fulneck, in short, exhibits an appearance of regularity, neatness, and decency.

About a mile before we reach Wakefield, on the left of our road, at the head of a rich vale, is HATFIELD-HALL, formerly called Wood-Hall, late the seat of John Hatfield Kaye, esq. who enlarged, ornamented and improved it in 1768, adding three Gothic fronts. It had been rebuilt 1608, by Girvan Hatfield, descendant from Sir Stephen Hatfield, high sheriff of Gloucestershire, 3 Henry VI.

WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield, about eight miles south from Leeds, has been considered as one of the most opulent of the clothing towns. Many of the new streets contain

remarkably handsome and spacious mansion houses, built of red brick and stone.

It is charmingly situated on the side of a hill sloping gently towards the Calder. Most of the streets are regular. The market-cross is an elegant structure, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome with an ascent, with an opening circular pair of stairs leading to a large room which receives its light from a lantern at the top, and in which most of the business of the town is transacted. The market is held on a Friday, and a great deal of business is done, particularly in the sale of wool. The fortnight fairs held every other Wednesday, are well attended by graziers and jobbers from Lincolnshire, the East Riding, and Craven, and by butchers from Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield and Manchester.

Huddersfield is in fact a thriving handsome town, and has for some time threatened to rival Leeds. The steam-boats that run between Huddersfield, Halifax, and other places in the line of the new canal, are also called fly-boats, on account of their expedition. By the junction of this canal with the river Calder at Cooper's-bridge, a communication is opened with Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull.

The parish church of Wakefield is an ancient, lofty, Gothic structure, dedicated to All Saints: the spire is said to be the highest in the county. The time when this church was built is uncertain; but in August 1329, Godfrey Plantagenet confirmed to the monks of Lewes, in Sussex, the pension of sixty shillings out of it, which had previously been given to them by William Earl Warren. In November 1348, the church being become the property of the king, was appropriated by William, Archbishop of York, to the dean and college of the royal chapel of St. Stephen, in the palace of Westminster, reserving to himself and successors, out of the fruits thereof, the annual sum of twenty shillings, and to his dean and chapter, ten shillings. Prior to the second of January, 1439, the church had been governed by a rector secular; but

then the said William, Archbishop of York, ordained, at Ripon, that it should be governed by a perpetual vicar (having the cure of souls), presentable by the said dean and college, who should have for his portion the fruits of the church, except the great tithes.

In 1724, the south side of the church was wholly rebuilt; and the greatest part of the north side, together with the east end, have been rebuilt within these few years. On the outside of the east end, there has likewise been a very elegant vestry room erected.

The parish church is dedicated to All Saints. The new church which was completed in 1795, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, and is called the church of St. John the Baptist. That elegant quarter of the town where it stands, is called St. John's.

About forty years ago, a widow lady (Mrs. Newstead), bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds towards the support of a minister who should officiate in a new church, when built, and also the ground for the same. But the property being litigated, the matter lay dormant until the whole of the testatrix's property was purchased by Messrs. Maude and Lee, who, concurring with some disinterested inhabitants, procured an act of parliament for fulfilling the will of the donor, and for enlarging the town, by the addition of several new streets. The first stone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Henry Zouch, of Sandall, amidst the applauses of an amazing concourse of people; and a great number of handsome houses in streets and squares have since been erected.

There is a Free Grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much enlarged by benefactions from private persons, inhabitants of the town and parish. The school-house is a noble and spacious building, erected by Thomas Saville, and sons, ancestors of the Earl of Mexborough. There are several exhibitions appropriated to this school, for the maintenance of students in the University of Cambridge, of very considerable value, and some

smaller ones for the students at the University of Oxford. There are likewise two scholarships for young members of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.

Here is also a Charity-school, founded for the instruction and clothing of 106 poor boys and girls of Wakefield. Seventy of these are under the immediate care of a master, who has a good house adjoining the school, for his residence, and a salary of upwards of forty pounds per annum. The remainder of the children are under the care of another person, who has about sixteen pounds a year for instructing them.

The charitable donations to this town, amount in all to about 1000*l.* per annum, and are under the direction of fourteen trustees, called governors. They are appropriated to the maintenance of several exhibitions in both universities, as mentioned above; to binding out poor boys to various trades, with premiums; to the support of old and infirm widowers and widows, who have houses also to reside in, and to any other charitable purpose which the governors may think proper.

The West Riding House of Correction is situated in Wakefield, and is an extensive and handsome building, walled round. The governor's house is a noble structure, standing in the south front wall of the prison.

The hall here erected by subscription, is two stories high, about seventy yards in length, and about ten broad. Each story contains a row of stands or repositories, facing each way, and properly labelled, so that any manufacturer's stand may easily be found. The commencement of this market is announced by the Hall-keeper, by the ringing of a bell suspended in the cupola before mentioned. The Calder navigation has been the means of promoting the trade of this town equally with that of others with which it communicates.

The south entrance into the town of Wakefield is over a handsome ancient bridge, built sometime in the reign of Edward III., over the Calder; a fine

specimen of ancient masonry, and on a large scale. In the centre is a chapel, projecting from the east side of the bridge, four arches ranging on either hand. At the north-east angle of the chapel is a stair-case for ascending into from the water. The east window has much tracery, and the parapet is perforated. The windows on each side of the building, north and south, are equally rich. But all embellishment seems inconsiderable, and all praise inadequate, when referring to the west front, immediately connected with the pass on the bridge. The design is twenty-six feet in breadth, and is divided into seven parts by buttresses; these parts are made out as so many recesses with pointed arched heads and lofty pediments. The second, centre, and sixth parts have door-ways (the centre one and sixth bricked up); above is an entablature supporting niches, turrets, and five basso-relievos: these latter decorations are crowned with small battlements.—The several grounds are filled with compartments and traceries, which with the crotchets, finials and other ornaments, are minute and delicate in the extreme.

This superb relic of antiquity, Mr. Bigland observes, was some years since used as a warehouse, and its beautiful embellishments have received considerable damage. The east window hanging over the river, is adorned with various tracery, and the parapets are perforated. The buttresses, finials, traceries, &c. form an assemblage of Gothic embellishments, which for richness and delicacy, can scarcely be excelled, though the west front, facing the passage over the bridge, exceeds all the rest in profusion of ornament. This superb Gothic chapel, has lately been used as a news-room by a society of gentlemen.

The basso-relievos exhibit the Nativity, Resurrection, and Ascension; the fourth not quite intelligible, (being with the rest, much mutilated), but appears to contain two personages, one on each side of an altar.

This chapel was dedicated to St. Mary, and ap-

pears to have been erected shortly after the bridge, by Edward III., in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield: it was afterwards rebuilt and embellished by Edward IV.

Wakefield has been embellished with a new Court-house, and a new Asylum for the insane, together with many respectable dwelling houses, near the new church. The Black Bull, is a large handsome inn, of modern erection, in the best street.

About two miles from Wakefield, on a hill south of the Calder, is the village of HEATH, which is universally allowed to be one of the most beautiful in England. It consists of various elegant stone houses, built round a green, with hanging woods and gardens towards the river.

About a mile and a half from Wakefield, on the road towards Barnsley, are the remains of SANDAL CASTLE, under the walls of which, Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV. lost his life, in the battle with Queen Margaret. Of this castle little exists besides two uprights, of about twenty feet each in length, containing a few arched openings of windows. The castle was demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in 1648. The village of Sandall has a handsome church, which is a vicarage to an extensive parish.

From hence we continue our route towards Sheffield; through Barnsley, and over a road which we have already described in the course of our journey to Rotherham.

SHEFFIELD,

Is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, over each of which is a stone-bridge. That over the Don is called Lady's bridge, consisting of three arches; and leads to Barnsley, to the north, to Rotherham to the north-east; supposed to be so named from a religious house, which anciently stood near it, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was afterwards converted

into almshouses for poor widows; but when the bridge was widened, in 1768, these houses were pulled down. It was erected originally in 1485, for one hundred marks; the town finding all the materials. The bridge over the Sheaf was rebuilt by Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in 1769, consisting of one arch, and leads to Sheffield-park, Hansworth, Woodhouse, &c. to the east.

The extent of the town from east to west, and from north to south, is nearly a mile.

In the north-east part of the town, where the two rivers meet, there was formerly a strong castle of a triangular form, defended on two sides by the rivers Don and Sheaf; having a strong breast-work before the gates, which were palisadoed, with a trench twelve feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, full of water, and a wall round five yards thick. This castle, with the lordship of Sheffield, was granted to Thomas, Lord Fournyvale, 39 Edward III., to be held by homage and knight's service, and the payment to the king and his heirs, of two white hares yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist.

It was surrendered, upon articles of capitulation, to the parliament forces, by Gabriel Hemsworth, Samuel Savile, and Thomas Robson, commissioners authorized by the Governor, Major Beaumont, August 10, 1644, and was afterwards demolished; so that there is but little of it remaining at present, to note its former site, except that the streets and places thereabouts still retain the names of the Castle-hill, Castle-ditch, Castle-fold, Castle-green, &c.

The corporation here relates only to the manufactory, and is styled "*The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire*," incorporated by act of parliament in 1625. It is governed by a master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants.

As a certain portion of ground, or tenements in the town, belongs to the freeholders at large, so seven of them (four of the established church, and the other three dissenters) are appointed, under the

title of town collectors, to grant leases, receive rents, and apply the produce of the estate to public uses, such as lighting the streets, &c.

Here are four churches, viz. Trinity Church, St. Paul's, St. James's, and the chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's Hospital. Trinity Church, formerly called St. Peter's, which stands near the centre of the town, was erected about the year 1100. It is a vicarage, and did in former times belong to the priory of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. The vicar's income chiefly depends upon the small tithes, Easter-dues, and fees for marriages, churchings, and burials, the glebe being but small, though improved latterly. The vicar has three assistant ministers, who were first appointed, and a donation of land made for their support, and other purposes, by Queen Mary, in 1553. They are elected by twelve capital burgesses, as they are styled, who are trustees for the donation. The church is a Gothic structure, with a handsome spire in the centre, has eight very tuneable bells, and a set of chimes made in 1773. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a large chancel. On the north side of the communion table are the vestry and library, over which is a room where the burgesses before-mentioned transact business. Here are interred three earls of Shrewsbury, and Judge Jessop, one of the nine judges of Chester, and his lady, of Broomhall, near this town.

St. Paul's church is an elegant modern structure, in the Grecian style. It was begun to be erected in 1720, being founded through the benefaction of 1000*l.* from Mr. Robert Downes, a silversmith in this town, together with the subscriptions of several other gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. It was finished in 1771. It has a tower at the west end, with a bell and clock, presented by Francis Sitwell, esq. Within is a good organ, erected in 1755, and the galleries are supported by two rows of Corinthian pillars. It is a chapel of ease to Trinity church.

St. James's is a handsome modern building, erected by subscription, upon the glebe land belonging to the vicarage, according to an act of parliament passed in 1788, and was consecrated the 5th of August, 1789.

The chapel at the Duke of Norfolk's hospital, rebuilt in 1777, is of an octagon form; and was principally designed for the use of pensioners, who have daily prayers performed here. It is calculated to contain a large congregation, but its construction is unfavourable to the hearers.

There are seven different meeting-houses, and one for quakers, besides a Romish chapel.

On the eastern side of the river Sheaf, near the bridge, is an hospital, erected in 1670, by Henry Earl of Norwich, great grandson of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in pursuance of his last will and testament, and endowed with divers estates. March 3, 1770, Edward Duke of Norfolk gave by deed 1000*l.* for the augmentation of the funds of the said hospital, which sum was applied by the trustees towards building a new chapel on the site of the old one. This hospital maintains 15 men, and 15 women, aged, decayed housekeepers, for each of whom is provided a house and garden, with a pension of five shillings per week, besides clothes and coals. The other hospital was founded in 1703, by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a merchant in London, for the benefit of 16 poor cutlers' widows. They have each a separate habitation, and 6*l.* 10*s.* a year, which is paid in measure quarterly, two cart loads of coals annually, and a brown gown and petticoat every second year. Upon the same foundation 4*l.* a quarter is paid to a master for teaching 40 boys to read; and 5*l.* per annum to a writing master for instructing a number of boys during three or four of the summer months.

At the north-west corner of Trinity church-yard, is the Charity School for poor boys, instituted in 1708, and supported by annual subscription.

At the opposite corner of the same church-yard, there is another Charity School, for clothing, feeding,

and instructing poor girls, erected in 1786. They are admitted at the age of seven, and continue till they are fourteen or fifteen, at the option of the trustees, after which age they are hired out to proper places. This charity is also supported by annual subscriptions.

West from hence is a Free Grammar-School, the patent for which was granted by James I. It has a head master (who must be a graduate in one of the universities), and an usher. The head master has a good house adjoining to the school.

About half a mile west from the town, on 4th September, 1793, was laid the first stone for an infirmary; towards which near 17,000*l.* had been then subscribed.

In 1762 was erected, on the south-east part of the town, in Norfolk-street, an assembly-room and a theatre, by the joint subscription of about 30 gentlemen of the town. The theatre has been since pulled down, and built upon a larger plan.

On the south side of Trinity church-yard, is the Cutlers' Hall, where business relative to the corporation is transacted, erected in 1726.

At the south-east corner of Trinity church-yard is the Town Hall, built in 1700, where the town affairs are settled, and the sessions held.

On August 31, 1786, a new market-place was opened, containing extensive and commodious shambles, and other conveniences, erected by the Duke of Norfolk.

The population of Sheffield in 1811, amounted to 35,840 persons, and the houses 7652. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays: the fish-markets on Monday and Thursday are well supplied from the eastern coast.

It appears from the town-seal, and other circumstances, that Sheffield has been a staple for iron manufactures from the year 1297, especially for falchion heads, arrow piles, and an ordinary sort of knives, called whittles; but in process of time, other articles

of more importance being invented, the cutlery trade was pursued in the town and neighbourhood, consisting of the manufacture of sheers, knives, scissars, scythes, and sickles, &c. About the year 1600, began to be manufactured an ordinary sort of iron tobacco boxes, and a musical instrument called a Jew's trump. In 1638 files and razors began to be made. In 1640 clasp or spring knives began to be manufactured, with iron handles, which, in a short time were covered with horn, bone, tortoise-shell, &c. still, however, it appears, that, for near a century succeeding, the Sheffield manufactures discovered more of industry than ingenuity: the workmen durst not exert their abilities in labour for fear of being overstocked with goods. Their trade was inconsiderable, confined, and precarious. None presumed to extend their traffic beyond the bounds of this island; and most were content to wait the coming of a casual trader, rather than to carry their goods, with much labour and expence, to an uncertain market. The produce of the manufactory used to be carried weekly by pack-horses to the metropolis. About sixty years ago, Mr. Joseph Broadbent first opened an immediate trade with the continent; and the river Don being made navigable up to within three miles to the town in 1751, greatly facilitated the conveyance of goods abroad. Master manufacturers began to visit London in search of orders with good success. Several factors now established a correspondence with various parts of the continent, and engaged foreigners as clerks in their counting-houses. The roads began to be improved, and Britain and Ireland were thoroughly explored in search of trade. The fairs in different parts of the kingdom annually decreased in their importance, because shop-keepers could be easily supplied with goods at any time of the year. Buttons of plated metal had been made by Mr. J. Bolsover for a considerable time; but about 1758 a manufactory of this material was begun by Mr. Joseph Hancock, an ingenious mechanic, comprehending a great variety of

articles, such as saucepans, tea-urns, coffee-pots, cups, tankards, candlesticks, &c. &c. Since that time, this branch has been pursued by numerous companies, which has greatly contributed to the wealth and population of the town.

The cutlers' and smiths' manufactures are encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles, and it is reputed to excell Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grind-stones were also set up here. Many of the houses here look black from the continual smoke of the forges. Here are about six hundred master cutlers, incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Halamshire, (of which this is reckoned the chief town), who have employed not less than forty thousand persons in the iron manufactures, and each of the masters gives a particular stamp to his wares. The act for the establishment of this company was passed in 1625, and an amendment made in 1791. It is governed by a master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants. The master is elected annually on the last Thursday in August, after having passed through the inferior offices.

The river Don, which being joined with the Sheaf, runs hence to Rotherham, is navigable at about three miles distant from Sheffield: and from thence to and above the town, great number of works are erected upon it for forging, slitting, and preparing the iron and steel for the Sheffield manufactures, and for grinding knives, scissars, sheers, &c.

The rising ground on every side of Sheffield is covered with plantations, and it has the advantage of Leeds in clean streets, as also in the appearance of the neighbouring country.

Sheffield Manor-house, about a mile distant to the east, is mostly in ruins, except that one part of it which has been converted into a farm-house, and other parts have been made into dwellings for poor people,

one large turret of the original building being now only left standing; this was formerly the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Here Cardinal Wolsey was taken ill, in his way to London, and died at Leicester; and here Mary Queen of Scots was for some time kept prisoner.

The environs of Sheffield are finely romantic; the eminence on which the town stands is surrounded by hills of much greater height, making it appear as if situated in a valley.

A large portion of sandy soil in Sheffield-park, in the summer of 1820, engaged a number of labourers in its cultivation by spade-husbandry; a laudable mode of employing the poor, which had been previously adopted at Birmingham.

The parish of Sheffield extends about nine miles from north-east to south-west, and about five miles from north to south, and about six from east to west. It has two chapels of ease under Trinity church, viz. Attercliffe, one mile and a half north-east, and Eccleshall, three miles south-west from the town.

Journey from Boroughbridge to Bawtry; through Pontefract and Doncaster.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, so called from the bridge here over the river Ure, is a town of very ancient origin, having without doubt risen out of the ruins of ISURIUM BRIGANTUM, and is situated upon the old Roman road denominated Watling Street. It is a small borough town, sending two members to parliament, in consequence of a particularly qualified burghage tenure, and was first summoned to return representatives by Queen Mary in 1553. Boroughbridge is in the Aldborough parish, to which it has a chapel of ease.

In the year 1318 this town was burnt by the Scots. The principal business of the place at present arises from its thoroughfare situation on the great north road. The river Ure is navigable from hence to Ripon. The market is on Saturday. Here also are annual races.

About half a mile from the town are three large upright stones, about 200 feet asunder, called by the country people the *Devil's Arrows*. There were formerly four, and are supposed to have been fixed here by the Romans. The easternmost, or highest of these pyramidal obelisks, is 22 feet and a half high, by four broad, and by four and a half in girth; the second $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{4}$; the third $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{4}$.

Two miles east from Boroughbridge is ALDBOROUGH, on the river Wharfe, a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been the ISURIUM BRIGANTUM, mentioned above.—The present town of Aldborough contains about 500 inhabitants, but with respect to its buildings, it has only the appearance of a village; it, however, ranks as a borough, and returns two members to parliament; all the inhabitants who pay taxes have a right to vote.

About four miles from Boroughbridge, in a moist bottom, is the source of the Ouse, covered with stone, in which are two round openings; and a stone obelisk, without a date, erected by Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.

About five miles south of Boroughbridge is Allerton Mauleverer, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Stourton, with a park containing nearly 400 acres of rich land. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictines, founded by Richard Mauleverer in the reign of Henry II. When these foreign cells were dissolved, Henry VI. settled the revenues of this place on King's College, Cambridge. Lord Stourton, who purchased this estate of Colonel Thornton in 1805, has made great improvements and additions to the house.

WETHERBY

Is a small well-built market-town, twelve miles from Boroughbridge, pleasantly situated upon the river Wharfe, over which it has a noble bridge; above which the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water over a high dam, erected for the conveniency of the mills, where they not only

grind corn but press great quantities of oil from rape-seed, and rasp logwood for the use of the clothiers and dyers.

Here is a weekly market on Thursday. Within a mile of the town is Wetherby-grange, the seat of Richard Thompson, esq. In this park is a heronry, a thing not very common in this part of the country. A little below Wetherby is St. Helen's Ford, where the Roman military road crossed the river Wharfe.

ABERFORD or ABBERFORD, about nine miles south from Wetherby, in Camden's time was noted for its manufacture of pins, which were in great request among the ladies: it is situated on the great Roman causeway, now perfect on the south side of the river Cock. It has a market on Wednesday.—Near the river are the ruins of an old fortification called Castlecary.

The town, a long straggling place, stands on a rock of limestone, and the houses are built of stone: the population is about 700. From Aberford to Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, the country is almost entirely a limestone rock. At Parlington, about a mile southward, is the agreeable mansion of the late Sir Thomas Gascoigne, by whose death that ancient family name is extinct.

At BERWICK-IN-ELMET, three miles west from Aberford, is said to have been a villa of the Northumbrian kings, situate near the source of the Cock or Coker: and not far from it was a famous stone quarry, called Petres Post, as affording stone for the magnificent church at York given by the Vavasors, owners of the quarry, who had a seat at Hesselwood.

About five miles south east from Aberford is SHIRBURN, where King Athelstan had a palace, which he gave, with great part of the town, to the Archbishop of York; out of the ruins of which the parish church is supposed to have been erected.—Here is an Hospital and Free-school, founded by Robert Hungate, with exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge.

About six miles from Sherbourne is BROTHERTON,

“ where, according to Leland, Thomas, sunne to King Edward I. was borne ; the Quene by chaunce labouring as she went on hunting.” Near the church is a place of twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall, where stood the house in which the queen was delivered, and the tenants are bound to keep it surrounded by a wall of stone.

At CASTLEFORD, about two miles to the left, the Roman station is now called the Castlegarth, and is near the church. Abundance of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here. Two miles from hence is

PONTEFRACT,

A well-built town, situated near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Don. Pontefract Castle was supposed to be the strongest castle in the kingdom. It is said to have been originally built by Alric, a Saxon, before the Conquest ; and afterwards enlarged by Ilbert de Lacy, to whom it was then given. It was here that Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who was lord of the castle, and whose ancestors had beautified, enlarged, and fortified it, was beheaded by his nephew Edward II. with three or four more of the English barons. Richard II. was cruelly murdered in this castle, and here Anthony Earl Rivers, and Sir Richard Gray, the uncle and brother-in-law of Edward V. were beheaded by Richard III. Pontefract Castle was the last that held out for Charles I. in the Civil Wars.

The houses here, mostly built of brick, are handsome, the streets open, spacious, and clean, as the town on every side is approached by a considerable ascent. Pontefract is surrounded by seats of nobles and opulent commoners, and the society is select. Here is at present only one church, in which divine service is performed : this in the reign of Henry I. was styled St. Mary de Foro, though for more than three hundred years past it has obtained the name of St. Giles. It has been enlarged both in length and in breadth, and its chancel has been recently ornamented with a fine painting by John Standish, a self-taught artist and

native of the town. The subject is the Crucifixion, and all the figures resemble life. The magnificent church of All-Hallows received so much damage in the Civil Wars, that it was impossible to repair it, and it at present wears the appearance of a venerable ruin. Here were several other places devoted to religion; the chantry or church of St. Thomas was erected on the spot where Thomas Earl of Lancaster was beheaded in the reign of Edward II. A. D. 1322.—The priory of St. John was founded by Robert de Lacy in 1090, for monks of the Order of St. Benedict. The remains of this ancient building are among the possessions of Lord Harewood.—The Dominicans, or Black Friars, had a house nearly in the centre of the garden called Friar's Wood, on the west of the town. The Carmelites and Austin Friars had also houses in this place. At present, besides the parish church, the Dissenters, Methodists, the Friends, and the Roman Catholics have each a meeting-house or chapel. The market on Saturday is well supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, and fish, the corn market too is considerable. At the market-cross, formerly called Oswald's cross, it is said, anciently none could be arrested, and a free way leading to it with about five yards round it, was long kept unpaved in memory of this privilege. In 1735 this old cross was pulled down, and a handsome dome, supported by Doric pillars, was erected in its stead. Fortnight fairs are held on the Saturdays after the fortnight fairs at York. The population of the town is 3200. From the gardens and nurseries about here, great quantities of garden stuff and seedlings are carried to distant parts. The liquorice cakes of Pontefract are well known not only throughout the British empire, but also in foreign countries.

Pontefract Castle, which has frequently made a figure in English history, having been held for Charles I. was reduced by the tremendous effects of artillery, and afterwards demolished by order of parliament. Excepting the solid mound on which it stood, and a small round tower, little of this fortress remains.

The environs of Pontefract are adorned with many elegant mansions, viz. Methley-park, the seat of the Earl of Mexborough; seven miles to the north-west, Nostel, the seat of — Williamson, esq.; Hemsworth, Sir Francis Wood; Ackworth, the seat of Colonel Baldwin; Ackworth Moor-top, the Earl of Darlington; Ackworth villa, Charles Mortimer, esq.; and Ackworth-park, J. H. Jessop, esq.

A monument is erected near Pontefract, to commemorate that important event ever memorable in British annals, the Victory of Waterloo, which forms a pleasing object to the surrounding country.

Knottingley, on the Aire, near Pontefract, has been noted for its trade in lime. The limestone plentifully obtained at Elmet, is chiefly used for manure.

Ackworth School. This is a celebrated seminary, situated between the two villages of Upper and Lower Ackworth. This is a spacious stone edifice, the main body fronts to the south, and two wings standing east and west are joined to it by colonnades. This school was originally an appendage to the Foundling Hospital in London. In the year 1777 the premises being offered for sale, it was purchased by the Society of Friends, for the education of their children. The whole business of the institution is conducted by two Committees of Friends, one residing in London, and the other in the country. Nothing can exceed the order and decorum that prevail in these schools, which, with the healthful and pleasant situation, render it an eligible place of education.

FERRYBRIDGE is a large and handsome village about a mile from Pontefract: the stone bridge, since rebuilt, consisted in Leland's time "of seven arches, and the thoroughfare then no great thing but netely builded." It is still one of the principal passes over the Aire.

DONCASTER

Is a fine market-town, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Don, on a narrow ridge of land. It

is on the great north road, and one of the genteel towns between London and Edinburgh. The entrance from Bawtry is magnificent: at first, the race-ground, enclosed by a beautiful railing; the grand stand; a superb boarding school for young ladies, and a large and lofty house built by J. H. Maw, esq., all at once meet the eye; and afterwards the obelisk called Hall-Cross. All these present themselves to the view, together with a range of most elegant houses. The High-street, with Hall-gate, French-gate, and Marsh-gate, extend nearly a mile in length, from the Hall-cross on the south-east, to the Mill-bridge on the north-west, all these gates forming one continuous line. From the northern extremity of the town to the west end of St. Sepulchre's gate, in the road to Rotherham and Sheffield, the distance exceeds half a mile. On the eastern side of St. Sepulchre's gate, several new streets have been laid out, and many commodious houses built. The town is, generally speaking, well built in every part, except that between the corn-market and the river.

The principal public buildings are the parish church, dedicated to St. George, the mansion-house, the town-hall, and the theatre. The church stands on the site of an ancient castle, near the banks of the Don. The time of its erection is difficult to ascertain; its elegant tower is certainly of a much later period than the rest of the edifice, though its architecture resembles that of the reign of Henry III. The chief relic of antiquity it contains is a Saxon font, still used for the purpose of baptism. It is a hard sort of free-stone, and from its date 1061, now obliterated, appears to have been made in the time of Edward the Confessor, five years before the Norman Conquest. Here are also a Presbyterian meeting, the Methodist chapel, a meeting for the Friends, the Independent Chapel, &c. An hospital erected in the 30th of Queen Elizabeth, maintains six decayed housekeepers of good condition; a public dispensary, and a work-house for the employment and maintenance of the poor. The mansion-

house, nearly in the centre of the town, is a magnificent structure; built soon after 1744. The town-hall was repaired and beautified in the year 1784. In the lower apartments is the Free Grammar-School. Here is likewise a commodious theatre. The markets are held near the middle of the town, in some spacious areas. There are few markets in the county where a greater quantity of grain is sold. In a large square called the Magdalenes, fish is sold, and the gardeners stand with their vegetables, and the dealers in pottery with their wares. Here are wool-markets on several Saturdays after the time of sheep-shearing.

Doncaster also possesses an excellent race-ground, where, besides his Majesty's plate of 100 guineas, a gold cup of the same value is given by the stewards. During the races the town is crowded with families of the first distinction: every evening exhibits a brilliant ball at the mansion-house, and a play at the theatre. Lodgings of course let high.

In the vicinity of Doncaster are several seats belonging to respectable families; and within three quarters of a mile to the south is Car-house, built in 1604, by Hugh Childers, esq. that year Mayor of Doncaster, whose grandson, Leonard Childers, bred at this place the fleetest race-horse ever known in England. Nether-hall, a little to the north-east of this town, was long a seat of the ancient family of the Copleys. Further on is Wheatley-hall, built by Sir H. Cooke, about the year 1680: before the south-front of the house is a beautiful lawn, decorated with some of the finest oaks in the county; but when the river Don overflows, the inundated country to the north has a dreary appearance.

About five miles south-east from Doncaster on the road to Rotherham, is CONISBOROUGH, a large and very fine village, remarkable for its ancient castle upon a rocky eminence on the south side of the Don. In the church, an ancient structure, many of the Bosville family are interred. The ground plot of the castle is rather of an oval form, about 700 feet in circuit, nearly

surrounded by a fosse forty feet deep, now full of large ash and elm trees. The lower part of most of the outward wall, and several rounders by which it was strengthened, still remain; the strong tower, or keep, which is 78 feet in height, is still entire; but when this castle was built, or when it began to fall to decay, is not known, and the tradition concerning it is too vague for belief. It seems most probable to have been built by William, first Earl of Warren, to whom this estate was given by the Conqueror. Richard de Conisborough, another of its possessors, and Earl of Cambridge, received his name from being born here.

At the inn kept here by Mr. Whaley, the following account of a feast is framed and hung up in a room, and which is copied by many tourists, as a notable instance of the change of times and circumstances in regard to the value of money:

“The expences of Ralph de Beeston and Sir Simon de Baldriston, at Conisborough, on Monday, the Morrow of the Holy Cross, in the 14 year of King Edward, the son of Edward II. In bread 1s. 6d.; in four gallons of wine 2s.; in twelve gallons of ale bought at Doncaster, 1s. 6d.; in sixteen gallons of ale bought at Coningsborough, 1s. 4d.; in shambles meat bought, 2s.; in eight fowls 1s.; in two geese 8d.; in eggs 3d.; in two pounds of candles 3½d.; in a woman's wages for fetching the ale, 1d.; in provender for the horses, 1s. 3d.”

