

THE
FAMILY TOPOGRAPHER:

BEING

A COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT

OF THE

ANTIEN'T AND PRESENT STATE

OF THE

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

By SAMUEL TYMMS,

VOL. II.—WESTERN CIRCUIT.

LONDON:

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON,

25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

1832.



A PAINFULL WORK IT IS, I'LL ASSURE YOU, WHEREIN WHAT
TOYLE HATH BEEN TAKEN, AS NO MAN THINKETH, SO NO MAN
BELIEVETH, BUT HE THAT HATH MADE THE TRIAL.

ANT: A WOOD.

ANDY WOOD
J. B. NICHOLS
PARLIAMENT STREET

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ADDRESS.

IN submitting the Second Volume of the FAMILY TOPOGRAPHER to the numerous patrons of the undertaking, the Author feels that some apology is due for the length of time which has elapsed since the publication of the previous volume. By this delay, however, the character of the work is considerably enhanced; the intermediate time having been devoted to the collection of information relative to the present state of the Counties which form the Western Circuit. In this he has been assisted by the kind communications of several gentlemen, eminent alike for their topographical and antiquarian attainments, and for their station and character in their respective counties; and he trusts that his future labours may be relieved by similar instances of courtesy.

The Third Volume will exhibit a comparative view of the Population of each County in 1821 and 1831.

The Author cannot conclude this brief address without expressing his acknowledgments of the kindness with which the first volume was received by the gentlemen connected with the critical part of the periodical press. Some extracts from the reviews will be found at the end of the present volume.

THE
WESTERN CIRCUIT :

CORNWALL
DEVONSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SOMERSETSHIRE
WILTSHIRE,

TO

RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART. F.S.A.

OF STOURHEAD, WILTSHIRE ;

**WHOSE MUNIFICENCE, INDUSTRY, AND EXAMPLE
HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO LARGELY TO THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE REMAINS OF THE EARLIEST**

INHABITANTS OF THIS DISTRICT,

AS WELL AS TO

THE GENERAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF TOPOGRAPHY ;

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED

(WITH PERMISSION)

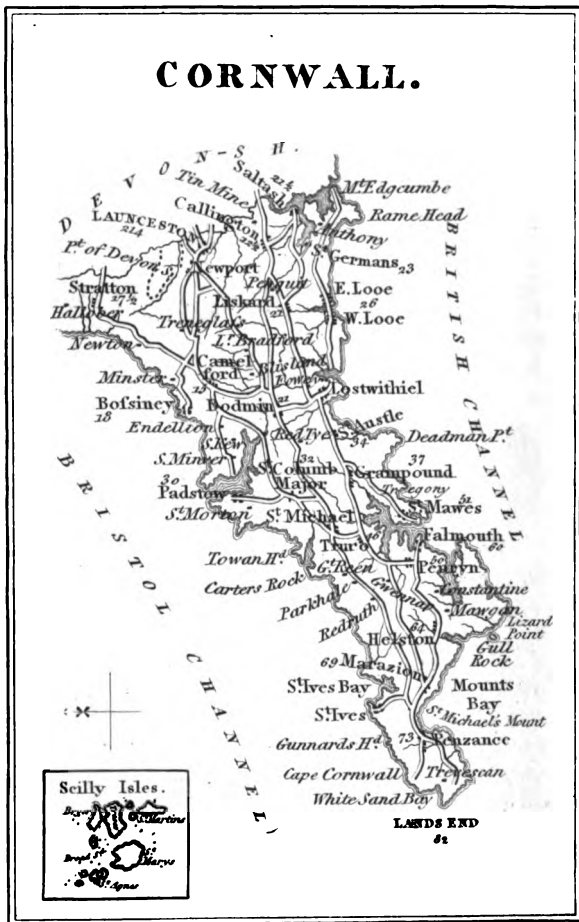
IN TESTIMONY OF

THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF

THE AUTHOR.

The figures affixed to the Towns show their distances from Launceston.

CORNWALL.



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COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North and North-west, the Bristol Channel: East, Devonshire, divided by the Tamar: South and South-west, the English Channel.

Greatest length, 90; *breadth*, 42; *circumference*, 200; *square*, 1327; *statute acres*, 849,280.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Exeter.

Circuit, Western.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cornubii, conquered by the Danmonii; the Cimbri. *Encampments*, Carnbre Castle, near Redruth; Castle Treryn; Pencarrow, of about 100 acres; Penzance, five hill-castles, or fortified camps, in the neighbourhood. *Monuments*, Doniert's monument, at Pennant, in the parish of St Cleer; Men Skryfa, near Lanyon, with an inscription. *Roads*, the Fosse way; Ikenild Street. *Druidical Remains*, Bodinar, in Sancreed, two circles of stones close together; Bolleit, a circle of stones called "The Merry Maidens," thus transformed for dancing on a Sunday, and near it two stones called "The Pipers;" Boscawen Un, circle of 18 stones with one in the centre; Botallack, circles intersecting each other; Buryan, 19 large stones in a circle, and many other remains; Carn-

bre Hill, "bold, stupendous, and multifarious;" Constantine; Dance Maine; Duloe, a circle; Greystone, in Widworthy; Gulval, a stone circle; "The Hurlers," near Bodmin, in three circles, traditionally said to have been men engaged in the Cornish game of "hurling" on the sabbath, and punished by transformation; Karne Meneliz, in Wendron; Karne Boscawen; Kerris, called Roundago, not easily traceable; Men-an-Tol, or the holed stone; "The Nine Maidens," or "The Sisters," between Wadebridge and St. Columb, as many large stones in a row; Rough Tor, circles; Temple, circle of stones; Trewren Maddern; Wring Cheese, in Linkinghorne-*Earth-works*, at Perran, Redruth, St. Daye, and St. Just, are amphitheatres on the sides of hills; Ward Hill, on Sallakee Downs, in St. Mary's, Scilly Isles. *Logan Stones*, Castle Treryn, in St. Levan, weighing *ninety tons*, and containing more than 1200 cubic feet of stone; Carnbre; Giant's Castle Bay, in the Scilly Isles; Rough Tor, in St. Breward; St. Agnes, in the Scilly Isles, very high, and nearly globular; St. Just, called Bosworlas-le-hau; Sithney, called Mên-amber, the British word for the Holy Stone. *Rock Basins*, Carclaze Downs, near St. Austell; Bosworlas; Carnbre Hill; Peninis, in the Scilly Isles, 15 on one rock; Rough Tor, several of very large dimensions. *Cromlechs*, Camborne; Carwynen; Castle Chun; Goss Moor, called King Arthur's quoit; Lanyon, the Giant's quoit, and Molfra in Madern; Morva; Pendarvis quoit; one between St. Nicholas and Druffin House; St. Cleer; Trevethy stone; Zennor. *Barrows*, Chikarn, in St. Just; One Barrow, St. Austell Downs; Tencreek, in Creed; Trelowarren.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations*, Bolerium, Land's End; Cenio, Tregony; Cenionis Ostium, Falmouth harbour; Halangium, Carnbre; Ictis of Diodorus Siculus, St. Michael's Mount; Musidunum, Stratton;

Ocrinum, Lizard Point; Uzella, Lostwithiel; Voluba, Gram-pound. *Encampments*, Blackhead, in St. Austell; Bossens, near Godolphin; Bury Castle, Duloe; Carnevas; between Callington and Newton; Giant's Hedge, reaching from the valley in which the Looes are situate to Leryn, on the river Fowey; Helford harbour; Lanherne; Larnic, two; Pencarrow; St. Agnes, extending from Porthchapel Coom to Breanick Coom; St. Martin, three; St. Minver, Castle an Dinas; Wolverdon, in Probus. *Earthworks*, at Carnmenclez, and Wendron, barrows. *Remains discovered at Carnbre Hill*; Fenton Gimps; Ludgvan; St. Just; and Treath. *Roads*, from Bampton to Stratton; enters from Oakhampton in Devonshire; from Dulverton to Hartland.

Saxon Octarchy. The Cornish Britons retained their independence till 936, but were occasionally subject to the Kings of Wessex. *Encampments*, Castle Were, Helston; Chapel Head, or Chapel Point, in Gorran; Giant's Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly Isles.

Danish Encampments, Castle an Dinas, in St. Columb; Castle Caerdon, Lambourn, of three intrenchments. *Earthworks*, Creeg-mear, Lambourn.

Abbeys. St. Neot's; St. Veep, founded by William Earl of Moreton, temp. Richard I.; Trescaw, in the Scilly Isles, in the 10th century.

Priories. Antony in East, founded ante Richard I.; Bodmin, ante Athelstan, re-founded by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, 1107; Helston; Lammana, in Tal-land, cell to Glastonbury; Inniscar, in the Scilly Isles, cell to Tavistock in Devonshire, ante Wm. I.; Launcells, cell to Hartland abbey; Launceston, by Wm. Warlewast,

Bp. of Exeter, about 1126; Minster, cell to the abbey of St. Sergius, at Angiers; Padstow, by St. Petroc, about 520; St. Anthony, in Menge, cell to Tywardreath, temp. Ric. I.; St. Anthony, in Roseland, cell to Plympton; St. Carroc, in St. Veep, t. Ric. I.; St. Germain's; St. Keverne, ante William I.; St. Michael's Mount, by Edward the Confessor, annexed to the abbey of St. Michael in periculo maris, in Normandy, by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, ante 1085; Tolcarne, by William de Bottreaux, temp. Richard I.; Tregony, cell to the Norman abbey of de Valle; Tywardreath, ante 1169, by Chambernon of Bere, Lord of the Manor, cell to St. Sergius in Angiers.

Nunneries. Altarnun; Credis, in Padstow; Helnowith, in St. Martin's Heneage, endowed by the Bishop of Exeter and the Prior of St. Michael's Mount, as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin in Tours; Lanivet; St. Martin; St. Michael's Mount; Tresilian Bridge; Trugan, in St. Michael Penkevil; Truro.

Friaries. Bodmin, Grey, founded 1239, by John of London, a merchant. Launceston. Truro, Black, settled temp. Henry III.

Preceptories. Temple; Trebigh, in St. Ives.

Colleges. Constantine; Crantock, founded ante William I.; Endellion, ante 20 Edward I.; Glaseney, about 1270, by Walter Bronescomb, the good Bishop of Exeter; St. Buriën, erected by Athelstan, about 930; St. Germain's, once the see of a Bishop; St. Karentoc, temp. Edward the Confessor; St. Neot's; St. Piran, temp. Edward the Confessor; St. Probus, ante William I.; St. Stephen, near Launceston, by the Earls of Cornwall ante William I. and suppressed in 1126; St. Teath;

Week St. Mary, by one **Thomasine Bonaventure**; **Penryn**, in the 13th century, by **Walter Stapledon**, Bishop of **Exeter**.

Hospitals. **Bodmin**, three, **St. Anthony**, **St. George**, and **St. Laurence**, founded by **Queen Elizabeth**, for lepers, in 1582; **Launceston**, for lepers, ante **Richard II.**; **Liskeard**, for lepers, ante 1400; **Menheniot**; **Newport**, a lazaret-house; **Sithney**.

Churches. **Bodmin**, erected about 1125, rebuilt 1472, the finest in the county; **Cury**, Saxon arch and antient carvings in alabaster; **Kilhampton**, splendid specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture; **Landewednack**, Norman remains; **Launceston**; **Milor**, semicircular arch; **Moorvinstowe**; **Probus**; **St. Allen**; **St. Anthony**, fine Norman arch separating the nave and chancel; **St. Austell**; **St. Cleer**; **St. German's**, interesting Norman edifice; **St. Martin**, near **Looe**, small remains of Saxon architecture; **St. Michael Carhayes**, Norman arch; **St. Michael's Mount**, fine Norman specimen; **Sheviock**, 14th century; **Truro**.

Chapels. **Bodmin**, **St. Nicholas**; **Bellarmin Torr**, some remains; **Carnbre**, in ruins; **Dosmerry Pool**, some remains; **Grampound**, mouldering to decay; **Looe**, the foundations remain; **Menacuddle Grove**; **Ramhead**, some remains; **St. Euny**, in ruins; **St. Ives**, in ruins; **Treviddron**, **St. Loy**, in ruins; **Vellansergan**, in ruins.

Hermitages or Cells. **Bodmin**; **St. Roche**, occupying the summit of a singular mass of rocks; **St. Ruan**.

Stone Pulpits. **Camborne**; **Egloshall**.

Fonts. **Bodmin**, two, one in the Church, and one, which

belonged to the Grey Friary; Camborne, in Tehiddy Park; Kilkhampton; Landewednack; Lanivet; Lostwithiel; Mawgan; St. Austell, Saxon; St. Ives.

Castles. Bodrugan; Boscastle; Cardinham; Carnbre; Godolphin; Helston, on site of present bowling-green; Launceston, built ante William I., rebuilt by Reginald Earl of Cornwall, tower now used as a prison; Liskeard; Oliver's at Trescaw, in the Scilly Isles, repaired 1740; Old Town, Scilly Isles, erected by one of the Earls of Cornwall, no remains; Pencarrow, belonged to Mordred the Pict; Pendennis, temp. Henry VIII.; Pengerswick, two embattled towers, and some of the walls remain; Restormel, erected by Robert Earl of Moreton, picturesque ruins; Ruan Lanyhorne; St. Mawes, built by Henry VIII. in 1542; St. Michael's Mount; Sancreed, called the White Castle, probably of British origin; Star, in the Scilly Isles, begun 1593; Tintagel, of British workmanship, splendid ruins; Tregony, built by Henry de Pomeroy, on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, temp. Richard I.; Trematon; Truro.

Mansions. Cotehele House, of the time of Henry VII.; Pengerswick, erected temp. Henry VIII., embattled tower remains; Place House, Padstow, erected by Nicholas Prideaux, esq. in 1570; Tredinick House, hall window is the largest of the kind in England; Treffry House, temp. Henry VI.; Trelawney, castellated, erected about 1430, by Lord Bonville; Trerice, built 1572; Thancks.

Crosses. One or more of these incentives to religious feelings may be met with in almost every Cornish village: the most remarkable are, Four Hole Cross, between Bodmin and Launceston; Lanherne, brought from Roseworthy in Gwinear; Lanivet, church-yard, two very antient; Mawgan, church-yard, 14th century, richly sculptured.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Atery, falls into the Tamar near Bromwelly Hill; Alan, or Camel, falls into the sea at Padstow; Bude; Conner; Duloe, rises in St. Pinnock, and joins the Looe near Trelawn wear; Durra; Fal, rises at Fenton Val, and forms the Lamoran Creek a little below Tregony; Fowey, rises in Alternon, at Fawey Well, on Fawey Moor, and falls into the sea at Fowey harbour; Gwythian; Hayle, formed by union of four streams at Relubbas; Hêl or Heyl, rises among the Wendron Hills, and flows to Helford harbour; Inny; Kenwyn; Laine; Leryn; Looe, or Cober, from the high lands of St. Cleer, to the Looe Pool; Lowley; Lynher, rises on the hills of Alternon and joins the Tamar in the Hamoaze; Pelyn; Polronan; St. Austell, rises near Hainsborough; Seaton, has its source in St. Cleer, and passage to the sea; Tamar, rises in Moorwinstow, and, after a course of 40 miles, forms the Hamoaze between Saltash and Devonport, one of the finest harbours in England; Tidi, rises south of Caradon Hill, near Liskeard, joins the Lynher at Nodder Bridge, and thence to the Tamar; Tretheage; Werington.

Lakes. Abbey Pond, Trescaw, in the Scilly Isles, half a mile long; Dosmery Pool, in St. Neot's; Looe Pool, near Sithney, two miles long; Swan Pool, near Falmouth.

Inland Navigation. All the navigable rivers are capable of

great improvement at a small expense. The Alan from Padstow; Creek, from Mopas to Tresilian; the Duloe, from Trelawn Wear to the Looe; Fal, from Lammoran Creek to the harbour at Falmouth; the Fowey, to Lostwithiel; Hayle Copper House Company's Canal; the Looe, from Looe to the sea, 10 miles; Lynher Creek, becomes navigable at Nodder Bridge; Polbrook, St. Columb, and Tamar canals; the Tidi, or St. Germain's Creek, from Tidiford to the Lynher; Truro Creek, for vessels of 100 tons burden.

Eminences and Views. Alternon, resembling the beautiful scenery about Ivy Bridge, Devonshire; Antony Churchyard, pleasing views; Brown Willy, 1368 feet above the level of the sea; Carn-mark Hill; Carraton Hill, 1208 feet high; Cadonborough, 1011 feet; Crowan Beacon; Endellion Church-tower, conspicuous object; the diversified banks of the Fowey know no rival in picturesque beauty in the West of England, except on the banks of the Fal; Godolphin Ball; Gorran Tower, amongst the highest in the county; Hainsborough Hill, the most extensive view in the County; Harewood House, the gardens present many varied scenes of wood, rock, and water; Heligan House, many charming sea-views; Hensborough Hill, 1034 feet; Hingston Hill; Kill Hill, 1067 feet; Knell's pyramid; Lelant, most interesting views; the scenery near the Looes presents all the charms of landscape, and excite the highest admiration; Menheniot abounds with beautiful prospects; Pendennis Castle; Penrose is delightfully situated; Pentilly Castle; Polvellan, beautiful view over the confluence of the Looe and Trelawney rivers; Rosecrey Beacon; Rough Tor Hill; St. Agnes' Beacon, 664 feet; St. Buriens Church, on an eminence of 467 feet; St. Martin's, Day-mark, in the Scilly Isles, extensive prospect; St. Michael's Mount

is 250 feet high, and from the church tower on its summit may be seen an immense extent of ocean, and a sublime landscape; St. Kit's Hill; Sharp Tor, extensive and varied prospects; on the banks of the Tamar, celebrated by Carrington, the bard of Devenport, from Morwelham to Hamoaze, the scenery is highly picturesque; Trebartha Hall, singularly romantic; Tregoning Hill; Tregothnan, one of the most romantic spots in the kingdom; the valley in which is Trelawn Mill is a most delightful spot; Trenarren, very extensive views; Trewarthenick, picturesque; from Tron is a delightful view of a romantic valley.

Natural Curiosities. Bodmin, well, the water of which is heavier than most others, and will keep pure the greater part of a year; Cape Cornwall; Cardinack and Castle Horneck chalybeate wells; Colurian, in Ludgvan, chalybeate well; Coverack Cove; Deadman's Point; Gulval, miraculous well for revealing secrets;* Kynance Cove, one of the most extraordinary spots on the coast, and near it the "The Devil's Bellows" chasm; Lemorna Cove; Land's End, the most western point in England, remarkable for its wild grandeur, is formed of huge granitic rocks, partly arranged like basaltic columns, the highest part of the down 391 feet above the sea; Lizard Point, the most southern land in England, is composed of serpentine, a stone occurring in no other part of England; Liskeard well, with a stone at the bottom, possessing influence over matrimony; Ludgvan, chalybeate springs; Madern, a well, resembling the one at Menacuddle Grove, into which, if a crooked pin is thrown for good luck, *all the pins of former devotees would rise to meet it!* at

* This, with the many similar wells in this County, might with more propriety be classed as *super-natural* curiosities.

Manaccan, the semi-metal Menachanite was first discovered, whence its name; Mevagissey, brass well, chalybeate; Nant's Well, in Little Colan, endowed with an insight into futurity; near the turnpike road at Hill Head, in St. Austell, in the winter, and occasionally in the summer, on dark nights, is seen a small yellow flame, generally stationary, but never moving far; St. Cleer's, and St. Nun's wells, cure madness by a process, described by Carew, called "bowssening;" St. Cuthbert, petrifying well; St. Euny's well, possessing many virtues, but sadly tainted by superstition; the well of St. KEYNE, bestowing the mastery on the husband or wife, who first partakes of it; St. Leven, St. Minver, St. Neot's, and St. Piran wells; Scarlet well, near Bodmin; St. Michael's Mount, the only known instance of granite observable above clay-slate;* at Trewellard, Axinite was first discovered in England; Treryn rocks.

Public Edifices. Bodmin, county gaol and bridewell, completed on the plan of Howard in 1780; lunatic asylum; work-house, erected in 1756, by Lord Boston, then Sir W. Irby, bart., rebuilt in 1819. Camelford, town-hall, built by the Duke of Bedford. Charlestown, pier, erected since 1791. Edystone light-house, erected in 1759, by Mr. Smeaton. Falmouth, custom-house; merchant's hospital, established about 1750; widow's retreat, erected in 1810, by Lord Wodehouse and Samuel Tregeller, esq. Fowey, batteries to the harbour, so high that no ship can bring her guns to bear upon them; market-house, erected by Philip Rashleigh, esq. and Lord Viscount Valletort, then M.P.s. Greystone, bridge across the Tamar, of nine

* This remarkable fact has caused much discussion. Granite, being a primary formation, appearing here to be posterior to clay-slate, which belongs to the transition series.

arches. Helston, guildhall; market-house, erected 1576. Launceston, guildhall. Liskeard, market-house; town-hall, erected about 1707, by Mr. Dolben, M.P. Lizard Point, two light-houses. Land's End, Longship's light-house, erected by Smith in 1797, height from the rock 52 feet, and from the sea 112. Looe, bridge, of 14 arches, erected about 1400. Lostwithiel, town-hall, erected in 1740, by Richard Edgecumbe, esq.; stannary gaol. Mevagissey, pier, begun 1770. Penryn, market-house and town-hall. New Town, St. Mary's, in the Scilly Isles, council-house; custom-house. Pendennis Castle, built by Henry VIII. Portreath, pier, commenced about 1760. St. Agnes, in the Scilly Isles, light-house, built in the year 1680, by the "very ingenious" Mr. Adam Walker; St. Austell, market-house, erected 1791. St. Ives, pier, erected by Smeaton between 1766 and 1770; breakwater, erected 1816. St. Martin's, day-mark, built by Mr. Thomas Ekins about 150 years ago, in the Scilly Isles. St. Agnes, light-house, on a lofty eminence, 51 feet high. St. Mawes, castle, built by Henry VIII. St. Michael's Mount, pier. Tamarton, stone bridge. Treworwan, bridge, erected 1791. Truro, assembly-room; county infirmary, opened 1799; county library, established 1792; cavalry barracks; theatre; town-hall; prison. Wade Bride, of 20 arches, the handsomest and strongest in the County, built in 1485. West Looe, battery.

Caves. Bodean Veor; Bolleit, in Buryan; Pendaen Vau, very curious, consisting of three galleries; Piper's Hole, St. Mary's, and Piper's Hole, Trescaw, both in the Scilly Isles, traditionally said to communicate; Piskey Hall, in Constantine; St. Eval, called the Fogou; Trelowarren; Tron, used as an arsenal temp. Charles I.

Seats. **COTEHELE HOUSE**, the Earl of Mount Edgcombe,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Acton Castle, Captain Praed.
 Anthony House, near Torpoint, Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew.
 Antron Lodge, — Nicholls, esq.
 Barfield, Ludgvan, Mrs. Davy.
 Behan Park, Rev. J. Trist.
 Belle Vue, Penryn, — Barwis, esq.
 Bennets, Lord de Dunstanville.
 Boconnoc, Lord Grenville.
 Bodmin Priory, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq.
 Bodrean, Mrs. Andrew.
 Bosahan, H. M. Grylls, esq.
 Boscarne, near Bodmin, R. Flamank, esq.
 Bosvathock, ———
 Bosverran. ———
 Bosvigo House, Truro, S. Moyle, esq.
 Bray House, near East Looe, Wynhall Mayow, esq.
 Budockvean, F. Pender, esq.
 Burrell, Saltash, J. Burrell, esq.
 Carclew, near Penryn, Sir Charles Lemon, bart.
 Carhayes House, near Tregony, Colonel Trevanion.
 Carnanton, near St. Columb, J. Wilyams, esq.
 Carwythenack House, W. R. Hill, esq.
 Carynes, near Probus, R. Hoskin, esq.
 Castle Hornick, near Penzance, ———
 Catchfrench, near St. German's, F. Glanville, esq.
 Chyandower Lodge, Penzance, Thomas Bolitho, esq.
 Cheveyla, near Truro, Thomas Trestrail, esq.
 Chiverton, John Thomas, esq.
 Clowance, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.
 Coldrinnick, C. Trelawney, esq.
 Colquite, D. Peter, esq.
 Comprigny, Truro, W. Michell, esq.

Condurra House, near Truro, W. Bazeley, esq.
 Crocadon, near Callington, J. T. Coryton, esq.
 Dunchidock House, — Pitman, esq.
 Ellenglaze House, J. Hosken, esq.
 Enys, Penryn, J. S. Enys, esq.
 Ethy, near Lostwithiel, the late Admiral Sir C. V. Penrose.
 Galsham, Mrs. Coppinger.
 Glynn, E. J. Glynn, esq.
 Godolphin Park, Duke of Leeds
 Gonvenna, near Wadebridge, Francis Fox, esq.
 Grove Hill, Falmouth, G. C. Fox, esq.
 Gurlyn, —
 Haldon House, Sir Laurence V. Palk, bart.
 Harlyn House, Padstow, Mrs. Peter.
 Hatt House, near Saltash, W. Symonds, esq.
 Halvose, J. Trenenen, esq.
 Harewood House, W. S. Trelawney, esq.
 Heligan, John Hearle Tremayne, esq.
 Hengar House, near St. Teath, —
 Higher Roswarne, Camborne, Andrew Paull, esq.
 Holwood, John Rogers, esq.
 Ince Castle, Saltash, E. Smith, esq.
 Innes, near St. Michael, J. Trounce, esq.
 Kenegie, near Ludgvan, —
 Killiow, W. Millet Thomas, esq.
 Kilmarth, near Fowey, C. Bennet, esq.
 Kirland, near Bodmin, George Borlase, esq.
 Lambesow, near Truro, E. Wright, esq.
 Lamellan, Probus, Matthew Roberts, esq.
 Lancarfe, near Bodmin, Captain Hext.
 Landue House, near Trekenna, J. T. Phillips, esq.
 Lanriggon Cottage, Penzance, Mrs. Pascoe.
 Leigh, near Grimscott, Hugh White, esq.
 Levethan, Mrs. Morshead.
 Liskis, near Truro, J. Trestrail, esq.
 Llanhydrock House, Bodmin, Hon. Mrs. Agar.
 Lower Roswarne, Camborne, James Paull, esq.
 Menabilly, near Fowey, William Rashleigh, esq.
 Moditonham House, near Saltash, C. Carpenter, esq.
 Morval House, near East Looe, J. Buller, esq.
 Nalsalvarn, E. Scobell, esq.
 Nanscugh House, C. Foss Andrew, esq.

- Nansloe, J. Vyvyan, esq.
 — E. Gilbert, esq.
 Newcot, John Braddon, esq.
 Newham House, Captain Devonshire.
 Newton Park, Edward Helyar, esq.
 Pelyn, near Lostwithiel, Nicholas Kendall, esq.
 Penare, Humphrey Wilyams, esq.
 Pencalenick, Mrs. Alice Vivian.
 Pencarrow, near Bodmin, Sir W. Molesworth, bart.
 Pendarves, Truro, E. W. Wynne Pendarves, esq.
 Pengreep, Rev. W. Blencowe.
 Penmount, W. W. Williams, esq.
 Pennace, near Grampond, N. Donnithorne, esq.
 Penquite, near Lostwithiel, T. Graham, esq.
 Penrice, J. Sawle Sawle, esq.
 Penrose, J. Rogers, esq.
 Pentlie Castle, J. T. Coryton, esq.
 Pill, near Saltash, — Bennet, esq.
 Poltaire, near Penzance, Captain Scobell.
 Polvellan, West Looe, C. Buller, esq.
 Portcothan, S. Peter, esq.
 Port Eliot, Earl of St. German's.
 Prideaux, St. Blaizey, J. Colman Rashleigh, esq.
 Restormel House, near Lostwithiel, John Hext, esq.
 Rosa Mundi, near Truro, — Humphrey, esq.
 Roscrow, near Penryn, T. Hartley, esq.
 Rosecadgehill, Penzance, J. Tremenheere, esq.
 Rosecradock Villa, near Liskeard, Rev. G. Norris.
 Rose Dale, Buckshead, Philip Torr, esq.
 Rosehill, Penzance, Rev. Uriah Moor Tonkin.
 Roselyon, R. Rogers, esq.
 Rosemerin, near Ludgvan, George John, esq.
 Rosevale, near Truro, —
 Rosewarne, Camborne, Mrs. Hartley.
 Roundwood, Colonel Gossett.
 Rumleigh House, near St. Mellion, Captain Bailey.
 St. Bennett's, Lanivet Ford, J. M. Hamilton, esq.
 Sandhill House, F. Wallis, esq.
 Saunders Hill, Padstow, Mrs. Rawlings.
 Scorrier House, near Redruth, John Williams, esq.
 Seveock House, Michael Allen, esq.
 Skesden Lodge, near Wadebridge, Mrs. Braddon.

- Stoketon, Hon. Mrs. De Courcy.
 Tackbear House, Lewis Hawkey, esq.
 Tamar Cottage, N. Ruddle, esq.
 Tehidy Park, Lord de Dunstanville.
 Thancks, near Torpoint. Dowager Lady Graves.
 Treassowe, Ludgvan, John Rogers, esq.
 Trebartha Hall, F. H. Rodd, esq.
 Tredidon, Launceston, H. Spry, esq.
 Tredrea, Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P.
 Tredudwell, Captain Carthew.
 Tregear, near Egloskerry, W. Barron, esq.
 Tregehan, near St. Blaizey, Thomas Carlyon, esq.
 Tregember, —
 Tregenna Castle, St. Ives, S. Stephens, esq.
 Tregleath, J. Braddon, esq.
 Tregoles, near Truro, the late Admiral Spry.
 Tregorrick, near St. Austell, E. Code, jun. esq.
 Tregothnan House. Earl of Falmouth.
 Tregunnoe Castle, Sir W. Molesworth, bart.
 Tregye, W. Penrose, esq.
 Trehane, William Stackhouse, esq.
 Trehursey House, F. Granville, esq.
 Trelaske, —
 Trelawney House, Rev. Sir H. Trelawney, bart.
 Trelissick, Thomas Daniell, esq.
 Trelowarren, Helston, Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, bart.
 Trematon Hall, Saltash, — Edwards, esq.
 — Castle, B. Tucker, esq.
 Trenant Park, East Looe, Lady Buller.
 Treneere, Penzance, Henry Pendarves Tremenheere, esq.
 Trengwainton, near Penzance, Sir Rose Price, bart.
 Trennick, H. Conn, esq.
 Trereife, Trembeth, Rev. C. V. Le Grice.
 Trerethick House, — Newcombe, esq.
 Tresilian House, R. G. Bennet, esq.
 Tretheage, —
 Trcvales, T. Hocker, esq.
 Trevarnoe, C. Wallace, esq.
 Trevarrick, St. Austell, H. Lakes, esq.
 Trevellow, G. Simmons, esq.
 Trevelver House, near Wadebridge, John Wills, esq.
 Trevethow, near Lelant, W. Praed, esq.

Trevine, J. Tickell, esq.
 Trevince, M. Williams, esq.
 Trevisick, —
 Trevol, near Torpoint, J. C. Roberts, esq.
 Trewan House, St Columb, R. Vyvyan, esq.
 Trewardale, Mrs. Collins.
 Trewardreva House, C. Scott, esq.
 Trewarthenick, near Probus, Captain Boucher.
 Trewiddle, F. Polkinghorne, esq.
 Trewinnard House, the late Sir Christ. Hawkins, bart.
 Trewithian, the late Sir Christ. Hawkins, bart.
 Trewoon, near Penryn, —
 Treworgy, near Liskeard, Mrs. Ann Inch.
 Trewornon House, near Wadebridge, Rev. D. Stephens.
 Truro Vean, W. Tweedy, esq.
 Trutham, E. Collins, jun. esq.
 Ward House, Saltash, — Harrison, esq.
 Ward House, near St. Mellion, Captain Foot.
 Werrington House, Newport, Duke of Northumberland.
 Whiteway, Clopton Bridge, F. Parker, esq.
 Whitford House, near Callington, Sir Wm. Pratt Call, bart.
 Wilsworthy, near Bennacot, Thomas Whaddon Martin, esq.
 Wolsdon House, John Boger, esq.
 Wood Cottage, Perranwell, Captain Spence.
 Woodley Cottage, Launceston, G. Collins Brown, esq.

Peerage. This County gives title to the eldest son of the King of England, who is born Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall: Falmouth, earldom and viscounty to Boscawen: Restormel Castle, Erskine of, barony to Erskine: St. German's, earldom to Eliot: Stratton, Basset of, barony to Basset Lord de Dunstanville.

Baronetage. Carclew, Lemon, May 24, 1774: Clowance, St. Aubyn, December 11, 1671: Fenteroon, Duckworth, November 2, 1813: Pencarrow, Molesworth, June 12, 1689: Prideaux, Rashleigh, Sept. 15, 1831: Trebitch, Wrey, July 30, 1628: Trelawn, Trelawney, July 1, 1628: Trelowarren, Vyvyan, Feb. 12, 1644-5: Trenant Park, Morshead, Jan. 22, 1784: Trengwainton, Price, May 30, 1815: Truro, Vivian, January 19, 1828: Whiteford, Call, July 28, 1791.

Representatives returned to Parliament. For the County, 2: Bodmin, 2: Bossiney, 2: Callington, 2: Camel-ford, 2: East Loce, 2: Fowey, 2: Helston, 2: Launceston, 2: Liskeard, 2: Lostwithiel, 2: Newport, 2: Penryn, 2: St. German's, 2: St. Ives, 2: St. Mawes, 2: St. Michael's, 2: Saltash, 2: Tregony, 2: Truro, 2: West Looe, 2:—total, 42. [Grampound, returning 2, was disfranchised in 1821, and the Members transferred to the County of York.

Produce. TIN, which has been the staple commodity of the County ever since their traffick with the merchants of Phœnicia: COPPER: of the numerous mines, the most interesting are those of Botallack, of copper, extending laterally 70 fathoms under the Atlantic Ocean; Chace-water, where is the most powerful steam-engine in the world, being of 1008 horse power, and made by Bolton and Watt; Cook's Kitchen, of copper, very extensive; Crinnis, of copper, very rich; Dolcoath, of copper, the largest in the County, being 227 fathoms or 454 yards deep; Huel Alfred, of copper, very profitable:—silver: gold, occasionally in trifling quantities: slate, at Dela-bole, finest in the world: lime-stone: free-stone: lapis calaminaris, in great abundance: cobalt: manganese, in large quantities: mundic: china-clay, at St. Stephen's:

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soap-rock, in Kynance Cove, used in the manufacture of porcelain: topaz, at St. Austell: diamonds, or transparent quartz: pearls: agates: marble: Mackerel, particularly at Penzance: pilchards: trout, remarkably fine in the Looe Pool. Potatoes, two crops in a year in the bourhood of Penzance. Cornish Choughs, *corvus graculus*, the most elegant of the crow species. Terrier dogs at East Looe, one of the finest breeds in the kingdom.

Manufactures. Carpets, at Truro; serge, at Padstow and Lostwithiel; rolling sheets of copper and drawing them into bars at St. Erth; paper, soap, snuff, and mustard, at Penryn: gunpowder, at Stithians: cloth, at Callington: copper spikes and nails: crucibles: fishing implements: cider.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 9; *Boroughs*, 20; *Market Towns*, 27; *Parishes*, 206; *Parts of Parishes*, 3. *Liberty*, 1.

Houses, 45,693.

Inhabitants. Males, 124,817; Females, 132,630; total, 257,447.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 19,302; in Trade, 15,543; in neither, 16,357; total, 51,202.

Baptisms in the year 1820. Males, 4,315; Females, 3,941; total, 8,256. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 7,461.

Marriages, 1,866; *annual average*, 1,736.

Burials. Males, 1,948; Females, 1,967; total, 3,915. *Annual average*, 3,698.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Madron includ- ing Penzance	} 1,501	7,235	Constantine	305	1,671
Weudron with HELSTON			} 1,300	6,864	St. Ewe
Redruth	970	6,607			St. Just with ST. MAWES
Gwennap	1,206	6,294	Budock	274	1,634
Kenwyn	1,194	6,221	St. Erth	277	1,604
Camborne	1,217	6,219	Stratton	291	1,580
St. Austell	992	6,175	Stoke Climsland	221	1,524
St. Agnes	1,036	5,762	Burian	259	1,495
Illogan	954	5,170	FOWEY	317	1,455
Falmouth	451	4,392	Roach	164	1,425
Crowan	724	3,973	Veryan	226	1,421
Paul	724	3,790	Talland including WEST LOOE	} 311	1,378
Gluvias including PENRYN	} 638	3,678	Perran Arwthal		
Breage			715	3,668	Gulval
St. Just	688	3,666	Probus	242	1,353
St. Ives	772	3,526	CALLINGTON	231	1,321
LISKARD	628	3,519	Lanlivery	215	1,318
BODMIN	545	3,278	St. Columb Minor	283	1,297
Kea	424	3,208	Luzulion	217	1,276
St. Stephen's with SALTASH	} 476	2,873	Uny Lelant	246	1,271
St. Hillary with Mazarion			} 517	2,811	Lanteglos with CAMELFORD
TRURO	442	2,712			St. Neot
Antony St. Jacob	465	2,642	Tywardreth	186	1,238
Phillack	509	2,529	St. Breock	224	1,225
St. Keverne	500	2,505	St. Kew	243	1,213
St. Columb Major	467	2,493	Gowan	230	1,203
St. Stephen's, in Brannel	} 456	2,479	St. Martin with EAST LOOE	} 219	1,181
Mevagissey			385		
St. GERMAN'S	446	2,404	St. Mewan	211	1,174
Culstock	484	2,388	Egloshayle	232	1,174
Gwinear	451	2,383	Menheniot	185	1,170
St. Clement's	441	2,306	Endellion	190	1,149
Sithney	410	2,238	Feock	207	1,093
Mylor	414	2,193	Moorwinstow	213	1,091
LAUNCESTON	253	2,183	North Hill	161	1,089
Falmouth	283	1,982	Linkinhorne	200	1,080
Ludgvan	319	1,839	Mawgan in Meneage	184	1,050
Maker	307	1,796	Newlyn	200	1,045
Perranzabuloe	344	1,702	St. Minver	211	1,028
Padstow	349	1,700	Kilkhampton	174	1,024
Stithians	302	1,638	Sancreed	198	1,001

HISTORY.

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49. **Vespasian** overcame the **Western Britons** at a farm under the **Quantock Hills**, in the parish of **Bishop's Lydiard**.
446. On the departure of the **Romans**, **Vortigern**, Prince of **Cornwall**, was elected sovereign of the **Britons**. At his invitation, to repel the incursions of the **Picts** and **Scots**, the **Saxons** first landed in **England**.
451. **Uter Pendragon**, being desirous of possessing **Igerna** the wife of **Gurlois**, besieged the Castles of **Dameliock** in **St. Tudy**, and **Tintagel**. To the latter, in which was **Igerna**, he obtained access by the stratagems of **Merlin**. **Gurlois** being killed at **Dameliock**, **Pendragon** married **Igerna**, and the noble **Arthur** was the reward.
542. Near **Camelford** occurred the battle of **Camblan**, in which the famous **Arthur** attacked his traitorous nephew **Mordred**, when both were slain.
680. At **Heyle**, the **Saxons** were defeated by the **Cornish Britons**, under **Ivor**, King of **Wales**.
710. **Gercion**, King of **Cornwall**, defeated by **Ina**, King of **Wessex**.
- 720, or 728. **Adelred**, King of **Wessex**, invaded the **Cornish dominions**, but was repulsed by **Roderic Molwynoc**, King of the **Britons**, at **Heilyn**.
743. The **Cornish army** defeated by **Cuthred**, King of **Wessex**, and **Ethelbald**, King of **Mercia**.
766. **Kinewulph** appears to have had some troublesome dealings with the independent men of this County, as he

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alludes in one of his charters of this date, to "some vexations of our Cornish enemies."

806. The Danes arrived with a formidable fleet on the coast, by invitation of the inhabitants, who immediately asserted their independence, and attacked the Saxons.

813. Cornwall in temporary subjection to Egbert, who devastated a great part of the County.

823. At Camelford was an engagement between King Egbert, with his Devonshire Saxons, and the Cornish men.

835. Egbert pursued the Britons and Danes, who had united to ravage the country, to Hengeston Hill, where he beat them with great slaughter. He afterwards enacted "that no Briton should pass the limits of his country, and set his foot on English ground, on pain of death."

871. Alfred visited Cornwall as a conqueror, and appointed a Duke of Danmonium.

892. Alfred, accompanied by Duke Edred, entered this County.

927. Athelstan subjected Cornwall and the Isles to Wessex.

935-6. The Cornish people again held out, but Athelstan once more overrun their kingdom, and subjected it and the Scilly Isles to his power; thus completing the conquest of this stubborn race.

973. At Harewood, Earl Athelwold, husband of the beautiful Elfrida, assassinated by order of Edgar.

997. Great depredations committed by the Danes, who put many to the sword, and burnt many villages.

981. Padstow, and its monastery destroyed by the Danes, who plundered much along the coast, and burnt Bodmin.

1068. The coast plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, sons of Harold.

1099. November 11, a great flood buried many towns and their inhabitants. This inundation has been considered by some writers to have widened the distance of the Scilly Isles and St. Michael's Mount,

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1135. At Whitesand Bay, Stephen landed and usurped the crown of England.
1194. St. Michael's Mount taken by surprise, by Henry de Pomeroy, and held by him for John, then in rebellion against his brother Richard I.; but soon after re-taken by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1329. Edward, the heroic Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall, the first creation of a Duke in this kingdom; and in 1337, the Duchy settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King, who, from the day of his birth, has entire livery of all the possessions connected with the Duchy, including the duty on the coinage of tin.
1351. The plague greatly raged in this County, as it had all over England during two or three of the previous years. Bodmin alone lost 1500.
1471. St. Michael's Mount surprised by the Lancastrians, under John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; but, after a brave defence, surrendered to the forces of Edward IV. In this siege, Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, Sheriff of the County for Edward, was slain.
1496. At Bodmin commenced the insurrection under Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, which was afterwards headed by Lord Audley, who was defeated at Blackheath, and the three leaders executed June 26. It originated from the tax imposed towards defraying the expences of subduing the Scots, who had sided with the Duke of York, otherwise called Perkin Warbeck.
1497. After landing at Whitesand Bay, in Sept. Perkin Warbeck admitted by the monks to St. Michael's Mount. He then proceeded to Bodmin, where he assembled an army of 3,000 men, and thence advanced to the siege of Exeter. His wife, Lady Catharine Gordon, who took refuge in St. Michael's Mount, after his repulse, surrendered to Lord Daubeny.

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- 1548-9.** In pursuing the order of Edward VI. for the destruction of images, Mr. Body was killed in Helston Church, at the instigation of the priests, one of whom was executed. This was the signal for a general revolt under Humphrey Arundell, governor of St. Michael's Mount, who collected an army of 10,000 men, but was defeated at the siege of Exeter, and executed.—The rebels took Trematon Castle, by stratagem, from Sir R. Grenville.
- 1595.** A small squadron of Spanish galleys appeared off the coast, and landed 200 men at Mousehole, July 23. They burnt Newlyn, St. Paul's, and Penzance; thus fulfilling one of Merlin's prophecies.
- 1597.** A Spanish ship appeared in Cawsand Bay, but was defeated in the attempt to set the town on fire.
- 1643.** January 19, on Bradock Down, General Ruthen and the Parliamentarians defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who made 1250 prisoners; and, marching to Liskeard, took that town the same day.—The Parliamentarians hastened to fortify Saltash, which was taken, however, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, and Ruthen made his escape by water.—Launceston besieged by General Chudleigh, but was obliged to retreat into Devonshire. Being assisted, they returned to Stratton, where, on May 15, the Earl of Stamford and the Parliamentarians were defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who took Major-Gen. Chudleigh, and 1700 others prisoners. For this victory Sir Ralph was created Lord Hopton of Stratton.
- 1644.** Queen Henrietta Maria retired in July to Pendennis Castle, whence she embarked for France.—At Newbridge, July 20, the Earl of Essex, after a smart skirmish with Sir Bevil Granville, entered Cornwall, took possession of Saltash, Launceston, and Bodmin, and fixed his headquarters at Fowey.—At Poulston Bridge, August 1, Charles I. in pursuit of the Earl, entered the County, was

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joined by the army of Prince Maurice at Linkinghorne on the following day, and erected his standard at Liskeard.—August 4, Boconnoc House surprised by the Royalists, who captured a party of Parliamentary officers at the dinner-table, and took them as prisoners to Liskeard.—On the 8th, Charles encamped on the ever-memorable Braddock Downs. Sir Richard Grenville, in attempting to join him, was attacked at Bodmin, but was successful. On the 11th, he took Lanhydrock House from John Lord Robarts, but the arrival of Fairfax restored it to that nobleman.—August 17, Charles inspected the garrisons at Hall House and Pernon Fort, and had more than once a narrow escape from the enemy's shot. He then drew his forces nearer Lostwithiel, took Restormel Castle, erected an additional battery on Beacon Hill, secured the landing-place of Essex's provisions at Par, and obtained possession of St. Austell and St. Blazey. Essex's resources being thus entirely cut off, he called a council of war at Fowey, whence, on the 30th, he, together with Lord Robarts, escaped by a small vessel to Plymouth, and the cavalry, to the number of 2500, under Sir William Balfour, by irruption through the royal lines in the night. Major-General Skippon, on whom the rest of the army devolved, capitulated 6000 infantry to the King, September 1.—On the 4th, the King marched from Boconnoc to prosecute the war in other Counties.

