

Prison is so conducted "that many of the offenders discharged from it have again trespassed on society, for the sake of re-partaking its advantages; so that it may be said to frustrate its intention, and to be an incentive rather than a terror to knavery and vice."

Being a perfect stranger to the Keeper of this Prison, and not being a Magistrate of the County of Devon, I am personally unconcerned, in point of character and reputation, in this serious charge. But every well-wisher to the peace and safety of society, and especially every contributor to the County expenditure, which I am, is interested in ascertaining whether this representation be founded in fact and entitled to serious investigation, or a wanton and inflammatory libel. With a view to ascertain whether this Prison be an incentive to knavery and vice, I have visited and carefully examined it; and have been agreeably surprized to find every prisoner, more than 100 in number, cheerfully employed in some labour, and the strictest discipline enforced, together with moral and religious instruction uniformly attended to. The young offenders whose education has been totally neglected are taught to read, but not at the expence of the County*. I will now proceed, Mr. Urban, to undeceive you and the publick, by enabling you, on the highest possible authority, to form a decided judgment of the veracity of your Correspondent, and of the spirit by which he must have been actuated. On looking into the Committee-book of the Prison, I perceived the following statements, among a great many others of the same nature, in the handwriting of the persons whose names are subscribed. It must be almost unnecessary to observe, that neither Judge Bailey, the Bishop of the Diocese, nor Mr. Neild (whose opinion I shall presently state from his publication), are Magistrates of this County. I shall add the testimony of Lord

Graves and Mr. Williams, who are Justices, (one of them perhaps the most active Magistrate in the County) but who have never interfered in the building or management of this Bridewell, and are consequently impartial eye-witnesses on the present occasion.

"I have received great satisfaction from visiting this Prison. It appears to me admirably calculated to advance the objects of confinement, industry and reformation.

J. BAILEY, *one of the Judges of the King's Bench.*"

"This is the second time I have visited this House; and the satisfaction I have received from seeing the judicious manner in which the prisoners are employed, is very great indeed. The habits to which the prisoners are inured, give strong grounds for hoping that, in many instances at least, they will be reclaimed, and pursue honest courses after they are discharged; and the prospect of their being liberated for good behaviour before their periods of imprisonment expire, is a strong inducement to attention and good conduct during their confinement. The labour is such as to employ properly all persons of different strength and constitutions; and it is sufficiently laborious to those who are healthy and strong, to make their confinement a real punishment. I cannot express in adequate terms the gratification I have derived from the inspection, or the sense I entertain of the merits and high deserving of those by whose means it has been accomplished.

J. BAILEY, *one of the Judges of the King's Bench.*"

"This is the second time that I have visited this House of Correction; and I may say, that I have viewed it with increased satisfaction. The well-judged employment given to the different prisoners promises to be productive of the most salutary effects: and I cannot help remarking, that S. F. Milford, esq. one of the Magistrates, has distributed Bibles and Prayer-books, at his own expence, among the Prisoners; and that, at his suggestion, the Children who may be confined here are taught the Church Catechism.

G EXETER, *Bishop of the Diocese.*"

* In the course of the year between six and seven hundred offenders are confined in this Prison; and an account is annually printed of their modes of employment, and of their conduct during their confinement.

† Several instances of Criminals who have returned home reformed, after being confined in this Prison, have come to my knowledge, authenticated by communications from Clergymen residing in distant Parishes. On the contrary, in the old Bridewell, where there was little employment, and unavoidably a promiscuous intercourse of every description of offenders, instead of a separation into classes, they were returned upon society much more depraved than when they were committed. I wish this may not be the case in many existing prisons.

"I cannot

"I cannot refrain from adding my humble tribute of praise to Samuel Frederick Milford, esq. for his great attention, perseverance, and exertions, in the formation and management of this excellent and useful Institution; and who, together with other active Magistrates of this County, merits the warmest thanks of the United Kingdom. GRAVES."

"I have visited the Bridewell, and seen with very great satisfaction all the prisoners employed, and every appearance of industry and attention to their different occupations; and have great pleasure in observing the cleanliness and regularity so conspicuous through the establishment. And I desire to add my warmest thanks to S. F. Milford, esq. and other active Magistrates, for their great attention and exertions in the formation and management of so noble and excellent an Institution. J. WILLIAMS."

"This is the second time I have had the satisfaction of visiting this Bridewell, or rather House of Correction and Industry, as it may be very justly called; and taking the whole of the most admirable system adopted into my most mature and serious consideration, I do think, that the habits of industry, cleanliness, the moral and religious principles so strictly and properly inculcated into the minds of the Prisoners, will be the happy means of reclaiming many depraved characters from time to time, rescuing them from destruction, and returning them to the world, it is hoped and expected, worthy members of society. It is really such an Institution as does honour and credit to the County; and considering the highly beneficial effects which are so likely to result from it, the expence of erecting the Building (handsome and commodious as it certainly is), and its establishment altogether, in my humble opinion, becomes in a pecuniary point of view a light and trivial object. J. WILLIAMS."

In the Committee-book I noticed upwards of 20 other testimonials, equally respectable.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, only subjoin the already published opinion of your venerable and most worthy correspondent Mr. Neild, formerly Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and who has minutely inspected every Gaol and Bridewell in the Kingdom. Having done this, I shall leave your correspondent "A Man of Devon" to the enjoyment of his own feelings. The publick will form their estimate of the head and heart of a person who could clandestinely endeavour to vilify and

deprive of their weight and influence in society, a set of Magistrates, who have been thus devoting their time and labour to the service of their County and the good of mankind.

Mr. Neild's Letter to Dr. Lettison, already published:

"My dear Friend,

"The Prison I have just described [the Devon Bridewell] will long remain a monument of humanity and attention to the health and morals of Prisoners. The spirited exertions of that active and excellent Magistrate Mr. Milford in this laborious work, I see deservedly recorded by public thanks. The plan laid down by the skilful Architect has not here been narrowed by ill-timed parsimony. It exhibits distribution, and conveniences for employment, almost without its equal. I anticipate the pleasure the worthy Magistrates will receive in improving the morals of the lower classes of people, and by the punishment of early transgression, prevent its increase. Laziness and evil associations prepare the mind for the commission of the worst of crimes; but here all prisoners not in a state of absolute debility have employment suited to all gradations of strength, skill, and capacity.

Yours most sincerely, JAMES NEILD."

As to the necessity of a reformed County Rate for Devon, a subject which seems to have inflamed the anger of your Correspondent beyond all bounds, I confess myself not much acquainted with the merits of the question. But I cannot bring myself to believe that the 70 Magistrates who have petitioned Parliament against it, are actuated by the motive which your anonymous Correspondent thinks proper to attribute to them. If the cause of the promoters of an equalized Rate be good, how much is it to be lamented, that it should be espoused by such an advocate! The spirit manifested, and the means resorted to, by "The Man of Devon," must bring disgrace on any cause, and tend to excite unfavourable suspicions in the mind of every impartial person. CLERICUS.

. In answer to the Query in p. 337, ANOTHER CONSTANT READER observes, that the Trials of Elizabeth Canning Squires, and the other persons connected with that strange story, are reported at large in the new Edition of the "State Trials;" and probably, therefore, in former editions of that work.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES.—No. V.

Sadler's Musick-house, Islington.—*Hille's Musick-house.*—*Sadler's Wells.*
—Soon after the Revolution; upon the Drama being emancipated from the rigid shackles of the Puritans, a novel species of amusement first became general, under the name of Musick-houses*. Not one of them, and there were many, particularly in the Suburbs of the Metropolis, appears to have attained and preserved the celebrity of Sadler's Musick-house, which was a wooden building, erected on the

North side of the New-river-head at Islington some time before 1683. In that year, the servants of the proprietor, Sadler, while digging for gravel in his garden, discovered a well of mineral water, which is slated to have become in such general repute from its medicinal qualities as to be visited, shortly afterwards, by "five or six hundred people every morning." That number is mentioned in an account of the discovery of the Well, given in a note below†; but it was probably

* One of the earliest was Coleman's Musick-house near the Lamb's Conduit; and that was to be sold or let in March 1681-2. It was the custom for women of the most abandoned description to frequent the Musick-houses in Rosemary-lane, Stepney, and other places; which became the nightly scenes of intoxication, riots, and even murder. In 1699 the Peace-officers made repeated searches in Stepney parish, and in one night took into custody "about forty couple of suspicious persons, who were all committed."—*Protestant Mercury*, March 29, 1699.

† The following Tract has been partially referred to by Sir John Hawkins, Lysons, and Strutt; and the extract now given shows the situation of the Spring, which has been imperfectly described by those writers:

"A true and exact Account of Sadler's Well; or, the new Mineral Waters lately found at Islington: treating of its nature and virtues. Together with an enumeration of the chiefest Diseases which it is good for, and against which it may be used; and the manner and order of taking of it. Published for public good, by T. G. Doctor of Physick. London, printed for Thomas Malthus, at the Sun in the Poultry, 1624.

"The new Well at Islington (says the writer) is a certain spring in the middle of a garden, belonging to the Musick-house, built by Mr. — Sadler, on the North side of the great Cistern that receives the New River water near Islington; the water whereof was, before the Reformation, very much famed for several extraordinary cures performed thereby, and was thereupon accounted sacred, and called Holy-well. The Priests belonging to the Priory of Clarken-well using to attend there, made the people believe, that the virtues of the waters proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. But, upon the Reformation, the Well was stopt up, upon a supposition that the frequenting it was altogether superstitious; and so, by degrees, it grew out of remembrance, and was wholly lost until found out, and the fame of it revived again, by the following accident: Mr. Sadler being made surveyor of the highways, and having good Gravel in his own Garden, employed two men to dig there; and when they had dug pretty deep, one of them found his pickaxe strike upon something that was very hard; whereupon he endeavoured to break it, but could not; whereupon, thinking with himself that it might peradventure be some treasure hid there, he uncovered it very carefully, and found it to be a broad flat stone; which having loosened and lifted up, he saw it was supported by four oaken posts, and had under it a large Well of stone, arched over, and curiously carved: and having viewed it, he called his fellow-labourer to see it likewise, and asked him whether they should fetch Mr. Sadler and shew it him? Who, having no kindness for Sadler, said No; he should not know of it, but as they had found it so they would stop it up again, and take no notice of it; which he that found it consented to at first, but, after a little time, he found himself (whether out of curiosity or some other reason, I shall not determine) strongly inclined to tell Sadler of the Well, which he did one Sabbath-day in the evening. Sadler, upon this, went down to see the Well; and observing the curiosity of the stone-work that was about it, and fancying within himself that it was a Medicinal water, formerly had in great esteem, but by some accident or other lost, he took some of it in a bottle, and carried it to an eminent Physician, telling him how the Well was found out, and desiring his judgment of the water; who, having tasted and tried it, told him it was very strong of a Mineral taste, and advised him to brew some Beer with it, and carry it to some persons, to whom he would recommend him: which he did accordingly. And some of those who used to have it of him in bottles, found so much

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good

a time-serving puff, to invite the real or fanciful valedudinarian, it being then fashionable to resort to all such places, either in hope of relief, or for amusement*. How long Sadler resided there after the discovery is

good by it, that they desired him to bring it in Roundlets; which was done most part of the last winter, and continued to have so good an effect upon the persons that drank it, that, at the beginning of this summer, Dr. Morton advised several of his patients to drink the water; which has so good an effect upon them, and operates so near Tunbridge Water, that it has obtained a general approbation, and great numbers of those who used to go thither, drink it. There are few Physicians in London but have advised some or other of their patients to drink it; by which means it is so frequented, that there are five or six hundred people there constantly every morning."