Cusworth-hall, about two miles nearly west from Doncaster, is an elegant mansion, and one of the finest situations in this part of the kingdom. Within the mansion is a small but elegant chapel, and over the communion-table a fine picture of the Good Samaritan.

Askern, or Askron, eight miles north of Doncaster, is a fashionable water-drinking place.

At Bilham, five miles west of Doncaster, is an elegant building, called the Belvidere, or Belle-vue, from which is the richest prospect in the West Riding. It

is stated, that seventy churches may be seen from this building.

About four miles south of Doncaster, is an inclosure of about two acres, called *Caerhouse*, now a decoy under water, except in dry seasons, where foundations of buildings may be seen, called by a name like Portry Caer, or Pautry, and said to have been a city sunk in the marshes.

BAWTRY is a small market-town, four miles east of Tickhill, and nine south-east from Doncaster, situated on the edge of Yorkshire, a few of the houses standing in Nottinghamshire. The town is handsome and well built: the street through which runs the great North Road from London to York, is remarkably broad, and contains several elegant houses. The upper part of this street is the market-place, in which are very good shambles. The market was formerly held on Wednesday, but has been recently changed for Thursday. The population of Bawtry was returned at 918. The town stands on an eminence, gently sloping towards the north and east towards the river Idle, navigable for small craft. On the western side of the town the ground is high; but the marshes on the eastern side are subject to frequent inundations. The elegant mansion of the Countess of Galway, in this town, is built of brick, and has an extensive front towards the south. It stands on the west side of the great North Road, and would make a noble appearance, if it was not almost concealed by a lofty brick wall. The pleasure-grounds are extensive; and in a little beautiful area surrounded with shrubs is an elegant menagerie, stocked with Chinese pheasants, and other curious birds.

At the distance of one mile from Bawtry, on the great North Road, is the village of Scrooby, remarkable for having had a palace belonging to the Archbishops of York, who are still lords of the manor. Scrooby was a hunting-seat, the favourite residence of Archbishop Savage, in the reign of Henry VII. In the next reign it was the occasional residence of Cardinal

Wolsey; and in Queen Elizabeth's reign Archbishop Sandys sometimes resided here. The palace stood in a very damp and low situation, where the Ryton joins the river Idle. The large gateway and porter's lodge were taken down towards the end of the last century, and the only remaining part of this large palace has been many years since converted into a farm-house.

A little to the north-west of Bawtry, and near a farm-house called Marton, are some ridges, the supposed remains of a camp; however, some ancient weapons, and other indications of a battle, have been found in the grounds adjacent.

At Haworth, near Bawtry, an hospital was founded by Robert Moreton, for a chaplain and poor people, before the year 1316, which still exists under the patronage of the Archbishop of York.

TICKHILL is situated four miles west of Bawtry. The market on Friday is almost disused. This town lies in a valley watered by a brook, and being a straggling place, covers a deal of ground. Some of the houses are of brick, others of stone, but only a few are handsomely built. The church and the ancient castle are the most conspicuous objects; the former is a spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty and beautiful tower, apparently built in the reign of Henry III., as the chancel contains an inscription in barbarous and abbreviated Latin, on a brass plate, to the memory of William Eastfield, Seneschal of the Lordship of Holderness and the Honour of Tickhill, who died December 24th, in the year 1386. Of the castle, little remains but the lofty mound on which the keep formerly stood, with the ditch, and part of some walls; but an ancient gateway, forming the entrance to the western side, is the most curious part of the ruins. The northern part of the structure, with modern repairs and additions, is the seat of the Hon. Frederick Lunley. A great part of the ground within the walls is converted into gardens and shrubberies. After the battle of Marston-moor, and the surrender of York to the parliament's forces, the Earl

of Manchester sent Colonel Lilburn to reduce the castle of Tickhill, which surrendered in a few days. It is remarked, that as the royalists here in garrison had plundered all the country round, they were better supplied with provisions than with military stores. A little to the west of the town, in a deep valley, are the ruins of an ancient priory of Augustines, founded by a dean of St. Paul's. The population of Tickhill, in 1811, was stated at 1508.

About four miles from Tickhill is SANDBECK-PARK, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; near to which are the remains of Roche Abbey, founded for Cisterians in the year 1147. The ruins are hidden by a steep woody cliff toward the south, and by large rocks towards the north and north-east; the north and south sides are bounded by woods. To the east is a large reservoir of water, formed by the collected stream of a rivulet that runs amongst the ruins. The banks on each side this water are steep and clothed with wood, interspersed with fragments of rocks and ruins. One side of the nave of the church, and some unconnected arches, are all that are now left of the original building, except several fragments, which are dispersed for above a mile.

The different offices, out-buildings, farm-house, and gardens, are well planned, and perfectly calculated for convenience and comfort. As the house stands nearly in the middle of a noble park, vistas have been cut through it to the westward, and at the extremity of one of these, the spire of Laughton church forms a fine terminus.

The stone of which this abbey was built, was dug up out of the famous quarry near adjoining, so well known to masons by the name of "Roche-abbey stone," which for whiteness and beauty is unequalled.

*Journey from Doncaster to Thorne, Snaith, and
Selby.*

About four miles before we reach Thorne, is Hatfield, where Ceadwalla King of the Britons, with

Penda King of Mercia, slew Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumberland, with his eldest son Offrid, in the year 933. Near the town are many entrenchments. William, the second son of Edward III. was born here.

Hatfield is a large and pleasant village, and contains several handsome houses inhabited by gentlemen of fortune, especially the mansion-house of Hatfield, now the residence of William Jessop, esq. who married the heiress of that ancient family. The church is large, and has a lofty and elegant tower; it was probably originally built by the Saxons, but the present structure does not appear to be of a period anterior to that of Henry III.

Hatfield-Chace, the largest in England, comprising above 180,000 acres, one half of which was yearly overflowed, was by Charles I. sold to Col. Vermuiden, without the consent of the commissioners and tenants, to dischase, drain, and cultivate; which he at length effected at the expence of 400,000*l.* and drained above half. In the middle of Hatfield Waste lived an hermit, called William of Lindholme; his stud-bound cell was remaining in 1747, close to a well of clear spring water; at the east end of it stood an altar of hewn stone, and at the west end the hermit's grave, covered with a stone slab, 8½ feet by three. Under this stone was found the skull, leg, and thigh bones, all of a very large size, and a small piece of beaten copper.

THORNE,

Is an improving town, situated upon the river Don, about nine miles from Doncaster. The marshes surrounding this town have been completely drained, and several new roads and canals formed, very much to the advantage of the place.

In the marshes round Thorne great quantities of black oak have been found. These trees had been burnt or cut down, and stone and wooden wedges, and broken axe-heads, were found with them, also fir

cones and acorns, and Roman coins of Vespasian and other emperors. In digging the different drainage-cuts, were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, nuts, &c. From the position of the trees and roots, and other circumstances, it is evident they grew where they were found, being probably forests cut down and burnt by the Romans.

Here is a market on Wednesday. Vessels trade regularly from this town to London; those, sufficiently large for the coasting trade, are built in the suburb called Hangman Hill, on the banks of the river. On the south and south-east is the flat country forming the west side of the Isle of Aixholm, in Lincolnshire, and the much greater level of Hatfield-Chace. The population of Thorne in 1811 was 2,713. This place has carried on considerable commerce by the river Don, and a canal cut from this stream to the Trent, passes within a furlong of the west end of this town.

SNAITH,

Is about seven miles from Thorne. It is a small market-town, with a population of about 700; situated about half a mile south of the river Aire. The church is a handsome ancient structure, dedicated to St. Laurence, in which are interred, in the family vault, all the ancestors of the noble family of Lord Viscount Downe, who has a seat at Cowick, a large village, about half a mile south-east from Snaith, near the confluence of the Don and Aire. At the west end of the town stands an old hall, formerly the residence of the Yarboroughs. The market is on Thursday.

SELBY,

Is a brisk market-town, situated on the banks of the river Ouse, eight miles north from Snaith. There is a very handsome wooden bridge here, much admired by strangers. The church must have been an elegant Gothic structure. In 1690 part of this beautiful edifice, with half of the steeple, fell down suddenly. It has since been rebuilt.

The only monuments of consequence in Selby church are two knights and a lady, and a slab for Abbot Selby, 1504. The ancient wooden stalls remain in the choir. At the south-west corner of the church they shew the room, now in ruins, where they say Henry I. was born, but it is rather the building of some abbot: the walls are painted with large figures of religious with scrolls, and on the cornice at top is the following imperfect inscription:

Sacre domus ure constructum est istud ædificium per Rob. Deping abbatem hujus monasterii.

Robert Deping was abbot here from 1504 to 1518.

A handsome Gothic cross has been set up in the market-place.

Here are the remains of an extensive monastery, which was destroyed at the dissolution of religious houses.

Selby has a good Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. and well endowed.

William the Conqueror founded an abbey at Selby, on account of its being the birth-place of his son Henry I. The abbots sat in parliament.

By the canal from hence communicating with the Aire and Calder navigation with Leeds, Selby becomes the unloading port into the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Here is a good market on Monday. The fine drawbridge over the Ouse was erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and facilitates the communication with the East Riding.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Selby is various, part of it sandy, and part a hazel clay. The chief proprietors are Lord Petre, and the Archbishop of York. There are also a great number of copyholders. A considerable quantity of woad, or rather weld for dyers, is raised in this neighbourhood; it is sown with red clover, and when it is in full bloom it is pulled by women and boys who go before the mowers. It

grows well upon all land fit for turnips, and is frequently taken by itself as a crop. Large quantities of potatoes are also raised in this parish, and near the town a great deal of flax is grown, which is almost all cleaned and dressed in the country; a small proportion is allowed to stand for seed.

The warp lands in this neighbourhood are peculiarly rich. The warp is deposited upon lands adjoining the rivers Ouse and Aire, by means of sluices which admit and retain the water until the sediment is obtained. Upon such land they do not venture to sow wheat, as it stands in danger of being perished, but from the richness of the soil great crops of spring corn are raised.

In Wiston church, near Selby, is a monument, fixed sideways in the wall, of a lady in a wimple and veil, and round the stone this inscription:

*Vous ke passes parici: priez pur l'alme dame Margerie.
Ke: gist: ici a vous: Ihu criemarci.*

About five miles from Selby is CAWOOD.

The Archbishop Wulstan obtained Cawood for the see of York, from Athelstan, in the tenth century. Archbishop Neville, in the reign of Richard II. laid out much upon it. In the time of Henry IV. Archbishop Bennet built the hall, and his successor Kemp the gate-house, now standing. The castle was demolished during the Civil War. The vaults and foundations were dug up about forty years since.

The market at Cawood is on Wednesday. The famous Cardinal Wolsey resided at his palace at Cawood, a whole summer, and part of the winter, when he was arrested on a charge of high treason by the Earl of Northumberland, who had orders to conduct him to London; but the death of the cardinal at Leicester, terminated the business.

Of this once magnificent palace of the Archbishops of York, nothing is now left but the ruins of the great gateway, before noticed, and some other fragments,

which the corroding tooth of time will probably soon annihilate.

YORK.

The city of York, as it now stands, is nearly two miles and three quarters in circuit. The entrance into the city are by four principal gates or bars, and five posterns. The gates are, Micklegate-Bar to the south-west, the entrance from Tadcaster; Bootham-Bar on the north-west, on the road leading to Newcastle and Edinburgh; Monk-Bar, the entrance from Malton and Scarborough; and Walmgate-Bar on the south-east, the road to Beverley and Hull. The posterns are North-street postern, Skeldergate postern, Castlegate postern, Fishergate postern, Laythorp postern, Castlegate and Long-Walk postern. There are also six bridges, viz. Ouse-bridge, consisting of five arches, the middlemost of which is eighty-one feet in the span, and seventeen feet high; Castlegate-bridge, of one arch; Foss-bridge, of two arches; Laythorp-bridge of five arches; Monk-bridge of three arches; and the new bridge in the Long-Walk, of one arch. Of all these, the first alone is over the Ouse; all the others are over the Foss. Monk-bridge is in the suburbs at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from the bar and the walls of the city.

Of the four great gates of the city, Micklegate-Bar is the most magnificent; it is adorned with lofty turrets, and finely embattled: over the Roman arch, hangs a large shield, bearing the arms of England and France, painted and gilt, and on each side one of a less size, decorated with the arms of the city. Bootham-Bar, is a very ancient structure, being built almost wholly of grit; but though the materials are Roman, the architecture is old English. In 1719, the inside of the gate was rebuilt with freestone. Monk-Bar is a handsome gate, with a great quantity of grit-stones in its foundation. The arms of France are quartered with those of England on the battlements. Walmgate-Bar has a more modern appearance than

the others, having undergone a thorough repair in 1648, after having been nearly demolished by the parliamentary forces.

York is divided into four districts or wards, which take their names from the four gates of the city. On entering the city by Micklegate-Bar, the first object that strikes the eye, is an ancient gateway on the right side of the street. This was the portal to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, which occupied within its precincts a large extent of ground, now called Trinity-gardens. Behind these gardens, within a hundred yards of the Ouse, is the *Vetus Ballium*, or *Old Baile*, implying a prison, a keep, or place of security, a word of Norman origin, given after the Conquest.

The city of York has been much improved during the late reign. The streets have been widened in many places, by taking down a number of old houses, built in such a manner as almost to meet at the upper stories. They have also been newly paved, and additional drains made. The erection of the locks upon the Ouse, about four miles below the city, has been a great advantage to it, for before this, the river was frequently very low, leaving quantities of sludge and dirt in the very heart of the place, also the filth and mud of the common sewers, which it was unable to wash away.

York castle and the County-hall are grand and conspicuous buildings, near the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss. The area within the castle walls is 1100 yards in circumference, in which all the debtors are allowed to walk. The present noble structure was erected in 1701, after the ruinous towers of the Conqueror were taken down. The prison in the right wing reflects honour to the country, on account of the capaciousness and convenience of the apartments. In the left wing is a handsome convenient chapel. The day-room for men is 26 feet by 8; the cells in general are about seven feet and a half by six and a half and upwards. Six solitary cells are seldom made use of. The women felons are confined in the New

Buildings opposite the county-hall; they have two court-yards, and a day and night room. Clifford's Tower is situated near the castle, on a high artificial mound, generally thought to be of Roman origin, and consisting of four circles of segments joined together. The tower raised upon this eminence was built by William the Conqueror about 1068; and according to tradition, one of that family was its first governor. It was formerly defended by a deep moat, a draw-bridge, and palisadoes. In process of time it fell to decay, but during the Civil Wars it was fortified for the king, and after the surrender of York, the parliament placed a garrison in it; but in 1684, about ten at night, it was totally ruined by a fire, by no means supposed to have been accidental. In a part of the building which has been repaired, a clergyman's widow lately resided, who politely allowed her servant to show the ruin to strangers. The sides of the artificial mount on which it stands are planted with trees and shrubs, and the moat so completely filled up, that the entire space, about three acres, forms a garden.

THE CATHEDRAL.—In order to take an external view of the whole pile, you must commence at the western front. The two uniform towers, 196 feet in height, diminishing as they ascend in ten several contractions, all cloistered, for imagery, displays a richness and grandeur of design rarely equalled. They are each adorned with eight pinnacles at the top. In the south tower are ten bells, allowed to form one of the finest peals in the kingdom; the tenor weighing 53 cwt. in the grand key of C. Above the great door-way sits Archbishop William de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the church; and below, on the sides of the double doors, are the figures of Vavasour and Percy. Over the arch is carved in fine tracery work, the story of Adam and Eve, with their expulsion from Paradise. The visitor will be highly pleased to notice the repairs which the whole of this part has lately undergone, through the correct taste and liberality of the present dean and chapter,

whose active zeal for the preservation of this noble pile is inferior to none of their predecessors.

Proceeding southward, six tall pinnacles are observed, intended for buttresses to the upper part of the nave. The images in the niches are those of the four Evangelists, Jesus Christ, and Archbishop St. William. The south entrance is ascended by a handsome flight of steps, and a little spiral turret called the Fidler's Turret, is placed on the summit of this end. The circular, or marygold window, sometimes called St. Catherine's Wheel, has also a very rich appearance. The grand Lantern Tower will here attract the eye. The most convenient station for a general view of the south side is near the entrance to the deanery; and the new library is the best for a good prospect of the north of the cathedral. Having passed the grand Lantern Tower, the massy buttresses ornamented with various figures, pinnacles, &c. will arrest the attention. A little further brings the visitor to the east end, over the magnificent window of which the statue of Archbishop Thoresby is placed, in his archiepiscopal chair, having in his left hand the representation of a church, and seeming to point to this window with his right. At the basis of this are seventeen heads, the centre one designed to represent the Saviour; statues of Percy and Vavasour are again seen at this end; but passing on the north, the chapter-house presents itself, which with its ponderous buttresses, &c. merits a particular examination.

The interior of the cathedral is, in every respect, answerable to the magnificence of its exterior. The cross aisle displays a superb specimen. The circular arch, not quite laid aside in Henry the Third's time, still appears in the upper part, enclosing others of a pointed form. The pillars that support the larger arches are of an angular shape, and all the columns have rich leafy capitals. The windows are long, narrow, and pointed, consisting of one light, or divided into several by unramified mullions. The windows in the south end are arranged in three tiers; the upper-

most composed of two concentric circles of small arches, is looked upon as a fine piece of masonry. In these windows are the representations of Archbishop St. William, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Wilfrid; but the four figures of Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter, in the lower tier, are the work of a native artist, Mr. Peckitt. The north and south transepts display the same style of architecture; but in the lowermost tier of lights, one window of exquisite beauty is divided into five, separated by stone mullions concealed from the eye, placed at a distance by clusters of elegant shafts, attached at intervals, and supporting arches richly ornamented with a kind of chevron work, a relic of the Saxon style.

From the western entrance of the Cathedral perhaps imagination can scarcely conceive a vista of greater magnificence. The screen dividing the nave from the choir, rises just high enough to form a support for the organ, and does not intercept the view of the eastern end of the church with its columns, its arches, and its most superb window. The pillars and shafts of the nave are not detached, as in the transepts, but form a part of the columns that support the arches of the side aisle. The vaulting of the roof does not spring here from slender pillars, and flowery corbels placed above the capitals of the clustered columns, but upon tall and elegant pillars rising from the ground, and attached to these columns. Tracery of the richest kind appears in these windows, particularly in the western front, which, when illumined by the declining rays of the setting sun, displays a grandeur beyond description. The figures of the first eight Archbishops decorate the lowermost compartment, and above are represented eight Saints. Under the window on each side of the great door are placed two escutcheons, one bearing the arms of a King of England, one of the Edwards, the other supposed to be that of the Saxon Prince Ulphus. The upper windows are elegantly adorned with imagery and escutcheons. Under these runs an open gallery, in which,

exactly over the point of the arches, formerly stood images of the tutelar saints of the several nations of Christendom. That of St. George and his dragon, alone remain. The screen, separating the nave from the choir, is now ornamented with the effigies of all the monarchs of England, from William the Norman to Henry V. inclusive. Throughout the whole of the choir a greater profusion of ornament abounds than in any other part; approaching to the high florid style that prevailed before the end of the fifteenth century. The windows shed their richly varied light through numerous figures of kings, prelates, saints, escutcheons, and historical representations; those of the small transepts are remarkable for their height and elegance, reaching almost to the roof. But the eastern window is perhaps unrivalled in the world for magnitude, beauty, and magnificence. This was begun at the expence of the dean and chapter in 1405, who employed John Thornton, a glazier of Coventry, who contracted for this labour at the rate of 4s. per week, to be finished in the space of three years. Another painted window, originally brought from the church of St. Nicholas at Rouen in Normandy, was presented to the dean and chapter by the Earl of Carlisle in the year 1804. The subject is the meeting of the Virgin with Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist. The countenances of these figures may be French, but it is evident they are not Jewish.

Among the more ancient of the tombs, that of Archbishop Scrope merits particular notice; but neither this, nor those of Archbishops Rogers and Savage, display much ornament. The monument of Archbishop Greenfield, however, is a fine piece of architecture, enriched with tracery and pinnacles, and supported by arches and buttresses. In the south transept is the tomb of its founder, Archbishop Walter de Grey, consisting of his effigy at full length in his pontifical robes, under a high ornamented canopy, supported by eight slender pillars. The railing, which now surrounds this tomb, was put up at the expence

of the late Archbishop, Dr. Markham. Among the rest of the tombs, that of Archbishop Henry Bowett, who died 1423, is worthy of notice, being about 30 feet high. The monuments of laymen here bear no proportion to those of the clergy: that to the memory of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, in the reign of Charles II. is of marble, and of modern construction. The monuments of the Earls of Strafford and that of the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, son of Edward Lord Rockingham, are elegant pieces of sepulchral architecture, but that of Sir George Saville claims the regard of all who can appreciate extensive benevolence, and a disinterested love of country.

In concluding this sketch of the Cathedral of York, it may not be amiss to observe, that it is so surrounded with houses, that it is difficult, or even impossible to find a station from whence a full and distinct view of it can be taken. The level situation of the country, also, renders the prospect from the tops of the steeples somewhat unpicturesque. The edges of the Wolds, and of Hamilton Moors, distinctly seen to the east and the north, give some variety to the prospect; and on the south, at the distance of fifteen miles, the spire of Selby, and Hamilton Haugh, covered with trees, in the middle of an extensive plain, are conspicuous objects. However, the author of a recent description thinks that the best station for a visitor to take a general survey around, will be underneath the central tower, or lantern steeple, the loftiest part of the edifice, where the various enrichments of sculpture, observed in the statuary screen, the rich tracery and painting in the windows, and the numerous clusters of columns in the different aisles, all combine to shew a scene of splendour and solemnity, which probably no other cathedral but this of York can boast.

The cathedral service at present consists of morning prayers daily at seven, in a small vestry neatly fitted up with pews, on the right of the south entrance, in which also the Ecclesiastical courts are held. At ten o'clock the daily service is performed in the choir.

An anthem is always sung, unless there be a sermon or litany. On Sundays and holy days a sermon is preached. The communion is administered every Sunday. In the afternoon at four, cathedral service is again performed, with an anthem, throughout the year. There are evening prayers on every week day, at three in winter, and four in summer, in which an anthem is performed.

N.B. On Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent and Lent, and during the six days before Easter, there is no choral service or singing, either morning or evening. For the convenience of Sunday evening service, the choir is illuminated from St. Luke's Day till Candlemas, by seven large branches, besides a small wax candle to every two stalls. On particular holy days the four principal dignitaries have each a branch of seven candles placed before them at their respective stalls.

In the old pavement of the church, were an almost innumerable quantity of grave stones, many of which formerly shone like embroidery, being enriched with the images, &c. in brass, of bishops, and other ecclesiastics, represented in their proper habits, of which the grave-stone of Archdeacon Dalby was a striking instance. These stones had also monumental inscriptions upon them. But what was thought the most durable by our forefathers, for this purpose, by an unaccountable turn of fate proved the very occasion of destruction by the fanaticism of their sons.

For some time after the Reformation, this hair-brained zeal continued to shew itself against painted glass, stoune statues, and grave-stones, many of which were defaced and utterly destroyed, along with other more valuable monuments of the church, till Queen Elizabeth put a stop to those most scandalous doings by a proclamation.

During the Civil Wars in the time of Charles I. and the usurpation, our zealots again began their depredations on grave-stones, and stripped and pillaged them to the minutest piece of metal. It has been urged that their hatred to popery was so great, that

they could not endure to see an *Orate pro Anima*, or even a cross on a monument, without defacing it. But it is plain that it was more the value of the brass, than zeal which tempted these persons; for there was no grave-stone which had an inscription cut into it, that was defaced throughout the whole church.

In the old pavement of the church were a number of circles, which ranged from the west end up the middle aisle, on each side and in the centre. They were about forty-four on a side, about two feet distance from one another, and as much in diameter. Those in the midst were fewer in number, larger, and exactly fronted the entrance of the great west door, that circle nearest the entrance in this row being the largest of all. We take all these to have been drawn out for the ecclesiastics and dignitaries of the church to stand in, habited according to their proper distinctions, to receive an archbishop for installation, or on any other solemn occasion. The dean, and the other great dignitaries, we presume, possessed the middle space, whilst the prebendaries, vicars, sacrists, priests at altars, &c. belonging to the arch, ranged on each side; and all together, when clad in their proper copes and vestments, must have made a glorious appearance: from whence, we take it, this aisle was called the Processional Aisle.

The service choir is still adorned with its ancient wood-work, carved and set up with clusters of knotted pinnacles of different heights; in which are a great number of small cells, which have had images of wood in them for greater decoration. Under these are the stalls for the canons, &c. beginning with the dean's stall on the right, and the precentor's on the left hand, each stall being assigned to a particular dignitary by a written label over it. The four seats next the pulpit are now possessed by the four archdeacons of the diocese, though formerly the lord-mayor and aldermen sat on that side; the rest of the seats, for vicars and choristers, are as usual in other cathedrals. The

The eagle of brass, from which the lessons are read, was the gift of Thomas Cracraft, D.D.

The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir to the altar, is by a gradation of fifteen steps. The altar received a considerable improvement, as to its situation, in the year 1726, and the whole church in its beauty, by taking away a large wooden screen, which almost obstructed the view of the east window.

The most remarkable Chapels were three at the east end of the church; that of *St. Stephen's* to the north, *All-Saints* to the south, and betwixt them was the famous chapel of *St. Mary*, made by Archbishop Thoresby; which last, says Stubbs, that prelate, *as a true respecer of the Virgin Mother of God, adorned with wonderful sculpture and painting*. At the Reformation this chapel, without any regard to the founder of this part of the cathedral, was torn in pieces and destroyed. Our northern antiquary, the late Mr. Thoresby, got a large piece of the carved work, which he says was preserved by somebody in a neighbouring house to the church, being inclosed betwixt two walls. This had a place in his *Museum* as a great curiosity, both in regard of the excellence of the sculpture, and the respect he paid to the memory of the Archbishop his ancestor. His regret for the destruction of this curious chapel makes him break out with the psalmist:

“A man was famous according as he had lifted up his axes upon the thick trees; but now they break down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers.”

The dimensions of this magnificent cathedral are as follow:

	<i>Feet.</i>
Length from east to west,	524 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the east end,	105
Breadth of the west end,	109
Length of the cross aisles from north to south,	} 222

Feet.

Height of the two western towers or steeples, } 196

Height of the nave, 99

Height of the lantern tower or steeple, .. 235 -

Besides the Cathedral, York contains twenty-one parish churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs; but only a small number of these are worthy of notice, viz. The church of All Saints, St. Mary's in Castlegate, All Hallows on the Pavement, St. Dennis on the south of Walingate, and that of St. Margaret, on the north side, the latter for its singular porch, curiously adorned with the signs of the Zodiac, and a variety of other hieroglyphics.

But among all the religious edifices in the city and suburbs of York, the ruined Abbey of St. Mary, next to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, merits the greatest attention. It was situated just without Bootham Bar, upon an area three quarters of a mile in circuit. This abbey, totally destroyed by fire in the reign of King Stephen, was begun to be rebuilt in 1270, under the direction of Simon de Warwick, and this is the identical fabric of which we see the remains at this day.

The Abbot here was mitred, and had a seat in parliament: his retinue was little inferior to that of the Archbishop; and when the barons of Yorkshire were summoned to the wars, he sent a man to bear the standard of St. Mary, in the King's army.

Of this once magnificent structure, there is now left standing only a small part of the Abbey Church, or cloisters, 371 feet in length, and sixty in breadth. Some spacious stone vaults also remain: in a word, this venerable monument of ancient times

“ Looks great in ruin, noble in decay.”

At present, the greatest part of the large enclosure is a pasture, and garden-ground; but such parts as are tenantable, are let to different persons; and some of the principal apartments are occupied as a boarding-school for ladies.

The CHAPTER-HOUSE is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the time of erecting this magnificent structure, the remaining records of the church bearing no account thereof. Stubbs, who is particular enough in his memoirs of the rest of the buildings, entirely omits this.

By the style of the architecture, it appears to be as ancient as any part of the church, and exactly corresponds with that part of the fabric begun and finished by Walter Grey. And, indeed, if we may be allowed to guess at the founder, that eminent prelate stands the fairest of any in the succession for it.

The pillars which surround the dome are of the same kind of marble as those which support his tomb. But what seems to put the matter out of dispute, is the picture of an archbishop, betwixt those of a king and a queen, over the entrance, which, by having a serpent under his feet, into the mouth of which his crozier enters, exactly corresponds with the like representation of Walter Grey on his monument.

The whole pile is an octagon of sixty-three feet diameter; the height of it, to the middle knot of the roof, is sixty-seven feet, ten inches, unsupported by any pillar, and entirely dependent upon one pin, or plug, geometrically placed in the centre. The outside, however, is strongly supported by eight buttresses. The whole roof has been richly painted with the effigies of kings, bishops, &c. and large silver knots of carved wood, at the uniting of the timbers, all which are much defaced and sullied by time. Over this is a spire of timber work, covered with lead, excellent in its kind.

The entrance from the church to this noble room is in the form of a mason's square. Against the pillar, betwixt the two doors, stands an image of stone of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms, trampling on the serpent. The image, with the drapery, is somewhat elegant, and has been all richly gilt, but it bears a mark of those times which made even stone statues feel their malice. At your entrance into the

house the first things you observe are the canons' seats, placed quite round the dome, which are all arched over, every arch being supported by small marble pillars, which are set at a due distance round, and separate the stalls. Over these arches, which are built like canopies, runs a gallery about the house, but so exquisitely carved, and has been so richly gilt and painted, as to be above description. The chapters of capitals of the aforesaid small pillars have such a variety of carved fancies upon them, alluding in some places to the ridicule the regular clergy were always fond of expressing against the seculars; in others to history, with strange conceits of the over-witty workmen of that age, that it is impossible to which stall to give the preference. Here you have antic postures both of men and beasts in abundance; over one is a man cut out half way, as if he was thrusting and striving to get through a window or some narrow passage. On others are faces with different aspects, some crying, some laughing, some distorted and grinning; but above all, and what is never omitted to be shewn to strangers by the vergers, is the figure of an old bald-pated friar, hugging and kissing a young nun, very amorously, in a corner; and round the capitals of the adjoining pillars are several faces of other nuns, as well old as young, peeping, laughing, and sneering, at the wanton dalliance of the old lecher. In other places you have a friar shoeing a goose, greasing a fat sow in the —, &c.