1645. Sir Richard Grenville repaired Launceston Castle, and disagreeing with Lord Goring, ordered that, should he enter the County, the parish bells were to be rung for the people to drive him out.—Prince Charles wintered at Launceston and Truro, but embarked from Pendennis Castle, where he had been protected by its brave defender John Arundel, for the Scilly Isles, in March.

1646. On March 8, Fairfax removed from Bodmin to Truro, where, on the 12th, Lord Hopton permitted his cavalry

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- to capitulate, himself flying to St. Michael's Mount, and thence to the Prince in Scilly.—Pendennis Castle, July 31 (or, according to Hitchens, in the middle of August), after a noble defence under its venerable governor John Arundell, nearly 80 years of age, and having only 24 hours' provision left, surrendered on good terms to the Parliamentarians. This was the last castle, with the exception of Ragland in Monmouthshire, that held out for the King.—In November, Prince Charles resided at Boconnoc House.
1648. In May, the forces raised in the hope of re-establishing royalty, defeated by Sir Hardress Waller.—Another attempt in the autumn also proved abortive.
1650. The Scilly Isles declared against Parliament, being strongly fortified by one of the Godolphins.
1651. The Dutch Admiral Van Tromp declared himself ready to co-operate with the Parliament in the reduction of the Scilly Isles. Sir George Ayscough, however, forced them to surrender, St. Mary's holding out till June.
1664. At St. Dennis, a shower of blood fell for about an acre of ground, in drops of the size of a shilling, which remained visible on the stones, scattered on the hill contiguous to the church for many years. "*This was followed by the plague in London, and the burning of that city!*"
1666. In July, the Virginia fleet, pursued by the Dutch fleet of 80 sail, entered Fowey Harbour. A Dutch 74 following them was compelled by the forts to retreat.
1667. The Dutch fleet under de Ruyter, repulsed in an attempt on Fowey Harbour, as were the Dutch who made an effort to land near Cawsand.
1707. October 22, four ships of the line perished off Porth Hellick Bay, in the Scilly Isles, and 2000 persons lost, among whom was Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the admiral, and several distinguished persons.

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1716. The assizes ordered to be held alternately at Launceston (the old place) and Bodmin. In 1727, it reverted to the former place solely, but in 1736 Bodmin again obtained it, and still retains it.
1730. The Prince of Mount Lebanon and his retinue paid a visit to St. Ives; as did one of the Greek Bishops in 1734.
1773. A canal attempted by Mr. John Edyvean, a blind gentleman, from Mawgan Porth to Lower St. Columb Porth, which, after wasting an ample fortune, and impairing his sister's, did not answer his expectations. Accumulated afflictions pressed him to his grave.
1789. George III. his Queen, and the Princesses visited Cotehele House, and breakfasted with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcombe.
1806. A tremendous flood, occasioned by a water-spout, deluged Wheal Abraham mine, in Crowan, with 50 fathoms of water. Seven men drowned.
- 1806-10. Eleven ships wrecked near Porthleven, which occasioned a loss of £300,000, and the death of more than 250 persons. Among them was the Anson frigate, lost on the Looe Pool bar of sand, January 28, 1807.
1814. January 14, at Trefusis Point, Falmouth Harbour, the Queen transport, with invalids from Wellington's army, to the number of 330, was wrecked, and 195 persons perished.
1817. January 20, a very high tide did damage to the amount of £50,000 on the coast of Lansallo; and to almost as great an extent on various other parts of the coast.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Anstis, John, Garter king-at-arms, and historian of the Order of the Garter, St. Neot's, 1669.

ARTHUR, King of the Britons, Tintagel Castle, 5th cent.

Arundell, John, "John for the King!" heroic and veteran defender of Pendennis Castle, Trerice.

Arundell, John, Bishop of Exeter, Lanherne (died 1503).

Arundell, John, the captor of Duncan Campbell, the Scotch admiral, 14 Henry VIII., Truro.

Austen, Samuel, author of "Urania," Lostwithiel, 1606.

Blaunpaysn, Michael, latin rhymmer (flourished 1350).

Bonaventure, Thomasine, a poor cotter's daughter, but extraordinary example of the rise of merit, St. Mary Week (died 1515).

Borlase, William, divine, and historian of his native county, Pendeen, 1695-6.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, admiral, Tregothnan, 1711 or 1712.

Buller, Sir Francis, judge of the Common Pleas, Morval, about 1750.

Buller, William, Bishop of Exeter, Morval, 1735.

Carew, Sir George, diplomatist, East Anthony, about 1557.

Carew, Richard, brother of the preceding, author of a "Survey of Cornwall," East Anthony, 1555.

Carleil, Christopher, one of the conquerors of the invincible Spanish armada (died 1593).

Carpenter, Richard, divine and poet, about 1605.

Columba, St. virgin and martyr, patroness of St. Columb.

Cornwall, Gerald of, writer (flourished 1150).

———— **Godfrey of "Doctor Solemnis,"** schoolman (flourished 1310).

———— **John of**, antagonist of Peter Lombard (flor. 1170).

———— **Michael**, admirable latin poet (temp. Hen. III).

DAVID, ST. patron saint of Wales, Alternon (5th century).

DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY, Pres. Royal Soc. "the great lumi-

- nary of science," inventor of the Safety Lamp, &c. Penzance, 1778.
- Effingham, John, aged 144, Penryn (died 1757).
- Eliot, J. learned divine (died 1689).
- Fitz Geoffrey, Charles, learned divine and biographer, 1575.
- FOOTE, SAMUEL, comedian and wit, "the English Aristophanes," Truro, 1721.
- Gerennius, St. King of Cornwall, patron of Gerrans.
- Glynn, afterwards Clobery, Robert, physician and poet, Broads, 1719.
- Godolphin, John, Judge of the Admiralty, St. Mary's in the Scilly Isles, 1617.
- Godolphin, Sydney, poet, friend of Hobbes, 1610.
- Granville, Sir Bevill, "the brave and loyal," Brinn, 1595.*
- Dennis, nonjuring Dean of Durham, Brinn, 1638.
- Sir Richard, King Charles's general in the west, Kilkhampton, 1600.
- Sir Richard, brave naval commander, Kilkhampton, 1546.
- Graves, Thomas, first Lord Graves, admiral, Thancks (died 1802).
- Grenfield, or Grenville, William de, Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England (died 1315).
- Gum, Daniel, the mountain philosopher, Linkinghorne, beginning of the 18th century.
- Hart, Walter, Bishop of Norwich, Lanteglos.
- Herle, Charles, divine (died 1655).
- Hicks, William, fanatical parliamentarian, and miscellaneous writer, Kirris in Paul, 1620.
- Hoblyn, Robert, bibliomaniac, Nanswhyden (died 1756).
- Hurcarius the Levite, author of 110 homilies, St. German's (flourished 1040).
- Jordan, William, author of an interlude in his native dialect, Helston, 1611.
- Keigwin, John, "industrious preserver of the Cornish language," 1641.
- Kiby, St. patron of St. Cuby, son of Solomon, King of Cornwall (flourished 380).
- King, John, divine, St. Columb.
- King, Oliver, Bishop of Exeter (died 1497).

* Nightingale places his birth at Stowe in 1596.

- Long, Edward**, historian of Jamaica, Rosilian in St. Blaze, 1734.
- Lower, Richard**, physician and medical writer, either at Tremare or Bodmin, about 1631.
- Lower, Sir William**, dramatist, and loyalist, Tremare (died 1662).
- Luke, Stephen**, physician, Penzance (died 1829).
- Marchant, Cheston**, a female who lived to the age of 164, and died at Gwythyan in 1676.
- Melian, St. King** of Cornwall, (flourished in 400).
- Melor, St.** son of the preceding (martyred 411).
- Milles, Jeremiah**, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, Duloe, 1713.
- Morton, Ch.** nonconformist divine & author, Pendavy, 1626.
- Moyle, Thomas**, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VIII., Bake.
- Moyle, Walter**, ingenious miscellaneous writer, Bake, 1672.
- Noy, William**, Attorney-General, St. Buriens, 1577.
- Oliver, Wm.** physician, and author, Ludgvan (died 1764).
- OPIE, JOHN**, painter, St. Agnes, 1761.
- Pendarves, John**, anabaptist divine, Skewes in Crowan, 1622.
- Pentraeth, Dolly**, the last person capable of conversing in the Cornish language (died 1788).
- Percival, Dame Thomasine**.—See Bonaventure.
- Peters, Charles**, divine, opponent of Warburton, (died 1775).
- Peters, Hugh**, fanatic, executed 1660, Fowey, 1599.
- PITT, WILLIAM**, great Earl of Chatham, Boconnoc, 1708.¹
- Polwhele, Theophilus**, nonconformist divine and author, (died 1689).
- Prideaux, Humphrey**, Dean of Norwich, and author of "Connexion," Padstow, 1648.
- Rouse, Francis**, Speaker of the Little Parliament, Halton, 1579.
- St. Aubyn, Sir John**, patriotic Member of Parliament, alluded to by Walpole when he said "I know the price of every Member, except the little Cornish Baronet," Cambridge (died 1744).
- Skuish, John**, chronicler, (flourished 1530).
- Stanbury, Richard**, Bishop of Hereford, Stanbury in Moorwinstowe (died 1471).
- Sydenham, Cuthbert**, divine and cosmologist, Kenwyn, 1721.
- Thurnway, Simon**, logician (lived about 1190).

- Tonkin, Thomas**, collector for Cornish topography, Trevananer in St. Agnes (died 1742).
- Toup, Jonathan**, classical critic, St. Ives, 1713.
- Tregonwell, John**, civilian (died 1540).
- Tregury, Michael**, Archbishop of Dublin, voluminous writer (died 1471).
- Treharon, Bartholomew**, Dean of Chichester, translator (died 1560).
- Trelawney, Sir Jonathan**, Bishop of Winchester, Trelawn House (died 1721).
- Tresilian, Sir Robert**, Lord Chief Justice to Richard II., Tresilian (executed 1389).
- Trevisa, John**, translator of Bible, Crocadon (ob. abt. 1400).
- Upcott, Jonathan**, Lord Deputy of Ireland, gallant officer (died temp. Charles II).
- Ursula**, St. virgin and martyr, daughter of Dinoth, King of Cornwall (martyred 383).
- Vivian, Thomas**, divine and cosmologist, either at Kenwyn or Campregney, 1721.
- Vortigern**, King of the Britons, who first called in the assistance of the Saxons, 5th cent.
- Wager, Sir Charles**, admiral, Talland, 1687.
- Whear, Digory**, the first Camden Professor of History at Oxford, Jacobstow, 1573.
- Wills, General**, victor over the Pretender's forces at Preston in Lancashire, in 1715, Polgarran.
- Wills, Richard**, learned Latinist (flourished 1573).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

“The Conquerors of Lisbon, the Heroes of Camoens, were **CORNISHMEN!** The Sovereignty of Portugal owes its foundation to Cornish intrepidity!”—This County abounded in Saints, some native, but the major part Irish: most of them have given their names to parishes here.—It was famous for athletic exercises, particularly wrestling. “*A Cornish hug*” is proverbial.—The Language was a mixture of the Celtic, Norman-French, and Welch. Mr. Davies Gilbert, M.P. has preserved some curious specimens of the literature of this interesting district.—There are in this County 45 mines of copper, 30 of tin, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of copper and silver, 1 of silver, and others of copper and cobalt, tin and cobalt, antimony, and manganese; nearly all the known metals.

ALTERNUN is the most extensive parish in the county, containing 12,770 acres.—Here was buried St. Nonnet, or St. Nun, the mother of St. David, the patron saint of Wales.—Here died temp. Charles II., at the age of 150, one Peter Joll or Jowle, the parish-clerk.

Of the Killigrews of **ARWINNICK** was the famous Master of the Revels to Charles II.

BOCONNOC manor and house in 1718 was purchased by Governor Pitt, the fortunate possessor of the Pitt diamond, which was disposed of to the Regent of France for £135,000.

Among the rare and curious furniture, is an antique tortoise-shell cabinet, inlaid with silver, representing the principal of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; and a small table and pair of carved chairs made out of the ebony cradle of Queen Elizabeth.

The site of **BODMIN** Priory, with the demesnes, was granted to Sternhold, the versifier of the Psalms, and a most violent reformer.—In the Church is the tomb of Thomas Vyvyan, the last prior of the Bishop of Megara in Achaia, who died June 3, 1533.—There were in former times as many as thirteen churches or free chapels in this town, and an equal number of guilds or fraternities.—The Grey Friars' Church is used as a market-house: and its antient font, after being used as a measure for corn, was thrown among the rubbish as an useless article!—Bodmin was a Bishop's see, erected by King Edward in 905.

BOSSINEY was represented by Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator; Sir Francis Cottington, Secretary of State to Charles I.; and Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland and Lord Treasurer.

CALSTOCK was the Rectory of Lancelot Blackburn, afterwards Archbishop of York. He built the parsonage about 1710.

CARLYON, according to Thomas of Ercildown, or the Rhymer (whose romance was published by Sir Walter Scott in 1804), was the residence of the famous knight Sir Tristram. The learned Mr. Davies, in his "*Mythology of the British Druids*," says that Tristram in the Welsh language, signifies "Woeful Countenance," the designation of Cervantes' Spanish knight Don Quixote.

CAMELFORD was represented by Sir Francis Cottington; and the physician Sir Charles Scarborough.

At **COSWARTH** resided a family of that name for many generations, one of whom, being at Antwerp when the Pope's bull against Henry VIII. was set up, had the courage to pull it down.

At CLOWANCE, in CONNER, the seat of the St. Aubyns, among many other interesting portraits, is a most affecting one of Charles I. holding in his hand the warrant for his execution.

At COTEHELE House, Charles II. slept several nights. The bed furniture in his room is of oriental workmanship, deeply fringed with silks of various colours. In the second bedchamber is a Saxon sword. There are also two very interesting cabinets. The hall contains an extensive collection of antient arms and armour.

At CRANTOCK died Mary Jenkin, aged 102. Her father died at the age of 101, and her mother at that of 103.

In DULOE Church were buried Sir John Anstis, historian of the Garter, who resided at West North in this parish, and died 1743; and his son John, who succeeded him as Garter King, and died in 1754.

In EAST ANTHONY Church is a monument to Richard Carew, the antiquary, 1620.

At EGLOSHAILE died at the beginning of the present century a venerable lady, aged 112.

FALMOUTH Harbour is superior to every other in England, excepting Milford Haven. Near the middle of the entrance is the Black Rock, supposed to have been once an island where the Phœnicians used to hold a traffic with the natives for tin. This town may date its rise to having been noticed by Sir W. Raleigh.—In 1613, John Killigrew conceived the grand idea of erecting a whole town at once.—The Church, erected in 1662, is dedicated to “Charles, King and Martyr!”

In GLUVIAS, at Behelland Farm, was committed in 1618, the extraordinary murder which furnished Lillo with the plot of his “Penryn Tragedy,” afterwards changed by Colman into “The Fatal Curiosity.”

John Williams, esq. of Scorrier House in GWENNAP may

not be inaptly styled the Cornish "Man of Ross." Under his management 10,000 persons are employed.

At **HELSTON**, on the 8th of May, is kept the general holiday called "the Furry," when the inhabitants go into the country, and return decked with flowers: an evident remain of the Roman "Floralia."

At **HOLWOOD** died in 1828, aged 113, John Daw. For upwards of 100 years he resided in the same house, the faithful and attached servant of the family of Rogers.

KILKHAMPTON Church is the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the tombs." Here is the monument of the "brave and loyal" Sir Beville Granville, slain at Lansdowne Hill, in Somersetshire, in 1643.

At **LANDAWIDNECK** was buried, in 1683, its Rector Thomas Cole, aged above 120.

In **LANDULPH** Church is a monument of Theodoro Paleologus, descended in a direct line from Constantine Paleologus VIII. the last Christian Emperor of Greece. He died January 21, 1636.

LANER near **TYURO**, was a residence of the Bishops of Cornwall.

At **LANHYDROCK** resided, and in 1685 was buried, the Parliamentarian General John Lord Robarts, afterwards Earl of Radnor, and President of the Council to Charles II.

At **LANTEGLOS** was beheaded the hermit St. Willow, or St. Winnow.

At **LINKINGHORNE** resided among the rocks, one of which he had excavated for his own residence, Daniel Gum, whose mathematical acquirements and singular way of living, acquired for him the appellation of "The Mountain Philosopher."

At **LISKEARD** School were educated the learned Dean Prideaux, and Walter Moyle.—Here was living in 1821 a woman upwards of 100 years old.

LUDGVAN was the Rectory of the antiquary Borlase, for

the last 52 years of his life, and here he was buried.—In the church is the tomb of John South, M.A. with this inscription :

Let nature's coarser children have
 A tongueless tomb, or but a grave ;
South, the meridian point of wit,
 Can never set, but shine in it.
 Ripe artist and divine inspir'd,
 Thou liv'd'st, thou died'st below'd, admir'd.
 Hyperbolize I do not :—true
 All's here : dear, dearest friend, adieu.

MANACCAN is the vicarage of Richard Polwhele, the poet, and author of the Histories of Cornwall and Devonshire.

On the shore between **PENZANCE** and **NEWLYN** may be seen at low water a sub-marine forest.

At **MENABILLY** is the richest and most magnificent collection of minerals in the County, or perhaps in the kingdom ; the varieties of copper alone amounting to 1,000.

Of **MENHENIOT** were ministers, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester ; Dr. Moreman, learned divine temp. Henry VIII. ; and Dr. Kennicott, the orientalist.—This was the first parish in the County that received the English Liturgy into its Church.

In **MINSTER** were buried St. Mather and St. Maddera.

At **PADSTOW** is still preserved the custom of dressing a hobby-horse on May 1, and conducting it to Treator Pool ; but its origin is uncertain.

PELYNT is the depository of the ashes of St. Junius.

Of **PENDENNIS** Castle was governor the brave unfortunate Lieut. Melville.

PENZANCE and its vicinity, from its salubrity, has been termed the Montpelier of England.

At **PERRANZABULOE** was buried St. Piran, the patron of tanners, whose legend records that he swam over from Ireland on a mill-stone, and lived 200 years afterwards !

At **PORT ELLIOT** is the only original portrait extant of the patriot **JOHN HAMPDEN**. There are likewise portraits of the brave General Richards; and an old man, formed by cutting out the parts of two pictures by Matsys and Rembrandt, the head by the former, and back-ground by the latter.

REDRUTH is the central market for tin.

RUAN LANYHORNE was for 30 years the Rectory of the highly imaginative antiquary John Whitaker: and here his "Sermons," "Mary Queen of Scots," &c. were composed. He died and was buried here in 1808.

At **ST. AUSTELL** Church is a tomb-stone, on which, according to Hitchins, is the date of 1000 in arabic figures, and with a black letter inscription! Mr. H. admits the doubtful character of the date, which should be read 1400, as arabic figures are of later introduction, and the earliest 4 being shaped like the upper half of the figure of 8, and consequently liable to be misunderstood by the uninitiated.—The inhabitants of this place have no magistrate, the work-house no governor, and the river no fish!

At **ST. AGNES** died in 1805, aged 94, the mother of Opie the painter.

ST. BLAZEY was the landing of Bishop Blaze, the patron of wool-combers.

In **ST. COLUMB MAJOR** College, was educated Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor.

ST. FEOCK was the seat of Thomas Penrose, distinguished admiral under the Charles's.

ST. GERMAN'S was a Bishop's see, removed from Bodmin in 981, and united to Crediton, in Devonshire, in 1049.

At **ST. GORAN** died one Polzen, who, according to Carew, reached to the age of 130, while a kinsman of his lived to that of 112.

To the borough of **ST. IVES** was given by Sir Francis Basset, temp. Charles I., a handsome cup, with this singular poetical inscription:

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
 Within the borough of belov'd St. Ives,
 It is design'd that this my cup of love
 To evince one a peace maker may prove ;
 Then am I blest to have given a legacia
 So like my harte unto posteritie.

—It is a custom of the manor that on the death of every person worth £10, the sum of 10s. shall be paid to the vicar.

—In the Church was buried its foundress St. Iva.

At **ST. JUST**, in 1780, died Maurice Bingham, a fisherman, aged 116.—The Vicarage was for 40 years the living of the antiquary Borlase.

The well of **ST. KEYNE** is the subject of a lively little poem by the laureat Southey.

ST. MABYN was the rectory of Dr. Kennicott, the orientalist.

In **ST. MARTIN'S** Church is the monument of Jonathan Toup, annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, rector here for 34 years, and died in 1785.

In **ST. MELLION** Church is a handsome monument to William Coynton, M.P. for Launceston, who was imprisoned with the patriots Hampden, Elliot, &c.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT is said to have been honoured with the frequent visits of the great archangel from whom it derived its name.—St. Michael's Chair, an old stone lathorn on the top of the chapel, is said to possess the same peculiar influences which distinguish the well of St. Keyne, and like it, has been a subject of Southey's muse.—In the Refectory or Common Hall of the Castle, the cornice represents in stucco the modes of hunting the wild boar, bull, stag, ostrich, fox, hare, and rabbit. It is called the "Chevy Chace Room."

In **ST. MICHAEL PENKEVIL** is a monument to the brave Admiral Boscawen, in 1761.

At **ST. NEOT'S**, where he lived as a hermit, was buried **St. Neot**; but his remains were afterwards translated to the town of the same name in Huntingdonshire. The Church possesses a considerable quantity of beautiful stained glass, recently repaired at the expense of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, by Mr. J. P. Hedgeland, of London. Their designs are as follow: 1. Twelve scenes in the life of St. Neot. 2. Four Saints, painted at the expense of the young women of the town, who are represented in the lower compartments. 3, 4, 5, 6. Similar windows formed at the expense of the wives of the parish, and the families of Harys, Callawy, and Tubbe. 7. The chancel window, one large design of the Last Supper (modern, from an old wood-cut). 8. Fifteen designs of the Creation, &c. 9. Eight scenes from the history of Noah. 10, 11, and 12. Named after the families of Burlas, Martyn, and Motton; and correspond with Nos. 2 to 6. 13. The Descent from the Cross, the Burial, the Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ (modern, but compositions from old painters). 14. Four scenes from the Acts (ditto). 15. Fifteen shields of arms, held by angels (modern, but an excellent design in the old taste). 16. Twelve scenes in the life of St. George.

At **ST. WEMME** died temp. George I. Henry Brenton, a weaver, aged 103.

The **SCILLY ISLES**, antiently the Cassiterides or Tin Isles, once formed part of the continent land of Cornwall, as is proved by the numerous evidences obtained by fishermen and discoveries in the sands.

SENNAN, near the Land's End, is remarkable for containing the ale-house called "the First and Last Inn in England." On the western side of its sign is inscribed, "the first inn in England," and on the eastern "the last inn in England."

At **STRATTON** died in 1691, Elizabeth Cornish, widow, aged 114.

TREDREA deserves notice from its having given birth to **Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P.** whose scientific attainments have long been devoted to the service of his country, and late the President of the Royal Society, which honourable distinction was obtained on the death of the illustrious Cornishman **Sir Humphrey Davy.**

At **TREGENNA** is a pyramid to **John Knoll, esq.** secretary to **Lord Hobart, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,** who directed by will that at the end of every five years, an old woman and ten girls under 14 years of age, dressed in white, should walk in procession, with music, from the market-house at **St. Ives** to this pyramid, round which they should dance and sing the 100th Psalm.

At **TRELAWNEY HOUSE** is a remarkably fine portrait by **Kneller,** of **Bishop Trelawney,** one of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower of London by **James II.**

“ And have they fix'd the where and when ?
And shall Trelawney die ?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why ! ”

At the gateway resided the brother of the prelate, the gallant **General Trelawney.**

At **TREMATON Castle** are “ **La Fameuse Aurore de Nattier,** ” a picture well known on the continent, and the twelve **Cæsars** by **Goltzius.** Here is also the celebrated organ made by **Mr. Moore** of **Ipswich,** for the **Empress of Russia,** at the price of **£16,000;** and a beautiful specimen of shell-work made in the **Brazils,** which occupied the lives of two nuns.

At **TREVETHOE,** **Mr. Praed** first introduced the **Pineaster** fir as a nurse to forest trees.

At **TRURO,** the house in which **FOOTE** was born is the **Red Lion Inn.** He was educated in the **Grammar School,** as was that amiable and talented divine **Edward Giddy,** the father of **Mr. Davies Gilbert.**

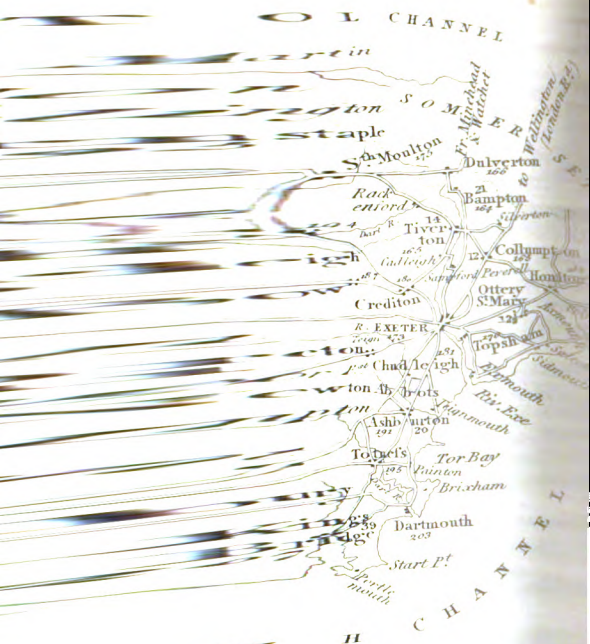
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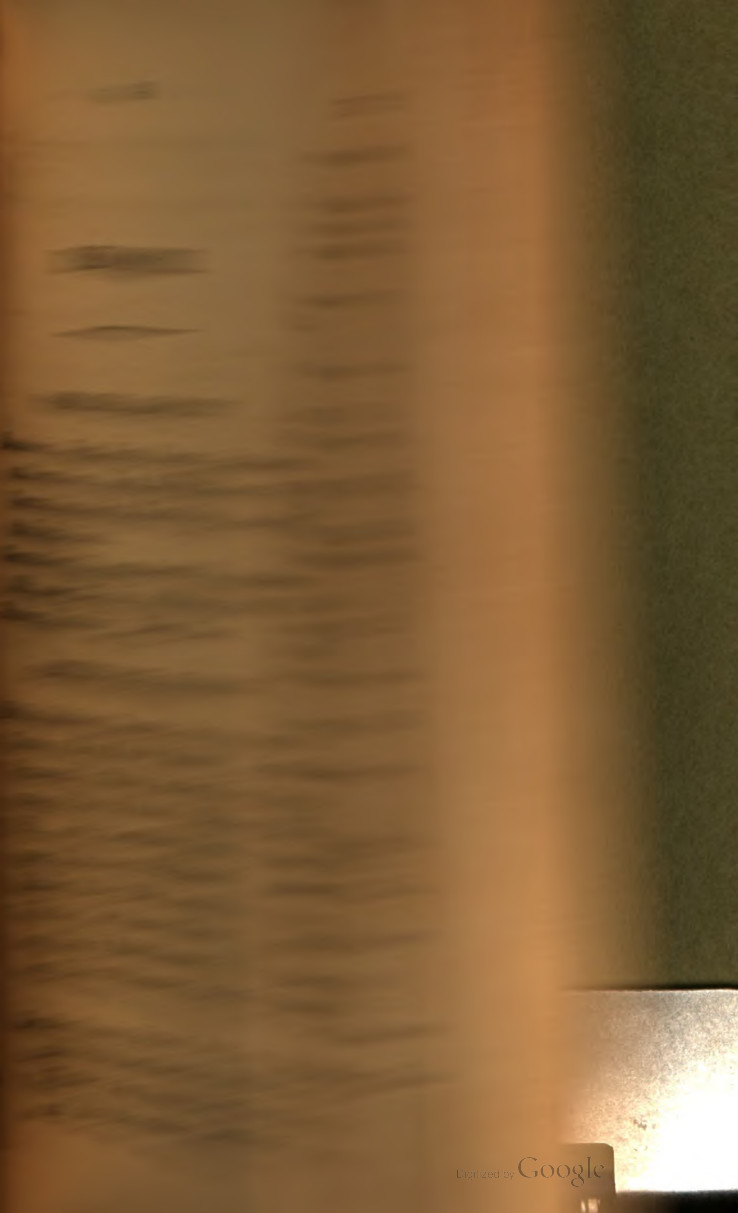
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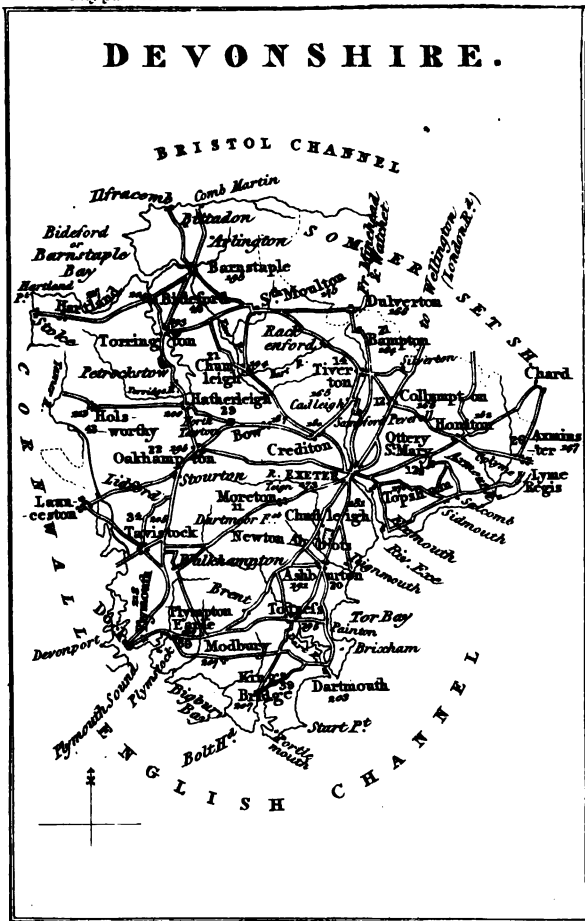
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... 1832, by Act of Parliament



The figures affixed to the Towns show the distances from London & Exeter.

DEVONSHIRE.



London. Published Jan^r. 1852. by Nichols & Son, 25 Parham Street.

DEVONSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Bristol Channel: East, Somerset and Dorset shires: South, the English Channel: West, Cornwall, from which the Tamar divides it, and a part of the English Channel.

Greatest length, 70; *greatest breadth*, 65; *circumference*, 280; *square*, 2374 miles; *statute acres*, 1,650,560.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Exeter.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Damnonii. Some have assigned the Cimbri to the north part of this county. *City or Town*, Grimspound, in Manaton, four acres in extent, filled with vestiges of their rude houses. *Encampments*, Denbury Hill; near the Ikeneild way; Ugbrooke, by some supposed a Roman work; Woolfardisworthy. *Earthwork*, Bittaford Bridge. *Roads*, from the mouth of the Exe to Woodbury, and thence to Taunton, in Somersetshire; from Exeter to Molland Botreaux; Crediton to Haldon; from Exeter to Oakhampton; from Seaton to Molland.

Druidical Remains, Bittaford Bridge, many circles and masses of stones, a rock-bason, &c.; Dartmoor, the "Grey Weathers," a circle of stones, a rock bason at High Tor, and many other remains; Drewsteignton, circles of

stones, a cromlech, kistvaen, and logan stones; Grimpound, in Manaton, an oval mound or amphitheatre; Maddock's Down; Moreton Hampstead; Nightacott, a circle of stones; Pilton, the logan stone.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. Stations, Isca Danmoniorum, Exeter; Herculis Promontorium, Hartland; Moridunum, Seaton; Tamare, Tamerton; Termolus, Molland Botreaux. Encampments, Boringdon Park; Berry Castle; Bradbury; Cadbury; Castlewood; Countesbury; Cranbrook; Dolbury; East Brent; Hembury Fort, the most complete in the county; Honey Ditches, Seaton; Membury; Musbury, of great extent, but supposed by Ridsen to be Saxon; Oxendown Hill; Prestonbury: Shrewsbury, in High Bray; Tamerton; Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh; Widworthy; Windmill Hill; Wooston, Dartmoor. Remains discovered at East Brent, a cuirass; East Worlington, coins and urns; Exeter, penates, urns, pavements, medals, &c. in 1778; Hembury Fort, lar of iron in 1801; Seaton, lachrymatory and coins; Teignbridge, vestiges of a bridge. Monumental Stones at Buckland Monachorum, inscribed SABIN—FIL MACCODECHETI; at Tavistock, inscribed NEPRANI FIL—CONBEVI; at Yealmton, inscribed OREY. Roads, from Exeter to Stratton; Ikeneild Street, from Dorsetshire near Axminster to the first ford upon the Tamar; Portway, from Somersetshire to Exeter; Romansleigh ridge, enters near Bampton, and goes to Stratton; and the Fosse Street, through East Brent,

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex. Encampments, Clovelly Dykes.

Danish Encampments, Mount Pleasant, near Ugbrooke.

Abbeys. Brightley, founded by Richard Fitz Baldwin de

Brioniis, in 1136, removed to Ford; Buckfastleigh, by Ethelward, son of William Pomerai, in 1137, some walls remain; Buckland, in 1278, by Amicia wife of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, a square tower, a turret, &c. remain; Dunkeswell, by William Lord Briwere in 1201; Exeter, by Athelstan in 932, and another by Ethelred, about 868; Ford, removed from Brightley by Adelia, sister of the founder, in 1140; Hartland, by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, altered by Geoffrey Dynant or de Dinham in 1184, the cloisters remain perfect; Newenham, by Reginald de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, in 1246; Plymouth; Tavistock, by Ordgar Duke of Devonshire, and Ordulph his son, in 961, some ruins; Tor, by William Lord Briwere in 1196.

Priories. Axmouth, cell to St. Mary at Mountborow in Normandy, temp. Henry II.; Barnstaple, founded by Judhael de Totnes, temp. William I. or II.; Canonsleigh, temp. Henry II. by Walter Claville, turned into a nunnery; Carswell, cell to Montacute in Somersetshire; Churchill; Cowick, by William Fitz Baldwin, temp. Henry II.; Exeter, by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, ante 1146, cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Campis near Paris; Frithelstoke, by Sir Roger Beauchamp, temp. Henry III.; Heavitree, by Baldwin de Rivers, in 1146; Ipelpen, in South Bovey, cell to St. Peter de Fulgeriis, in Brittany; Marsh, cell to Plympton; Modbury, temp. Stephen, by the Champernownes, cell to St. Peter sur Dive, in Normandy; Otterton, by William I. or King John, cell to St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy; Pilton, by King Athelstan, cell to Malmesbury abbey, in Wiltshire; Plympton St. Mary, by Bp. Warlewast, of Exeter, 1121; Redleigh; Sidmouth; Tavistock; Totnes, erected by Judhael de Totnes, temp. William I. cell to St. Sergius at Tangiers; Tunstall.

Nunneries. Canonsleigh, founded temp. Edward I. by Maud de Clare, Countess of Gloucester; Cornworthy, by the lords of Totnes; Exeter, temp. Henry II.; Otterton; Polesloe, temp. Richard I. by Lord Briwere.

Friaries. Barnstaple, Austin, ante 27 Edward III. Blake-don, Trinitarians, temp. Henry III. Exeter, Grey, about 1240; Black, by Bishop Blondy, between 1244 and 1257. Honiton, Mendicant. Plymouth, White; Grey, in 7th of Richard II. Tavistock, Austin. Totnes, Trinitarians, by Bishop Warlewast in 12th century. Werland, Trinitarians.

Preceptories. Clayhanger; Dartington.

Colleges. Axminster, founded by King Athelstan, to pray for the souls of those slain in the encounter with the Danes in 937; Beerferris; Chulmleigh, said to have been founded for seven children, whom the lady of the manor saved from being drowned by their own father, who was induced to take this step because he could not maintain them; Clovelly, 11 Richard II.; Crediton, a Bishop's see among the Saxons; Exeter, in the castle, by Ralph Avenel and his aunt Adela, temp. Stephen; Haccombe, in 1341, by Sir John l'Ercedeckne; Ottery St. Mary, by Bishop Grandison, temp. Edward III.; Plympton St. Mary, by one of the Saxon kings, suppressed in 1121; Slapton, in 1373, by Sir Guy de Brien; South Molton; Stoke, in Teignhead, temp. Edward III.; Whitchurch, about 1300, by Robert Champeaux, abbot of Tavistock.

Hospitals. Barnstaple, ante 9 Henry IV.; Bishop's Clist, by Bishop Stapledon, temp. Edward II.; Exeter, St. Mary Magdalen, for lazars, ante 1150; St. John, about

1239, by Gilbert and John Long; God's House, in 1436, by William Maynard; Honiton, for lepers; Pilton, near Barnstaple, ante 1191, for lepers; Plymouth, for lepers; Plympton St. Mary, for lepers; Totnes, for lepers.

Churches. Axminster, Buckland Brewer, Beaworthy, Loxbeare, Holcombe Burnell, Meeth, Parkham, Paignton, Pomeroy, Stockleigh, Woolfardisworthy, and East Worlington, have enriched semi-circular headed doorways; Bickleigh, Bradford, Bradstone, Dunsford, High Hampton, High Bray, Holsworthy, Knowestone, Sutcombe, Thornbury, have semi-circular headed doorways, without mouldings; Bundleigh, Farway, Holsworthy, and North Petherton, have Saxon pillars and capitals; Bishop's Teignton, the west doorway is the richest specimen in the county; Crediton, remarkably handsome; Dartmouth, St. Saviour; Downe St. Mary, rude Saxon carvings; East Teignmouth, early Norman; Exeter Cathedral, Norman towers, &c.; Ottery St. Mary, 13th century; Plympton St. Mary; Tawstock; Tiverton, and St. Peter's Exeter, are the two most respectable edifices in the county; Werrington, surrounded with statues of the Apostles.

Chapels. Ashburton, St. Laurence, used as a grammar school, and for the election of Representatives to Parliament; in Branton parish are the remains of six, one on the Sanctuary grounds, St. Silvester, Chapel Hill; St. Bannock Brampton, Ash, Buckland, and St. Anne, near the sands; Cofton; Long Furlong, Lundy Island; Millford; Oakhampton; Wonford, built 1377.

Hermitages or Cells. Exeter, St. Alexis, afterwards St. Buriën, about 1164.

Stone Pulpits. Bovy Tracy, gilt; Chittlehampton; Dartmouth, with carvings in wood subsequently added; Dittisham, with figures in the niches; Harberton, richly ornamented with scroll work; North Molton; South Molton, particularly rich; Paignton; Pilton; Swimbridge, with figures of saints; Totnes, formed from a solid block, and elaborately ornamented with the arms of the twelve tribes of Israel; Witheridge, with figures of saints.

Roodlofts and Screens. These interesting remains are so numerous in Devonshire, that the most elegant of them can only be mentioned. Ashton; Berry Pomeroy; Bradninch; Colyton; Collumpton, with cornice of vine leaves; Dartmoueh, of stone, uncommonly rich; Exeter cathedral church; Feniton, very rich and complete; Harberton and Honiton, both very rich and perfect; Plymstock, partly removed; Swimbridge, richly ornamented with vine leaves; Tallaton, rich and complete; Totnes, of stone, very elegant; West Buckland, with arabesque ornaments particularly well carved.

Fonts. Alphington, surrounded with pillars and interlaced arches in low relief; East Teignmouth; Exeter, St. Mary Steps; South Molton, circular, rudely sculptured; Stoke Canon, figures and animals very coarsely executed.

Castles. Barnstaple, erected by Judhael de Totnes; Berry Pomeroy; Budocshed; Colcombe; Dartmouth; Exeter, called Rougemount, formerly the seat of the West Saxon kings; Hemyock; Lidford; Lundy Island; Membury; Oakhampton, built by the Norman William de Brioniis, dismantled by Henry VIII. the keep remains; Plymouth, built temp. Edward III. by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, the present citadel occupies its site

Plympton Earls, part of the keep remains; Powderham, probably by William de On, who came over with the Norman Duke, or, by Isabella de Fortibus, temp. Edward I.; Edward I.; Tiverton, erected by Richard Rivers, Earl of Devon, about 1106, in very excellent preservation; Torrington, by Richard de Merton, in 1340; Totnes, by Judhael de Totnes, temp. William I. some ruins; Widworthy.

Mansions. Boringdon, 14th century; Berry Pomeroy, in ruins, never finished; Bishop's Clist, palace of the see of Exeter; Bradfield Hall, 16th century; Bradley, 15th century; Chudleigh, palace of the see of Exeter; Compton Castle, now a farm-house; Colcombe, of the Elizabethan age; Dartington, temp. Richard II.; Exeter Palace, enlarged by Bp. Courtenay, temp. Edw. IV.; Ford House, near Newton Abbot, erected by Sir Richard Reynell, temp. James I.; Fulford House, built by Sir John Fulford, 16th century; Mohun's Ottery, built temp. Henry VI.; Mount Edgecumbe, temp. Mary; Oxton House, gateway; Paignton, palace of the Bishops of Exeter; Old Newnham; Sydenham House, erected by Sir T. Wise in 1603.

Crosses. Crosses are numerous in Devonshire; Alphington; Coplestone; North Lewe; Lustleigh; Mary Tavy, near Tavistock; Paignton; East Worlington.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Axe, from Dorsetshire to the Channel; Bathern, flows into the Exe; Bovey; Bray; Carey; Coly; Creedy; Culm or Columb; **DART**, so named from the velocity of its current, is the principal of all the Dartmoor rivers, and runs to the British Channel at Dartmouth; Little Dart; Dawl; Exe, from Exbridge, a course of 60 miles, to the Channel at Exmouth; Harburn, from Dartmoor to the Dart near Ashprington; Kenn; Lad; Loman, rising near Islington; Lyd, rises in Dartmoor, and flows into the Tamar; Lyn, rises in the forest of Exmoor, and goes to the Channel; Mole; Oke, in Dartmoor; East and West Okements, give name to Oakhampton; Otter, enters from Somersetshire, and goes to the sea near Otterton; Plym, issues from Dartmoor and uniting with the Tamar forms the Plymouth Sound; **TAMAR**, the boundary of Cornwall and Devonshire, forms the Hamoaze in Plymouth Sound; Sid, enters from Somersetshire, and runs to the Channel at Sidmouth; Tavy, rises in Dartmoor, and falls into the Tamar above Tamerton-Foliot; Taw, rises near Throwley, in Dartmoor, passes Barnstaple, and unites with the Torridge at Appledore; Teign, rises near Gidleigh, in the moors, and runs to the sea at Teignmouth; Tidal; Torridge, falls into the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple bay; Tynhay; Waldon; Walkham; Wrey, in Dartmoor; Yealme, Arme or Erme, and Aven, rise in Dartmoor and go to the Channel; Yeo, runs through Ashburton.

Lakes. Bradford Pool, originally a tin mine; Cran meer, source of the Dart, in Dartmoor; Slapton Lea, two miles and a quarter in length.

Inland Navigation. Dart, from Dartmouth to Totnes; the Erme, about two miles from its mouth, or Bigbury Bay; Exe, to Topsham, whence a canal to Exeter; Teign, to Newton Bushell, and a communication with the Teigngrace canal; Torridge, at Bideford; Teigngrace canal, completed in 1794, at the sole expense of James Templer, esq. from Bovey Tracey to the Teign at Newton Abbot, and a cut to Chudleigh; Canal from the Tamar to Tavistock, opened 1817; Grand Western canal, from Tiverton to Burlescombe.