After describing the effect of the water, the diseases to be relieved, and the manner of taking it, the patients are informed they may eat caraways, or drink a glass of rhenish, or white wine with it; and that "it is very convenient for those who smoke tobacco, to take a pipe or two whilst their waters work."

* At the time the discovery was made by Sadler, the Wells at Tunbridge and Epsom had long been places of fashionable resort. The Ebbisham, or Epsom water, was discovered in 1630, or soon after, and supposed to be the first, of its peculiar quality, discovered in England. In the Prologue to "The Empress of Morocco," 1673, the Poet says:

"All you're now like to have is a dull play,
The Wells have stol'n the vizar masks away:
Now Punk in penitential drink begins,
To purge the surfeit of her London sias."

Both places were also made the subjects of Comedies, and were so numerous frequented, that, in the Gazette of June 19, 1684, it is announced, "that the Post will go every day (to and fro) betwixt London and Tunbridge, and also betwixt London and Epsom, during the season for drinking those waters." We shall notice a few that have flourished within the environs of London.

The *Clerks Well*, which now gives name to the populous neighbourhood and parish of Clerkenwell, is the most antient of those in the vicinity of the Metropolis. It is indebted for its fame to the history of the Drama, as will be noticed hereafter, and not to any medicinal virtues in the Spring.

Hampstead Wells were discovered about 1698, and the water sold for three-pence a flask. There was a concert every Monday at 10 o'clock, and the ticket of admission one shilling, and for dancing in the afternoon sixpence. They flourished several years, and their history, we may expect, will be copiously given in the forthcoming "History of Hampstead," by Mr. J. J. Park.

Islington Wells, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This place was in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery of the Well in the land adjoining, and which last being long since closed, has led some of our best writers to describe the Islington Spa as that found by Sadler. By a singular advertisement in the Gazette of September 1685, it appears to have been then recently sold: it commences, "Whereas Mr. John Langley of London, Merchant, who bought the Rhinoceros, and Islington Wells, hath been represented by divers of his malicious adversaries to be a person of no estate or reputation, nor able to discharge his debts," &c. At the time Ward wrote his Poem, describing this place, three-pence a piece admission was paid at "a gate, where abundance of rabble peep in at a grate." He afterwards says,

"Lime-trees were plac'd at a regular distance,
And Scrapers were giving their woful assistance."

However, Musick was not originally part of the plan, though there was a Coffee-house attached to the premises. This may be gleaned from the advertisements in 1690—1692, only informing the publick, "That the Well near Islington, called New Tunbridge," would open "for drinking the Medicinal Waters, where the poor may have the same, gratis, bringing a Certificate under the hand of any known Physician or Apothecary." In 1700, there was "Musick for dancing all day long every Monday and Thursday during the summer season. No mask to be admitted;" and, in 1733, it was visited by the late Princess Amelia for the purpose of drinking the waters. It also furnished a Title to a Dramatic trifle by the late George Colman, called "The Spleen, or Islington Spa," acted at Drury-lane in 1776; and in the following year, the proprietor, Mr. Holland, declared in an advertisement, the number of Patients daily receiving benefit, "scarcely to be credited."

uncertain. The building in 1699 was called Miles's Musick-house, though

It was then let on lease; and upon the failure of Holland, an unexpired term of thirteen years was sold by Mr. Skinner in September 1778. The new Proprietors gave notice in the following month, that the Gardens were open every Morning for drinking the Waters, and in the Afternoon for Tea. "The subscription for the Season one guinea; non-subscribers drinking the Waters 6d. each morning." These regulations continued to the final close of the Gardens. A few years since, an attempt was made to establish a Minor Vauxhall; and during one of the late Seasons of Lent, there was an Orrey exhibited, with Evening Lectures. The Coffee-house has been lately pulled down, and a row of houses built upon part of the Gardens, but the Well continues open for the benefit of the publick. There is a pleasing view of this place engraved by G. Bickham, jun. in a folio Volume of Songs, published about 1737, and shows the Company waiting round the quadrangle of the Balustrades enclosing the Well, to be served; others walking in the Gardens, which were irregularly planted with trees; and in the perspective appears the House and Coffee-room. The View forms a Head-piece to the following Song, taken from "The Humours of New Tunbridge Wells," a Lyric Poem, written by Mr. Lockman in 1733. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. IV. p. 99 and 111.

The Charms of Dishabille, or New Tunbridge Wells at Islington.

"Whence comes it that the shining Great,
To titles born and awful state,
Thus condescend, thus check their
will,

And send away to Tunbridge Wells,
To mix with vulgar Beaux and Belles?
Ye sages, your famed glasses raise,
Survey this meteor's dazzling blaze,
And say, portends it good, or ill?

Soon as Aurora gilds the skies
With brighter charms the Ladies rise,
To dart from beams that save or kill,
No homage at the toilet paid,
(Their lovely features unsurvey'd)
Sweet Negligence her influence lends,
And all the artless graces blends,
That form the tempting Dishabille.

Richmond Wells. First discovered about 1680; and in the Post Boy of July 11, 1696, was announced, "At Richmond New Wells, a Consort of Musick both vocal and instrumental, will be performed on Monday next at Noon, the 13th instant, by principal hands, and the best voices, composed new for the day, by Mr. Frank; the Songs will be printed and sold there." This was, probably, the first public opening of the Wells; and "a great concourse of persons of quality" being there, "it was desired the rate at coming in should be doubled, viz. to make it 6d. each." Such was the tenor of the advertisement in the following week; and the two following confirm the patronage and celebrity of this place. "At the desire of several persons of quality, Mr. Abell will sing on Monday, the 11th of this instant August, at 5 of the clock precisely, in the great room at the Wells at Richmond, it being the last time of his singing this season, and will perform in English, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French, accompanied with instrumental musick, by the best masters; and after that, will sing alone to the Harpsichord. The usual dancing will begin at eight of the clock, price five shillings each ticket. Note, That the tyde of flood begins at one of the clock in the afternoon, and flows till five, and ebbs till twelve, for the conveniency of returning. Tickets will be had at the Wells, and no where else."—*Postman*, August 9, 1701. "At Richmond Wells, on Thursday next, being the 19th instant, at the request of several persons of quality, will be a great Consort of Musick; Mr. Elford and Mr. Weldon will perform several new songs, all composed on purpose for this entertainment, by the said Mr. Weldon. Some of the songs to be accompanied with a flute, by Mr. Peasible; and a new symphony for a flute and a violin, by him and the famous Signor Gasparini, who will perform several Italian Sonatas, accompanied by Mr. De Par, and other great symphonies, by the best masters; beginning exactly at 5, and to end at 7, because of the dancing after. 5s. a ticket, to be had at White's Chocolate-house and Garroway's Coffee-house. This Consort to be performed but once, the Queen going to the Bath. Tide serves at 7 a clock in the morning, and light nights."—*Postman*, Aug. 10, 1703. This place was in considerable repute for near half a century, rapidly declining after 1750.

the water was advertised from 1697 unto 1700, and later, in the name of

Lambeth Wells consisted of two Wells, distinguished as the *nearer* and *farther* Well. They were open before 1697. On the 5th of May, in that year, was first performed a Concert in imitation of the regular one, then newly established, in York Buildings, and by the following Advertisement was continued weekly: "In the great Room at Lambeth Wells (every Wednesday for the ensuing Season) will be performed a Consort of vocal and instrumental Musick, consisting of about thirty instruments and voices, after the method of the Musick-meeting in York Buildings, the price only excepted, each person being to pay for coming in but one shilling; to begin at half an hour after two, and no person to be admitted after three." The hour was soon afterwards altered to six, and no person to be admitted in a Mask. In 1700, the price of admission was reduced to three-pence a-piece, as formerly: the water was then sold at a penny a quart, and the poor had it gratis. About 1740, the Wells became neglected, and the Musick-room a nuisance, which thereupon passed to the possession of the Methodists.

Streatham Wells. Well known as early as 1660. There was a Concert upon Monday and Thursday in every week during the Summer of 1701; but it was never a place of distinguished resort except to drink the water.

Acton Wells are mentioned under the date of 1612: and were in considerable repute about the middle of last century. Assemblies were held there during the Season; and in 1775, the proprietor, Mr. Gardner, acknowledged, in the papers of the day, the patronage given by the subscribers to the public breakfasts.

Bagnigge Wells. Upon the Eastern banks of a very narrow stream, or brook, now little better than a ditch, though heretofore called *The River Bagnigge*, was an antient building, as appears by the following inscription: "S. T. This is Bagnigge-house near the Pinder a Wakefelde, 1680." This House was the country residence of Nell Gwynn, one of the favourites of King Charles the First; and here is an effigy of that Lady in carved work, with fruits of all sorts about her, gilt, and in good preservation. It was a Chimney-piece, and supposed to allude to her origin of selling fruit at the play-houses. About 1760, upon the discovery of two Mineral Springs, the House and Gardens were opened for public reception, and probably from the above meretricious connection, called "The Royal Bagnigge Wells." The Waters were drank at three-pence each person, or delivered at the pump-room at eight-pence a gallon. As a place of public resort upon a Sunday, the Gardens are well known; and for the amusement of the visitors during the week, there is an excellent Organ in the long room. A curious Mezzotinto print of Bagnigge Wells was published by J. R. Smith in 1772.—Since this article was put to press, the whole of the Furniture, &c. was sold by auction by order of the Assignees of Mr. Salter (the tenant) a Bankrupt. The fixture and fittings-up are described as comprizing "the erections of a temple, a grotto, alcoves, arbours, boxes, green-house, paling-fences, large lead figures, pumps, cisterns, sinks, pipes, (and also) counters, beer-machine, stoves, coppers, partitions, garden lights, shrubs, 200 drinking tables, 350 forms, 400 dozen bottled ale," &c. The sale took place the 16th, 17th, and 18th of December.

Pancras Wells. From a South prospect of this place, engraved by Toms, there appears to have been a public room sixty feet long and eighteen feet high, two pump-houses, and the house of entertainment, 135 feet long, besides gardens, &c. The Wells were numerously attended when in fashion; and the water had not only the recommendation of being very grateful to the taste, but might be taken in any season.

Kilburn Wells. At the time of publishing the "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, by John Berkenhout, M. D. 1773," these Wells had not attracted the notice of any writer upon the Mineral waters; although, in the following year they appear to have "been in the utmost perfection, the gardens enlarged, and greatly improved, the great room being particularly adapted to the use and amusement of the politest companies, fit either for musick, dancing or entertainment."—*Advertisement, July 1773.*

St. George's Spa, or Dog and Duck. The Spring was discovered about 1750—60, and, as a public Tea-garden, was within a few years past, a favourite resort for the vilest dregs of society, until properly suppressed by the Magistrates. The site forms part of the ground taken by the Governors for the New Bethlem Hospital.

In addition to the above places, where amusement and fashion attached a local celebrity to the different Wells, there may be added the names of several Chalybeate and other Springs, which, although totally depending on their Medicinal virtues, have obtained considerable repute, and are also situated in the vicinity of London.

Sadler*. A description of the company frequenting this place, not much to its advantage in the colouring, at the same time with a delineation too minute to doubt the faithfulness of

the outline, is given in the dramatic piece intituled "The Weekly Comedy, as it is daily acted at most Coffee-houses in London †," with a truly disgusting relation of a fellow eating a

As *Sydenham, Dulwich, or Lewisham Wells*, discovered about the year 1640; *Barnet Wells*, known about the middle of the 17th century, and repaired within a few years past; *Northall Wells*, certainly known before 1690; *Woodford Wells*, no longer in estimation; *Shadwell Spa*, strongly recommended by a pamphlet in 1749; *St. Chad's Well, near Battle Bridge*, which still retains its admirers; lastly, in the same neighbourhood, may be mentioned the spring or conduit on the Eastern side of the road leading from Clerkenwell by Bagnigge Wells, and which has given name to a few very small houses as *Black Mary's Hole*. The land here was formerly called Bagnigge Marsh, from the river Bagnigge which passes through it. But in after-time the citizens resorting to drink the waters of the conduit, which then was leased to one Mary, who kept a black cow, whose milk the gentlemen and ladies drank with the waters of the conduit, from whence, the wits of that age used to say: "Come, let us go to Mary's black hole." However, Mary dying, and the place degenerating into licentiousness, about 1687, Walter Baynes, esq. of the Inner Temple, enclosed the Conduit in the manner it now is, which looks like a great oven. He is supposed to have left a Fund for keeping same in perpetual repair. The stone, with the inscription, was carried away during the night, about ten years ago. The water (which formerly fed two ponds on the other side the road) falls into the old Bagnigge river.