The eight squares of the *octagon*, have each a noble light window in them, adorned with coats of arms, pennances, and other devices, except one square, which is joined to the other building over the entrance; and this has been painted with the representations of saints, kings, bishops, &c. The three figures in the midst we take to be Archbishop Walter Grey, standing between Henry III. and his queen. At the base of this square were placed the images of the twelve Apostles, with that of the Virgin, and the child

Jesus, in the midst of them. Tradition assures us, that these images were all solid silver, double gilt. The Apostles were about a foot high, but that of the Virgin must have been near two feet, as appears by the marks where they stood. These were morsels too precious to miss swallowing at the first depredations made into churches, and since they are not put into the catalogue printed in the *Monasticon*, of the riches of this church, which were taken in Edward Sixth's time, we may readily suppose his father Henry had the honour of this piece of plunder, or else that Archbishop Holgate made him a present of them, along with the manors that prelate thought fit to give him from this see.

To enter upon a description of the imagery, in painted glass, which is still preserved in the windows of this place, and the rest of the church, would be endless; but the arms of the nobility and gentry of England, who were contributors, originally, to the charge of erecting this, and other parts of the church, are worth preserving; especially since fine glass is of so frail a substance, that it is almost a miracle so many coats are up at the windows at this day. However, we must not omit an encomium bestowed upon it by a great traveller, in old *Monkish* verse, inscribed on the wall in *Saxon* letters, as follows:

UT ROSA FLOS FLORUM, SIC EST DOMUS
ISTA DOMORUM.

(The Chief of Houses, as the Rose of Flowers.)

In the square passage to the chapter-house from the church, remarkable for its beautiful windows of painted glass, have been also many coats of arms delineated on the wall in their proper colours, but very few of them can now be made out. Here have been several sepultures, but the grave-stones, one excepted, are all robbed of their inscriptions on brass.

On the north side of the church also, and near the Archiepiscopal palace, stood formerly the chapel of

St. Sepulchre, which has a door still remaining, opening into the north aisle of the nave.

The visitor arriving at the new library, situated on the north side of the cathedral, behind the chapter-house, cannot fail of being impressed with the effects of literary genius and industry, and here

“ Hold converse with the great of ev’ry time,
The learn’d of every class, the good of every clime.”

This building, formerly annexed as a chapel to the archbishop’s palace, which was totally destroyed some centuries since, is allowed to be much more commodious than the old one was on the south side of the cathedral. It had been many years used as a stable and hayloft, till the complete restoration of it to its exact primitive state in the English pointed style of architecture was effected in 1806. The west window of stained glass has in the centre a shield with the arms of the Duke of Clarence, who visited the cathedral that year. The side windows are all of ground glass, for the purpose of repelling too great a glare of light. For the convenience of taking down the volumes from the higher shelves, a neat oak gallery is supported by light iron bars. A large portion of the books here were the gift of Mrs. Matthews, the relict of Toby Matthews, archbishop, whose son, Sir Toby, having been disinherited by his father, was probably the reason that the mother bestowed her husband’s books, to the number of 3000 volumes, on the church. The books are chiefly remarkable for several valuable tracts in divinity and history; some manuscripts, amongst which is a *Tully de Inventione ad Herrenium*, very perfect, and in a most neat character. Bibles and psalters; the original register of St. Mary’s abbey at York, &c. But the manuscripts that are almost inestimable, especially, are Mr. Torre’s painful collections, from the original records of all the ecclesiastical affairs relating to this church and diocese. And the fine collection of the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Fothergill was likewise added to this library; so that

it now contains a body of manuscripts, especially in the English ritual and liturgical way, equal to most libraries in the kingdom.

The vestry joins to the south side of the church; it has a council room and treasury contiguous to it. In this last were kept all the rents, revenues, grants, and charters, with the common seal belonging to the church; and had a particular officer to inspect and take care of them. In the large inventory of the riches belonging to this cathedral, taken in Edward the Sixth's time, is an account of the money then in St. Peter's chest; which was soon after seized upon, and the treasurer's office dissolved; for a very good reason says Mr. Willis, *nam,*

Abrepto omni Thesauro, desiit Thesaurarii Munus.
(When all the treasure was swept away, the office of Treasurer ceased of course).

The council room, or inner vestry, where his grace of York robes himself when he comes to his cathedral, is a convenient place, rendered warm and commodious for the clergy to adjourn to from the chapter-house in cold weather. In it is a large press, where are kept those acts and registers of the church, which they want more immediately to consult on these occasions.

In the wall of the south corner of the vestry room is a well of excellent water, called *St. Peter's Well*. Opposite is a great chest, of a triangular figure, strongly bound about with iron bars; which by its shape, must have once served to lay up the vestments of the copes and priests. Along the north are several large cupboards in the wall, in which formerly were locked up the church plate, and other valuable things; but at present they are only enriched with the following curiosities: a canopy of state of gold tissue, and two small coronets of silver gilt, which were given by the city for the honour of King James I. at his coming out of Scotland to this place in his progress to London. A cope of plain white satin, the only one left us out of the large inventory of the ornaments of this church; and the famous horn, if we may so call it, made of

an elephant's tooth, which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit.

This horn Mr. Camden particularly mentions as a mark of a strange way of endowment formerly used; and from an old book, as he terms it, gives us this quotation about it: "*Ulphus*, the son of *Toraldu*, governed in the west parts of *Deira*, and by reason of a difference like to happen betwixt his eldest son and his youngest, about his lordships, when he was dead, presently took this course to make them equal; without delay he went to *York*, and taking the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, with him, he filled it with wine, and kneeling upon his knees before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed *St. Peter*, all his lands, tenements, &c."

In ancient times there are several instances of estates that were passed without any writings at all, by the lord's delivery of such pledges as these, a sword, a helmet, a horn, a cup, a bow, or arrow; *nudo verbo, absque scripto vel charta, tantum cum Domini gladio, vel galea, vel cornu*, (merely by word of mouth, without any writing or paper, only by the lord's delivery of a sword, helmet, or horn), are the express words of *Ingulphus*.

The church of *York* ought to pay a high veneration to this horn; several lands belonging to it being still called *de Terra Ulphi*; and before the Reformation it was handsomely adorned with gold, and was pendant in a chain of the same metal. These ornaments were the occasion of its being taken away at that time; for it is plain by Mr. Camden's words, that the horn was not there in his days: "I was informed, says he, that this great curiosity was kept in the church till the last age." We are not therefore to blame the Civil Wars for this piece of pillage; for a principal actor in them, *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, was the occasion of its being preserved and restored to the church. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripped of its golden ornaments, it was returned by *Henry Lord Fairfax*, his successor. The chapter thought fit to

decorate it anew, and to bestow the following inscription to the memory of the restorer upon it.

“Corno Hoc, Ulphus, inoccidentali parte Deiræ Princeps, vna com omnibvs terris et redditibvs suis olim donavit. Amissvm vel abreptum Henricvs dom. Fairfax demum restitvit. Dec. et capit. de novo ornavit A. D. MDCLXXV.

(This horn, Ulphus, Prince of the western parts of *Deira*, originally gave to the church of St. Peter's, York, together with all the lands and revenues. Henry Lord Fairfax, at last restored it, after it had been lost, or conveyed away. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, A. D. 1675.)

There is also a large, rich, and superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet in length, with a Virgin and a young Saviour in her arms, placed within the bend of it; under which on one side, are engraven the arms of *Katherine of Portugal*, Queen-Dowager of *England*, who gave the staff to one *Smith*, her confessor, nominated to be the popish Archbishop of York by King James II. in the year 1687. On the other side are the *Smith's* family coat of arms, with a mitre and crosier, and a cardinal's cap over them; so confident was this man in his expectation of being raised to that dignity: which, however, he was so far from attaining, that within a little time this magnificent ensign of his pastoral office was wrested from him by a party headed by the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds, when he was marching in a solemn procession from the public Romish chapel in the manor, near St. Mary's abbey, to the cathedral of York; where his influence at that time had so far prevailed, as to have the great west doors opened to receive him. This staff was afterwards deposited in the hands of the dean and chapter.

On the south side of the vestry hang up against the wall, two ancient tables, which are little taken notice of. The one contains a catalogue of the miracles ascribed to the virtues of our St. *William*, 23 years after his death, and are 39 in number. The other is

a copy of an indulgence granted by Pope Nicholas, mentioned in the life of that prelate, with other abstracts relating to this church.

Here is also an antique chair in which several kings of England have been crowned, and of which the archbishop also makes use, within the rails of the altar at ordinations. On the furniture cloths of the vestry are the arms of Scrope, Lord Masham, Booth, and Kemp.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.—There were several palaces formerly belonging to the see of York, of which that at Bishopsthorpe is now the only Archbishopal residence in its possession. It is a very handsome edifice, on the banks of the Ouse, about three miles south-east of the city. Since built by Archbishop Walter Grey, it has undergone many improvements. The principal front and vestibule, which are ascended to by a flight of stone steps, exhibit the old English pointed style of architecture, and have a beautiful appearance. The same order is observed in the gateway and porter's lodge. The chief apartments are decorated with elegant furniture, large bronze busts, portraits, &c. of his late Majesty, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and others. The great dining-room, overlooking the river, has a ceiling executed in ancient fret-work. Adjoining is the chapel, the windows of which are glazed with coloured glass executed by the late Mr. Peckitt. The altar window at the east end measures 75 feet square, and contains the arms of the different archbishops from the Reformation to the Revolution, properly quartered with those of the see. The floor is composed of white and black marble in chequered squares, and the pulpit exhibits a curious specimen of ancient wood carving.

In the pleasure-grounds contiguous to the palace, the lime-tree walk is particularly admired for its exuberant foliage, whilst the trees intermixing over head, resemble the long vista of a cathedral.

Frequent summer parties are formed for visiting Bishopsthorpe by water in boats, from New-walk and

Lendall-ferries. The palace, pleasure-grounds, &c. may be seen by application to the housekeeper and chief gardener.

The MANSION-HOUSE is an elegant building, erected in 1725; the front has a rustic basement supporting pillars of the Ionic order, with a pediment bearing the city arms. The interior is furnished with rich plate, furniture, &c. for the use of each mayor. Several excellent pictures adorn the state-room, and among them an elegant whole length portrait of his present Majesty then Prince of Wales, painted by Hoppner.

The GUILDHALL is situated behind the Mansion-house, and is thought to be one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom, being built in 1446. It is 96 feet in length by 43; the roof is fancifully ornamented with several grotesque figures and heads, with the Royal Arms as used by Henry V., and the roof is supported by ten octagon pillars of oak placed on stone bases. At the end of the hall are the law courts, with rooms for the grand and petit juries. In one of these, called the inner room, is placed the musquetry of the city, for equipping four companies of seventy men each. The windows contain some fine specimens of the art of painting upon glass. One of these, representing Justice in a Triumphal Car, was put up in 1754, being a gift from the artist, Mr. Peckitt, to the corporation. Adjoining the Guildhall a new council chamber has been lately erected, which consists of two distinct apartments; one being for the lord mayor, the recorder, city council, sheriffs, &c. and the other for the common council.

The BASILICA, or COUNTY-HALL, stands on the west side of an area, and was erected in 1777. It is of the Ionic order, in length 150 feet and 45 in breadth. In the south end is the court for the trial of prisoners, and at the north end, that of Nisi Prius. Each of these is 30 feet diameter, covered with a dome 40 feet in height, elegantly decorated and supported by twelve Corinthian columns. In the room appropriated for the grand jury is a manuscript list of the names of all

the High Sheriffs for the county, in succession from William the Conqueror to the present time. Nearly behind this room the new drop, or place of execution, is situated. The entrance to the hall is by a portico of six columns, 30 feet high, over which are the royal arms and an elegant full length figure of Justice.

An opposite building on the east was erected in 1780, in order to remedy many defects in the old gaol. Here are apartments for the clerk of the assize, and the county records. There are distinct hospital rooms for men and women; and since the year 1803, thirty cells, two bath-rooms, seven day rooms, and an indictment office, have been added, besides three additional spacious flagged court-yards, with a walk for the sick upon the top of the south-east wing, secured by iron railing. The front, 150 feet in extent, is adorned with an elegant colonnade, similar to the court of justice, and many other improvements have been made.

The new CITY GAOL, was erected on an extensive scale, and begun in 1802 under the direction of Mr. Peter Atkinson, architect, and completed in 1807. It adjoins the Old Baile, and is surrounded by a high brick wall; and having a vane and cupola at the top, is a conspicuous object in various parts of the environs. The edifice is entirely of stone, and in its front is a large court-yard, where the debtors have the liberty of walking. They ascend to their apartments by a large flight of steps, with iron railing. The cells for men and women felons, are on the ground floor, as is likewise the day-room. In each of the sleeping rooms are recesses for coals, &c. The gallery here is 170 feet long; and the governor's residence is in the centre of the building, and has a large airy room used as a chapel.

The prison is well supplied with water, and by means of proper drainage is rendered extremely clean and healthful.

When any criminals are executed, a temporary

platform is erected behind the prison wall on the west side, facing the Old Baile.

The new HOUSE OF CORRECTION is upon Toft-green, under the walls, near Micklegate Bar. This building was completely finished in 1814, and is much more appropriate and convenient than the old House of Correction upon Peaseholme-green. The expence was defrayed by a joint assessment upon the city and ainsty.

The THEATRE ROYAL is at the upper end of Blake-street, erected in 1769. The late Tate Wilkinson, esq. procured a patent for it. It is fitted up in a neat uniform style, capable of containing a numerous audience. Several judicious alterations have lately taken place in the interior, and the house is lighted up with wax candles placed in glass chandeliers of a novel form, which prevents the wax from running and dropping upon persons in the pit. The company perform at York from February till the beginning of May, and during the assize and race weeks. The admission to the lower boxes is 4s., to the upper 3s., pit 2s. 6d., galleries 1s. and 1s. 6d.

The ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The extensive building in Blake-street was erected in 1730, and was designed by the celebrated Lord Burlington. The vestibule is 32 feet long, 21 broad, and 21 high; and the grand Assembly-room is an antique Egyptian-hall, from a design of the celebrated Palladio, 112 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 40 in height. This room consists of two orders, the Corinthian and the composite. The windows and decorations are superb; the principal lustre was the gift of Lord Burlington. The ceiling of the smaller Assembly-room used in common, is adorned with curious fret-work from the antique. There are five subscription concerts during the winter season. In the spring assize week the rooms are open for a concert and ball, on the Wednesday and Friday evenings; at the races, are balls only.

YORK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, erected in 1811, is nearly opposite the Post-office in St. Helen's-square.

It was first instituted in 1794. The members exceed 300, and the terms of the annual subscription is one pound six shillings, paid half yearly in advance, and for admission five guineas. The members are admitted by ballot; the books, amounting to near 7000 in number, are the joint property of the subscribers. The ground floor being occupied as a news-room, the London newspapers are regularly taken in, with the best maps, &c.

The COUNTY HOSPITAL, or Public Infirmary, is a spacious building beyond Monk-bar. The front extends 75 feet in length, and it is 90 in depth, and encloses a small court. Here is a Public Medical Library established in 1810, for the improvement and diffusion of medical knowledge. This excellent charity is dependent upon the benevolence of the public for its support.

The CITY DISPENSARY, in St. Andrew-gate, for administering relief to the diseased poor, is also supported by voluntary subscription. This was set on foot in 1788, by gentlemen of the faculty resident in York. Here are also extensive national and charity schools, Sunday schools, spinning schools, &c. &c. with a saving bank established in 1816, where interest is paid at the rate of four per cent.

The LUNATIC ASYLUM is situated without Bootham-bar, and was first established in the year 1777, by general subscription. Its front extends 132 feet in length; its depth is 52 feet, and it consists of three stories in height. The ends of the front are finished as pavilions, and have a projection equal to that of the central columns. Over the centre of the building rises a cylindrical bell tower, surrounded with small columns, and finished with a cupola and vane at the top. In 1817 a new building was erected behind the front, intended for females only. It is two stories high, and every room throughout is arched, and rendered completely fire-proof. A room is also used as a chapel, and spacious gardens and airing grounds surround the buildings. Patients are admitted on pay-

ing a weekly sum for their maintenance. The expences being moderate, render this foundation advantageous to persons of slender means. Dr. Wake is the attending physician, and was elected to that office in 1815.

THE RETREAT, is another institution for the use of the same class of patients, belonging to the society of Quakers or Friends. It was opened in 1796; the building consists of a centre and four wings, with the addition of a new erection behind, called *The Lodge*, connected with the main building by a long passage or gallery. It is situated nearly a mile from the city, on the road to Heslington, upon an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect in all directions. The medical department is under a physician of York, chosen by a monthly committee. This institution embraces all classes of patients, who pay according to their ability, though neither the physicians nor the internal managers receive any fees, all of them having annual fixed salaries. Mr. Samuel Tuke has published a very interesting memoir and description of "The Retreat," with plans and view.

THE YORK EMMANUEL was instituted for the relief of mental derangement, blindness, or idiocy in ministers, their wives, widows, or children. This was established in 1782.

About this time, by the exertions of Mrs. Cappe and Mrs. Gray, a spinning school was established. Spinning, however, is no longer attended to, the children being at present chiefly employed in *sewing* or *knitting*. They are also taught to read, are provided with Sunday clothes, and presented with every requisite in dress, on their leaving the school.

Connected with the Spinning School, and also with the Greycoat School, is the York Friendly Female Society. This was established in 1788, as a relief in case of sickness, for those especially who are educated in the two first-mentioned schools. General members paying half-a-crown upon admission, and one shilling per quarter the first two years, and eighteen-pence

afterwards, are entitled to three shillings a week, six, and even ten, to married members on the birth of each child. A private fund also provides child-bed linen. In 1800 the ladies commenced an annuity fund for raising forty shillings a year for life, to be paid such members as have attained the age of 53, or have been the longest in the society.

The YORK FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB, may be classed with those friendly societies common to all large towns and cities.

A LYING-IN SOCIETY was instituted in November 1812, in aid of the more virtuous parts of humble society, which, besides paying a midwife, lends linen for a month, or pays for medical assistance if necessary.

The YORK CHARITABLE SOCIETY was established in 1788, with a design to lessen the number of vagrant poor, and promote the object of Sunday schools among the lower classes. The whole number of children educated in these seminaries is nearly eight hundred.

The YORK BENEVOLENT SOCIETY has for its object to search out the sons and daughters of suffering, to visit them in their affliction with temporal aid, acting on the broad basis of human wretchedness.

The Society for the Prevention and Discouragement of Vice and Profaneness, directs its principal exertions to the prevention of lewdness, drunkenness, profane swearing, and Sabbath breaking.

Dr. COLTON'S HOSPITAL consists of a row of low brick buildings in a back yard, established in 1717, for the occupation of eight poor women. The inmates, by the improvement of the estate, have lately received about four pounds per month among them.

The YORK HUMANE SOCIETY is an establishment on the plan of that in London, with receiving-houses, drags, &c.

Mr. John Allen's Society, is an Institution of modern date, for the benefit of a certain number of poor old men, who each receive half-yearly about six

pounds. Any of these pensioners dying, others, who are thought proper objects, are appointed by the trustees.

WALTER'S HOSPITAL allows small pensions and some cottages for the residence of about ten persons. Sir William Walter was twice Lord Mayor of York, previous to the year 1612.

LADY CONYNHAM'S CHARITIES consist of annuities of about 20*l.* a piece to poor clergymen's widows; and also to ten poor clergymen, who shall respectively be in possession of only one living under the yearly value of 100*l.* within the county of York.—Annuities are likewise allowed to six poor women, or unmarried women residing in York, being 50 years of age and upwards, not respectively possessed of the sum of 50*l.*

HAUGHTON'S CHARITY-SCHOOL is near the church of St. Crux; here 20 poor children are taught to read and write English, and the schoolmaster receives a salary. Mr. Haughton also left large sums of money to the several charities in York.

WINTERSKELF'S HOSPITAL is nearly opposite to St. Margaret's church. Here six inhabitants, besides lodging, receive from seven to eight pounds per annum.

The places of worship in York are various; the beautiful Roman Catholic chapel is in Little Blake-street, and is much admired for its architecture and decorations. A smaller chapel at the Nunnery, has its walls ornamented with designs from scripture. Here several nuns attend, and occasionally accompany the organ, and the vocal music is thought particularly fine.

Methodist chapels are to be found in New-street and Albion-street; the first was opened in January, 1805, and the latter in October, 1816. The Quakers', or Friends' meeting-house, is at the entrance of Far-Water-lane, in Castlegate. Here an ingenious method for conveying warm air into the building in cold weather, and a supply of cold in summer, is made use of by a flue of curious construction.

The Presbyterian chapel is in St. Saviour gate, and

was erected in 1692, chiefly by the liberal aid of Lady Sarah Hewley. It is built in the form of a cross, with an elevation in the centre, and has a burial-ground attached to it. This has an organ and a singing-gallery, and is well aired with stoves.

The Independents' chapel is situated in Lendal, and was built in 1814. It is an elegant, spacious, and lofty structure, and is supposed to have cost more than 3000*l*.

Among the promenades, the first certainly is New Walk, a fine gravelled terrace, made in 1733, and extending near a mile in length along the banks of the Ouse. It has a long avenue of lofty elms, and in fine weather is usually resorted to by numerous groupes of gay and well-dressed pedestrians, whilst other parties in pleasure-boats, are sailing upon the river. A band of music from the neighbouring barracks are also frequently in attendance, and garden chairs are placed at convenient distances. A public bath has also been built adjoining the spring-well, commonly called "The Lady Well," about the middle of the avenue.

The cavalry barracks, a small distance from York, on the Fulford road, were erected in 1796, at the expence of 25,000*l*. These handsome buildings stand in an area of an oblong square, occupying 12 acres of ground from wall to wall, and purchased at the rate of 150 guineas per acre. The centre building for the officers, is a neat structure, with the royal arms finely executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory.

The race-ground is about a mile south of the city, commonly called Knavesmire, and is a large plain, or dead flat. The grand stand here is the principal object. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms for the entertainment of company; above, on the second floor, is a handsome commodious room for the nobility and gentry to assemble in, with a balustrade projection, the front 90 feet in length, and supported by a rustic arcade of 15 feet high, commanding a fine prospect. The top of the roof of this room is leaded, and has accommodations for viewing

the races. The goal is a stone rotunda near the stand, for the convenience of those persons who decide the order in which the horses pass. The annual meetings are in May and August, and non-subscribers are admitted upon the stand during each meeting, upon the payment of one guinea.

The white-lead works belonging to Messrs. Liddell and Co. have been carried on very successfully since the year 1794. A preparation of red lead is also carried on at this manufactory, which is situated near the New Walk.

The flint-glass manufactory of Messrs. Prince and Prest, is a little further on, close by the river Foss. It was first established in 1797, and will afford ample gratification to the visitor who may wish to examine its particular process.

The market-places, of which there are two, (the Pavement, and Thursday-market), are spacious, and in every respect convenient. In that part of the city called the Pavement, is kept a daily market for vegetables, &c. The Cross is a square with a dome ascended into by winding stairs, and supported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order. It was erected in 1672, by Marmaduke Rawdon, a merchant in London, but a native of York. The other is used on a Saturday as shambles, to the west side the butchers have free resort. On the west side of the market-place stands a cross, built in 1705, for the shelter of the market people in bad weather. It is a plain but elegant structure.

The Ainsty of the city of York, is a small district extending westward from York; which forms a distinct jurisdiction, and cannot be included in any of the ridings. It is bounded by the river Ouse on the north-east, the river Wharfe on the south-west, and the river Nid on the north-east. The situation of the Ainsty is equally as advantageous as any in the East Riding for sending its produce to the different markets by the rivers Ouse and Wharfe; a great part of the produce is carried to the populous city of York, con-

veniently situated for that purpose; a considerable quantity of corn is also sent to the West Riding, which lies more convenient for that purpose than the east; the price of corn and other produce is therefore higher here than in the East Riding.

The country is generally flat, with some gentle swells. The quantity of wood is considerable, and the whole Ainsty, generally considered, is fertile, and the climate mild. Within this jurisdiction are thirty-four villages and hamlets, besides one half of the market-town of Tadcaster, the middle of Tadcaster-bridge being the boundary between the Ainsty and the West Riding. The farms here are small; and they breed some good horses, but not many cattle, and neither here nor at York are there any manufactures of much note, gloves excepted.

The municipal government of the city of York is vested in a Lord Mayor, a Recorder, two City Council, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Assistants, called the council of twenty-four; seventy-two Common-councilmen, and six Chamberlains. The Mayor assumes the title of Lord in all writing or speaking to him; this honour was conferred by Richard II.

There is also a City Steward, Town-Clerk, Sword-bearer, four Attornies of the Sheriff's Court, and a number of inferior officers. The office of Lord-Mayor of York is a place of great honour and trust. He is the King's Lieutenant in his absence, and does not give place, or resign the ensigns of his authority to any one but the king himself, or the presumptive heir of the crown. On public occasions he is habited in scarlet, with a rich mantle of crimson silk and a massy chain of gold.

The forest of *Galtres* is a little to the north of the city. It is in some places very thick of trees, and others very moorish and boggy; it formerly extended to the very gates of the city, but is now much lessened, and several considerable villages are built in it.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS.

THE situation, boundaries, and extent of these divisions of Yorkshire having been described in pages 74 and 86 of the volume, we now proceed to give a detailed account of the principal places, according to the routes laid down for each journey.

EASINGWOLD

Is a small market-town, and from its inland situation, without any navigable communication, has no great trade, except in bacon and butter, of which considerable quantities are sent to York, and forwarded by water to London. The weekly market is on Friday. The environs are flat, and not very fertile; the edge of the moors to the east, with the remains of Creyke castle, about three miles east, overlooking the country, are the only objects that break the dull uniformity of the scene. About five miles north, to the right, are the ruins of *Byland Abbey*, situated in a rich valley. Roger de Mowbray, at the instance of his mother Gandreda, A. D. 1143, removed the convent of Cistercian monks from Hode, to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Rievall, since called Old Byland; which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of the religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Coxwold; and at last fixed a little more easterly near Whitaker, where this abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, continued in a flourishing state until the dissolution, when its yearly revenues were valued at 238*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* according to Dugdale. The abbey becoming the property of Sir Martin Stapleton, he took every means to preserve this interesting fragment of antiquity from further dilapidation. The most picturesque part of the ruins is the church, of which the west end, with its curiously ornamented door, now

remain; and a part of the south transept, with a small fragment of the south aisle.

COXWOLD is one mile from Byland, where the traveller may see Newburgh-hall, the seat of Thomas Edward Winn Bellasyse, esq. of the honourable family of the Lords Fauconberg.

THIRSK

Is an ancient borough town, by prescription, situated on a small river, which divides the town into two parts, usually denominated the Old and New Town, and the communication between effected by two small but handsome bridges. That part called the New Town, is in general well built, and stands mostly on the ground which was once the site of a huge castle, belonging to the ancient family of the Mowbrays, and which was demolished in the reign of Henry II.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a bailiff, who is chosen by the burgage holders, and is sworn in by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds a court-leet twice a year, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

The church is a handsome Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the castle. It is allowed by travellers (both in external and internal structure), to be a remarkably fine specimen of this style of architecture. The living is rectoral, including the villages of Sowerby, Carlton, and Sand Hutton, each of which places have chapels of ease.

The manufactures of this place are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of coarse linens, white and black hardings, sackings, bridles, and saddles. The market on Monday is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions; and sometimes with fish from the coast. Much of the poultry, butter, &c. is bought up by persons who carry it to Leeds and other places in the West Riding. The many fairs also attract a considerable number of dealers in leather.

There is an academy of some note in this town, at which there are seldom less than 150 scholars from different parts of the kingdom. The society for the education of clergymen's orphan children place all their boys at this school. At Bagby, two miles south-east from Thirsk, was an hospital for the sick and poor, founded about the year 1200.

Besides the parish church, the Calvinists, the Quakers, and Methodists have their respective meetings. The environs are fertile and pleasant.

The Roman road from the station at *Aldby*, on the river Derwent, passed through Easingwold and this town to North Allerton.

Thornton on the Street, a small village, through which we pass between Thirsk and North Allerton, is supposed to be situated upon the old Roman road.

From Thirsk we shall make a deviation from the direct line of our route, in order to visit North Allerton.

In the church of *Felix Kirk*, four miles north-east from Thirsk, there are some old monuments of knights templars.

NORTH ALLERTON,

A genteel market-town, is pleasantly situated on the river Wiske, consisting chiefly of one long street. It is a very ancient town, and according to the opinion of the learned antiquary Roger Gale, derives its name from King Alfred, and was a station in the time of the Romans.

In the year 1138, near this town, the Scots were met by the English forces, commanded by William Earl of Albemarle, accompanied by Walter D'Espée, Roger Mowbray, Robert de Bruce, Bernard de Baliol, Walter de Grant, and all the northern barons. In a sort of wheel carriage they had erected a long pole, at the top of which was a cross, and under this a banner, from whence the battle that ensued, acquired the name of the Battle of the Standard. Around this ensign the English were drawn up in a firm compact body, the front being composed of

pikemen and archers intermixed, to receive the first shock of the enemy. The Prince of Scotland advanced to the attack with such impetuosity, that he bore down all before him, and even penetrated to the rear of the English, who, terrified at his success, began to fall into disorder, and gave way, when their total defeat was prevented by the stratagem of an old soldier, who, cutting off a man's head, erected it on the point of his spear, and calling aloud, " behold the head of the Scotch king," rallied the troops, and renewed the battle. The Scots, confounded at this apparition, and dispirited by the flight of the Caledonians, fought no longer with alacrity, but began to give ground in all quarters; nor could David the Scots king, who fought on foot with undaunted courage, bring them back to the charge, so that he was obliged to mount on horseback and quit the field. The fugitives seeing the royal banner still displayed, were convinced of their king's being alive, and crowded around him in such numbers that he was able to form a considerable body, with which he recreated in good order to Carlisle, where he was, on the third day after the battle, joined by his son.