Eminences and Views. Belvidere, in Powderham Castle grounds; Bellever Tor, Dartmoor; Bideford, nothing perhaps can be more picturesque than the view above the bridge; Blackdown, 1160 feet above the level of the sea; Bren Tor; Buckfastleigh Church, on the summit of a steep eminence, whence is commanded views extensive, diversified, fertile, and romantic; Butterton Hill, near Ivy Bridge, 1200 feet high; Castle Head, in High Bray, 1500 feet high; Castle Lawrence, on Pen Hill; Chapman's barrow, 1200 feet high; Chudleigh Rock, one of the most striking inland rocks in England; Combe Martin, magnificent scenery; **COSSON HILL**, the highest point of **DARTMOOR** is 2090 feet high; Crockern Tor, in Dartmoor; the banks of the Dart afford the most delightful scenery; Dartington commands a fine view of the vale of Totnes; Dartmouth Bay, one of the most beautiful scenes on the coast, and the view of the town is peculiarly pleasing; Denbury Hill; Dunkerry beacon, in Exmoor, 1890 feet high; Eddystone Rocks and lighthouse, prospects grand and terrible; Exeter, the walk on the ramparts not surpassed by any other in the kingdom for its beauty and extent; Haldown Hill, 818 feet high, grand and extensive views; Hangman Hills, 800 feet

high, and 600 feet; High Tor, in Dartmoor, most sublime yet diversified view of heaths, woods, rocks, the sea off Teignmouth, and the coast as far as the cliffs of Dorsetshire; Harford Church, picturesquely situated, and the surrounding scenery very grand; the Haw, Plymouth, most charming prospects; Hoardown Gate, 1000 feet high; Honiton Hill, at the entrance of the town, commands one of the finest prospects in the kingdom; Ivy Bridge, a village beautifully situated in a romantic dell, the hill of which is 1130 feet above the level of the sea; Linton Church-yard, singularly grand and interesting; Lydford Bridge and Cascades, objects of curiosity and admiration; Mamhead House, one of the most beautiful views in the South of Devon; Mist Tor, in Dartmoor; Morwel Rock, the views considered by many to be unequalled in Europe; Mount Edgcombe, most delightful view of Plymouth harbour, and the surrounding country; Oakhampton Castle, scenery exceedingly pleasing; Piddle Down; Portlemouth, most beautiful sea-views; Rippen Tor, 1549 feet high; Row Tor, in Dartmoor; Sharp-ham, highly picturesque; the scenery from Sidmouth to Seaton is probably the finest on the southern shores of the county; Slade Hill, 900 feet high; Valley of Stones, surprisingly grotesque and wild; Swindown, near Ilfracombe, 800 feet high; Steeperton Tor, in Dartmoor; the scenery on the banks of the Teign particularly attractive; Teignmouth, many interesting views; Tiverton Church-yard, strikingly picturesque and varied views; Torbay, celebrated for extent and beauty of its scenery; Torrington bridges, highly picturesque; Ugbrooke, a most enchanting spot; Woodbine Cottage, near Torquay, singularly beautiful, and the prospects around Torquay are delightfully romantic and picturesque; Bickleigh Vale, near Plymouth; Dartmouth Hill, Plympton, a beautiful panorama; Roborough Down.

Natural Curiosities. Bampton, Bella marsh near King Steignton, Brook near Tavistock, Grubb's Wall near Cleave, Islington near Ashburton, and Lifton bridge, chalybeate springs; Clacywell Pool, upwards of 90 fathoms deep, the bottom never found; Chudleigh Rock cataract; Dartmoor, several cataracts; Filleigh, peach-tree, reaching to the top of a 10 feet wall, and extending in length 37 feet; Lay well, near Brixham, which ebbs and flows nine times in the hour; Lydford, cascades; Sharpham, mineral spring; Tavistock, chalybeate well; Totnes, medicinal spring, "a cure for all diseases," discovered 1605.

Public Edifices. Barnstaple, bridge of stone over the Taw, of 16 arches; theatre. Bideford, bridge of stone, 677 feet long, of 24 pointed arches, erected in the 14th cent.; town-hall, erected in 1698. Cullompton, three bridges. Dartmoor, poor-house, 1400 feet above the sea, of a circular plan, of granite, planned by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the first stone laid March 20, 1806, cost with the additions £127,000, formerly used as a French prison, and 10,000 have been confined within the walls; railway, from Prince Town to Suttin Pool, a distance of 25 miles, projected by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the first act obtained in July, 1819. Dartmouth, market-house, erected 1829. Devonport, column to commemorate the change of the name of the town from Plymouth Dock; dock-yard, the finest in the world, commenced in 1691; fortifications; governor's house and barracks, began 1757; infirmary; town-hall. Eddystone light-house, 100 feet high, of Portland stone and granite, erected by Mr. Smeaton, and completed in 1759, a wonderful production of art, and the third on the spot. EXETER, barracks; baths; bridge over the Exe, opened 1778, cost nearly £20,000; Devon and Exeter hospital, founded by Dr. Alured Clark, Dean of Exeter,

opened 1747; guildhall, repaired in 1720; custom-house; county hospital; lunatic asylum, founded in 1795; new gaol; penitentiary for females; sessions-house, called the castle; theatre, rebuilt since 1820. Great Torrington, stone bridge over the Torridge. Ilfracombe, light-house; pier, partly re-constructed by Sir Bouchier Wrey, in 1761. Lara, bridge of iron, commenced August 23, 1824, and opened July 1827, at the sole costs of the Earl of Morley. Mamhead Point, obelisk, about 100 feet high, erected by Thomas Balle, esq. in 1742. PLYMOUTH, breakwater, began in August, 1812, length 850 fathoms, base 70 yards broad, and 10 yards at the top, in which are more than 2,000,000 tons of stone, the stones varying from one and a half to five tons each, and are sunk promiscuously; batteries; citadel, erected 1670; custom-house; exchange, built 1813; female asylum; guildhall; hospitals; house of industry; theatre, handsome building of cast iron, erected by the Corporation in 1811; prisons. Plympton Earls, grammar school; guildhall. South Molton, guildhall, large and commodious, of Portland stone. Stoke Damerel, military hospital, a spacious edifice erected in 1797. Stonehouse, bridge, erected by Earl Mount Edgcombe and Sir John St. Aubyn; royal marine barracks, which are capable of accommodating 1000 men; royal naval hospital, opened in 1762; victualling office. Teignmouth, theatre, handsome building, opened 1802; stone bridge. Tiverton, bridge, erected in 1590, by a tradesman of the town; free grammar school, founded by the will of Peter Blundell, esq. in 1604, a very fine building; poor-house; town-house. Torbay, fortifications on Berry Head; military hospital. Totness, town-hall.

Caves. Chudleigh Rock, large and curious, traditionally said to have been inhabited by the Pixies; Kentshold, near Torquay, many very large ones, entered by subter-

raneous passages, through one of which runs a rivulet of water; Ouston, near Plymouth, on a smaller scale; Sheepstor, with seats, containing a good spring of the purest water, traditionally said to have been the retreat of one of the Elford family during the rebellion, and to have been embellished with paintings by him.

Seats. CASTLE HILL, FILLBIGH, Earl Fortescue,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Abbots, Honiton, Mrs. Banister.

Ambrook House, Newton Abbot, William Neyle, esq.

Amery House, near Bideford, William Tardrew, esq.

Appledore, Sir Charles Chalmers, bart.

Arlington House, near Combe Martin, J. Chichester, esq.

Ash Hill, Newton Abbot, John King, esq.

Ashbury House, Oakhampton, Hen. Morth Woolcombe, esq.

Ashfield House, Miss Head.

Ashford House, Kingsbridge, Andrew Hingston, esq.

Ashprington House, Totnes, Maj.-Gen. G. Pownall Adams.

Aston House, Bickington, Rev. J. Templer.

Atherington Hall, C. Chichester, esq.

Bagtor House, near Bickington, Lord Ashburton.

Barn Park, Teignmouth, Joseph Egerton, esq.

Beachwood, Plympton St. Mary, R. Rosdew, esq.

Belle Vue, near Exeter, — Cresswell, esq.

————, Plymstock, T Bulteel, esq.

Belle Mont, Dartmouth, L. Newman, esq.

Belmont House, near Exeter, Thomas Snow, esq.

Berry Pomeroy, Totnes, Duke of Somerset.

Bickham, John Gill, esq.

Bickington, J. King, esq.

Bicton Lodge, Colyton, Lord Rolle.

Biddicombe Cottage, A. Atkins, esq.

Bishop's Court, Honiton's Clyst, Lord Graves.

Bishopsteignton Lodge, Sir E. Thornborough.

Bitton Grove, Teignmouth, Mr. Serjeant William Mackworth Praed.

Black Hall, Totnes, H. Cornish, esq.

Blackmore House, Sidmouth, Lady Miller.

Blatchford, near Cadleigh, Sir John Lemon Rogers, bart.

Blue Hayes, near Broad Clyst, — Long, esq.

Braddon's House, Torquay, Hon. Lord Bruce.

———— Hill, Sir Charles Dashwood.

- Bradfield, Welland, Henry Walrond, esq.
 Bramble Hill, Honiton, C. Flood, esq.
 Bridwell, near Exeter, Mrs. Clarke.
 Brixton House, Brixton, Thomas Platt, esq.
 Broadgate, Pilton, W. Scott, esq.
 Brockhill House, Lieut.-General Thomas.
 Brookfield House, H. Temple, esq.
 Buckerall, Honiton, James Northcote, esq.
 Buckeridge House, Teignmouth, Colonel Young.
 Buckfastleigh Abbey, Captain Thomas White.
 Buckland, Kingsbridge, William L. Clark, esq.
 —, near Ashburton, Mrs. Bastard.
 Buckland Abbey, Tavistock, Sir T. T. F. Drake.
 — House, near Ilfracombe, General Webber.
 Buckland Filleigh, Petrockstow, John Inglett Fortescue, esq.
 Burdon House, Hatherleigh, John Dennis Burdon, esq.
 Butterford, W. H. Kingwill, esq.
 Bystock, near Knole, Edward Divett, esq.
 Cadhay, — Chapple, esq.
 Cadwell, Sir John Louis, bart.
 Canonteign, Hon. Capt. P. B. Pellew, R.N.
 Castle House, Barnstaple, John Rothwell, esq.
 Catterbury House, Peter Jilliard, esq.
 Chaddlewood, near Ridgeway, W. H. Symons, esq.
 Chagford, Baldwin Fulford, esq.
 — John Rowe Southmead, esq.
 Church Style House, Barnstaple, Geo. Acland Barbor, esq.
 Churston Court, Colonel William Evans.
 Cleave House, T. Northmore, esq.
 Cleveland, near Bideford, Edward Reynolds, esq.
 Cliff House, Torquay, Colonel Dunbar.
 Cliffden House, Teignmouth, J. Strachan, esq.
 Cloakham House, Axminster, J. Frampton, esq.
 Clovelly Court, Bideford, Lady Hamlyn Williams.
 Cockerham House, South Molton, Robert Harding, esq.
 Cockhaven, Lady Frances Stephens.
 Cofflect, Rev. T. J. Lane.
 Colcomb House, Colyton, H. Cheek, esq.
 Cole House, Bovey, Alexander Adair, esq.
 Collipriest House, Rev. Thomas Carew.
 Colyton, Francis Horatio Nelson Drake, esq.
 Coombe House, Stockley Pomeroy, John Sillifant, esq.
 Cornborough, near Bideford, Robert Studley Vidal, esq.

- Corscombe House, H. Wright, esq.
 Coryton House, Axminster, W. Tucker, esq.
 Cott House, Honiton, John Harvey Danby, esq.
 Cottage, East Leigh, J. Clyde, esq.
 Court Hall, North Molton, Sir G. Warwick Bampfylde, bt.
 — House, Earl of Morley.
 Courtland, Sir Walter Roberts, bart.
 Cowley Place, Exeter, Mrs. Wells.
 — House, Admiral Præd.
 Creedy House, Crediton, Sir Humphrie Phineas Davie, bart.
 Culver House, Chudleigh, John Seppings, esq.
 ————— near Longdown End, the late R. Stephens, esq.
 Daddon House, near Bideford, Lewis William Buck, esq.
 Dartington House, Totnes, Mrs. Sarah Champernowne.
 Deer Park, Honiton, William Smythe, esq.
 Delamoor, Cornwood, Treby Hale Hayes, esq.
 Denniton House, Hanaford, Admiral Berry.
 Derriford, — Langmead, esq.
 Down's House, Crediton, James W. Buller, esq.
 Dowrish, near Sandford, Mrs. Morgan.
 Dulford House, Bethell Walrond, esq.
 Dundridge, Totnes, Jasper Parrot, esq.
 Durrant, Bideford, J. Smith Ley, esq.
 Duryard House, near Exeter, C. Cross, esq.
 East Down, R. Eales, esq.
 East Lynmouth House, J. Lock, esq.
 Ebford Place, Colonel Lee.
 Eggesford, near Oakhampton, Hon. Newton Fellowes.
 Eglan House, Mrs. Elliott.
 Elfordleigh, W. Langmead, esq.
 Endsleigh Cottage, Tavistock, Duke of Bedford.
 Escott Cottage, Ottery St. Mary, Sir John Kennaway, bart.
 Exeter Palace, the Bishop of Exeter.
 Farringdon House, J. B. Cholwich, esq.
 Feniton Court, Honiton, George B. Northcote, esq.
 Filleigh House, Gilbert Burrington, esq.
 Fishley House, Hatherleigh, William C. Morris, esq.
 Fleet House, near Modbury, J. Bulteel, esq.
 Follaton House, Totnes, G. Cary, esq.
 Ford Abbey, Axminster, John Francis Gwynn, esq.
 — House, Honiton, Robert B. Wray, esq.
 ————— Newton Bushel, Ayshford Wise, esq.
 Fowelscombe, Modbury, John King, esq.

- Frankland, near Exeter, Thomas Snow, jun. esq.
 Fuge House, near Dartmouth, Charles Seale Hayne, esq.
 Fulford House, J. B. Fulford, esq.
 — Park, Crediton, R. H. Tuckfield, esq.
 Fursdon, Plympton St. Mary, — King, esq.
 Furze, Holsworthy, John Vowler, esq.
 Gatcombe House, Totnes, J. Gould, esq.
 Goodamore, Paul Treby Treby, esq.
 Grange, near Honiton, J. Rose Drewe, esq.
 Gratton House, Bow, Samuel Wraford, esq.
 Greenway House, Brixham, Edward Elton, esq.
 Grenofen, near Tavistock, John P. Carpenter, esq.
 Haccombe, W. Lee, esq.
 — House, Sir Henry Carew, bart.
 Haine, J. Donnithorne Harris, esq.
 Haldon House, near Exeter, Sir L. V. Palk, bart.
 Halse, Charles Hall, esq.
 Halshanger, James Woodley, esq.
 Hartland Abbey, Mrs. Orchard.
 Heanton Sackville, Lord Clinton.
 Heightley Cottage, Chudleigh, the late Capt. G. Cocks, R.N.
 Hembury Fort, Admiral Richard Graves.
 Hemerton Lodge, G. Woolcombe, esq.
 Heywood House, Chumleigh, the Hon. Newton Fellowes.
 Higher Duryard, Francis Cross, esq.
 — Efford, E. Clark, esq.
 — Newcourt, J. B. Cresswell, esq.
 Highland House, Ivy Bridge, John L. Templer, esq.
 Hillersdon, Cullompton, John Hole, esq.
 Holne Park, Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.
 Holwell House, near Ashburton, the relict Wm. Harper, esq.
 Hood House, Totnes, J. W. Mapowder, esq.
 Hudscot, near Chittlehampton, the Misses Rolle.
 Huish House, Petrockstow, Lord Clinton.
 Huntsham Castle, Rev. Dr. Troyte.
 Ingsdon House, Newton Abbot, C. Hale Monro, esq.
 Ipplepen House, Col. Drake.
 Kelly, Arthur Kelly, esq.
 Kenbury, near Shillingford, Mrs. Stowey.
 Kenton Lodge, the late Lt.-Gen. Charles N. Cookson.
 Kenwith Castle, near Bideford, —
 Killerton Park, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.
 Kitley, Yealmpton, E. P. Bastard, esq.

Knapp, near Bideford, J. Gould, esq.
 Knowle, near Cullompton, James Crosse, esq.
 Langdon Hall, Wembury, Mrs. Calmady.
 Langston House, John Quantock, esq.
 Larkbear House, Major Smith.
 Laywell House, Brixham, the relict of Admiral Pierrepoint.
 Leat Park, Samuel Knowles, esq.
 Leawood, Bridestow, C. Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq.
 Leigham, Major Elliott.
 Lew House, near Tavistock, Baring Gould, esq.
 Lowell House, Chudleigh, Lord Clifford.
 Ley House, Prexford, George Ley, esq.
 Linton, William Ashford Sandford, esq.
 Little Bray, near Filleigh, T. Palmer Ackland, esq.
 Lupton House, near Dartmouth, John B. Yard Buller, esq.
 Luscombe House, Dawlish, Charles Hoare, esq.
 Lyfton Park, Wm. Arundel Harris Arundel, esq.
 Lypston, near Exmouth, Sir George Boardman, bart.
 Lynham, Yealmpton, John Crocker Bulteel, esq.
 Maisonette, near Dartmouth, Thomas Hunt, esq.
 Mamhead, R. W. Newman, esq.
 Manadon, Sir W. Elford, bart.
 Maristow, Sir Ralph Lopes, bart.
 Marwood Hill, Rev. C. Mules.
 Medland, Seth Hyde, esq.
 Melville Hall, Bideford, Mrs. Bute.
 Membland, Holbeton, Robert Robertson, esq.
 Merins House, Instow, ————
 Monrath House, Cullompton, Bethel Walrond, esq.
 Moreton House, near Tavistock, Jonas Ridout, esq.
 Morley Lodge, near Knole, Lt.-Gen. the Hon. J. Brodrick.
 Mount Boon, Colonel Serle.
 ——— Edgcombe, Earl of Mount Edgcombe.
 ——— Ebford, ——— Isaacs, esq.
 ——— Galpin, near Dartmouth, A. H. Holdsworth, esq.
 ——— Piliér, Torquay, Countess of Rathdowne.
 ——— Tamar, General Harris.
 ——— Tavy, Tavistock, John Carpenter, esq.
 ——— View, Teignmouth, J. N. Salt, esq.
 Myrtle House, Teignmouth, General Wm. Thos. Delkes.
 Nether-ton House, near Honiton, Sir J. Wm. Prideaux, bart.
 New Place, Burrington, James Tanner, esq.
 Nethway House, Brixham, John Fownes Luttrell, esq. M.P.

- Newnham Park, near Ridgeway, George Strode, esq.
 Newton St. Cyres House, J. Quick, esq.
 North Brook Lodge, near Exeter, Henry Seymour, esq.
 North Hewish, T. King, esq.
 Norton House, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Bond.
 Nutwell Court, near Exmouth, Sir Thomas Trayten Fuller
 Elliot Drake, bart.
 Oakfield House, W. Cannington, esq.
 Oaklands, Oakhampton, Albany Saville, esq.
 Odun Hall, Appledore, Major Thomas Hogge.
 Ogwell House, Newton Bushel, P. J. Taylor, esq.
 Oldstone House, near Halwell, ———
 Orchard Hill House, Bideford, George Brayley, esq.
 Orleigh Court, John Lee Hanning, esq.
 Oxton House, Haldon Hill, J. B. Swete, esq.
 Park House, Newton Abbot, William Hole, esq.
 Parnacott, Holsworthy, John Vowler, sen. esq.
 Pascoe, near Bow, C. P. Hamlyn, esq.
 Passaford, James Harris Veale, esq.
 Peak House, Sidmouth, Emanuel Baruh Lousada, esq.
 Peamore, near Exeter, Sam. Trehawk Kekewich, esq.
 Petticombe, near Bideford, Miss Saltren.
 Pillhead House, William Short Tyeth, esq.
 Pilton House, J. White, esq.
 ——— Cottage, Mrs. Parsons.
 Pixton Park, Earl of Caernarvon.
 Poltimore, Lord Poltimore.
 Porth Hill, near Bideford, Colonel Arthur Gordon.
 Portledge House, near Bideford, Rd. Pine Coffin, esq.
 Pound, near Tavistock, Sir Anthony Buller, bart.
 Powderham Castle, Lord Courtenay.
 Priory House, Totnes, G. Farewell, esq.
 Purslinch, Rev. J. Yonge.
 Pynes House, near Exeter, Henry S. Northcote, esq.
 Radford, Plymstock, J. Harris, esq.
 Raleigh, near Barnstaple. the Misses Cassamajor.
 Ranscombe House, Kingsbridge, ——— Keville, esq.
 Rawleigh House, near Bideford, Mrs. Sarah Adderley.
 Retreat, Topsham, A. H. Hamilton, esq.
 Ridon House, J. P. Mathew, esq.
 Rohorough House, near Plymouth, Lady Lopez.
 Rockbere House, Thomas Porter, esq.
 ——— Court, Charles Bidgood, esq.

Rowdens, Teignmouth, Sir James Nugent, bart.
 Salcombe Hill, George Bacon, esq.
 Salterton, Col. Tonkin.
 Saltram, Earl of Morley.
 Sandridge House, R. W. Newman, esq.
 Sandwell, near Totnes, J. R. Bennett, esq.
 Satchville, Lord Heanson Clinton.
 Shards House, Paignton, ———
 Sharpham House, near Dartmouth, Capt. John Bastard.
 Shaugh House, Honiton, ———
 Shilstone, near Modbury, ——— Bean, esq.
 Shute House, Colyton, Sir Wm. Templer Pole, bart.
 Sidbury House, Robert Hunt, esq.
 Simon's Bath, South Molton, John Knight, esq.
 Sion House, near Honiton, D. Gould, esq.
 Slade, Cornwood, J. S. Pode, esq.
 Snellings, Edward Tolcher, esq.
 Snurridge, South Molton, ———
 Sortridge, near Tavistock, T. Spry, esq.
 Somerset Place, near Devonport, Sir C. Holloway.
 South Hill House, Torquay, Sir L. V. Palk, bart.
 Spitchwick, Lady Ashburton.
 Spraydown House, near Killerton, Aaron Moore, esq.
 Spring Lodge, near Exeter, Sir Henry Farrington, bart.
 Springfields, Prexford, Z. H. Drake, esq.
 Stanborough House, near Morleigh, Col. Symmonds.
 Staplake House, E. P. Lyon, esq.
 Stevenstone, near Torrington, Lord Rolle.
 Stockleigh, John Bellew, esq.
 Stoford, Ivy Bridge, J. Bowen, esq.
 Stoke Abbey, Hartland, Mrs. Bettina Orchard.
 ——— Ford, near Plymouth, ——— Couch, esq.
 Stover House, Newton Abbot, Duke of Somerset.
 ——— Knighton, G. Templer, esq.
 Stuckeridge House, John Milner, esq.
 Summer Lodge, Torquay, Col. George Drake.
 Sutton, near Wilmington, the late Mrs. Fortescue.
 Sydenham, J. H. Tremayne, esq.
 Tapley, Bideford Bay, Augustus Saltren Willett, esq.
 Tawstock Court, Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.
 Thancks, near the Hamoaze, Dowager Lady Graves.
 Tiverton Castle, Lady Carew.
 Tor Abbey, George Cary, esq.

- Tor Royal House, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, bart.
Torbay House, Col. John H. Seale.
Tracey House, Honiton, Harry B. Lott, esq.
Trehill, Kenford, H. Ley, esq.
Ugbrooke Park, near Exeter, Lord Clifford.
Upcot, Pilton, Wrey Harding, esq.
Upland, C. Golcher, esq.
Upton Lodge, Brixham, George Henry Cutler, esq.
Up Ottery, Lord Sidmouth.
Venn, G. Mitchell, esq.
Wadstray House, near Dartmouth, J. Waite, esq.
Ward, Beeralston, — Fote, esq.
Warleigh, Rev. W. Radcliff.
Walreddon House, Tavistock, Wm. Courtenay, esq.
Washbourne House, S. Crapps, esq.
Watermouth, near Combe Martin, J. Davie Basset, esq.
Waterslade House, — Force, esq.
Watton Court, H. Studdy, esq.
Wear, near Topsham, Lady Duckworth.
Webbery House, East Leigh, — Delavaud, esq.
Wembury House, Sir Edward Thornton, K.B.
West Cliff House, Teignmouth, Adm. Lord Exmouth.
Weston Cottage, S. Stephens, esq.
— House, Totnes, W. Vassall, esq.
Westrey House, James Domet, esq.
Whimpston, Modbury, Walter Prettijohn, esq.
Whitleigh, — Gennys, esq.
Whitway House, Chudleigh, Montague Parker, esq.
Widdicombe House, Dartmouth, A. H. Holdsworth, esq.
Widey, near Plymouth, Col. Morshead.
Willesley, Landkey, J. Budd, esq.
Winslade, Henry Porter, esq.
Wiscombe Park, Honiton, Chas. Gordon, esq.
Wolford Lodge, Honiton, Mrs. Elizabeth Simcoe.
Woolbrook Glen, Mrs. General Baynes.
Woodhayes, John Denner, esq.
Yeo Vale, Rev. T. H. Morrison.
Yeotown Park, near Barnstaple, R. N. Inledon, esq.
Youlston, near Barnstaple, Sir Arthur Chichester, bart.

Produce. Sheep; oxen, fine breed with wide spreading horns, and of an uniformly light brown colour; horses, small. Salmon; oysters, near Marychurch, very beautiful; soles and turbot, at Torbay: johndorey, at Plymouth. Corn; potatoes, in the South Hams; fruit, at Beer Ferrers, celebrated; oranges and lemons at Saltram; myrtle, very luxuriant; lichen, or rock moss. Silver, at Combe Martin; iron; manganese; lime; lead, very rich at Combe Martin; tin, the mines no longer worked; copper; Bovey coal, at Bovey Heathfield; granite, particularly on Dartmoor; slate, near Ivybridge; alabaster, in the cliffs from Beer to Salcombe; pipe and potter's clay; iron-stone; black marble at Buckfastleigh; limestone; load-stone; rocks of greywacke, a stone assimilating to granite; porphyry; variegated marble.

Manufactures. Carpets, at Axminster, established in 1755, where the most beautiful Turkeys and Persians are imitated with great success; butter, made without the churn in most parts of the county; cotton, at Exeter; cyder, vale of Exeter and South Hams; lace, at Tiverton and St. Mary Ottery; serges, kerseys, and woollen cloths; ship-building; blond-lace; a peculiar cloth, called long-ells, scarlet colour, at Exeter, for the East India Company; earthenware, at Bideford; liquor, called "white ale," at Modbury, much noted; "clotted" or "clouted" cream, peculiar to the dairies of Devon.

Peerage. the County gives the title of Duke and Earl to the Spencer-Cavendish family, and that of Earl to the Courtenays; Chudleigh, Clifford of, barony to Clifford; Dartmouth, earldom and barony to Legge; Exeter, marquissate and earldom to Cecil; Exmouth viscounty, and Canonteign barony, to Pellew; Boringdon of North Molton viscounty, and Boringdon barony, to Parker Earl

of Morley; Morley earldom to Parker; Poltimore barony to Bampfylde; Powderham Castle, Courtenay of, viscounty to Courtenay; St. Leonard's, Gifford of, barony to Gifford; Sidbury, Fitzgibbon of, barony to Fitzgibbon; Sidmouth viscounty to Addington; Stevenstone, Rolle of, barony to Rolle; Torrington viscounty to Byng.

Baronetage. Asher, Trowbridge, November 30, 1799; Bickham, Elford, November 26, 1800; Chelston, Louis, April 7, 1806; Clovelly Court, Williams late Hamlyn, July 7, 1795; Columb-John, Acland, March 1, 1644-5; Credy, Davie, September 9, 1641; Friery Park, Seymour, May 31, 1809; Haccomb, Carew, August 2, 1661; Haldon House, Palk, June 19, 1782; Larkbeer, Baring, May 29, 1793; Levaton in Woodland, Millman, November 28, 1800; Loventor, Baker, September 19, 1776; Lupton, Yarde-Buller, December 2, 1789; Maristow House, Lopes, November 1, 1805; Membland, Perring, October 3, 1808; Netherton, Prideaux, July 17, 1622; Newhouse, Palmer-Acland, December 9, 1818; Nutwell Court, Fuller-Elliott-Drake, August 22, 1821; Pynes, Northcote, July 16, 1641; Raleigh, Chichester, August 4, 1641; Rockbere House, Duntze, November 8, 1774; Shute, Pole, September 12, 1628; Tothill, Hislop, November 2, 1813; Westaway House, Winckley Court, Lethbridge, June 15, 1804; Whitby, Laforey, December, 2, 1789; Wisdome, Rogers, February 21, 1698.

Representatives returned to Parliament for the County, 2
 Ashburton, 2; Barnstaple, 2; Beeralston, 2; Dartmouth, 2; Exeter, 2; Honiton, 2; Plymouth, 2; Plympton, 2; Oakhampton, 2; Tavistock, 2; Totnes, 2;—total, 24.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 32; *City*, 1; *Boroughs*, 10; *Market Towns*, 25; *Parishes*, 398; *Houses*, 74,568.

Inhabitants. Males, 208,229; Females, 230,811; total, 439,040.

Families. Employed in agriculture, 37,037; in trade, 33,985; in neither, 19,692; total, 80,714.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 7,032; Females, 6,423; total, 13,455. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 13,076.

Marriages, 3,441; *annual average*, 3,526.

Burials. Males, 3,660; Females, 3,887; total, 7,547. *Annual average*, 7,213.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Plymouth	6,751	6,1212	Littleham and	} 603	2,841
EXETER	3,432	28,479	Exmouth		
Tiverton	1,853	8,631	Sidbury	321	2,747
Tavistock	710	5,483	Axminster	501	2,742
Crediton	1,206	5,515	Plymstock	443	2,735
Barnstaple	805	5,079	Dawlish	592	2,700
Brixham	925	4,503	Ilfracombe	531	2,622
Bideford	707	4,053	Northam	567	2,550
Clifton Dart-	} 607	4,485	Great Torrington	512	2,588
mouth Hardness			West Teignmouth	523	2,514
Ottery St. Mary	718	3,522	Buckfastleigh	380	2,240
Cullompton	753	3,410	Modbury	390	2,194
Ashburton	411	3,403	Beer Ferris	370	2,198
South Molton	723	3,314	Chudleigh	403	2,053
Honiton	697	3,296	Plympton St. Mary	316	2,044
St. Thomas Apostle	539	3,245	Oakhampton	333	2,023
Topsham	599	3,156	Uffculme	403	1,979

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Hartland	268	1,968	Silverton	261	1,308
Colyton	405	1,945	Heavitree	228	1,253
Moreton Hampsted	393	1,932	Tawstock	248	1,237
Morchart Bishop	355	1,935	Yealmpton	250	1,235
Tor Moham with Torbay	} 328	1,925	Pilton	239	1,230
Sandford			401	1,906	Blackauton
Kenton	413	1,891	Vaultershome	255	1,222
Broadclist	405	1,885	Lifton	212	1,214
South Tawton	311	1,878	Bishop's Tawton	235	1,200
Woolborough	359	1,859	Drewsteignton	231	1,188
North Molton	346	1,847	Buckland Monach.	206	1,177
Paignton	334	1,796	Hemyock	282	1,159
Chittlehampton	361	1,748	Berry Pomeroy	160	1,155
Seaton	349	1,745	Milton Abbot	167	1,151
East Budleigh	387	1,706	Kentisbere with Blackborough	} 216	1,143
Braunton	338	1,699	Kingsteignton		
Bovey Tracey	329	1,685	Ilington	194	1,122
Bampton	307	1,633	Witheridge	258	1,121
Halberton	286	1,598	Tamerton Foliott	175	1,101
North Tawton	290	1,563	Fremington	209	1,099
Malborough	260	1,552	Bp.'s Nympton	197	1,096
Bradninch	295	1,511	Holbeton	202	1,083
Chulmleigh	328	1,506	Newton St. Cyres	223	1,083
Chagford	289	1,503	Burlescombe	186	1,073
Hatherleigh	292	1,499	Otterton	210	1,071
Woodbury	218	1,494	Alphington	240	1,070
East Teignmouth	292	1,466	Lamerton	138	1,069
Hulsworthy	202	1,440	Cornwood	184	1,057
Winkley	276	1,436	Withycombe Rawleigh	} 205	1,054
Kingsbridge	163	1,430	Staverton		
Ugborough	254	1,429	Buckland Brewer	190	1,043
Harberton	283	1,425	Combe Martin	232	1,032
South Brent	253	1,401	Lympston	232	1,030
Swimbridge	250	1,374	Sampford Courtenay	197	1,017
Ermington	161	1,370	Shebbear	281	1,006
Culmstock	306	1,357	St. Mary Church	204	1,005
Thorncombe	265	1,322	Cheriton	192	1,002
Thorocton	297	1,317			

HISTORY.

A. D.

614. At Bampton, the Britons defeated, and 2046 of them slain, by Cynegils, King of Wessex.

633. Brien besieged in Exeter by Penda, King of Mercia, but was relieved by the arrival of his uncle Cadwallo, the last British king, who conquered Penda near the town.

753. Cuthred took many places in this county, then belonging to the Princes of Cornwall, and added them to his dominions.

800. The Danes made their first descent and ravages on these shores.

833 or 835. Caradock, King of the Cornish Britons, assisted by the Danes, attacked the Saxons under Egbert, but was totally discomfited on Hengist Down.

851. Cheorl, Earl of Devon, fought the Danes at Wembury.

876 or 877. The Danes, who had landed at Wareham in Dorsetshire, and treacherously broken their treaty with Alfred, went to Exeter, in hopes of meeting their ships, but these being lost they were obliged to submit to Alfred.

878. From Kenwith Castle, the Earl of Devon, in a sally defeated the Danes, who had landed at Appledore from thirty-three sail of ships, took Hubba their commander prisoner, and beheaded him on the hill which bears his name. The famous Raven, or "Reafen" standard was also captured.

A. D.

888. A Danish army at Exeter.
894. The Danes besieged Exeter, but the siege was compelled to be raised by Alfred in person.
897. Numerous water-engagements between the Danes and men of Devonshire.
926. Athelstan conquered Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, and made his celebrated code of laws there.
937. Seven Danish princes landed at the mouth of the Axe, and marched to Bremeldown Hill, where they were met by King Athelstan and his brother, who, though victorious, sustained great loss.
970. The Danes committed such horrid slaughter at West Teigumouth, "*that the cliffs have ever since been the colour of blood!*"
997. The Danes plundered Tavistock abbey, and burnt that town and Lidford.
1001. Exeter attacked by the Danes, who were manfully resisted by the inhabitants.—At Pinhoe, they defeated the Devonian leader Cola with great slaughter, and burnt the place, with Broad Clist, &c.
1002. At Tiverton, in the night-time, the Danes were massacred by the women.
1003. Exeter completely destroyed by Sueno, King of Denmark, who landed at Exmouth, in revenge of Ethelred's inhuman massacre of their countrymen in the preceding year.
1067. Exeter held out against William I. but was yielded on the approach of the king.
1069. The disaffected Saxons attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but were repulsed.
- 1135 or 1137. Exeter, after a siege of two months, taken from Baldwin Rivers, Earl of Devon, by King Stephen.—He was also ousted from Tiverton Castle.
1190. The fleet destined for the Holy Land assembled at Dartmouth.

A. D.

1285. Edward I. and his Queen kept their Christmas at Exeter.
1297. King Edward visited Exeter.
1338. Plymouth suffered from an invasion of the French.
1350. Teignmouth burnt and plundered by the French.
1357. May 5, at Plymouth, Edward the Black Prince, and his prisoner John, King of France, landed, and thence proceeded to Exeter, where they were royally entertained.
1371. At Exeter, Edward the Black Prince and his Princess entertained by the Mayor.
1377. Plymouth suffered from an attack of the French.
1400. James Bourbon, Earl of March, being sent by the French King to the assistance of Owen Glendower in Wales, was driven into Plymouth. Here, leaving his ships at anchor, he burnt some of the neighbouring villages, but a tempest destroyed 12 of his best ships, and the rising of the people rendered his escape more difficult.
1403. Plymouth suffered from an incursion of the French.
1404. The French landed at Dartmouth, but were taken and slain, together with their leader Monsr. de Costell, by the peasants and women.
1451. Exeter visited by Henry VI. in July.
1457. The Lord of Pomiers burnt several towns in this county.
1469. The Duchess of Clarence being at Exeter with Lord Fitz-Warine, and a great force, were besieged by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; but through the mediation of the Church the siege was raised.—The Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick went from Dartmouth to Calais, and four months afterwards returned with re-inforcements at Exmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.
1472. The Lancastrian forces from the West mustered at Exeter, and marched to the fatal field at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

A. D.

1483. September 8, Richard III. came to Exeter.
1497. The Cornish rebels appeared before Exeter, but were repulsed by the citizens.
1498. Exeter successfully defended against Perkin Warbeck, or the Duke of York, and an army of 6000 men.
1501. At Plymouth, Oct. 2, the Princess Catharine of Aragon landed. She rested several days at Exeter, on her journey to London.
- 1548-9. At Sampford Courtenay, commenced the insurrection, headed by Humphrey Arundell, governor of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, on account of the change of religion, and the abolition of the mass. [See page 23.] The insurgents besieged Exeter; but after several skirmishes were completely defeated on Clyst Heath, August 5, by John Lord Russell, the siege was raised the following day, and their leader taken and executed.
- 1554-5. In January, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Thomas Dennis, and others, being up in arms to oppose King Philip's coming to England to wed our Mary I. are said to have taken possession of the City and Castle of Exeter.
1579. At Plymouth, 600 persons died of the plague.
1588. At the period of the expected Spanish invasion, a British fleet of 120 sail were assembled in Plymouth Sound, under the Lord Howard of Effingham, and Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins. They sailed to Torbay to join the Exeter ships. The much boasted and "Invincible Armada," the pride of Spain and Catholicism, appeared off the coast, and lay to in the form of a crescent; but afterwards proceeded a little to the eastward, there to meet entire destruction.
1598. At Tiverton, 400 houses burnt April 3. Thirty-three persons suffered, and property was destroyed to the amount of £150,000.

A. D.

1612. At Tiverton, August 5, another lamentable fire occurred, which burnt 600 houses, and destroyed property to the amount of £200,000.
1625. Charles I. came from Portsmouth with 120 sail, and 6000 troops, and staid ten days at Plymouth.—At Tiverton, 53 houses destroyed by a flood.—Charles and his suite entertained by Sir Richard Reynell at Ford.
1626. At Plymouth, 2000 persons died of the plague.
1642. Exeter garrisoned by the Parliament, and was their head-quarters for the county, as Plympton was of the Royalists.—In December, Modbury Castle taken from its owner, Mr. Champernowne, by the Plymouth garrison.
1643. Sir George Chudleigh was at Tavistock with a troop of Parliamentary horse.—Jan. 19, after the victory near Liskeard, in Cornwall, the Royalists quartered themselves at Tavistock.—In Feb. Sir N. Slanning at Modbury defeated by the Devonshire club-men, and Sir Ralph Hopton driven from his quarters before Plymouth by the Earl of Stamford. Sir John Berkeley attacked and dispersed some forces of the Parliament at Chagford. In the action fell the accomplished Sidney Godolphin.—April 25, Major-General James Chudleigh totally defeated Hopton's army on Bradock Down.—September 2, Bideford and Barnstaple Parliamentarians routed by Colonel John Digby. Exeter surrendered on the 4th, and Dartmouth on October 4.—Plymouth successfully defended by the inhabitants in a siege of three months against Prince Maurice. Mount Stamford taken November 6.
1644. Sir Richard Grenville made several attempts upon Plymouth, but was defeated by Col. Martin in April.—Barnstaple taken by the townsmen.—The Earl of Essex at Tiverton, where the queen had lain in, and who then retired to France.—Prince Maurice appeared before Plymouth in July, but soon retired, leaving the blockade to

A. D.

Sir Richard Grenville.—Lord Henry Percy dispossessed of Colyton by a party from the Parliamentary garrison at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire.—At Cheriton, Lord Pawlet defeated by the Earl of Essex's horse.—Essex took Mount Stamford, Plympton, and Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock for the Parliament.—King Charles came to Honiton, July 25; to Exeter on the 26th, and for the first time saw his daughter Henrietta-Anne; on the 27th he reviewed Prince Maurice's forces at Crediton; on the 30th at Oakhampton; on the next day at Lifton; and thence into Cornwall.—September 8, the King at Tavistock with his army, and soon after invested Plymouth, the blockade being again committed to Sir R. Grenville: the King returned to Tavistock on the 14th, Oakhampton on the 16th, Exeter the day after, and Honiton on the 23d.—In October, Ilfracombe taken for the King by Sir Francis Doddington.—Barnstaple surrendered to General Goring on the 17th.—Sir Richard Cholmondeley killed in a skirmish at Axminster.

1645. In January, Sir R. Grenville assaulted Plymouth, but was repulsed with great loss; and Sydenham House taken by Col. Holburn for the Parliament.—Feb. 18, Mount Stamford re-taken, and on the 24th Sir R. Grenville defeated.—Prince Charles at Barnstaple.—Lord Goring returned to Barnstaple in July.—In August and September, the Prince was at Exeter.—Ottery St. Mary occupied by the King's forces, who retreated on the approach of Fairfax in October. The brave Colonel Pickering fell a sacrifice to the sickness which at this time was carrying off eight or nine of the Parliamentarians daily. Fairfax then went to Exeter. Oct. 19, Fairfax took Tiverton from the Royalists.—From November 15 to December 6, he fixed his head-quarters at Ottery.—December 8, he took Crediton, and on the 29th Ashburton. He also took Canon

A. D.

Teign.—Col. Okey had a successful skirmish with the Parliamentarians at Chulmleigh, and also took Eggesford Castle.

- 1646.** At Bovey Tracey, January 9th, Lord Wentworth and Royalists surprised by Oliver Cromwell.—Dartmouth stormed by Fairfax.—At Torrington, February 14, the Royalists under Lords Hopton and Capel, defeated by Fairfax.—March 15, Exmouth first surrendered to the Parliament.—April 10, Barnstaple surrendered to Fairfax, and on the 21st Mount Edgecumbe to Colonel Hamond.—In June, Salcombe Regis surrendered. It was the last fort that held out for the King in this County.
- 1670.** Charles II. went to see the new citadel at Plymouth, and visited Exeter on his return.
- 1682.** At Heavitree, August 25, were executed three women, natives of Bideford, the last sufferers under the statute against witchcraft.
- 1688.** November 4, at Torbay, landed the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. At Newton Abbott, on the pedestal of the town cross, he first read his declaration. On the 9th, he arrived at Exeter, where he remained twelve days, and then proceeded to London to accomplish the "Glorious Revolution."
- 1690.** Teignmouth burnt by the French.
- 1719.** In consequence of a threatened invasion, there was an encampment on Clist Heath.
- 1731.** At Tiverton, June 5, 290 houses burnt.
- 1743.** At Crediton, in the western town, upwards of 450 houses burnt.
- 1760.** Off the Eddystone rocks, March 15, was wrecked the *Ramilies* man-of-war, when above 600 souls perished.
- 1779.** The combined fleets appeared off Plymouth, and caused great alarm.
- 1789.** George III. Queen Charlotte, and the Princesses en-

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tertained by Lord Bovingdon at Saltram, in September. They visited Plymouth, Mount Edgcombe, Maristow, and many other places.

1798. At the threatened hostile visit of Buonaparte, camps were formed, and preparations made to give him a warm reception.

1803. At Chulmleigh, 95 houses burnt.

1807. At Chudleigh, 166 houses burnt, and property destroyed to the amount of £60,000.

1815. At Plymouth Sound, the Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, anchored after Napoleon the fallen Emperor of the French, had surrendered himself a prisoner on board that ship.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Ackland, Baldwin, divine, Exeter, 1608.

Adams, William, who made a remarkable escape from Algerine imprisonment, Paignton, 1612.

Alphred, Bishop of Crediton (died 981).

Armachanus, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, a learned man and a great writer, Widdicombe.

AUDLEY, JAMES LORD, Hero of Poitiers, Barnstaple (flourished temp. Edward III.)

Badcock, Samuel, divine and critic, South Molton, 1747.

Baker, George, East Indian benefactor, Tormoham (died in 1797).

Baldwinus (Devonius), Archbishop of Canterbury, Exeter (died in Palestine, 1190).

Ball, Sir Peter, lawyer and loyalist, Mamhead (died 1680).

Bampfield, Sir Coplestone, loyalist, Poltimore, 1636.

Bampfield, Francis, nonconformist divine and author, Poltimore, 1622.