The River of Wells. In Pancras parish, at the foot of Hampstead Hill, is the rise, spring, or head, of the ancient River of Wells, which has its influx into the Thames. After its passage through the fields between Pond-street and Kentish-town, washing the West of that village, it passes to Pancras, and from thence by several meanders through Battle-bridge, Black Mary's-hole, Hockley-in-the-hole, Turnmill-street, Field-lane, Holborn-bridge to Fleet-ditch. Of this River, tradition saith, that it was once navigable, and that lighters and barges used to go up as far as Pancras Church; and that in digging, anchors have been found within these two hundred years: hence, by the clogging up of the river, it is easy to account for the decay of the town of Pancras. In the *Speculum Britannia*, Norden mentions, there were, formerly, many buildings about Pancras Church then decayed, and from the great valley, observable from Holborn-bridge to Pancras, it is probable it was once flooded.—In the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, there were several others, as Skinner's Well, Fags Well, Tode Well, Loder's Well, and Radwell: and the overflowing of all these, according to Stow, once fell into that river; and hence it was called the River of Wells.

* The following Advertisement appeared in the Post-boy, and also the Flying Post, June 1697:—"Sadler's excellent Steel Waters at Islington, having been obstructed for some years past, are now opened and currant again, and the waters are found to be in their full vigour, strength, and vertue, as ever they were, as is attested and assured by the Physicians, who have since fully tried them. They have been for several years known and experimented to be very effectual for the cure of all hectick and hypocondriack heat, for beginning consumptions, for melancholy distempers, the scurvy, diabetes, for bringing away gravel, stones in the kidneys and bladder, and several other diseases. The Well will be opened on Monday next, being the 21st instant."

† In the Postman of April 27, 1700:—"These are to give notice, that Sadler's last found Wells at Islington (highly approved of and recommended by Dr. Lower and other eminent Physicians, as the great quantity of Crocus Martis in them, shew they exceed most Chalybeat springs) are now fixing, and recommended to the trial of other ingenious persons for the good of the publick." Again, on October 9th, it commences, "The Proprietors of Sadler's last found Mineral Wells at Islington," &c.

‡ The Weekly Comedy was published periodically, in half sheets, folio, and the first Number appeared about May 3, 1699. It is by Edward Ward; and the same piece was afterwards inserted in his Miscellaneous Works, as the *Humours of a Coffee-house*. The story was related in the 3d Number of the play which was published Wednesday, May the 24th; and in *Dawks's Protestant Mercury* of same date, is the following paragraph: "London, May 24. On Wednesday last a fellow at Sadler's Wells, near Islington, after he had dined heartily on a buttock of beef, for the lucre of five guineas, eat a live cock, feathers, guts and all, with only a plate of oil and vinegar for sawce, and half a pint of brandy to wash it down; and

live Cock at this place; which had occasioned "abundance of Inns of Court Beaus, and Lady Bumsitters, mingled with an innumerable swarm of the blew-frock order, to flock into Miles's Musick-house."

Whatever celebrity the spring obtained on its first discovery, it appears within a short period to have fallen into disuse, as Ward, in a narrative poem called "A Walk to Islington, with a description of New Tunbridge Wells and Sadler's Musick-house*," gives the fame of the Wells to its Medicinal water, and of the Musick-house to such good cheer as cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider, and the diversions of singing and dancing. From this writer may be gleaned some account of the performers and amusements, which are described in his customary strain of low sarcastic humour. Upon entering, he ascends to the gallery adjoining the organ-loft, the front of which was painted with the stories of Apollo and Daphne, Jupiter and Europa, &c. and which seems to have been appropriated to the genteel part of the company, as, on looking over to "examine the pit," he notices as present, "butchers, bailiffs, prize-fighters, deer-stealers, buttocks and files," and "vermin trained up to the gallows." However, to this rude assemblage, musick had charms; for the appearance of "Lady Squab," in her old place by the organ, soon obtained silence, and

"If the ravishing song which she sang you wou'd know,
It was *Rub, rub, rub, rub, rub, rub, in and out ho.*"

The next in succession was a fiddler, dressed in scarlet; but, our humourist declares, unlike an Orpheus, and fierce as Mars; adding,

"He runs up in *alt*, with Hey diddle diddle, [fiddle."
To shew what a fool he could make of a

There next came a dansel, of the age of eleven, who performed a sword-dance:

"Arm'd Amazon like, with abundance of rapiers,
Which she puts to her throat, as she dances and capers;
And further the Mob's admiration to kindle,
She turns on her heel, like wheel on a spindle;
And under her petticoats gathers such wind, [behind,"
That fans her and cools her before and

The performance was continued by a "young babe of grace," who danced a jig, and diverted the audience with "making strange musick-house monkey-like faces." The conclusion was a dance by "honest friend Thomas," who supported the two-fold character of clown and waiter, and is treated with lenity by the poet, because he filled "good Nantz."

The same description of low, disorderly characters, continued to make this a place of rendezvous for several years. There is a rare tract, called "God's Judgment against Murderers; or an account of a cruel and barbarous Murder, committed on Thursday night the 14th of August, at Sadler's Musick-house, near Islington, on the body of Mr. Waite, a lieutenant of a Man of War, by one Mr. French, a Lawyer of the Temple, shewing how they quarrelled about women," &c. 1712. One passage is too incidental for omission: "This famous place (says the writer) called Sadler's Wells, otherwise Miles's Musick-house, is so well known to most people in Town, that I need not describe it. It is a daily meeting or rendezvous of people who go thither to divert themselves; and though 'tis in many very innocent, and in the people of the house, only getting an honest livelihood; yet the method of so doing is apt to draw many unaccountable and disorderly persons to frequent it, under the colour of diverting themselves."

Miles, who, by improving and beautifying, added to the popularity of the Musick-house, was succeeded by Francis Forcer, the son of the musician, who is supposed to have

and afterwards proffered to lay a wager of five guineas more, that he could do the same again in two hours time. This is attested by many credible people, who were eye-witnesses of the same: which makes me think of the by-word, *That cook ruffian scalded the Devil in his feathers*, and I think that food fittest for such a guest." In the same Paper, of January 24, following, this monster is stated to have eat a live cat at a Musick-house in St. Katharine's.

* Probably printed as early as the Weekly Comedy, and afterwards inserted in Ward's *Miscellaneous Works*, 1703; again, 1717, 8vo.

occupied the premises after Sadler *. Forcer, the son, had a liberal education; and upon leaving Oxford, was entered of Gray's Inn; and afterwards called by that Honourable Society to the Bar, where, for a short period, he practised as a Pleader. A sketch of his character is given below, from the pen of William Garbott, a poet, whose numbers, partaking of ungarished prose, may fitly be received as historical, notwithstanding their prolixity. Garbott, after meandering with the subject of his lay, the New River, from its source past airy Newington, describes the Musick-house, gardens, and amusements, in the following lines:

"Thro' Islington then glides my best-lov'd theme,
And Miles's Garden washes with his stream:
Now F——r's Garden is its proper name,
Tho' Miles the man was who first got it fame;
And tho' it's own'd Miles first did make it known,
F——r improves the same, we all must
There you may sit under the shady trees,
And drink and smook, fann'd by a gentle breeze,
Behold the fish how wantonly they play,
And catch them also, if you please, you may—
Two noble swans swim by this garden
Of Water-fowl the glory and the pride,
Which to the Garden no small beauty are;
Were they but *black*, they would be much more rare;
With Ducks so tame, that from your hand they 'll feed,
And, I believe, for that they sometimes bleed.
A noble Walk likewise adorns the place,
To which the River adds a greater grace:
There you may sit, or walk, do which you please,
Which best you like, and suits most with your ease—
Now to the *Show-rooms* let's awhile repair,
To see the active feats performed there;

How the bold Dutch-man on the rope doth bound,
With greater air than others on the ground;
What capers does he cut! how backward leaps!
With Andrew Merry eyeing all his steps;
His comick humours with delight you see,
Pleasing unto the best of company.
The great *D'Acnonot* has been diverted there,
With divers others of like character;
As by their gen'rous gifts they made appear.
The famous Tumbler lately is come o'er,
Who was the wonder of the other shore:
France, Spain, and Holland, and High-Germany,
Sweden, and Denmark, and fam'd Italy,
His active feats did with amazement see,
Which done by Man they thought could never be:
Amongst the rest, he falleth from on high,
Head foremost, from the upper gallery,
And in his fall performs a Somerset,
The women shriek, in dread he 'll break his neck,
And gently on his feet comes to the ground,
To the amazement of beholders round—
Black Scaramouch, and Harlequin of fame,
The Ladder-dance with forty I could
Full as diverting, and of later date,
You may see there, at a much cheaper rate
Than at THE HOUSE, as well performed too;
You only pay for liquors, not the Show;
Such as neat Brandy, Southam Cyder fine,
And grape's true juice as e'er was press'd from Vine."

Francis Forcer continued *lessee* of the premises until the time of his death, which happened April 1743. He directed, by his Will, that the lease of the house he then lived in, called or known by the name of Sadler's Wells, together with the scenery, implements, stock, furniture, household stuff and things thereunto belonging, should be sold, for the purpose of paying his

* "After the decease of Mr. Sadler, (says Sir John Hawkins) one Frances Forcer, a musician, and the composer of many Songs, printed in the Theatre of Musick, published by Henry Playford and John Carr in the years 1625, 1686, and 1687, became the occupier of the Wells and Musick-house. His successor therein was a son of his, who had been bred up to the Law, and as some said, a Barrister; he was the first that exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing, tumbling, &c. He was a very gentlemanly man, remarkably tall and athletic, and died in an advanced age, about the year 1730 (a mis-print for 1740), at the Wells, which for many years had been the place of his residence."—*History of Musick*, vol. IV. p. 340. Miles might succeed the elder Forcer.

specialty and other debts*. That direction was carried into effect soon after his decease: an event which probably served to strengthen the hopes of the Proprietors of a rival exhibition then open near the London Spaw, Clerkenwell †.

There is a View of old Sadler's Wells in a 4to Volume of Songs, engraved with Musick and incidental designs, as head-pieces; of which a copy is in my possession. It is called "Universal Harmony, or the Gentleman and Ladies Social Companion," and was published periodically during 1745 and 1746. At the exterior of the premises towards the head of the river stood a wall, where the iron rails are now fixed, and near to the river was a gate, inscribed, under a pediment, *Sadler's Wells*. The building on the Southern aspect had, in the first story, seven windows, four of them with antient casements, and three having modern sashes; the last were, probably, an addition made to the Musick-house by Forcer, for the pur-

pose of habitation; and at one of the windows a single female, looking out, seems to confirm that conjecture. Of the basement story, an indistinctness of the engraving, and the height of the wall, makes it uncertain whether there were seven windows or only six, and that the Eastern end of the building, supported by pillars, formed a piazza. The Well-house might have been a smaller building, which appears detached, and standing near where the entrance-gates from the field are now erected. In the fore-ground the New River is introduced with a couple of Swans. An invitation to the Reader is given in

*A New Song on Sadler's Wells;
set by Mr. Brett.*

"At eve when Silvan's shady scene
Is clad with spreading branches green,
And vary'd sweets all round display'd,
To grace the pleasant flow'ry meads,
Then those who are willing joys to taste
Where pleasures flow, and blessings last,
And God of Health in transport dwells,
Must all repair to Sadler's Wells.