In the year 1318, North Allerton was burned by the Scots, who at one period during these wars, had made so many English captives, that scarcely a family in the south of Scotland was without an English slave.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a bailiff, deputed and authorised by the Bishop of Durham, for the time being. The bishop is lord of the manor. The borough sends two members to parliament. The right of voting is annexed to the site of the greater part of the houses adjoining to, and forming the street; few or none of the back tenements are considered as part of the burgage-tenures, or consequently entitled to vote. Some of these tenures now subsist in the form of stables or cow-houses, in which the appearance of our common chimnies are preserved as a memorial of their right; others are

let to poor persons at a small annual rent, on condition of their keeping them in repair; and many are totally ruinous and uninhabited. The Bishop of Durham's bailiff is returning officer.

The weekly market is held on Wednesdays, and there are four fairs, on the days inserted in our list.

The market-place is spacious, and surrounded with good houses; the town is in general well-built with brick, and contains between two and three thousand inhabitants. The village of Smeaton, on the great north road, about seven miles distant, is remarkable for the grandeur of its prospects; viz. the southern parts of the county of Durham, Cleveland, and the fine country along the banks of the Tees, towards Richmond, with part of the Vale of York, in contrast with the black frowning mountains of the eastern and western moors, all in full view.

About a quarter of a mile west of North Allerton are the *Castle Hills*, so called from the Castle which formerly stood there, at which place are also to be seen many Roman entrenchments. On the east side of the town formerly stood a small monastery called the Treres, built by Thomas Hatfield, secretary of state to King Edward III. for white friars, anno 1354.

STOCKESLEY, sixteen miles north-east of Allerton, is a small market and corporate town, situated near the source of the river Tees, in the fertile tract called Allertonshire, watered by the river Wiske. The town consists of one well-built street, about half a mile long.

The weekly market is on Saturdays.

The number of inhabitants is about 14,00.

About seven miles north-west from Stockesley is the small market-town of YARUM, or YARM, situated on the right bank of the river Tees, over which is a stone bridge, between the counties of York and Durham; the river is navigable five miles above Yarm.

This town is incorporated, and was formerly a much more flourishing place than it is at present;

it, however, still carries on a pretty brisk trade, by water, in lead, corn, and butter, to London. The new bridge thrown over the river Wear, at Sunderland, has made Yarm a considerable thoroughfare from Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, by way of Castle Elder to Yarm, and from thence to Thirsk, &c.

The weekly market is held on Thursday; and there are five fairs on the days mentioned in our list.

The October fair is one of the most considerable in the north of England, and brings a great influx of money into the town, and adjacent country. The grounds in the parish being mostly laid down in grass, the fertility of the fields, with the thriving quickset fences and trees in the hedge-rows, give the country a rich appearance. In the church, which is a handsome and modern-built structure, there is a beautiful window of painted glass, by Peckitt, of York, above the altar: it was presented by William Chalinor, Esq. a native of this town.

The principal figure is a full length representation of Moses delivering the Law, from Mount Sinai.

GUISBOROUGH is a considerable market-town, situated about four miles from the mouth of the river Tees, where there is a bay and harbour for ships.

There was formerly a priory here, which was the common burial place of the nobility of these parts, and its church, from the appearance of its ruins, must have been equal to any in England.

Guisborough consists chiefly of one main street, very broad, and many of the houses being built in a modern style, the place has a neat and pleasing appearance. The market is on Monday, and the fairs are well attended. Guisborough is remarkable for being the place where the first alum-works were erected in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The town contains about 1800 inhabitants, and is a place of such antiquity, that Baxter supposes it to have been the *Urbs Calurium* of the Romans. It seems to be a fact by no means creditable to modern im-

provements, that this part of the country, and probably many others, as it is expressed in the Cottonian Manuscript, "hath been wonderfully inhabited more than it is now; for within the length of a few miles the lords following, have had their seates: at Kyldale Castle, the Percy's, Earls of Northumberland; at Aton, Nevil, of Westmorland; at Wharleton Castle, the Lord Menell; at Skelton Castle, the Lord Somers; at Danby Castle, the Lord Latimer; at Harlsey Castle, ——— at Wilton Castle, Sir Ralf Bulmer; at Mulgrave Castle, Sir Ralf ———; at Ingleby, the Lord Eure. All these great personages dwelt together in a small circuite, and in the midst of them the Prior of Gysbrough, insomuch that the town, consisting of 500 householders, had no land, but lived all on the Abbey. But the Prior, it is added, kept a most pompous house."

This Priory was founded, and most amply endowed, by Robert de Bruss, A. D. 1129. In 1375, Edward III. gave leave to the Prior and Canons, to fortify and embattle their convent. Only one superb arch remains of this once rich and magnificent building.

REDCAR and COATHAM are two villages in the northern extremity of Yorkshire, about half a mile distant from each other. The first, about eight miles from Guisborough, contains about one hundred and twenty-six houses; the latter about seventy. The street in each of these villages is covered with drifted sand, blown by the north-west wind from the shore; but the roads are very good, and the air pure, in the highest degree.

The prospect from Coatham is remarkably fine, bounded from east to west by a range of hills, viz. Hunchiffe Nab, Burley Moor, Yerby Bank, Esten Nab, Barnby Moor, and Hambleton Hills to the Tees, about ten miles. The sea on the north, forms the figure of a bow, the range of mountains being considered as the string. The greatest breadth is about five miles. Besides a sufficient number of ma-

chines for bathing at these places, there are also conveniences for warm bathing, at three shillings and sixpence each bath. The gradual declivity of the sands adapts them for the promenade, or the carriage; and there are many beautiful drives in the Vale of Cleveland, surrounding Redcar, and upon good roads, for several miles, without being impeded by a turnpike.

Sea parties are also made here, for three or four hours' pleasure upon the water; sometimes to dine or drink tea at Seaton Inn, six miles distant. Sometimes fifty trading vessels may be counted in sight at once. The sands are about eight miles long, and one broad; and on this shore, near Huncliffe, the seals resort in herds, to sleep and bask.

On a prominence nearest the shore, one of them keeps watch like a centinel, and when any person approaches, it rolls itself into the water, by way of giving notice to the rest; and when pursued at ebb of tide, they often endeavour to drive their pursuers away, by throwing sand or pebbles at them, with their hind feet.

At Kirkleatham, about three miles from Redcar, is the seat of the late Sir Charles Turner, bart., in a rich and extensive vale; and near it is Turner's Hospital, a large handsome building, enclosing three sides of a square, the fourth being ornamented with elegant iron gates and palisadoes; in the inner court, on a pedestal, is a statue representing Justice, with a sword and balance. This house was founded and endowed by Sir William Turner, knt., in 1676, for the maintenance of forty poor persons, viz. twenty old men and women, and as many girls and boys. Skelton Castle, about five miles from Redcar, the seat of John Wharton, esq., was originally built by Robert de Bruss, a Norman Baron, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. This nobleman, from whom some of the kings of Scotland, and the family of Bruce, Earls of Aylesbury, are descended, was a person of such valour, that William Duke of

Normandy rewarded him with forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding of that county.

Journey from Askrigg to Pierce Bridge, through Richmond.

ASKRIGG, though a market-town, resembles a village, scarcely containing 800 inhabitants. The market is on Thursday. It is situated in the centre of Wensley Dale, near the northern bank of the Ure.

About half a mile from Askrigg is a water-fall, called *Millgill Force*, which makes one grand vertical fall of about twenty or thirty yards, and then rushes down the rocky bed of the ravine. One mile further is *Whitfield's Force*, a spectacle highly gratifying to the lover of picturesque scenery; and about five miles up the dale from the town is *Hardrow Force*, a cascade, where the water falls, in one vast sheet, from a ledge of rocks ninety-nine feet in perpendicular height. The ravine or chasm, which extends below the fall, is bounded on each side by huge masses of rock, and is about three hundred yards in length. Behind the fall is a deep recess, whence a good view of it may be obtained with safety. During the hard frost in the year 1740-41, a prodigious icicle is recorded to have been found here, of the whole height of the fall, and nearly equal in circumference.

Four miles east from Askrigg, is *AYSGARTH*, or *ATTESCAN*, a village situated on the river Ure. Here are several water-falls, both above and below the bridge; the whole range occupying nearly half a mile.] This should be particularly remembered, otherwise a stranger might miss the Force, where the whole body of the river, which is of considerable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks in several places, in a fine ravine, surrounded by hills covered with trees. Over the river is a bridge of one arch, which rises thirty-two feet, and spans seventy-one. The romantic situation of the handsome church

of Aysgarth, on an eminence, solitarily overlooking those cataracts, the decency of the structure within and without, its perfect retirement, the rural churchyard, the dying sounds of water, amidst woods and rocks wildly intermixed, with the variety and magnitude of the surrounding hills, concur to render this scene at once awful and picturesque in a very high degree. The falls that are above the bridge are seen on descending to it, but are viewed to greater advantage on the return. They are then beheld through a spacious light arch, which presents the river at every step, in a variety of forms. On the left is the steeple, emerging from a copse. From the bridge the water falls, near half a mile, upon a surface of stone, in some places quite smooth, in others worn into great cavities, and enclosed by bold and shrubbed cliffs; in others it is interrupted by huge masses of rock, standing upright in the middle of the current. It is every where changing its face, and exhibits some grand specimens before it comes to the chief descent, called the *Force*. No words can do justice to the grandeur of this scene, which was said by Dr. Pococke, to exceed that of the cataracts of the Nile. The bridge has on it the date 1539, which is probably a stone of the old bridge, the present one seeming of much later date. This beautiful and romantic scene is thus described by the author of "Wensley Dale."

" But now, O Aysgarth ! let my rugged verse
The wonders of thy cataracts rehearse ;
Long ere the toiling sheets to view appear
They sound a prelude to the pausing ear.
Now in rough accents, by the pendent wood,
Rolls in stern majesty the foaming flood ;
Revolving eddies now, with raging sway
To Aysgarth's ample arch incline their way.
Playful and slow the curling circles move,
As when soft breezes fan the waving grove ;
Till prone again, with tumult's wildest roar
Recoil the billows, reels the giddy shore ;

Dash'd from its rocky bed, the winnow'd spray
Remounts the regions of the cloudy way,
While warring columns in fierce combats join,
And make the rich, rude, thund'ring scene divine."

Not far from hence are the ruins of Fors Abbey, a monastery of Cistercian monks, brought from Seigny by Ararius, son of Bardulph, in the year 1145 : made subject to Byland, from whom an abbot and monks were sent in the year 1150, who, a few years after, were removed to Toreval.

At BAINBRIDGE, a mile and a half south from Askrigg, there are evident vestiges of a Roman station; and on a neighbouring hill are foundations of an ancient fortification enclosing an area of nearly five acres.

By the antique corn-mill at Cappagh, near Bainbridge, a pair of ancient mill-stones were discovered in 1817. They were covered with the remains of a strong leather hide, and measured in circumference nine feet six inches, and twenty-four inches in depth. Being put in motion, by Mr. William Paxton, they run in the form of a dish, one within the other, and work in a very superior manner.

About two miles from the village of Carperby, is *Bolton Castle*, which, from its extensive remains, appears to have been a place of considerable strength. The plan of this castle is quadrangular, with a square tower at each angle, and a small one in the centre of the north and south sides; its greatest length is from east to west. In the centre is an open court, which gives light and air to the internal apartments. The grand entrance was from the east end, and near the southern tower; there were besides, three other entrances, one on the north, and two on the west side. According to Grose, the walls are seven feet thick, and ninety-six in height. It was lighted by several stages of windows. The tower, on the south-west angle, where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined, in 1568, is now occupied by a farmer.

During the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I.

Bolton Castle was bravely defended by Colonel Scrope, and a party of the Richmondshire militia, for the king, and was at last surrendered upon honourable terms, upon the fifth of November, 1645. From neglect, and the damage it received during the siege, the tower on the north-east angle became so much injured, that it fell to the ground on the evening of the 19th of November, 1761.

Bolton is remarkable for being the birth-place of *Henry Jenkins*, that astonishing and singular instance of longevity. He was born in the year 1500, and died at Allerton upon Swale, December 8th, 1670, aged 169 years, being just 16 years older than the famous old Parr. He was brought up to the business of a fisherman, an employment which he followed 140 years. After he was more than 100 years, he used to swim across rivers, and was called upon as an evidence to a fact of 140 years past. He was once butler to Lord Conyers. When advanced to the vast age of 160, he used to bind sheaves of corn for the farmers; and what is most astonishing, he preserved his sight and hearing to the last. When examined as an evidence, as above-mentioned, two or three other men who attended at the same time, said that he was an old man when they were boys, though they themselves were upwards of 100 years old. Being born before parish registers were kept, one of the judges asked Jenkins what remarkable battle or other event happened within his memory. To which he answered, that when the battle of Flodden was fought he was turned of twelve years of age; he said he was sent to take care of the horses belonging to Bolton, which carried the bows and arrows to the Earl of Surry's army at North Allerton: that they were sent on horseback on account of its then being harvest time. That shortly after his return home, he heard that the Scots had been defeated and their king slain. Being farther questioned if he remembered the abbies, he said that he was about 40 years of age when the Earl of Shrewsbury received the order to dissolve those in Yorkshire;

that he saw the monks turned out of several convents, and that the country was all in an uproar. It is curious to consider what a multitude of events are crowded into the period of this man's life. He was born when the Catholic religion was established by law; and he saw the papal supremacy thrown off: the monasteries dissolved; popery in fashion again; and the Protestant religion finally established. In his time three queens were beheaded: Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, and Mary Queen of Scots; and a King of Spain resided here in quality of King of England. In his time the *Invincible Armada* of Spain was destroyed by the English; and the republic of Holland formed. A king of Scotland was crowned at Westminster, and his son and successor beheaded before his own palace; the royal family proscribed as traitors, and again settled on the throne; and finally the great fire of London in 1666.

About a mile and a half from Bolton Castle is Bolton Hall. The house does not possess any attractive properties, being plain and heavy; but the scenery of the park and grounds is such as should not be missed by the traveller of taste.

The hall was built by Charles Marquis of Winchester, created Duke of Bolton by William III.

Wensley Dale is esteemed one of the richest in Great Britain. It abounds with wood, and has a fine river meandering through its fertile pastures. It is stocked with vast herds of cattle, and in some parts it produces lead ore.

We now cross the River Swale, which, though not of any considerable size, is noted for giving its name to lands, through which it runs for some length, called Swale Dale, and to an ancient family of that name, the last of whom was Sir Solomon Swale, bart. who described himself of Swale-hall, in Swale Dale, by the river Swale. This gentleman became unfortunate, and was supplanted by a person who was a clerk in the exchequer office; who observing this family held their estate of the crown, and that they had

omitted to renew for many years, procured a grant of the estate for himself. A great many law-suits ensued, but to no other effect than to increase the misfortunes of this gentleman, who died a prisoner in the Fleet; his adversary, however, had previously made away with himself.

The Swale was held sacred by the Saxons, because when first converted to christianity, upwards of 10,000 men, besides women and children, were baptized in it by Paulinus, archbishop of York.

Swale Dale is a low, pleasant, and rich valley, abounding in grass, but very bare of wood, though here is a place just by called Swale Dale Forest. It might have been so anciently, but at present the number of trees upon it are very inconsiderable.

Eggleston Hall stands in a romantic situation on the banks of the river Swale, under the declivity of lofty hills towards the north, spreading its white front and turretted wings towards the south-west, covered with a grove of sycamores: a small lawn fronts the house, hanging on a stupendous cliff above the river; the nearer hills are clothed with wood, and the more distant, though precipitous, are verdant, and stocked with sheep: on each hand the river's margin is formed of level and sequestered meads lying at the foot of steep ascents. The country viewed from Eggleston is remarkably picturesque; on this hand the river meanders in the valley through a rich level: the ascents are in many parts graced with woods; on the more distant lands scattered villages are seen, above which are vales winding by the foot of lofty hills, where cottages are agreeably disposed amongst the green enclosures, whilst the heights arising at the extent of the view are rugged and clothed with heath.

RICHMOND

Is the principal town of the district, denominated Richmondshire, and derives its name from the *rich* and fruitful *mount* whereon it was built by Alan Earl of Bretagne, the nephew, and one of William the

Conqueror's generals, who, for his valour at the battle of Hastings, was rewarded with this earldom, and all the north-west part of Yorkshire towards Lancashire. The charter runs thus: "I William, surnamed the Bastard, king of England, do give and grant unto thee my nephew, Alan Earl of Bretagne, and to thy heirs for ever, all the villages and lands which of late belonged to Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, with the knights fees, and other liberties and customs, as freely and honourably as the said Edwin held them. Dated from our siege or camp before York." It appears that here were 140 knights fees, each fee containing 12 plough lands or 640 acres. The town was anciently surrounded with walls.

Adjoining to the town, on the north side of the Swale, stands the castle built by the before-mentioned Alan Earl of Bretagne. This structure forms the principal feature at Richmond, few places being more picturesque. The great square tower is ninety-nine feet high, and was built by Conan in the twelfth century. It is three stories high, with a massy column in the centre, which supported the floors.

The town of Richmond is small, and contains two churches: its population scarcely amounts to three thousand. Many of the houses are built of free-stone, and the streets are well paved.

The situation is delightful, standing on a lofty eminence boldly rising from the Swale, which winds round the town and castle in a semi-circular direction, and the whole place has a very agreeable appearance. Between the river and the site of the castle, is a walk of eight or nine feet in breadth, and about sixty perpendicular above the bed of the river, and presenting to the eye a tremendous precipice. The ground on which the castle stands, is elevated forty or fifty feet above this walk, and is faced on that side with massy stones, resembling a natural rock. The eastern side of the castle-yard is also skirted by the Swale, but here the descent, instead of being precipitous as on the south, slopes down for the space of forty or fifty

yards to the river. The west side of this once almost impregnable fortress is faced with a deep valley, the ascent from which is exceedingly steep. On the north the site is elevated very little higher than the town. The castle yet appears majestic in its ruins. The keep, of which the shell is most entire, is about 100 feet high, and the walls are eleven feet thick, the lower story is supported by a vast column of stone in the middle, from which circular arches spring, closing the top: the stair-case goes only to the first chamber, the rest being dilapidated. In the south-eastern corner of the area is a ruinous tower, with a dungeon thirteen or fourteen feet deep. The site of this castle contains nearly six acres.

Richmond was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Richard II. Charles II. conferred the dukedom of Richmond on his natural son Charles Lenox, in whose family it still continues.

This borough having been incorporated 19th Eliz. was in the next parliament, anno 27, called upon to send representatives. The right of election is in such persons as are owners of ancient burgages in the said borough, having a right of pasture in a common field called Whitcliff pasture. The number of voters is about 270, and the mayor is the returning officer.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The town has thirteen free companies of tradesmen, who annually chuse the mayor on the day of St. Hilary.

The weekly market is held on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with cattle and all sorts of provisions. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of knitted yarn stockings for servants and husbandmen. This trade extends itself into Westmoreland, or rather from Westmoreland hither, for at Kendal, Kirby Stephen, and such other places in that county as border upon Yorkshire, the chief manufacture of yarn stockings is carried on.

Richmond is one of the greatest corn markets in the

county: being seated on the utmost verge of the district in which grain is produced, the corn-factors and millers repair hither from Swale-dale, Wensley-dale, and other parts. The market-place is spacious and handsome, and is surrounded by good shops and houses. The lead-mines in Swale-dale, and the other dales communicating with it must be considered as an important feature in this district: these mines have employed about 2000 persons at once.

GILLING, three miles from Richmond, is supposed to have been anciently the chief place of the royalty, before Richmond. At this place King Oswin was murdered.

About four miles north-west from Gilling, in Kirby Hill or Kirby Ravensworth parish, is the ruined castle of Ravensworth.

In the township of Dalton Traverse, two or three miles north of Ravensworth, is a place called CASTLE STEEDS, where are remains of a castrum æstivum, on a slip of land, above the confluence of two small brooks, in sight of the Roman road called Watling Street, leading from Catterick by Greta Bridge to Bowes.

At Melsonby, two miles from Gilling, there was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by king Henry II. granted to the archbishop of York in exchange for other lands.

Aldburgh, the *Isurium* of the Romans, devolved upon the family of Aldburgh, that resided here in the spacious mansion called Aldburgh-hall. But though some of them were knights, the church produces but one single memorial of them, upon a flat stone inlaid with brass, being the figure of a knight in armour.

This church is an ancient structure: on the outside of the wall of the vestry is a figure about two feet and a half in length, which appears to be that of Mercury, with a part of the caduceus and the wings. In the church-yard is a grave-stone, in which is cut in relievo the half length figure of a woman in a Saxon habit, in the attitude of prayer.

The town is a borough, and returns two members to parliament; all the inhabitants that pay taxes have a right to vote. The town contains about 500 inhabitants.

Pierce Bridge, which is in Durham, is said to be a corruption of Priest's Bridge, so named from two priests who built it of stone, or from a chapel built here by John Baliol, king of Scotland.

SCARBOROUGH

Embraces so many interesting objects, that it is difficult to distinguish their value and importance. The new pier is a work of astonishing magnitude. Its foundation is sixty feet in breadth, and at the curvature, where there is the greatest force of the sea, it is sixty-three feet. The breadth at the top is forty-two feet, and the elevation of the pier forty feet. The ponderous rocks used in building this pier were taken from a quarry called the White Nab, about two miles distant; a great natural curiosity, and worthy of observation. The Rev. Mark Foster, in his poem entitled Scarborough, has given a fine description of the pier :

——— “ Shooting thro’ the deep,
The mole immense expands its massy arms
And forms a spacious haven. Loud the winds
Murmur around, impatient of controul,
And lash and foam and thunder. Vain their rage,
Compacted by its hugeness, every stone
With central firmness rests.”

The view of Scarborough from the sea is thus expressed :

“ The gazing seaman here entranced stands,
Whilst fair unfolding from her concave slope,
He Scarborough views. The sandy pediment
First gently rais’d above the wat’ry plain,
Embraces wide the waves, the lower domes
Next lift their heads: then swiftly roof o’er roof,
With many a weary step the streets arise

Testudinous, till half o'ercome the cliff,
 A swelling fabric, dear to heaven, aspires
 Majestic even in ruin."

This alludes to St. Mary's church. The town is well built, and various circumstances concur to render it a charming summer retreat. The principal streets in the upper town are spacious, and well paved with excellent flagged footways on each side, and the houses have in general a handsome appearance. The new buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in respect to situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, elevated near a hundred feet above the level of the sands.

The celebrated mineral waters here owed their discovery to the following circumstance: "Mrs. Farrow, a sensible and intelligent lady, about the year 1620 used to walk along the shore, and observing that the stones over which the waters passed received a russet colour; and having an acid taste and taking a purple tincture from galls, thought probably they might have a medicinal property. Having therefore made an experiment herself, and persuaded others to do the same, it was found efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and was so generally recommended, that at length several persons came from a great distance to drink it, preferring it even to the Italian, French, and German spas." Such was the origin of this famous fountain of health.

The spas consist of two wells; the north, or chalybeate well; the south, or saline well. The south well, or purging water, contains of

	<i>Grains.</i>
Vitriolated magnesia,	128
Muriated magnesia,	16
Carbonate of lime,	28
Carbonate of iron,	2.6
Vitriolated lime,	58.4
Muriated natron,	4

Carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, 98 ounce measures per gallon.

The north well, or chalybeate water:

	<i>Grains.</i>
Vitriolated magnesia,	98
Muriated magnesia,	14
Carbonate of lime,	61.5
Carbonate of iron,	3
Vitriolated lime,	54.4
Muriated natron,	2.1

Carbonic acid gas, 100 ounce measures per gallon. And each water contains a small quantity of phlogisticated air.

No place on the British coast affords a situation more commodious for bathing than Scarborough. The sand is clear, smooth, and level, and the inclination of the beach scarcely perceptible. No considerable river dilutes the brine, nor is the beach so extensive as to be uncomfortably hot under a summer's sun. The sea in the month of August is many degrees cooler than at Brighton, and possibly than at Weymouth, or any place southward of the Thames.

The parish church of St. Mary was formerly a spacious and magnificent pile. The ruins in the eastern part of the church-yard, the dismembered appearance of the western end, the subterraneous arches, and the great quantity of foundation stones discovered in the new burial-ground, sufficiently prove that the church in its present state is only a small part of a vast edifice which may have formed both that and the Cistercian Abbey. The present steeple at the east end occupies the former place of the transept tower. The Independents, the Baptists, Friends, and Roman Catholics, have their respective places here for religious exercises. Scarborough had formerly three other churches.

The ancient and stupendous castle here was once the glory, and its venerable ruins are yet the ornament, of Scarborough. These are situated at the

eastern end of the town, on a promontory 300 feet high on the southern, and 330 on the northern side, above the level of the sea, presenting a vast range of perpendicular rock completely inaccessible. Its western aspect also presents a high, steep, and rocky slope, commanding the town and bay. The level area at the top of the hill contains upwards of nineteen acres of excellent soil, gently sloping near twenty feet. Here are two batteries on the southern, and one on the northern side of the castle-yard. The approach to the castle is by a gateway on the summit of a narrow isthmus on the western side, above the town. Without the ditch is an out-work, which was the ancient Barbican. At a small distance within the gate is the drawbridge, and under it a very deep fosse, extending along the whole line of the wall. Within the drawbridge is an easy ascent to the Keep or Dungeon, a very lofty square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. The numerous semi-circular towers upon the embattled wall on the western side, with apertures from whence arrows and other missiles were discharged, are falling rapidly into decay. Upon the whole, this ancient castle, before the invention of artillery, was absolutely impregnable.

The trade of Scarborough, notwithstanding the convenience of its port, is on a contracted scale. The exports consist chiefly of corn, butter in firkins, hams, bacon, and salt fish. The imports are coals from Newcastle and Sunderland, groceries from London; timber, deals, hemp, flax, and iron, from the Baltic; brandy and geneva from France and Holland. The fishery on the Scarborough coast has been in a declining state for some years. Another impediment to the commerce of this place has been the want of a communication with the interior of the country by water. The markets are held twice a week, on Thursday and Saturday. The population, by the return of 1811, was 6,573 for Scarborough, and 357 for Falsgrave, exclusive of its fluctuating number of seamen, supposed about 500. The climate is not only

healthy, but Scarborough is remarkable for the longevity of several of its inhabitants. The celebrated spa here, however, has been one of the chief supports of this place, as it undoubtedly possesses benefits above the fluctuating revenues of commerce.

Here it may be proper to remark, that by a singular accident which occurred in December 1737, this remarkable spa had like to have been lost. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the sands, and fronting the sea to the east, under a high cliff; the back of it, west: the top of the cliff being above the high water level fifty-four yards. The staith or wharf projecting before the spa-house, was a large body of stone-work bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea for the security of the house. It was seventy-six feet long and fourteen feet high, and in weight, by computation, 2463 tons. The house and buildings were upon a level with the staith, at the north end of which and near adjoining to it, upon a small rise above the level sands, and at the foot of the stairs that lead up to the top of the said staith, and to the house, were the spa-wells. On Wednesday, December 28, in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the spa-house, and, upon search, the cellar was found rent; but, at that time no farther notice was taken of it. The night following another crack was heard; and in the morning the inhabitants were surprised to see the strange posture it stood in, and got several gentlemen to view it, who, being of opinion the house could not stand long, advised them to get out their goods; but they still continued in it. On Thursday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent two hundred and twenty-four yards in length, and thirty-six in breadth, and was all in motion, slowly descending; and so continued till dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of pasture land, and had cattle feeding upon it, and was on a level with the main land, but sunk near seventeen yards perpendi-

cular. The sides of the cliff nearest the spa stood as before, but were rent and broken in many places, and forced forward to the sea. The ground, when sunk, lay upon a level, and the cattle next morning were still feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff as a wall to the east; but the whole, to view, gave such a confused prospect, as could hardly be described. The rent of the top of the cliff aforesaid, from the main land, was two hundred and twenty-four yards. The rent continued from each end down the side of the cliff to the sands, was measured on the sands from one end to the other, one hundred and sixty-eight yards: to wit, sixty-eight south of the staith and spa wells, and one hundred to the north of the spa. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand, on which the people used to walk under the cliff, rose upwards out of its natural position, for above one hundred yards in length, on each side of the staith, north and south; and was in some places six, and in others seven, yards above its former level. The spa-wells rose with it; but as soon as it began to rise, the water at the spa-well ceased running and was gone. The ground thus risen was twenty-six yards broad; the staith, which was computed at 2463 tons, rose, entire and whole, twelve feet higher than its former position; (but rent a little in the front), and was forced forwards towards the sea twenty yards.

The most reasonable account then given for this phænomenon, and the occasion of the destruction of the staith and spa-house, and the loss for some time of the spa-spring, is as follows:—When this staith, or wharf, was lately rebuilt (it being thrown down by the violence of the sea), Mr. Vincent, engineer for the building of the new pier at Scarborough, was desired to rebuild this staith, at the spa; and, digging a trench to lay the foundation thereof, with great difficulty cleared it of water; and, when he had done it, could at several parts thereof, very easily stick his cane or stick up to the handle; from whence it is

concluded, that all the earth under the staitth was of a porous, spongy, swampy nature, and was much the same below the foundation of the spa-house, and all under the sides of the cliff adjoining, as well north as south. Allowing this to be the fact: the solid earth, sinking on the top of the cliff as before-mentioned (which was of so vast a weight, as by computation to amount to 261,360 tons), pressing gradually upon and into the swampy boggy earth beneath it, would of course, and did, raise the earth and sands, as before noticed, and so effect the mischief that has been particularized. But, fortunately for the town, after a diligent search, and clearing away the ruins, the spa-spring was again discovered; and on trial they found the water rather improved than impaired by the disaster. And it has since been in a more flourishing condition than ever.

The proverb of a Scarborough warning, which denotes a sudden surprize, did not take its rise from this event, but from the seizing of its castle by Thomas Stafford, with a handful of men, in the reign of Queen Mary I. when the town had no notice of his approach, and was therefore unprovided for its defence.