- Bampton, John de, first public reader of Aristotle at Cambridge, Bampton (died 1391).
- Barkham, John, divine, herald, and antiquary, Exeter, 1572.
- Baron, John, nonconformist divine and author, Plymouth (died in 1683).
- Baskerville, Sir Simon, physician and anatomist, Exeter, 1573.
- Basset, Colonel Arthur, loyalist, Heanton, 1597.
- Bathe, Henry de, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, North Tawton (flourished temp. Hen. III).
- Battie, William, physician and writer, Modbury, 1704.
- Berry, Sir John, naval officer, Knowston, 1635.
- Bidlake, John, divine and poet, author of "Virginia," a tragedy, Plymouth, 1755 (died 1814).
- Blondy, Richard, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter (died 1257).
- Blount, John, Latinè Blondus, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1248).
- Blundel, Peter, benefactor, founder of Tiverton school, Tiverton, 1520.
- Bodley, Lawrence, divine, Exeter, 1546.
- BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and brother of the preceding, Exeter, 1544 (died in 1612).
- Bogan, Zachary, learned divine, Little Hempston, abt. 1625.
- Boniface, Sir Wenfride, Bishop of Mentz, converter of the Germans, Crediton, 695.
- BRACON, HENRY DE, judge, author of "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ," Bratton, 13th century.
- Brentingham, Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer to Richard II. (died 1394.)
- Brice, Andrew, printer, author of a "Topographical Dictionary," Exeter (died 1773).
- Bridgeman, John, Bishop of Chester, Exeter (died 1649).
- Broncombe, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter (died 1291).
- Browne, William, poet, Tavistock, 1590.
- Bryant, Jacob, learned mythologist, Plymouth, about 1725.
- Budgell, Eustace, essayist, St Thomas near Exeter, 1685.
- Burdwood, James, nonconformist divine and author, Yarncombe, 1626.
- Burton, John, divine, author of "Opuscula Miscellanea," Wembworth, 1696.
- Bury, John, divine, Tiverton, 1580.

- Cardmaker, John, martyred in 1555, Exeter.
- Carew, Bampfylde Moore, celebrated King of the Beggars, Bickleigh (died 1758).
- Carew, George, first Earl of Totnes, soldier, author of "Hibernia Pacata," 1557 (died 1629).
- Carew, Thomas, wit and poet (died 1639).
- Carpenter, Nathaniel, scholar, chaplain to Usher, Hatherleigh, 1588.
- Carrington, N. T. schoolmaster at Plymouth, the Devonian Bard, Plymouth, 1777 (died 1831).
- Cary, George, divine, Clovelly, 1611.
- Cary, Sir George, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Cookington.
- Cary, James John, Bishop of Exeter, Cookington (died in 1419).
- Cary, Sir John, Chief Baron, faithful adherent to Richard II. Cookington (died 1404).
- Cary, Robert, chronologer, author of "Palæologia Chronica," Cookington, 1615.
- Chapple, William, antiquary, and editor of Risdon, West Yeo, 1718-19.
- Chichester, Sir Arthur, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Raleigh (died 1625).
- Chichester, Richard, historian, Raleigh (died about 1355).
- Chichester, Robert, Bp. of Exeter, Raleigh (died 1150).
- Chudleigh, Lady Mary, poet, Winslade, 1656.
- CHURCHILL, JOHN, Duke of Marlborough, and Prince of Mindenheim, soldier and statesman, Ashe near Colyton, 1650.
- Clifford, Thomas, Lord High Treasurer, Ugbrooke, 1630.
- Conant, John, divine, "*Conanti nihil difficile*," Yettington, 1607.
- Conybeare, John, Bishop of Bristol, defender of Revelation, Pinhoe, 1697.
- Corey, John, actor and dramatist, Barnstaple (ob. 1721).
- Cook, Captain, who fell whilst gallantly fighting with his little ship against the Spanish Armada in 1588, Plymouth.
- Courtenay, Peter, Bishop of Winchester, Powderham (died in 1491).
- Courtenay, Richard Bishop of Norwich, Powderham (died 1415).
- Courtenay, William, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, Exminster (died 1396.)

- Cosway, Richard**, ingenious miniature painter, Tiverton (died 1821, aged above 90).
- Cowell, John**, civilian, author of "Interpreter," Ernsborough, 1554.
- Cowley, Mrs. Hannah**, dramatic writer, author of "The Belle Stratagem," born at Tiverton in 1743, and died there in 1809.
- Crane, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, Plymouth, 1630.
- Cutcliff, John**, schoolman, Dammage (temp. Edw. III.)
- Davis, John**, the discoverer of Davis's Straits in South America, in 1585, Sandridge.
- Dodderidge, Sir John**, Justice of the King's Bench, Barnstaple, 1555.
- Donne, Abraham** ingenious mathematician, Bideford (died 1742).
- Donne, Benjamin**, mathematician and author, brother of the preceding, Bideford, 1729 (died 1798).
- DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS**, circumnavigator and one of the admirals engaged in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, Creundale near Tavistock, 1545.
- Duck, Sir Arthur**, civilian, biographer of Archbishop Chichele, Heavitree, 1580.
- Dunning, John**, Lord Ashburton, advocate, Ashburton, 1732.
- D'Urfey, Thomas**, ballad and dramatic writer, Exeter (died 1723).
- Edmondcs, Sir Thomas**, diplomatist and political writer, Plymouth, 1563.
- ELFRIDA**, Queen of Edgar, Tavistock.
- Exeter, Walter of**, historian of Guy of Warwick (flourished 13th century).
- Exeter, William of**, defender of the power of the Pope, Exeter (flourished 1330).
- Fishaker, Richard**, schoolman (died 1248).
- Foliot, Gilbert**, Bishop of London, adversary of Thomas à Becket, Tamerton (died 1187).
- Foliot, Robert**, Bp. of Hereford, Tamerton (died 1186).
- Ford, John de**, Confessor to King John, Ford (died 1215).
- Ford, John**, dramatic writer, Bagtor in Dartmoor, 1586.
- Ford, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, Brixton, 1598.

- FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN**, Lord High Chancellor, and author of "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," Norreis near South Brent, 1381.
- Fortescue, Sir John**, tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Foster, James**, defender of Christianity, Exeter, 1697.
- Furneaux, Dr. Philip**, dissenting divine, Totnes, 1726.
- Gale, Theophilus**, author of "Court of the Gentiles," Kingsteignton, 1628
- Garland, John de**, poet, Garland in Chulmleigh, 11th cent.
- Gates, Sir Thomas**, discoverer of the Bermudas, Colyton.
- GAY, JOHN**, poet and dramatist, author of the "Beggar's Opera," Barnstaple, 1688.
- Geare, Allan**, nonconformist divine and translator, Stoke Fleming, 1622.
- Gifford, Robert Lord**, Master of the Rolls, Exeter, 1779 (died 1826).
- GIFFORD, WILLIAM**, apprenticed to a shoemaker, poet, translator of Juvenal, and editor of the Quarterly Review, Ashburton, 1756, died 1826.
- Gilbert, Sir Humphrey**, naval commander, Greenway, (died 1583).
- Gibbs, Sir Vicary**, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Exeter, 1752 (died 1820).
- Glanvil, Sir John**, judge, Tavistock (died 1600).
- Glanvil, Sir John**, son of the preceding, lawyer, Tavistock.
- Glanvil, Joseph**, divine, theological and philosophical writer, and defender of the belief in witchcraft, Plymouth, 1636 (died 1680).
- Granville, George**, Viscount Lansdowne, poet, 1667.
- Granville, Sir Richard**, one of the conquerors of Glamorgan in 1091, Bideford.
- Hakewill, George**, learned divine and author, Exeter, 1579 (died 1649).
- Hakewill, William**, brother of above, learned lawyer, Exeter.
- Hallett, Joseph**, dissenting divine, Exeter, 1692.
- Halse, John**, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, Sherford (died 1490).
- Hankford, Sir William**, Chief Justice, Amery (died 1422).
- Hanmer, Jonathan**, nonconformist divine and author, Barnstaple, 1605.
- Harding, Thomas**, polemical divine, Combe Martin, 1512.

- Hawker, Robert, eloquent and highly esteemed divine and author, Exeter, 1753.
- HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, one of the admirals engaged in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, illustrious for his exploits in the West Indies, and originator of the traffic in slaves, Plymouth, 1520 (died 1595).
- Hawkins, Sir Richard, son of Sir John, naval commander, author of a volume of travels, Plymouth (died 1622).
- Hayman, Francis, painter, 1708 (died 1776).
- Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of the unfortunate Charles I. Exeter, 1644.
- Herle, Sir William, Chief Justice, Ilfracombe, (died 1335).
- Hill, Sir John, Justice of the King's Bench, Hill's Court, near Exeter.
- Hilliard, Nicholas, limner to Queen Elizabeth, Exeter, 1547.
- Hody, Sir John, Chief Justice, Brixham (died 1442).
- Hooker, John, antiquary, assisted Holinshed, Exeter, 1524.
- HOOKER, RICHARD, pious author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," Heavitree, 1553.
- Hopkins, Charles, poet and tragic writer, Exeter, 1664.
- Hopkins, Ezekiel, Bishop of Derry, Sandford, about 1633.
- Huddesfield, Sir William, Justice, Honiton (died 1499).
- Hudson, Thomas, under whom Sir Joshua Reynolds was placed as a pupil, Exeter, 1701.
- Humphry, Ozias, R.A. miniature painter, Honiton, 1743 (died 1810).
- Huxham, John, physician, pupil of Boerhaave, Halberton (died 1768).
- Jackson, William, professor of music, Exeter, 1730.
- JEWEL, JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury, author of "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," Burden or Berry Narber, 1522.
- Iscanus, Bartholomeus, Bishop of Exeter, opponent of Thomas à Becket, Exeter (died 1185).
- Iscanus, Josephus, Archbishop of Bordeaux, "a golden poet in a leaden age," Exeter (flourished 1210).
- Kemphorn, Sir John, naval officer, Widdiscombe, 1620.
- Kendall, George, calvinistic author, Cofton (died 1663).
- Kennicott, Benjamin, orientalist, editor of the Hebrew Bible, Totnes, 1718,
- King, Peter, Lord Chancellor, and theological writer, Exeter, 1669 (died 1734).

- Langton, Stephen**, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, champion of the Church's privileges, Exeter (ob. 1228).
- Lethbridge, Walter Stephens**, miniature painter, Charlton near Kingsbridge (died 1830).
- Lock, Matthew**, musical composer, temp. Charles II. Exeter.
- Long, Thomas**, controversialist, Exeter, 1621.
- Lye, Edward**, author of Saxon Dictionary, Totnes, 1704.
- Martin, Richard**, Recorder of London, and author, Exeter, 1570.
- Martyn, William**, historian, Exeter, 1562.
- Mauduit, John**, nonconformist divine and author, Exeter (died 1674).
- Maynard, Sir John**, witty and patriotic lawyer and statesman, Tavistock (died in 1690, at a great age).
- Mayne, Jasper**, divine, and dramatist, Hatherleigh, 1604.
- Molle, John**, confessor, South Molton, 1557.
- MONCK, GEORGE**, Duke of Albemarle, who materially assisted in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. Potheridge or Lancras, 1608.
- Monck, Nicholas**, Bp. of Hereford, Potheridge, 1609.
- Moremán, Dr. John**, divine, who first introduced the English language into the Cornish Church service, temp. Edward VI. Hartland.
- Morice, Sir Wm.** Sec. of State to Charles II. Exeter, 1602.
- Mudge, Zachary**, divine, Exeter (died 1769).
- Mudge, John**, son of the preceding, physician and scientific and ingenious philosopher, Plymouth (died 1793).
- Newton, George**, nonconformist divine and author, 1602.
- Northcote, James**, painter and author, Plymouth (died in 1831).
- Ockley, Simon**, learned but unfortunate divine and orientalist, Exeter, 1678 (died 1720).
- Osborne, John**, nonconformist divine and author, Crediton, 1619.
- Orgar, Duke of Devonshire**, Tavistock, 900.
- Palk, Thos.** nonconformist divine & author, Staverton, 1636.
- Parsons, James**, physician and antiquary, Barnstaple, 1705.
- Parsons, Mrs.** voluminous novelist, Plymouth.
- Pearse, William**, nonconformist divine and author, Ermington, 1625.
- Peele, George**, wit, poet, and dramatist, cotemporary with Shakspeare and Ben Jonson (died 1598).

- Peryam, Sir William, Chief Baron, Exeter, 1534.**
Petre, Sir William, Secretary of State to four Sovereigns, Exeter, about 1505.
Plympton, Simon de, learned monk.
Pole, Sir William, antiquary, and collector for Devonshire, Shute, temp. Elizabeth.
Pollard, Sir Lewis, judge, King's Nismet (died 1540).
Prideaux, John, of mean origin, Bishop of Worcester, and author, Harford or Stowford, 1578 (died 1650).
Quick, Jno. nonconformist divine & author, Plymouth, 1636 (died 1706).
RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, courtier and statesman, and enterprising discoverer of Virginia, whose death by the executioner is the greatest blot on the page of the history of King James I., Hayes Farm, Budleigh, 1552.
Raleigh, William de, Bp. of Winchester, Raleigh (ob. 1249).
Reinolds, John, divine, Exeter.
Rennell, Major John, F.R.S. engineer, and antiquarian writer, Chudleigh, 1743, died 1830.
Reynolds, John, learned divine & author, Pinhoe, 1546.
REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, painter, President of the Royal Academy, & author, Plympton Earl's, 1723 (died 1792).
Risdon, Tristram, antiquary, author of the "Survey of Devon," Winscott near Great Torrington, 1580 (died 1640).
Roger, the Cistercian, writer of legends, near Ford Abbey (flourished 1180).
Rowe, John, nonconformist divine and author, Tiverton (died 1677).
Rundle, Thos. Bp. of Derry, Milton Abbots, 1686 (ob. 1743).
Saunders, Richard, nonconformist divine and author, Peyhambury (died 1692).
Saunders, John Cunningham, oculist, Lovistone, 1775.
Shebbeare, Dr. John, physician, political writer, author of "Chrysal," Bideford, 1709 (died 1788).
Shower, Sir Barthol. lawyer and reporter, Exeter (ob. 1701).
Shower, John, dissenting divine and author, brother of the preceding, Exeter, 1657 (died 1715).
Slanning, Sir Nicholas, royalist, slain 1644.
Southcot, John, Justice of the King's Bench.
Southcote, Joanna, fanatical religious impostor, Exeter, about 1750 (died 1814).
Sprat, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, accomplished poet, Tallaton, 1636 (died 1713).

- Stanbery, John, Bishop of Hereford, and the first Provost of Eton, Bratton (died 1474).
- Stone, Nicholas, statuary and master mason to Charles I. Woodbury, 1586 (died 1647).
- Stowford, Sir John, Chief Baron, Stowford.
- Strachan, Sir Richard John, admiral, 1760.
- Strange, John, philanthropist, Bideford (fell a victim to the plague in 1646).
- Strode, Wm. divine, orator, and poet, Newnham, 1599.
- Stuckley, Lewis, nonconformist divine and author, Aston (died 1687).
- Stuckley, Thomas, eccentric character, Bideford, 1681.
- Tapper, Sam. nonconformist divine & author, Exeter, 1636.
- Tindal, Matthew, deist, Beer Ferrers, 1657.
- Tolley, or Talley, David, scholar, author of "Themata Homeri," Kingsbridge (flourished temp. Edward VI.)
- Towgood, Micaiah, presbyterian divine, Axminster, 1700.
- Tozer, Henry, author of devotional tracts, North Tawton, 17th century.
- Trope, Geo. nonconformist divine & author, Exeter, 1631.
- Tucker, William, Dean of Lichfield, defender of the power of the royal touch in cases of the King's Evil, 1550.
- Upton, Nicholas, author of a work on heraldry, the first of its kind (flourished 1440).
- Wadham, Sir John, Justice of the Common Pleas, Edge (died temp. Henry IV.)
- Walker, George, divine, heroic defender of Londonderry, Exeter (slain 1690).
- Walker, Richard, author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy," Exeter.
- Walker, Samuel, pious divine, Exeter, 1714.
- Westcott, —, antiquary, author of a "View in Devonshire," still in MS.
- Weston, Stephen, elegant scholar and antiquarian author, Exeter, 1747.
- Wilford, William, naval commander, near Plymouth (died 1414).
- Whyddon, Sir John, Justice of the King's Bench, Chagford (died 1575).
- WOLCOT, DR. JOHN, better known by the name of "PETER PINDAR," humorous and powerful satirical political poet, Dodbroke (died 1819).
- Yalden, Dr. Thomas, divine, scholar, and poet Exeter 1671 (died 1736).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

DEVONSHIRE is one of the most valuable Counties in England, and in size is only exceeded by Yorkshire. The climate is so very healthy that a residence within its bounds is generally advised to those invalids who are disposed to the fatal influence of consumption. Sidmouth and neighbourhood is amongst the most beneficial and beautiful spots in the County.—Devonshire derives singular honour from the many eminent artists to whom it has given birth.

In **AXMINSTER** Church were buried the Danish and Saxon nobles slain at Bremeldown in 937.

At **BARNSTAPLE** Grammar School was educated Bishop Jewel; also his antagonist, Professor Harding; the poet Gay; and Dr. Musgrave, the antiquary.

At **BEER FERRIS**, the late amiable and talented Mr. C. A. Stothard, F.S.A. met his death, May 28, 1821, while drawing the chancel window. He was buried in the Church-yard.

Of **BIDEFORD** was Curate, the pious James Hervey, in 1738-9. Here he formed the plan, and finished great part of his "Meditations and Contemplations."

BRADNINCH sent Representatives to the Legislature, temp. Edward II.; but not being able to pay them the accustomed two shillings per day, was excused on the payment of five marks.

At **BRADSTONE** was buried John Doble, who died in 1604, aged 120.

On BRENT TOR is a Church, in which is appositely inscribed from Scripture, "Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said that the parishioners make weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the Church without the previous penance of climbing this steep; and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of this Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. There is not sufficient earth to bury the dead.—At the foot of the Tor resided, in 1809, Sarah Williams, aged 109 years. She never lived further out of the parish of Brent Tor, than the adjoining one: she had had twelve children, and a few years before her death cut five new teeth.

At BROAD HEMPSTON was buried Mr. Giles Hussey, the artist, who adopted the theory of drawing his portraits according to musical or harmonic proportions. He resided some years at Bearton, where he died in 1788.

In BUCKLAND MONACHORUM Church is an elegant monument by Bacon, in memory of Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar.

At CADLEIGH is buried the celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew. His father was Rector of Buckleigh.

CLOVELLY is curiously built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem fixed like pigeon-huts against a wall.

COMBE MARTIN was once famous for very productive silver mines.

CREDITON was made a bishopric in 910, being removed from Tawton. It was transferred to Exeter in 1049.

In CULLOMPTON Church are two very extraordinary pieces of oak, excessively hard, of a semicircular form, and hollow, about 14 feet long, carved so as to represent a heap

of grassy turf and human bones promiscuously thrown together.

DARTMOOR is an extensive waste about 20 miles long and 14 broad, including about 100,000 acres, chiefly rugged and mountainous, but abounding in mines. The inhabitants of this wild place are called *Moor-men*, and are reckoned the most ignorant and rustic people in the West of England.—In Dartmoor, or on its immediate borders, there are not less than 5 principal rivers, 24 secondary ones, 15 brooks, 2 lakes, and 7 heads; or altogether 53 streams. The bridges in the same district amount to nearly one hundred and fifty!—On the Tors, of which there are so many in this singular spot, beacons formerly blazed, which the word itself in the Celtic implies.—On Crockern Tor, the Stannary Parliaments were accustomed to meet.—The Fox Tor has been connected by tradition with the death of “**CHILDE THE HUNTER.**” He was a gentleman of great fortune, and much given to the pleasures of the chase. While hunting in this part of the forest, he lost his way, became separated from his companions, and, being benighted, perished with cold. To procure warmth, he killed his horse, and crept into his bowels; in which situation he was discovered, with a paper by his side, directing that whoever should bury his body should have his lands at Plymstock:

“The fyrste that fyndes and bringes me to my grave,
The lands of Plymstoke they shal have.”

The monks of Tavistock proceeded to take possession of the body, but were over-taken by a party of Plymstock men, who disputed with them the prize. The monks, however, secretly built a bridge over the Tavy, and buried him in triumph. These lands are still the property of the Duke of Bedford, to whose family the Abbey was granted at the suppression.

Of **DEAN PRIOR** was vicar, Barnabus Potter, the calvinistic Bishop of Carlisle.

DEVONPORT, late Plymouth Dock, is one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom, and received its present name by command of his late Majesty January 1, 1824. Most of the improvements have been made since the year 1760. The Hamoaze harbour will hold 100 ships of the line.

Of **DUNCHIDIOK** was patron and rector Thomas Byrdall, who corrected Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia."

EXETER had a Mint, granted by King Athelstan, and money was coined there as late as temp. William III.—Of the Bishops were Leofric and Nevill, Lord Chancellors of England; Walter Stapledon, Lord High Treasurer, murdered 1327; Grandison, a learned writer; Fox, ambassador to several courts; Alleigh, author of the "Poor Man's Library;" the pious **HALL**, afterwards of Norwich; and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, one of the seven bishops imprisoned in 1684.—Among the Deans occur the names of Cardinal Pole; Archbishop Wake; and Doctors Milles and Lyttelton, the antiquaries.—On the vigil of St. Peter it was customary for the priests to ride in procession; and on St. Nicholas' day to elect a Boy Bishop.—On the left side of the altar may still be seen the seat whereon Edward the Confessor and his Queen sat, during the installation of Leofric, the first Bishop.—The great Bell, given by Bishop Courtenay, weighs 12,500 pounds.—Of the Free Grammar School was master, Dr. Lempriere, author of the Classical and Biographical Dictionaries.—At the Lent assizes, in 1586, an infectious disorder was communicated by the prisoners, of which the judge, eight justices, eleven jurymen, and several officers of the court died.—Dr. Musgrave, the antiquary; and Dr. Downman, the poet, resided here several years as practising physicians.

At **GREAT TORRINGTON** resided Margaret, the mother of Henry VII.

HEAVITREE is said to have derived its name from the

circumstance of its being the place of execution for the city of Exeter.

HONITON has frequently suffered by the ravages of fire. In 1747, three-fourths of the houses were burnt down; in 1765, 160 houses were destroyed; in 1790, 37; and in 1797, 30 houses.—The first manufactory of serge in the county was established here.

ILFRACOMBE was the lay prebend of the learned antiquary **CAMDEN**, who is said to have resided here.—Here is a monument, erected at the public expense, to Capt. Bowen, who was killed in the attempt on Teneriffe, under Lord Nelson.

KELLY has been the residence of a family of that name ever since the time of Henry II.

A curious custom is attached to the Manor of **KENTON**. If the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements, one after another, for three descents, they may claim the inheritance of their tenement.

At **KINGSAND**, near Plymouth, tradition says, Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. landed, when he came prepared to prosecute his claim to the crown; but hearing that a strict watch was kept at Plymouth, he re-embarked, and proceeded to Milford Haven.

KILWORTHY was the residence of Judge Glanville, celebrated in Devonshire story for having condemned his daughter to death for the murder of her husband.

At **LINTON** is "The Valley of Stones," so beautifully described by Dr. Maton, in his elegantly written Tour. It is a valley bounded by fragments of rocks, piled one upon another. The heights on each side are of mountainous magnitude, and the masses form here and there rude natural columns, fantastically arranged along the summits, so as to resemble extensive ruins impending over the pass. Vast fragments, the awful vestiges of convulsion and desolation, overspread the valley in every direction. The length of the

valley, is about one mile and in width, nearest to Linton, full 300 feet.

LYDFORD is celebrated for the ruins of its Castle, its singular bridge, and a romantic waterfall.—Here Ethelred II. had a mint.—It was formerly a place of great note, having at the accession of William I. as many as 140 burgesses. Now it does not consist of more than six or eight miserable cottages.—Lydford law is proverbial :

“ Where in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after.”

On observing **MOUNT EDGECUMBE** from the impiously christened “invincible armada,” the Duc de Medina Sidonia was so enamoured with its beauties, that he determined to secure it for his English residence!

At **NEWNHAM** resided Sir William Strobe, the Parliamentarian.

At **NORFHCOTT** resided Agnes Prest, the only individual in the diocese of Exeter who suffered martyrdom during the reign of Mary.

Of **OTTERY ST. MARY** College was priest Alexander Barclay, author of “The Ship of Fools.”—In Mill-street are remains of the residence of Sir **WALTER RALEIGH**.

At **PLYMOUTH**, in 1716, it was customary for the Parish Clerks to be in deacon's orders, and to marry, christen, bury, read both lessons, and administer the sacramental cup.—In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the revenues of the Market were only £160 per annum, and were devoted to the maintenance of the Mayor's kitchen. They now amount to £2,200.—The Curfew-bell is still tolled; the strokes tolling the day of the month.—Here died on March 29, 1829, Levi Benjamin, aged nearly 100, and for 60 years Reader to the Synagogue of that town. He was considered to have the most powerful voice in the kingdom; and was one of the teachers of the celebrated Leoni, the master of the present Braham.—Here died also in 1830, Walter Stephens Leth-

bridge, long known in the metropolis for the fidelity and high finish of his miniature portraits. He was much respected by his celebrated countrymen Opie and Wolcot; of the latter of whom he painted a very accurate and beautiful likeness.

The orchards of **PLYMPTON ST. MARY** are said to have been the first planted in the kingdom.

In the Vicarage-house at **PLYMPTON EARL'S** Sir Joshua Reynolds was born. In the Guild-hall is his portrait, by himself.

POTHERIDGE was the favourite seat of General Monck, Duke of Albemarle, the restorer of Charles II.

At **SIDMOUTH** died the late lamented Duke of Kent, brother of his Majesty, and father of the Princess Victoria, the heir-presumptive to the throne.—Here is a memorial to Dr. James Currie, author of the *Life of Burns*.—Sidmouth is at once the prettiest and the most healthy town on the coast of Devon.

SOUTH MOLTON was created the see of a Suffragan Bishop by Henry VIII.—In the Free School was educated Judge Buller.—Here was buried September 2, 1754, aged 104, William Lake.—The Manor in the reign of Edward I. was held by the service of providing a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when hunting in the neighbourhood.

Of **ST. BUDEAUX** was Rector Thomas Alcock, author of some learned works, but a man of the most eccentric and penurious habits.

At **STRETCHLEIGH**, near Sir George Chudleigh's house, a meteoric stone fell in 1623, weighing 23 pounds. It had the appearance of being composed of matter like singed or half-burnt lime.

At **TAVISTOCK** Abbey was a printing press, said to have been the second set up in this country. Its productions are now extremely rare.

TAWSTOCK is remarkable for having the best Manor, the noblest Mansion, the most curious Church, and the richest Rectory in the county!

The founder of **TIVERTON** Free Grammar School had been a poor clothier. He observed, "If I am no scholar myself, I will be the means of making more scholars than any scholar in the kingdom."—Mrs. Hannah Cowley, the popular authoress of "The Belle Stratagem," &c. was the daughter of a Mr. Parkhouse of this place; was born here in 1743; and died here in 1809.

At **TOPSHAM** are handsome monuments by Chantrey to the gallant Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, who died in 1817, and his son Col. George, who died in his country's service, at the battle of Albuera, in 1811.

TORBAY is decidedly the most beautiful bay in the kingdom.

In the caverns at **TORQUAY** have been dug out many elephants' and rhinoceros's teeth, supposed ante-diluvian deposits.

In the front of **WARLEIGH** House were four myrtle-trees of extraordinary beauty. One of them was 27 feet high, and one foot six inches in circumference. They have been cut down since 1782.

WIDDECOMBE Church much damaged by lightning October 21, 1638, during divine service, some of the congregation being killed. The particulars are recorded in some long but unpoetical verses, still remaining in the Church.

At **WOOLBOROUGH** lived Mr. John Lethbridge, the ingenious inventor of a diving machine.

YEALMPTON was a residence of the West Saxon Kings, or their Viceroy.

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of Devonshire.

1. The chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon. By Tristram Risdon, gent.—8vo. 1714.
2. Collections towards a Description of the County of Devon. By Sir William Pole, knt.—4to. 1791.
3. The History of Devonshire. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele.—3 vols. folio, 1797.
4. Beauties of England and Wales. Vol. IV.—8vo. 1803.
5. Lysons's Magna Britannia. Vol. VI.—4to. 1822.
6. Danmonii Orientales Illustres : or the Worthies of Devon. By John Prixe, Vicar of Berry Pomeroy.—4to. 1810.
7. Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall. By T. H. Williams.—8vo. 1804, 2 parts.
8. Historical Sketch of the Danmonii. By Joseph Chattaway.—8vo. 1830.
9. Antiquities of the City of Exeter. Collected by Richard Izacke, esq.—8vo. 1677.
10. The antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter, &c. All presently written purely by John Vowell alias Hoker, gent. M.P.—4to. 1765.
11. History and Description of the City of Exeter. By Alexander Jenkins.—8vo. 1806.
12. Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter. By the Society of Antiquaries.—fol.
13. The Panorama of Plymouth.—12mo.
14. The Plymouth and Devonport Guide, with sketches of the surrounding scenery. By Henry E. Carrington.—12mo. 1828.
15. Historical Memoirs of the town and parish of Tiverton. By Martin Dunsford.—4to. 1790.
16. The Banks of Tamar, a poem. By N. T. Carrington.—8vo. 1828.
17. Dartmoor, a descriptive poem. By N. T. Carrington. With a preface and notes, by W. Burt, esq.—8vo. 1826.

DORSETSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Wiltshire and Somersetshire: East, Hampshire; South, the British Channel: West, Devonshire and Somersetshire.

Greatest length, 55; *breadth*, 36; *circumference*, 160; *square*, 1129 miles; *statute acres*, 643,200.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Bristol.

Circuit, Western.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, the Durotriges, or Morini. *Cities or Towns*, Gussage Cowdown, near Woodyates, the finest perhaps in the kingdom; Wareham. *Encampments*, Badbury Rings; Flower's Barrow, Lullworth; Hod and Ham hills, near Blandford; Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, one of the strongest and most extensive camps in

England. *Earthworks*, a barrow on Deverel Down, half-way between Blandford and Dorchester, the most curious ever opened, explored in 1824-5, and produced a great many sepulchral urns; Grime's Ditch; Corfe, 16 barrows; Lullworth, many barrows; Studland, on Nine Barrow Down, and many others in the neighbourhood; West Woodyates, many barrows. *Remains discovered* at Winford Eagle, bones, vessels, &c.

Druidical Remains, the Agglestone, or stone barrow, composed of iron sand-stone, in Studland Bay, covering about an acre of ground, is 90 feet high, 60 feet in diameter at the top, and weighs 400 tons; Gorwell, circle of stones, and a kistvaen; Pokeswell, circle of stones; Portisham, cromlech; Winterbourne Abbas, a circle of stones varying from 3 to 7 feet in height.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations*, Amicetis, Stourminster Newton; Aranus, Sherbourne; Bolclau-nio, Poole; Cauca Arixa, Charmouth; Clavinio, Weymouth; Durnovaria (meaning the passage of the river), Dorchester; Ibernium, Bere Regis; Londinis, Lyme Regis; Morinio, Wareham; Vindogladia, Gussage Cowdown, near Woodyates. *Encampments*, Abbots-bury Castle; Buckland Abbas, of ten acres; Bullbarrow, near Milton; Bunbury; Cattistock; Cranborne Castle Hill, circular; Crawford; Dudsbury; Duntishe; Eggerdon Hill, oval with a tumulus in the centre; Hambledon Hill; Kingston Russell; Knowlton; Lambert's Castle in Whitechurch Canonicorum, with triple trenches and ramparts; Melcomb Horsey; Milbourne St. Andrew; Milbourne Stileham; Nettlecombe fort; Oldbury Hill, near Bloxworth; Pillesdon Pen; Portland; Pound-bury, near Dorchester, supposed by Stukeley to have been constructed by Vespasian during the wars with the Belgæ;

Shaftesbury; Toller Fratrum; Trendle Hill, Cerne; Woodbury Hill, Bere Regis, of ten acres. *Earthworks*, Bloxworth, tumuli or barrows; Bradford Peverel, barrows; Dorchester, amphitheatre near, in an almost perfect state, capable of accommodating about 13,000 persons; mazes on Leigh common, nearly obliterated, and Pimpern, destroyed by the plough in 1730. *Remains discovered* at Badbury, a sword, coins, and urns; Buckland Abbas, arms and coins; Bullbarrow Hill, coins; Dewlish, a pavement, 60 feet by 15, a copper medal, and an iron spur in 1740; Dorchester, a gold ring in 1750, coins, a bronze mercury, pavements, and foundations of a wall all round the town; Fordington, coins frequently found; Kingston Hall, coins; between Maiden Newton and Frampton, a very beautiful tessellated pavement in April, 1794; Rampisham, a pavement in 1799; Wareham, coins. *Roads*, Icenning way, enters near Wood Yates, and goes to Moridunum, or Seaton in Devonshire, and a branch to Hamworthy, near Poole; from Poole to Wimborne; several small ways proceed from Dorchester, and the other stations; one from Dorchester to Ilchester, in Somersetshire, through Bradford Peverel.

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex. *Encampments*, at Chilcomb; Spettisbury ring, very perfect. *Earthworks*, Trendle Hill, Cerne, where is a gigantic human figure, cut in the chalk, 180 feet high, holding a club, supposed by Stukeley to represent the Saxon god Heil, or Hercules, and to have been cut in compliment to Eli, who expelled the Belgæ.

Danish Encampment, Poundbury, near Dorchester, the Vespasian's camp of Stukeley, is ascribed by Camden, Speed, &c. to the Danes who besieged Dorchester under King Sweyn.

Abbeys. Abbotsbury, founded in 1026, by Orcus, Steward of the palace to Canute, and his wife Thola; Bindon, in 1172, by Roger or Robert de Newburgh and Matilda his wife, the foundations of which have been cleared by Mr. Weld, and so preserved to exhibit its original size and disposition; Cerne, said to have been founded by St. Augustin, the apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, re-founded in 987, by Ailmer Earl of Cornwall, parts of it remain in a gate-house, tower, and barn; Milton Abbas, by King Athelstan, in 933, to expiate the murder of his brother Edwin, the church, now a private chapel, and the refectory remain; Sherbourne, ante 700, re-founded by Wlsin Bishop of Sherbourne in 998.

Priories. Bremore, founded ante Henry II.; Bridport; Cranborn, founded about 980, by Haylward Sneaw; Frampton, temp. William I. cell to St. Stephen's abbey at Caen; Horton, by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, or his son Ordulph, in 961, afterwards a cell to Sherbourne Abbey; Holme East, temp. William I. cell to Montacute in Somersetshire; Loders, temp. Henry I. cell to Mountsburgh, in Normandy; Melcombe Regis, temp. Henry VI. Muckleford cell to Tyrone; Povington, temp. John, cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; Shapwick, in 1414, cell to Shene, in Surrey; Spettisbury, by Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, temp. Henry I. cell to the abbey of St. Peter de Pratellis or Preaux, in Normandy; Stour Provost, temp. John, cell to the nunnery of St. Leger de Pratellis in Normandy; Wareham, about 705, by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherbourne, cell to Lira abbey, in Normandy; Weymouth; Wilcheswood; Winterbourne Monkton, temp. John, cell to Cluny abbey.

Nunneries. Shaftesbury, founded by King Alfred, about 888; Tarrent Crawford, by Ralph de Kahaines, temp.

Richard I.; Wareham, ante 876; Wimborne Minster, in 705 or 713, by St. Cuthburga and St. Quinburga, sisters of Ina, King of Wessex; Winterbourne Cam, temp. Henry I.

Friaries. Blakemore Forest, friers hermits, ante 1300 by Edmund Earl of Cornwall. Dorchester, Grey, ante Edward II.; Lyme Regis, Carmelites, ante 1322; Melcomb, Black. Poole. Sherbourne, Augustin, ante 17 Edward III.

Preceptory. Friar Maine, in Knighton.

College. Wimborne Minster, converted from a nunnery by Edward the Confessor.

Hospitals. Allington, a lazar-house; Bridport; Dorchester, ante 17 Edward II.; Long Blandford, for lepers, ante Edward I.; Lyme, for lepers, ante 1336; Rush-ton; Shaftesbury, ante Richard II.; Sherbourne, St. Austin, 4 Henry VI., now an almshouse, St. John, in 4 Henry VI., and St. Thomas, temp. Richard II.; Tarrant Rushton, temp. Edward III.; Wimborne Minster, temp. Edward I.

Hermitages or Cells. Brownsea Island; Hasilbury, the residence of the famous St. Wulfric, who died 1154; Sherbourne.

Churches. Abbotsbury, St. Nicholas; Bemminster, tower 100 feet high; Bradford Abbas; Bridport; Cerne; Corfe Castle, the tower supported by four Saxon pillars; Cranbourne, the priory church, said to be the most spacious in the county, if not the oldest; Lullworth, a curious tower in the shape of a cone from the base to the top;

Maiden Newton; Melbury Samford; Milton Abbey; Netherbury; Pimpern, several vestiges of Saxon architecture; Poole; Shaftesbury, St. Peter's; Sherbourne, St. Mary's, a magnificent pile in the cathedral form, the finest parochial church in the west of England; Swanwick, the tower traditionally said to have been built before the Christian era; Wareham; Wimborne Minster, in the cathedral form, interesting specimen of the union of the Norman and the early pointed styles, 180 feet long from east to west.

Chapels. Abbotsbury, St. Catharine, of very singular architecture, serves as a land-mark for seamen; Beminster Forum, a stately structure; Kingston, Saxon arch; Weymouth, belonged to the priory, since used as a malt-house.

Fonts. Bere Regis, circular and ornamented; Shaftesbury; Whitchurch.

Castles. Badbury, the residence of the West Saxon kings; Corfe, erected ante 980, supposed by Edgar, very perfect; Lullworth; Portland, Bow and Arrow Castle, built by William Rufus, and another, erected by Henry VIII. in 1539; Sandford, at Weymouth, erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, now in ruins; Sherbourne, in ruins; Stourminster Newton, a supposed residence of the West Saxon kings, the keep and some walls remain; Wareham, rebuilt by William I.

Mansions. Athelhampton, near Piddletown, deserving of notice; Bere Regis, the seat of the Turbevilles; Great Canford, John of Gaunt's Kitchen; Kingston Hall, near Wimborne Minster, erected about 1663; Paruham House, the mansion of the Strodes, with much painted

glass, and one pane has the arms, with the name of 'John Strode, 1449;' Sherbourne Castle, part built by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1514; Wolverton, the seat of the Trenchards.

Crosses. Rampisham, in the church-yard; Shaftesbury, Trinity church-yard, and Gold Hill, near St. Peter's church; Stalbridge, 30 feet high, of very elegant workmanship.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Allen, rises above Wimborne All Saints, and falls into the Stour above Wimbourne; Axe, rises from Axnol Hill, and runs into the sea at Ax; Birt, or Brit, rises at Axnol, and forms Bridport harbour; Breedy; Bride, rises at Little Bridy, falls into the sea below Burton Cliff; Bylebrook; Cale, rises at Pen, and runs into the Stour below Stour Provost; Char, rises near Charmouth, and flows to the sea; Cerne, rises at Up Cerne, and falls into the Frome at Wolveton; Comsbrook; Corfe, rises near Lutton in Steeple, falls into Poole Bay, between Wych and Middle Barrow; Devil's brook, rises at Aller, and falls into the Frome near Barleston; Dewlish, rises at Ibberton, joins the Stour at Stourminster; Ewer, rises at Iwerne Minster, and unites with the Stour at Stourpaine; Fleet; FROME, rises near Evershot, passes Dorchester, and falls into Poole Bay, near Wareham; Holbrook; Hook, or Owk, rises from a spring at Toller Welmer, and another in Hook pond, falls into the Frome at Maiden Newton; Ivel, or Yeo, from seven springs called "the Seven Sisters," at Horetton, goes to Yeovil, and becomes the boundary between this county and Somersetshire; Ladden; Liddon, rises in Blakemore vale, and unites with the Stour above Stourminster Newton; Lyme, from Up Lyme to the sea near Cobbgate; Milbourne; Newelle; Osmeresyate; Parret, not much in the county; Piddle, rises at Piddle Trenthyde, falls into the sea near Keyworth; Seate; Shrene-water; Sherford; Simene, rises at Axnol; Stour, runs from Wilt-

shire, through the county, to Hampshire; Sturthill, or Sturkill; Sydling; Symsbury; TARENT, rises at Tarent Stubhampton, falls into the Stour at Tarent Crawford, near Blandford; Terrig; Trill; Wey, rises at Upway, and goes to Weymouth harbour; Winterbourne, rises at Winterbourne Howton, and falls into the Stour at Stourminster Marshall; Yoo.

Lakes. Abbotsbury, swannery and decoy; Luckford, rises near Povington, and falls into the Frome a little above West Holme, and forms the western boundary of the Isle of Purbeck.

Inland Navigation. Dorset and Somerset canal, not yet completed; Poole harbour; Stour river.

Eminences and Views. Arne beacon; East Axnolle Hill; Babylon Hill; Badbury Rings; Bere Regis Camp, where a fair is held from September 18 to 23; Black Down, 817 feet high; Bull Barrow Hill, 927 feet high; Charmouth Hill, 1000 feet high, and opposite to it another 970 feet high; Charlton Common, 582 feet high; Corfe, Nine Barrow Down, 642 feet above low water mark, prospect exceedingly extensive and very beautiful; Dogbury Hill; Duncliff or Dunkley Hill; Egerton Hill; Frampton Beacon; Hambledon Hill; High Stoy Hill; Hodd Hill; Horner Hill; Lambart's Castle-hill, in the form of a letter D, of vast height; Lewesdon Hill, the subject of a beautiful poem by Crow, public orator at Oxford, in the manner of Thomson; Lichet Beacon; Longbear Down; Lullworth Castle, fine view of the sea, and extensive land prospects; Melbury House, a hill in the neighbourhood affords some interesting and diversified prospects; Penbury Hill; Pencliffe Hill, Shaftesbury; Pillesdon Pen, 934 feet high; Pinney

Cliffs, the grandest scenery that can well be imagined; Ridgway Hill; Shaftesbury Castle Hill; Shipton Hill; Sibton Oak, extensive and beautiful prospects; Strangers Castle; Trendle, Warren, and Woodbury hills; Wingreen Hill, 941 feet high; Wolland Beacon.

Natural Curiosities. Aylwood and Faringdon, chalybeate springs; Bothemwood and Sherbourne petrifying wells; Chilcombe saline spring; Nottingham, Sherbourne, and Sherford, sulphureous springs; Portland, a peninsula, four and a half miles long, and two broad, one rock of free-stone; Lullworth Cove, of a circular form, apparently scooped out of a solid rock, in which vessels of 80 tons burden may ride with perfect safety; Weymouth, the burning cliff, and a medicinal well which has a strong sulphureous smell, but is perfectly limpid.—The county is particularly rich in extraneous fossils, and antediluvian remains.

Public Edifices. Beminster, market-house, a modern building; town-hall. Blandford, town-hall, of Portland stone, very neat. Blandford Forum, almshouses; bridge; pump. Bridport, gaol; market-house, built 1786, cost £3,000; piers, one finished in 1742, Reynolds engineer, and others since 1824, at the cost of £20,000; town-hall. Crawford, bridge. DORCHESTER, almshouse, very handsome and well-endowed; county gaol, on Howard's plan, Blackburn architect, finished 1795, cost £16,179; barracks, 610 feet long, Fentiman architect, cost £24,000; shire-hall, Hardwick architect; town-hall, erected in 1791, by the Corporation. Frampton, bridge over the Frome, of stone. Gillingham, two stone bridges over the Stour. Lyme Regis, the cobb or pier, 680 feet long and 16 feet high, partly re-built in 1825-6, at an expense of £17,337, Lieutenant-Colonel Fanshaw engineer;

custom-house, erected on pillars and situated on the cobb; public-rooms; town-hall. Melcombe Regis, assembly-rooms; theatre. Poole, custom-house; harbour, the improvements cost £3000; market-house, built in 1761; school, in 1628; new town-hall, erected in 1761, an elegant building; old town-hall, under which is the prison, erected in 1572; king's-hall, or wool-house, an old house, partly re-built; town-house, in 1727; work-house, 1739; quay, 192 feet. Portland, castle; two light-houses, one erected in 1716, the other in 1789 by William Johns of Weymouth. Shaftesbury, town-hall, or new guildhall. Sherbourne, conduit; town-hall. Wareham, barracks, cost £26,000; almshouses; bridge, over the Frome, cost £2,932, finished 1779; quay; town-hall. Weymouth, assembly-rooms; battery and forts; bridge, over the Wey, built 1770, Donowell architect; cavalry barracks; cobb, or pier; theatre. Wimbourne Minster, hospital dedicated to St. Margaret; another, founded by Gertrude Courtenay, Marchioness of Exeter, about 1557.

New Churches. Blandford Forum, finished 1729, cost £3,200. Poole, erected in 1821, cost £20,000. Sherbourne, Grecian, of a greenish coloured stone, 120 feet long, cost £3,200.