* The "New River, a poem, by William Garbott," was printed in 2vo. by "voluntary subscription." It is without date, and appears to have been published about 1720—30. He says,

"All things conspire to please the best they can,
Walks, waiters, river, liquor, and the MAN.
Who would not go where pleasure does invite?
Walks shady, silver stream, the eye's delight;
Ducks feeding from your hand, and snow-white swan,
Balsamic Ale, and most obliging man;
So good it is, it's prais'd by all men's tongues,
Healing as Balm of Gilead to the lungs.
Miles in his way obliging was, we know,
Yet F——r's language doth the softer flow;
Behav'our far genteeler of the two,
By birth a Gentleman and breeding too:
Oxford, for lib'ral Arts that is so fam'd,
(Inferiour all, none equal can be nam'd)
His Alma Mater was, it is well known,
And Grey's Inn learned gave to him the gown,
Called he was from thence unto the Bar,
And pleaded likewise as a Barrister.
Another Bar he uses now, we know;
Where most is got, the Counsel there will go:
Altho' his fees may not so large be there,
Greater the number of his clients are,
Which makes the gain to be the greater far. }
He's judge, he's jury, and sole pleader there,
A thing that is unknown at Westminster.
Invested with this pow'r, not insolent,
But unto ev'ry one he gives content."

† Frances Forcer, some years before he died, purchased a freehold piece of waste ground, forming part of what was called Mile-end Green, and including the rise of earth, lately well-known as Whitechapel Mount. It was charged with a large incumbrance, and the City of London had a long lease of it at £72. per annum. He had also a Copyhold estate at Ealing. The Freehold he gave to Catherine Forcer, his widow and executrix, for life; and the bulk of his property to Frances Forcer, his daughter by a former marriage, and to her heirs for ever.

There pleasant streams of Middleton
In gentle murmurs glide along;
In which the sporting fishes play,
To close each weary'd Summer's day:
And Musick's charms in lulling sounds
Of mirth and harmony abounds;
While nymphs and swains, with beaus
and belles,
All praise the joys of Sadler's Wells.

The herds around o'er herbage green,
And bleating flocks, are sporting seen;
While Phœbus with its brightest rays,
The fertile soil doth seem to praise:
And Zephyrs with their gentlest gales,
Breathing more sweets than flow'ry vales;
Which give new health, and heat repels:
Such are the joys of Sadler's Wells."

The next Proprietor whose name has been preserved was Rosoman, an eminent builder, who in 1765 pulled down the old wooden building, and erected the Theatre on an enlarged scale in its present form, at the expense, as it is said, of 4225*l*. In fitting up the interior every attention was paid to the accommodating the audience with liquor during the perform-

ance, and for that purpose the seats had backs with ledged shelves at the top so as to secure the bottles for each row of visitors in succession; and the glasses, having only short stems, were turned down over the mouth of the bottles. The terms upon which this objectionable trait of the old Theatre was continued and served out to the publick, are thus expressed in a Bill of 1773: "Ticket for the boxes 3*s*. which will entitle the bearer to a pint of Port, Mountain, Lisbon, or Punch. Ticket for the pit 1*s*. 6*d*. Ticket for the gallery 1*s*. either of which, with an additional sixpence, will entitle the bearer to a pint of either of the aforesaid liquors. Any person choosing a second pint, may have it at 1*s*. the price paid at every other public place*." At benefits, the performers usually relied on their own popularity to fill the house; and announced, "boxes 3*s*. pit and gallery 1*s*. 6*d*. Those who chuse wine may have it at 2*s*. a bottle †."

* There was a temporary revival of this custom during the Seasons of 1803, 4, and 5; and the wine supplied at 2*s*. the bottle, and 1*s*. the pint.

† The three following Advertisements are given from the London Daily Post of Saturday, July 3, 1742:

"NEW WELLS. At the New Wells, near the London-Spaw, Clerkenwell, this Evening, will be presented several new exercises of rope-dancing by Madam Brila, Mademoiselle Brila, lately arrived from Paris, and the two Miss Rayners. With singing by Mr. Johnson, and Mrs. Hill. And variety of new dances (both serious and comic) by Mons. Granier, the two Masters and Miss Granier, Mr. Miles, Mr. Clacket, the two Miss Scotts, Miss Rayner, and others. Also a Hornpipe by Mr. Jones from Bath, who plays on the violin at the same time. Also Mons. Brila, the famous Equilibrist, will perform several new balances, different to what he performed at Goodman's-fields the last season. And Mons. Brila's son, aged three years, performs on the stiff rope, and several curiosities of balancing with his father. The whole to conclude with two views of the Amphitheatre, in Ranelagh Gardens at Chelsea. To begin every evening at five o'clock."

"SADLER'S-WELLS. At Sadler's Wells, adjoining to the New-River Head, Islington, this evening at five o'clock, will begin the usual diversions. Consisting of rope-dancing by Madem. Kerman, Mr. Bodin, just arrived from Holland, and others. Tumbling by Mons. Dominique, Mr. Kerman, Mr. Bodin, Mr. Williams, and others; singing by Mr. Hemskirk and Mr. Brett; variety of dances (both serious and comic) by Mons. Dumont, Mons. Baudouin, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Osbeldistow, Mr. Rayner, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. La Font, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Story, Master Matthews, and Miss Wright. With several extraordinary performances by M. Henderick Kerman, the famous ladder-dancer."

"GOODMAN'S-FIELDS. At the New Wells, the bottom of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, this evening will be perform'd several new exercises of rope-dancing, tumbling, vaulting, and equilibres. Rope-dancing by Mons. Magito, Mons. Janno; and Madem. de Lisle will perform several exercises on the slack rope. And variety of tumbling by the celebrated Mr. Towers, the English tumbler, Mons. Guitar, Mons. Janno, and Mr. Hough. Singing by Miss Karver, and dancing (both serious and comic) by Mr. Carney, Mr. Shawford, Madem. Renos, Madem. Duval, and Mrs. Hough. With several new equilibres by the famous Little Russia Boy, who performs several balances upon the top of a ladder eight foot high; and then comes down, head foremost, through the rounds of the ladder; he also performs all the balances on the chairs, and several others never yet perform'd, which

In 1778 the whole of the inside of the House was taken down and materially improved. The cieling was raised considerably, which afforded an opportunity of making the boxes and back of the pit, &c. more lofty; whereby the spectator not only enjoyed a freer air, but also commanded at every part of the House a view of the whole extent of the stage. The Theatre also acquired a degree of beauty from the neatness of its shape and the simplicity of its ornaments.

About the same period, if not some years earlier, the elder Dibdin composed several favourite pieces for this Theatre, and a niche was not unfrequently occupied in the daily papers with "Intelligence from Sadler's Wells." The musick was popular, the dances were novel, and the pantomimes celebrated for their comic tricks and changes; in which character they were admirably supported by the late "truly excellent master of dumb-shew, Signor Grimaldi;" whose genius and humour seem to be held through heritage by his descendant, the present representative of similar characters.

"From Rosoman, Sadler's Wells went to the celebrated and admired veteran performer, late of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. King; Serjeant, the trumpeter; and Arnold, a goldsmith and jeweller; from whom Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Wroughton, now of Drury Lane, purchased it for 12,000*l.* The Wells afterwards became the joint property of Messrs. Wroughton; Mr. Siddons, husband of the greatly-valued tragic actress; Mr. Hughes, proprietor of several provincial theatres; Mr. Coates, a linen-draper; and Mr. Arnold, jun. And lastly, in 1802, it was purchased by Mr. Charles Dibdin, jun.; Mr. T. Dibdin, his brother, author of the Cabinet, &c.; Mr. Reeve the composer; Mr. Andrews, many years the very excellent scene-painter to this Theatre; and two Gentlemen in the City*."

Upon the 2d of April 1804, being Easter Monday, and the usual period for the Season commencing at this Theatre, there was produced a variation of the usual entertainments, under the title of *Naumachia*. It consists of an incidental scene upon real water, and the first representation was the

no one can do in England but himself. To which will be added, a grand scene after the manner of the *Ridotto al Fresco*. The whole to conclude with a grand representation of Water Works, as in the Doge's Gardens at Venice. The scenes, cloaths, and musick, all new. The scenes painted by Mons. Deroto. To begin every evening exactly at half an hour after five."

The situation of the New Wells near the London Spaw, is shown by a public-house still retaining the sign of the London Spaw, which has a front, towards Spa-fields, forming the corner house of Rosamon's-row, Clerkenwell, and was formerly the place where that water was obtained. The New Wells belonged to Rosamon, before he obtained possession of Sadler's Wells; and the site of the building, as I am informed, was about No. 4 and 5 of the street now called by his name. If the supplying liquor to the audience was not adopted at this place, it explains the allusion made by Garbott, in the lines above-quoted, as to the amusement at Sadler's Wells being cheaper than at THE HOUSE. At what period the New Wells was first opened, or when finally closed, I have not discovered.

The New Wells, Goodman's-fields, were situate in and gave name to Well-yard, Lemon-street. Prelluer was one of the composers for this Theatre, and published the Musick of Baucis and Philemon, a burletta, performed there about the time of the Rebellion. Some Songs with Musick, are also in print that were sung there, and prove that it shared no inconsiderable portion of public favour. More than thirty years ago, the Theatre formed an angle of some Tobacco warehouses of subsequent erection, and the Coopers were in the custom of showing it to persons having business there, as at that time part of the stage and boxes remained in a mutilated state. Those persons working at the warehouses, as well as others residing in the neighbourhood, commonly described the Company performing there as Sadler's Company, and that either he or his successor removed to Islington, and carried from thence the designation of "Sadler's Wells." This erroneous conjecture was probably founded on the same company performing at both theatres.

The above three Theatres, together with Hallam's Theatre in May Fair, and two Gaming-houses in Covent Garden, were all presented by the Grand Jury of Middlesex in May 1744, as "places kept apart for the encouragement of luxury, extravagance, idleness, and other wicked illegal purposes."—*Noorthouck's History of London*, 1773, p. 350. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. XIV. p. 278.

* *M. alcolm's Londinium Redivivum*, vol. III. p. 233.

Siege of Gibraltar. This grand and singular introduction of the aquatic element, upon so large a scale, within the walls of a theatre, is from necessity limited to the concluding scene, and effected by removing the whole flooring of the stage, which is over a large basin of water; and whereon have been seen floating boats, ships, and sea monsters, of a size exceeding all the tin and paste-broad illusions of the Patent Theatres. The proximity of the New River enabled the proprietors to plan and complete this novel and popular exhibition.

The present Theatre consists of a single range of boxes, with a pit and gallery; and the prices of admission are 4s. 2s. and 1s. The performances usually consist of a light comic dance, a serious ballet, a short pantomime, occasionally rope-dancing, and a grand historical spectacle. A few seasons past there was the appropriate motto over the stage of "Mirth, admit me of thy crew;" afterwards drop boards

were used instead of the molto, to communicate the title of each successive piece, and which plan was similar to one of the most antient usages of the English stage, that of nailing upon a pole near the centre of the stage, the title of the piece acted, as will be shown hereafter. The performances commence soon after six o'clock, and end about eleven o'clock.