Scarborough, it has been observed, possesses the double attraction of sea-bathing and mineral waters; and though not so fashionably frequented as some others, it contains more votaries of health than of dissipation among its visitors. Scarborough Castle had a stately tower, which served as a land-mark to mariners; but as it was much injured in the wars between Charles the First and his Parliament, the whole now presents a bold picturesque mass of ruins. A barrack in the centre of the line wall is capable of holding 120 men. The air of this spot is remarkably pure and piercing; and it also commands a beautiful bird's-eye view of the town, shipping, and the German Ocean constantly traversed by innumerable sails. The pier is very commodious, and the harbour being one of the best in this part of the kingdom, is much resorted to in stormy weather, by the vessels navi-

gating the coast. The flame from the light-house adjoining is apparent every night as soon as there are twelve feet of water in the harbour. The ships belonging to the place are chiefly employed in the Baltic and coal trade. Corn, dried flesh, and other articles, are exported coastways. The fisheries for ling, cod, haddock, soles, turbot, and herrings, are very considerable, and employ many hands, and about fifteen hundred sea-faring people are employed in the town and port. A manufactory of sail-cloth, three rope-walks, and several ship-yards, are to be found here; and from the latter, vessels of 600 tons have been launched.

The sudden tides and short breakings of the sea, which often come with great impetuosity, render it advisable to employ both guides and machines. Morning, as at other places, is the usual time for bathing and drinking the waters. The shore is a fine hard sand, and during low water is much frequented by the company, for walking or riding.

For warm sea-water bathing, a very neat and commodious suite of rooms has been lately established on the cliff, by Messrs. Wilson and Traves, surgeons. The terms are three shillings for the bath, and sixpence for the attendant. Dr. Thompson is the resident physician. Here is likewise a shower-bath and every necessary accommodation.

The spa is about a quarter of a mile south of the town, on the sands, at the foot of a high cliff. This spa, consisting of two wells, was discovered about two centuries ago, and it has been in high reputation ever since. One of the wells is more purgative, and the other more chalybeate; the latter being nearest the town, is called the *chalybeate* spring, and the other the *purgative*. The aperient, is that which is generally called the Scarborough water; at the fountain they have both a brisk pungent chalybeate taste, but the purgative is also rather bitter; the quantity usually drank, is from two to four pints. These waters are found effectual in hectic fevers, weaknesses of the

stomach and indigestion, in all relaxations of the system, nervous, hysteric, and hypochondriacal disorders; in the green sickness, scurvy, rheumatism, and asthma; in gleans, fluor albus, and other preternatural evacuations, and in habitual costiveness.

A person under the name of governor resides during the season at the spa, and receives a subscription of seven shillings and sixpence from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the water-servers, the rest to the corporation for the repairs of the place. From the purgative well, salts are prepared, which are much esteemed as a gentle aperient. The heat of these springs is between forty-five and forty-six degrees, or five less than the mean heat of springs in general.

Though lodgings are numerous, they are frequently well filled at a customary rate, rising from ten shillings and sixpence to fifteen shillings for a room, and half that price for servants' apartments; but the proprietors will not break their suites of rooms whilst there is any prospect of letting them entire. The principal lodging-houses are on the cliff, most of which have full sea views; in Harding's-row, Newborough-street, Long-room-street, Tanner-street, Albion-place, Queen-street, &c. At the numerous boarding-houses servants are provided for at half price. Provisions of all kinds, especially fish, are cheap at Scarborough. The principal inns are the Black Bull without the gates; the New Inn, the George, Newborough Arms, Blacksmith's Arms, and Talbot, Queen-street; and the Golden Bull, High-street. All these are posting-houses, though several other persons let horses for hire. At the coffee-house the corner of Tanner-street the newspapers may be read for a very moderate subscription. The assembly-room is annexed to the hotel, which is large and commodious. Here is also a neat theatre, and the taste for the elegant amusements of the stage is said to be very prevalent here.

There are also three circulating libraries, to which

the subscription is very moderate; and an industrious gardener has laid out his grounds, which are of considerable extent, in walks, to which any person subscribing two shillings and sixpence may be admitted for the season. Here those who are fond of fruit may purchase it fresh on the spot.

Among the amusements of the visitors here, fishing as well as sailing is considered not the least; apparatus for sea-fishing may be readily procured, with proper attendants. Those who prefer angling, may have recourse to the Derwent, about a mile from the town, which abounds with trout, pike, &c. and permission is seldom refused on application to the proprietors. The most fashionable promenades are on the sands both to the north and south of the town. Excursions are also often made to Hackness-hall, the seat of the late Sir Richard Bempte Johnson, bart. in a retired valley about six miles from Scarborough; to Wickham, a spacious house built on the site of an old abbey, belonging to Mrs. Langley. Brompton is the residence of Sir George Cayley, bart.: these and Scampston, the favourite seat of the late Sir William St. Quintin, may all be seen in a morning's ride. Parties also are frequently made to Castle-Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, twenty-six miles distant. Duncomb-park, another seat built by Vanburgh, lies thirty miles from Scarborough. The family have embellished it with the finest productions of art. Among other curious objects, is the dog of Alcibiades, finely executed in marble, originally brought from Rome by the late Mr. Jennings.

NEW MALTON

Is a populous borough town, situated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the town, with a handsome stone bridge across. The town is about half a mile in length, and divided by the river into the Old and New Towns, in which are three parish

churches. Malton, being a borough by prescription, sends two members to parliament, chosen by the householders; and its municipal government is vested in a bailiff and subordinate officers.

The houses at New Malton are upwards of 600 in number, mostly built of stone, and the town contains between 3 and 4000 inhabitants. Here are two parish churches, St. Michael's and St. Leonard's; the spire of the latter being a truncated cone, has a singular appearance. The weekly market is on Saturday, and a great trade is carried on in corn. At the first annual fair on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and on some days before, there is a very great show of horses.

At BROUGHTON, a mile and a half north-west from Malton, was an hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded by Eustace Fitz-John, who died in the reign of Henry II.

At KIRKHAM, about four miles north from Malton, are the remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Walter D'Espée and Adeline his wife, in the year 1121.

Four miles north from Whitwell is CASTLE HOWARD, a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, built from a design of Sir John Vanburgh, in the same style as Blenheim-House: the front of the former is longer than this, and its exterior is extremely magnificent; the state apartments are particularly distinguished for grandeur of appearance; though the ceilings in general exceed the usual proportion in height. The princely collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c. with which this mansion is enriched, afford a high gratification to the admirers of the fine arts; but a mere enumeration of them would exceed the limits assigned to any single subject in this work.

The park has been considerably improved by the recent addition of a fine sheet of water. The ornamental buildings are in grand style. At the south entrance is an elegant inn; and in the centre of four avenues bordered with lofty trees, and crossed at right

angles, stands a stately quadrangular obelisk, 100 feet, in memory of the valour and success of John Duke of Marlborough, erected in 1714. Nearly opposite to the great grand entrance in the north front of the house, an elegant monument commemorates the victories of the immortal Nelson; and about half a mile eastward of the house, is an Ionic temple with four porticos, and a beautiful interior with several busts in the niches. About a quarter of a mile further, and nearly in the same direction, stands the family Mausoleum, a circular building above fifty feet in diameter, surrounded with a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Its height is ninety feet, and that of the inside sixty-eight and a half: the floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble.

Journey from York to Hull; through Market-Weighton and Beverley.

At WILBERFOSS, about eight miles from York, on our road, there was anciently a convent of Benedictine nuns, said to have been founded by Alan de Catron, before the year 1153.

At ELLERTON, on the river Derwent, five miles south from Wilberfoss, the priory of Gilbertine canons was founded by William Fitz-Peter, before the year 1212.

At STANFORD BRIDGE, two miles north from Wilberfoss, Harold, King of England, attacked Harold Haardread, who had just landed at Riccal with his men, from 200 ships. The Danes were defeated, and their king killed. The battle was fought only about ten days before the invasion of William the Conqueror. This place was afterwards called Battle-bridge, but at present it preserves its ancient name.

POCKLINGTON

Is a small market-town, situated about a mile east from the turnpike road from York to Hull. The market day is on Saturday, and there are four annual

fairs. There are no manufactures at this place, nor any great trade.

In the neighbourhood there are many beautiful seats of noblemen and gentlemen, among the rest Kilank Percy's Hall, Warter Hall, Heaton, Everingham Hall, and Melburn Hall.

In Everingham church-yard there is a very old font, ornamented with carving in the Saxon style, which formerly stood in the church.

In a gravel-pit in Barnsley field, near Pocklington, were dug up in 1763, four human skeletons; three were without coffins, the fourth was enclosed in a coffin with an urn at the head, on the outside of which were engraved several ancient characters.

About two miles east from Pocklington is the village of MILLINGTON, where four Roman roads met, and where there was a strong camp to defend York on this side, consisting of a number of works, carried over hills and valleys from sixty to ninety feet perpendicular, with four or six ditches, from ten to twelve yards broad, inclosing in all 4185 acres, with tumuli. On the south side of the hill, half a mile north-east from the village, have been discovered the foundations of buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, flues, and coins, the site of a circular edifice or temple, 45 feet diameter within, and the foundations near five feet thick; and near it two oblong buildings, whose stones had marks of burning and pieces of burnt wood, beast's bones, and part of large deer's horns.

Dr. Burton determines Millington to have been the Roman station *Delgovicia*, and not at Weighton, as some antiquaries have imagined.

ALDBY, a neighbouring village, on the south side of the Derwent, is supposed to be the remains of an ancient Roman city called *Derventis*, where a company was stationed named *Derventienses*. There are the remains of a castle and fortification to be seen at this place.

MARKET-WEIGHTON,

A small market-town, eighteen miles from York, consists principally of one long street. About forty years ago the houses were in general low and mean, and covered with thatch; but since that period a number of elegant buildings have been erected, by spirited individuals, on the sites of the old ones, so that the town has an air of neatness and convenience united. The chief inn (the new King's Arms), built by the late Duke of Devonshire, is a spacious, elegant, and, it may with justice be added, a magnificent structure.

Market Weighton stands on a little river called Foulness; and here is a communication between the Humber and a place within two miles of Weighton, by means of a canal. Coals and other articles are brought to this place for the supply of the town and neighbourhood; and the keels or barges which bring them return laden with grain.

The situation of this town is uncommonly pleasant and healthful, and so level is the country about it, that from a hill near the town of very inconsiderable elevation, the three minsters of York, Lincoln, and Beverley, and about a score of parish churches, may on a clear day be distinctly seen. Roman and British antiquities are frequently discovered in the neighbourhood of this town.

The church is an ancient, strong, but heavy structure. It formerly had a wooden spire, which has been taken down, and a considerable addition made to the height of the tower. Of late years the inside of this church has been greatly ornamented, and furnished with an additional gallery, and a number of commodious pews.

The market is held on Wednesdays after it is dark. This is a great corn market, where some thousands of quarters are weekly disposed of by sample.

The principal villages and seats of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood are as follows: Lonesbo-

rough, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, two miles distant. In the parish church at this place are hung up some pieces of very ancient armour: such as a helmet, steel coverings for the hands, &c. There are also several escutcheons and monuments of very ancient date. Goodmanham, a village of great antiquity, one mile distant.—South Dalton, six miles distant, and Houghton, only two miles from Weighton.

Not far from Weighton is Holme monastery, which, after the Dissolution, became the seat of a branch of the Constable family, afterwards of the loyal Sir Marmaduke Langdale, from which he had the title of Baron conferred on him during the exile of Charles II. being the first English peer created by that prince, which title expired with his descendant and the fifth lord in 1778, who died without issue male.

The Roman road from York to Weighton, runs across the Derwent, over Kexby Bridge, leaving the Benedictine nunnery at Wilberfoss to the left. Thence it passes on to Barnby Moor, near an inn. Over the moor the Roman road is very visible, and may be traced most part of the way on the present road. This led over Stanford Bridge to the north-east of Barnby Moor and Pocklington, through Millington, through Lonesborough Park, Weighton, &c. to Brough.

BEVERLEY

Is a considerable market-town, situated at the foot of the Wolds, about a mile from the river of Hull. The origin of this place is involved in great obscurity: however, it appears certain that St. John of Beverley founded in this place a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was afterwards converted into a monastery previous to the year 721. In 867 this monastery being destroyed by the Danes under Ingvar and Ubba, remained desolate three years.

After this, little is known of Beverley till it was taken under the protection of Athelstan in the tenth century. Beverley was favoured by William the Con-

queror, but in the Civil Wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, it was by turns the prey of each party.

Beverley formerly contained four churches, at present there are only two, but the largest and finest parochial ones in the kingdom; viz. the late collegiate church of St. John the Evangelist, still called the Minster, and St. Mary's.

John of Beverley, archbishop of York, afterwards canonised, is said to have founded, about the year 700, a society of monks in the choir of the parish church in the nave; a college of secular canons and clerks, in which he ended his days; and in the chapel of St. Martin adjoining, a convent of nuns: but about a century after, the church and buildings were plundered and burned, and the religious dispersed or murdered, by the Danes. Not long after, some of the seculars who had escaped, returned, and began to repair the church, which was completed and endowed by king Athelstan, for seven canons, and large privileges, to the honour of St. John of Beverley, under the patronage of the Archbishop of York, as above-mentioned. This college flourished, and at the Dissolution consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, precentor, seven rectors choral, nine vicars choral, with many chantry priests, clerks, choristers, &c. Most of the prebendal houses were granted by Edward VI. to Michael Stanhope and John Bellasize.

In the year 1708, the minster being very ruinous, Mr. Moyser, member of parliament for Beverley, procured a brief for the repair of it; and, by his sole solicitation among his friends and acquaintance, raised 1500*l.* to which he and his family contributed very largely. This sum, with 800*l.* the produce of the brief, being put into the funds, was considerably augmented by the rise of the South-sea stock, in the year 1720, which enabled him to complete his pious design in a most beautiful manner in his life-time: and he had the sole management and direction both of the money and of the application of it, being assisted by

the advice of that able architect Nicholas Hawkesmore, esq. This work was encouraged by his majesty King George I. not only by a liberal donation of money, but likewise of stone, from the dissolved monastery of St. Mary's in York. Sir Michael Warton gave in his lifetime 500*l.* and by will 4000*l.* as a perpetual fund towards keeping it in repair.

The choir is paved with marble of four different colours, lozenge-wise, appearing cubical to the eye. Over the altar is a large and magnificent wooden arch curiously engraven, standing upon eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The east window is of painted glass, collected out of the several windows about the church; but so artfully joined, that they make throughout one regular and entire figure.—The screen between the choir and the nave was rebuilt of Roche abbey stone, in the Gothic style, and is deservedly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of the church. The body of the church is paved with the same stone, intermixed with black marble. The pulpit, reading desk, and cover of the front, are of excellent workmanship, the galleries are beautifully finished, supported by columns of the Doric order. But the most curious thing in this pile, is the north-end wall of the great cross aisle, which hung over four feet, and was screwed up to its proper perpendicular by the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Thornton of York, joiner, made practicable by a gentleman of Beverley, and approved by Mr. Hawkesmore. The admirable machine for this purpose was engraved by Mr. Fourdrinier, and printed for the benefit of his widow in the year 1739.

Upon opening a grave, on the 13th of Sept. 1664, they met with a vault of square free-stone, fifteen feet long, and two feet broad: within which was a sheet of lead four feet long, and in that the ashes, and six beads (whereof three crumbled to dust with a touch; of the three remaining, two were supposed to be cornelian), with three great brass pins, and four

large iron nails. Upon the sheet lay a leaden plate, with a Latin inscription in capital letters, thus translated:

"In the year of our Lord's incarnation, 1188, in September, the night after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, this church was consumed by fire; and in the year 1197, on the 10th of March, search was made for the reliques of St. John in this place; and these bones were found in the eastern part of the sepulchre, and here again deposited; a mixture of dust and mortar was also found in the same place, and again deposited."

Over this lay a box of lead, about seven inches long, and six broad, and five deep, wherein were several pieces of bones mixed with a little dust, and yielding a sweet smell: all these things were carefully re-interred in the middle aisle of the minster.

In the minster is an old stone seat, upon which was this inscription:

Hæc Sedes Lapidea Freed-Stoole Dicitur. ie. Pacis Cathedra; ad Quam reus fugiendo perveniens omni modam habet securitatem.

That is:—

This stone seat is called Freed-Stoole, a chair of peace; to which if any criminal flee, he shall have full protection.

In this church are several monuments of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, who have added a little chapel to the choir. On the right side of the altar-place stands the freed-stool, mentioned above, made of one entire stone, and said to have been removed from Dunbar in Scotland, with a well of water behind it. At the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an ancient table, with the picture of St. John the Evangelist (from whom the church is named) and of King Athelstan the founder of it, and between them this distich:

Als free make I thee,
As heart can wish, or egh can see.

King Charles I. coming into the church, and reading these verses, is reported to have added,

Even so free be.

In the body of the church of St. John stands an ancient monument, which they call the *virgins' tomb*; because two virgins, sisters, lay buried there, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any free-man may put three milch cows from Lady-day to Michaelmas. At the lower end of the body of the church stands a fine large font of agate-stone.

Since Camden and Dr. Gibson wrote, this church of St. John of Beverley has undergone a thorough repair, with some alterations, and is now a most superb edifice. The west end is adorned with two lofty towers or steeples, and the whole building displays a magnificence equal to that of some of our cathedrals. The church of St. Mary is also a large and handsome structure.

The market is held on Saturday. The length of Beverley is more than a mile. The entrance from Driffield is remarkably fine; a handsome street with elegant houses terminates at an ancient gateway. The market-place is spacious and beautiful; the streets mostly broad, and the houses large and well-built. The number of inhabitants are about 7000. Added to the several fairs, the canal cut between this town and the Humber is very advantageous in a commercial point of view.

The principal trade carried on in Beverley, is making malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. The clothing trade was formerly followed in this town; but even in Leland's time was very much decayed.

There are four common pastures near the town, containing 1000 acres, in which every burgess or free-man may keep twelve head of cattle. There is a kind of spa in one of them to the east, called Swine-moor, said to be serviceable in sores, ulcers, &c. Several springs run through the town. The sessions are always held here, and here is not only a jail, but the

office which has been established for the register of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. pursuant to an act of parliament in 1780.

The common gaol about thirty years ago was re-edified at a considerable expence, and the windows well sashed; there are seven alms-houses in the town, and legacies left for two more, besides a work-house.

Beverley has an excellent free-school, to the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's College in Cambridge, six scholarships, and three exhibitions.

Beverley is a borough, and sends two members to parliament, and the number of voters have exceeded 1200. Many persons have been induced to purchase their freedom on account of the advantages attached to the common pasture ground belonging to the town. The town is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirteen of the principal burgesses.

At Leckonfield, about three miles north from Beverley, was a celebrated mansion of the ancient Earls of Northumberland, which was taken down in the reign of James I.

COTTINGHAM, two miles north-west from Newlands, and about six miles from Beverley, contains many well built houses, in the manner of country villas, which are inhabited by opulent merchants of Hull, and the whole place with its vicinity, its pleasure grounds, &c. exhibits the appearance of a well-cultivated garden. The church is spacious and handsome, with a stately tower or steeple, rising from its centre. Here are also many gardeners, who carry their produce to Hull, and contribute greatly to the supply of that place. Castle-hill is at the west side of the town, at the end of the north gate. Baynard castle, which stood here, was burnt down in 1541, and never rebuilt. A fine Gothic building, erected by Thomas Thompson, esq. member of parliament, an opulent merchant and banker at Hull, bears the name of Cottingham Castle.

HULL,

Also called Kingston-upon-Hull, is situated on the north side of the Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull.

The high street, formerly called Hull-street, is the most ancient part of the town; it is above a thousand yards in length, but narrow and disagreeable. On the east of this street, the houses belonging to opulent merchants are elegant; and there are some good houses on the west side. The Custom-house stands nearly in the middle of the High-street. On the east side of this street, a number of stairs, or *staiths*, run to the river. Many of the streets that branch off to the south and west, are well built, open and airy. Near the south end of the market-place, stands a fine equestrian statue of William III. erected in 1734. The remains of the Monastery of St. Augustine have been removed, the shambles better arranged, and the market-place rendered more open and airy. Similar improvements have been made at the southern extremity of the town, on the banks of the Humber. A spacious theatre has also lately been erected. The ditches, drawbridges, and other formidable military works opposed to Charles I. are no longer to be seen, being all levelled with the ground. White Friars is very broad and airy, but the narrow alleys on the north side, are the abodes of vice and misery. Most of the best streets are well-paved with flagged footways. The suburbs contain many new streets, and the whole town has for many years past displayed all that ornament and improvement which an extended commerce, and an influx of wealth never fail to introduce; and bricks have been made here, both for home use and exportation.

The bridge over the river Hull, commonly called the North-bridge, has two handsome arches of free stone at each end, with a drawbridge in the middle, wide enough to admit any vessels used to come into this port, and decorated with an iron balustrade on

each side, with a flagged path for passengers. From the bridge a smooth gravel-walk, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, extends outward along the east bank of the river Hull to the Humber; and at the southern extremity of this walk is an entrance to the citadel, close by the south block-house, which is situated in the west bastion, at the acute angle formed by the rivers Hull and Humber. A formidable battery faces the Humber, and in time of war all the embrasures on the mounds facing the water, are generally well furnished with cannon: here is also a magazine, and the fortress is surrounded by a ditch filled from the haven. In peace a few companies of invalids are lodged in barracks. Steam-boats now ply between Hull and Selby. The public buildings in Hull, excepting the church of the Holy Trinity, do not display any great degree of magnificence; this is stately, large, well proportioned, and of exquisite workmanship, forming one complete range of Gothic architecture. The church of St. Mary was built in the year 1333, about twenty years after the foundation of that of the Holy Trinity. It was once much larger than it is now; it is well lighted, and is divided into three aisles by two rows of Gothic columns: the church of St. John is new, being opened for service in May 1792. It is built of brick, upon arches raised seven feet above the surface, and contains a number of vaults for interment. All the windows open at the top, and two large patent stoves warm it in winter. The pews, containing near 1200 places, are all sold, or let. The most ancient of the chapels for Protestant Dissenters, is that of the Presbyterians in Bowl-alley: the Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, the Quakers, and Jews, have also their places of worship. The Grammar School here, founded in the reign of Richard III., has had several celebrated masters. Besides this, there are three Free Schools, a Lancastrian School, and several spinning schools for girls.

Mr. Wallis in Myton-gate, has a valuable museum of curiosities, both natural and artificial, particularly

a dagger brought from India, said once to have belonged to the great Tamerlane; a sword of Edward the Black Prince, with a large black pommel; another of Henry VIII.; ornamented with gold, with a large assortment of ancient spurs, &c.

The charitable institutions at Hull are numerous, and under judicious regulations; as the Trinity-house, for decayed seamen and their wives, or widows. In this two curious boats are preserved, one of which was taken up on the Greenland coast in the year 1613, with the clothing and accoutrements of the man who was found in it, who refusing to eat, died in three days.

The Trinity-house is a corporation of itself, composed of a society of merchants. It was begun by voluntary contribution, for the relief of distressed and aged seamen, and their wives and widows; but was afterwards improved by the government, and incorporated. They have a government by twelve elder brothers, and six assistants. Out of the twelve they choose annually two wardens (but the whole eighteen vote in electing them), and two stewards. These have a power to decide disputes between masters of ships and their crews, in matters relating to sea-affairs; with this limitation, that their judgment be not contrary to the laws of the land; but such deference is paid to it, that in trials at law in such affairs, they are often called to give their opinions.

Near the Trinity-house is an ancient hospital called God's House, with a chapel near it; both of which were pulled down in the wars of 1643, but rebuilt in 1673.

The Charter-house was founded by Michael de la Pole, the first Earl of Suffolk; the present spacious brick edifice was built in the year 1780. Here the poor have commodious apartments, and live in a comfortable manner. Greg's Hospital, Watson's, Harrison's, Weaver's, and Ratcliffe's, were all founded by persons whose names they bear. Charity-hall, a spacious and convenient structure, was erected for the

residence of the parish poor. The shipping belonging to the port, are assessed for poor-rates, and the stock in trade of every person in the town; and here is a General Infirmary for the cure of the sick and lame poor, where, in cases of sudden accident, no recommendation is required. Lastly, here is a Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality. The whale fishery constitutes a prominent feature in the trade of Hull, which sends more ships to Greenland than any other port in England, London excepted. The inland trade of Hull has also been reckoned greater than that of any other English port. This extensive and multifarious commerce, naturally causes a considerable influx of people, and according to the returns of 1811, the population of Hull, including Drypool, Sutton, and Sculcoates, amounted to 38,000, without the fluctuating population at sea. The government of Hull is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; the former on all public occasions appears in a rich scarlet gown, with a gold chain round his neck, the sword borne before him erect, &c. In fact, the corporation have two swords; one a present from King Richard II. and the other from King Henry VIII. one of which is carried before the mayor on all public occasions, and a cap of maintenance, and oar of lignum vitæ, as ensigns of honour: the last being also a badge of his admiralty within the limits of the Humber.

The environs of Hull for several miles round, present one uniform level, almost entirely destitute of wood, except a few trees thinly scattered; though the Humber, from two to three miles in breadth, with the vessels constantly sailing on its bosom, is a grand feature. Sculcoates is so nearly joined to Hull, that their respective limits cannot be distinguished by strangers. This place is of greater antiquity than Hull, being mentioned in Domesday Book as one of the lordships of Roger de Mortimer. Its ancient church was taken down in 1761, and rebuilt wholly of brick.

Hull sends two members to parliament, and the right of election is in the burgesses from birth or apprenticeship, or from donation for public service. The sheriff is the returning officer, and the number of electors is computed at about 2000, and that of the houses, 4166.

Journey from Whitby to York; through Pickering, Kirkby Moor-side, and Helmsley Blackmoor.

WHITBY, a town of no small commercial importance, owes its origin to a famous abbey founded here in the year 650, by Oswy, King of Northumberland. The original Saxon name of Whitby, was Streanshall. This place, with its abbey, was so completely destroyed by the Danes in 867, that its very name was lost in the ruins, and the place remained desolate till nearly the time of the Norman Conquest, when a few huts being erected, it took the name of Presteby. Its present name some derive from the original white houses, which being seen from sea, occasioned its being called White Bay, or Whitby.

Even in 1540, this town did not contain above 200 inhabitants, and about forty houses. The degrees by which Whitby rose to its high commercial importance, would occupy too much space in their detail for this work: the building of the piers, however, have been highly instrumental in increasing its consequence as a sea-port. Batteries being erected on both these works, form a complete line of defence to the town and harbour during war time, against the privateers and ships of war of an enemy. Whitby is extremely cold, and the coast often stormy, like Scarborough; notwithstanding these temporary inconveniences, the climate is uncommonly healthy. This town stands on two opposite declivities on the banks of the river Esk, which forms the harbour. From the number of docks, the business of ship-building has been very brisk. Whitby is very closely and irregularly built, though the houses of the opulent are spacious and elegant. Most of the streets are narrow, and here

are no public buildings worthy of notice. The Town-hall, erected by the late Mr. Cholmley, is a heavy pile of the Tuscan order; but the Poor-house is on an extensive plan, and being judiciously managed, is a comfortable asylum for the distressed. The parish church, seated near the top of a hill, is approached from the bottom of the vale by an ascent of 190 stone steps. Near the door of the vestry is a superb monument erected in 1772, over the grave of General Lascelles, who was a native of Whitby. A spacious chapel of ease has been erected in the lower part of the town, for the convenience of the inhabitants; besides which, there are three others in the country places belonging to the parish; one of these, at Sleights, is remarkably elegant; Dissenters of various denominations have also their different places of worship. Whitby Abbey was founded by Oswy, about the year 655. At the Dissolution, the site of the abbey and its lands came into the possession of Sir Richard Cholmley, a descendant from the Cholmondeleys of Cheshire. Of Whitby Abbey nothing remains but the ruins of the church, which appear upon a commanding situation on a high cliff on the east side of the town, which it overlooks, with the river Esk, and a beautiful country, the elevations of which, crowned with the elegant mansions of the opulent, greatly embellish the scenery. The eastern half of the town is the longest, being three quarters of a mile in length; but its breadth is very inconsiderable. Church-street constitutes the principal part of this half of Whitby, being upwards of half a mile long. In the north part it is extremely crowded, as numbers of populous yards climb the steep bank behind, on the sides of which houses are seen perched on situations almost inaccessible. To these the ascent is by flights of stone steps, often very steep, and sometimes running in a zig-zag direction. On the opposite side of the street the yards have a descent towards the water. One remarkable opening unoccupied, forming a sloping square, is called Boulby-bank. To the south of these

is Ripley's-buildings, erected by the late Mr. John Ripley. Another opening a little further south, has been filled by Mr. Gideon Smales, with handsomer buildings, rising in parallel ranges one above another. The new row of houses near the termination of this street, is properly named Prospect-row. The other streets on this side the Esk occupy but little ground; those that lie between Church-street and the harbour are all small and crowded.

The western division of Whitby is the largest and the most elegant. The low part of the town follows the course of the river upward till it approaches Bagdale-beck. Flowergate, Skinner-street, and the New-buildings, with the quay or front street of the crag, are spacious and convenient. Bagdale, in fine, may be numbered among the new streets; the north side is wholly new, and the houses, with small neat gardens in front, are finished in a style of superior elegance; but Skinner-street is the most regular in the town.

But though building with brick has generally prevailed for fifty or sixty years past, within a short period, stone has again begun to have the preference. The most handsome stone house is that of John Campion Coates, esq. built after the plan of the Mansion-house in London. Field-house, the seat of Christopher Richardson, esq. recently rebuilt, is also a stately residence with a stone front, finished in the best style of architecture.

Very interesting views of Whitby may be taken from the Larpool road: from that point the New-buildings are seen to most advantage, while venerable structures that crown the eastern cliff are also in full view. The prospect is nearly as complete from Airy-hill, Meadow-field, and the vicinity; but probably the most romantic view of the town, is that from the woody banks of the Esk, beyond Boghall, or from the middle of the river, in sailing down the Ruswarp.

The approach by Bagdale, though more confined, is also highly interesting: near the Friends' burying-ground it is worth the traveller's while to halt and

enjoy the picturesque scenery before him. On the left, half concealed by trees, a portion of the New-buildings are highly elevated, with sloping gardens before them; whilst those on the opposite side, with Bagdale-water in front, exhibit a pleasing contrast. Beyond and above all, is the ancient mansion of the Cholmleys, the north front of which is about fifty yards in extent. Cholmley-hall was erected by Sir Hugh Cholmley in the time of Charles II.