Seats. **SHERBOURNE CASTLE**, the Earl of Digby,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

- Abbotsbury Castle, the dowager Countess of Ilchester.
 Allendale House, Edward Castleman, esq.
 Barton Hill House, Shaftesbury, Charles Bowles, esq.
 Bloxworth House, Bere Regis, Thomas Pickhard, esq.
 Brianstone, near Blandford, E. Berkeley Portman, esq.M.P.
 Bridehead, near Winterbourne Abbas, R. Williams, esq.
 Brownsea Castle, Sir Charles Chad, bart.
 Came, near Dorchester, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Macfarlane.
 Canford, Hon. William F. Ponsonby, M.P.
 Castle Hill, Middlemarsh, Samuel Shore, esq.
 Cattistock Cottage, James John Farquharson, esq.
 ——— Lodge, ———
 Charborough Park, near Blandford, John Stanley Wanley
 Sawbridge Erle Drax, esq.
 Charlton Cottage, General Pine Coffin.
 Chelmington, W. Bower, esq.
 Chettle, G. Chambers, esq.
 Chidiok House, Humphrey Weld, esq.
 Cliff House, Piddletown, Mrs. Shirley.
 Compton House, Sherborne, Robert Goodden, esq.
 Coombe Almer, Christopher Spurrier, esq.
 Court House, Cranbourn, Marquis of Salisbury.
 Cranbourn Lodge, L. W. G. D. Tregonwell, esq.
 Critchill House, near Cranbourn, Henry Chas. Sturt, esq.
 Dewlish House, General John Mitchell.
 Donhead Lodge, George Monkland, esq.
 ——— Hall, Charles Wyndham, esq.
 Down House, near Blandford, Sir J. Wyldbore Smith, bart.
 Downe Hall, Bridport, Captain Templer.
 Eastbury Park, Duke of Buckingham.
 Edmondesham House, Hector Monro, esq.
 Encombe, the Earl of Eldon.
 Fifehead House, Rev. Francis Baker.

- Forston, near Dorchester, J. Peach, esq.
 Frampton House, F. J. Browne, esq.
 Gaunts House, Sir Richard Carr Glynn, bart.
 Grange, Stowborough, J. Bond, esq.
 Handford House, near Blandford, H. Seymer, esq.
 Henbury House, near Blandford, W. Gill Paxton, esq.
 Heron Court, near Long Ham, Earl of Malmesbury.
 Herringstone Lodge, Monkton, E. Williams, esq.
 Hethfelton Lodge, A. Baine, esq.
 High Hall, near Wimborne Minster, W. J. Spurrier, esq.
 Higher Lychett House, William Trenchard, esq.
 Holme, near Wareham, Nathaniel Bond, esq.
 Holnest Lodge, H. M. Morgan, esq.
 Holton, King's Bridge, T. Phippard, esq.
 Huish House, Robert Radcliffe, esq.
 Hyde House, Stoke Green, N. W. Peach, esq.
 Islington House, the late General Garth.
 Iwerne House, Thomas Bowyer Bower, esq.
 Kingston Hall, Wimborne Minster, Henry Bankes, esq.
 — House, Dorchester, Wm. Morton Pitt, esq.
 — Russell, William Swabey, esq.
 Knowle Cottage, E. de Pentheney O'Kelly, esq.
 Langbourne House, Rev. T. Snow.
 Langton House, Blandford, J. J. Farquharson, esq.
 Leweston House, Robert Gordon, esq. M.P.
 Littleton House, Blandford, Wm. Donaldson, esq.
 Little Fontmell, Laurence Edward St. Lo, esq.
 Loders Manor House, Lady Nepean.
 Lower Henbury House, near Wimborne Minster, John For-
 tescue Brickdale, esq.
 Lullworth Castle, Joseph Weld, esq.
 Mapperton, Sir Molineaux Hyde Nepean, bart.
 Melcombe House, General Richard Bingham.
 Melbury House, the Earl of Ilchester.
 Merley House, near Wimborne Minster, W. J. Bethell, esq.
 Middlemarsh Grange, ———
 Milton Abbey, Hon. Henry Dawson Damer.
 Mintern, Hon. Mrs. Digby.
 Moor Critchill, D. O. P. Okedon, esq.
 Moreton, J. Frampton, esq.
 Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, Sir Henry Onslow, bart.
 Mountsfield House, J. Gundry, esq.

- Nap House, William Bell, esq.
 Nottingham House, Lieut.-Col. Steward.
 Organ Ford, J. Pitt, esq.
 Parnham House, Sir Wm. Oglander, bart.
 Pensbury House, Shaftesbury, Captain Couche.
 Philliols, near Bere Regis, W. Hallett, esq.
 Post Green House, Lychet Minster, J. Pointer, esq.
 Pyt House, Shaftesbury, John Benett, esq.
 Raunston House, Blandford, Sir E. B. Baker, bart.
 Rempstone Hall, near Corfe Castle, John Hales Calcraft, esq.
 Rhode Hill, Lyme Regis, Admiral Sir John Talbot.
 Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers.
 Sadborough House, J. Bragge, esq.
 Sans Souci, Lychet Minster, Sir Samuel Scott, bart.
 Sheffhayne House, Yarcombe, Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller
 Elliott Drake, bart.
 Shillingstone Cottage, G. Thompson Jacob, esq.
 Shrowton House, Iwerne Courtney, Captain Ives.
 Smedmore, near Corfe Castle, John Clavell, esq.
 Southwold Cottage, near Osmington, James Weld, esq.
 Spettisbury, George Smyth, esq.
 Stalbridge Park, Marquis of Anglesea.
 Steepleton House, near Blandford, Hon. C. Murray.
 Stinsford House, Dorchester, Lady Susan O'Brien.
 Stone Cottage, near Wimborne Minster, G. Garland, esq.
 Stourpain Cottage, Percival North Bastard, esq.
 Stroud House, Bemminster, George Tilley, esq.
 Studland House, near Swanage, Mrs. Fane.
 Sydling House, Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart.
 Thornhill House, Stalbridge, William Boucher, esq.
 Turnworth House, Mark Davis, esq.
 Venn House, Sir W. C. Medlycott, bart.
 Uddens House, Edward G. Greathed, esq.
 Upper Cerne House, John White, esq.
 Upton House, near Poole, Edward Doughty, esq.
 Wake's Court, Bridport, ———
 Warmwell House, T. Billett, esq.
 Westbrook House, near Monkton, N. C. Daniel, esq.
 Westhay House, Admiral Sir W. Domett.
 West Lodge, near Fontmell Magna, Rev. John Bastard.
 ——— Hall, Sherborne, Colonel King.
 Whatcombe House, near Blandford, Edmund Morton Pley-
 dell, esq.

Whitecliffe House, near Swanage, John Cochran, esq.
 Wimborne St. Giles, Earl of Shaftesbury.
 ———, William G. Gee, esq.
 Wincombe House, John Gordon, esq.
 Woolland House, Blandford, George Coleby Loftus, esq.
 Wrackelford, R. Pattison, esq.
 Wyke House, near Gillingham, Robert James, esq.
 Wyke Regis, Charles Buxton, esq.

Cave. Portland Hole, the interior of which is uncommonly grand and striking.

Peerage. The County gives the titles of Duke and Earl to Sackville-Germain; Blandford, marquise to Churchill Duke of Marlborough; Bridport, viscounty and barony to Hood; Cranborne, viscounty to Cecil Marquis of Salisbury; Encombe, viscounty to Scott Earl of Eldon; Shaftesbury, earldom to Ashley-Cooper; Weymouth, viscounty to Thynne Marquis of Bath; Wimborne St. Giles, barony to Ashley-Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury; Woodford Strangways, barony to Earl of Ilchester.

Baronetage. Bothenhampton, Nepean, June 10, 1802; Charlston, Knighton, January 1, 1813; Gaunts, Glyn, November 22, 1800; Lytchet Minster, Scott, September 7, 1821; Springvale, Jephson, June 1, 1815; Sydling, Wyldbore Smith, May 1, 1774; Winborne, Hanham, May 24, 1667.

Representatives returned to Parliament. For the County, 2: Dorchester, 2: Poole, 2: Lyme, 2: Bridport, 2: Corfe Castle, 2: Melcombe Regis, 2: Shaftesbury, 2: Wareham, 2: Weymouth, 2.—Total, 20.

Produce. Oxen; sheep, of which upwards of 800,000 are constantly kept in the county, remarkable for early lambs, and those in the Isles of Portland and Purbeck are even smaller than the Welch; mackarel, near Abbotsbury; herrings; salmon. Flax and hemp about Beminster, Bradpole, and Bridport; wheat; barley; timber; apples, &c. Chalk; potter's clay; pipe-clay, of which upwards of 10,000 tons are annually shipped from Wareham; free-stone, of which the whole isle of Portland consists, and whence the stone used in the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and many other large edifices, was procured; stone, in the Isle of Purbeck, a species of marble; rocks of variegated marble, at Corfe Castle.

Manufactures. Silk, at Stalbridge and Sherborne; parchments and gloves, at Cerne Abbas; cottons, at Poole and Abbotsbury; woollen cloths, at Shaftesbury; sacking; shirt buttons, at Blandford and Shaftesbury; tarpaulins; worsted stockings, at Wimborne; oil; cider; ale, at Dorchester, celebrated; sail-cloth; cables; twine; nets; baize; blankets; flannel, called swanskin, at Sturminster.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Divisions, 9; Hundreds, 34; Liberties, 22; Boroughs, 9; Market Towns, 13; Parishes, 248.

Houses, 26,692.

Inhabitants. Males, 68,934; Females, 75,565; total, 144,499.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 14,821; in Trade, 10,811; in neither, 4,680; total, 40,312.

Baptisms in the year 1820. Males, 2,201; Females, 2,103; total, 4,304. Annual average of 1811 to 1820, 3,906.

Marriages, 1,084; annual average, 955.

Burials. Males, 1,159; Females, 1,346; total, 2,505. Annual average, 2,187.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Poole	1,180	6,390	Sturminster	} 369	1,612
MELCOMBE REGIS	} 724	4,252	Newton Castle		
BRIDPORT			604	3,742	Swanage
Sherborne	642	3,622	Stalbridge	252	1,571
Wimborne Minster	685	3,563	CORFE CASTLE	283	1,465
Gillingham	571	3,059	Broadwindsor	240	1,337
SHAFTESBURY	605	2,908	Whitchurch	} 257	1,317
Bemminster	546	2,806	Canonicorum		
DORCHESTER	405	2,743	Fordington	239	1,27 ⁵
Canford	500	2,696	Marnhull	249	1,27 ³
Blandford Forum	448	2,643	Chardstock	236	1,256
WEYMOUTH	489	2,370	Motcomb	202	1,184
LYME REGIS	401	2,269	Stockland	214	1,147
Portland	414	2,254	Allington	211	1,139
Netherbury	380	1,954	Yetminster	197	1,125
WAREHAM	417	1,931	Bere Regis	337	1,080
Cranborne	379	1,823	Symondsburj	208	1,076
			Cerne Abbas	165	1,060
			Poorstock	222	1,010

HISTORY.

A. D.

787. At Portland, landed the first party of Danish robbers that visited England.
833. Near Charmouth, where the Danes had twice before defeated the English, the Danes themselves were defeated by Egbert, with the loss of nearly their whole fleet of 35 sail.
837. In Portland, an engagement between the Danes and the men of Dorset, under Duke Æthelhelm, who was slain.
840. Near Charmouth, an indecisive battle between Ethelwolf and the Danes.
876. Wareham taken, and the Castle and Nunnery burnt by the Danes, who were shortly afterwards compelled by Alfred to abandon it.
877. Off Peverel Point, the Danish fleet defeated by Alfred, and in a storm 120 vessels wrecked.
901. Wimbourne, on the death of Alfred, was seized by Ethelward, who claimed the crown in right of his father Ethelbert; but he was quickly driven thence, and the town taken by Edward the Elder.
978. At Corfe Castle, May 18, Edward "the Martyr," stabbed in the back whilst drinking, by order of Elfrida, his stepmother.
982. Portland plundered by the Danes.
998. Near Wareham, the Danes ravaged the country.
1003. Dorchester, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Clifton destroyed by Sueno, King of Denmark, to revenge the massacre of the Danes by Ethelred.

A. D.

1015. Cerne Abbey plundered by Canute.
1016. At Gillingham, Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes.
1035. At Shaftesbury, Nov. 12, Canute died.
1052. Portland plundered by Earl Godwin.
1132. Henry I. resided at the royal palace at Gillingham.
1138. Wareham town and Castle seized by Robert de Lincoln for the Empress Maud.
1139. Sherborne Castle seized by Stephen; Corfe Castle, seized by Baldwin de Redvers with a body of Normans. Stephen attempted to retake it, but without success.
1142. From Wareham, Robert Earl of Gloucester sailed to solicit succours from the Earl of Anjou, and in his absence Stephen burnt the town and surprised the Castle, defended by William, the Earl's eldest son. The Castle, after an obstinate defence, under Hubert de Laci, was retaken by the Earl of Gloucester, who made Hubert de Lincoln Governor for the Empress; and the Earl also took the Castles of Lullworth and Bow and Arrow in Portland.
1146. At Wareham, Henry Fitz-Empress, afterwards King Henry II. embarked for Anjou.
1202. At Corfe Castle, 22 nobles of Poitou and Anjou starved to death by order of the tyrant John.
1205. At Wareham, King John landed from France.
1213. At Wareham, Peter of Pomfret, who had prophesied that John would lose his crown before Ascension Day, hanged with his son, although the day before the time predicted John had resigned his crown to the Pope's Legate.
1313. In Shaftesbury Nunnery were imprisoned Elizabeth the wife and Margery the daughter of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
1327. Edward II. detained as a prisoner for some time in Corfe Castle.

A. D.

1404. At Portland, a body of French landed, but were repulsed, and driven back to their ships.
1471. At Weymouth, April 13, Margaret Queen of Henry VI. her son Prince Edward, and Lord Wenlock, with some French troops, landed, and proceeded to Cerne Abbey, where they were joined by the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Devon, whence they advanced through Somersetshire to the fatal field of Tewkesbury.
1483. Near Poole, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. approached in a vessel from St. Malo's, but, finding the shore lined with armed men, and distrusting their intentions, he sailed back to France.
1506. Into Weymouth, in January, Philip, Archduke of Austria and King of Castile, and Joan, his Queen, were driven by storm; and were entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard at Wolveton, where their portraits still remain.
1565. The Shrievalty of the County disjoined from that of Somersetshire.
1588. Off Portland Bill, in July, the "invincible" Spanish armada defeated by the English fleet under the Earl of Effingham, Lord High Admiral. They first engaged off Lyme Regis.
1613. At Dorchester, April 6, 300 houses, and the churches of the Holy Trinity and All Saints, were destroyed by fire: the damage estimated at £200,000.
1615. King James I. visited Lullworth Castle, August 15.
1622. 35 houses burnt at Dorchester, January 30.
1634. Great fire at Bere Regis, loss £7000.
1642. Sherborne Castle, in September, successfully defended by the Marquis of Hertford against the Earl of Bedford, and the Parliamentarians.
1643. At Poole, February 20, the Royalists under the Earl of Crawford, repulsed in an attack on the town.—Dorchester, August 2, taken possession of by the Earl of

A. D.

Caernarvon for the King.—Weymouth and Portland Castle, August 9, surrendered by the Parliamentarians to the Earl of Caernarvon.—Wareham, November 23, surprised, plundered, and 200 Royalists made prisoners by the Parliamentarian garrison of Poole.—Corfe Castle heroically and successfully defended in a siege of six weeks against Sir Walter Erle and the Parliamentarians, by the lady of Lord Chief Justice Banks.

1644. Near Poole, February 18, Lord Inchiquin's Irish regiment defeated, and two pieces of ordnance taken, by the Parliamentarian garrisons of Poole and Wareham.—Near Dorchester, February 20, a convoy sent by Prince Rupert defeated, 100 horse and £3000 in money taken by the garrison of Poole.—At Holme Bridge, February 27, Parliamentarians from Wareham, under Captain Sydenham, defeated, and 40 men slain, by Captain Purdon, of Lord Inchiquin's regiment.—At Hemiock Castle, in March, the Parliamentarians, under Colonel Ware, defeated, and 200 prisoners taken in Lyme Regis, by Lord Paulet and Sir John Berkeley.—Near Poole, March 22, a detachment of Parliamentarian horse defeated and chased into the town by Sir Thomas Aston.—Wareham, in April, taken from the Parliamentarians, 39 slain, 150 made prisoners, with 13 pieces of ordnance, by Colonel Ashburnham.—At Winterborne Whitchurch, in April, Sir John Miller and 100 Royalists taken prisoners by a detachment from Sir William Waller's army.—April 14, at Beminster Forum, 144 houses burnt, damage £21,000.—Between Poole and Blandford 16 of the Queen's regiment killed, 40 made prisoners, and 100 horse taken by the Parliamentarians of Poole.—June 19, at Gillingham, 40 houses burnt. Weymouth, June 15, with 80 pieces of ordnance, much ammunition, and many vessels taken, by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Balfour.—Blandford Forum, in July, plundered by the Parliamentarians under Major

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- Sydenham.—Between Dorchester and Wareham, Lord Inchiquin and the Royalists defeated by Colonel Sydenham, 12 men slain, and 160 taken prisoners, of whom 7 Irishmen were afterwards hanged.—Wareham, August 10, taken by the Parliamentarians under Colonel Sydenham and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Chancellor.—At Abbotsbury, in November, after a gallant resistance, Colonel Strangeways and his regiment of Royalists taken prisoners by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.—Lyme Regis gallantly defended for two months by Colonel Ceeley and Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Admiral) Blake, against repeated assaults of Prince Maurice and the Royalists, who lost nearly 2000 men.
1645. Weymouth and Melcomb Regis successfully defended for eighteen days against the Royalists, under General Goring and Sir Lewis Dyve. Siege raised February 26.—Near Dorchester, in March, a detachment of Parliamentarians routed by General Goring.—Wareham, in April, surprised by the Royalists.—At Shaftesbury, August 2, 50 of the leaders of the club-men taken prisoners by General Fleetwood: and on Hamildon Hill, August 4, 4000 of the club-men defeated and dispersed by Cromwell, 90 slain, 400 prisoners, and 12 colours taken.—Sherborne Castle, August 15, defended by Sir Lewis Dyve: after a siege of 16 days, and several assaults, taken by Sir William Fairfax and the Parliamentarians.
1646. Corfe Castle, under Colonel Anketil, taken by Col. Bingham and the Parliamentarians.—Portland, April 9, surrendered by Col. Gollop to Vice-Admiral Batten and the Parliamentarians.
1651. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. narrowly escaped being taken at Charmouth, in consequence of Lord Wilmot having his horse shod: the manner in which the old shoes were fastened caused the blacksmith

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- to imagine that the riders had come from the north ; the alarm was raised, the royal fugitive and his faithful adherent were pursued, but not taken.
1653. Off Portland, February 18, after three days fighting, the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, defeated by Admiral Blake, with the loss of 11 ships of war and 30 merchantmen.
1665. Lullworth Castle visited by Charles II. and the Dukes of York and Monmouth.
1672. Off Lyme the English fleet worsted by the Dutch.
1677. Blandford Forum nearly consumed by fire.
1684. Property to the amount of £13,684 lost by fire at Beminster Forum, June 28.
1685. At Lyme Regis the Duke of Monmouth landed on June 11, and published his declaration against James II. He brought with him about 100 men, remained recruiting till the 15th, when he marched thence with an army of 2000 foot.—On the 13th, Lord Grey, with a detachment of 300 men from Lyme, surprised Bridport; but falling to plunder, the King's forces, which lay in a wood near the town, compelled them to retire with loss.—In the midst of Shag's Heath, in the *ditch of an inclosure*, three days after the battle of Sedgmoor, in Somersetshire, the unhappy Duke of Monmouth was taken prisoner.—Of the sixty-seven persons executed by order of Jeffries for this rebellion ; in this county 12 suffered at Bridport, 13 at Dorchester, 13 at Lyme Regis, 12 at Sherborne, 5 at Wareham, 2 at Weymouth, and the remainder at Poole, Shaftesbury, and Wimborne Minster. John Tutchin, author of the "Observer," was sentenced by Jeffries to be whipped through every town in the county, to be imprisoned 7 years, and pay a fine of 100 marks. He petitioned to be hanged, and was pardoned.
1688. At Sherborne Lodge, William Prince of Orange was joined by George Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Or-

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- mond and Grafton, and Lord Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough.
1731. All the houses, except forty, together with the town-hall, church, &c. of Blandford Forum destroyed by fire, June 4, damage £100,000. Two of the adjacent villages were also burnt. The town had severely suffered by fire in 1713.
1747. At Poole, October 7, the Custom-house broken open about 12 o'clock in the day, by 60 armed smugglers, who carried off 4200lbs. of tea. Many of the gang were afterwards taken and executed.
1762. July 25, 133 houses, with the town-hall, &c. burnt at Wareham, damage £10,000.
1781. 50 houses burnt at Beminster Forum, March 31.
1786. Near St. Aldhelm's Head at Encombe was wrecked, January 6, the Halsewell East Indiaman, when Captain Pierce, 7 ladies, and 168 persons perished.
1788. At Bere Regis 42 houses burnt, June 4.
- 1789, and in following years. At Weymouth George III. and Queen Charlotte resided, and paid several visits to the Welds at Lullworth Castle, and the other neighbouring nobility and gentry.
1795. On Portland Beach, November 18, several transports with troops for the West Indies on board, were stranded, and 234 persons drowned.
1830. Charles X. the exiled King of France, landed at Poole, August 23, and resided for several weeks at Lullworth Castle.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Ashley, Sir Anthony**, who first brought cabbages from Holland into England (died 1628).
- Ashton, Thomas**, divine, Wareham, 1716.
- Baley, Walter**, physician to Queen Elizabeth, Portisham, 1527.
- Barker, Henry**, divine (died 1645).
- Basket, Thomas**, soldier, Dewlish (died 1530).
- Bastard, Thomas**, poet and divine, Blandford (died 1618).
- Bingham, George**, divine, and answerer of Lindsay, Melcomb Bingham, 1715.
- Bingham, Sir Richard**, commander in the Irish wars temp. Elizabeth, Melcomb Bingham.
- Bingham, Robert**, Bishop of Salisbury, Melcomb Bingham (died 1246).
- Blandford, Walter**, Bishop of Worcester, Melbury Abbas, 1619.
- Bridport, Giles de**, Bishop of Salisbury, consecrated in 1256, Bridport.
- Bush, John**, nonconformist divine, and author of Sermons, Gillingham, 1631.
- Case, John**, empiric, Lyme Regis, (flor. temp. James II).
- Chafin, William**, divine, anecdotist of Cranbourn Chase, Chettle, 1733 (died 1818, aged 86).
- Chapman, John**, divine and critic, Wareham, * 1704 (died in 1784).
- Churchill, Sir Winston**, loyalist, author of "Divi Britannici," and father of the great Duke of Marlborough, and of Arabella, mistress of James II. Wootton Glanville, 1620 (died 1688).
- Clark, Richard**, navigator, Weymouth (shipwrecked 1583).
- Coker, John**, author of "Survey of Dorsetshire," Mapowder (died 1635).
- COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY**, first Earl of Shaftesbury, statesman, Wimborne St. Giles, 1621 (died 1683).

* According to Gorton, at Strathfieldsay, in Hampshire, his father's rectory.

- Coram, Capt. Thos.** mariner, founder of the Foundling Hospital in London, but under the necessity of depending in his latter years on the bounty of his friends for his own support, Lyme Regis, 1668 (died 1751).
- Corfe, William de,** Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and a Deputy at the Council of Constance, Corfe Castle.
- Creech, Thomas,** scholar and poetical translator of Lucretius, &c. Blandford, 1659 (destroyed himself in 1700).
- D'Ewes, Sir Symonds,** antiquary and statesman, author of "The Journals of the Parliaments of Elizabeth," Coxden, 1602 (died 1650).
- Doddington, George Bubb,** Lord Melcombe, venal statesman, a poet, patron and friend of learned men, and author of the celebrated "Diary," 1691 (died 1762).
- Englebert, William,** engineer to Queen Elizabeth and King James, Sherborne (died 1634).
- Erle, Sir Walter,** a Colonel in the Parliamentary army, Charborough (died 1665).
- Frampton, Robert,** Bishop of Gloucester, Pimpern, 1622.
- Frampton, Tregonwell,** "father of the turf," Moreton, 1641.
- Freke, Sir Thomas,** beuefactor, re-built the church of his native parish of Iwern Courtney, 1563.
- Gibbon, Nicholas,** loyal divine, Poole, 1605.
- Gildon, Charles,** critic, poet, dramatic writer, and one of the heroes of the Dunciad, Gillingham, 1665 or 6.
- Gill, Roger,** *lusus naturæ*, having a ruminating stomach, Wimborne, 1700.
- Glisson, Francis,** metaphysician, physician, and anatomist, Rampisham, 1597 (died 1677).
- Gower, Humphrey,** divine and scholar, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dorchester, 1637.
- GRANGER, JAMES,** biographical historian, Shaftesbury,* (died 1776).
- Gregory, Arthur,** assistant to Secretary Walsingham, Lyme Regis (died about 1604).
- Gundry, Nathaniel,** Judge, Lyme Regis (died 1754).
- Hallet, Joseph,** nonconformist divine and author, Bridport (died 1688).
- Hardy, Samuel,** author of "Guide to Heaven," Frampton, 1636.
- Hewlett, J.** editor of an edition of the Bible, and preacher at the Foundling Hospital, London, Sherborne.

* Gorton assigns the place of his nativity in Berkshire.

- Hussey, Giles**, extraordinary portrait painter, who invented a theory of harmonic proportions applicable to the delineations of the human face, Marnhull, 1710 (died 1788).
- Hutchins, John**, divine, and historian of the County, Bradford Peverel, 1698 (died 1773).
- Jane, Thomas**, Bp. of Norwich, Milton Abbas (ob. 1500).
- Jolyff, George**, physician, discovered the Vasa Lymphatica, East Stour (died 1655).
- Jordan, Ignatius**, merchant, moral legislator, Lyme Regis, 1561.
- Lambe, Philip**, nonconformist divine and author, Cerne Abbas, 1622.
- Larkham, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, Lyme Regis, 1601.
- Laurence, Thomas**, Master of Baliol College, Oxford, scholastic divine (died 1657).
- Laurence, William**, lawyer, author on Marriage and Primogeniture, Wraxhall, 1611.
- Lindsay, Thomas**, Archbishop of Armagh, Blandford, 1654.
- Lisle, Samuel**, Bishop of Norwich in 1748, Blandford.
- Maltravers, Sir John**, cruel keeper of Edward II. Litchet Maltravers (died 1364).
- Martin, Thomas**, civilian, Cerne Abbas (died 1589).
- Mather, Nathaniel**, nonconformist divine and author, Dorchester, 1630.
- Mew, Peter**, Bp. of Winchester, Purse Candel, 1618.
- Miller, James**, divine, dramatic poet, and political writer, 1703.
- Mockett, Richard**, divine, author of "De Politia Ecclesiæ," Dorchester, 1577.
- Morton, John**, Cardinal, Lord High Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, faithful adherent of Henry VI. and learned and liberal prelate, Bere Regis, 1410 (died 1500).
- Morton, Robert**, Bishop of Worcester (died 1497).
- Napier, Sir Robert**, Chief Baron in Ireland, Puncknoll (died 1615).
- Oram; Samuel Marsh**, poet, Shaftesbury.
- Pikes, William**, Roman Catholic martyr in 1591, Dorchester.
- Pitt, Christopher**, poet, translator of Virgil's *Æneid*, and the friend of the poet Young, Blandford, 1699 (ob. 1748).
- Pitt, Robert**, physician, author of "Frauds of Physic," Blandford Forum, 1652.
- Pitt, Thomas**, Governor of Madras, possessor of the Pitt Diamond, and grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham, Blandford St. Mary, 1653 (died 1726).

- POORE, RICHARD**, Bishop of Durham, founder and architect of Salisbury Cathedral, Tarent Crawford, 1237.
- PRIOR, MATTHEW**, statesman and diplomatist, and humorous and witty poet, Wimborne Minster,* 1664 (died 1721).
- Riccard, Sir Andrew**, merchant, President of the East India and Turkey Companies, Portisham, 1604.
- Rogers, Robert**, benefactor, founder of alms-houses, Poole (died 1601).
- Russel, John**, first Earl of Bedford, statesman, Kingston Russel (died 1554).
- Russel, Thomas**, poet and divine, Beminster, 1762.
- Ryves, Bruno**, Dean of Windsor, author of the "*Mercurius Rusticus*," a periodical against the Parliament, Blandford, 1596 (died 1677).
- Ryves, George**, Warden of Winchester College in 1599, Blandford.
- Ryves, John**, divine, Blandford (died 1665).
- Ryves, Sir Thomas**, civilian, and loyalist, author of "*Historia Navalis Antiqua*," &c. Little Langton (died 1651-2).
- Sagittary, Frederick**, physician, Blandford, 1661.
- Saywell, William**, divine, Master of Jesus College, Oxford, Pentridge (died 1701).
- Stafford, John**, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England (died 1452).
- STILLINGPLEET, EDWARD**, Bishop of Worcester, an acute and argumentative polemic, author of "*Origines Sacrae*," Cranbourn, 1635 (died 1699).
- Stone, William**, loyal divine, Wimborne Minster, 1610.
- Strangeways, Giles**, colonel in the royal army, Melbury Sampford, 1615.
- Summers, Sir George**, one of the discoverers of the Bermudas, Lyme (died in 1610).
- Swaffield, John**, nonconformist divine, and author of some sermons, Dorchester, 1625.
- SYDENHAM, THOMAS**, physician, and medical writer, Winford Eagle, 1624 (died 1689).
- Sydenham, William**, brother to the preceding, colonel in the parliamentary army, Winford Eagle, 1615.
- Templeman, Peter**, pupil of Boerhaave, physician and author, Dorchester, 1711 (died 1769).

* According to some accounts in London.

- Thompson, Sir Peter, antiquary and collector, Poole, 1698.
- Thompson, William, who, with one man and a boy, took a French privateer with sixteen men in 1695, Poole.
- Thornhill, Sir James, painter, Hogarth's father-in-law, Weymouth or Melcombe Regis, 1675 or 76 (died 1734).
- Thornton, William, divine, Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, Sherborne (died 1707).
- Trenchard, Sir John, Secretary of State to William III. Litchet Maltravers, 1648.
- Trenchard, Sir Thomas, entertained Philip King of Castile, Litchet Maltravers.
- Turberville, George, poet and translator, Winterbourn Whitechurch, about 1530.
- Turberville, James, Bp. of Exeter in 1555, Beer Regis.
- Turberville, Sir Pagan, one of the conquerors of Glamorgan in 1091, Bere Regis.
- Wake, Edward, who established the "Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy" in 1678, Blandford.
- Wake, William, loyalist, divine, and sufferer, Wareham (died 1661).
- Wake, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, learned polemic writer, and exemplary prelate, Blandford, 1657 (ob. 1737).
- Walker, Clement, author of a "History of Independency," political writer, Tinkleton, or Cliffe (died in the Tower, in 1651).
- WALPOLE, HORACE, Earl of Orford, miscellaneous and polite writer, Wareham, 1717 or 18 (died 1797).
- Watson, William, divine, lawyer, and physician, West Stour, 1665.
- Wesley, Samuel, divine and poet, father of the founder of the sect of Wesleyans, Winterborn Whitechurch, 1666 (died 1735).
- Wheler, Maurice, divine, and first publisher of the Oxford Almanack in 1673, Wimborne St. Giles.
- WILLIS, BROWNE, M. P. and voluminous antiquarian author, Blandford St. Mary, 1682 (died 1760).
- Willis, John, writing-master, Child Ockford, 1698.
- Winniffe, Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, Sherborne, 1584.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

DORSETSHIRE, from the mildness of its climate, and the beauty of its situation, has been termed "the Garden of England." The air, however, is now considered rather dry, more bracing and salubrious than mild and bland; and the seasons, except in spots very sheltered, or of a very warm soil, are not nearly so forward as they are in other parts of England not so far to the south. Charmouth is amongst the most salubrious spots, being completely sheltered from keen and piercing winds.

At **ABBOTSBURY** is a decoy, well covered with wood, resorted to by great numbers of wild fowl; and a noble swannery, where are kept many hundreds of swans.—The "Hell Stone" is said to have been thrown from Portland Pike by the Devil when playing at quoits.

ASHE, in Stourpain, was the property and residence of John Trenchard, author of "Cato's Letters."

At **BERE REGIS** Queen Elfrida had a seat, to which she immediately retired after her iniquitous procuring the murder of her son-in-law Edward the Martyr.

In **BEMINSTER FORUM** Chapel are splendid monuments to John Strode, serjeant-at-law, 1698, and Geo. Strode, in 1753.—The Rev. Samuel Hood, father of the naval heroes Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of the Free School.

At **BINDON** are the sepulchral effigies of a Boy Bishop.

BLANDFORD FORUM has suffered more frequently from fire than any other town in England.—Here stood the famous Damary Oak, which was rooted up for firing in 1755. It measured 75 feet high, and the branches extended 72 feet; the trunk at the bottom was 68 feet in circumference, and 23 feet in diameter. It had a cavity in its trunk 15 feet wide. Ale was sold in it till after the restoration; and when the town was burnt down in 1731, it served as an abode for one family.—Previous to the 18th century, fine point lace was made here of a quality not inferior to that of Flanders; and some of it was sold as high as £30 per yard.—Here died of the gaol fever Sir Thomas Pengelly, Lord Chief Baron, 1730.—In the Church are monuments to its natives Robert Pitt, the physician, with an epitaph by his brother the poet, 1730; and Christopher Pitt, the poet, 1748; and a cenotaph, having the appropriate ornament of a *pultenæa*, for Richard Pulteney, physician and botanist, 1801.

In **BLANDFORD ST. MARY Church** was buried in 1726, Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, proprietor of the Pitt diamond, which weighed 127 carats, and was sold to the Regent of France for £135,000.

In **BLOXWORTH Church** was buried Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State to William III. 1694.

Near **BRIDPORT**, in the time of Henry VIII. there was as much hemp grown as furnished cordage for the whole English navy, which cordage being ordered to be made exclusively within five miles of the town, gave rise to the proverb applied to a man being hanged, "He was stabbed with a Bridport dagger."

BROAD WINDSOR was the vicarage of Dr. Thomas Fuller, the quaint and amusing author of the "Church History," "Worthies," &c.

BURTON BRADSTOCK was the rectory of Hugh Oldham,

afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and founder of Manchester School.

In CERNE Abbey was buried St. Edwold, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia, in 871. Cardinal Morton was a monk here.—Tradition affirms that the figure on Trendle Hill, of a man holding a club in his right hand and extending the other, is that of a giant, who, after eating some sheep, laid himself down on the hill to enjoy his *siesta*, and was pinioned by the inhabitants, who took his dimensions that way.

In the grounds at CHARBOROUGH is a small building, with an inscription purporting that under this roof in 1686 a set of patriots met to concert measures for effecting the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688.

In CHARLTON were buried Edward Wake, the founder of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, 1680; and Dr. Charles Sloper, benefactor, who built the church here in 1727.

CHEDDINGTON was the Rectory of Thomas Hare, translator of Horace.

At CORFE CASTLE was buried in 1697, aged 92, its Rector, Nicholas Gibbon, loyal divine.—The Castle was the strongest fortress in the kingdom. King John kept his regalia here.—In December, 1768, Captain John Laurence observed in the heavens the appearance of a vast number of armed men, apparently several thousands; and at the same time was heard a great noise like the clashing of arms. A similar phenomenon was said to have been observed in 1744, at Souter Fell in Cumberland.

CORSCOMBE was the residence of Thomas Hollis, patron of literature, who died here January 1, 1774.

CRANBOURNE is the largest parish in the County, its circumference being about 40 miles.—The Chace is now disafforested.

At DORCHESTER, in the time of the Saxons, there were

two mints.—In St. Peter's Church were buried, John White, puritan divine, the "Patriarch of Dorchester," rector of the Holy Trinity, 1648; and the patriot Denzil Lord Holles, who was one of the five members demanded by Charles II. in 1679-80.—In Holy Trinity Church-yard was buried Dr. William Cuming, physician and antiquary, 1788. He was placed in the Church-yard, rather than in the church, at his own desire, "lest he, who studied whilst living to promote the health of his fellow-citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead."—In All Saints Church-yard was buried its puritan Rector, William Benn, nonconformist, 1680.—Lord Chief Justice Rolle was Recorder of this town.

EASTBURY was the magnificent seat of George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe, celebrated by the poets Pitt and Thomson. It was finished in 1738, and cost £140,000. Its front, now pulled down, was 570 feet long.

EAST STOUR was the residence of Henry Fielding, the novelist.

In **EWERN MINSTER** Church-yard was buried John Willis, writing-master (portrait engraved), 1760.

FIFEHIDE NEVIL was the residence of William Salkeld, serjeant-at-law, author of "Reports."

FROME ST. QUINTIN was the Rectory of George Crabbe, living poet, who resigned it in 1789.

GREAT CANFORD House, near Wimborne Minster, was lately a nunnery.

GILLINGHAM was the Rectory of the friend of Archbishop Usher, Dr. Edward Davenant, an eminent scholar, (whose daughter Katherine was married here, in 1613, to Thomas Lamplugh, afterwards Archbishop of York,) buried in the Church, 1679; John Craig, mathematician; and William Newton, historian of Maidstone in Kent.—In the Free School was educated the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and the Mastership was the first preferment of Dr. Frampton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.—About a mile from

the Church, on the road to Shaston, stood a stately palace of the Saxon and Norman kings.—In this neighbourhood lies Blackmoor, or White Hart Forest, which owes its appellation to the favourite white hart of Henry I. which, being accidentally killed by one T. de la Lynde, an heavy impost was laid on his estate, which is to this day, or was till very recently, charged with an annual fine to the royal treasury called "White Hart Silver."

GREAT FONTMEL was the Rectory of Thomas Dibben, D.D. who translated Matthew Prior's "Carmen Seculare" into Latin.

In **GREAT MINTERN** resided, and in the Church was buried in 1714, General Charles Churchill, brother of the great Duke of Marlborough, who took the Duke of Berwick prisoner at the battle of Lauden, in 1693.

GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS was the Vicarage of Toby Matthews, afterwards Archbishop of York.

GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL was the Rectory of Dr. Adam Hill, author on "Christ's Descent into Hell."

At **HANFORD** resided, and in the Church was buried, Henry Seymer, botanist and conchologist, 1785.

HINTON MARTEL was the Rectory of George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Hereford.

At **HINTON ST. MARY** resided, and died in 1744, William Freke, author against the Trinity, and on Dreams.

At **HOLT** died, in 1763, 'the great' Mr. Benjamin Bowen, who weighed 34 stone, 4lbs.

In **HORTON** Church was buried in 1650, aged 99, the Hon. Henry Hastings, of the Woodlands, second son of George, fourth Earl of Huntingdon, whose curious character, drawn by the first Earl of Shaftesbury, is well known.

In **KIMERIDGE** Bay, and at Worthbarrow, have been found many pieces of bituminous matter, called by the country people, "Coal Money." The knowledge of this Kimeridge Coal Money was first communicated by Hut-

chins, and the subject has been very extensively explored and inquired into by Mr. Miles, who is disposed from certain discoveries, which are detailed in his book on the Deverel Barrow, &c. to assign to this part of our island a colony of Phenicians or Carthaginians. The pieces of Coal Money are round, and vary in size and thickness. They have evidently been turned in a lathe, and the mouldings and ornaments have been formed with great neatness and precision.

At KINGSTON Hall died James Butler, the great Duke of Ormond, 1688.

In LANGTON Church was buried Dr. Richard Pulteney, physician and botanist, 1801.

LEWESDON HILL and PILLESDON PEN are eminent sea-marks, and are denominated by seamen "the Cow and the Calf," from an imagined resemblance to those animals when seen from a distance. There is a proverbial saying in allusion to vicinage without acquaintance:

"As much akin
As Lew'son Hill to Pilsdon Pen."

In LITCHET MALTRAVERS Church is the monument of its native Sir John Maltravers, inhuman keeper and accessory to the murder of Edward II. 1364.

LULLWORTH Castle is an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner 30 feet in diameter, founded 1588, finished 1609. It has been visited by James I. Charles II. James II. when Duke of York, George III. and his Queen Charlotte, and George IV. when Prince of Wales. The Chapel is particularly beautiful.—In the grounds of Mr. Weld, was till lately a monastery of the monks of La Trappé, since removed to the continent.

In LYME REGIS Church-yard was buried William Hewlin,

executed for his adherence to the Duke of Monmouth, 1685.—The vessels from this port have the privilege of entering the ports of Rye in Sussex, and Dovor and Ramsgate in Kent, without paying any dues.

MARNHULL was the residence of Giles Hussey, painter.

In **MELBURY SAMPFORD** Church, the burial place of the Earls of Ilchester, was buried the loyal Colonel Giles Strangeways, 1675.

MELCOMB HORSEY was the Rectory of John Hutchins, historian of the county.

In **MELCOMB REGIS** Church, the altar-piece, "The Last Supper," was given by its painter Sir James Thornhill. He once refused £700 for it.

MILTON Abbey was built by Joseph, first Earl of Dorchester, in 1771, from a design of Sir William Chambers.—In the Church was buried Sir John Tregonwell, counsel for Henry VIII. in his divorce of Katharine of Arragon, 1565.

MORE CRICHELL was the Rectory of George Bingham, who answered Lindsey the Unitarian.

MOTCOMBE was the Curacy of Mr. Oliver, the first tutor of Henry Fielding, and supposed to have been the "Parson Trulliber" of his "Joseph Andrews."—The town of Shaftesbury was formerly supplied with water from this place, on the backs of horses, for which the Corporation paid tribute.

NETHERBURY cum Beminster was the Vicarage of Dr. William Stevenson, theological writer.

NETHER COMPTON was the Rectory of Thomas Naish, author of Sermons on Music.

In **OBOURNE** Church-yard is the monument of Robert Goadby, printer, author of the "Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures," 1778.

At **OSMINGTON** died its Vicar Charles Coates, author of a "History of Reading," 1802.

PARNHAM House contains an original portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; and many portraits of the Strodes.

PIDDLE-HINTON was the Rectory of William Atwater, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; William Haynes, Provost of Eton; Nathaniel Ingelo, author of "Bentivoglio and Urania;" Augustine Bryan, editor of Plutarch; and William Keate, author of "Sermons."

PIDDLETON was the Vicarage of Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Benjamin Woodrooffe, Principal of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; and Theophilus Lindsey, Unitarian writer.

PIMPERNE was the Rectory of Christopher Pitt, translator of Virgil; and George Bingham, who replied to Lindsey's "Apology," and was buried here in 1800.

POOLE was made a County in itself in 1567.—In 1665 the plague swept off 118 persons here.—In the Church-yard was interred Sir Peter Thompson, antiquary and collector, 1770.—Anthony, the third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics," was M.P. for this Borough.—The Court of Admiralty has been from very antient times held here.—In the Grammar School was educated the Rev. John Lewis, antiquary, and author of the "History of the Isle of Thanet," and other works of repute.

At **POORSTOCK** is the monument of Thomas Russel, poet and divine, 1788.

PRESTON was the Vicarage of Charles Coates, the historian of Reading.

At **PURSE CANDEL** was buried Nathaniel Highmore, anatomist, 1684-5.

SHAFTESBURY was represented in Parliament by Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the noble families of Ilchester and Holland.—The Nunnery was the richest in England. Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, was its first abbess. To this place was removed from Wareham the body of St. Edward the Martyr, whose shrine was a source of peculiar

profit.—Canute the Dane died here.—It is said to have had twelve Churches prior to the reign of William I.; but there are only three at present.

In **SHERBOURNE Church** were buried Sir **THOMAS WYATT**, poet, and friend of the accomplished Earl of Surrey, 1541; William Lyford, its vicar, calvinistic writer, 1653; John Digby, third and last Earl of Bristol, 1698, with a monument by Van Nost, cost £1500, and an epitaph by Bishop Hough; the Hon. Robert Digby, 1726, and his sister Mary, 1729, with epitaphs by Pope; and their father William, the fifth and "good" Lord Digby, who died at the age of 92 in 1752.—In the Abbey had sepulture Ethelbald, King of England, 860; his brother and successor Ethelbert, 866; and Asser, Bishop of Sherbourne, biographer of Alfred, 910.—This was an episcopal see from 705 to 1076, when it was transferred to Sarum.—The tenor bell is said to weigh 60,000lbs. and is the largest bell in England ever rung in a peal. It was given by Cardinal Wolsey, and bears this inscription:

“By Wolsey's gift I measure time for all:

To mirth, to grief, to church I serve to call.”

—In the Old Meeting House was buried its minister John England, controversialist, 1724.—It was the residence of Robert Goadby, bookseller, author of "Illustrations of the Scriptures."—Sherbourne Lodge was the principal residence of Sir **WALTER RALEIGH**, and a grove which he planted still bears his name. In the house are many portraits, and the famous picture of the Procession of Queen Elizabeth to Lord Hunsdon's, which has been engraved by Vertue, and lithographed for the late Mr. Nichols's voluminous and interesting "Progresses" of that Queen.