To conclude; it is but justice to the established respectability of this Theatre, to observe the tipping lure above noticed as formerly affixed to the Bills, is no longer continued; and the publick have crowded* the house repeatedly through several seasons, although the wine is changed into water. Neither should it be omitted to be noticed that this is almost the only Theatre within the circle of the Metropolis, that can be mentioned as having the lobbies, those lounging-places of vice, free from the disgusting and constant display of folly and shameless prostitution. *Eu. HOOD.*

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CLXXX.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of JAMES II.

(Continued from p. 446.)

DURING this unfortunate Monarch's sway, Architecture made, at first, a faint resistance to the established mode of the former reign; indeed, Sir Christopher Wren still continued his professional career; and, as we have to follow him in his public works finished about this time, where a kind of method is laid down as a clue to ascertain the affinity of manner buildings thereto, we have no hesitation in directing our course to such specimens.

1685. About this period, *St. James's Church, Piccadilly*, was erected under the patronage of Thomas Lord Jermin; hence the adjoining street bearing his name, it may reasonably be concluded, was formed: most of the houses are yet in being, though their fronts and interiors have submitted to so many periodical alterations, that but partial adducements can be made. At the East extremity of the street are some examples coming under the denomination of a first class. Kitchen, parlour, one pair

and two pair stories. The parlour and finish of the upright, modern alterations; the other stories, plain openings for windows (two in breadth); general simple cornice of the Tuscan cast. Material, brick; cornice and quoins red brick, the grounds of a lighter hue. Interior; wood plain panneling, plain cornice, plain architrave chimney-piece, and mere boarding for a fence to the staircase. In a house the corner of Wells-street, nearly opposite the South side of the Church, (once, as it is reported, the habitation of Nell Gwyn; if so, it must have been in the decline of her elevated state), known at present by the sign of St. George and the Dragon, are wood finishings of a second degree; balusters to staircase, and in a one-pair room wood panneling with mouldings, Doric cornice, and ditto architrave chimney-piece. External aspect of the house altered to a modern warehouse appearance. House on North side of the street; five stories, three windows in width, plain

* The melancholy accident whereby 18 persons were killed, and several others hurt severely, upon a crowded night in 1807 is fully detailed in vol. LXXXVII. p. 971.

openings; general Ionic cornice with plain blocks or modillions; one or two mouldings enriched. Material, brick, variegated as usual. Among the dispersed door-ways in the street (of wood) all of the scroll cast, the following specimen is selected. Architrave, side pilasters, and caps supporting scrolls fronted with a leaf in foliage; frieze plain, excepting a central perpendicular tablet placed therein: cornice of many mouldings.

Ruminating on the events of this reign, we are naturally led to a street then erected, and named after the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, in which is still much work of the turn above shewn: one house, in particular, has a general block cornice, and a high dripping-eves roof, with dormer windows; (rest of the houses altered to modern roofing). As the houses were generally intended for shop-keepers, a plain open ground room with dripping-eves covering, are visible in many places; a remaining feature of the once prevailing turn of all places for sale, from the highest dealer in precious articles of manufacture, down to the lowest vender of small wares.

Soho Square dates its origin from this period, where the aforesaid misguided Duke resided. In the centre of the square is a noble elevation of masonry and sculpture, in a whole-length statue of Charles II. in costume of royal armour, standing on a pedestal bearing the royal arms, surrounded by fountain basons (once playing), and allegoric statues. The attitude of the King is heroic. The setting-up of this assemblage may at once be attributed to the Duke, as a mark of respect to his august Father. We grieve to observe that this performance is utterly neglected, and has been cruelly mutilated. On the South side of the square stood the Duke's house, now demolished; all the other erections have either shared the same lot, or changed their aspects; as no external marks of original decorations exist, if we except that on the East corner of Dean-street, where are pilasters with an entablature of the Doric intent; dentils in the cornice. In Queen-street, at back of the square (South), are vestiges, more immediately in the key-bricks to the windows, making a triple association of

such wedge-like forms, each capped with a fillet and a hollow moulding.

Exploring this vast Metropolis for subjects to carry on our architectural series, our observations are directed to *Crane-court*, *Fleet-street*. Although the site is obscure, there is a manifest studied arrangement of the houses, regular in plan, and grand in their elevations; indeed of that peculiar frame, that most surely the indefatigable Sir Christopher must have been consulted, and his aid given, on the occasion. Within the principal house at the North end of the Court, (once used by the Royal Society, incorporated in the reign of Charles II.) is the date 1670. It might be inferred that such precise point of time alluded to the completion of the Court; this fact, however, is to be doubted, from the strong marks of style which determines the work to be of James's day: We are inclined to suppose that its commencement was with Charles, and its completion with James; fifteen years passed between the two events.

It must be premised, that the elevations have been much altered, and in some instances to a vulgar warehouse level. The truth is, this secluded spot is in a manner deserted; modern habits of life turning upon a scale of elegance, seek for other regions, and unconfined, of a resort more fashionable, and in the world. The remains are thus demonstrated: kitchens, parlours, one pair, two pair, and dormers. West and East sides of the Court; rises of semicircular steps, centrally, door-ways, and one pair windows; windows on each side; strings to each story; doorways modernised; general cornice destroyed. The central windows to first story pedimented and semicircular ditto alternately. Their decorations consist of a plain kneed architrave, verging at the base line into the general string of this story; plain key-brick and cap; pediment cornice of many mouldings. Material, brick. The house of the Royal Society (now the Scots Corporation), at the North end of the Court, stands in a higher degree of decoration; square rise of steps; doorway (wood), architrave, at corners scrolls, frieze plain, block cornice, mouldings enriched. One pair, central window on a pedestal, architrave,

architrave, side scrolls, entablature, frieze plan, with paneled tablet; plain strings to each story; windows on each side plain lines, with key-bricks breaking into ditto strings. Second story, kneed architrave window centrally, side windows plain, with ditto key-bricks; general cornice destroyed; rest of the upright modernised. Material, brick.

In the interior of the side houses, much of the finishings are left; baluster staircases, wainscot paneled, with many mouldings; cornices, and architrave chimney-pieces; nothing else remarkable. The end house seems to have submitted to modern alterations, but in the one pair are superb decorations, consisting chiefly in the ceilings; stair-case, double balusters, architraves to doorways and windows, pannels of many mouldings, and the architrave chimney-pieces. One of the ceilings exhibits large oval (central) and corner-wise compartments; the latter divided by large flowers and wreaths, mouldings highly enriched with flowers, leaves, and ribbons. The oval compartment plain (designed no doubt for a painting), the other compartments filled with foliage, among which is the aforesaid date, 1670. These enrichments, done in stucco, are bold, beautifully displayed, and of the fullest relief; indeed, it need only be observed, that they are masterly and majestic *Wrenian* performances.

Middle Temple Gateway, Fleet-street, "SURREXIT IMPENS. SOC. M. TEMPLI MDCLXXXIV."—From this inscription on the Gate, it appears to have been a re-creation on the demolition of an older one. James was proclaimed February 1685; the date, 1684, in the inscription alludes to the commencement of the work; but the finishing thereof could not have been effected until this Monarch had entered on his reign. From the contour of the elevation, it must be attributed to the *Wrenian* school, perhaps the design of the Master himself. Basement, above it three stories of chambers; to the basement a central entrance, square-headed (uncommon) for carriages; right and left entrances with semicircular heads, for foot passengers, (these latter entrances now converted into shops, &c.); face of the basement rusticated. From the basement to the top of third

story rise Ionic pilasters, four in number; between them three divisions of windows; each window having an architrave; between first and second stories a string, on which is indented the above inscription. Right and left quoins are rusticated. The two outer windows of first story broke down into a balcony each, supported by scroll cantalivers. These balconies, it is believed, are innovations in the work of a later day. The general entablature, which has a pediment run with proper blockings in the cornice, frieze plain. In the tympanum of pediment a circular window with an architrave laid in fruit and flowers. On the key-stone of centre entrance, is sculptured the armorial device of the Temple, the lamb bearing the cross; under it, the date 1684 repeated. Material, stone, excepting the grounds between the pilasters and in the pediment, which are of brick. Notwithstanding the direct purpose of this building was for carriage and foot-ways into the Temple, as the basement sufficiently demonstrates, the whole of the lines over it present the features of a town residence, and of a higher class than we have produced in this reign, wherein the progressive subjects about to be brought forward, rise on a scale of great magnificence as well as novelty. Of the internal part of the Gate, as far as the first story exemplifies, very inferior fitting-up appears: the whole floor is partitioned off into a small staircase, a kind of anti-room, a sitting ditto, and a sleeping ditto, plain wainscoting, with few mouldings, plain architraved doorways, and plain general cornice; ceiling plain; chimney-piece modern. In this part of the survey we felt much disappointed, having expected from the external appearance many decorations within. AN ARCHITECT.

* * * Information respecting the relic in the cap-stone of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, (see p. 443), may be found in "Gough's British Topography," p. 526; 2d edit. II. 362.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Chichester, Nov. 14.*

WISHING to give those literary and scientific gentlemen who did not attend my public Lectures on Architecture, delivered at the Mathematical Society of London, an opportunity

tunity of forming an opinion upon my proposed publication of them; I take leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to give a brief analysis of their contents. They were originally composed for a mixed assembly, and on a popular and familiar plan, are more particularly adapted to the Architectural student, and to those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the elements of this noble art, than to those more advanced in the knowledge and practice of the profession. Yet there are collected in them, many observations and rules, which, however familiar to the experienced architect, may serve as a manual, or relief to his memory.

Little will be said or promised in the prospectus, as the author is not altogether unknown in the world of Art, and as the Lectures themselves received the stamp of approbation from one of the most useful and solid Societies in the Metropolis, and from many architects and artists of talent and respectability, who honoured the author with their presence and favourable opinions at the time of delivery.

A portion of them has already appeared in the Second Volume of the Essays of the London Architectural Society; (vide the Literary Panorama for June 1811; Monthly Magazine for Dec. 1810). The Lectures have since been much enlarged, so as to serve as a text-book for such academies or societies as wish to make Civil Architecture a branch of study; for which purpose the best books on the theory and practice of the art are referred to and described. This is of more importance than might at first appear, for an insight into its elements will enable any one who proposes building, to be his own critic on the designs submitted to him, and save him from the pain of having allowed a tasteless execution.

How few are there that even know the different orders, modes or styles of the art, which, besides its utility, embraces and connects itself with the history, antiquities, and the finer arts of civilized life and society; and has "undoubtedly a dignity," as the learned professor Robison observes, "which no other possesses, whether we consider it in its rudest state, occupied in raising a hut, or as prac-

tised in a cultivated nation, in the erection of a magnificent and ornamented temple.

The Lectures are more historical and critical, than technical, for the reasons before mentioned; the origin of the different styles is investigated, wherever the art has been cultivated, but particular attention is paid to the rise and progress in England, where it flourished so luxuriantly in the early ages of this Country, under the guidance of the illustrious association of free-masons, the successors of the Dionysiacs of Asia Minor, who, under the august patronage and protection of the Sovereigns and Princes of Europe, erected the great Cathedrals and castles which have embellished all Christendom, and given a style of Architecture to England truly noble, sublime, and original.

ANALYSIS.

Introductory essay on the insufficiency of the present Establishments "for promoting the Fine Arts," with respect to Architecture and its professors; and the consequent decadence of pure taste in that branch of the Fine Arts, with some hints towards its better encouragement.

Lecture 1. Introduction—Exordium upon Architecture—Acquirements and natural qualifications necessary for an Architect—Arithmetic—Geometry—Construction or Tactics—Levelling and Hydraulics—Mechanics—Drawing or Design—Perspective—Genius—Names of the most celebrated Architects of all Countries.—Definition of Architecture—its utility—distinguishing characteristic of a good style—its divisions, civil, military, and naval—History of it in general—its rise, progress, perfection, and decline, in different Countries—Characteristics of style—*Egyptian* hieroglyphics—illustrative anecdote—*Indian*: grotto of Ambols—Temples at Elephanta—Canara, &c.—*Persopolitan*, or *Persian*: ruins of Persepolis, &c.—*Phœnician*.

