

A  
NEW DISPLAY  
OF THE  
Beauties of England;  
OR

A Description of the most Elegant or Magnificent  
PUBLIC EDIFICES, ROYAL PALACES,  
NOBLEMEN'S and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS,  
*and other CURIOSITIES, Natural or Artificial,*  
in the different parts of the Kingdom.

ADORNED WITH  
*a Variety of COPPER PLATE CUTS, neatly Engraved.*

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VOLUME the SECOND.

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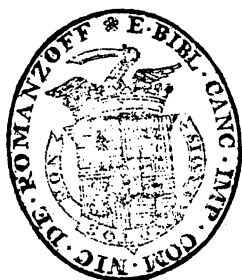
The THIRD EDITION.

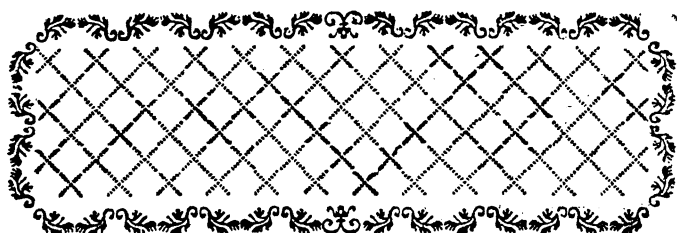
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L O N D O N :

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A

NEW DISPLAY  
OF THE  
BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND.

HAVING in our first Volume described the most remarkable places about twenty miles round London, and then proceeded to those which were at a greater distance from the capital, and given an account of what seemed most worthy of note in KENT, ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, and SURREY; (London and Southwark excepted), and also in BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SUSSEX, OXFORDSHIRE, and BEDFORDSHIRE; we now proceed to the most curious and striking particulars in other parts of the kingdom, and shall treat distinctly and separately of all the remaining counties;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

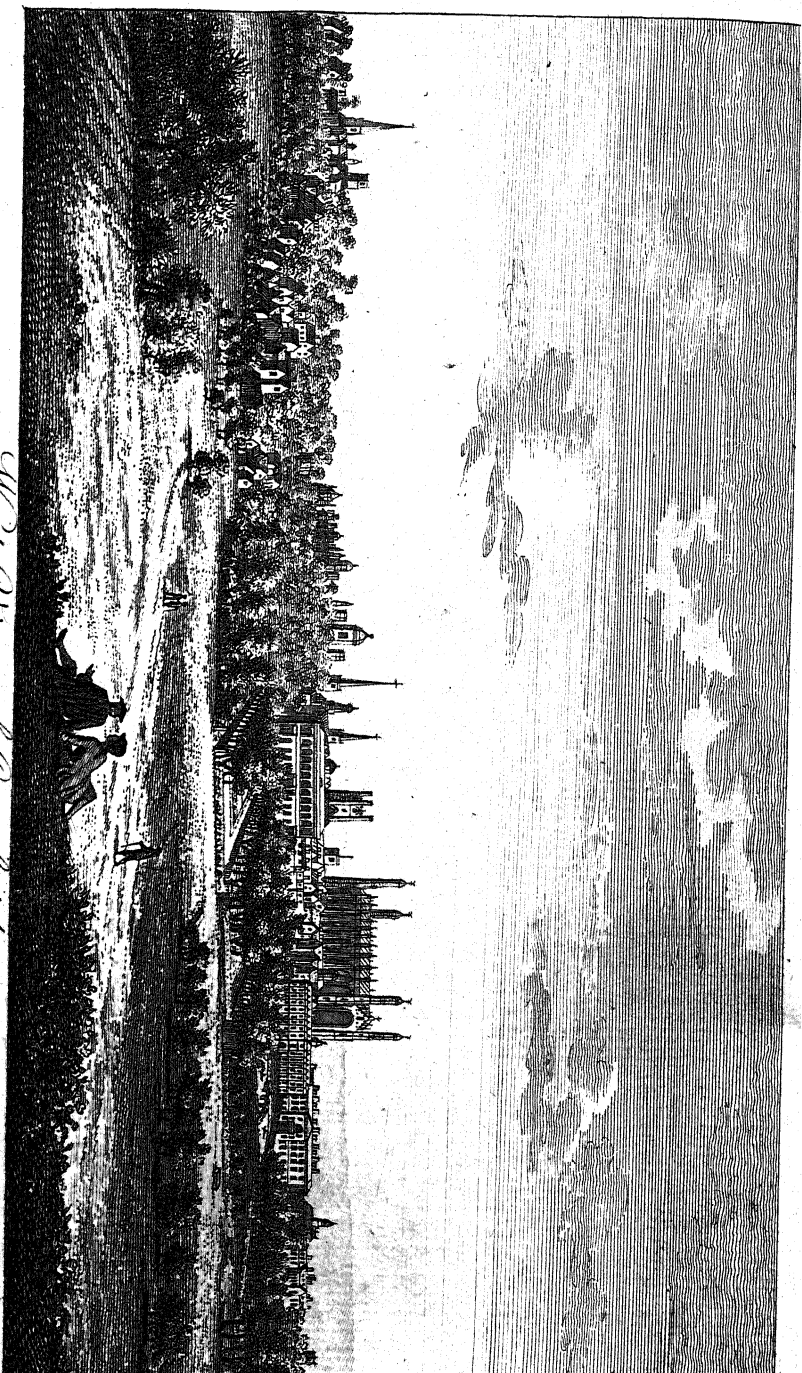
This county is bounded on the west by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the north by Lincolnshire; and on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about forty miles from