In **SILTON Church** is the monument of Sir Hugh Wyndham, Judge, 1684. Near the Church is the large oak under whose boughs he used to regale himself with his pipe, and enjoy the extensive and beautiful prospect.

SIMONDSBURY was the Rectory of Henry Glenham, Bp. of St. Asaph: William Goulston, Bishop of Bristol, buried in the church, 1684: and Gilbert Budgell, author on Prayer, and father of Eustace the essayist.

STALBRIDGE was the residence of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, who here made his first chemical experiments in 1647.

STEPLE was for fifty-six years the Rectory of Samuel Bolde, defender of Locke.

STOURMINSTER MARSHALL was the Vicarage of Thomas Merks, Bishop of Carlisle, faithful adherent to Richard II.; and of Thomas Ashton, author of Sermons, and friend of Horace Walpole.

At **STUDLAND**, the Agglestone is called "The Devil's Night-cap," and affirmed to have been thrown by his Satanic majesty from the Isle of Wight, with the intention of destroying Corfe Castle.

SUTTON WALROND was the Rectory of Thomas Bickley, afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

SWANAGE was the Rectory of Dr. Andrew Bell, who introduced into this kingdom the Madras system of education; he died in 1832.

SWYRE was the Rectory of John Hutchins, the historian of this County.

In **TARENT CRAWFORD** Abbey were entombed Joan, the wife of Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and natural daughter of King John, 1236; the heart of its native Richard Poore, Bishop of Durham, and founder of Salisbury Cathedral, who died here in 1237: and Joan, Queen of Alexander II. of Scotland, and daughter of King John, 1238.

TARENT GUNVILL was the Rectory of George Stubbs, poetical and political writer.

At **THORNHILL**, near Stalbridge, died Sir James Thornhill, the painter, in 1734. Here he erected an obelisk to his patron George I.

TOLPIDDL was the Vicarage of Dr. Bernard Hodgson, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, translator of Solomon's Song, Ecclesiastes, and Proverbs.

UP CERNE was the Rectory of Gilbert Ironside, afterwards Bishop of Bristol.

UPWAY was the Rectory of Joshua Childrey, astrologer and virtuoso: Edmond Scarborough (son of the physician Sir Charles), translator of Euclid: and Edward Fawconer, editor of Aristotle and Pletho de Virtutibus.

At **WAREHAM** was buried Brithric or Beorhtric, the last King of Wessex, 802: his body was afterwards removed to Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. Edward the Martyr was buried here in 978, but removed to Shaftesbury in 980.—In the Castle was confined from 1114 till his death, Robert de Belesme, Earl of Montgomery, "the greatest, richest, wickedest man of his age."—In the Market-place is a house, called *Homo cum cane*, the owner of which is always tythingman, and is obliged to attend at the Wool Court twice a year with a *one-eyed bitch*.—Some authors represent this town to have formerly contained seventeen churches, whilst others limit the number to eight. At present there are but three.—In St. Mary's Church is the monument of John Hutchins, the Historian of Dorset, and Rector of the Holy Trinity in this town, 1773.

At **WARMWELL** died, in 1674, John Sadler, author of "The Rights of the Kingdom," and "Olbia." He was much esteemed by Cromwell.

WEYMOUTH and **MELCOMBE REGIS** have been represented in Parliament by Sir Winston Churchill, father of the great Duke of Marlborough: Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: the painter Sir James Thornhill: and Richard Glover, poet, author of "Leonidas."

In **WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM** was buried Admiral

Sir George Summers, who took possession of the Bermudas, thence called "Summer Islands." He died in 1610.

WICHAMPTON was the Rectory of Richard Parry, D.D. theological writer.

IN WIMBORNE ST, GILES Church are monuments to Sir Anthony Ashley, who first brought cabbages into England from Holland, 1628: ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor, 1683: Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl, author of "Characteristics," 1712: and Anthony Ashley Cooper, fourth Earl, 1771, monument by Scheemakers.—Here is one of the finest grottos in England. It consists of two parts. The innermost and largest is furnished with a vast variety of curious shells, disposed in an elegant manner: and the outer, or anti-grotto, with ores and minerals of all kinds, from different parts of the world. It was begun in 1751: the arrangement took up two years: and cost £10,000.

IN WIMBOURNE MINSTER was buried King Ethelred, the brother of Alfred, who was slain in an engagement with the Danes. Here are monuments to John Duke of Somerset, Captain-General of France to Henry VI. 1444: Constant Jessop, its puritan minister, 1658: William Ettericke, esq. 1716, with epitaph by Prior: Hannah De Foe, 1759, and Henrietta, wife of John Boston, 1760, two daughters of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe." Previous to the reformation there were a great number of altars in this Church, composed of costly materials. Among the Relics were pieces of our Lord's manger, robe, and cross, some of the hairs of his beard, and a thorn of his crown: the blood of St. Thomas à Becket: and part of St. Agatha's thigh.—In the list of Deans occur the names of John Mansel, Chief Justiciary to Henry III.: John de Kirkby, Bishop of Ely: Reginald de Bryan, Bishop of Worcester: Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter: and Reginald Pole, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Here died in 1767, aged 67,

Roger Gill, shoemaker, who was distinguished by the peculiar possession of the power of chewing the cud twice like a sheep or an ox.

WINFIRTH NEWBURGH was the Rectory of William Lindwood, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, statesman and canonist; and James Atkins, afterwards Bishop of Galloway.

WINTERBOURNE ABBAS, WINTERBOURNE FARINGDON, and WINTERBOURNE STAPLETON were the Rectories of Gilbert Ironside, afterwards Bishop of Bristol.

At WINTERBOURNE HERRINGSTONE died, and at WINTERBOURNE MONKTON was buried, Sir Edward Wilmot, physician, the first baronet of the family, 1786, aged 94.

WINTERBOURNE STRICKLAND was the residence of Thomas Jane, Bishop of Norwich.

WOODLANDS was the seat of the Hon. Henry Hastings, buried at Hinton, as before-mentioned.

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of the County of Dorset.

1. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset.* By John Hutchins, M.A. Second edition by Richard Gough, esq. F.S.A. and J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A.—4 vols. folio, 1796.
2. *A Survey of Dorsetshire.* By the Rev. Mr. Coker, of Mapowder. folio, 1732.
3. *Beauties of England and Wales.* Vol. IV. pp. 321-560.—8vo.
4. *History of the Antient Town of Shaftesbury.*—12mo.
5. *A History of the Forest or Chace known by the name of Cranborne Chace.* By William West.—8vo. 1816.
6. *Anecdotes and History of Cranbourn Chace.* By William Chafin, clerk.—8vo. 1818, 2d. edit.
7. *A Description of the Deverel Barrow, opened A.D. 1825. Also a minute account of the Kimmeridge Coal Money.* By William Augustus Miles, esq.—8vo. 1826.

The figures show the distances from Southampton.



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HAMPSHIRE,

AND THE

ISLE OF WIGHT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Berkshire: East, Surrey and Sussex: South, the English Channel, and the Sound, which separates the County from the Isle of Wight: West, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.

Greatest length, 55; greatest breadth, 40; circumference, 150; square, 1481 miles; acres, 1,112,000.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—*Greatest length, 23; greatest breadth, 13; circumference, 60; square, 164 miles; acres, 105,000.*

Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Winchester.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Segontiaci, who were afterwards dispossessed by the Belgæ. City or Town, Silchester. Encampment, Beacon Hill, High Clere. Earthworks, Arreton Down, Chessel Down, and Shalcomb Down, Isle of Wight, tumuli, barrows, &c. with sepulchral remains; Sway Common, near Brockenhurst, several tumuli. Remains discovered at Silchester, tiles and coins.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. Stations, Andaoreon, Andover: Brigæ, Broughton, on the borders of Wiltshire: Clausentum, Bittern Grove, near Southampton; Portus Magnus, Porchester: Vectis, Isle of Wight; Venta Belgarum, Winchester; Vindonum, Silchester. Encampments, Bittern Grove, near to Southampton; Brehill, near Andover; Bury Hill, near Barksbury; Butser Hill, near Mapledurham; Castlefield, or Buckland Rings, near Lymington, which had a speculum at Mount Pleasant; Dunbury Hill; Dunwood, near Romsey; Edgebury; Exton; Frippesbury; Godshill, near Fordingbridge, in the New Forest; Kingsclere, square; Ladle Hill, near Lidmanton; Norbury, near Broughton; Okebury, near Andover; Old Winchester, a summer camp; Quarley Hill, near Stockbridge; Tachbury, near Redbridge; Tilbury Hill, Bullingdon; Walborough Hill; Winchester, St. Catharine's Hill; Winclesbury. Earthworks, Silchester, amphitheatre, chiefly of gravel and clay; Sway, near Brockenhurst, tumuli. Temples, Christchurch, to Mars; Winchester, two, one to Concord, and another to Apollo. Roads, from Silchester to Winchester, called Long-bank and Grimsdike, pitched with flints; another from Silchester through Pamber; a third, called the Portway, from Silchester to Old Sarum in Wiltshire, visible at Tichfield, where it is called the Devil's Bank; Winchester to Cirencester, passing Andover; Winchester to Old Sarum. Remains discovered at Bittern, near Southampton, bricks, stones, altars, lachrymatories, coins of the lower empire at one time nearly 200lbs. weight, pottery, and bones; Bullingdon, Tilbury Hill, squared stones and coins; Lymington, coins; Newport, Isle of Wight, coins; Porchester, coins; Romsey, coins; Silchester, walls about 18 feet high, and 15 feet thick, coins, &c.; Welmore, coins; Winchester, coins, and sepulchral remains.

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex. Encampments, Burgh Clere; Hengistbury; Mortimer Heath; Quarley Mount, the opposing camp to Danebury. Earthworks, Quarley Downs, tumuli; Southampton, Bevis Mount; Sway, tumuli. Remains discovered at Basingstoke, idol of brass, found in digging the basin of the canal.

Danish Encampments, Danebury Hill; Mortimer Heath. Earthworks, Danebury and Brook Down, Isle of Wight; Sway, tumuli.

Abbeys. Beaulieu, or Bello Loco Regis, founded by King John in 1204; Hyde, erected in 901, by King Alfred, re-founded in 1110, by Henry I., a part of the precinct wall, some out-buildings, and a gateway remain; Netley, by Henry III. in 1239, considerable ruins of the church and apartments, covered with ivy, attract much company from Southampton; Quarr, Isle of Wight, by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, in 1132; Redbridge; Tichfield, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in 1231; Winchester, according to tradition, by Lucius, the first royal personage who embraced the Christian religion, November 4, 169, or according to other authorities, between 176 and 180, or by Cynegils, the first Christian King of Wessex, in 648.

Priories. Andewell, cell to Tyrone in France; Andover, ante Edward I. cell to the abbey of St. Florence, at Salmur, in Anjou; Appuldurcombe, I. of W. by Isabel de Fortibus, t. Henry III. cell to St. Mary de Mountsburgh, in Normandy; Barton, I. of W. in 1282, by John de Insula; Bromore, t. Henry I. by Baldwin, Earl of Rivers and Devon; Carisbrooke, I. of W. in 1071, by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, cell to the abbey of Lyre,

in Normandy; Christchurch, about 640; Ellingham, in 1163, by William de Solariis, cell to St. Saviour's Le Vicomts, in Normandy; Haling, ante William I. cell to Jumieges in Normandy; Havant, foundation uncertain; Hamble, cell to Tyrone abbey in France; Letley, by Henry III.; Mottisfont, by Ranulph de Flambard, Bp. of Durham, or William de Briwere, temp. John; Porchester, in 1133, by Henry I.; St. Dionysius, near Southampton, by Henry I. about 1124; St. Cross, near Newport, Isle of Wight, ante 1155; St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, ante 1155; Selborne, in 1233, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; Shirburn, by Henry de Port or Portu, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, temp. Henry I, cell to the abbey of St. Vigor at Cerasy in Normandy; Southwick, removed from Porchester, temp. Henry II.

Nunneries. Hartley Wintney, founded temp. William I. Romsey, by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwold, a Saxon nobleman; Wherwell, by Queen Ælfritha, "the beautiful criminal," in atonement for her sins; Winchester, begun by King Alfred, or his Queen Alswitha, in 900, and finished by their son Edward the Elder, rebuilt by King Edgar.

Friaries. Southampton, Franciscan or Grey, founded in 1240. Winchester, Augustine, temp. Edward I.; Carmelites or White, by Peter, Rector of St. Helen's, in this city, 1278; Dominicans or Black, by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, about 1221; Franciscan, or Grey, built by Henry the Third.

Preceptories. Baddeley, founded in the 12th century; Godesfield, by Bp. Henry de Blois, of Winchester; Selborne; Southington.

Colleges. Burton, Isle of Wight, about 1282; Christchurch, temp. Saxons, rebuilt by Ranulph Flambard, Bp. of Durham; Merewell, by Bishop de Blois; Winchester, St. Mary, by Bishop William of Wykeham, the first stone laid March 26, 1337, and finished in 1393, and St. Elizabeth, by John de Pontöys, Bishop, 1300.

Hospitals. Andover, founded ante Henry III.; Basingstoke, by Henry III. in 1261; Fordingbridge, Portsmouth, by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, temp. John; Southampton, by Philippa, Queen of Edward III.; Winchester, St. Cross, in 1132, by Bishop Henry de Blois, and endowed by Cardinal Beaufort; St. John, by St. Brinstan, who died 934; St. Giles, some ruins visible; St. Mary Magdalen, ante Edward I.

Churches. Alton, with Norman columns; Andover; Basing, large and curious; Binstead, Isle of Wight; Boldre, built before the 12th century; Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Norman; Brading, Isle of Wight, built by Wilfrid, Bishop of Chichester, 704; Brockenhurst, Norman; Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Norman doorway; Christchurch, very interesting specimens of various styles, began temp. William II. by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham; Droxford, curious specimen of Norman architecture; East Meon, very curious remains of early Norman architecture; Godshill, I. of Wight, antient Norman edifice; Havant, partly Norman, interesting specimen of various styles; Hordell, part as old as Edward the Confessor; Motteston, Isle of Wight, twelfth century; New Church, Isle of Wight; Porchester, temp. Henry I.; Portsmouth, t. Ric. I. by the Prior of Southwick; Romsey Abbey, fine example of Norman; Shalfleet, Norman remains; Southampton, St. Michael's, fine specimen of

Norman; Tichfield, part built by William of Wykeham; West Meon, a curious remain of Saxon architecture; Wickham, some remains of the Norman style; WINCHESTER Cathedral, begun in 1079, by Bishop Walkelyn, a Norman, improved by William of Wykeham, and finished by Bishop Fox; and St. Cross, Norman; Wootton, Isle of Wight, Norman.

Chapels. Basingstoke, Holy Ghost, the remains of a very fine edifice; St. Catharine's Hill, Isle of Wight, erected by Walter, lord of the manor of Godyton; St. Leonard's, in ruins, once very beautiful.

Hermitages or Cells. Chale, Isle of Wight, ante 1312; St. Catharine's Hill, Isle of Wight, ante 1312.

Stone Pulpit. Beaulieu Abbey.

Fonts. Brockenhurst, remains in the old accustomed situation near the west door; Christchurch; East Meon, resembling that at Winchester; Porchester, very curious; Southampton, St. Michael's, of black marble, sculptured; Whitwick, Isle of Wight, curious; Winchester, of very ancient workmanship, most elaborately carved, with the history of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children.

Crosses. WINCHESTER, upwards of 43 feet high, elegant specimen of the style of architecture prevalent temp. Henry VI. erected by a fraternity of the Holy Cross.

Castles. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, originally built by the Britons, repaired by the Romans in the year 45, rebuilt by Wightgar, King of the Isle of Wight, in 519, and re-edified by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, temp. Hen. I. the gateway and some of its outworks still nearly entire; Christchurch, erected by Richard de Ripariis, some walls remain; Hurst; Merdon, built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, about 1138; Netley, erected by Henry VIII.; Odiham, ante John; Portchester, said to have been built by Gurgunstus, son of Beline, who lived 375 B. C., its walls, which formed a square of 440 feet, still remain; Southampton, built in 1153; Southsea, by Henry VIII.; Winchester, by King Arthur, about 523, rebuilt by William I.

Mansions. Beaulieu, surrounded by a moat; Bishop's Waltham episcopal Palace, by Bishop Blois, improved by Bishop Wykeham, very interesting and considerable ruins; Northcourt, Isle of Wight, temp. James I.; Place House, Tichfield, erected on the site of the priory by the Earl of Southampton, in ruins; Sherbourne St. John's, near Basingstoke, called "the Vine;" Swainston House, some Norman remains; Tichbourn Hall, Alresford, built temp. Henry II.; Warblington Castle, the seat of the Montacutes, in ruins; Warnford, in the grounds of Belmont, called "King John's House," been in ruins ever since 1610; Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, built by Bp. Henry de Blois, about 1137, in ruins.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Alne; Anton, rises in the north-west angle of the County, flows through part of Andover, is increased by the Tilhill, and joins the Tese below Whorwell; Avon, enters from Wiltshire at Charford, receives several small streams from the New Forest, and the Stour near Christchurch, and falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay; Auburn; Beaulieu, rises near Lyndhurst, and flows into the English Channel, 7 miles east of Lymington; Boldre Water, from many springs in the New Forest, uniting above Brockenhurst, and runs to the sea by Lymington; Exe, rises in the New Forest, opens in a broad estuary to the sea below Exbury; Hamble; Itchin, or Abre, rises near Alresford, receives the Alne, and falls into the Southampton Water; Loddon; Medina, Isle of Wight, rises near St. Catharine's Down, and, dividing the island into two nearly equal parts, called East and West Medina, falls into Cowes harbour; Shanklin, Isle of Wight; Stour, comes from Dorsetshire, and joins the ocean at Christchurch; Test, rises near Whitchurch, runs southward, joins the Avon, passes Romsey, and forms the head of the Southampton Water, below Redbridge; Tilhill; Uley, rises near Alton; Wey; Wootton, in the Isle of Wight; Yar, in the Isle of Wight.

Inland Navigation. Avon, made navigable from Salisbury in Wiltshire to Christchurch, about 1680, but the accumulation of sand at the mouth has destroyed its utility; Basingstoke Canal, from that town, through Odiam, to the river Wye, about 44 miles in length, made 1778, and near Odiam passes through a tunnel nearly three quarters of a mile long; Boldre Water; Brading harbour, Isle of Wight; Itchin river, from Alresford to Winchester; Newtown harbour, Isle of Wight; Medina river, Isle of Wight; Redbridge and Andover canal, goes into Surrey; Portsmouth and Arundel canal, opened May 28, 1823, joins Langston Harbour, about 21 miles, which the barges cross by means of a steam-boat; Salisbury canal, a branch of the Redbridge; Southampton canal, a branch of the Redbridge; Southampton Water; Stour river; Winchester and Salisbury canal, the most antient in the kingdom, the act obtained temp. Charles I.; Yar river, Isle of Wight.

Lakes. Alresford Pond, head of the Itchin, covers nearly 200 acres of ground, and has been larger, completed under a charter from King John, by Bishop de Lucy; Alverstoke; Sowley Freshwater, covers nearly 140 acres; Wallhampton, in the grounds of Sir H. Burrard Neale, of twelve acres; Woolmer Pond, a mile and a half in circumference.

Eminences and Views. Afton Down, Isle of Wight, 100 feet above the sea's level; Alton, pleasing and rich in a high degree; Appuldercombe Priory House, Isle of Wight, beautifully situated, and has many charming views; Ashley Down, Isle of Wight, with a pyramid; Basingstoke, Holy Ghost Chapel Hill, charming and extensive prospects; Beaulieu valley, very delightful; Bembridge Down, Isle of Wight, views particularly fine and bold;

in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Waltham are very fine views; Boldre Church, a variety of pleasing views; Brading Church-yard, pleasingly diversified; Brockenhurst House, extensive and interesting prospects; Black Gang Chine; Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, from the keep, enchanting and extensive views, and from St. Christopher's Cliff, 615 feet high, is an awful view of the Needles; Chawton Park, on the side of a hill, whence may be seen the Isle of Wight hills at a distance of more than thirty miles; Christchurch tower, pleasing views; Cranbury House, commands some good views; Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst, most charming landscapes; Culver Cliffs, I. of W., 600 feet high; Danebury Hill, the subject of a poem by Mrs. Duncombe; Eaglehurst, or Luttrell's Folly, on a beautiful and commanding edifice, the sea-view remarkably interesting; East Cowes, Isle of Wight, fine view of Portsmouth, Southampton, and a woody country; Freshwater Cliffs, I. W. extremely magnificent views; Godshill Church, Isle of Wight commands a most beautiful prospect; Havant, delightful and picturesque scenery; High Clere Park and pleasure-grounds, in which are Sidon and Beacon hills; Hordle Cliff, near Christchurch, 150 feet high, a grand view of the ocean; Hythe, prospects from adjacent eminences, extensive and extremely fine; Isle of Wight, face of the country very beautiful; Lynton, High Street, fine view of the Isle of Wight, and much picturesque and romantic scenery; Mount Pleasant, a wide and interesting view; Netley Abbey, the ruins, clothed with ivy, are very picturesque and pleasing; Newchurch, Isle of Wight, views from the church-yard; Portsea, observatory, commands a view off the coast, from the Needles to the coast of Sussex; Portsdown Hill, the view not exceeded by any in the kingdom for beauty and extent; Portwood House, charming prospects; Ryde, Isle of Wight, a variety of prospects; St. Catharine's

Hill, 750 feet high, the highest eminence in the Isle of Wight, and on it is a tower 25 feet high; Selborne Hills, very beautiful and extensive views; Shanklin Down, Isle of Wight, the chine is exceedingly romantic, and displays a most beautiful and picturesque scene; from Southampton to Lymington, through the New Forest, the scenery is very beautiful; Stanstead House, view of the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and the shipping at Spithead; Tatchbury Mount, near Romsey, very fine prospect of the Southampton Water; Tilney House, Rotherwick, very beautiful view over broken and richly wooded grounds; Undercliff, Isle of Wight; Weyhill, on which is annually held a large fair in October.

Natural Curiosities. Black Gang chalybeate spring, under Chale Cliff, I. W., discovered 1807; Brockenhurst oak, upwards of 8 yards in circumference, and a yew-tree, more than 66 feet high and 15 feet round; Cadenham oak, remarkable for its early vegetation; Dibdin Church-yard, yew-tree 30 feet in circumference; the Needles, or rocks, in the Isle of Wight; Pitland, mineral spring, Isle of Wight; Shanklin Down, Isle of Wight, asserted to have *increased 100 feet in height!* the mineral waters discovered by Dr. Fraser, physician to Charles II., and a moving island of pebbles, called the Shingles; Romsey Abbey Church, apple-tree on the roof, supposed 200 years old, and produces good fruit; Southampton, well similar to those at Tunbridge Wells.

Public Edifices. Andover, town-hall, handsome building. Ashy sea-mark, Isle of Wight, a triangular stone pyramid, twenty feet high, erected in 1735. Basingstoke, market-house and town-hall, where the Sessions are held. Calshot castle, built by Henry VIII. Cowes castles, East and West, built by Henry VIII. about 1539. East

Cowes, custom-house for the island. Fordingbridge, a bridge of stone, of seven arches. Freshwater, light-house. Gosport, barracks; bridewell; fortifications; theatre. Haslar, royal hospital, opposite to Portsmouth Point, for seamen, built between 1746 and 1762, at the recommendation of the Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, a magnificent triangular building, 1600 feet in length, which will accommodate more than 2000 men at one time. Hurst castle, built by Henry VIII. Lymington, town-hall, neat building. Langston Harbour, bridge, erected 1824. Newport, Isle of Wight, guild-hall and market-place, large and elegant, architect Nash; house of industry, of great magnitude, originated in 1770. Parkhurst, barracks, military hospital, and orphan school, erected since 1788; theatre. Petersfield, an equestrian statue of William III. PORTSMOUTH (including Portsmouth), the dock-yard, in which are the Commissioner's house, begun 1773, royal naval college with observatory, architectural college for naval architecture, chapel, rope-house, 1090 feet long, armoury, with small arms for 25,000 men, &c. and is the most complete dock-yard in the world; custom-house, an unsightly edifice, erected 1829; block-house fort; the fortifications of the town are the strongest and the most regular in England, being almost impregnable by land as well as sea; bathing-house; French prison; government-house; marine and military barracks; new military hospital; pillar on Portsdown Hill, to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by those who fought under him at Trafalgar in 1805; poor-house; theatre; town-hall; victualling-house; white-house, or town prison. Romsey, audit-house, erected by Lord Palmerston, in 1744. Ryde, Isle of Wight, assembly-room; baths; pier, 1700 feet long, cost £12,000, act passed in 1814, "the most delightful promenade in England;" theatre. Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, erected

by Henry VIII, **SOUTHAMPTON**, audit-house; assembly-rooms, built 1761; bar-gate, very old, erected temp. Edward III.; barracks; bridewell; female penitentiary; royal military asylum; asylum for soldiers' orphans, on the plan of that of Chelsea, near London; theatre, erected 1766. **Southsea** castle, built by Henry VIII. surrounded by a fortification, temp. Charles II.; battery. **Stockbridge**, bridge over the Test. **Weevil**, Government brewery; powder magazine, for the supply of the fleet; victualling establishment. **WINCHESTER**, almshouse, or college for ten clergymen's widows, founded by Bishop Morley in 1672; barracks, on site of the castle, a noble range of buildings; city bridewell; Christ's hospital, built 1706; cross, a very fine specimen of pointed architecture; county gaol, on Howard's plan, erected 1788; county bridewell, a very fine edifice built 1786; county hall, formerly St. Stephen's chapel; county hospital, or infirmary, established 1736, erected in 1759; college, established by Bishop William of Wykeham, consisting of two large courts, completely repaired in 1795; market-house, erected 1772; theatre, erected 1785; town-hall, rebuilt 1713. **Yarmouth**, Isle of Wight, barracks; castle, erected by Henry VIII. on the site of a church destroyed by the French; fortifications; market-house and town-hall; store-houses.

Caves. Hermit's Hole, in Culver Cliffs; Freshwater, on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, 34 feet wide and 21 feet high, extends 120 feet into the rock, and can only be entered when the tide is low.

**Seats. STRATHFIELDSAY, Duke of Wellington,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.**

- Abshot, near Titchfield, Captain Lyon.
 Afton House, Isle of Wight, — Hicks, esq.
 Albany House, Isle of Wight, Colonel Eveleigh.
 Alderholt Park, near Fordingbridge, Capt. Prevost.
 Almsworth House, Old Alresford, John T. Villebois, esq.
 Amfield House, Joseph White, esq.
 Alton Manor House, Henry Chawner, esq.
 Amport Park, near Andover, Marquis of Winchester.
 Amory House, Alton, William Exall, esq.
 Anspact House, Southampton, Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.
 Anstey House, Alton, Colonel Deacon.
 Apley House, Ryde, I. of W. Marshall Bennett, esq.
 Appleshaw, Colonel Duke.
 Appuldurcombe Park, near Newport, I. W. Lord Yarborough.
 Ash Park, Overton, Rev. E. St. John.
 Ashford, House, Christopher Alderson, esq.
 Ashley Hatch, Lymington, Sir Henry Clinton.
 Aubry, Lymington, Lt.-General Farmer.
 Avington Park, near Alresford, Duke of Buckingham.
 Avon Hill, Lt.-General Sir H. Fane.
 — House, — Kemp, esq.
 — Cottage, T. Ross, esq.
 Baddesley House, near Romsey, George Taylor, esq.
 Bambridge House, Otterbourne, Charles Smythe, esq.
 Bannister Lodge, Southampton, William Fitzhugh, esq.
 Bartley House, Eling, Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, bart.
 — Lodge, Hon. Peter Blaquiere.
 Basing Park, Richard Norris, esq.
 Beauchamp Cottage, Niton, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Bennet.
 Beaulieu, Duchess of Buccleuch.
 Beaurepaire House, Bramley, John Charles Apperley, esq.
 Belle Vue, near Southampton, Lady Bligh.
 Belmont, Warnford, L. Nunes, esq.
 Belmore House, Lymington, Capt. John Blakiston, R.N.

- Belvidere, near Christchurch, John Griffiths, esq.
 Bembridge Lodge, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Grant.
 — Charles Varnham, esq.
 — Rev. Sir Henry Thompson.
 Berry Lodge, near Droxford, T. Butler, esq.
 Binsted Hill, Alton, James B. Coulthard, esq.
 Bishop's Sutton, Thomas Scotland, esq.
 Bistern House, Ringwood, John Mills, esq.
 Bittern Grove, James Dott, esq.
 — Manor House, Mrs. Hall.
 Blackbrook, near Fareham, G. Purvis, esq.
 Blake House, Lymington, Hon. W. H. Hare.
 Blashford House, —
 Blendworth, Sir William Knighton, bart. M.D.
 Boldrewood Lodge, Lyndhurst, dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.
 Bordean House, —
 Botley Grange, George Eyre, esq.
 — Hill, John Jenkyns, esq.
 Bowcombe Cottage, Newport, I. W. Hon. Mrs. Rushworth.
 Bramshaw House, Cadnam, Colonel Daniel.
 Bramshill Park, Hartley Wintney, Sir John Cope, bart.
 Bramshot, J. Butler, esq.
 Bransgore House, Sir George Pocock, bart.
 Breamore House, near Fordingbridge, Sir Charles Hulse, bart. M.P.
 Broadlands, near Romsey, Viact. Palmerston, M.P.
 Brockenhurst Park, near Lyndhurst, John Morant, esq.
 —, Mrs. Hippsley Coxe.
 Brockhurst Lodge, near Gosport, W. Grant, esq.
 Brook Farm, General Orde.
 — House, Isle of Wight, — How, esq.
 Brookheath House, James Seton, esq.
 Brooklands, Titchfield, Robert Shedden, esq.
 Brookwood Park, near Alton, William Greenwood, esq.
 Broxmore Park, Romsey, Robert Bristow, esq.
 Buckingham Cottage, Ryde, I. W. Duke of Buckingham.
 Bugle Hall, Southampton, Abel Rouse Dottin, esq.
 Bull Hall, Ringwood, R. Etheridge, esq.
 Burgate House, Fordingbridge, Hon. John Coventry.
 Burlesdon Lodge, Richard Trench, esq.
 Burley Manor House, near Ringwood, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre.
 Burton House, near Christchurch, the late Thos. Hall, esq.

- Cadland Park, New Forest, Lady Mary Drummond.
 Cams Hall, Fareham, Henry Peter Delmé, esq.
 Castle Mallwood Cottage, General Wynyard.
 Cathrington House, ———
 Catisfield, the Marchioness of Queensberry.
 Chawton House, Edward Knight, esq.
 Chilworth House, near Romsey, Hon. Richard Quin.
 Chinham, Thomas Hasker, esq.
 Chissel House, Southampton, Lord Ashtown.
 Chute Lodge, near Weyhill, W. Fowle, esq.
 Clanville Lodge, Weyhill, Mrs. Bosanquet.
 Cliff Cottage, St. John's, I. W. Lewis Wyatt, esq.
 Conholt Park, near Weyhill, E. P. Medows, esq.
 Corhampton House, Lady Dillon.
 Court House, Overton, Charles Bridges, esq.
 Cranbury House, Otterbourn, Lady Holland.
 Crofton House, T. Naghten, esq.
 Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst, Sir George Henry Rose, bart.
 Dean House, Kilminster, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Wardle.
 Debourn Lodge, Cowes, I. W. George Ward, jun. esq.
 Dibden Lodge, near Southampton, the late W. Richard, esq.
 Dogmersfield Park, near Odiham, Lady St. John Mildmay.
 Drayton Lodge, Hurstbourne, Sir H. Wilson.
 Dummer House, near Basingstoke, the late T. Terry, esq.
 Eaglehurst, Fawley, Earl of Cavan.
 East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Major-Gen. Wm. Johnston.
 ——— Sir George Thomas, bart.
 ——— Castle, John Nash, esq.
 East End House, Alresford, Christopher Cooke, esq.
 Eastgate House, Winchester, dowager Lady Mildmay.
 Easton, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, W. H. Surman, esq.
 Egypt, Cowes, Isle of Wight, Sir Thomas Tancred, bart.
 Eling, near Southampton, Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne.
 ——— Sir Charles Mill, bart.
 Elms, Bedhampton, Sir John T. Lee.
 Elvetham House, ——— Coulthorpe, esq.
 Emley Park, near Romsey, Sir William Heathcote, bart.
 Ewhurst House, near Basingstoke, ——— Drummond, esq.
 Exbury House, Southampton, Col. W. Mitford.
 Exton, Lady Champneys.
 ——— G. Butler, esq.
 Fair Oak Lodge, Hon. Sir C. Paget.
 Fairfield House, Hambledon, W. Higgins, esq.
 Fairlee House, Isle of Wight, Richard Oglander, esq.

Fairy Hill, near St. John's, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Glynn.
 Fareham, Miss Benett.
 Farleigh House, near Basingstoke, Chas. A. Caldwell, esq.
 Farnborough Place, — Laurell, esq.,
 Farringford Hill, Isle of W. John Hamborough, junr. esq.
 Fern Hill, Wooton Bridge, I. W. Samuel Saunders, esq.
 Fir Hill, Droxford, Admiral Hamilton.
 Fleetland House, near Fareham, —
 Foley House, Liphook, Henry Budd, esq.
 Foxlease, near Lyndhurst, Weyland Powell, esq.
 Freefolk House, J. Portal, esq.
 Freemantle House, near Milbrook, Gen. Sir G. Hewett, bart.
 Freshwater, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, W. Mitchell, esq.
 Froyle Place, near Alton, Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, bart.
 Fryern Court, Joseph Greaves, esq.
 Furze Place Farm, Southampton, Rev. Stowell Chudleigh.
 Gatcombe Park, Isle of Wight, Col. Alexander Campbell.
 Grange Park, Northington, Alexander Baring esq.
 Grantham House, Isle of Wight, Lord Grantham.
 Great Lodge, in Alice Holt Forest, C. F. Wise, esq.
 Greenhook, Sir William Knighton, bart.
 Grewell Hill, Odiam, Hon. and Rev. R. Carleton.
 Grove, near Horndean, Col. Conway.
 Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, Lord Bolton.
 Hale House, near South Chardford, Joseph May, esq.
 Hall Place, Worting, W. Bramstone, esq.
 —, West Meon, J. Sibley, esq.
 Hallam House, near Tichfield, J. Anderson, esq.
 Hatchwoods, Odiham, John N. Thompson, esq.
 Hawley House, John Champion, esq.
 Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Vice-Adm. Walter Lock.
 Heckfield, Maj.-Gen. Long,
 — Place, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre.
 Hermitage, near Butser Hill, Capt. Brydges.
 Heron Court, near Christchurch, Earl of Malmesbury.
 Herriard Park, near Basingstoke, G. Purefoy Jervoise, esq.
 High Clere House, Earl of Carnarvon.
 High Cliff, Christchurch, the Baroness de Feucheres.
 Highfield House, Southampton, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Foote.
 Hill Grove, near Bembridge, Edward Wise, esq.
 Hill House, Hambledon, T. Smith, esq.
 — Place, near Droxford,
 Hinchelsea Lodge, near Brockenhurst, Mrs. Schreiber.

- Hinton House, Dr. M'Arthur.
 — Admiral, Sir George Iveson Tapps, bart.
 Hockley House, near Alresford, Walter Taylor, esq.
 Hoddington, near South Warnborough, John Russell, esq.
 Hollycombe, C. Taylor, esq.
 Holywell House, near Droxford, — Cozie, esq.
 Hook House, near Tichfield, John Hornby, esq.
 Houghton Lodge, near Stockbridge, the late J. James, esq.
 Horndean House, Capt. Sir M. Seymour.
 Hursley Park, Southampton, Sir W. Heathcote, bart.
 Hurstbourne Park, near Whitchurch, Earl of Portsmouth.
 Idsworth Park, Sir Samuel C. Jervoise, bart.
 Kempshot Park, the late John Crosse Crooke, esq.
 Kite Hill, Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Popham.
 Kivernell House, Charles Arnott, esq.
 Laverstoke House, William Portal, esq.
 Leaford Cottage, Emsworth, Col. James Achmuty.
 Leigh House, near Havant, ————
 Lennox Lodge, Havant, Charles Frederick Williams, esq.
 Little Cams, Hambledon, Gaptain George.
 — Park Place, Wickham, John Guitton, esq.
 Long Parish House, Colonel Hawker.
 Lopperwood House, Miss Saville.
 Lymington, William Gaven, esq.
 Lyndhurst, Countess of Erroll.
 — Sir James W. W. Wolff.
 — Sir Charles Phillips.
 — Major Edward Gilbert.
 Malshanger House, Col. George Pennington.
 Marchwood Lodge, near Southampton, J. Hambrough, esq.
 Mareland House, J. Jarrett, esq.
 Martyr Worthy, Winchester, Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, bart.
 Medina Hermitage, Isle of Wight, J. Barlow Hoy, esq.
 Merry Oak Farm, Mrs. George Ede.
 Middenbury House, M. Hoy, esq.
 Midlington Place, near Droxford, P. Barfoot, esq.
 Milland House, — Rolls, esq.
 Minstead Manor House, near Lyndhurst, Henry Coombe
 Compton, esq.
 Muddyford, Sir George Shee.
 Nea House, Christchurch, General James Cameron.
 New Place, Alresford, John Rawlinson, esq.
 Newton Bury House, Trotton, Sir Charles Mill, bart.
 Newtown, Park, near Lymington, William Moffat, esq.

- Ningewood, Isle of Wight, the late Sir John Pinhorn.
 Niton, Isle of Wight, Sir Willoughby Gordon, bart.
 Norman Court, near Stockbridge, C. B. Wall, esq. M.P.
 Norris Castle, East Cowes, I. of Wight, Lord Geo. Seymour.
 — End House, Rev. Dr. T. Morgan.
 — House, near Horndean, Mrs. Richards.
 — Stoneham Park, Southampton, John Fleming, esq.
 Northbrook House, Bishop's Waltham, Capt. T. Griffiths.
 Northcourt, Shorwell, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Bennett.
 Northwood, near Lyndhurst, C. W. Michell, esq.
 — Park, Isle of Wight, the late Geo. Henry Ward, esq.
 Norton Lodge, Isle of Wight, Admiral Sir Graham Eden
 Hammond, bart.
 Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Sir William Oglander, bart.
 Nursted House, General James Hugonin.
 Oakley Hall, Wither Bramston, esq.
 Old Alresford House, the Rev. the Earl of Guildford.
 Orchards, Niton, I. W. Sir Jas. Willoughby Gordon, bt.
 Ovington House, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Richard Swin-
 nerton Dyer, bart.
 Packham House, Fordingbridge, Geo. T. Price, esq.
 Park House, near Droxford, John Foster, esq.
 — Place, Wickham, G. C. Poore, esq.
 Pelham Place, W. Dumaresque, esq.
 Phoenix Lodge, near Alton, Adm. Sir Lawrence Halsted.
 Paultons Park, Lady Gertrude Stanley.
 Pidford House, Isle of Wight, the late Lady Elizabeth
 Worsley Holmes.
 Pilewell House, near Lymington, J. Weld, esq.
 Portswood House, near Southampton, W. A. Mackinnon, esq.
 —, Colonel Mackinnon.
 Preshaw House, near Alresford, Walter Long, esq.
 Preston Candover House, J. Blackburne, esq.
 Priestlands House, Lymington, Henry Metcalfe Wardle, esq.
 Prinsted Lodge, Havant, John Cousins, esq.
 Priory, Alresford, William Smithers, esq.
 — St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Edward Grose Smith, esq.
 Puckaster, Isle of Wight, James Vine, esq.
 — W. Holford, esq.
 Purbrook House, near Cosham, G. Morant, esq.
 Quarley House, R. Bethell Cox, esq.
 Rambridge House, Capt. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart.
 — Cottage, Henry Gawler, esq.

- Redbridge, Sir Charles Dalrymple.
 — Lord Lisle.
 — Sir John Millbank, bart.
 Redenham House, Andover, Sir John W. Pollen, bart.
 Red Rice, Little Ann, Hon. W. Noel Hill.
 Ridgeway Castle, Southampton, James Ede, esq.
 Roche Court, near Fareham, Sir J. W. Smythe Gardiner, bt.
 Ropley Dean, John Duthy, esq.
 —, Hon. Colonel Rodney.
 — Cottage, R. B. Gardiner, esq.
 Rose Cottage, near Petersfield, Major Boyce.
 — Hill Park, near Winchester, Earl of Northesk.
 Rotherfield Park, Alton, James Winter Scott, esq.
 Roundhams House, near Southampton, the late Hon. Mrs. Helen Colt.
 Rushington House, Southampton, Charles Arnot, esq.
 Ryde, Isle of Wight, Earl Spencer.
 — William Hughes Hughes, esq. M.P.
 — House, G. Player, esq.
 St. Clare, Isle of Wight, Hon. George Augustus Vernon.
 St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Charles Cooch, esq.
 St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sir Richard Simeon, bart.
 St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, Lord Yarborough,
 Sand Hills, Christchurch, Sir George Henry Rose, bart.
 Sea Grove, Isle of Wight, H. S. Mathews, esq.
 Shawford Lodge, Compton, G. H. Ward, esq.
 Sherborn St. John's Lodge, Col. John Pester.
 Shidfield House, ———
 Shirley House, Lady Rich.
 Somerley House, near Ringwood, Earl of Normanton.
 South Stoneham Park, Major-Gen. Gubbins.
 Southwick Park, Fareham, Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq.
 Spring Hill Cottage, Cowes, Isle of Wight, G. Shedden, esq.
 Stakes Hill Cottage, J. S. Hulbert, esq.
 ——— W. Taylor, esq.
 Standen House, Isle of Wight, Edward Roberts, esq.
 Stanstead House, Havant, Charles Dixon, esq.
 Steephill House, Isle of Wight, John Hamborough, esq.
 Stockbridge, Marquis of Westminster.
 — Joseph Auster Barham, esq.
 Stratton Park, near Winchester, Sir Thomas Baring, bart.
 Stubbington Lodge, J. Burrell, esq.
 Swainston House, I. W. Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart.

- Swanmore House, near Bp's Waltham, Sir Wm. Lumley.
 — Cottage, Capt. Charles Robinson.
 Sydney Lodge, near Southampton, Admiral Sir Joseph
 Sydney Yorke, M.P.
 Tatchbury Mount, H. Timson, esq.
 Testwood House, Totton, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges Bourne.
 The Holt, Captain Close.
 The Vine, Sherborn St. John's, Mrs. Chute.
 Tichborne House, near Alresford, Sir Henry Joseph Tich-
 borne, bart.
 Tidworth House, near Andover, Thos. Assheton Smith, esq.
 Tweed Cottage, Lymington, Colonel Gilbert.
 Twyford Lodge, G. Hoare, esq.
 Uplands, near Fareham, Admiral Peter Halkett.
 Up Park, Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, bart.
 Upton House, near Romsey, C. W. Wade, esq.
 — near Alresford, Hon. Col. Cranley Onslow.
 — Grey, near South Warnborough, Col. Beaufoy.
 Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, Admiral Purvis.
 Vine House, Sherborn St. John's, William Lyde Wiggett
 Chute, esq.
 Wallhampton, near Lymington, Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bt.
 Warblington House, William Padwick, esq.
 Warnborough Park, T. Waine, esq.
 Warren, near Cadnam, G. Eyre, esq.
 Westbury House, Alresford, Hon. T. W. Gage.
 West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Duke of Norfolk.
 — Sir John Stuart Hippisley, bart.
 West Hill, near Tichfield, the late Vice-Admiral Lord
 Henry Paulet.
 Westover House, Isle of Wight, the late Lady Elizabeth
 Worsley Holmes.
 West Park, Rockborn, Eyre Coote, esq.
 Western Grove, near Southampton, Wm. Chamberlayne, esq.
 Westfield, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Earl Spencer.
 Westridge, Isle of Wight, J. Young, esq.
 Wherwell House, Andover, Col. Iremonger.
 Whichbury House, near South Chardford, John Temple-
 man, esq.
 White Dale, near Droxford, F. Morgan, esq.
 Wickham Lodge, John Huskisson, esq.
 Wilbury Park, T. Lechmere, esq.

Winchester, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, bart.

— Palace, Bishop of Winchester.

Winchfield House, Thomas Dumbleton, esq.

Winkton House, near Sopley, J. Jopp, esq.

Wolverton Park, Sir Peter Pole, bart.

Wolvesley Palace, near Winchester, Georgius Lowther, esq.

Woodcote House, Bramdean, Charles Calmady, esq.

Woodlands, near Enisworth, Charles Short, esq.

Woolmer Lodge, Liphook, Sir James Macdonald, bart. M.P.

Woolston House, the late Lady Holland.

Worting House, near Basingstoke, Lady Jones.

Worthy Park, near Winchester, Colonel Wall.