Lecture 2. Continuation of the foregoing—*Hebraic*, Temple of Jerusalem—*Chinese*, Pekin—Pagodas—*Grecian*: Thebes—Pericles—Subdivisions or Epochs—*Etruscan*: Temples—Vitruvius—Theatres—*Roman*, Characteristics of style—Tivoli—Preneste—Temples, Theatres, &c.—*Greco-gothic*: Pisa—St. Mark at Venice—Naples, &c.—*Saracenic*: Alhambra—Toledo—Burgos—Segovia, &c.—*Moorish*—*Turkish*—*Celtic* or *Druidical*—Gothic—Cathedrals—great Church at Florence—in England—in France—Saxon—*Modern*: The Church of St. Maria da fiori—Brunelleschi—Arnolfo—Battista Alberti—St. Peter's at Rome—Church of the Invaliâti—Green

—Greenwich Hospital—*English Architecture*—Historical Sketch.

Lecture 3. Subdivisions—Orders—members—their origin—use—variation—beauties and defects—Characteristics, definitions—divisions and subdivisions—critical analysis of various specimens of the Orders—application.

Lecture 4. Historical and critical account of some of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Edifices—Amphitheatres—Baths—Basilicas—Bridges—Churches—Catacombs—Cemeteries—Cathedrals—Choragic monuments—Circi, &c. &c. Sketch of the History of the Fine Arts in general.

Lecture 5. Stereotomy or Construction—Lumber—stone—brick—iron excavations.

Lecture 6. The subject continued—Foundation—soil—varieties—Modes—Conclusion.

JAMES ELMES.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 9.

IN your vol. LXXVII. p. 119, are some Epitaphs from Collections made by Paul Wright: the first is for Henry Etough*, and the second for

* Mr. Etough was buried at Therfield, where he was rector. See vol. LVI. p. 236. EDIT.

Pulter Forester, but there is no mention of the Church in which they are to be found: those which follow are in All Saints church, Hertford: a Correspondent wishes to know if the two former are in that Church also.

In vol. LXV. p. 725, mention is made of the "Maid of Herfort" whose predictions were so useful to "Cromwell;" and of a Joan Bocking, said to be a native of Hertford, and a Nun. Your late valuable Correspondent, D. H. at p. 829 of the same vol. declares his ignorance of the history of Joan Bocking. I have in vain searched Hume's History for this female personage; the only occurrence of the name is *Doctor Bocking*, a canon of Canterbury, who was a confederate in the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the Maid of Kent, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Is it possible that this is the prophesying female alluded to? or, can any of your readers point out where an account can be found of Joan Bocking? Such information will be very acceptable to

Yours, &c.

B. N.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following are the subjects of the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verse: *Germanicus Caesar Vero Legionibusque supremis solvit.*—For an English Essay: A comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries.—For a Latin Essay: *De Ephorum apud Lacedaemonios magistratu.*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize;—*Niobe.* The subject of the NORRISIAN Prize Essay for the ensuing year is, "The Baptism of John, — was it from Heaven, or of Men?"

Speedily will be published,

A New Poem, by Lord THURLOW, entitled, "Moonlight," is printing, and will appear very early in January. This Volume will contain several Translations from the Greek and Latin Poets, by the late Lord Chancellor THURLOW: among them, "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice," from Homer.

QUARRELS OF AUTHORS: a Continuation of their "Calamities;" or some Memoirs for our Literary History; including Specimens of Controversy from the Reign of Elizabeth. By the Author of "Curiosities of Literature." 2 Vols. 8vo.

The Third Volume of Dr. HALE'S New Analysis of Chronology, which completes the Work.

A new edition of GRAY'S Poems; with Extracts Philological, Poetical, and Critical, from Mr. Gray's Original MSS. selected and arranged by Mr. MATHIAS.

An Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations, in the Borough of Stanford. By Mr. BLORE.

A new Edition of "Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother on the Conduct to be pursued in Life," by Mr. HUSSEY.

A Selection from the Works of the early Dramatic Writers: to form 6 Vols. 8vo; the First Number being "The History of Doctor Faustus, by Marlowe."

The Second and concluding Volume of LANGSDORFF'S Voyages and Travels, containing his journey from Kamschatka to the Aleutian Islands, the North-West coast of America, and return over-land through Siberia to Petersburg.

The Essays and Letters of Professor GELLERT, translated from the German, by ANNE PLUMPTRE.

Quelques details sur le General MOREAU, et ses derniers moments, suivis d'une courte notice biographique. Par PAUL DE SVININE.

A Correct Memoir of General Moreau; including an impartial statement of all his Campaigns. By J. PHILIPPART, Esq. Pre-

Preparing for Publication :

History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the French Revolution in 1789. By SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. LL. D. F. R. S.

The Life of JAMES the SECOND, King of England, collected out of Memoirs writ of his own Hand. Also King James's Advice to his Son; and that Monarch's last Will, dated November 17, 1688. The whole to be edited, by order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. By the Rev. J. S. CLARKE, LL. B. F. R. S. Historiographer to the King, and Librarian to His Royal Highness.

The Dictionary of the English Language. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. With numerous corrections, and with the Addition of many Thousand Words, by the Rev. HENRY J. TODD, M. A. F. S. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records.

DR. MADAN'S Translation of "GROTIUS de Veritate Religionis Christianæ," with the additional Books of Le Clerc; adapted to the Latin Text of Mr. Hewitt's Edition, 1807; with copious Notes by Grotius, Le Clerc, Dean Clarke, L' Oste, and Madan.

The History of the Kings of England, from the Arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to his own Times. By WILLIAM of MALMESBURY. Collated with authentic MSS. and translated from the original Latin, with a Preface, Notes, and an Index. By the Rev. JOHN SHARP, B. A. late of Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Elstead and Treyford; Sussex. 4to.

A new Edition of the Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens. By Mr. ELMES, of Chichester. With an Appendix of original matter by the Editor; original letters; and other valuable documents of Sir Christopher Wren, many of which have never before been published. The Author has been employed three years in measuring, investigating, and delineating every part of St. Paul's Cathedral, for an intended publication solely devoted to that monument of genius.

A History of the Hundred of Edisbury in Cheshire. By GEORGE ORMEROD, esq. M. A. F. S. A. of Chorlton, near Chester. To be followed, probably, by the other Hundreds.—The Pedigrees of the extinct and existing County Families are about forty.

A Disquisition on the Claim of Sir WILLIAM CAVENDISH to be the Author of that curious and popular piece of Biography, "Cavendish's Life of Wolsey;" in which are considered other questions connected with that interesting work and with the history of its supposed author.

Mr. BRITTON is preparing "A full and critical Investigation of the Law and Justice of the Claims of the Universities, &c. to ELEVEN COPIES of every new Publication."—As the subject is of deep interest and importance to Authors and Publishers, it is hoped that it will obtain a candid, enlightened, and ample enquiry. It is also to be wished that the interested parties, as well as the members of Parliament, will meet the question without partiality or prejudice; contemplate the present state of society and literature with the eye of a Solon or Lycurgus, and adopt such legislative maxims and codes as may prove from their liberality, useful; and from their wisdom, just. If the Literati be the mental luminaries of a Nation, let us hope a British Legislature will be more eager to protect than annoy, to encourage than to oppress them.

The "Lives of the British Generals," from the period of the Conquest, on the plan of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals. By Mr. PHILIPPART (author of the "Northern Campaigns," and other works on military subjects.)

The Literary and Scientific Calendar (containing a biographical account of Living Authors, &c.) the publication of which has been retarded by the laborious researches which it required.

The Rejected Theatre, or a collection of dramas which have been offered for representation, but declined by the Managers of the Playhouses.

Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a Chronological Series from Homer to Tryphiodorus, translated into English Verse, and illustrated with biographical and critical notices. By Mr. ELTON, the Translator of Hesiod.

A New Translation of Juvenal into English Verse. By CHARLES BADHAM, M. D. Physician to the Duke of Sussex, &c. This Edition will contain the Latin Text of Ruperti and copious Notes.

An Edition of Aratus's *Dioscemea*, with Latin explanatory notes. By Mr. THOMAS FORSTER, jun.

A superb and improved Edition of the Delphin Classics in Quarto, to be entitled "The Regent's Edition of the Classics," to be published by subscription.

The first Edition of Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT'S "Prolegomena in Homerum" was confined to the Author's particular friends, only 50 being printed. Mr. Knight has now reprinted it, with many additions and corrections, in the "Classical Journal."

Mr. VALPY, in his new Edition of *Vulgar* for the use of Schools, has collated the best editions; viz. Heyne's, Wakefield's, and others.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

62. *Excursions in the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Somerset, in the years 1803, 1803, and 1805; illustrated by descriptive Sketches of the most interesting Places and Buildings; particularly the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Gloucester, Hereford, and Bristol. With Delineations of Character in different Ranks of Life.* By J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of *Londinium Redivivum, &c.* The Second Edition, embellished with Twenty-two highly-finished Plates. Royal 8vo. Nichols, Son and Bentley.

IT serves us much pleasure to observe that Mr. Malcolm's "Excursions" have required a second edition; which is even more elegant in the paper and type than the first, and the plates seem to have afforded impressions equally rich and brilliant with their predecessors. It was our opinion at the original appearance of this work that it would meet with public approbation, as it contains accurate and very minute descriptions of Gloucester, Hereford, Canterbury, and Bristol Cathedrals, Dore Abbey, Leominster Church, Temple Church Bristol, and the magnificent edifice of St. Mary Redcliff in the same City—places that had never previously received due notice from authors qualified to communicate their architectural characteristics correctly. Conscious that mere description of buildings, however magnificent, would produce satiety, Mr. Malcolm took care to enliven his "Excursions" by paying due attention to the sublime natural scenes he visited; and it is but justice to him to assert, that they are delineated with fidelity, and in a manner that shews him to have been deeply impressed with the beauty of the objects before him. He has also given his readers sketches of characters and conversations that incidentally occurred, which contribute in a material degree to enhance the interest of the publication. For our former notice of it, we refer the reader to Volume LXXVII. pp. 57. 435.