There is usually more business done in the *shops* at fairs, and on market-days, than in the market, not because the country people then supply themselves with groceries, draperies, &c. but because Saturday is the grand day of purchase for the town itself, as the workmen are usually paid on a Friday night. Whitby is furnished with no less than 48 inns, coffee-houses, and public-houses. The principal inns are the Angel, the Golden Lion, and the White Horse. What is extraordinary in this large town is, that in 1816 there was only one resident Jew.

The Post-office is in the Old Market-place: the post comes in every morning about nine or ten o'clock, and goes out every day at one.

Two different courts belong to the manor of Whitby: the Court Leet, and the Court of Pleas, and Court Baron. Whitby contains nine places of worship belonging to seven different sects; among these are one for the Friends, and one for the Catholics. Whitby church is not yet furnished with an organ; but though crowded with galleries, is scarcely sufficient to contain the congregation.

The new quay is furnished with commodious stairs for going down into the harbour, on both sides of which there are openings at various places, termed *ghauts* or *gauts*, perhaps simply a contraction for *go out*. Some of these are wide enough to allow waggons to go down to the ships. Whitby-bridge was completely rebuilt on stone pillars in 1768, when it assumed the form it now wears.

The population of Whitby is stated by the ingenious

and indefatigable Mr. George Young, in his History of Whitby published in 1817, at 10,203, who noticed in one family twelve brothers all seamen; a circumstance perhaps without a parallel. Hitherto Whitby has been almost without lamps; but the cheapness of gas and its superior utility, it is hoped, will soon remedy all the complaints occasioned by darkness.

Among the benevolent institutions here, is the Seamen's Hospital, which affords a comfortable asylum to 42 widows, besides children. The Dispensary was opened in 1806; the Female Charity in 1808; and the Charity for clothing the Aged Female Poor, about the end of 1814, not to mention the Clubs or Benefit Societies, Sunday Schools, Bible Societies, &c.

The present theatre in Scate-lane belongs to a number of subscribers. Sometimes this house, when well filled, will hold about 500 persons. Balls and assemblies are not frequent. To a public library and the news room, may be added the botanical garden, as a source of innocent and rational instruction. But the sale of fruit and sweetmeats on a Sunday, is brought forward as a deviation from the precepts of religion.

The river Esk, that traverses nearly the whole breadth of the district, in its progress eastward, receives a multitude of lesser streams, issuing from a like number of dales. In proceeding up the Esk and its branches, we meet with several pleasant villages and country seats. Ruswarp, above a mile from Whitby, is an agreeable spot. Here is a venerable hall, once belonging to the Bushel family, but now a farm-house. Above Ruswarp is a level tract called the *Carrs*, a name applied to places occasionally overflowed by the sea.

SLEIGHTS is a handsome village, four miles from Whitby, with a hall belonging to Mrs. Bateman, once the seat of the Burdett family. Aislaby, on a commanding height on the north, is the residence of Mark Noble and John Benson, esqrs. In the valley below

is Esk-hall, the seat of J. C. Coates, esq., and Woodlands, the pleasant mansion of H. W. Yeoman, esq.

EGTON, about eight miles from Whitby, is a populous village in a high and bleak situation; but the valley about Limber-hill, and Arncliffe wood, is delightful. In another sweet spot some miles further, is Danby Lodge, belonging to Lord Downe. Near the head of a dale below Sleights, is Newton-house, built by the late Jonas Brown, esq. On an obelisk near the house is a Latin inscription, to commemorate his industry and perseverance, in converting wild moors into pleasure-grounds.

Besides the manufacture of alum, the tedious process of which is too long for this work, the coal-pits, the lime-works, freestone quarries, and the manufactories of Roman cement, Prussian blue, paper, and oil, with the tan-yards, can only be enumerated. The fisheries on the coast are also an important source of wealth and sustenance to the inhabitants; and there are at present 28 five-men boats employed on this coast, and the number of cobbles belonging to the three great fishing towns on the coast, are 140. These are attached to the large boats, and among these are some lobster boats, used near the shore for catching lobsters: fishing with nets is rarely practised on this coast, except in taking herrings and mackarel.

Besides the new streets which have been added to Whitby since 1817, a splendid house has been erected by Edward Chapman, esq. in the vacant space in the middle of the New-buildings. Three elegant houses have been added to Bagdale, by Mr. Michael Teasdale, and a very handsome house, Clairmont-lodge, has been built at High Stakesby, by the Rev. J. T. Holloway, A.M. who receives a limited number of pupils. All these buildings are of stone.

The guns belonging to the batteries have been dismounted since the year 1816, and laid up in the store-house.

R. Champion, esq. has constructed a large dry-dock

in the ship-yard beyond Spital-bridge, in digging of which several oak trees were discovered at a great depth from the surface; one of them measured above 20 feet long, and 2 feet in diameter. A most interesting crocodile's head, having the two sockets for the eyes very distinct, has also been found near Whitby, and is now in possession of Thomas Hinderwell, esq. of Scarborough.

Whitby is noted for the great quantity of rocks close to the town, called the Ammonitæ, or Snake Stones, which are found in the scar or scair, between high and low water-mark.

This scar or rock is formed by a stratum of alumine, nearly level with the surface of the ocean. The snakes are of two sorts, round bodied, fluted or inflated, or flat bodied, ridged on the backs, and pitted on the sides. The former are most numerous and beautiful. The spiral convolutions are from one to six or seven inches in diameter. The bivalves, trochisæ, and petrified wood, are also found in great abundance. The wood before it acquires hardness by drying, will burn freely with a bright flame. Dr. Woodward dug up a petrified human arm. In the year 1743, a complete human skeleton was found; in 1758, that of a crocodile; in 1762, that of a horn, and about the same time a live toad. About the year 1750, a complete ossification of part of a human skeleton, consisting of three ribs, with the flesh between and within them, was taken up by a gentleman bathing in the sea on the north side of the pier.

The foot of these cliffs or scars is washed by the waves at high water, and the sea retires at low water, leaving a dry shore of considerable breadth.

The shore here is a hard, smooth, flat rock, called by the inhabitants the scar; and this is, in a manner, overspread with loose, ragged stones, scattered about in great disorder and confusion.

As fishing was the original employment of the inhabitants of this place, so there is abundance of fish caught, and exclusive of what is cured, the pannier;

men dispose of great quantities of fresh fish through all the places round about, to near 100 miles distance.

The coasting-trade of Whitby, in time of peace, has been very large; the exports are butter, fish, hams, tallow, alum, &c. About 6000 barrels of this butter come yearly to London, and 500 barrels of fish to the same market. On the other hand they import 1000 ton of lime from Scarborough, and many thousand chaldron of coals for the use of the alum works, &c. besides a multitude of useful commodities from thence; sending thither usually between 40 and 50 vessels a year.

They have, in common with the rest of the ports upon the coasts, a considerable share in the coal trade; and in time of war are generally much engaged in letting out their shipping for the transport service.

What they import chiefly are rice, salt, iron, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, and other bulky commodities for their ship-building.

Exclusive of private agreements among merchants, and owners of ships, they have three insurance companies, to indemnify each other from losses, by sea, fire, or war; which have excellent effects, and keep up a spirit of industry and enterprize, by securing individuals from the consequence of hazardous speculations; which is a point of great importance to a place like this, and contributes to the raising many competent fortunes, instead of a very few large ones.

The following melancholy event took place in December, 1787. The eastern extremity of the town is situated on a strata of alum-rock and free-stone, covered with a loose soil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of fourteen feet, by lapses in wet seasons from an high and steep cliff, running parallel to, and at a small distance from, the edge of the precipice next the sea. This had imperceptibly formed an esplanade, 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which, in the year 1761, the foundations of a regular street were laid. The buildings rapidly increased to the number of 130, containing above 1000 inhabi-

tants. On the north-east point of this plain, stood a three gun battery, part of which in 1785 sliding into the sea, the cannon were removed; at the same time, a narrow deep chasm of considerable length was observed to run behind the houses, on a line with the base of the high cliff. Into this aperture, the rain water entering to co-operate with innumerable quick springs below, the seeds of destruction, although slightly observed, were diffusely sown, and prepared those, not so sanguine in their hopes as the poor people interested, to expect such a terrible catastrophe as happened on the 24th of December.

At midnight, a strong new built quay, supporting a pile of buildings, 80 feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their clothes, before it bowed and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth intermixed with stones of three to six tons in weight. Five houses more shared the same fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice. Next morning presented a most affecting scene; buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations several feet wide; others partly gone, leaving their unsupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and, to add to this distress, weighty portions of earth and stones began to descend from the high cliff upon the house situated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near, the back buildings were soon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the street, overhanging their bases, and seeming to threaten the acceleration of those on the opposite side over the wasting rock. Upon the high cliff about thirty yards from its extremity, stands the massy old church, founded eleven hundred years since, by one of the Northumbrian kings; this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was observed to sink at ten yards distance from its tower. Had this part of the church-yard given way, a body

of earth, whose surface contained above two acres, must inevitably have overwhelmed the remaining buildings in Henrietta-street. But this view, although awful, was little, compared with the affecting exclamations of above 200 poor people, who escaped half-naked, with a scanty portion of their goods from the general wreck. The feeling heart will easily imagine how distressing the appearance of numbers of the sick and dying must be, carried by their friends, perhaps, to expire in the first hospitable place that would afford them shelter. One hundred and ninety-six families became destitute, in this inclement season, of house, fire, or food. The doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort administered. One person, whose rental amounted to one hundred pounds annually, could not discover the place on which his property stood.

Two miles north-west from Whitby is **MULGRAVE CASTLE**, the seat of Lord Mulgrave. Near the castle, on a hill, is a heap of stones, called Waddesgrave, supposed by the common people to be the grave of a giant who built the castle.

The ancient castle of Mulgrave having been garrisoned by the king's troops, during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles the First, was afterwards dismantled. It is seated on an eminence, the steep declivities of which are covered with wood, and being strongly fortified by nature, according to the feudal times, was eligibly situated for a baronial mansion. The present seat, which also bears the name of Mulgrave Castle, is at a small distance from the ancient building. The views are romantic, and the ground declining to the south-east, opens a fine prospect to the sea. Whitby pier, and the ships coming out of the harbour, the venerable ruins of the abbey appearing high above the horizon, and the black promontory of Saltwick, contrasted with the white foaming billows at its foot, compose altogether a scene equally picturesque and interesting. To the south-west is a charming view for some miles over lawns and woods,

agreeably intermixed; and imagination can scarcely conceive any thing more delightful than the different vistas and serpentine roads.

Two miles west from Whitby is Dunesley, from which is a Roman road for many miles over the moors to York, called Wade's Causeway.

Five miles west from Whitby is Eskdale Chapel, built on the spot where a hermit was murdered.

Eskdale Chapel stands in a deep dell, about eighty yards south of the river Esk. It measures only about thirty-five feet in length, and seventeen in breadth; and seems to have been remarkably plain, and had only an earthen floor. It is mentioned in the Whitby Chronicle as early as the year 1224; but nothing is there said of the founder. According to tradition, the hermitage falling to decay, this chapel was erected by the descendants of some of the parties concerned. After the Reformation, it served for a parochial chapel to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; but growing ruinous, a new chapel has been lately built at some distance, to which the seats and other furniture have been removed; and the old building, by direction of the bishop, as it is said, has been thatched and walled up, to prevent its being profaned by any improper uses.

A priory of monks was founded in the beginning of the reign of King John, in Eskdale, cell to the abbey of Grandmont in Normandy, by Joanna, wife of Robert Turnham: it was afterwards made denizen, and called Grossmont, or Grandmont. It was given at the general suppression to Edward Wright.

PICKERING is an ancient market-town belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, situated on the mountainous district of Blackmoor. It is said to have been built 270 years before Christ, by Penducus, a king of the Britons, who was buried here. The ruins of the castle are still to be seen. Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following description of this place.

“The town of Pykering is large, but not well com-

pack together. The greatest part of it, with the paroch church and castle, is on the south-east part of the broke running through the town, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other part of the town is not so bigge as this. In the church I saw 2 or 3 tombs of the Bruses, one with his wife in a chapel on the south side of the choir, and he had a garland about his helmet: another in a chapel under an arch on the north side of the body of the choir, and there is a chantry bearing his name. The castle standeth on the brow of a hill in an end of the town, not far from the parish church."

Pickering is now a long straggling place, and contains only about 2000 inhabitants, but is pleasantly situated on an eminence at the bottom of which runs a brook called Pickering-beck. The church is an ancient and spacious building, with a lofty spire. Here is a weekly market on Mondays. Here was formerly Bruse's-hall.

KIRKBY MOOR-SIDE is a small market-town, eight miles west of Pickering, containing about 1400 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday. At this place George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after having by the most extravagant dissipation squandered away his immense patrimonial inheritance, died on the 17th day of April, 1687, in extreme indigence. The parish register is literally as follows:

BURIALS.

1687. April 17th. George Vilaus, Lord Dooke of Bookingham.

The house in which he died is in the market-place, and is now occupied by a respectable family of the name of Atkinson. The Duke was about sixty years of age when he died, and the room, a common chamber with a deal floor, is still shewn to the curious.—There is no ground for supposing this house to have been an inn, as represented in the following lines by Pope, though no person knows even in what part of

the church-yard this unfortunate nobleman was buried.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floor of plaister, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George-and-garter dangling from the bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies!—Alas! how chang'd from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
Of minnick'd statesmen, and their merry king.
No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, the lord of useless thousands ends.

About a mile west of Kirkby Moor-side, so called from its vicinity to Black-moor, stands Kirkdale church, at the southern extremity of the vale. This is a place of some importance on account of its antiquity, and very ancient Saxon inscription. The situation of the church is thus described by Mr. Brooke, of the Herald's College, F.S.A. in a letter to Mr. Gough, read at the Society of Antiquaries, January 16, 1777 :—"The situation of Kirkdale church (says he), is extremely beautiful and romantic, though the building itself makes but a mean appearance, having little worth observation, except the inscription, either externally or within. It is situated in a fruitful vale, surrounded with hanging woods, and watered with a brook: the whole secluded from the world, being far removed from any inhabitants, and well adapted to give us an idea of the wisdom and piety of our Saxon ancestors, in chusing for such a purpose a situation so well calculated to inspire with devotion." The inscription is over the south door, on a stone, seven feet by two, and is as follows, viz.

*Orm, Gamul's Suna, bohte Sanctus Gregorius Minster
thoune hit was æl lo brocan & to Falan. Chehitle &
Man newan from groundes Christe & Sanctis Grego-
rius in Eadward dagum cug in Tosti dagum Earl.*

i. e. "Orm, Gamul's son, bought St. Gregory's church, when it was all ruined and fallen down. Chehitle and others renewed it from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory in Edward's days, the king, and Tosti's days the earl."

Under the dial is:

*And Hayward me wroht Brand Prs
This is dages Sæl meria
To Sunna tillum Wenteres.*

i. e. And Hawarth me made and Brand the priest,
This is a draft exhibiting the time of day,
While the sun is passing to and from the
Winter Solstice.

According to Mr. Gough, the date of this inscription must be before Tosti Earl of Northumberland, and 4th son of Goodwin Earl of Kent, was slain at Stamford bridge, near York, 1066, and between 1056 and 1065. The architecture of the church is Ante-Norman. Orm had large possessions in Kirkby in the North Riding, Rydale wapentake, which entitled him to the rank of Thane, and he married Etheldrith, one of the five daughters of the Earl of Northumberland. William the Conqueror gave his estates to Hugh Fitz-Baldin. They were afterwards possessed by Roger de Estoteville and Nigel de Albini, the Lords Wake and Latimer.

About four miles north-east of Kirkby Moor-side, and at the edge of the moors, is a village called LESTINGHAM, where was formerly a Benedictine monastery, founded by Cedde or Chad, bishop of the East Saxons or London, about the year 648. The church is very ancient and large, considering the obscure place in which it stands, and has probably belonged to or been part of the monastery.

HELMSLEY, called Helmsly-Blackmoor, about five

miles south-west from Kirkby Moor-side, is situated in a valley called Rhidale, on the side of the river Rhye; the houses built of stone. A considerable trade is carried on by the inhabitants in cottons and linens. Here are the remains of a castle which appears to have been during the troubles of Charles I. in a defensible state: as the Parliamentary Chronicle, entitled, "The Burning Bush not consumed," informs us, that Helmsley Castle, being besieged by Lord Fairfax, a party of the royal horse advanced from Skipton and Knaresborough to its relief; but being repulsed, November 12, and a quantity of meal, salt, and other provisions for the castle, taken about the 20th November, 1644, it surrendered upon articles, with all the ordnance, arms, stores, and ammunition, except what the garrison marched out with, according to agreement. In it were about 200 men, nine pieces of ordnance, 300 musquets and pikes, six barrels of powder, with a great deal of money, plate, and other plunder.

Duncombe Park, the beautiful seat of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq. is situated one mile west from the town of Helmsley.

One mile further west, are the remains of RIEVAL, or RIEVAULX ABBEY, founded for Cisterians, by Walter Espée, in the year 1131: this noble vestige of antiquity is situated at the distance of about three miles from Duncombe Park. Its situation is thus described, and its history related in Burton's Monasticon :

"In the reign of King Henry the First, flourished St. Bernard, Abbot of Clareval; a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, some of whom he sent into England about A. D. 1128, the twenty-eighth of Henry the First, who were honourably received by both king and kingdom; and particularly by Sir Walter L'Espe, who, about A. D. 1131, allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blakemore, near Hamelac, now Helmsley, surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them, that

passing by where the abbey was built, being called Rie, whence this vale took its name; and this religious house was thence called the Abbey of Rie-val. The descent of this valley reaches chiefly from north to south. Here William, the first abbot, one of those monks sent by St. Bernard, a man of great virtue and excellent memory, began the building of the monastery, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary; which the said Walter L'Espe amply endowed.

“Pope Alexander the Third, who reigned from A. D. 1159 to 1181, by his bull, dated A. D. 1160, took this monastery into his immediate protection, enjoining that the Cistercian order should there continue for ever, confirming to them all their possessions, many of which are there specified (being all, I suppose, which at that time had been given to them) and exempted them from paying tythes; forbidding all persons to detain any of the brethren of the house; charging all bishops not to interdict them, unless for some notorious offence; allowing them to perform the divine office in private, although the county should happen to be under an interdict: declaring any person excommunicate who should presume to steal any thing out of their lands, or take any man thence; and confirming all the immunities granted to them by King Henry the First and Henry the Second.

“Pope Alexander the Fourth, who reigned from A. D. 1254 to 1261, confirmed their exemption from tythes; explaining, that such exemption extended also to the tythes of such newly-cultivated ground (*decimas de novalibus*) as they should occupy, or be at the expence of improving.

“At the Dissolution, here were 110 fodder of lead, 516 ounces of plate, and five bells.

“The valuation, in the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1534, according to Dugdale, amounted to the sum of 273*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum. According to Speed, 351*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* At the surrender here were twenty-three monks and the abbot.

“The site was granted, in exchange for other lands,

in the thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, 1538, to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, a descendant of Walter L'Espe, the founder of the abbey; and, by Catharine, daughter and heir of Roger, Earl of Rutland (by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the famous Sir Philip Sydney) married to George Villars, Duke of Buckingham, who, in her right, became possessed hereof; and his son, the second Duke of Buckingham, sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe, knight." Burton adds, that Thomas Duncombe, esq. grand nephew of Sir Charles, and M. P. for Morpeth, made "one of the finest terraces in England, just upon the brink of the hill that overlooks the ruins of the abbey, and a temple at each end of the walk; from whence, there is a most beautiful view of the ruins almost perpendicularly underneath."

The ruins, yet standing, are noble, (particularly an arched gateway of Gothic architecture) and prove the abbey to have been of great extent. The situation is not to be surpassed in picturesque beauty. At a little distance from the abbey, are the gardener's apartments, from whence there is a steep and winding path, ascending to a charming terrace, which overlooks the ruins, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects. At one end is an elegant pavilion ornamented with paintings, at the other, a handsome circular temple, whence appears an extensive valley, richly adorned with wood and water. The north side of the terrace is defended with a thick plantation of firs; and the slopes are covered with a variety of trees and shrubs. Indeed the scenery is altogether fascinating."

In the pavilion are the following paintings: "Apollo riding in the chariot of the Sun, drawn by four horses; he is attended by the Muses, and preceded by the goddess Aurora. Hero, a beautiful woman of Sestos, priestess of Venus. Andromeda chained to a rock, and exposed naked to be devoured by a sea monster. Ariadne, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. Hercules and Dejanira. Jupiter, in the form of a white bull, swimming over the sea with Europa on his back.

Venus and Vulcan; on one side are three Nereides, on the other Triton blowing a trumpet made of a sea-shell; a Cupid is pointing a dart at Vulcan's breast, another has a quiver of arrows, and a third carries a flaming torch. Pan fighting with Cupid; his pipe, of unequal reeds, is suspended on one tree, and Cupid's bow and quiver on the other. Endymion visited by Diana in a cave; Endymion's dog lies under his knee; and the goddess's hounds are standing by; in the back ground are two Cupids with doves, one of which is escaped. The whole painted by Burnici, who came from Italy for that purpose." Hinderwell's Hist. Scarborough, p. 344.

At Gilling, about five miles from Helmsley, there is an ancient castle, the seat of the family of Fairfax. Three miles east from Gilling is Hovingham, anciently the seat of the great Roger de Mowbray. It has since belonged to the Worsley family. In the gardens of Thomas Worsley, esq. in 1745, was discovered a Roman hypocaust, and in another place, a small tessellated pavement. There were also found, in making the gardens, considerable remains of buildings, evidently proving the spot to have been the site of a Roman villa.

Mr. Gough thinks it probable that a vicinal way went from Malton (the *Camalodunium* of Ptolemy), through this village, near Earsley-moor, through Easingwold, Alne, and over the river Ure, at Aldwark Ferry, to Aldborough. There are also two villages, called *Burton-on-the-Street* and *Appleton-on-the-Street*, on the line of this road. Hovingham, though flat in its own situation, has a delightful hilly country round it, and a rill of excellent water runs through the village, and gardens, above-mentioned. The bath was twelve feet by eleven, lined with a plaister composed of various hard ingredients. At one corner a leaden pipe carried off the water into a drain. The hypocaust, adjacent to the west side of it, whose pillars, one of which was 21 feet high, of bricks nine inches square, the rest, of smaller dimen-

sions, supported a tessellated floor, while hollow bricks, placed round the outside pillars, conveyed the hot air into the sweating-rooms and circular Vaporarium. About 250 feet west from the bath was another tessellated pavement, six feet by eight; and near the bath were found coins of various Roman emperors, from Antoninus Pius to Constantine.

The residue of the country from hence to York, HATFIELD HALL excepted, we have already described in a former journey. This is at present the seat of Sir John Kaye, and is situated about five miles from Wakefield, and ten from Leeds. Its exterior resembles the modern Gothic.

*Journey from Bowes to Boroughbridge; through
Catterick.*

BOWES is situated on the edge of Stanemore, near the north point of the county, in that part of it called Richmondshire, on the banks of the river Greta, and consists principally of one street, nearly three quarters of a mile long from east to west.

Bowes, though now a very inconsiderable place, was once a Roman station, and in a late enclosure of the common lands of the parish, an ancient aqueduct was discovered, which had conveyed water from a place called Levar or Levy-Pool, near two miles distant from the castle, which was sufficient at once to supply the garrison with fresh water, and also the bath.

A stone, with an inscription on it dedicatory to the Emperor Adrian, long served as a communion-table in the parish church.

At the time of the Conquest there were the remains of a town here, that had been destroyed by fire. It then belonged to the Earls of Bretagne and Richmond.

The castle, the walls of which still remain, was erected by Alan, first Earl of Richmond, in the time of William the Conqueror, upon the site of the Roman fortification, near the old High-street, which led from the *Cataractonicum*, another Roman station. This

castle is 53 feet high, built of hewn stone of excellent workmanship, forming a square of equal sides, 81 feet each. The windows are irregular, and the walls, which are cemented with lime, mixed with small flints, are near five feet in thickness; it is now much defaced, the outward casing being stripped off in many places. It is situated on the brow of a hill, precipitously declining to the southward, at the foot of which runs the river Greta; it is surrounded by a deep ditch, beyond which, on the southern side, is an open area, a platform extending from the castle moat ninety paces, and from east to west 100 paces. On examination this is indisputably proved to be the remains of the Roman station, the vallum having formed a strong outwork to the castle, of great height towards the south.

About two miles from Bowes is a singular curiosity, called God's-bridge, being a natural bridge of limestone rock, where, through a rude arch, sixteen feet in the span, the river Greta precipitates its waters; the way formed on the crown of this rock is about twenty feet wide, and is the common carriage-road over the river.

About five miles from Bowes is **ROKEBY HALL**, a beautiful modern building, in the Italian style, of veined freestone, erected by Sir Thomas Robinson. This place is extremely beautiful, and well deserving the particular notice of the traveller of taste.

Greta Bridge, is a small village, taking its name from a bridge of one arch over the river Greta, which soon after runs into the Tees.

About a mile and a half north from Rokeby-Hall, are the venerable remains of Athelstan Abbey, situated on an eminence near the river Tees. The walls are much disunited, and just serve to distinguish that their original form was a cross. The east window remains perfect.

CATTERICK is a place of great antiquity, and either the site or very nearly so of a Roman station. Mr. Gough says the Roman town was in the fields of

Thornborough House, about half a mile from Catterick-bridge, and on the south side of the river. A great many coins and other Roman remains have been discovered here.

About three miles from Catterick, is **HORNBY CASTLE**, a seat of the Duke of Leeds. Four miles from hence is **BEDALE**, a small market-town, situate on a rivulet that runs into the river Swale, near Galenby. This place is famous for the breed of horses. The market is on Tuesday.

About six miles west from Bedale is **MIDDLEHAM**, a small town, formerly supported by its market, but this has very much declined of late. An open square, forming a large market-place, is the principal part of the town. It is situated on the side of a hill, above which appears its most striking feature, the remains of its once-magnificent castle.

Near Coverbridge is **COVERHAM** or **CORHAM**, where there was formerly an abbey of Premonstratetian canons, founded by Radulph, son of the Earl of Richmond, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The ruins of the abbey are scattered about in Coverdale, so called from the river, in a spot dreary and uncomfortable: a house has been built of the materials, and most of the neighbouring cottages appear decorated with spoils from this or some other religious house.

The remains of Jervaulx, or Jervois Abbey, are situated upon the southern side of the river Yore.

MASHAM, about seven miles south-east from Middleham, has a handsome church, and a fine spire. It is a small manufacturing town.

At **TANFIELD**, two miles south from Masham, near the church, is an ancient castle, which in early times belonged to the family of Fitzhugh. In the eighth of King Edward II. John, Lord Marmion, had licence from the king to make a castle of his house, called the Hermitage, situated in Tanfield Wood, which castle seems to be a distinct building from that near the church. Respecting the building or demolition of the castle, little or nothing can be collected, either

from historical records or tradition. The latter indeed says, that when Fairfield Castle was destroyed, the materials were purchased by several of the surrounding gentry, and the Earl of Exeter's house at Shape, and the seat of the Wandisfords, at Kirklington, were built with them. The part now standing appears to have been a gate-house.

HACKFALL is about three miles from Masham.

About four miles south from Masham is WEST TANFIELD, of which Leland gives the following description in his Itinerary: "*Great Tanfeld*, where is a castle on a banke longith to Lord Parrs, and stondith on Ure. Taufelde Castel longid to the Lord Marmion, and so came to the Fitzhughs.

"The tounlet of West Tanfeld, standith on a cliving ground hard by Ure, a river of colowr for the next part of Soden water, by reason of the colowr and the morish nature of the soile of Weneedale, from whens it cometh. In the church of West Tanfeld be divers tombes in a chappelle on the north side of the church, of the Marmions, whereof one is in an arch of the waulle, and that seemeth most auntient. Then lyith ther alane a ladye with the apparel of a vowes, and anothe layde with a crownet on her hedde. Then is ther an high tomb of alabaster in the middle of the chapel, wher, as I hard say, lyith one Lorde John Marmion. And in the south side of the chapel is another tombe of the Marmions buried alone. Ther is a master and two cantuaria priests at West Tanfelde of the foundation of one of the Marmions, and there is another centaurie besides these. The castelle of Tanfelde, or rather, as it is now a mean manor place, standith hard on the ripe of Ure, wher I saw no notable building, but a faire tourid gate-house, and a hall of squared stone."

This gate still remains at the west end of the church-yard. But Leland says, "or ever he cam to West Tanfelde he passed by fery for lak of bridge." There is now a stone bridge over the river just at the entrance into the town.

From hence to Boroughbridge nothing particular occurs which we have not already noticed in a former journey.

Journey from Howden to Market-Weighon.

HOWDEN is a large market-town, situated on the north side of the Ouse, and is famous for its horse-fairs in July and October.

Here was formerly a collegiate church, of five prebendaries. The church is an ancient building, supposed to have been erected about the year 1100. Mr. Pennant says, "Howden, a small town, is distinguished by the ruin of its fine church, in form of a cross, length 251 feet, transept 100 feet, east part quite a ruin; its windows quite superb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with fluting between. Tracery of side windows various. The entrance to the east part of the centre three doors well ornamented, two niches each side the chief. A great altar-tomb against a pillar, with several arms, benefactors, &c. A palm-stone, *Hic jacet Gwillelmus Maddi*. A coffin lid, a cross on it, sides inscribed—*Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw*, &c. He is said to have built the steeple, at least the upper part of it, 1390. The Chapter-house is a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has 30 stalls, each under a Gothic arch; both those and the back of the stalls enriched with beautiful sculpture; over the door two rows of six niches each. The roof fell in, through neglect, twenty years ago. Between the windows, on the outside, are several shields of arms. In the side chapel, called Metham's Altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch. On the cross is a coat of arms; on the floor is a fine tomb of a knight cross-legged, a shield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, short hair; mourners and religious in niches round the tomb, and one person with a falcon. A lady in a loose gown, cross-legged; another cross-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck, guarded with chain armour sticking quite close, a fillet

round his head, his breast set with roses. The mansion-house of the Bishops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the east-end of the church, once a large pile, some part demolished; several arms bere. A great vault, perhaps a cloister, is still standing; behind the house is a large square piece of land, inclosed round; in it is a canal and several trees, possibly once the garden and orchard."