north to south, and from east to west about twenty-five. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, and contains one city and eight market towns, one hundred and sixty-three parishes, about two hundred and seventy-nine villages, and five hundred and seventy thousand acres.

The face of this county affords great variety ; and a considerable tract of land in it is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely. It consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing three hundred thousand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the northern division of the county, and extends southward almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a kind of rude semi-circle, resembling a horseshoe. As this part of the county is all meadow and fen ground, vast herds of cattle are bred here ; and the numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, which divide the fens, abound in fish and wild-fowl, and give the inhabitants an easy communication with several counties, as well as with the sea, which occasions a very brisk trade here. On the east part of the county are those fine Downs, which go by the name of Newmarket-heath, and Gogmagog-hills ; and on the west, towards Royston, are Downs no less extensive, intermixed with corn fields.

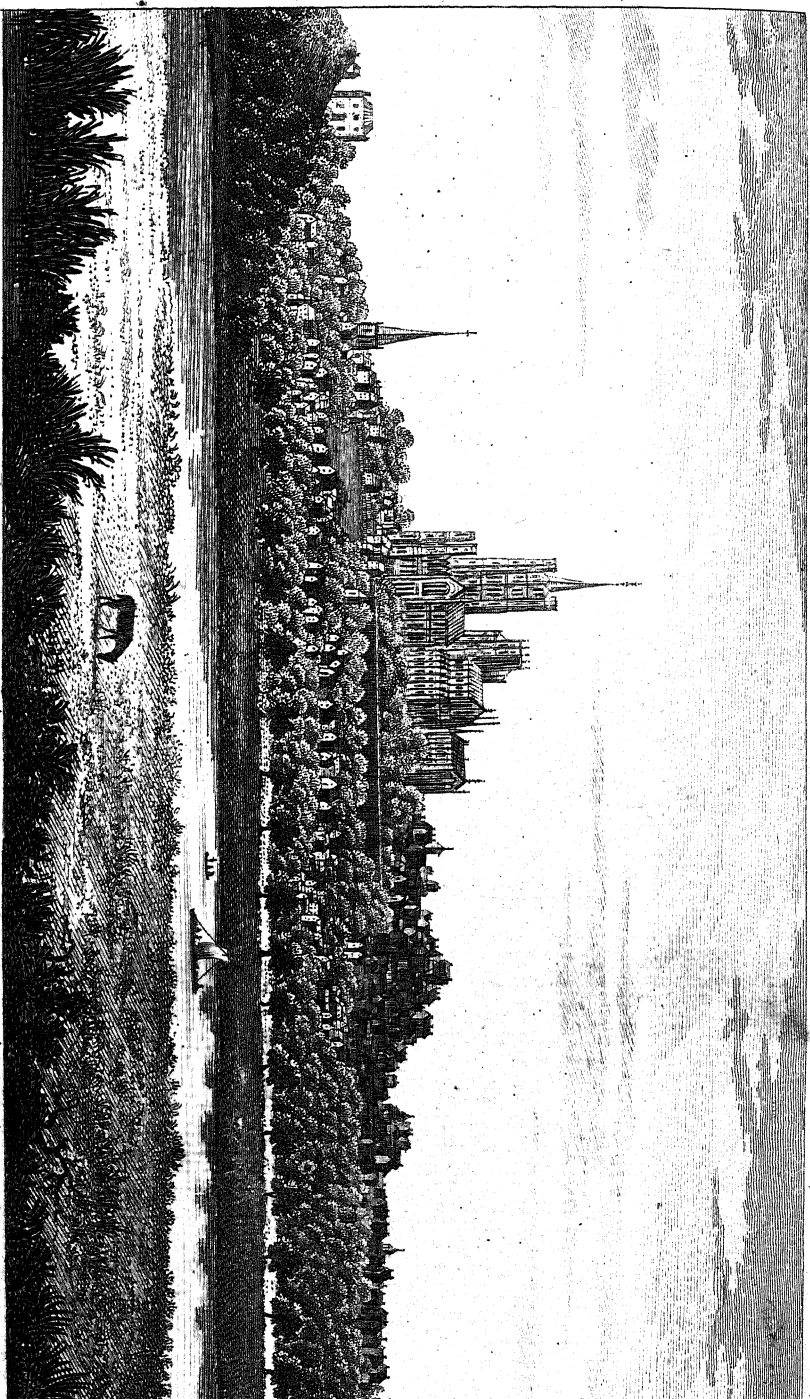
The chief rivers are, the Grant, the Ouse, and the Nen, which run generally from west to east, and having received several lesser streams in their course, fall into the German sea near Lynn in Norfolk. The tide runs with such violence up the Nen, as far as Wisbeach, about either equinox, that it will overset any boat in the way of it ; and the salt waves dashing against each other, in the night time appear like streams of fire : this is generally called the Eager from the impetuosity of its course. The little river Cam runs through the county, from south to north, and falls into the Ouse at Streatham-mere, near Thetford, by Ely.