Yateley House, J. Halhed, esq.

Peerage. Andover, viscounty to Howard, Earl of Suffolk; Catherington, barony to Viscount Hood; Heron Court, Fitz Harris of, viscounty to Harris, Earl of Malmesbury; Isle of Wight, Mountjoy of, viscounty to Stuart Marquess of Bute; Lyndhurst, barony to Copley; Mount Edgcumbe, earldom, viscounty, and barony to Edgcumbe; Porchester barony to Herbert Earl of Carnarvon; Portsmouth, earldom, Lymington, viscounty, and Wallop of Farleigh Wallop, barony to Wallop; St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, barony to Fitzherbert; Silchester, barony to Pakenham; Soberton, barony to Anson Viscount Anson; Strathfieldsay, Rivers of, barony to Pitt; Southampton, barony to Fitzroy; Winchester, marquissate to Paulett.

Baronetage. Belmont, Prevost, December 6, 1805; Cams Hall, Wolff, October 10, 1766; Colbourne, Isle of Wight, Barrington, June 29, 1611; Gatcombe, Curtis, September 10, 1794; Harteley Mauditt, Stuart, June 27, 1660; Hinton House, Tapps, July 28, 1791; Hursley, Heath.

cote, August 16, 1733; Idsworth Park, Clarke-Jervoise, November 13, 1813; Lainston, Bathurst Hervey, December 7, 1818; Lymington, Burrard, November 12, 1807; Niton, Isle of Wight, Gordon, December 5, 1818; Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Oglander, December 12, 1665; Redenham, Pollen, May 15, 1795; Roche Court, Fareham, Gardiner, January 14, 1783; St. John's Lodge, Welwyn, Cuyler, October 29, 1814; Shirley House, Rich, July 28, 1791; Tichborne House, Tichborne, March 8, 1620; Walhampton, Neale late Burrard, April 3, 1769; Well Manor Farm, Home, January 2, 1813; Wolverton, Pole late Van Notten, July 28, 1791, and Pole, September 12, 1801; Worthy, Ogle, March 12, 1816.

Representatives returned to Parliament for the County, 2:
 Andover, 2: Christchurch, 2; Lymington, 2; Petersfield, 2: Portsmouth, 2: Southampton, 2: Stockbridge, 2: Whitchurch, 2: Winchester, 2: and in the Isle of Wight, Newport, 2: Newtown, 2: Yarmouth, 2:
 —Total, 26.

Produce. Corn, heavy crops, and that in the Isle of Wight is very good; wood, oak and elm, more than any other county; hops, about Alton, on the borders of Surrey, equal to those of Farnham, and the cultivation of it is increasing; saintfoine, on high chalky lands. Horses, Isle of Wight, large and generally black; hogs, particularly famous and proverbial, weighing from sixteen to forty score, and the Isle of Wight has a peculiar breed; sheep, upwards of 70,000 have been annually sold on one day at Appleshaw, and the next day 140,000 at Weyhill fair; ducks, which furnish the eider down, at Freshwater Cliffs, Isle of Wight. Salmon, rivers Avon and

Itchen; lobsters and crabs, Isle of Wight, large and excellent; oysters, at Emsworth, celebrated for their prime flavour; shrimps, Isle of Wight, vast quantities of which are potted. Bees, producing much honey. Salt, near Redbridge. Coal, in very small quantities; chalk, tobacco-pipe clay, and ochre, Isle of Wight; the basis of the soil of the Isle is a close black or dark blue clay, called platmore, extremely firm, which, by exposure to the atmosphere, becomes hard enough to make whetstones; fuller's earth, white and dove marl, Isle of Wight; free-stone, near Quarr, Isle of Wight, whence the stone for Winchester Cathedral was procured; potter's-clay, varying in its colour from a brown to a dead white.

Manufactures at Alresford, linseys; Alton, bombasins; Andover, malt; Basingstoke, druggets and shalloons; Beaulieu, sacking and ropes; Bishop's Waltham, malting and japanning; Bramshott, brooms; Christchurch, silk stockings, and fuzee chains used in watches; Fareham, pottery and bricks, sacking and ropes; Freefolk, bank-note paper; Gosport, iron; Lyminster, medicinal salts, Epsom and Glauber's; Newport, Isle of Wight, starch and lace; Overton, silk and paper; Romsey, shalloons, sacking, and paper; Isle of Wight, cheese, equalling in hardness that of Suffolk, and called the Isle of Wight rock.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Divisions, 9; *Hundreds*, 39; *Liberties*, 9; *City*, 1;
County Towns, 2; *Boroughs*, 12; *Market Towns*, 24;
Parishes, 252; *Parts of Parishes*, 4; *Villages*, 1,000.
Houses, 46,691.

Inhabitants. Males, 112,966; Females, 128,716; total,
 251,682.

Families. Employed in agriculture, 21,943; in trade,
 17,788; in neither, 12,532; total, 52,263.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 3,953; Females, 3,800; total,
 7,753. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 7,844.

Marriages, 1,923; *annual average*, 2,234.

Burials. Males, 2,114; Females, 2,056; total, 4,170.
Annual average, 4,426.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Liberties, 2; *Boroughs*, 3; *Parishes*, 30.

Houses, 5,055.

Inhabitants. Males, 15,407; Females, 16,209; total, 31,616.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 2,460; in Trade,
 2,022; in neither, 1,287; total, 5,769.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 495; Females, 504; total, 999.

Annual average of 1811 to 1820, 972.

Marriages, 193; *annual average*, 222.

Burials. Males, 280; Females, 254; total, 534. *Annual
 average*, 485.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Portsea	8,076	38,379	Brading, I. of W.	335	2,023
SOUTHAMPTON	2,249	13,353	Romsey Infra	400	2,010
WINCHESTER & } Soke Liberty	1,958	7,739	Hambledon	283	1,886
PORTSMOUTH	1,196	7,269	Warblington & } Emsworth	406	1,850
Gosport	1,554	6,184	Arreton, I. of W.	281	1,757
Boldre with } LYMINGTON	977	5,344	PETERSFIELD	320	1,752
ANDOVER	899	5,219	Fawley	339	1,684
Alverstoke	975	4,788	WHITCHURCH	268	1,434
Cariabrooke, I. W.	614	4,670	Droxford	253	1,410
CHRISTCHURCH	936	4,644	Overton	268	1,341
Eling	830	4,314	Milford with } Keyhaven	277	1,332
NEWPORT, I. W.	716	4,059	Hursley	188	1,309
Newchurch, I. W.	643	3,945	East Meon	175	1,286
Fareham	716	3,677	NEW ALRESFORD	220	1,219
Northwood, with } W. Cowes, I. W.	574	3,579	Godshill, I. of W.	181	1,214
Titchfield	604	3,528	Beaulieu	223	1,206
Ringwood	701	3,428	East Woodhay	264	1,206
Basingstoke	601	3,165	Lyndhurst	209	1,170
Romsey Extra	633	3,118	Wickham	173	1,134
Alton	430	2,499	Portsmouth con- } victs on Hulks		1,095
Fordingbridge	509	2,444	Headley	165	1,093
Odiham	473	2,423	Basing	199	1,073
Kingsclere	474	2,296	St. Mary Bourne } in Kingsclere	226	1,053
South Stoneham	403	2,262	Twyford	175	1,048
Bishop's Waltham	388	2,126	Bishop's Stoke	169	1,007
Milbrook	423	2,124	Minstead	208	1,007
Havant	338	2,099	Bramshott	187	1,006
Whippingham I. W.	339	2,068			

HISTORY.

A. D.

43. Isle of Wight conquered by Vespasian.
266. Winchester Cathedral destroyed in the persecutions of the Emperor Dioclesian.
493. Vindonum, or Silchester, burnt and plundered by the fierce Ella, in his march to Bath.
498. Uther Pendragon, brother of Ambrose, crowned king at Winchester.
501. At Portsmouth landed Porta, with his sons Bleda and Megla, by whose aid Cerdic established the kingdom of Wessex.
508. Cerdic totally defeated the British prince Ambrosius at Sway.
516. Cerdic committed great devastations in Winchester.
530. Isle of Wight subdued by Cerdic, who placed there a colony of Jutes.
635. At Winchester, Cynegils, King of Wessex, and Quicelm his brother, converted to Christianity, and baptized by St. Birinus.
661. Wulpher, King of Mercia, son of Penda, subdued and laid waste the Isle of Wight.
686. Isle of Wight taken by Ceadwalla from Edelwach, King of Southsex, and annexed to Wessex. The slaughter was most terrible.
787. The Isle of Wight seized by the Danes for a place of retreat. It very frequently suffered by their excursions.
827. At Winchester, Egbert crowned first King of England.

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854. At Winchester, Ethelwulf granted his charter for the general establishment of tithes.
862. The Danes burnt and pillaged the City of Winchester.
871. At Basing, Ethelred and Alfred defeated by the Danes in a very bloody battle.
873. Southampton attacked by the Danes, who were repulsed.
877. At Swanswick, one hundred and twenty of the ships or vessels of the Danes lost.
893. At Andover, Ethelred, to secure the peace of the country, adopted Anlaf the Dane.
897. A fleet of Danish pirates plundered the Isle of Wight.
901. Ethelwold, laying claim to the throne of Alfred, took Christchurch, but was compelled by Edward the Elder to retreat.
926. Athelstan held a great council of the nobility at Grately.
930. The Danes landed at Southampton, and committed great destruction.
934. At Winchester, Colbrand, a gigantic Dane, killed in single combat by Guy Earl of Warwick.
942. The Danes landed at Southampton, and destroyed the town by fire and sword.
961. At Winchester, Edgar imposed on the Welsh a tribute of 300 wolves' heads, to be delivered to him annually at his castle of Wolvesey (whence its name), and commuted the punishment of offences, by the delivery of a certain number of wolves' tongues in proportion to the offence. By these laws, the extirpation of these destructive animals was effected.
980. The Danes landed at Southampton, and ravaged the town and neighbourhood.
992. Southampton plundered by the Danes under Sueno, King of Denmark, and Olaus.
994. At Andover, Olaus, King of Norway, was baptized,

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Ethelred the Unready standing sponsor. Here the treaty was concluded by which Anlaf engaged never to recommence hostilities.

1001. The Isle of Wight seized by the Danes, and retained for many years. They burnt Newtown.

1002. At Winchester, November 13, began the general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred the Unready. Every woman throughout the kingdom murdered her Danish bedfellow, by maiming him in the *hocshynide* or ham-strings, or by cutting his throat. In memory of this circumstance, a festival, called *hocktyde*, was annually observed.

1013. Sweyn, King of Denmark, summoned Winchester, which immediately admitted him, when a most dreadful retaliation ensued for the massacre of 1002.

1034. At Southampton, Canute rebuked the impious flattery of his courtiers, by sitting crowned on the beach, and commanding the tide not to approach his footstool.

1042. At Winchester, on Easter Day, Edward the Confessor crowned with great pomp.

1044. In Winchester Cathedral, Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, being accused of incontinence with Ailwyn, Bishop of Winchester, according to Brompton and Knighton, underwent, without injury, the ordeal of walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red-hot ploughshares, placed at unequal distances. She died at Winchester in 1052.

1053. At Winchester, the powerful Earl Goodwin died suddenly whilst at table with Edward the Confessor.

1066. Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, invaded the Isle of Wight.—In Winchester Castle was confined, by order of William I. the degraded Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1075. At Winchester, Waltheof, the Great Earl of Northumberland, beheaded before the gates of the Castle, for

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- having, in an hour of intemperance, joined in a conspiracy against William I. the plot of which he first disclosed to the tyrant, and submitted to his clemency.
1081. In the New Forest, which had only been made two years before by his father, was killed by a stag, Richard, second son of William I.
1100. In the New Forest, August 2, William Rufus, whilst hunting, accidentally slain by an arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, one of his attendants, which glancing from a tree penetrated his heart.—At Winchester, August 3, Henry I. with his sword compelled William de Bretevil to deliver up to him the treasury, crown, and sceptre. Swearing that no one should be king but himself, he seized the crown and placed it on his head. On the 11th of November, the King was married at Winchester to Matilda, daughter of Malcolm King of Scots.
1101. At Portsmouth, in August, Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. landed with his army to dispossess his brother Henry of the crown, but by the intervention of the Barons he accepted an annual payment, and gave up his design.
1102. At Winchester, in the Chapel of the Castle, was tried the great cause of superiority between the archiepiscopal sees of York and Canterbury.
1123. At Portsmouth, Henry I. passed his Whitsuntide.
- 1135 or 1136. Carisbrooke Castle, defended by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, against King Stephen, who took the Castle, but the Earl escaped.
1140. At Portsmouth, landed the Empress Maud and her brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester, with only 140 attendants, to force the crown from the usurper Stephen.
1141. From Winchester, besieged by its Bishop Henry of Blois, brother of Stephen, the Empress Maud escaped; but her general, Robert Earl of Gloucester, was pursued,

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- and taken at Stockbridge, and afterwards exchanged for Stephen, then in prison at Bristol.
1144. King Stephen, after encountering a tremendous storm, on his return from France, landed on the coast and named the place "God's Port," now Gosport.
1153. At Winchester, the Treaty of Wallingford, in Berkshire, between Stephen and Henry formally ratified.
1172. At Winchester, a Parliament held, and Henry II. and his Queen Margaret were crowned.
1173. At Southampton, Henry II. landed, when he came from the continent to expiate the murder of Becket.
1176. At Winchester, Richard, eldest son of Henry II. was baptised.—"A fearful miracle" happened in the Isle of Wight, "a shower of blood of two hours continuance!"
1184. At Winchester, Henry II. received the visit of his daughter Maud, and her husband Henry Duke of Saxony.
1189. At Winchester, Richard I. on ascending the throne, found in the Treasury £900,000.
1194. At Winchester, Richard I. after his long confinement, had a second coronation, when William King of Scots carried the sword of state.—Richard left Portsmouth for the Continent, never to return.
1207. At Winchester, John held an assembly.
1213. In Winchester Cathedral, John absolved from the sentence of excommunication by Cardinal Langton.
1215. To the Isle of Wight John retired whilst negotiating with the Pope for absolution from his oath to observe Magna Charta, and whilst raising troops on the Continent to revenge himself on the Barons who extorted it.
1216. Odiham Castle defended by only three officers and ten soldiers for fifteen days, against Lewis the Dauphin and his army, when it surrendered on condition of having their freedom, horses, and arms.—Lewis besieged Winchester Castle, but was repulsed by the citizens.
1229. Henry III. intending to invade France, mustered the

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- greatest army that was ever raised in England, near to Portsmouth; but his ally, the Duke of Bretagne, deceiving him, he was forced to disband it.
1239. At Winchester, Henry III. kept his Christmas.
1249. At Winchester, was Henry III. when a most desperate band of robbers and murderers were captured. The King sat in person as judge. Upwards of thirty were executed.
1265. At Winchester, a Parliament was held, which abrogated the statutes of "The Mad Parliament," held at Oxford in 1258.
1266. Near Alton, the famous free-booter Sir Adam Gordon was conquered in single combat by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. who gave him his life, and thus converted a daring enemy into a stedfast friend.
1267. Henry received at Winchester with great ceremony.
- 1268 and 1270. Parliaments held at Winchester.
1276. Winchester visited January 12, by Edward I. and his Queen Eleanora.
1279. King Edward staid six months at Winchester, and was also there the following year.
1285. At Winchester, in October, the laws known by the name of "the Statutes of Winchester," were enacted by the Parliament of Edward I.
1302. In Winchester Castle, was confined by King Edward the Bishop of St. Andrew's, for being in arms in Scotland.
1306. Queen Margaret delivered of a daughter at Winchester.
1308. Winchester visited by Edward II.
1329. At Winchester, March 14, Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, uncle of Edward III. beheaded through the intrigues of Queen Isabella, the "she-wolf of France," and her paramour, Mortimer Earl of March.
1337. Portsmouth burnt by the French fleet.
1338. Southampton, October 4, plundered and burnt by

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- the French, Spaniards, and Genoese, but the son of the King of Sicily, and 300 invaders were slain.
1346. From Southampton, in July, sailed Edward III. his son Edward the Black Prince, and the army that gained the victory at Cressy.
1354. At Winchester, Edward III. held a Parliament.
1357. From Odiham Castle, David Bruce, King of the Scots, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, in Durham, after a confinement of eleven years, was liberated on the payment of 100,000 marks, and giving hostages for his future conduct.
1377. In the Isle of Wight, the towns of Rye, Newtown, and Yarmouth, were burnt by the French, who were repulsed, however, by Sir Hugh Tyrrel, in the attempt to take Carisbrooke Castle.—They attacked Southampton, but were driven back by Sir John Arundel.
1388. Richard II. and his Queen visited Winchester, in their progress into the West.
1392. At Winchester, Richard II. held a Parliament.
1402. At Winchester, Henry IV. married by Bishop William of Wykeham, to Joanne of Navarre, Dowager Duchess of Bretagne.
1403. A Parliament held at Winchester, and again in 1405.
1415. At Southampton, a conspiracy against the life of Henry V. detected, and the traitors, the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, of Northumberland, executed July 20, immediately before the sailing of the army that fought at Agincourt.
1418. At the Isle of Wight a party of French landed, as they said to keep their Christmas, but were repulsed with great loss.
1440. Henry VI. visited Winchester, to become acquainted with the plan and principles of Wykeham's College, previous to his founding one at Eton.
1444. In November, Henry VI. at Winchester.

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1445. At Portsmouth, in April, landed Margaret of Anjou with the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Suffolk, and proceeded to Southwick, where she was married to Henry VI. The Isle of Wight created a Kingdom by Henry VI. who himself placed the crown on the head of its only sovereign, Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
1449. At Winchester, Henry VI. held a Parliament, and staid a month. A journal of the devotions of this pious king is preserved.
1471. At Beaulieu, Margaret of Anjou, and her son Prince Edward, on hearing of the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick, took sanctuary till joined by the Duke of Somerset and other partizans, who persuaded her to struggle once more for the throne.
1497. The miners of Cornwall, provoked at the heavy taxation of the kingdom, rose in rebellion, and marched through Winchester into Kent.
1498. At Beaulieu, Perkin Warbeck, after his repulse before Exeter, took sanctuary, whence he surrendered himself to Henry VII. on promise of his life.
1512. Thomas Lord Grey, Marquis of Dorset, when he was sent on an expedition to Spain, to assist Ferdinand against the French, rendezvoused his forces at Southampton, and whence he set out.
1523. At Southampton, July 6, the Emperor Charles V. who had previously been entertained at Winchester by Henry VIII. embarked on board the English fleet, which conveyed him to Spain.
1546. The French, under Claude D'Annebaut, appeared off Spithead, where the English fleet, under Viscount Lisle in the Great Harry, and Sir George Carew in the Mary Rose, were anchored to receive them. The Mary Rose was sunk by the weight of her own ordnance. Six French gallies entered the haven at Portsmouth, and engaged the ships in the harbour, but were unsuccessful. The

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Admiral landed 3000 men at the Isle of Wight, and destroyed several villages; but were repulsed by Captain Worsley with the loss of their Admiral.

1552. At Christchurch, Edward VI. remained for several days. He had previously visited Southampton and Beaulieu.—He was entertained for four days at Basing by the Marquis of Winchester.

1554. At Southampton, July 21, Philip Prince of Spain—afterwards Philip II. landed. At Winchester, July 25, he was married to Mary I. of England; and entertained at Basing.

1558. At Winchester, Thomas Benbridge executed for heresy.

1560. At Basing, Queen Elizabeth entertained with good cheer by the Marquis of Winchester, whose great grandson had the same honour in 1601.

1591. Elizabeth magnificently entertained at Elvetham, by the Earl of Hertford.

1601. At Basing House, in September, Elizabeth received the Duke de Biron; boasting that she had done what none of her predecessors ever did, entertain a royal ambassador at a subject's house, and that right royally.

1603. At Winchester, on the death of Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland proclaimed King of England, by Sir Benjamin Tichborne, Sheriff of the County, on his responsibility, without orders from the Privy Council. For his promptitude he was rewarded with the Castle at Winchester, and an annuity of £100.—At Winchester, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cobham, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were tried and condemned for a pretended conspiracy against the new monarch; the latter on the written evidence of a single witness, without even being confronted with his accuser.

1628. At Portsmouth, in September, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, whilst preparing to embark as Commander

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of an expedition to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, was stabbed by Felton. Charles, who was then at Southwick, on hearing the news, returned to London.

1642. Sir William Waller, after taking Portsmouth, seized, with the assistance of Cromwell, the city of Winchester.

1643. Winchester seized by the Royalists, and garrisoned by Sir William Ogle.—On the 13th of December, at Alton, the gallant Colonel Bowles, with about 1300 infantry, was surrounded by Waller with between five and six thousand men. Disdaining to surrender, the fight was desperate. The Colonel, with about 80 men, threw himself into the Church, which he defended till he fell, with about sixty of his gallant few.

1643 or 1644. Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, defended by the Countess of Portland and Colonel Brett, with 20 men, against the Mayor of Newport, at the head of the town militia, and a body of 400 sailors, till she obtained honourable terms.

1644. On Cheriton Down, March 29, a battle was fought. The Royalists were 8,000 strong, commanded by Lord Hopton.

1645. Basing House most heroically defended for the King by John Paulett, fifth Marquis of Winchester, and his amiable lady, from the month of August in 1643. In October, 1645, it was stormed by Cromwell, who put most of the soldiers to the sword, and burnt the fortress to the ground. The garrison had picked up an amazing booty, as they intercepted the carriers and waggoners on the great western road. The plunder of the house was estimated at £200,000. A very interesting detail of this gallant defence is printed in the "History of Basing House," 8vo. 1815.—Winchester Castle, defended against Oliver Cromwell by Lord Ogle, was obliged to surrender. Cromwell then battered it down with his cannon.

1647. At Tichfield House, Charles I. after his escape from

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Hampton Court, was concealed, until he surrendered himself to Colonel Hammond, Captain of the Isle of Wight, under whose custody he was confined in Carisbrooke Castle for thirteen months, when he was seized by the army, November 29, 1648, conveyed to Hurst Castle, and thence taken to London to execution. During his residence at Carisbrooke, he made two attempts to escape.

1648. Several ships from the Parliamentary fleet having revolted to the young Prince Charles, he appeared before Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, with 19 sail, and a body of 2,000 men; but not meeting with the assistance he was led to expect from the townspeople, he was obliged to retire, after a little loss.

1650. September 8, at Carisbrooke, died the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. whom the levelling rulers of that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker.

1662. At Portsmouth, May 14, landed Catharine; Infanta of Portugal, and on the 22d married to Charles II.

1671. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Charles II. was entertained.

1682. Charles II. fixed upon Winchester for his ordinary residence, when business at London permitted his absence.

1685. At Winchester, in September, Lady Alicia Lisle, who was nearly 80 years of age, beheaded by order of the infamous Jefferies, for harbouring two unfortunate fugitives from the battle of Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire.

1710. On May-Day, the whole town of Alresford burnt.

1760. At Portsmouth, in the Dock-yards, much damage done by fire, July 3.

1764. At Havant, in October, two distinct shocks of an earthquake felt, which continued for two or three minutes.

1770. In Portsmouth Dock-yard, July 27, a dreadful conflagration did damage to the amount of £100,000. It

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was generally believed to have been the work of a foreign enemy.

1773, 1777, and 1794. At Portsmouth, George III. had grand naval reviews. He resided at the Commissioner's House, in the Dock-yard.

1776. In Portsmouth Dock-yard, a fire destroyed property valued at £10,000.

1782. Off Spithead, immediately at the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, in August, was lost the Royal George, of 100 guns, during her launch, when Admiral Kemperfelt, with 400 men and 200 women were drowned.

1789. George III. in his visit to Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, resided for a short time at Lyndhurst.

1799. During the continuance of a hard frost, the whole of a farm called Pitlands, Isle of Wight, consisting of 100 acres, of various kinds of land, was observed to be in motion for two successive days, directing its course to the sea in a straight line. Trees were shifted from their situations,—a little prospect-house was thrown down,—the earth in some parts sunk, &c. This is attributable to the freezing of the springs in the chasms of the hill, and the expansion of the ice.

1814. Portsmouth, in June, visited by the Prince Regent, Alexander I. Emperor of Russia, Frederick-William III. King of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Blucher.

1815. Off Portsmouth, in August, Napoleon Buonaparte, a prisoner on board His Majesty's ship the Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, and thence conveyed by the Northumberland, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, to St. Helena.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Alton, William of, author on Original Sin (flor. 1330).
 Arthur, Prince, eldest son of Henry VII. Winchester, 1486.
 Basingstoke, John of, Greek scholar and orator (ob. 1252).
 Beavois, St. Earl of Southampton, warrior (flor. t. Wm. I).
 Bilson, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester in 1536, of great learning and ability, (died June 1616).
 Burley, Captain, royalist, the first who was put to death by the Parliament, on a charge of high treason, for adhering to the King, 1647, Isle of Wight.
 Chapman, John, divine and critic, Strathfieldsay,* 1704 (died 1784).
 Cotton, Henry, Bishop of Salisbury, Warblington (died 1615).
 Coward, William, medical and metaphysical writer, Winchester, 1656 (died between 1722 and 25).
 Crowe, William, divine, poet, and orator, Winchester (died 1829).
 Curtis, John, physician, Alton (died 1829).
 Curtis, William, botanist, author of "Flora Londinensis," Alton, 1746 (died 1799).
 DIBDIN, CHARLES, the writer and musical composer of upwards of twelve hundred songs, and whose sea-songs will be popular while our navy lasts, Southampton, about 1748 (died 1814).
 Ethelwald, St. Bishop of Winchester, Winchester (ob. 984).
 Fuller, Nicholas, divine, author of "Miscellanea Theologica," Southampton, 1557.
 Greaves, John, astronomer, mathematician, linguist, antiquary, and royalist, Colmore, 1602 (died 1652).
 Guidott, Thomas, physician, Lyminster, 1638.

* Wareham, in Dorsetshire, is also assigned as the place of his nativity.

- Hamilton, Emma, Lady**, companion of Nelson, Bere Forest (died 1816).
- Hanway, Jonas**, merchant, philanthropist, traveller, and author, Portsmouth, 1712 (died 1786).
- Henry III.** reigned fifty-six years, Winchester, 1207 (died 1272).
- Hide, John of**, author of "Homilies," (flor. 1284).
- Highmore, Nathaniel**, physician, anatomist, and author, Fordingbridge, 1613 (died 1684).
- Hopson, Admiral**, rose by merit from a sea-boy, temp. Anne, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.
- Hooke, Dr. Robert**, mathematician and natural philosopher, inventor of the pendulum-spring in watches, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 1635 (died 1702-3).
- Hunton, Philip**, nonconformist divine, and political writer, whose book declaring that the sovereignty of England is not in the King only, but in the three estates, was ordered to be burnt, Andover (died 1682).
- Jacob, Giles**, author of a Law Dictionary, some dramas and biographies, Romsey, 1690 (died 1744).
- James, Richard** divine, critic, and antiquary, Newport, Isle of Wight, 1592 (died 1638).
- James, Thomas**, uncle of Richard, divine and critic, friend and associate of Camden, Newport, Isle of Wight, 1571 (died 1629).
- Lake, Arthur**, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Southampton, 1543.
- Lake, Sir Thomas**, Secretary of State to James I. Southampton.
- Lancaster, Sir James**, navigator, gave name to the Sound in Baffin's Bay, Basingstoke (died between 1617 and 1620).
- Lily or Lilye, William**, grammarian, the first person who taught the Greek language in the Metropolis, Odiham, 1466 (died of the plague in 1523).
- LOWTH, ROBERT**, Bishop of London, critic, antagonist of Warburton, Buriton, 1710 (died 1787).
- Pace, or Pacæus, Richard**, Dean of St. Paul's, learned and eloquent divine and statesman, Winchester, 1482 (died 1532).
- Petty, Sir William**, physician, writer on political economy, and practical philosopher, Romsey, 1623 (died 1687).
- Philpot, John**, divine and martyr (burnt in Smithfield in 1555).

- Pink, Robert**, philosopher and divine, Kempshot (ob. 1647).
- Pitts, John**, Dean of Liverdun in Lorraine, biographer, Alton, 1560 (died 1616).
- Pococke, Richard**, Bishop of Meath, oriental traveller, Southampton, 1704 (died 1765).
- Pottenger, John**, poet and translator, Winchester, 1647 (died 1733).
- Purver, Anthony**, quaker, originally a shepherd, self-educated scholar, translator of the Bible, Up Hursborn, 1702 (died 1777).
- Rich, Sir Richard**, Baron Lees, Chancellor to Edward VI. (died about 1559).
- Russel, John**, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor to Richard III. St. Peter's, Winchester (died 1490).
- Russell, Francis**, antiquary, Basingstoke, 1740.
- Sherborn, Robert**, Bishop of Chichester, improver of his cathedral, (died 1536).
- Steele, Anne**, author of poems under the name of Theodosia, Broughton.
- Sternhold, Thomas**, versifier of the Psalms (died 1549).
- SWITHIN, Saint**, Bishop of Winchester, Winchester (died in 862).
- Tomson, Robert**, author of "Description of New Spain," Andover, 16th century.
- Udal, Nicholas**, divine, dramatic writer, and classical scholar, servant to Queen Catharine Parr, 1506.
- Urry, John**, editor of Chaucer, Gatcomb, Isle of Wight, 1663.
- Wallop, Sir John**, naval commander, 16th century.
- WARHAM, WILLIAM**, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor, encourager of learning, and patron of Erasmus, Malsanger, 1456 (died 1532).
- Warton, Dr. Joseph**, divine, poet, critic, and translator, Basingstoke,* 1722 (died 1800).
- Warton, Thomas**, brother of the preceding, divine, antiquary, poet-laureat, author of "History of English Poetry," Basingstoke, 1728 (died 1790).
- WATTS, ISAAC**, nonconformist divine, distinguished for his learning and piety, author of "Psalms" and "Hymns,"

* Some accounts say that Joseph Warton was born at Dunsfold, in Surrey.

- and some theological and controversial tracts, Southampton, 1674 (died 1748).
- White, Gilbert, writer on natural history, and author of the "History and Antiquities of Selborne," Selborne, 1720 (died 1793).
- White, John, Bishop of Winchester, controversialist and poet (died 1560).
- White, Richard, "Ricardus Vitus," Regius Professor at Douay, historical and philological writer, Basingstoke (died 1612).
- Winchelsea, Anne Countess of, ingenious poetess, Sidmonton (died 1720).
- Winchester, Lamprid of, "Doctor Eximius," (flourished in 980).
- Winchester, Wolstan of, scholar (flourished 1100).
- Withers, George, poet, Bentworth, 1588.
- WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor, founder of Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, statesman and architect, Wickham, 1324 (died 1404).
- YOUNG, DR. EDWARD, divine and poet, author of "Night Thoughts," and "The Revenge," Upham, 1681 (died 1765).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The Climate of **HAMPSHIRE** is of a most bracing and invigorating nature, especially upon the Downs which cross the county from east to west; nor are the exhalations from the low grounds so pernicious as in other counties. The seasons are mild and genial. It is distinguished as an agricultural, though its sea-coast renders it also a considerable maritime and commercial county.—The Forests are the New Forest, East Bere, Alice Holt, and Woolmer; the two latter on the borders of Surrey and Sussex.—The aggregate extent of the waste lands, exclusive of the Forests, is supposed to include nearly 100,000 acres.—The Bacon is very rich and fine, and of a peculiarly pleasant flavour. Very little of it leaves the county, notwithstanding much is sold in London and other places, as “Hampshire Bacon.”

At **ALRESFORD** resided the gallant Lord Rodney, who defeated the Comte de Grasse, April 12, 1782.

In **ALTON** Church is still preserved the door which was perforated with shot in the engagement of 1643; and marks of the balls are also visible in the spire.

In **ALVERSTOKE** Church is a cenotaph in memory of Admiral Kempenfelt, who was lost in the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, in 1782.

At **APPULDERCOMBE**, Isle of Wight, is a fine collection of antient marbles and paintings, collected by Sir Richard

Worsley whilst on a tour through Italy, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Tartary, during the years 1785-7, and depicted in the Museum Worsleyanum. Among the paintings here, is an original portrait on pannel of Henry VIII. by Holbein, presented by that monarch to Sir James Worsley, during a visit here. Near the house is the only vineyard in England.

In ARRETON Church-yard, Isle of Wight, is a tombstone, erected in 1822 by subscription, to mark the grave of Elizabeth Wallbridge, the humble individual whose story of piety and virtue, written by the Rev. Legh Richmond, under the title of the Dairyman's Daughter, has attained an almost unexampled circulation. Her cottage at Branston, about a mile distant, is much visited.

At AVINGTON Park resided the notorious and infamous Anna-Maria Countess of Shrewsbury, who held the horse of the Duke of Buckingham while he fought and killed her husband. Charles II. frequently made it the scene of his licentious pleasures; and the old green-house is said to have been the apartment in which the royal sensualist was entertained.

At BASING HOUSE, during Cromwell's memorable siege, resided Fuller, the Church Historian, who, amidst the confusion of the battle, composed some part of "The Worthies of England," his favourite work. His only complaint was of the cannon's noise.

BASINGSTOKE was the vicarage of Sir George Wheler, the Oriental Traveller, and of the father of Thomas and John Warton.—The lead on the roof of the Holy Ghost Chapel was taken to cast balls for the siege of Basing House.—In the Free Grammar School were educated the two Wartons, during the mastership of their father; and the Rev. Gilbert White, historian of Selborne.

At BEAULIEU was interred Mary Dore, "the parochial

witch, who was frequently seen to convert herself into the form of a hare or cat, when apprehended in wood-stealing." The old John Duke of Montagu had so great a veneration for her, that he railed in her grave, and placed an inscription to record her peculiar talents. These records of superstition are now removed.—In the Priory found a temporary protection, Margaret the courageous queen of the imbecile Henry VI. with her son; and Perkin Warbeck, whose real origin remains still in obscurity, though the opinion gains ground of his having been the actual Duke of York.

BEVIS MOUNT was the property and frequent residence of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, the rival of Marlborough, and the friend of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Swift; the latter of whom has celebrated him in his "Mordanto fills the trump of Fame."

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, and its neighbourhood, in the early part of the last century, was infested by a daring gang of depredators and deer-stealers, who, from the custom of blacking their faces to prevent discovery, were termed "Waltham Blacks," and to restrain whom the famous "Black Act," (which comprehends more felonies than any law that had ever been previously enacted for domestic regulations,) was passed 9 Geo. II. 1723.—At the Palace of the See of Winchester here died that benevolent and distinguished prelate William of Wykeham, in 1404, at the advanced age of 80.

BOLDRE was the Rectory and residence of William Gilpin, author of many popular tours, &c., who founded two schools here, and endowed them by the sale of his drawings and sketches.

BRADING, in the Isle of Wight, was formerly represented in Parliament; but the burgesses were excused from the return, on their own petition, on account of their inability to support their representatives by the accustomed 4*d.* daily.

At **BROADLANDS**, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston,

is a fine collection of paintings, by Vandyck, Gerard Douw, Rembrandt, Rubens, Domenichino, Claude, Reynolds, Louthenbourg, Wouvermans, &c.

The MANOR of BURY FARM is held by the tenure of presenting the King a pair of white grey-hounds whenever he enters the New Forest. George the Third, in 1789, received this present from the Rev. Sir Charles Mills, bart. as he alighted from his carriage at Lyndhurst.

CANHAM, or Cannon's Lodge, was the occasional residence of H. R. H. the late Duke of Cumberland, on a visit to whom at this place the comedian Foote had the misfortune to fracture one of his legs.

At CARISBROOKE Castle are shown the ruins of the apartments where Charles I. was confined, and the window through which he attempted to escape. When the King was being removed hence to Hurst Castle, he gave Mr. Worsley, who had risked his life for him, his watch, saying "This is all my gratitude has to give." The watch is still preserved in the family. It is of silver, large and clumsy in its form: the case is neatly ornamented with filigree, but the movements are of very ordinary workmanship, and wound up with catgut. After Charles's death the Castle became the prison of his children.—When the heroic Countess of Portland, after her surrender, was ordered to leave the castle and the island in two days, not one of the islanders could be found to convey her to the opposite shore. She was indebted for that service to the seamen of a trading vessel.—The well that supplies the castle is seventy-two yards deep; and the water is drawn up by a large wheel, turned by an ass. In 1747, there was an ass that had been in that service forty years.

At CHRISTCHURCH, in 1604, it appears from the register that Christian Steevens, wife of Thomas Steevens, was "buried by women, for she was a *papishe*."

At CRONDALL lately died George Leavey, a labouring

man, at the age of 103. He possessed his faculties unimpaired to the last hour, and had accustomed himself to smoke three pipes of tobacco daily for the last 70 years.

At **CRUX EASTON** was a grotto, the shell of which only remains, constructed by nine sisters of the name of Lisle, celebrated by the Muse of Pope.

At **CUFFNELS**, near Lyndhurst, is the valuable collection of books and MSS. bequeathed by the late Earl of Marchmont to the Right Hon. George Rose.

In **ELLINGHAM Church** is a fine painting of "The Day of Judgment," given by the late Lord Windsor. This picture was brought, with other pillage, from Cadiz in 1702.—In the Church-yard lie the remains of the venerable victim of the inhuman Jefferies, Lady Alicia Lisle.

EXBURY House was the seat of Colonel Mitford, the historian of Greece.

Of **FAREHAM**, one of Charles's mistresses, Madame de Querouaille, was created Countess. She was the mother of the Duke of Richmond.

At **FREEFOLK** are the mills where the paper for the Bank Notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of Geo. I.

FRESHWATER, Isle of Wight. The way the eider down, and the eggs of the ducks are obtained from the Cliffs, is most perilous. A person descends the face of the frightful precipice, seated only on a simple stick, put crossways and fastened to a cart-rope, by which he is lowered to the nests.

GOSPORT is said, on the authority of a charter granted to the town by Stephen's brother, Gilbert de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, to have derived its name "God's Port," from the circumstance of King Stephen landing here after encountering a terrible storm in his passage from France in 1144.

GRANGE Park House, near East Stratton, was erected by Lnigo Jones.

At **HORDLE Church** is a tomb-stone to Christopher Clark, Lord of the Manor, who died in 1720, aged 112.

At **HURSLEY Park**, Richard Cromwell resided during the Protectorate of his father; and in the Church he was buried, with his wife and several of his children. The estate was sold at his death for upwards of £34,000. Here was found the Seal of the Commonwealth which Oliver took from the Parliament.

To **HYDE Abbey** were removed the bones of Alfred the Great, his Queen Alswitha, and their sons Ethelward and Edward. It was also the repository of the relics of St. Grimhald and St. Judocus.

At **KINGSCLERE** was a residence of the Saxon monarchs. There was a royal abode here as late as temp. John.

The Church-yard of **KINGSTON**, the Parish Church of Portsea, is the largest in the kingdom. The only monument of interest is that erected to the memory of Admiral Kempenfelt, and the other sufferers in the Royal George.

In **LANGLEY Wood**, New Forest, in 1758, was felled an oak which had 800 rings of annual growth, and whose trunk was 36 feet in circumference.

LYMINGTON Port is an appendage to Southampton, and admits vessels of 500 tons burden to the quay.

At **LYNDHURST**, in the King's House, or Lord Warden's Lodge, is preserved an antient stirrup, said to have been used by King William Rufus at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel. By an antient custom, all the dogs not able to pass through it, were expeditated. All the Forest Courts are still held here. The "King's Stables" are very large, and were erected about the time of Charles II.

Near **MALWOOD Castle**, near Beaulieu, in the New Forest, is an old oak-tree, whence the arrow which killed William II. is traditionally said to have been shot.

MAPLEDURHAM was the seat and principal residence of the historian **GIBBON**.

In **MOTTISFONT** House is preserved a curious old painting, brought from the Priory, representing in compartments two events in the life of the celebrated Thomas Aquinas: the visit of St. Peter and St. Paul; and his inspiration whilst writing.

MUDDYFORD, a beautiful marine village, was once honoured by a visit from George III.

NETLEY Abbey is celebrated in the verses of Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles. Its ruins are situate in a sequestered spot, rendered enchanting by the addition of delightful woods, which partially obscure its mouldering walls at every point of view. Here, indeed, the beauties of Nature and Art are blended in the happiest manner.

The **NEW FOREST** is a tract of about forty miles in compass. It formerly contained many populous towns and villages, together with 36 churches, all of which are said to have been destroyed, and made a forest by William I. in 1079. The Forest is divided into nine walks, each having a keeper under the Lord Warden, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. In this tract Henry VIII. erected some castles, and there are several good towns and villages. Its situation on the Southampton Water and the British Channel, renders it the most convenient and valuable district in the kingdom for the ready supply of timber by water-carriage to his Majesty's dock-yards. Here in 1745 a triangular stone was set up by John Lord Delawar, to perpetuate the death of William II. It is called Stoney Cross, or Rufus's Stone, and is about ten miles beyond Southampton.

The pulpit of **NEWPORT** Church, Isle of Wight, is of wainscot, richly ornamented with carved emblematical figures. In the Church was interred the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, September 8, 1650, aged 15 years, *the intended apprentice to a button-maker.*—The Free Grammar School-room is interest-

ing as the apartment in which Charles attempted a treaty with the Parliament's Commissioners in 1648.

The Borough of **NEWTOWN**, Isle of Wight, sends two Members to Parliament, has a mayor and corporation, a town-hall, and only *ten cottages* !

In **NORTH STONEHAM** Church are monuments to Chief Justice Sir Thomas Flemyng, and to the victor of Conflans, Admiral Lord Hawke.

ODIHAM was relieved from the burden and expense of sending Members, to Parliament in like manner with Brading.—In the Castle David II. King of Scotland was confined by Edward III.

At **PETERSFIELD** is an equestrian statue of King William III., once richly gilt, erected by William Jolliffe, esq. representative of the town.

At **PORCHESTER** and **SOUTHWICK**, the publicans are exempted by a charter of Elizabeth, from having any soldiers billeted or quartered upon them.

PORTSMOUTH and **PORTSEA**. The Harbour decidedly excels every other in the kingdom for its capacity, depth, and security; and may justly be considered the key of England. It affords good anchorage and safe protection for nearly the whole of the British navy, and is the general rendezvous of the Indian fleet. Portsmouth is the only regularly fortified town in England, and is not to be surpassed in the world for beauty, strength, and durability. Intelligence may be conveyed by the telegraph to London, a distance of 74 miles, in eight minutes.—In the Dock-yard, in the Observatory over the Royal Naval College, is a beautiful model of the Victory of 100 guns, wrecked off the French coast on her first voyage. In the cupola of the Chapel is the bell which belonged to the Royal George, sunk at Spithead. In the Rope House, cables are made thirty inches in circumference, which require eighty men to work them; and so laborious is the

task, that, notwithstanding the immense machinery employed to twist the cordage, the men can work but four hours each day. The fire in the Dock-yard in 1776, was caused by John Aitken, commonly called "Jack the Painter," who was executed for the crime.—In 1794 L'Impeteux of 74 guns, taken by Lord Howe on the 1st of June; and in 1795 the Boyne of 98 guns, were destroyed in the harbour by fire.—In the register of St. Thomas à Becket Church is preserved the marriage entry of Charles II. May 22, 1662, to the Infanta of Portugal. The tower of the Church is 120 feet high, and on its summit is a ship, about six feet long, completely rigged, which acts as a vane. Here is a handsome cenotaph in memory of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, stabbed by Felton.

Of ROMSEY Abbey, the first abbess was Elfleda, daughter of Edward the Elder. Here was educated Matilda, daughter of Malcolm King of Scots, and queen of Henry I. under the government of Christina, cousin to Edward the Confessor. Mary, daughter of Stephen, was its abbess, but she renounced the veil, to marry Matthew younger son of Theodoric Earl of Flanders.—In the Church lies Sir William Petty, the philosopher, and founder of the Lansdowne family, whose father was a clothier here. There is a handsome monument and quaint epitaph in memory of John St. Barbe, and his wife, who both died in 1659.

SANDOWN Cottage, Isle of Wight, was the retreat of John Wilkes, of political notoriety. Here is a doric pillar to his friend Churchill, the satirist.

SELBORNE has had its natural history and antiquities most elegantly and instructively described by its late Vicar, the Rev. Gilbert White.

The walls of SILCHESTER, according to Leland, were two miles in compass, comprising 80 acres of ground. These are remaining at present, and are of nine unequal sides,

formed of rows of stones and flints alternately, being about 18 feet high and 15 thick. The remains of the ditches are in some places 12 yards over, with the appearance of four principal gates.