One of the principal features in Bristol is the above-noticed Church of Saint Mary Redcliff; of which the scientific account by Mr. Britton, which we have recently reviewed, by no means precludes the

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pleasing description given of it by Mr. Malcolm, accompanied by an extremely picturesque and faithful general View from the River:

"St. Mary Redcliff is situated on the East side of Redcliff-street; principally occupied for large warehouses, and very considerable retail shops, yet dirty, and badly paved. That parsimonious spirit which I have often had occasion to condemn and deplore, operated in full force facing and on the North side of St. Mary's. The street ascends immediately before the West front, where it is extremely narrow, and wretchedly built; and houses project at the North-west angle, which entirely impede a view of the superb porch on that quarter of the church. Had this glorious specimen of ancient British art been granted as much ground on the front and North sides as the South faces, the effect of the flight of steps near the tower, on which it appears to be elevated, would have been grand beyond parallel.—Under these disadvantages, there is but one point of view where the general outline of the building can be observed; and even there all the front of the South aisle, and the Western doors, are obscured by intervening foliage. The reader will perceive by the annexed view, that Camden was right in pronouncing St. Mary's 'like a cathedral:' the vast window of the nave, the turret at the angle, the flying buttresses from the South aisle, and the rich tower and mutilated spire, broken by lightning, fully justify his comparison.—A tall square building intercepts the South transept, which is Watts's patent-shot manufactory. This person is said to have been indebted to his wife for the discovery of his manner of casting shot; who, often thinking intensely of her husband's conversations on the subject, dreamed that she had made those diminutive globes very perfect, by dropping melted lead from a great height into water. Such, at least, is the story circulated at Bristol: whether it is founded on facts I cannot pretend to decide; but of this I am certain, I have, when a boy, often made pear-shaped shot by the same means, though I never held the lead at a distance from the receptacle; which, if increased, must doubtless render the globular outline more perfect.—The rock and earth ascending from the river, represented in the plate, is the *Red-cliff* whence the South suburb of Bristol derives its name; but I have, for obvious reasons, drawn the view

view at high-water; which in a great measure conceals the elevation.—Near the boat, on the right, is the landing-place of the ferry from the Gibb; whence a romantic flight of steps, cut in the rock, and shaded by foliage, leads to the railed terrace before Redcliff parade, the houses on the summit.—The most delicate and elaborate ornaments on the exterior of St. Mary's church are placed where they are least observed. I would therefore recommend the visitor to enter the North yard; when he will discover several angles, discoloured by smoke from the adjacent glass-houses, adorned with the very acme of ecclesiastical sculpture, particularly on two doors faintly sketched on the illustrative plate*. The decorations on those are actually isolated, in vines of stone, and fret-work of incredible slowness. Nor will he be less entertained with the grotesque brackets, two of which are represented" [*See Plate II. p. 545.*]

The architecture of St. Mary's is then minutely described by Mr. Malcolm; but this is not the only remarkable Church in Bristol. Another, of the leaning Tower of which a good Plate is given, is thus noticed:

"The inducement to visit Temple church proceeds from the very singular inclination of the tower to the West, evidently occasioned by the insecurity of the marshy earth which supports the foundation on that side. Many arguments might be brought to prove the solidity and general excellence of our venerable ecclesiastical structures, deduced from probable inferences; but the tower now under notice is an indisputable evidence of the skill of ancient artizans, and the durability of their materials, which are so well cemented in this instance as to actually overhang the base, without deranging the continuity of the rich sculpture near the battlements.—The tower of the church of Holy Cross is 25 feet square, about 114 feet high, and deviates *three feet nine inches* from a perpendicular line. There are buttresses at each angle, and a semi-octagon turret, inclosed by those at the South-east. The former reach to the summit, in four gradations, and terminate in finials, and others proceed from grotesque heads on the third cornice, beneath which are pointed windows, in two ranges, with cinquefoil arches, and a quatrefoil above them.—From the cornice just mentioned upwards, the decorations are minute and beautiful, commencing with a range of

zigzags, each containing a trefoil, bounded by a string of rosettes. The sills of two windows (similar on the four fronts) have small quatrefoils under them, and the angles of their arches are ornamented with others. Over those are cinquefoil arcades and a cornice. The reader, upon referring to the plate of this interesting subject, will find other appendages, too minute for description, and will perceive the exact appearance of this leaning wonder of Bristol.—Barrett says that Brunius, in his 'Theatrum Urbium,' Colog. 1576, mentions the church of Holy Cross as then having a deranged Tower, through the vibration of the bells; who adds, that Abraham Ortelius informed him he had put a stone as large as the egg of a goose in the fissure between the church and tower, which was broke by the motion thus occasioned. . . . A plumber of respectability was employed a few years past in mending the lead on the roof of the tower, when a peal commenced unknown to him. He afterwards declared the tremulation was so dreadful that he should never forget it, though he instantly hurried down. . . . Several strange traditions and assertions have their origin from the present state of the tower, erected originally in 1390, and rebuilt in 1460."

One other extract, on a very different subject, shall be taken, from our Author's Excursion to Dundry:

"I crossed the Avon at the Gibb, at low water, and observed that the boat was pushed with a pole applied to the bottom of the river. The stream did not then appear to be more than four times the boat's length in breadth; and a large ship, the Mermaid of New York, lay at a wharf, with her stern towards Redcliff, full seven feet deep in the soft mud, by which the vessel was supported erect, as if water-borne, ten feet *above the water*.—An unpleasant lane leads from the ferry to the verge of the new canal. As I passed this, a labourer advanced, and requested that I would return, as a person had at that instant fired the train of a *half* of gunpowder, by means of which the workmen loosen the otherwise immovable rocks of the site. In an instant the explosion occurred, and I saw a thousand splinters of various sizes hurled into the air, that as instantaneously fell, in a dangerous shower, in a circle probably 400 feet in diameter.—The shock had not only rifted the rock immediately surrounding the powder, but immense fragments were removed from their beds, where wedges were driven into them, and they are thus reduced small enough

* Copied in our *Second Plate* for this Month, p. 545.

to be raised with cranes by four men, into the carts which are conveyed up the sides of the banks on stages, by the operation of steam-engines erected on the verge of the canal, that turn several wheels, and those two others, with chains of vast length and strength round them, which by their revolutions lower, empty, and raise the filled carts attached to the chains.—The variety of strata in the canal between the Bath road and Rownam meads are highly interesting. Part consists of fine sand, almost as bright as vermillion, others of a chocolate-coloured rock, connected in some instances with a buff-coloured. It is the latter which cannot be broken without the use of gunpowder, or infinite labour, by wedges. And there is, besides, a lead-coloured clay, and some gravel."

"Dundry is situated on a range of hills, or indeed one vast hill, which may be said to commence at Bedminster; and, though an inconsiderable village, has been honoured with a most magnificent tower, appended to a most insignificant church. The former, erected in the reign of Edward IV. is a landmark for an amazing extent, and seems to have almost been intended as such by the founder or founders, rather than as necessary to so contemptible a structure as that which shrinks beneath it."

Of the Church at Dundry also a beautiful View is given by Mr. Malcolm; whose industry and abilities we have often had occasion to applaud; and to whose useful labours we wish all possible success.

63. *The Battle of Bosworth Field, between Richard the Third and Henry Earl of Richmond, August 22, 1485. Wherein is described the Approach of both Armies, with Plans of the Battle, its Consequences, the Fall, Treatment, and Character of Richard. To which is prefixed, by way of Introduction, A History of his Life till he assumed the Royal Power.* By W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. The Second Edition, with Additions, By J. Nichols, F. S. A. 8vo. pp. 104 and 272. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THE first Edition of this Work was noticed, by a late worthy Colleague, in vol. LVIII. p. 726. We have received, however, great pleasure in re-perusing Mr. Hutton's account of this famous Battle, as his Work certainly contains, to use the words of two contemporary Critics*, "a variety of circumstances relating

to that important and decisive event, which have been unknown to our other Historians and Antiquaries. This information he has drawn, not only from the best remaining Chronicles of the times, but from repeated visits to the scenes of action, which he has examined with uncommon ardour and attention, and minute enquiries into the traditions of its vicinity. This Work is interesting and amusing; and may contribute to the illustration of this dark period of English History*." — "Bosworth Field appears to be classic ground with Mr. Hutton; and we speak not without sufficient authority when we affirm, that he has surveyed the favoured object of his researches, with an attention, an ardour, and a perseverance, never before displayed by any English Historian or Antiquary †."

It is, however, our present intention chiefly to notice the "Additions;" which are also published in a separate form, to accommodate the purchasers of the former Edition.

"The original Publication of Mr. Hutton is preserved, in the present Edition, without the slightest alteration; but I have added to it such elucidations as occurred during a long research into the general History of the County of Leicester; and have availed myself, particularly, of the opportunity of annexing some Observations on the important Field of Bosworth, the result of an excursion on the 17th of June 1789, as communicated at the time to one of my Companions in that exploration."

In answer to some queries proposed by Mr. Nichols, Mr. Hutton says,

"I paid a visit in July 1807 to Bosworth Field; but found so great an alteration since I saw it in 1788, that I was totally lost. The manor had been inclosed: the fences were grown up; and my prospect impeded, King Richard's Well, which figures in our Histories, was nearly obliterated; the swamp where he fell become firm land; and the rivulet proceeding from it, lost in an under-drain; so that future inspection is cut off. I wished to sleep in the room, at the Three Tuns in Atherstone, that was the last in which Henry the Seventh slept prior to the Battle; but was not permitted."

"The apprehensions," adds Mr. Nichols, "of the original Historian of Bosworth Field, that the famous Well

* A masterly critique on this Work may be seen in the Monthly Review, vol. LXXX. p. 124.

* New Annual Register.

† Critical Review.

where Richard quenched his thirst will sink into oblivion, I am happy to observe, are totally done away, by the recent exertions of my profoundly-learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Parr; by whose indefatigability, intelligence, and erudition, the site of this memorable spot will be handed down to the latest posterity.—In a letter dated 'Hatton, Sept. 13, 1813,' which I here use by his express permission, Dr. Parr says, 'As to Bosworth Field, six or seven years ago I explored it, and I found *Dick's Well*, out of which the tradition is that Richard drank during the Battle. It was in dirty, mossy ground, and seemed to me in danger of being destroyed by the cattle. I therefore bestirred myself to have it preserved, and to ascertain the owner. The Bishop of Down spoke to the Archbishop of Armagh, who said that the ground was not his. I then found it not to be Mrs. Pocbin's. Last year I traced it to a person to whom it had been bequeathed by Dr. Taylor, formerly Rector of Bosworth. I went to the spot, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lynes, of Kirkby-Malory. The grounds had been drained. We dug in two or three places without effect. I then applied to a neighbouring farmer, a good intelligent fellow. He told me his family had drawn water from it for six or seven years, and that he would conduct me to the very place. I desired him to describe the signs. He said, there were some large stones, and some square wood, which went round the Well at the top. We dug, and found things as he had described them; and, having ascertained the very spot, we rolled in the stones, and covered them with earth. Now Lord Wentworth, and some other Gentlemen, mean to fence the place with some strong stones, and to put a large stone over it with the following inscription; and you may tell the story if you please:

AGVA : EX . HOC . POTRO . RAVSTA
SITIM . SEDAVIT
RICARDVS . TERTIVS . REX . ANGLIÆ
CVM . HENRICO . COMITE . DE . RICHMONDIA
ACERRIME . ATQVE . INFENSISIME
PRAELIANE
ET . VITA . PARITER . AC . SCEPTRO
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In the advertisement the following account is introduced of a chimney-piece, formerly at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, a seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, but since removed, to decorate the magnificent Gothic Library lately built at Stowe :

"In the Library is an ancient sculptured chimney-piece in stone, deserving notice from its subject and execution. It represents, in bold relief, the memorable Battle of Bosworth Field, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond; and contains twenty-four figures on horseback, with the King lying prostrate under his own charger. Most of the personages introduced are known by the armorial bearings on their shields. Amongst others are, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Surrey and Northumberland, Sir Simon Digby, Sir Walter Blount, Sir William Herbert, Lord Stanley, Sir George Stanley, Sir William Brandon, Lord Edward Stafford, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir R. Ratcliffe, Sir T. Tyrrell, Edward Lord Lovell, and the Earl of Oxford. At the extremity of the chimney-piece are small statues of Henry VII. and his Queen, exactly resembling those on the monument in Westminster Abbey. The exact date of this sculpture * is uncertain; but it is known to be of considerable antiquity, it having been removed in the year 1687 from Bois Hall, a small house belonging to the Earls of Oxford, one of whom was a partizan of the Earl of Richmond."

In the "Additional Particulars," the title of "Battle of Bosworth Field" is retained; "not that this Battle was fought at this place (it being fought in a large, flat, plain, and spacious ground, three miles distant from this town, between the towns of Shenton, Sutton, Dadlington, and Stoke); but for that this town was the most worthy town of note near, adjacent, and was therefore called Bosworth Field." This remark, and several particulars of the Battle, are copied from the MSS. of Mr. Burton.