The principal commodities of Cambridge are corn, malt, cattle, butter, saffron, coleseed, hemp, fish, and wild-fowl. The wild-fowl are taken in decoys, placed convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpose ; and in the Isle of Ely there is such plenty of these birds, that 3000 couple are said to be sent to London every week. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and wicker-ware. This county sends six members to the House of Commons, viz. two knights of the shire, two repre-



*West View of Cambridge.*

*A View of the City of Ely in Cambridgeshire.*



sentatives for the university, and two burgesſes for the town of Cambridge.

## E L Y.

This antient city is ſixty-nine miles from London, ſituated in the fenny part of Cambridgſhire, called the Iſle of Ely; and being ſurrounded by the Oufe and other ſtreams, is unhealthy, though it ſtands on a riſing ground. It is governed by the Biſhop, who has not only the eccleſiaſtical, but civil juriſdiction; and though a city, it is not repreſented in parliament; two particulars in which it differs from every other city in the kingdom. The ſovereignty of Ely was ſettled upon the biſhop by Henry the Firſt, who alſo made Cambridgſhire his dioceſe, which before was part of the dioceſe of Lincoln. From this time the biſhop appointed a Judge to determine all cauſes, whether civil or criminal, that ſhould ariſe within his Iſle, till the time of Henry the Eighth, who took that privilege away; and therefore the biſhop's power in civil affairs is now much curtailed.

The city of Ely is neither beautiful nor populous. The cathedral and biſhop's palace are its chief ornaments; the former has a remarkable dome and lanthorn, ſuppoſed to be the only work of its kind in Europe, which ſeems to totter with every gult of wind. The church is four hundred feet high, has a tower at the weſt end of it about two hundred feet high, and was a monaſtery in the time of the Saxons. The chief ſtreet, which is on the eaſt ſide of the city, is full of ſprings, which generally overflow from one to another, all the way down the hall. This city is ſo encompassed with gardens, that all the county-towns in the neighbourhood, eſpecially Cambridge and St. Ives, are ſupplied with garden ſtuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vaſt quantities of ſtrawberries.

## C A M B R I D G E.

This is the county-town, and is ſituated on the river Cam, which divides the town into two parts, that are joined by a large ſtone bridge. It is fifty-two miles from London, and is a very antient town, being well known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Camboritum*. William the Norman built a caſtle here, of which the gate-houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and uſed for the county gaol. There are fourteen pariſhes in this town, about twelve hundred houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at ſix thouſand. The government of the town is veſted in a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council-men, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The market

ket-place is situated in the middle of the town ; and the shire-hall, which was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry of the county, is eighty feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-three in height. The ancient town-hall is at the back of the shire-hall ; and in the market-place is a pillar of the Ionic order, called the cross, on the top of which is a globe gilt. In the front of the town-hall stands an handsome stone conduit, inclosed with an iron palisade, to which water is brought by an aqueduct, which was first erected by the famous Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, whom Milton has celebrated in his poems, and who is said to have been the first person who ever let hackney horses in England. There has lately been erected here a large house, for a county hospital, on which four thousand pounds have been expended, pursuant to the will of Dr. Addenbroke, late fellow of Catharine Hall, who left it to the care of Trustees.

Cambridge is about a mile in length, from south to north, and about half a mile broad in the middle. When the town is viewed from the west the prospect is exceedingly magnificent, as the colleges with their fine groves, gardens, and inclosures, all present themselves to the eye ; and the situation on the banks of the river, which looks like an artificial canal, with the several bridges over it, all conspire to heighten the beauty of the scene.