Roger of Hovedon, or Howden, the historian, was a native of this town.

Four miles north-west from Howden is **HEMINGSBOROUGH**, once a market-town. The church is one of the handsomest in the county, and was made collegiate by the prior and monks of Durham in the year 1426, for a provost, three prebendaries, &c.

Four miles north-west from Howden is **WRESSLE CASTLE**, anciently belonging to the Earls of Northumberland. This relic of feudal grandeur is situated about four miles north-west from Howden, on a gently rising ground, within two hundred yards of the east bank of the Derwent, and elevated above that river just as much as is sufficient to be secure from the inundations, which frequently cover the adjoining marshes to a very considerable extent. The prospects which the towers of this once magnificent castle could command are wholly unpicturesque, as the surrounding country, though mostly fertile, presents not the least variety of surface.

It appears from the Domesday-book that Gilbert Tyson had part of the manor of Wressle; but from the time of that survey we find no mention of this place till the year 1315, the ninth of Edward II. when it is marked in the record called "*Nomina Villarum*" as one of the lordships of William de Percy. The time when the castle was built is not precisely ascertained; but Leland ascribes its foundation to Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester, in the time of Richard II., and Mr. Savage thinks that the æra may be fixed to some part of the period between the years 1380 and 1390, when that nobleman, having grown into favour

with the king, and obtained a considerable share in the direction of public affairs, might probably erect this monument of his greatness. This earl, with his nephew, Henry Hotspur, son of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, rebelling against King Henry IV. was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1403, and was beheaded the next day; and in consequence of that event his estates became forfeited to the crown. The king, after retaining Wressle some time in his own hands, gave it to his son John Duke of Bedford, who died possessed of it in the year 1434, the twelfth of Henry VI. and left it to that king, his nephew and heir. The inhabitants of Wressle have a current tradition, that all the men capable of bearing arms in that parish were with the Earl of Northumberland at the battle of Chevy Chace, where most of them were slain. Dr. Percy says that the first Earl of Northumberland fought the battle of Chevy Chace; but the well-known song of that name has been embellished with several circumstances relating to the battle of Otterburn.

Thomas Percy, knight, son of Henry Percy second Earl of Northumberland, was created baron Egremont, on 20th Nov. 1449; and in the year 1457 he obtained a grant of the castle and lordship of Wressle to hold during his life. It is probable that the next possessor was Nevil Lord Montague, brother of the famous Earl of Warwick, who being created Earl of Northumberland, by king Edward IV. in the year 1463, had all the estates of the Percys granted to him. But in 1469 Edward revoked that grant, and restored Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, to the honours and estates of his ancestors. This castle and manor continued in the Percy family till the death of Josceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, who dying May 21, 1670, without issue male, the title of Earl of Northumberland became extinct; but the barony of Percy descended to his daughter the lady Elizabeth Percy, who in 1682 married Charles Seymour Duke of Somerset,

and transmitted to that family a very rich inheritance, in which was included the lordship of Wressle. The Seymours continued lords of this place till the year 1750, when the Duke of Somerset dying, his estates were separated; those which came by the lady Percy being divided between Sir Hugh Smithson, baronet, who married the duke's daughter, and succeeded to the title of Northumberland, and Sir Charles Windham, baronet, his grace's nephew, who succeeded to the title of Earl of Egremont. To this nobleman fell the Yorkshire estates of the Percys, among which were the lordship and castle of Wressle; and his son, the present Earl of Egremont, is now the proprietor.

Leland describes Wressle castle as built of very large squared stones, a great part of which was supposed to have been brought out of France. The whole building was a quadrangle with five towers, one at each corner, and the fifth over the gateway. He says that it was moated round on three sides, but without any ditch on the fourth, by which was the entrance; and he considers it as one of the most superb houses to the north of the Trent. It also appears that its noble possessors paid some attention to letters. For Leland in his description says, "One thing I likid exceedingly; yn one of the Toures ther was a study called Paradise, wher was a closet in the middle of eight squares latisid aboute, and at the top of every square was a desk ledgid to set bookes on books on cofers within them; and this semid as joined hard to the toppe of the closette, and yet by pulling one or al wolde cum down briste highte in rabbettes and serve for desks to lay bookes on. The garde robe yn the castelle was exceedingly fair. And so wer the gardens within the mote and the orchardes withowt. And in the orchardes were mountes "Opere topiario" writheu about with degrees like turninges of cockle shells to cum to the top withowt payn. The river of Darwent rennith almost harde by the castelle, and aboute a mile lower goith into the Owse. This ryver

at greate raynes ragith, and overfloweth much of the ground thereaboutes being lowe medowes. There is a park harde by the castelle."

In this castle the Earls of Northumberland displayed a magnificence resembling, and scarcely inferior to that of the royal court. Their household was established on the same plan: their officers bore the same titles, and their warrants ran in the same style. All the chief officers of the Earl of Northumberland's household, such as the comptrollers, clerks of the kitchen, chamberlain, treasurer, &c. were gentlemen both by birth and office; and the table at which they dined was called the knight's board. The number of priests who were kept in this household were not fewer than eleven, at the head of whom was a doctor or bachelor of divinity; and there was also a complete establishment of singers, choristers, &c. for the service of the chapel. The household book of the Percys exhibits a curious display of the magnificence of our ancient nobility; and as the number of the Earl of Northumberland's servants, who were in ordinary waiting at his lordship's castles of Wressle and Leckonfield, shew the grandeur of the feudal times, we shall give the following list from Mr. Savage's extracts.

"Gentlemen who wait before noon, six; yeomen and grooms of the chamber who wait before noon, ten; yeomen officers, four; groom officers, four; servants to wait in the great chamber in the morning from six till ten o'clock, twenty; gentlemen to wait in the afternoon, seven; yeomen of the chamber, yeomen waiters, and grooms of the chamber to wait in the afternoon, seven; yeomen officers of the household to wait in the afternoon, four; gentlemen to wait after supper, thirteen; yeomen of the chamber, yeomen waiters and groom officers and grooms of the chamber to wait after supper, seventeen; yeomen of the household and groom officers of the household, which shall not attend after supper, eight; chaplains and priests, eleven; gentlemen and children of the

chapel attending daily at matins, lady mass, high mass, and evening song, seventeen; yeomen officers, groom officers, and grooms in household, not appointed to attend because of their other business which they attend daily in their offices in the house, twenty-seven; an armourer; a groom of the chamber to the lord Percy to wait hourly in his chamber; a second groom for brushing and dressing his clothes; a groom of the chamber to his lordship's two youngest sons; a groom of the stirrup; a groom sumpter man, to dress the sumpter horses and my lady's palfreys; a groom to dress the hobbys and nags; a groom to keep the hounds; a groom millar for grinding corn for baking and brewing; a groom porter for keeping the gates; a groom for driving his lordship's chariot; a keeper of the chariot horses; clerks of the household not appointed daily to attend because of making their books, which they are charged with to write upon hourly, seven; servants belonging to gentlemen in his lordship's house, ten; servants and gentlemen's servants not appointed to wait because of their other business, which they attend on daily for his lordship, forty-four; in all two hundred and twenty-nine."

The household book of the Percys is extremely scarce; but the whole economy of their numerous family, the prices of the different articles of house-keeping, and a variety of other curious particulars illustrative of their mode of living, may be seen in Savage's History of Wressle Castle.

The Civil War in the reign of Charles I. proved fatal to this magnificent castle. During that unfortunate contest it was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians; and though the Earl of Northumberland had espoused their cause with considerable activity, yet the losses which he sustained from his own party, were almost incredible. By an account taken at Michaelmas 1646, it appeared that the damages done by the garrison to his lordship's buildings, woods, enclosures, &c. with the losses arising from the non-payment of his rents, in consequence of the contributions levied

on his tenants, amounted to 42,554*l.* a sum more than equivalent to 200,000*l.* in the present century. And after all the zeal which the Earl of Northumberland had shewn for their cause, an order was issued in 1650 for dismantling Wressle Castle, and rendering it untenable, by demolishing three sides of the quadrangle and throwing down all the battlements. It was also required that windows of eight feet in breadth and height, and only eight feet asunder, should be broken out all round the remaining side, and that the demolition should take place before the 17th day of May. In consequence of these orders, three sides of the square which composed this castle were demolished: the south side alone, which contained some of the principal state rooms, was left standing, to serve as a manor-house; but even this part was, by throwing down the battlements, deprived of its former majestic appearance: however, the whole south-front was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal state-rooms. It was flanked by two large square towers, and these again were mounted by circular turrets of a smaller size: upon the top of one of the turrets was preserved the iron pan of the beacon anciently used to alarm the country.

The chapel is now used instead of the parish church, which was situated about a bow-shot from the castle. Of this one ruined end wall only remains, in which at present hang two bells. The pulpit now stands on a pedestal upon the great stone altar of the chapel, and the communion is administered on a table in the middle of the room. Wressle Castle is at present the property of the Earl of Egremont.

It appears that after this demolition, Wressle Castle was not long used as the mansion of its lords. It was occupied as a farm-house till the year 1796, when an accidental fire, which broke out on the 19th of February, completed its destruction; and the naked walls are now the only remains of this once noble monument.

“ Yet though deserted and in ruin grey,
The suns of morn upon thy relics stream,
And evening yields thy wall her blushing ray,
And Cynthia visits with her silver beam.”

PETER PINDAR.

About three miles to the north of Wressle is BUBWITH, in Domesday-book called Bubvid, and remarkable only for being the birth-place of Nicholas de Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells; who was one of the English prelates that attended the Council of Constance, where John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to the flames. This village is seated almost close to the east bank of the Derwent, which frequently overflows the marshes on the opposite side to a great extent. These inundations fertilize the rich meadows, but render the air somewhat humid. In this parish the ratio of mortality appears to be about one in forty-three, which marks a degree of salubrity, inferior to that which is found in country villages in several other situations. A bridge has been lately built at this place over the Derwent, and a direct turnpike road made from Selby to Market-Weighton, which affords a great convenience to this part of the country.

HEMINGBROUGH, before noticed, is a village in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, situated about four miles nearly west from Wressle, and about six miles and a half north-west from Howden; is remarkable for its church, which has a beautiful spire rising forty-two yards above the battlements, and forming a very conspicuous object in this low and level country. This church is well built, having three aisles and a transept; and the stone is all of one kind, except in part of the north side, and west end, which are of a different sort of grit from the rest, and are supposed to be the remains of a Roman fort. Dr. Stukeley expressly says that the Romans had a fort in this place; and this appears more probable from its situation, being within little more than 100 yards of the whole course of the Ouse,

which made here a remarkably zig-zag and circuitous winding, but now runs almost half a mile to the west of the village. At Babthorpe in this parish the ancient family of the Bapthorpes flourished during the space of many centuries.

Journey from Bridlington to Hull; through Great Driffield and Beverley.

BRIDLINGTON, which is about a mile from the sea, consists chiefly of one long street, extending along the southern declivity of a small elevation. Towards the north the country rises for more than a mile by a gentle ascent. At the west end of the town are fertile meadows and pasture grounds, and on the east is a small plain, extending to the sea.

At the east end of the town stood the priory, founded by Walter de Gaunt, in the early part of Henry I. The church of this priory, which remains, appears to have been a noble structure. It had two towers at the west end, and as the east end and the transepts are also destroyed, the remaining part, though considerable, is only a fragment of the ancient building. Of the walls and buttresses nothing remains except an arched gateway about 120 yards from the body of the building to the west. A large room above this has served as a town-hall, and the lower part as a prison.

Bridlington has a weekly market held on Saturday, and was formerly a considerable mart for corn. The number of houses are 849, and the inhabitants 3741. Bridlington Quay, to which genteel company resort for bathing, constitutes of itself a small town, and has a brisk and handsome appearance. The houses are in general well built, and the principal street that opens directly on the harbour, is remarkably broad. The northernmost pier having an agreeable platform, commanding a delightful view of Flamborough Head and the bay, is of course much frequented; and when the wind is unfavourable for doubling Flamborough Head, the former is often crowded with coasting vessels.

The Quay is undoubtedly an agreeable healthy place, where the resort in summer for sea-bathing is very considerable. The mineral springs here are reckoned efficacious for several diseases; and there are many attractions here for persons who have a taste for the peaceful and sequestered scenes of life, in preference to the gay and captivating charms of the more fashionable watering-places.

FLAMBOROUGH is a very ancient town, and was formerly of some note; at present it is only a large fishing village. It stands in a hollow nearly in the centre of the promontory, five miles from Bridlington, and nearly at the same distance from the Quay. The population, about seven or eight hundred, is about half made up of fishermen and their families; the other inhabitants consist of farmers' labourers, and the necessary mechanics that are met with in all country villages. In 1794 twenty of the fishermen perished in a storm at sea, and there was scarcely a family in Flamborough that had not to lament the loss of a relative. The Flamborough fishermen chiefly confine themselves to their own coast, and seldom send more than four boats to the herring fishery at Yarmouth. The new light-house is erected at the distance of nearly a mile and a half to the eastward of the town. The light is a revolving light, with three faces of seven reflectors each.

Flamborough Head is certainly a magnificent object, and one of the greatest curiosities the kingdom can boast. The promontory on which it stands forms a range of six miles, and is in some places nearly 300 feet high. At the bottom of these limestone rocks are a number of caverns, as the Dove-Cote, so called from being the usual breeding place of rock pigeons; the Kirk-Hole, of considerable extent, and Robin Lyth's Hole. The latter has two openings, one communicating with the land, the other with the sea. The former is low and narrow; but the darkness at the entrance gradually disperses, and exhibits the floor like a solid rock formed into broad steps of an

easy descent; and the stones at the sides are curiously variegated. The roof is finely arched, and nearly fifty feet high at the centre. The many projecting ledges and fragments of suspended rocks, give it a grand and rather an awful appearance. On approaching the eastern extremity a noble vista is formed by its opening to the sea.

In summer time these rocks are the rendezvous of myriads of aquatic fowls, and they breed in these inaccessible retreats, generally speaking, free from danger: but at the report of a gun these feathered inhabitants are instantly in motion; and the eye is almost dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings brightened by the rays of the sun, whilst the ear is stunned with the clamour of a thousand discordant notes.

At Ebberston, about half a mile to the north of the York road, there is an elegant little stone mansion, the property of Sir Charles Hotham, bart. taken from the plan of a Roman villa.

About seven miles north-west from Bridlington is **HUNMANBY**, two miles from Filey Bay: it stands on a rising ground, and is sheltered by a fine wood on the north-west. The town is built in the form of a cross, and contains many neat houses. The market is disused.

Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. by building new farm-houses, and making numerous plantations, and by embellishing the grounds contiguous to his residence, greatly contributed to the improvement and ornament of the estate of which he is the sole proprietor. A sumptuous monument in the parish church, commemorates those of the Osbaldeston family who died within the last century, from William Osbaldeston, esq. in 1707, down to Fountayne Osbaldeston, esq. M. P. for Scarborough, who died June 10, 1770. Over the central arches of the church are emblazoned the armorial bearings, with the names of most of the ancient lords of the place. The vicarage-house, which stands near this edifice, has been greatly improved and embellished both by buildings and planta-

tions, under the present incumbent, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F.R.S. The population of Hunmanby has been augmented by the unusual proportion of a fifth part, from no other assignable causes than its enclosure, and the improvements before noticed.

FLIXTON is about three miles north-west of Hunmanby. Flixton Wolds have long been famous for the annual coursing matches held upon them.

FILEY, three miles north-east of Hunmanby, is a small fishing town situated upon the shore of a spacious bay, in a circular form, and upwards of four miles in length. The sands are firm and extensive, and the beach convenient for sea-bathing. A mile to the north of the church is a spring of mineral water, which contains a small portion of Epsom salt, a little iron, and some calcareous earth. A ridge, or natural mole of rocks, is called *Filey-bridge*, which projecting nearly half a mile into the sea, is a great protection to the bay in tempestuous weather. At high water these rocks are overflowed, but when low, there is a passage along them to the other extremity, and a fine view hence of Flamborough Head and Scarborough Castle. In stormy weather the sea breaks here with such violence, that the foaming waves are frequently seen from Scarborough. The cobbles at Filey are often successful in bringing home soles, turbot, and other fish of superior quality. A number of five-men boats belong to this town, and are constantly employed on their own coast, or at Yarmouth in the herring season.

KILHAM, eight miles from Bridlington, is an ancient market-town, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, at the south-east declivity of the Wolds, and very near the flat country called Holderness. The grounds in the parish (except an extensive portion called Swathorpe, belonging to Sir Charles Hotham, bart. of South Dalton), containing about 7000 acres, were enclosed in the year 1772, and are chiefly appropriated to tillage and sheep-walks. Grain and wool are the principal commodities of the parish; the former, amounting to a large quantity annually, is sold to

corn-factors, and by them sent to London, or the West Riding of Yorkshire. The latter is chiefly sold to the woollen manufacturers of Leeds and Wakefield. The town is nearly a mile and a quarter long, running from east to west; not in one continued street, but where the first street ends another commences a little farther south, and runs to the western extremity. One branch of the river Hull rises here, the water of which is remarkably transparent and wholesome.

The church dedicated to All Saints is a very long, strong, stone structure; has one aisle, a large chancel, and a lofty tower; and upon the whole, seems to have been designed for containing a more numerous congregation than the present population of the parish can supply. The inhabitants retain a traditional notion, that it has (perhaps some hundred years ago), been far more populous and extensive than it is at present; which notion seems to be favoured by the many vestiges of buildings and sites of houses, within various parts of the old enclosures, from one end of the place to the other.

The Free Grammar School in this town was founded by John Lord D'Arcy, of Aston, in this county, in the ninth year of the reign of Charles I. with appointments for a master and usher.

During the usurpation of Cromwell, banns of marriage for this and the neighbouring parishes were published in the market-place, three several market days, according to act of parliament, and the marriages were solemnized before the neighbouring justices of the peace.

In this parish there is a mineral spring, near the road leading to Rudston, said to be efficacious in curing certain disorders; and the vipsey or gipsey, that after a wet autumn breaks out at a place called Henpit Hole, near the road to Langtoft. The violence of this spring or spout, when it first issues out of the ground, is said to be so great, that a man on horseback may ride under its arched stream.

There is a place called Dane's Grave, a picce of

ground at the north-west extremity of the lordship, marked with a great number of hillocks close to one another, traditionally said to be the burying-place of the Danes, when invading this country.

Three miles east from Kilham, is BURTON AGNES, the seat of the late Sir Griffith Boynton. Burton Agnes belonged to the Somervilles, and by an heiress of that family descended to the Griffiths; and Sir Henry Griffiths, at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, began a stately brick house, which was finished by his widow. Here is a remarkably neat church, which was repaired in 1727, by Sir Griffith Boynton, the third baronet of his family. It contains several ancient monuments of his ancestors the Somervilles and Griffiths, and a very elegant one by Cheere, in memory of Sir Griffith, the father of the late Sir Griffith Boynton, who died 18th October, 1761. This lordship has a common of some thousand acres of land, extending to the lordship of Barnston, where stood formerly another good seat of the Boyntons, to whom it came by marriage, in the time of Richard III. The name of the Boyntons is local from Boynton, (anciently Bovington), a small village of the Wolds, five miles from Kilham, of which Bartholomew de Boynton was seized in 1060.

In the church-yard of Rudston before-mentioned, north-east of Kilham, there is a very tall obelisk of the same stone, shape, and size as those at Borough-bridge, though it is at least forty miles distant from any quarry whatever.

GREAT DRIFFIELD,

Five miles from Kilham, is situated on a free sporting country, well watered by several trout streams. The woollen manufactory has been lately introduced into the parish, and there are some extensive bleaching grounds. The market is on Thursday.

In 1784, the Society of Antiquarians, having had undoubted information that the remains of King Al-

fred the Great, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Little Driffield, about four miles west from hence, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen), to take up and examine the same: accordingly, on Tuesday the 20th of September, 1784, the above gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot, by a secret history. After digging some time they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed, as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred, being wounded in the battle of Stanford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds twenty days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof. During his sickness he chartered four fairs, which are now annually held.

On the south side of the chancel these lines are written:

Within this Chancel
Lies interred the Body of
Alfred, King of Northumberland,
who departed this life
Jan. 19, A.D. 705,
In the 20th year of his reign.

Statutum est omnibus semel mori.
It is appointed for all once to die.

At Seamer was anciently a castle belonging to the Percies; and at Acton, two miles north-west, are the ruins of another.

As we have already described Beverley, and the country from thence, we shall here conclude this journey.

*Journey from Hull to Patrington; through Hedon,
or Headon.*

AT SUTTON, two miles west from Bilton, was a house of White Friars in the reign of Edward I.

Three miles north-east from Bilton, at Burton Constable, is the seat of the ancient family of Constable, lords Dunbar, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.

HEDEN OR HEADON, is situated on a river or creek, about half a mile from the Humber.

“ Hedden hath been a fair haven town: it standeth a mile and more within the creke, that cometh out of Humbre into it. These crekes parting about the said town, did insulate, and shippis lay about the town, but now men come to it by three bridges, wher it is evident to se that some places wher the shippis lay be overgrown with flagges and reades, and the haven is very sorely decayid. Ther were thre parochē churches in the time of mind, but now ther is but one of St. Augustine; but that is very faire. And not far from this church garth appere tokens of a pile or castel, that was sumtyme ther for the defence of the town. The town hath yet grete privileges; with a mair and bailies, but wher it had in Edward III^d's days many good ships, and rich merchants, now there but a few botes, and no merchants of any estimation. Swarving and choaking of the haven, and fires defacing much of the town, hath been the decay of it. Sum say that the staple of wool of the north parts was once here. Truth is, that when Hull began to flourish, Hedden decayed. The Earl of Albermarle and Holderness was lord of Hedden: and had a great manor-place at Newton, a mile nearer the Humber.”

There is a painting of a king and a bishop in the church, and the same at Beverley.

At NEWTON, early in the reign of King John, was an hospital for lepers, founded by Alan the son of Osborn; which was granted to Robert Constable. Great part of the town was burned in 1656, but the houses have been since rebuilt, and the town im-

proved: to clear the haven a canal, or new cut, has been made, but not sufficient to restore it to its former utility. It has a market on Saturday.

Patrington, the ancient Prætorium, situated on a river which runs into the Humber, is a corporation town. The church is a sea-mark: the harbour is said to have been formerly good, but now only small vessels load and unload about a mile below the town. The market is on Saturday.

Two miles east from Patrington, at Newton, or Out-Newton, was an hospital founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albermarle: granted to John Stanhope.

Three miles south-east from Patrington, at Burstalgarth, was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Martin, at Aumale, in 1115. It was sold in the reign of Richard II. as an alien priory to the Abbey of Kirkstall.

Opposite the mouth of the river which runs from Patrington, in the river Humber, is Sunk Island, formed from a sand-bank; given by Charles II. to Colonel Anthony Gilby, deputy-governor of Hull, about nine miles in circumference: there are about two thousand acres, enclosed with high banks, which produce grain, besides about six or seven hundred not enclosed. On the island are three or four houses and a chapel.

About seven miles from Patrington is the SPURN-HEAD, or long promontory running out into the sea, and making the north point of the Humber. It is supposed to be the *Oceleum* of Ptolemy, derived from the British word, Ychell, which signifies a high place.

An uncommonly large and regular tooth of some species of bulky animal, yet unknown, was found in June, 1805, upon the sea-shore at Spurn Point. The bottom part of it was quite flat and even, with alternate full and hollow black stripes across: it weighed twenty-five ounces; it measured twelve inches and a half round; and four inches long, notwithstanding part of the grains or fangs of which had

been inconsiderately broken off by the person who discovered it. The upper was of various colours, and it was somewhat in form like a small box-iron.

Journey from Hull to Hornsea.

Two miles from Hull, at SWINE or SWINNEY, there was formerly a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert de Verlix, in the reign of King Stephen; at the Dissolution the site was granted to Sir John Constable.

Some years ago, in a garden at this place, a few ancient silver and copper coins were found, turned up by the gardener with his spade; one of which is precisely of the same kind as the one figured in the cuts of Roman coins, in Camden's *Britannia*, p. 95, No. xviii., and to which he alludes in his notes upon them, page 104, in the following words: "xviii FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS AVGVSTVS, the great ornament in Britain, stamped this coin in Constantinople, as we are taught by these characters underneath, CONS with this GLORIA EXERCITVS; that is, *the Glory of the Army*." It should be observed, that the figures representing the head of Flavius on one side, and two men in armour, with bows and spears in their hands, standing on each side two banners on the other side, are remarkably legible, considering the very great antiquity of the coin, which is upwards of 1350 years old.

The village of BRANSBURTON, on the left of our road, about four miles west from Hornsea, was left by Lady Dacre to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, in trust for Emanuel Hospital in York-Street, Westminster, founded for old maids and batchelors in 1601.

HORNSEA, a small market-town, in the wapentake of Holderness, is within half a mile of the coast, being about fifteen miles southward from Bridlington, and sixteen miles nearly N. E. from Hull. The church at this place was noted for its lofty spire, or broach, which was a well known sea-mark, till about the beginning

of the last century, when it was blown down by a hurricane.

The town is situated in a valley, having rising grounds on the north and the south, a large piece of water called the Mere, on the west, and the sea at a short distance to the east. It consists of four straggling streets, and a market-place of considerable breadth. The market, however, which is on Monday, has long been on the decline, and is now almost discontinued. The population does not exceed seven or eight hundred, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

Hornsea Mere, which begins within about a hundred yards of the west end of the town, is remarkable for being the only lake in Yorkshire, except Malham Water, in Craven. Its dimensions, according to a survey taken about the year 1760, are as follows:

Length from east to west, one mile and seven eighths.

Breadth in the widest part, three quarters of a mile.

Circuit, five miles and five-eighths.

Area, four hundred and sixty-seven acres.

But as some parts near the edges, which were generally dry nine months in the year, have since the time of this survey, been thrown up into banks, and planted with alders, &c.; the length of the water is now supposed to be about one mile and three quarters, and the area about 436 acres. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the south-west corner is Wassand, the seat of Marmaduke Coustable, esq., who being sole proprietor of the northern banks of the Mere, and also of that part of the land on the southern side, which lies towards the western extremity, has embellished the contiguous scenery with thriving plantations. Wassand is a pleasant rural retreat, and the vicinity of the Mere, or lake, renders it more agreeable.

About five miles to the south-west of Hornsea, is RISE, which anciently belonged to the noble family of Fauconberg, but is now the seat of Mrs. Bethel. This

house, and the pleasure grounds, were greatly improved by the late William Bethel, esq. who cut down a considerable part of the extensive wood, on the northern edge of which the mansion was situated, and totally changed the surrounding scenery, so as to give the place an entirely new aspect.

Two miles more to the south-west, is the village of Skirlaugh, or Skirlaw, which is in the parish of Swine, but has a chapel constructed in a highly ornamented style of Gothic architecture, and said to have been built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, about the end of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century. At Swine, about three miles and a half to the south of this village, and six miles from Hull, there was once a religious house, which, at the time of the Dissolution, contained a prioress, and fourteen or fifteen nuns of the Cistercian order. It was founded by Robert de Verli, in the reign of king Stephen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site is thus described by Burton: "As Holderness in general is very flat, this priory was built upon the highest part of the land, given for that purpose, and was properly placed to prevent too many people going to disturb them; for the land is so flat, and the roads so deep, that in winter, it is scarcely possible to get to it. At present there are no remains of the building to be traced, there being only a farm house." The annual revenue of this house was, according to Dugdale, 82*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; but 134*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* according to Speed. It was surrendered by Dorothy Knight, the last prioress, who received a pension of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum: each of the nuns had pensions of from 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to 2*l.* per annum. The site, &c. was sold by Henry VIII. in the year 1540, to Sir Robert Gresham, knt. and soon afterwards, that prince sold to the same person, the rectory of Swine, with all its appurtenances in Swine, Conistyn, and Gaustead, and the tythes in the other parts of the parish, to be held "de rege in capite per servic. milit." The Swine estate, now belongs to Sir Francis Wood, bart.

At NUNKEELING, about three miles north-west from Hornsea, a priory of Benedictine nuns was founded by Agnes de Arches, in the reign of King Stephen.

At SKIPSEY, near the sea, six miles north from Hornsea, there was formerly a castle, built by Drugo, first lord of Holderness.

ALDBURGH, noticed in p. 264, was the capital of the Brigantes, and must have been the chief city of the island. Here reigned, in the early part of the first century, Venutius, and his Queen Cartismandua, who, confederating with her paramour Volucatus, deposed the unfortunate prince. Venutius, however, by the help of his allies, reduced the usurpers to great extremities. Cartismandua solicited aid from the Romans, and that people, ever ready to derive advantage from the dissensions of other nations, furnished her with succours. While such was the state of affairs, Caractacus, King of the Silures, celebrated in history for his warlike exploits, having defended his country for the space of nine years against the Roman force, was at length defeated, and sought protection among the Brigantes, where he fell into the hands of Cartismandua, and was by her order delivered up to his enemies. Venutius being still at the head of the greatest part of his Brigantian force, and in alliance with the Silures, took the chief command of the confederates, and made a noble stand against the invaders till he was defeated by Petilius Cerealis, who brought a great part of the country under the Roman dominion. About the year 79, Julius Agricola completed the reduction of the Brigantes, and remained some time in these parts, where he erected fortresses for the security of his conquests, endeavouring, at the same time, to conciliate the affection of the Britons by his humanity and politeness, while he rivetted their chains by incitements to luxury, and dissipation, and dazzled their eyes by a display of the Roman grandeur, in erecting superb temples, sumptuous baths, places for public assemblies, and other magnificent structures.

At this time the Roman city of Isurium must have been built; and Drake supposes, with great probability, that Agricola also laid the foundation of Eboracum, which soon after became the capital of the whole country.