"Thus far," says Mr. Nichols, "I have given the exact words of Mr. Burton, the original Historian of Leicestershire, a great part of it transcribed in 1810 from his till then unpublished MS. But I shall doubtless stand excused for entering more particularly into the history of an event so important in the English Annals."

* See in our vol. LXVI. p. 913, an engraving of a carving somewhat similar (except that it is in wood) on a chimney-piece in the great parlour of the Tankard ale-house in St. Stephen's parish at Ipswich, formerly the mansion of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K. G. privy counsellor, and one of the executors to King Henry VIII.

These

These several particulars are highly interesting; and are accompanied by eleven illustrative Plates; particularly a Plan, taken in 1789, by accurate admeasurements, compared with the most authentic historic evidence; by Three Royal Portraits, and by two Plates of Curiosities found on the site of this memorable conflict.

"Of the portraits of the three Monarchs, that of Edward the Fourth is from an original painting at Southwick House, Northamptonshire (see *Gen. Mag.* 1804. vol. LXXIV. page 997); Richard the Third's is copied from Walpole's '*Historic Doubts*;' and that of Henry the Seventh is communicated to this Work by my friend the Rev. John Homfray, F.S.A. from a painting in distemper, on pannel, formerly belonging to his Mother's Family (that is, to the Parrs,) and now in the possession of Lady Beddingfield. It was etched by Mr. Crowe; and represents the Monarch as young, and a red rose in his hand, with a white one in the centre; and was allowed to be an undoubted original by the late Marquis of Townshend and Horace Earl of Orford."

At the distance of 160 years Bosworth Field again became the theatre of war; as appears by a curious letter from Lord Fairfax, first published in 1644, by Parliamentary authority, and now reprinted, as a conclusion to this volume.

64. *The History of the Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea. Describing its Antient State, and its Appearance in the Year 1801. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. The Second Edition; with Corrections. 8vo. pp. 404. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

WE heartily rejoice to meet again with our old friend Mr. Hutton, "who, at full twenty years beyond the age of man, still enjoys his strong mental faculties,"—in a new dress indeed; but in a garb that much becomes him; and are much pleased to see his honest physiognomy in the front.

In an Advertisement to this Second Edition, Mr. Nichols observes,

"The kind intentions of my highly-respected Friend Mr. Hutton, in presenting me with this Work, were frustrated by an unfortunate accident, which consumed all the Copies of it that were then unsold.—Enough, however, were in the hands of the publick, to establish its character, and considerably increase the reputation of its ingenious

Author.—The good opinion I originally entertained of the Work, is so strongly confirmed by the unanimous approbation of the various Periodical Critics; that I cannot resist selecting some passages from the principal ones."

Copious extracts are then given from the *Monthly Review*, *British Critic*, *Critical Review*, *Aikin's Annual Review*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. all highly commendatory of the Work; which is, indeed, as Mr. Aikin justly describes it, a very "amusing and interesting portion of Topographical History. The lively and cheerful manners of the Author captivate the fancy, and we follow him through the progress of his journey with sympathy and curiosity."

The Advertisement also contains a very interesting Letter from Miss Hutton, written some years ago to S. S. Pratt, esq. (who had requested her to furnish him with some particulars of her Father's Journey,) which our Readers, we are confident, will peruse with pleasure:

"Dear Sir,—Our summer's excursion in 1801 was ardently wished for by us both. My Father's object was, to see the Roman Wall; mine, the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. We talked it over, by our fire-side, every evening the preceding winter. He always insisted upon setting out on foot, and performing as much of the journey as he should be able in the same manner. I made little objection to his plan: reserving myself for a grand attack at last.—When the time drew near, I represented to my Father that it was impossible he should walk the whole way; though I agreed with him that he could walk a considerable part: the only difference between us was, whether he should ride to prevent mischief, or after mischief was done. I besought him, with tears, to go as far as Liverpool in a carriage, and walk afterwards as he might find it expedient; but he was inflexible. All I could obtain was, a promise that he would take care of himself.—I rode on a pillion behind a servant; and our mode of travelling was this. My Father informed himself at a night how he could get out of the house the next morning, before the servants were stirring. He rose at four o'clock, walked to the end of the next stage, breakfasted, and waited for me. I set out at seven; and, when I arrived at the same inn, breakfasted also. When my Father had rested two hours, he set off again. When my horse had fed properly, I followed; passed my Father on the

the road, arrived before him at the next inn, and bespoke dinner and beds.—My Father was so careful not to be put out of his regular pace, that he would not allow me to walk by his side, either on foot or on horseback; not even through a town. The only time I ever did walk with him was through the street of Warrington; and then, of my own accord, I kept a little behind, that I might not influence his step. He chose that pace which was the least exertion to him, and never varied it. It looked like a saunter; but it was steady, and got over the ground at the rate of full two miles and a half in an hour.—When the horse on which I rode saw my Father before him, he neighed, though at the distance of a quarter of a mile; and the servant had some trouble to hold him in. He once laid the reins upon his neck; and he trotted directly up to my Father, then stopped, and laid his head on his shoulder.—My Father delivered all his money to me before we left home, reserving only a few pieces of loose coin, in case he should want on the road. I paid all bills; and he had nothing to do but walk out of an inn, when he found himself sufficiently refreshed.—My Father was such an enthusiast with regard to the Wall, that he turned neither to the right or the left, except to gratify me with a sight of Liverpool. Winander Mere he saw, and Ullswater he saw; because they lay under his feet; but nothing could detain him from his grand object.—When we had reached Penrith, we took a melancholy breakfast, and parted, with a tear half suppressed on my Father's side, and tears not to be suppressed on mine. He continued his way to Carlisle; I turned Westward for Keswick. After a few days' stay there, I went back to Hest Bank, a small sea-bathing place near Lancaster, where we had appointed to meet.—While I remained at Hest Bank, I received two scraps of paper, torn from my Father's pocket-book; the first dated from Carlisle, July 20; in which he told me he was sound in body, shoe, and stocking, and had just risen from a lodging among fleas. The second from Newcastle, July 23, when he informed me 'he had been at the Wall's End; that the weather was so hot he was obliged to repose under hedges; and that the country was infested with thieves: but, lest I should be under any apprehensions for his personal safety, he added, they were only such as demolished his idol, the Wall, by stealing the stones of which it was composed.'—On the fifth morning after my arrival at Hest Bank, before I was up, I heard my Father cry,

Hem! on the stairs. I answered by calling out *Father!* which directed him to my room; and a most joyful meeting ensued. He continued here four days, wondered at and respected by the company. We set out on our return home in the same manner as before, and reached it in safety.—During the whole journey I watched my Father with a jealous eye. The first symptom of fatigue I observed was at Budworth, in Cheshire; after he had lost his way, and been six hours upon his legs; first in deep sands, and then on pavement road. At Liverpool his spirits were good; but I thought his voice rather weaker. At Preston he first said he was tired; but, having walked eleven miles farther, to Garstang, he found himself recovered; and never after, to the best of my remembrance, uttered the least complaint. He usually came into an inn in high spirits, ate a hearty meal, grew sleepy after it, and in two hours was rested. His appetite never forsook him. He regarded strong liquors with abhorrence. Porter he drank, when he could get it; ale and spirits never. He mixed his wine with water; but considered water, alone, as the most refreshing beverage.—On our return, walking through Ashton, a village in Lancashire, a dog flew at my Father, and bit his leg; making a wound about the size of a sixpence. I found him sitting in the inn at Newton, where he had appointed to breakfast, deploring the accident, and dreading its consequences. They were to be dreaded. The leg had yet a hundred miles to walk, in extreme hot weather. I comforted my Father. 'Now,' said I, 'you will reap the fruit of your temperance: you have put no strong liquors or high sauces into your leg; you eat but when you are hungry, and drink but when you are thirsty; and this will enable your leg to carry you home.' The event shewed I was right. The wound was sore; and the leg, round it, was inflamed; as every leg under such circumstances must be; but it never was very troublesome, or ever indulged with a plaster.—From the time we parted at Penrith, till we reached home, the weather was extremely hot. My Father frequently walked with his waistcoat unbuttoned; but the perspiration was so excessive, that I have even felt his coat damp on the outside, from the moisture within; and his bulk visibly diminished every day. When we arrived at Wolsley Bridge, on our return, I was terribly alarmed at this, and thanked God he had but one day more to walk.—When we got within four days of the completion of our journey, I

could no longer restrain my Father. We made forced marches; and if we had had a little further to go, the foot would fairly have knocked up the horse. The pace he went did not even fatigue his shoes. He walked the whole six hundred miles in one pair; and scarcely made a hole in his stockings. I am, dear Sir, Your very sincere friend and servant,
CATHERINE HUTTON."

For our opinion of the Work itself, it will be sufficient to refer to the Review of it, by Mr. Gough, who was pre-eminently qualified to judge of its merits, in our Vol. LXXIV. p. 16.

This Edition has a good Index.

65. *A Picturesque Voyage to India, by the Way of China.* By Thomas Daniell, R. A. and William Daniell, A. R. A. Folio, Longman and Co.

INDIA and China are countries so remote from Great Britain, that, though the Nation collectively is intimately connected with the former, and has much intercourse with the coast of the latter, we are generally so little acquainted with their internal state, as to render every account and graphic illustration of them acceptable. Numerous as are the publications on the subject of India, and however satisfactory they may be, the present must be allowed to eclipse them all in the beauty of the delineations, the execution of the plates, and the manner in which they are coloured after Nature, independent of the superior excellence of the paper and the type: in short, the "*Picturesque Voyage*" may be very properly referred to, as an instance of the great degree of perfection to which we have arrived in printing, drawing, and engraving.

In the Introduction we meet with the following just remarks:

"The contemplation of Oriental scenery is interesting to the philosophic eye, from the number of monuments and other venerable objects which still exist in those ever-celebrated countries; and which cast a gleam of traditional light on the obscurity of departed ages. Happily for curiosity, these vestiges are often elucidated by the manners of the present inhabitants, who with unexampled fidelity have preserved their primitive customs unimpaired by time or conquest; and in their domestic institutions still present the image of a remote and almost obsolete antiquity. There are other associations of sentiment,

which in this Country must lend to Oriental scenery peculiar attractions; a large part of Hindoostan is now annexed to the British Empire; and it cannot but afford gratification to our public feelings to become familiar with a Country to which we are now attached by the ties of consanguinity and affection. There are, perhaps, few of us who have not been impelled, by stronger motives than curiosity, to trace the progress of an Indian voyage; and to acquire some local ideas of those distant regions which it has been the fortune of our friends or relatives to explore. To assist the imagination in this erratic flight is the object of the following Work. Delineation is the only medium by which a faithful description can be given of sensible images; the pencil is narrative to the eye, and, however minute in its relations, can scarcely become tedious; its representations are not liable to the omissions of memory, or the misconceptions of fancy: whatever it communicates is a transcript from Nature."

The Work contains fifty prints, each accompanied by a concise printed explanation: the first is a view of the shipping-scenery of the Thames, purposely taken on the shore of Gravesend, to display the variety of forms of our British vessels, from which a criterion may be drawn on comparing them with those used by the Natives of India and China, with respect to utility, safety, durability, and beauty. A vessel of European construction, 500 tons burthen, offers the perfection of symmetry, the most admirable attention to the resistance between solids and fluids, and a wonderful degree of contrivance in the disposition of the masts, yards, and rigging, which exhibit at a glance the facilities of movement; and there is at the same time a general appearance of strength that removes the idea of fear from the most timid on entering on her decks.

Anderson, in his Account of the Embassy to China, mentions many little circumstances illustrative of the genius and execution of the Chinese in their domestic architecture, which would put an European to the blush; but, in their naval architecture, they seem bereft even of the knowledge of the means of self-preservation: we look on Messrs. Daniell's prints of their junks with pity, as they appear unable even to copy European examples daily before them; and