## THE UNIVERSITY

Is one of the most flourishing seminaries of learning in the world, and is particularly distinguished for the great attention that is paid here to the cultivation of natural knowledge, together with all the different branches of the mathematics. It is governed by a chancellor, a high-steward, two proctors, and two taxors. All these officers are chosen by the University. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit consent of the university, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a person of so high a rank, it is not expected or intended, that he should execute the office ; but he has not the power of appointing his substitute : a vice-chancellor is chosen annually, on the third of November, by the university ; he is always the head of some college, the heads of the colleges returning two of their body, of which the university elects one. The high steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his place by a patent from the university. The proctors and taxors are also chosen every year from the several colleges and halls by turns. It is the business of the proctors to inspect into the behaviour of the students ; and they, in conjunction with the taxors, regulate the weights



weights and measures used in the markets. Here are also two moderators, two scrutators, a commissary, a public orator, two public librarians, a register, a school keeper, three esquire bea-  
dles, eighteen professors, with a yeoman beadle, who attends on all public occasions, and the caput, which consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent, a non-regent, a master of arts, chosen annually on the 12th of October.

The Univerfity consists of twelve colleges, and four halls; but though they are distinguished by different names, the privileges of the colleges and halls are in every respect the same.—As to the antiquity of the University of Cambridge, we have no account of it generally allowed to be authentic, that goes further back than the reign of Henry the First, who succeeded William Rufus in August 1100. About this time the monastery of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, being consumed by fire, Geoffrey the abbot, who was possessed of the manor of Catenham, near Cambridge, sent thither Gislebert, his professor of divinity, and three other monks. These monks being well skilled in philosophy and the sciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures. A number of scholars were soon brought together, and in less than two years were so multiplied, that there was not a house, barn, or church in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were soon built for the accommodation of students. But many of the scholars used to board and lodge with the housekeepers in the town, and attended the lectures of the different professors, in the halls which were built for that purpose. And there is a hall now remaining, still called Pythagoras's school, situated on the west side of the river, which was one of the first used for the before-mentioned purpose, and which is the only one now left undemolished. It was in this hall that Erasmus read his lectures on the Greek language. But we now proceed to give an account of the several colleges and halls in their present state.

PETER HOUSE COLLEGE was founded in 1257, in the reign of King Henry III. by Hugh Baltham, prior of Ely; at which time it was nothing more than commodious lodgings for the students. But in 1284, when the founder was made bishop of that see, he endowed it for a master and fourteen fellows. The name of the college is derived from St. Peter's church, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated.

This college consists of two courts, separated by a cloyster and gallery, the largest being one hundred and forty-four feet long, and eighty-four feet broad. All the buildings in this court have been within these few years cased with stone, in an elegant manner,

ner, so that at present they make a very handsome appearance. The lesser court is situated next the street, and is divided by the chapel, a fine Gothic building, forty-four feet long, twenty-seven broad, and twenty-seven high. This college has a master, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two scholars.

CLARE HALL was founded in the year 1340, at which time Richard Badew, the chancellor, being assisted by the generous benefactions of Lady Elizabeth Clare, then Countess of Ulster, not only built, but endowed it on the ruins of a house which he had built sixteen years before, for the reception of such students as were willing to live there at their own expence; but at last, by some accident, it was destroyed by fire. In process of time, by the assistance of some additional benefactions, the endowment was greatly enlarged. It has been nobly rebuilt, and is finely situated on the eastern bank of the river, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, leading to a fine vista, beyond which is a beautiful lawn. This delightful spot is much resorted to on summer evenings, where, on the one hand, are elegant buildings, gardens, groves, and the river; and, on the other, corn-fields to a very great extent. Clare Hall has a master, eighteen fellows, and sixty-three scholars.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1347, by Mary St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, whose husband, Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, lost his life in a tournament on the very day he was married to her. Upon this misfortune, being inconsolable for his death, she instantly withdrew from the world; and, amongst other acts of munificence, she established this Hall. It consists of two courts, each being ninety-six feet long, and fifty-four broad. The chapel was built after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, and is esteemed an elegant edifice. This Hall has a master, five fellows, and thirteen scholars.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENEDICT COLLEGE, is a long square of buildings, containing two courts, and four rows of lodgings. It was founded by the united guilds, or fraternities of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin, who through the interest of Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster, procured leave of Henry III. that their aldermen should be authorized to erect and endow this college. It takes its name from the church of St. Benedict, that stands contiguous to it. The chapel of the college, and the library, are both under the same roof. The latter contains a valuable collection of antient manuscripts, which were preserved at the dissolution of the religious houses, and given