The city of Isurium, according to the statement given by Mr. Morris, in a letter to the Right Rev. Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, comprised within the Roman wall sixty acres by admeasurement, lying almost in a direct square upon the slope of a hill declining towards the river Ure on the north. But there seems to be some mistake, or miscalculation, in that gentleman's account; for Mr. Hargrove says, that the walls which may yet be traced, were found to measure 2500 yards in circuit. If the city was nearly square, and from the plan which Drake has given, it seems to have been a parallelogram approximating to that form, it must have contained an area of considerably more than sixty acres. "The walls were about four yards thick, founded on large pebbles laid on a bed of blue clay, now wholly covered with earth, but laid open by such as want stones for building, where they have some large coarse stones of red sandy grit taken from a rock of the same in the town. To the clay, viz. the foundation, in several places, is four or five yards deep. The soil is all of a black earth, from whence the tradition that they have may be allowed, that it was burned by the Danes when York was destroyed by them; and this also appears frequently, upon opening the ground bones are found half burned, with other black ashes." In the year 1794, the foundation of the city wall was opened on the west side towards Boroughbridge, for the purpose of procuring stone. Its thickness was here found to be full five yards, and the depth about the same number of yards below the surface. At first there appeared layers of red grit stone in irregular pieces, mixed with lime and coarse sand, which continued to the depth of about seven feet, and afterwards layers of pebbles bedded in blue clay to the depth of eight

feet, resting on a bed of sand. There were also found pieces of urns, several querns, or mill-stones, horns of deer sawn off apparently with a very fine saw; also a small head of a cow in brass, supposed to be a symbolical representation of the female deity Isis. In the year 1808, some workmen digging on the south side of Aldburgh, in order to widen the road leading to York, discovered a number of urns containing ashes and burnt bones, with a lachrymatory, a fibula vestaria, and eighteen human skeletons, one of which had a piece of money in its teeth, and another a ring on its finger, all in wonderful preservation, considering that they must have lain there more than 1400 years. It was evident that the bodies of those whose ashes were contained in the urns, had been burned on the place, as there was a thin stratum of black earth and ashes that covered the whole surface of the ground where they were deposited. A variety of Roman coins were also found at the same time. On Borough-hill, which formerly stood near the centre of the ancient Isurium, but was removed in the year 1783, were several curious specimens of tessellated pavements, and from the bases of pillars, sacrificing vessels, bones, and horns of beasts, especially stags, which have been found in this place, it seems to have been the site of a Roman temple. This hill was about four yards in height, and 100 yards in circuit, and was used in later times by the burgesses of Aldburgh, as a place of assembly for the purpose of electing their representatives in parliament.

Within the precincts of the ancient city, and in many places in the environs, great numbers of Roman coins have been found. Some few of these are of gold and silver, but most of them of brass, and chiefly of the following emperors: Augustus Cæsar, Claudius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Pertinax, Severus, Maximin, Valerian, Aurelian, Carausius, Alec-tus, Dioclesian, Constantius, and Constantine: those of Constantine have been found in the greatest abundance. There have also been found several fragments

of earthen vessels wrought with knots, flowers, and heads of birds and beasts, and one with the head of Jupiter Ammon, besides chains of gold, polished signets, urns, lamps of various figures, fragments of aqueducts covered with Roman tile sixteen inches long, twelve inches broad, and two inches thick, and several pieces of Roman glass. But the chief Roman curiosities that are now to be seen, are the tessellated pavements, the largest and most entire of which was found in digging the ground-work of a cottage, in which it is carefully preserved for public inspection. In the year 1770, were discovered by digging within the town, the foundations of a range of buildings 216 feet in length, and twenty-four feet in breadth; the two outsides were exactly parallel to each other, running from east to west, and between them were several partitions. These foundation walls were of stone strongly cemented, three feet in thickness, and five feet below the surface.

The British name of this city, Iseur, appears evidently derived from Isis and Ure; but it is difficult to conceive how the Britons could have obtained any knowledge of a goddess, whom the Greeks and the Romans themselves had borrowed from Egypt; and it would be useless to attempt to investigate the various conjectures of antiquaries, on a subject in which it is impossible to hope for any certainty of conclusion. The Romans, by giving it a termination congenial to their language, altered it to Isurium, and it was totally changed by the Saxons, who called it Burgh, perhaps from the name of some town in their own country, and afterwards Aldbergh, or the old town, from its antiquity.

Although Isurium affords convincing proofs of its ancient grandeur, its history is extremely obscure. It appears to have flourished during the whole period of the Roman domination in Britain, and to have constituted one of the principal outposts to their capital, Eboracum, or York, which was the seat of their government, and the focus of their military force. It

seems also to have been a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons; and its destruction, as already observed, is ascribed to the Danes. But from the evident marks of fire discovered on opening the ground, as also from the tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, generally found at about the same depth of two feet below the surface, it appears that the ancient Isurium did not perish by a gradual decay, but by some sudden and unexpected calamity. The most probable conjecture therefore is, that the Roman city was destroyed by the Saxons in some part of that bloody and turbulent period which preceded their establishment in this country, and of the transactions of which history has preserved nothing but a confused memorial. The conquerors, who generally built their towns on the sites of Roman cities, rebuilt Isurium, and gave it the name of Aldburgh, or the Old Town. And it therefore appears that it was the Saxon city, not the Roman Isurium, which was destroyed by the Danes. The area of the ancient city for the most part laid out in fields, and from the situation of the tessellated pavements, it is evident that the ruins have raised the ground about two feet above the Roman level.

The family of Aldburgh, which formerly flourished here, resided in a spacious mansion, now called Aldburgh-hall. Some of this family were knights; but the male issue failing about the commencement of the last century, the estate was divided among three co-heiresses, and by their marriage transferred to different families. In the church one single memorial of this family remains. This is a flat stone inlaid with brass, on which is the figure of a knight in armour, bearing on his shield the arms of Aldburgh, with this inscription, "Will. de Aldburgh," on a scroll under his feet.

The church, which is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, is an ancient structure, and supposed by Drake to be built out of the ruins of Isurium. On the outside of the wall of

the vestry, is a figure of about two feet and a half in length, which seems to be that of Mercury, as part of the caduceus, and the alæ are yet perceptible. In the church-yard is a grave stone, in which is cut in relievo the half length figure of a woman in a Saxon habit, and in the attitude of prayer.

The Roman road from Pretorium or Patrington to Gabranticorum Sinus, now Burlington Bay, runs through Aldburgh, whose name proves its high antiquity.

No county in England abounds with so much romantic scenery as Yorkshire, and in this perhaps the Vale of Swaledale is most remarkable. It evidently takes its name from the river Swale, and extends about sixteen miles in length, in a direction from west to east, the two extreme boundaries being Hollow-Mill-Cross, and Low Stollerston Stile. Hollow-Mill-Cross, its western limit, is also one of the boundaries between Yorkshire and Westmoreland. In entering the dale from this quarter, the view which presents itself to the traveller is far from being calculated to impress him with a favourable idea of the country; on the left stands the boundary, which is a rude pile of stones, overgrown with moss, and on the right a small rivulet winds its devious path. In vain the eye wanders over an extensive tract of country in search of some pleasing object: sterility every where reigns; and nothing is seen but the dark brown heath. The rugged and uneven path which the traveller has to pursue is the only indication to induce him to suppose that any human foot had trod this desolate region, whilst the dark and gloomy mists which generally cover the summits of the surrounding mountains add to the dreariness of the scene. This part of Swaledale is called Birkdale, and gives name to the rivulet, or beck, passing through it. A little further to the south a few small enclosures, and the first cottage in Swaledale, appear in view. Nearly opposite to this place, Little Steddal beck falls into Birkdale, and about a mile and a half below is joined by great Steddal beck, when the united

streams take the name of Swale. The river then runs due east; and a few cottages with a slight bridge of one arch, to which the inhabitants give the name of Bowbridge, make Swaledale begin to appear like a portion of the inhabited world. Crossing this bridge, the tourist proceeds along the south bank of the Swale, which runs here in a bed of solid rock, and in its course forms several water-falls.

A little below this bridge is Whitsondale, and the rivulet which runs through it here falls into the Swale. In Whitsondale, which stretches about six miles to the north-west, there are, it is said, some very extensive caverns, and particularly one called Brian's Cave. The next object that strikes the eye is a range of rocks called Couterby Scar, extending about half a mile on the north side of the Swale, and about twenty-three yards in height. At the distance of about a mile is a small water-fall, called Hoggart Leap, with a bridge leading to Weststonedale. Below the bridge there are two other water-falls of much greater beauty, one of which is formed by the Swale, the other by Stonesdale beck: the latter is extremely curious, having worn the rock in such a manner as to give it the appearance of three distinct columns

In proceeding down the dale, the next hamlet is Keld. This place, when viewed from the north-east, has a very picturesque appearance, which is much heightened by a water-fall close by, called Keld Force. To the south-east of Keld is Kison, a mountain not differing in height from those around, but which being detached from the rest, seems placed in the middle of the vale. On the west side of this insulated hill are two small hamlets, named Angram and Thorns. And on the north side is a beautiful water-fall, formed by the Swale, and known by the name of Kison Force. Properly speaking, it consists of two falls, the lower of which is the most worthy of notice: it is not of great height; but the rocks on each side, especially those to the north, give a boldness to the scene, that renders it amazingly fine.

Nature has here been more lavish of her charms than we generally find her in this rugged district, having covered the lower part of the hills with wood, which in the summer season appears to great advantage amidst these scenes of sterility. The Force has also its beauties in winter: in severe frosts the large quantities of ice which on every side hang pendent from the rocks, and in some places cover them, give it a novel and striking appearance; whilst the water, surmounting the obstructions of the ice, seems to rush down with redoubled violence. To those whom curiosity may lead to visit Kisdon Force, it will not be an unnecessary hint to observe, that it ought to be approached on the south side. It is there seen to much greater advantage than on the north, where it can only be looked down upon from a frightful and dangerous precipice.

The hills near this place rising with an abrupt and unusually steep ascent, render the scene extremely romantic. It is worthy the attention of the painter; and Mr. Cuitto of Richmond, has done it ample justice.

To the north of Kisdon Force is Beldy Hill, and near it a farm-house, called Crackpot Hall, in a situation which, though it must be regarded as sublime, few would envy; for the steepness of the ascent seems to forbid any approach to the premises. On the spot where it stands was formerly the residence of the deer-keeper to the Duke of Wharton, Swaledale being then little more than an extensive park.

To the south of Kisdon are a few cottages, known by the name of Thwaite; and a little to the eastward is Muker, an irregularly built and disagreeable town, with a population of upwards of a thousand persons. Here is a small market on Wednesday; and the Lord of the Manor holds his courts at this place for the upper parts of Swaledale. At Muker there is a chapel of ease, which was consecrated on the 3d day of August, 1580, by William Chadderton, Bishop of Chester; but the inhabitants pay all ecclesiastical

dues to the vicar of the parochial church of Grinton. They also bear the whole charge of maintaining the minister, who officiates at their own chapel. Muker is about eight or nine miles nearly west from Reeth, about nineteen in the same direction from Richmond, and about seven from Askrigg. The intervening country between Muker and Askrigg is a part of those tracts called the Forests of Swaledale and Wensleydale.

The lordship or manor of Muker in Swaledale formerly belonged to the Abbey of Rievaulx, near Duncombe-park, and consisted of Gavelkind tenures held of the abbot by certain rents, fines, suit, and service at the Lord's Court. After the monastery was suppressed, and its possessions came to the crown, the tenements in this manor were held immediately of the king. On the 2d day of December, 1544, Henry VIII. by letters patent granted, under a certain yearly rent, his right in the manor of Muker, with other lands in Yorkshire, to Philip Lord Wharton, and Sir Thomas Wharton, knt. The manor was then occupied by fifty-three tenants, and held by them under the above-mentioned conditions.

On the 12th of November, 1618, Philip Lord Wharton, and Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, for "the consideration of the sum of 1654*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted and executed a deed, wherein they ratified, confirmed, established, and assured to the tenants, their estates which they and their predecessors from time immemorial had held, used, and enjoyed without violence, disturbance, or interruption, of the said Lord Wharton, Sir Thomas Wharton, or any former lord or lords."

SHUNNER FELL.—About four miles to the west of Muker is a hill called Shunner Fell, which is one of the highest of those bordering Swaledale; and the view from its summit will be allowed, by every admirer of the grand scenes of Nature, to be an ample compensation for the trouble of ascending to so lofty a region. To the west the eye, after wandering over that tract of ground called Swaledale Forest, but

where scarcely the vestige of a tree is now to be seen has an extensive view over Westmoreland ; and the prospect is finely bounded by the lofty mountains of Cumberland, amongst which Cross Fell and Skiddaw are easily distinguished.

Towards the south the prospect is more confined ; but the various forms of the mountains on the borders of Lancashire, by which it is obstructed, amply supply the defect, in exhibiting a diversity highly picturesque and pleasing. For though the view on every side is mostly composed of mountains, yet those to the south are seen to the greatest advantage, rising in a manner extremely bold and majestic. Some of the mountains near Dent also add to the beauty of the southern prospect.

In the eastern view the romantic valley of Swaledale appears to great advantage. The eye, after ranging over the hills which rise on each side of the dale, overlooks a great part of Yorkshire, with the southern part of the county of Durham. It is even said, that in very serene weather the German Ocean may be distinguished opposite to the mouth of the Tees.

To the north are seen Stainmore's wintry wastes, with the county of Durham stretching far to the right. Still further to the north, the view is extended to the wilds of Northumberland, the mountains of which are lost in the distance.

In proceeding eastward from Muker along the south side of the dale, we pass a small rivulet called Spout-gill-beck, so named from a lead-mine, which was formerly so rich as to clear above 30,000*l.* in one year. We then cross the Swale at Ivelet-bridge, leaving on the right a small place called Satron, which, from its situation at the northern foot of a hill of the same name, is for some months in the year wholly secluded from the cheering influence of the sun. To the north of the bridge is the hamlet of Ivelet, where there is a beautiful water-fall. About a mile below Ivelet are Gunnerside and Lodge Green, two places which, being separated only by a small brook, generally go

under the name of Gunnerside. To the north of Gunnerside is Lownithwaite, a lead-mine belonging to the Earl of Pomfret.

FEETHAM, like most of the hamlets in Swaledale, consists of a few cottages irregularly scattered on the side of a hill. To the north of this place is the old Gang, where are some of the principal lead mines belonging to the Earl of Pomfret.

About two miles to the east of Feetham is Healaugh, which, although nothing superior to the hamlets already described, was formerly the manor town, and still possesses the name. To the west of it, in a field called Hallgarth, are the vestiges of a house, which tradition says belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was Lord of the Manor. Opposite to Healaugh are the marks of an entrenchment called Maiden's Castle, which is about a hundred yards square. Along the east end of the hill the vestiges of another entrenchment are visible. It seems to have extended a mile and a half on the edge of a low precipice. In those parts where the precipice seems to have been the most steep, it is discontinued; but where the access is easier, it is triple. On the south side of the hill its course is intercepted by a narrow brook, after which it may be perceived to have been carried forward to some distance up the opposite hill. A mile or two to the west of this entrenchment, a Roman road crossed the dale, leading from Askrigg to Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham. There is also an entrenchment which runs in a direct line through the dale, and passes through Fremington. But no records make any mention of the time when these entrenchments were thrown up, or of the particular purpose for which they were intended. Some pieces of armour have been found in Fremington Edge, which, from their shape, are supposed to be of Roman origin.

REETH, situated about a mile and a half below Healaugh, and nearly half a mile above the conflux of the rivers Arkle and Swale, upon an eminence in-

clining to the south, has of late years become one of the best towns in this district. It is ten miles nearly west from Richmond, and about the same distance north-east from Askrigg, and north-west from Leyburn. Here is a small market on Friday, held by a charter granted to Philip Lord Wharton, in the sixth year of the reign of William III. and Mary. The town of Reeth is very irregular, but its form approaches the nearest to a square, having a row of decent houses on the western side. The greatest part is paved, and in general clean. A chapel for the Dissenters was erected here by subscription, in the year 1783, and another for the Methodists, by the same means in 1796. A free school was also erected in 1778, the endowment of which was left by Mr. Raw, a Quaker, with the proviso that the school should be built in sight of Marrick Abbey, and that part of the Swale where he used to bathe. The population of Reeth amounts only to six or seven hundred, and the town has scarcely any trade except the manufacture of yarn stockings, which are bought up mostly for exportation by the hosiers in the neighbourhood.

The prospects from Reeth and its environs are, in the summer season, very fine, though not extensive. The wood which is seen on the lower parts of the hills near the bottom of the vale, forms a beautiful contrast with Fremington Edge, a mountain bounding the view to the north; and barren in the extreme, as the greatest part of it presents only a mass of naked rocks, here and there thinly covered with turf, with a slight intermixture of fern, that frequent companion of sterility. Harker, another mountain less barren than Fremington Edge, bounds the prospect towards the south.

In the bottom of the vale the river is seen to great advantage, meandering among the pastures. On the right the steeple of Grinton behind a clump of trees, the bridge and the humble cottages, of which the village is chiefly composed, form an assemblage of pleasing objects. Beyond these are Cozden Hall, and

Marrick Abbey, whilst the Scar at Ellerton, which terminates the view to the east, rising above the wood, gives to the scenery a finish beautifully picturesque.

SWALE HALL.—On the south side of the Swale, nearly opposite to Reeth, stands Swale Hall, once the seat of Sir Solomon Swale, bart. It does not, however, appear to have ever deserved the name of a mansion. This family was of great antiquity in these parts: the first that we find mentioned is Alured de Swale, nephew and chief chamberlain to Walter de Gaunt, Earl and Lord of the Seignior of Swaledale, who in the latter end of the reign of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henry I. granted in fee to his said nephew Alured, his manor of West Grinton, part of his said lordship. And the family are supposed to have taken their name from this manor, lying on the banks of the Swale. Sir Solomon Swale was created a baronet in 1660. The male branch of the family became extinct in the last century; and about the year 1790, Swale Hall was sold to a Mr. Hutchinson.

A little below Reeth is a neat bridge of three arches, over the river Arkle; beyond which, at the distance of about a mile and a half from Reeth, is Fremington, where is an elegant mansion belonging to Peter Denys, esq. To the right, and about the same distance from Reeth, is Grinton, a small dirty village, at the west end of which stands the parish church. The living is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. In the east window are the arms of the family of Swale. On the north side of the altar is an escutcheon to the memory of a lady of the Darcy family.

The last object worth notice in this district is Cozden Hall, a small, but neat mansion, of modern construction. It is within two miles of Reeth, and at a short distance from Low Stollerston Stile, which is considered as the eastern boundary of Swaledale.

With the exception of a few particular places, Swaledale is almost totally destitute of wood. This circumstance, which renders its general appearance less

picturesque than it would otherwise be, seems to be partly owing to the right which the Lord of the Manor possesses of cutting down as much wood as he pleases for the use of the smelting-mills.

In the bottom of the Vale the land is fertile; but the sides of the mountains are gradually marked by the decrease of vegetation; and the tops of several of them seem to be condemned to perpetual sterility. Considerable improvements have been made in the agriculture of the lower or eastern part of the Dale; but in the upper or western part the coldness and humidity of the climate deter the inhabitants from attempting the cultivation of grain, and induce them to apply almost solely to grazing. In its general aspect Swaledale is, in picturesque beauty, inferior to both Wharfedale and Wensleydale, or even to some parts of Airedale; but it is equal to any of these in the grand features of Nature: its prevailing character is dreary sublimity.

The LEAD-MINES in Swaledale, and the other dales communicating with it, must be considered as an important feature in a description of this district.

The Earl of Pomfret is the principal proprietor of the Swaledale mines, which are at present leased to W. Chaytor, esq. of Spennythorne, near Middleham, Thomas Hopper, esq. of Newcastle, and Messrs. George and Thomas Alderson, lead-merchants, London. The annual produce is estimated at 3000 tons.

Hurst mines, the property of William Poulett, esq., are leased to Mr. Stapleton, of Richmond; annual produce estimated at about 400 tons.

Whitsondale mines, held under the Crown, by Mr. Knighton and Mr. Morley, produce annually about 400 tons.

The Arkengarth-dale mines, which lie to the north of Swaledale, are particularly deserving of attention, from the very liberal and spirited manner in which these concerns have been carried on, under the judicious and scientific management of Frederic Hall, esq. one of the principal proprietors. The aids of mecha-

nism and chemistry have been called in, and the principles and narrow prejudices which formerly prevailed are wholly exploded. An ample product bids fair towards a remuneration for the sums which have been expended. They are carried on by a firm bearing the name of the Arkengarth-dale and Darwent Mining Company, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Hall. The annual produce is about 2000 tons. There are some other small concerns, the product of which may be estimated at about 100 tons.

In the aggregate, these mines are supposed to employ about 2000 persons.

CLINTS, the seat of Thomas Errington, esq., about five miles west from Richmond, is one of the finest rural retreats in this part of the country. It is beautifully situated on the north side of a deep valley, which is watered by a small rivulet. The mansion is a modernized structure, and being of a yellowish colour, forms a softening contrast with the grey cliffs rising behind it, and beyond which is a plantation of dark pines, and a long range of rocks stretching towards the north-west. The views from the house display all the romantic beauty that richly wooded valleys, rocks, and water, generally form. On the south side of the valley in which Clints is situated, is Marske Hall, the seat of the Hutton family.

The improvements which have taken place in this neighbourhood are well worthy the notice of the scientific agriculturist. And very extensive plantations have of late years been made, which have a promising appearance. Measures are also taking to bring into cultivation a large extent of newly enclosed common of a very unpromising aspect.

In closing a description of these romantic districts, it will not be amiss to observe, that the moors, or mountains, adjacent to Wensleydale, Swaledale, &c. are famous for the diversion of shooting moor-game, or grouse, and greatly frequented in the summer by sportsmen, who resort to these wilds for that purpose. This amusement, which is little known in the more

southern parts of the kingdom, is a healthy, but very laborious, exercise. As the scene of action chiefly lies on wild heaths, it is not unusual for parties to erect a tent, in order to secure themselves against bad weather; or for the convenience of taking refreshment. The season for this diversion begins about five or six weeks sooner than that of partridge-shooting. The grouse somewhat resembles the partridge in shape, but exceeds it considerably in size: its plumage is extremely beautiful, being of a fine glossy variegated brown, displaying a diversity of tints impossible to describe: its eyes are encircled by a very bright scarlet-coloured membrane, and its legs are feathered down to the feet. Its food consists chiefly of bilberries, with the tops and flowers of the ling, or heath. Its flesh is considered as having a finer flavour than that of any other British bird.

One of the most extraordinary phenomena of nature, ever observed in this, or in any other part of the world, occurred in the vicinity of Wold Newton, on the 13th of December, 1795, about three o'clock in the afternoon; when a stone, of the weight of fifty-six pounds, fell from some superior region. The place where it fell is about one third of a mile nearly west from Wold Cottage, the seat of Edward Topham, esq. who, in order to commemorate the event, has erected an obelisk, with this inscription:

“ Here

On this spot, Dec. 13th, 1795,

Fell from the atmosphere

An extraordinary stone,

In breadth twenty-eight inches,

In length thirty-six inches,

And

Whose weight was fifty-six pounds.

This column,

In memory of it,

Was erected by

Edward Topham,

1799.”

The following account was communicated by Major Topham himself, and is published in a work, on British mineralogy, by Mr. Sowerby, in whose museum the stone is now deposited.

“The stone in question fell within two fields of my house. The weather was misty, and at times inclining to rain; and though there was some thunder and lightning at a distance, it was not till the falling of the stone that the explosion took place, which alarmed the surrounding country, and which created so distinctly the sensation that something very singular had happened.

“When the stone fell, a shepherd of mine, who was returning from his sheep, was about 150 yards from the spot; and John Shipley, one of my farming men, was so near the spot where it fell, that he was struck very forcibly by some of the mud and earth raised by the stone dashing into the earth, which it penetrated to the depth of twelve inches and seven afterwards into the chalk rock; making in all, a depth of nineteen inches from the surface.

“When the stone was passing through the air, which it did in a north-west direction from the sea-coast, numbers of persons distinguished a body passing through the clouds, though not able to ascertain what it was; and two sons of the clergyman of Wold Newton, (a village near me) saw it pass so distinctly by them, that they ran up immediately to my house to know if any thing extraordinary had happened.

“In the different villages over which the stone took its direction, various were the people who heard the noise of something passing through the air, accurately and distinctly, though they could not imagine what was the cause of it; and, in many of the provincial newspapers, these accounts were published, at the time, from different persons.

“In fact, no circumstance of the kind had ever more concurrent testimonies; and the appearance of the stone itself, while it resembles in composition those which are supposed to have fallen in various

other parts of the world, has no counterpart or resemblance in the natural stones of the country.

“The stone, in its fall, excavated a place of the depth before mentioned; and of something more than a yard in diameter. It had fixed itself so strongly in the chalk rock, that it required labour to dig it out.

“On being brought home, it was weighed, and the weight at that time was fifty-six pounds, which has been diminished in a small degree at present, by different pieces being taken from it, as presents to different literati of the country. Mr. King, the antiquary, in his account of “Sky-fallen stones,” has published an account of this, with many curious and learned remarks, on those which have fallen at different periods.

“All these three witnesses, who saw it fall, agree perfectly in their account of the manner of its fall, and that they saw a dark body passing through the air, and ultimately strike the ground; and though, from their situation and characters in life, they could have no possible object in detailing a false account of this transaction, I felt so desirous of giving this matter every degree of authenticity, that, as a magistrate, I took their account upon oath, immediately on my return into the country. I saw no reason to doubt any of their evidence, after the most minute investigation of it.”

The notion of stones falling from above, has prevailed in various countries, and in almost every period of society; but, as it appeared impossible to account by natural causes for this phenomenon, philosophers in general rejected the fact, or affirmed, at least, that if stones did actually fall, they had first been ejected from the earth by some volcanic eruption. The ancient accounts of natural phenomena, indeed, were generally supported by suspicious evidence, or disguised by fiction; and the first narrative of this kind, that has been presented to the world under circumstances of credible accuracy, is that of the celebrated Gassendi, who was himself the eye witness of what

he relates. On the 27th Nov. 1627, the sky being clear, he saw a burning stone fall on Mount Vaisir, between the towns of Guillaumes and Perne, in Provence. Its fall was accompanied by a noise like the discharge of artillery, and its weight was found to be fifty-nine pounds. Having only this one solitary instance to examine, he concluded that the stone came from some neighbouring mountain, which had been in a transient state of volcanic eruption. But successive instances of this kind, being witnessed during the last two centuries, the attention of philosophers was, at length, seriously directed to this curious subject. Accurate accounts of the fall of stones were collected from different quarters. The stones themselves were carefully examined, and chemically analyzed. And the result of various experiments, made by M. de La Lande, M. Lavoisier, M. Vauquelin, Count de Bournon, and our ingenious countryman, Mr. Howard, proves to a demonstration, that the stones which have fallen at different times on the earth in France, Italy, England, and the East Indies, are precisely of the same nature, consisting of the same simple substances, nearly in the same proportions, and combined in the same manner, so as to form heterogeneous aggregates, of which the general resemblance to each other is complete. And it is not less worthy of observation, that no other bodies composed of the same ingredients have yet been discovered on our globe.

But the origin of these stones which fall from the atmosphere, is the question that puzzles philosophical sagacity and research. To those who would ascribe them to the action of volcanoes, it may be answered that no volcano is known in India, in Bohemia, in France, or in Britain: or if it be supposed that these bodies are projected by *Ætna*, *Heccla*, &c. to so vast distances, this is evidently explaining what is mysterious, by assuming what seems impossible. As the Yorkshire stone fell within seven miles of the sea coast, and is said to have come with an oblique descent from that quarter, it has been surmised by some,

that it might have been projected by the sudden eruption of a sub-marine volcano, and that the volcano itself might have been instantaneously extinguished by the immense mass of waters rushing into the crater. This conjecture, however, cannot apply to stones of a similar nature which have fallen at a vast distance from the sea. Another hypothesis, which supposes that the constituent parts of the stones exist in the atmosphere, and are united by the ignition of a meteor, or by the electric fluid, is still more vague and improbable, than that of a volcanic origin. It is possible that iron, silica, &c. may be compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, &c. but we have no grounds to believe that to be the case; and the hypothesis must be extremely hazardous that rests on mere possibilities.

THE END.

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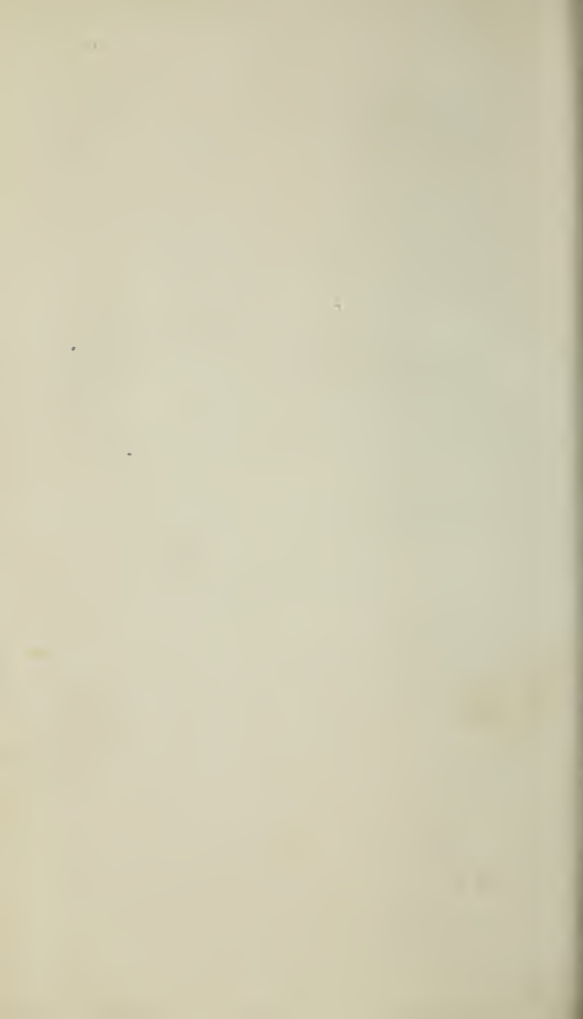
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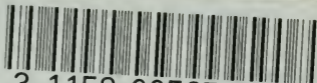


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