SOUTHAMPTON was the occasional residence of Canute the Dane. Here it is said he so memorably rebuked the gross flattery of his courtiers, by commanding the waves of the sea to retire.—In St. Michael's Church is the monument of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley.—In All Saints Church lie the remains of the circumnavigator Captain Carteret, and of Brian Edwards, the historian of the West Indies, who lived at Springfield near this town.—In Holyrood Church is a monument by Ryabrach, in memory of Miss Elizabeth Stanley, with an inscription by Thomson, who has also celebrated her in "The Seasons."—In the chapel of "God's House" is an epitaph commemorating the execution of the conspirators against Henry V. in 1415.—In the Grammar School were educated Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich; Thomas Lawrence, physician; and Dr. Isaac Watts, dissenting divine.

At **SOUTHWICK** resided Richard Norton, who bequeathed his large possessions to the Legislature for charitable purposes, besides many other singular bequests. The will was set aside on account of insanity. He died in 1732, and is said to have written the tragedy of Pausanias.—The Prior's Chair, a curious and interesting relic, was sold by auction about 1809 on the premises.

SPITHEAD is a spacious road for shipping between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy rendezvous in time of war. It is about 20 miles in extent, and capable of holding 1000 sail in the greatest security. The spot where the Royal George sunk in 1782, only a few hundred yards from the shore, is marked by a red buoy fastened to the wreck.

Of STOCKBRIDGE was member the essayist and wit, Sir Richard Steele, who procured his election by a humorous promise of an *apple stuck full of guineas* to the man whose wife was first brought to bed after that day nine months! The good ladies were so gratified that their husbands were compelled to return him; and they even went so far as to endeavour to obtain an order from the Corporation that no man should be received as a candidate who did not continue the custom!

At TICHBOURN Hall, near Alresford, on Lady Day, is an annual gift of two pence, in bread or money, to every applicant. The gift has been continued ever since the building of the house temp. Henry II. In 1791 no less than 1700 persons received that sum each.

TITCHFIELD House, the antient seat of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, was built on the site, and with the materials, of the abbey. In this house Charles I. was concealed in 1647.

At TWYFORD was a Catholic seminary, where Pope was partly educated.—In the Church is an excellent bust, by Nollekins, of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

At WATCOMBE, near Brockenhurst, for three years resided the philanthropist Howard, “but his goodness was too great to be confined within the narrow limits of Brockenhurst parish.”

At WEYHILL, near Andover, is held a grand fair for ten days, beginning October 10. It is supposed to be the most considerable in the kingdom for sheep, as 100,000, it is said, have been sold in one day.

WICKHAM Parsonage-house was the retreat of Dr. Warton, Master of Winchester College, and editor of Pope.

The ISLE OF WIGHT is styled the Garden of England, and is highly deserving of that character. In the time of Charles II. the island was so well wooded, that it was said a

squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues ; but very little is now to be met with.—The staple of tin was removed here from Cornwall.—It was the last part of Britain that received Christianity, and its introduction was stained with much bloodshed.

WINCHESTER was the metropolis of the Belgæ and the Saxons.—The Romans here manufactured cloth and linen for the Emperor and the army ; and kept the public archives and records. — It had a Mayor twenty-two years before London.—King Athelstan granted it the privilege of six mints.—In a monastery here Constans, son of the Emperor Constantine, to whom he succeeded, was a monk.—In the Cathedral were interred the remains of its founder Cinegils, and Cynewulf, Kings of Wessex ; of Egbert, the first King of England, who was crowned here ; Ethelwolf ; Alfred the Great, whose body was afterwards removed to Hyde ; Edward the Elder ; Edred ; Edwy ; Canute the Great ; Hardicanute ; Emma, “the pearl of Normandy,” wife of the two Kings Ethelred the Unready, and Canute, and mother of the two Kings Hardicanute and Edward the Confessor ; and William Rufus, whose monument, a plain greyish stone, is before the altar. Among the more eminent of its Bishops who had sepulture here, were St. Swithin, the patron saint of the city ; Henry de Blois, the brother of King Stephen ; Peter de Rupibus, guardian of Henry III. ; William of Wykeham, the celebrated architect, 1404 ; Cardinal Beaufort, whose death is so impressively described by Shakspeare ; William Waynfleet ; and Stephen Gardiner, distinguished for his learning, intolérance, insinuating address, and sound policy. St. Swithin, at his own previous solicitation, was buried in the Church-yard, instead of the chancel of his cathedral, and when an order was obtained to remove his relics into the choir, a most violent shower of rain fell on the destined day, and continued for

the 39 successive days without intermission; in consequence of which, the idea of removal was abandoned as displeasing to St. Swithin, though the Saint afterwards relented, and suffered his bones to be taken from the cemetery and lodged among the remains of the other Bishops in 1093. The vulgar adage, that we shall have forty days continuance of wet weather, whenever rain falls on St. Swithin's festival, July 15, doubtless arose from this presumed supernatural circumstance.—In the Lady Chapel King Philip and Queen Mary were married.—Among the more recently buried in the Cathedral, occur Sir John Cloberry, who assisted Monck in effecting the restoration of Charles II.; Dr. Joseph Warton; the celebrated Mrs. Montague; and Bishop Hoadly.—Among its Bishops who are not buried here appear the names of Fox, so instrumental in raising Henry VII. to his throne; the ambitious Cardinal WOLSEY; and Lancelot Andrews.—In Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools" are enumerated the names of six Archbishops, thirty-one Bishops, and many other distinguished characters who have been educated at the College. Among them, appear the names of Archbishop Chicheley, Warham, and Dr. Howley, the present Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishops Waynflete, Kenn, Lowth, and the present venerable Bathurst of Norwich; Joseph Spence, author of "Polymetis"; Sir Thomas Brown, M.D.; Sir Richard Worsley, traveller; Sir Henry Wotton; and the poets Otway, John Phillips, Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," Somerville, Pitt, Collins, the enthusiast and visionary, and Thomas Warton, the laureate.—Previous to the vacation in August, the boys sing the celebrated song of

"Concinamus, O sodales!" &c.

with the chorus of

"Domum, domum, dulce domum,"

accompanied by a band of music. The author of this song

is unknown, and its existence cannot be traced beyond a century.—The eastern window of the College Chapel, containing the genealogy of our Saviour, has been the subject of a most exquisite poem by Bishop Lowth.—Over the entrance to the College School-room is a statue of the founder by Caius Gabriel Cibber.—The Round Table, in the Castle hall, where the assizes are held, is popularly attributed to King Arthur; but it more probably owed its origin to King Stephen, to prevent disputes for precedency among his attendants. The names of the knights are on it.—On the site of the Castle a royal palace was begun in 1683, but converted into a prison for prisoners of war. The principal floor contains in all 160 chambers.—An obelisk commemorates the devastations of the plague in the years 941, 1348, and 1668.—By an ordinance of King Edgar's, to prevent fraud, one measure was established for the whole kingdom, and the standard vessel being kept at Winchester was the origin of the term "Winchester Measure."

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of Hampshire.

1. Topographical Remarks relating to the South Western parts of Hampshire. By Rev. Richard Warner.—8vo. 1793.
2. Collections for the History of Hampshire and the Bishopric of Winchester; including the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Sarke. By D. Y. With a Glossary by Rev. Richard Warner.—6 vols. 4to. 1795.
3. Beauties of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.—8vo. 1805.
4. The Annual Hampshire Repository for 1799. [Containing much local intelligence of an antiquarian and topographic character.] 8vo.
5. History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester. By Lord Clarendon, and Samuel Gale.—8vo. 1715.
6. History and Antiquities of Winchester.—2 vols. 8vo. 1773.
7. The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester. By Rev. John Milner, D.D. F.S.A.—2 vols. 4to, 1809. 2d edit.
8. The History and Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral. By J. Britton, F.S.A.—4to. 1827.
9. The History of Basing House, with an Account of the Siege; to which is added an Elegy.—8vo. 1815.
10. A Sketch of the History of Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, &c. [By Rev. Joseph Jefferson.]—8vo. 1808, 2d. edit.
11. The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne. By the Rev. Gilbert White.—4to. 1813, 2d edition; new edition, 1830.
12. A Walk through Southampton. By Sir Henry C. Englefield, bart. F.R.S. and F.S.A.—8vo. 1801.
13. History of the Isle of Wight. By Sir Richard Worsley, bart.—4to. 1781.
14. A View of the Isle of Wight. By John Sturch.—12mo. 1791, 4th edition.
15. The History of the Isle of Wight. By Rev. Richard Warner.—8vo. 1795.

16. **A new, correct, and much improved History of the Isle of Wight**
—8vo. 1795.
17. **Tour of the Isle of Wight.** By J. Hassell.—8vo. 1790.
18. **Tour to the Isle of Wight.** By Charles Tomkins.—2 vols. 8vo.
1796.
19. **A Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.** By Thomas
Pennant, esq.—2 vols. 4to. 1801.
20. **A new Picture of the Isle of Wight.** By William Cooke.—8vo.
1813.
21. **A Description of the principal Picturesque Beauties, and Anti-
quities, &c. of the Isle of Wight.** By Sir Henry C. Englefield,
Bart.—4to. 1816.
22. **A Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Isle of Wight.** By
John Bullar.—7th edit. 12mo. 1828.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, the Severn Sea, and part of Gloucestershire: East, Wiltshire: South, Dorsetshire and Devonshire: West, Devonshire.

Greatest length, 68; *breadth*, 47; *square*, 1642 miles; *statute acres*, 1,050,080.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Bath and Wells.

Circuit, Western.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Belgæ. *Encampments*, Ashton; Banwell, on the top of a lofty knoll; Bleadon Hill; Doleberry; Leigh Down; Maes Knoll; Portbury, small and rude; Worle Hill, in excellent preservation, capable of containing near 50,000 men, probably strengthened and enlarged by the Romans. *Earthworks*, Brean Down, full of vestiges of tumuli, &c.; Butcombe Barrow, opened in 1788, by the Rev. T. Bere; Castle of Comfort, tumuli in groups of nine, eight, &c. some opened in 1825; Charter House, many tumuli; Cheddar Moor was studded with tumuli, now removed by the plough; Uphill

Down; Wansdike, (or Woden's Dyke, from the Saxon god,) the boundary of the Belgæ and the aborigines, from the Bristol Channel at Portishead, by Maes Knoll and Bath Hampton, to the Wiltshire Downs. *Remains discovered*, at Beacon Hill, near Maesbury Castle, very rude urns; Brendon Hill, urns.

Druidical Remains. Chew Magna, a circle of reddish coloured stones; Monkham Hill, in Luxborough, circle of stones; Stanton Drew, originally of three circles, the largest measuring 126 by 115 yards in diameter, and many loose stones; Withycombe, near Higher Dumbleden, a circle of stones.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations,* Aquæ Solis, Bath; Iscalis, Ilchester. *Encampments,* Ashton, a single ditch and rampart; Banwell, with an outpost in the Little Wood; Blacker's Hills; Bowditch, near Chew Magna; Bower Walls, on the Avon; Brompton; Bury Castle, Selworthy, elliptical; Cadbury, at Tickenham, the inner area of seven acres, strongly fortified; Camalet; Chesterton, some remains; Cow Castle; Doleberry, of great strength; Douseborough; Fayland, three small intrenchments; Godshill; Hampden Hill, near Ilchester, capable of containing 103,738 men, being the largest camp remaining; Hawkridge Castle; Maes Knoll, near Bristol, very extensive; Modbury; Neroche; Newborough; Norton Hautville; Stantonbury; Stokeleigh, opposite to the Bower Walls; Tedbury; Turk's Castle; Uphill, the site of the church was a post of observation; Wiveliscombe; Worleybury. *Earth-works,* Charter House, vestiges of a small amphitheatre; Maes Knoll Tump, an immense tumulus, 390 feet long, 84 broad, and 45 high, above the inner level of the camp; Uphill, tumuli. *Temples,* three at Bath, one to the

Sun or Apollo, very superb; another to **Minerva**; and a **sacellum**, or little temple, to **Luna**. *Roads*, a vicinal way from the **Fosse**, through **Stoke**, to **Hampden Hill**; from the forest of **Exmoor**, over the **Poulden Hills**, through **Axbridge** and **Portbury**, to the harbour at **Portishead**; **Axbridge** to **Ilchester**, through **Wells**, **Glastonbury**, and **Somerton**; from **Uphill** to **Old Sarum** in **Wiltshire**, a distance of 55 miles, with a branch to **Bath**. *Remains discovered*, at **Bauwell**, coins; **Bath**, sudatories, 1775, a head of **Minerva** in 1727, preserved in the guildhall, a head of **Apollo** in 1729, altars, statues, coins, remains of the walls, &c.; **Bathford**, pavement, hypocaust, and altars; **Brent Knoll**, coins, fibulæ, urns, weapons, &c.; **Bruton**, piece of inscribed lead weighing 50 pounds; **Cadbury**, coins, pavements, silver horse-shoe, arches, grind-stones, and other domestic and camp utensils; **Camerton**, abundance of pottery, iron, glass, &c.; **Charter House**, pottery, coins; **Chidley Mount**, coins; **Cleeve Toot**, coins; **Conquest**, two urns of coins; **Corton**, an urn with two quarts of coins; **Dishcove**, pavement in 1711; **East Coker**, tessellated pavement about eight feet square; **Elm**, near **Frome**, coins of **Constantine the Great**; **Fayland**, in 1815, several hundred coins of the **Lower Empire**; and urns; **Farleigh Park**, chequered pavement; **Holway**, urn of coins, and skeletons in 1821; **Ilchester**, coins, bricks, tiles; **Knowle Hill**, pavement; **Leigh Down**, coins in 1817, 500 of them of silver; **Lydiard St. Lawrence**, in 1666, a pitcher of medals, weighing 80lb.; **Mendip Hills**, inscribed piece of lead; **Pitney**, tessellated pavements, with figures bearing the instruments of coining, in 1828; **Portbury**, foundations of walls, coins, &c.; **South Petherton**, coins; **Stoke Gomer**, coins in 1666; **Sutton**, coins; **Taunton**, coins; **Uphill** cave, pottery, and coin of **Julian**; **Warley**, capital of a pillar; **Wellow**, pavement; **Wincaunton**, coins; **Wiveliscombe**, coins;

Wokey, inscribed plate of lead; Worle, coin of Vespasian; Wraxall Hill, coins of Constantine.

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex. Encampment, Porlock, of King Harold. Earthwork, Salisbury Hill, constructed at the siege of Bath in 577.

Danish Encampments, Cleeve Toot, circular, small; Kilmington, Jack's Castle; Portishead Hill.

Abbeys. Athelney Isle, founded by King Alfred, about 888; Banwell, ante Alfred; Bath, by King Offa, about 775, re-founded in 970, by King Edgar; Bruton, by St. Algar, or Ethelware, Earl of Cornwall, about 1005; Cliff, by William de Romare, before 1188; Glastonbury, about 435, by a St. Patrick; Hinton, by the first Earl of Salisbury, temp. Henry III.; Keynsham, by William Earl of Gloucester, about 1170; Muchelney, by King Athelstan, in 939, now a barn; Wells, by King Ina, about 704, re-built by Bishop Joceline de Wells, in 1239.

Priories. Barlinch, founded temp. Henry II. by William de Say; Berkley, in the reign of John, by one William, a Norman baron; Bruton, by William de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, in 1142; Buckland Sororum, about 1167, by William de Erleigh, lord of the manor of Durston; Chewton; Dunster, by Wm. de Mohun, t. Will. I. cell to Bath abbey, now the parish church; Eudeston, cell to St. Sever in Normandy; Frome, erected by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, before 705; Hinton Charterhouse, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in 1227, finished building 1232; Ilchester, temp. Edward II.; Kewstoke, by William de Courtenye, about 1210; Montacute, by the nephew of William I.; Porthury, cell to Bromore in Hampshire, the ruins very considerable; Stavordale, temp. Henry III.

now a farm-house and barn; Stoke Courcy, cell to the abbey of Lonly in Normandy, temp. Hen. II.; Taunton, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in 1127; Witham, about 1181; Woodspring, in 1210, by William de Courteneye, the church, gateway, refectory, and monastic barn remain; Yeanston.

Nunneries. Barrow Gournay, founded temp. Richard I. by one of the Fitz Hardinges; Bath, by King Osric in 676, afterwards the abbey; Cannington, by Robert de Courcy, sewer to the Empress Maud; Chew Stoke, by Elizabeth de Santa Cruce; Nunney; Walton; and Whitehall, about 1226, by William Daius.

Friaries. Bridgewater, Grey, founded by William Bruer, son of the founder of the hospital, about 1230. Ilchester, ante 11 Edward I. Taunton, White, by Walter de Meryet, in 1322.

Preceptory. Temple Coombe, founded ante 1185, by Serlo son of Odo.

Colleges. Congresbury, founded about 711, by St. Congar; North Cadbury, in 4 Henry V. by Dame Elizabeth Boretreaux; Stoke-under-Hampden, in 1304, by Sir John Beauchamp, kt.; Wells, Mountesey, by Bishop Erghum, ob. 1401; and the Vicar's at Wells, ante 1347.

Hospitals. Bath, St. John, by Bishop Reginald, about 1180; St. Magdalen, ante 1332. Bedminster, St. Catharine, by Robert de Berkeley. Bridgewater, St. Giles; St. John, ante 15 John, by William Bruer. Bruton, ante 1291. Glastonbury, St. John. Langport, ante 1310. Selwood, ante 1212. Taunton, lepers, ante 1269. Wells, Brigstreet, by Bishop Bubwith, ob. 1424; St. John, by Hugh de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, temp. John.

Churches. Allen; Ashill; Axbridge, on the tower of which are two statues, supposed to have been set up under the Kings of Wessex; Barton David, fine Norman doorway; Bachwell, "tower almost unrivalled both in its design and execution;" Bath, St. James; Bath Easton; Camerton; Chew Magna; Christon, fine Norman doorway; Clapton, temp. Edward I.; Compton Martin, interesting Norman chancel; Compton Bishop, Norman arches; Crewkerne; Dunster, built by Henry VII. in gratitude for the aid of the inhabitants at Bosworth Field;* Flax Bourton, richly ornamented doorway; Goathurst; Henstridge, with an old ivy-mantled tower; Ilchester, St. Mary, octagonal tower, 50 feet high; Ilminster; Kewstoke, enriched Norman doorway; Keynsham; Lansdown; Long Ashton, erected about 1390; Marstock; North Cadbury, built in 1427; Nunney; Portbury, Norman remains; South Brent, specimens of Norman architecture; Taunton, St. Magdalen, and St. James; Uphill, Norman doorway; Walton, in ruins; Wells Cathedral, erected in 1239, by Bishop Joceline de Wells; Wincaunton; Yeovil.

Chapels. Burroughbridge, in ruins; Chard, now used as the town-hall; Glastonbury, in 1246, by Abbot Michael; Hardington; Hatrow; Hinton; Ilchester, two, upon the bridge and at the foot, now dwelling-houses; Langport, the Hanging Chapel; Ranehill, dedicated to St. Ranus; Rowdon; Stoke-under-Hambden; Whitcombe, in the 12th century.

* Collinson says that "most of the churches in this county exhibit fine specimens of the Florid Gothic, so prevalent in his reign; which makes it probable that they were re-built by order of that prince, in gratitude for their attachment to his house."

Hermitage. Burtle House, Merlynch, in 1199.

Stone Pulpits. Banwell, octagonal, highly sculptured; Brockley, richly sculptured; Compton Bishop; Loxton, from one block of stone; Nailsea, richly ornamented, with a curious ascent; Wells Cathedral, erected by Bp. Knight; Wyck St. Lawrence, of very delicate workmanship.

Fonts. Beckington; Christon, Norman, plain and circular; Compton Bishop; Congresbury, Norman; Dunster, octagonal and handsome; East Camel, curiously sculptured; Pendomér; Portbury, very ponderous, Norman; South Brent, for immersion; Weston-super-Mare, Norman, restored; Wraxall, 15th century.

Crosses. Cheddar, hexagonal, dilapidated, but deserving of careful restoration; Chew Magna church-yard; Congresbury, upon five tier of steps; Dundry; Loxton; Luccombe; Minehead; Porlock; Portishead church-yard; Selworthy; Shepton Mallet, of five arches, extremely curious, erected 1500; Wraxall, unusually high; Yatton church-yard.

Castles. Bridegwater; Cadbury, built by the Romans; Castle Cary, in which Charles II. sheltered himself after the battle of Worcester; Douseborough; Dunster, by the Mohuns, Earls of Somerset, re-built about 1580; Ilchester, built by the Romans; Inghishcombe, the seat of the Gournays; Kenn; Montacute, built by the Earl of Moreton, brother of William I. the site occupied by a tower 60 feet high; Richmond, built by the Harptrees; Somerton, built by the Kings of Wessex, no remains; Stoke-under-Hambden; Stowey; Taunton, by Ina,

King of Wessex, re-built by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, temp. Henry I. an embattled gateway, erected by Bishop Langton, about 1487, remains; Walton, in ruins; Wiveliscombe.

Mansions. Ashton Court, an old edifice fronted by Inigo Jones, 1634; Axbridge, several old houses, particularly one opposite the Lamb Inn; Banwell, Towerhead House supposed to have been erected by Bp. Godwyn, about 1584; Barrow Court, fine specimen of the Elizabethan era; Capenor Court, almost in ruins; Cheddar Manor House, the hall used as a stable and granary; Chelvy Court House, of the late Elizabethan style; Chew Magna, three old manorial houses; Chew Stoke, the parsonage-house, erected 1529, used as a poor-house; Clapton Manor House, probably erected by Richard Arthur, temp. Henry VI.; Clevedon Court House, unquestionably one of the most valuable relics of early domestic architecture; Combe Sydenham, the antient seat of the Sydenhams; Hutton Manor House, with a fine old oak roofed hall, and an unusual large square tower attached to its side; Kingston Manor House, erected temp. Edw. IV.; Nailsea Court House, erected probably in 1593, used as a farm-house; Regilbury House, Nempnet; Withycombe, built 1588; Worle, remains of a monastic barn.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Avon, or West Avon, the boundary from Gloucestershire, flows from Wiltshire to the Channel at King-road; Axe, rises in Wokey Hole, passes Axbridge, to the Bristol Channel near Uphill; Barl, falls into the Exe five miles below Dulverton; Brent, Bru, or Brue, rises in Selwood Forest, runs by Glastonbury, and falls into the sea below Bridgewater; Cale; Car; Chew; Frome; Horner, from several springs on Dunkerry, and at Exmoor, to the sea near Bossington Point; Ivel, from Dorsetshire passing Yeovil and Ilchester, to the Parrot at Langport; Longcombe Water, divides the county from Devonshire; Ordred; Parret, from North Parret, is joined by the Ordred, Ivel, and Thone, and falls into the Bristol Channel at Start Point, Bridgewater Bay; Severn; Thone; Tor; Wesshire; Yow.

Lakes. Camely brooks; Culbone.

Inland Navigation. Avon river, through Bath to Bristol; Dorset and Somerset Canal, commences near Nettlebridge, and passes through Frome to Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, with branches to Wells and Bradford; Ilchester and Langport Canal, to the Parret in Langport; Kennet and Avon Canal, joins the Avon at Bath; the Parret, to Bristol and Bridgewater, for vessels of 200 tons, and to Langport for barges; the Thone, from Frome to Bridgewater; Somerset Coal Canal, communicating by two branches, beginning at Bolton and Bradstock, with the Kennet and Avon Canal; Canal at the bottom of Happton Down.

Eminences and Views. Ash Beacon, 655 feet high: Bath, north and south parades, extensive and enchanting views; Blackdown Hill, bordering on Devonshire; Bradley Knoll, 973 feet high; Brean Down; Brendon Hills, near Quantock; Brent Knoll, upwards of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, an extensive prospect; Broadfield Down; Brockley Coomb, a romantic woody glen, bounded by rocks 300 feet high; Burrington Coombe, 250 feet high, romantic scenery; Camalet Mount; Cheddar Cliffs, the sides of a stupendous chine or chasm, which is one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in the kingdom; Cleeve Tot, upwards of 300 feet high, on which, in a little hollow, is a stone stall, called "the King's Chair"; Crook Peak, Loxton; Croydon Hill, Timberscombe; Culbone Church, 400 feet above the level of the sea; Dundon Hill, 360 feet high; Dundry Hill, nearly 800 feet high, a prospect of 500 miles in circumference; **DUNKERRY HILL**, near Minehead, about 1700 ft. above the sea's level, and whose base is 12 miles in circumference, an extensive and noble prospect; Enmore Castle, a fine view of Mendip Hills; Helston Roundhill, very high; Hinton St. George; Langport, delightful views; Lansdown Hill, 813 feet high, the summit attained by a ascent of three miles; Leigh Down; Mendip Hills, extend from Frome on the east to Axbridge, and from Bedminster on the north to Glastonbury; Minehead affords many fine subjects for the pencil; Moorlinch, 330 feet high; North Hill; Portishead, the neighbouring scenery truly delightful; Porlock is romantically situated, and on the road to Culbone are many grand and beautiful views; Poulton Hill; Prior Park, near Bath; Quantock Hills, an extensive ridge running from East Quantoxhead, through a rich country, to the Vale of Taunton, a fine view of the Welsh coast; Rickford Combe, a romantic

spot; Rownham Hill, near Clevedon, an extensive view of Bristol, Clifton, &c.; Salisbury Hill, near Bath Easton, 600 feet high; Selworthy, perhaps the most beautifully situated village in the county; Steep Holm, a rock 400 feet above the level of the sea; Taunton; Thorney Down, 610 feet high; Weston-super-Mare, pleasing and extensive prospects; Wind Whittle, near Chard, magnificent views; Winscombe Church-yard, an extensive prospect; Wokey Hole, the scenery wild and beautiful; Worle Hill, whence a view unusually extensive and varied, including not less than 30 churches, the Severn sea, and a long line of Welsh coast; the ride from Wraxall to Clevedon commands almost unrivalled scenery, and the entrance to the latter village remarkably picturesque.

Natural Curiosities. Alford and Ashill, mineral springs; Black Rock; Castle Cary, mineral spring, resembling that at Epsom; BATH, bitumen, nitre, and sulphur springs; Chard, spring conveyed by leaden pipes to four conduits which supply the inhabitants with water; CHEDDER Rocks, about a mile and a half long; Culbone; Dundry Hills, where grow the cornua ammonis and the echinis; East Chenock, salt spring, twenty miles from the sea; Enmore, the source of the Exe; Glastonbury, mineral spring, near the chain-gate; Langport, the source of the Parret; Mendip Hills, the source of the Frome; Neroche Forest; Nether Stowey, spring rising in a hill above the church, covers every thing it meets with a stony crust; Queen's Camel, mineral spring, cold to the touch and offensive to the smell, being not unlike burnt gunpowder and water; Vallis Rocks, near Frome; Wellington, mineral springs; Wells, mineral spring; Weston super-Mare, chalybeate springs; Wokey Hole, the source of the Axe.

Public Edifices. Axbridge, town-hall. BATH, Bellott's hospital, founded by Thomas Bellott, temp. Jac. I.: blue coat charity school, founded in 1721 by "that pattern of piety and philanthropy," Robert Nelson, esq.: city prison, handsome edifice: cross bath: casualty hospital, by a few inhabitants in 1778: eye infirmary, established 1811: free school, opened 1810: free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. in 1553: freemasons' hall: general hospital, foundation stone laid July 6, 1738: guildhall, foundation stone laid Feb. 11, 1768, completed 1775, very elegant building: hot bath: infirmary and dispensary, established 1747: king's bath, handsome edifice: Lansdown column, erected by George Lord Lansdowne, 1720, to commemorate the battle of 1645, in which Sir Beville Granville fell: lower assembly rooms: new assembly rooms, finished 1771, cost £20,000, the grand ball-room the most magnificent in the kingdom: national benevolent institution: old bridge, over the Avon, handsome structure: obelisk in Queen's-square, 70 feet high, erected by Richard Nash, esq. master of the ceremonies, to the memory of Frederick Prince of Wales, who visited Bath in 1738: obelisk in Orange-grove, near the abbey, 30 feet high, to the memory of the Prince of Orange, who here recovered from a dangerous sickness: penitentiary, established in 1805: puerperal charity, established 1792: philosophical society, established 1799: Pulteney bridge, of three arches, over the Avon, with shops on it: pump room, built 1797, by the Corporation, 85 feet long, 46 wide, and 34 high: Queen's bath: St. John's hospital, built 1728, upon the site of an antient one erected temp. Elizabeth, architect Wood: St. Catharine's hospital, upon the site of an old almshouse, built by two sisters of the name of Bimberry: theatre, opened 1805, superior to any other provincial theatre: union blue school, established

1808: West of England society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, &c. established 1777.—Blackdown Hill, pillar to commemorate the battle of Waterloo. Bedminster, bridge of iron, handsome, connecting it with Bristol. Bridgewater, bridge over the Parret, commenced by Wm. de Briwere, temp. John, and finished by Thomas Trivet, a nobleman of Cornwall: iron bridge: court-house, cost £8,000: free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1561: market-house: quay. Bruton, bridge of stone: cross: free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.: market-place. Crewkerne, free grammar school, founded by Dr. Hody, temp. Edward VI. Dunster, market-house, built 1825, by John Fownes Luttrell, esq. Flat Holm, light-house, 80 feet high. Frome, almshouse for widows, erected by subscription in 1720: bridge: free school, founded by Edw. VI. Glastonbury, cross: St. Michael's tower, on a hill, or tor, to the north-east, where the last Abbot of Glastonbury was executed: pump-room, opened August 12, 1753. Ilchester, bridge over the Ivel, of two arches: county court-house: county gaol: new gaol. Ilminster, free school, founded by Edward VI. Keynsham, stone bridge over the Avon, of 15 arches. Kilminster, Alfred's tower, erected by Henry Hoare, esq. of Stourhead: stone bridge. Langport, grammar school, founded by Thomas Gillet, 1670. Martock, column, a model of the celebrated Trajan pillar at Wilton House, Wiltshire: grammar school, founded by William Strode, 1661: market-place. Shepton Mallet, bridewell for the county, a large building: market cross, of five arches supported by pentagonal columns, erected 1500. Somerton, bridge of stone: gaol, constructed out of the materials of the antient castle. Taunton, almshouses, one founded by Robert Gray, esq. 1635, and one by Richard Huish: barracks, erected 1796: bridewell, erected about 1755, re-built 1815: eye infir-

mary, instituted 1816: free grammar school, founded temp. Henry VII. by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester: county or assize hall, part of the old castle: hospital, established to commemorate the jubilee of George III. 1809, opened 1812: lunatic asylum, opened 1820: market-house and town hall, an elegant building, erected 1772: new market-house, erected 1821. Watchet, pier, built by the Wyndham family, temp. Elizabeth. Wellington, hospital, founded by Lord Chief Justice Popham, temp. James I. Wells, town hall, situate over Bishop Bubwith's hospital. Yeovil, market-house, very commodious.

Caves. Banwell, several, in which are vast quantities of the bones of the bear, buffalo, wolf, &c. much frequented by visitors from Weston; Burrington Combe, an ancient catacomb, accidentally discovered in 1795, with nearly fifty skeletons; Goathurst, near the Church, a very intricate cavern; Hutton, in an ochre pit, ninety feet deep, with multitudes of bones; Lamb Cavern, East Harptree, very extensive; Loxton; Uphill Down, discovered in 1826, by some workmen engaged in quarrying stone, in which was a vast quantity of bones of the extinct species of *hyæna*, similar to those at Kirkdale, in Yorkshire.

Seats. Marquis of Bath.*Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

- Alcomb, Sir George Hewett, bart.
 Alfoxton, Bridgewater, Langley St. Aubyn, esq.
 Alston Court, Huntspill, late R. Buncombe, esq.
 Amber House, Taunton, John Gould, esq.
 Amberd House, near Taunton, Colonel James Vivart.
 Ammerdown, Thomas T. Jolliffe, esq.
 Ashley Lodge, West Porlock, Lord King.
 Ashton Court, Sir John Smyth, bart.
 Ashwick Grove, Richard Strachey, esq.
 Avishayes, J. J. Fortescue, esq.
 Babbington, W. F. Knatchbull, esq.
 Bagborough House, Francis Popham, esq.
 Bailbridge House, Val. Jones, esq.
 Bailbrook House, near Bath, — Adams, esq.
 Balsom House, Wincaunton, Thomas Gapper, esq.
 Barford, Joseph Jeffery, esq.
 Barley Wood, Mrs. Hannah More.
 Barren Down, Milverton, Stukeley Lucas, esq.
 Barrow Court, Charles Gore, esq.
 Barton House, near Taunton, Colonel Cooper.
 Bath, T. J. Parker, esq.
 Bath Easton Villa, — Penoyre, esq.
 Bathford House, John Wiltshire, jun. esq.
 Batts House, the late Sir G. A. Robinson, bart.
 Bayford Lodge, Wincaunton, Uriah Messiter, esq.
 Belmont, George Gipps, esq.
 Berwick House, Yeovil, John Newman, esq.
 Box, near Bath, W. Northey, esq.
 Brimpton House, Yeovil, Earl of Westmoreland.
 Brockley Hall, J. H. Smyth Pigott, esq.
 Broomfield House, Bridgewater, Andrew Cross, esq.
 Brymore, near Bridgewater, Lady Hales.
 Burcot House, Wokey, C. Taylor, esq.

- Burton Pynsent, Earl of Chatham.
 Butleigh, near Glastonbury, Hon. and Rev. G. N. Greville.
 — Court, Lord Glastonbury.
 Cadbury House, Blackford, James Bennett, esq.
 Camerton Park, Mrs. Jarret.
 Catherine House, Bath Easton, J. Eckersall, esq.
 Chargott Lodge, Luxborough, Rowland Unwin, esq.
 Charlton House, Thomas Kington, esq.
 Chatley Lodge, Norton St. Philip, T. Meade, esq.
 Chewton Priory, Mrs. Goldfinch.
 Chilton House, Yeovil, John Goodford, esq.
 Chipley Park, J. Nurton, esq.
 Claverton House, John Vivian, esq.
 Clevedon Court, Sir Abraham Elton, bart.
 Combe Lodge, Blagdon, Thomas Roworth, esq.
 Combeflory, J. P. Perring, esq.
 Compton Castle, Castle Cary, S. Hubert Hunt, esq.
 Coomb Hay, near Dunkerton, Gore Langton, esq.
 Cothelston House, Edward Jeffries Esdaile, esq.
 Countesbury Lodge, J. Knight, esq.
 Cranmore House, —
 Cricket Lodge, near Chard, Viscountess Bridport.
 Crow Hall, Bath, — Tugwell, esq.
 Crowcombe Court, Taunton, — Carew, esq.
 Dillington House, Ilminster, William Hanning, esq.
 Drake's Place, Wellington, W. P. Thomas, esq.
 Dunster Castle, John Fownes Luttrell, esq. M.P.
 East Coker, W. Helyar, esq.
 East Harptree Court House, Captain Waldegrave, R.N.
 East Reach, Geo. Augustus Frederick Hazleton, esq.
 Easton, John Gardner, esq.
 Elmhirst, Bath Easton, William Bedford, esq.
 Enmore, A. Guy, esq.
 — Castle, Earl of Egmont.
 Fairfield, Sir John Palmer Acland, bart.
 — House, Bridgewater, P. P. Acland, esq.
 Farley Castle, John Houlton, esq.
 — Park, Duke of Somerset.
 Ford Abbey, near Chard, John F. Gwynn, esq.
 Foxdown Hill, Wellington, W. Jones, esq.
 Frome Field, George Sheppard, esq.
 Godminster, Colonel Strangways.
 Hadspen House, near Wincaunton, H. Hobhouse, esq.

- Halsewell House, near Bridgewater, Charles Kemeys Kemeys
 Tynte, esq. M.P.
 Hanham Hall, Keynsham, J. B. Hill, esq.
 Hardington Park, Sir George Bamfylde, bart.
 Hatch Court, Thomas Clifton, esq.
 Havisheys House, near Chard, General Stevens.
 Haydon Seat, J. Haughton, esq.
 Hazlegrove House, Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq.
 Heatherton Park, William Adair, esq.
 Hestercombe House, Mrs. Warre.
 Hill Grove House, near Wells, Edward Tuson, esq.
 Hill House, Langport, Vincent Stuckey, esq.
 Hinton Abbey, the late George Clarke Symonds, esq.
 Hinton Charterhouse, Samuel J. Day, esq.
 Hinton St. George, Earl Poulett.
 Holcombe Court, Peter Bluett, esq.
 Holebrook House, Wincaunton, Robert Page, esq.
 Holnicott, Porlock, Sir Thomas Acland, bart.
 Horsington, Samuel Bailward, esq.
 — Samuel Doddington, esq.
 Houndstreet Park, near Chelwood, General Popham.
 Huntspill Court, Solomon Pain, esq.
 Huntsworth House, Bridgewater, Charles Chapman, esq.
 Ilchester, Richard Troward, esq.
 Jordans House, Horton, W. Speke, esq.
 Kelston Park, Joseph Neeld, esq. M.P.
 Keynsham, Samuel Whittuck, esq.
 King Weston House, William Dickinson, esq.
 Knole House, Bridgewater, James Hole, esq.
 Langford House, Haviland Addington, esq.
 Leigh Court, P. J. Miles, esq.
 — House, near Chard, Henry Hoste Henley, esq.
 Lottiford House, Miss Munday.
 Lynmouth, J. Lean, esq.
 — House, J. Lock, esq.
 Mansell House, Bridgewater, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Slade, bart.
 Maperton House, Colonel Fitzgerald.
 Marston, near Frome, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
 Mells Park, Colonel Thomas Horner.
 Mellyfont Abbey, Sir James William Weston Wolfe, bart.
 Mendip Lodge, Shipham, J. A. Wickham, esq.
 Midford Castle, Charles Conolly, esq.
 Milborne Port, Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart.

- Misterton House, near Crewkerne, John Hallett, esq.
 Montacute House, John Phelips, esq.
 Morley House, near Pensford, William Wyllys, esq.
 Mount Pleasant, near Stratton-on-the-Fosse, — Pointing, esq.
 Naish House, Clapton, James Adam Gordon, esq.
 Nettlecombe, near Taunton, Sir John Trevelyan, bart.
 Newton Park, William Gore Langton, esq. M.P.
 North Cadbury, — Newman, esq.
 — Hill House, J. A. Wickham, esq.
 Northover, H. Chichester, esq.
 Norton Hall, Chilcompton, Miss Tooker.
 Nowers, C. Cookson, esq.
 Nunney Castle, Thomas Theobald, esq.
 Nynehead Court, Wellington, E. A. Sanford, esq. M.P.
 Oakhill Cottage, Shepton Mallet, W. P. Jillard, esq.
 Orchard Leigh, Sir Thomas Champneys, bart.
 — Wyndham, near Watchet, Earl of Egremont.
 ——— H. Tripp, esq.
 Parrett, near Crookhorn, Mrs. Hoskins.
 Parrock's Lodge, James Benjamin Coles, esq.
 Paxton Park, Earl of Carnarvon.
 Pennard (East) Park, Mrs. Napier.
 Perridge House, W. H. Heaven, esq.
 Pitcombe House, N. Jekyll, esq.
 Plash House, Colonel Blomart.
 Poundisford Lodge, Taunton, Miss Hawker.
 — Park, the late Thomas Welman, esq.
 Prior Park, Bath, W. Thomas, esq.
 Pyrland Hall, Mrs. Yea.
 Queen's Camel, Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, bart.
 Redlynch Park, Bruton, Earl of Ilchester.
 Roundhill House, Wincaunton, George Wyndham, esq.
 Rumwell House, W. Cadbury, esq.
 Sadorow House, near Chard, John Bragge, esq.
 St. Audrie's House, Watchet, Henry Harvey, esq.
 Sand Hill Park, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart.
 Shanks House, Bayford, Nathaniel Dalton, esq.
 Shapwick House, John Taylor, esq.
 Sharpham Park, —
 Shepton Mallet, William Powis, esq.
 Somerton House, Col. Frederick Penny.
 Southfield, P. Hoare, esq.
 Southhill, T. Chatham Strode, esq.

Spring Grove, Milverton, J. Cridland, esq.
 Standerwick Court, Captain Edgell.
 Stone Easton Park, Sir John Coxe Hipplesey, bart.
 Stoney Lane House, Little Elm, J. Fussell, esq.
 Stratton House, Chilcompton, Mrs. Gray.
 Styles Hill, Frome, William Sheppard, esq.
 Sutton Court, Sir Henry Strachey, bart.
 Tetton House, Taunton, T. G. W. Carew, esq.
 Thornhill House, J. M. Cree, esq.
 Upcott House, Taunton, John Snowdon, esq.
 Upton, Lord Wellesley.
 Venn House, Milborne Port, Sir Wm. Coles Medlycott, bart.
 Walford House, R. F. Beacham, esq.
 Warley, near Bath, Henry Skrine, esq.
 Wayford House, near Crewkerne, John Pinney, esq.
 Wellington Court House, Mrs. Culme.
 Wells Palace, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Westcombe House, Bruton, Henry Ernst, esq.
 Wilsham, Lord Somerville.
 Willett House, Major-General Blommart.
 Woodbarrow House, — Purnell, esq.
 Woolston House, Rev. A. Askew.
 Wootton, near Glastonbury, Sir Alexander Hood, bart.
 Worthy, Porlock, Captain Cox.
 Yarlington Lodge, John Rogers, esq.

Peerage. County, dukedom to Seymour; Bath, marquise to Thynne; Burton Pynsent, Pitt of, viscounty to Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Chewton, viscounty to Earl of Waldegrave; Enmore, Lovell and Holland of, barony to Perceval, Earl of Egmont; Hache, Beauchamp of, viscounty to Seymour-Conway, Marquis of Hertford; Hinton St. George, Poulett of, earldom, Hindon viscounty, and Poulett barony to Poulett; Ilchester, earldom and barony to Fox-Strangways; Lansdowne, marquise to Petty-Fitzmaurice; Marston, Boyle of, barony to Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery; Mendip, barony to

Ellis, Viscount Clifden ; Pawlett, Cooper of, barony to Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury ; Redlynch and Stavordale, baronies to Fox-Strangways, Earl of Ilchester ; Rodney of Rodney Stoke, barony to Rodney ; Wellesley, barony to Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley ; Wellington, dukedom, marquissate, earldom, and viscounty to Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Baronetage. Bath, Colebrooke, October 12, 1759 ; Bath, Johnson, December 1, 1818 ; Batts House, Robinson, November 11, 1823 ; Clevedon, Wake, December 5, 1621 ; Fairfield, Palmer-Acland, December 9, 1818 ; Haddington Park, Bampfylde, July 14, 1641 ; Kelston, Hawkins, September 3, 1778 ; Long Ashton, Smyth, January 27, 1763 ; Mansell House, Slade, September 15, 1831 ; Nettlecombe, Trevelyan, January 24, 1661 ; Orchardley, Champneys, January 12, 1767 ; Pyrland, Yea, June 11, 1759 ; Sandhill Park, Lethbridge, June 15, 1804 ; Sutton Court, Strachey, June 6, 1801 ; Venn House, Medlycott, October 3, 1808 ; Walcot, Cooper, February 19, 1828 ; Wraxall, Wraxall, December 21, 1813.

Representatives returned to Parliament for the County, 2 ; Bath, 2 ; Bridgewater, 2 ; Ilchester, 2 ; Milborne Port, 2 ; Minehead, 2 ; Taunton, 2 ; Wells, 2 ;—total, 16.

Produce. Wood ; corn ; apples, vale of Taunton ; cranberries and whortleberries, the latter in large quantities ; lemons, at Dunster Castle ; hemp ; flax ; teazles ; and woad. Cattle ; oxen ; sheep, principally the Mendip breed ; geese, on the moors, in the centre of the county ; flat fish,

sprats, herrings, and shrimps, in great abundance at Portishead. Copper, at Quantock Hills; lead, Mendip Hills, particularly hard, much exported for bullets; lapis calaminaris, at Worle, in the Mendip Hills; iron; silver, in small quantities at Porlock; manganese, at East Harptree; free-stone, particularly at Coombe Down, where the ground is undermined for miles; veined marble, gypsum, and talc in the coast rocks; lime-stone, called Weston marble; mountain lime; paving-stone at Kinton; coal, at Nailsea, Clapton, Long Ashton, and Bedminster; lime, at Cutcombe; blue slate, at Treborough, excellent; yellow ochre, at Ashwick; red ochre, at Chew and Winford; crystal; coral; fuller's earth; alabaster; sea-weed, for glass-makers.

Manufactures. Axbridge, knit stockings, long noted; Banwell, writing paper and flour; Cheddar, cheese, which in size and richness is said to exceed any other in the kingdom; Dulverton, silks and crapes, coarse woollen cloths and blankets; Nailsea, crown glass; Frome, broad cloths and kerseymeres, of which upwards of 600,000 yards are annually made, card for wool-combers, iron implements, and ale; Ilminster, silk, tanning and malting; Milborne Port, gloves, dowlas, ticking, linseys, stockings, and shoes; Taunton, cider, silk (introduced in 1778, by Messrs. Forbes and Wasdale, now employ about 1800 hands); Watchet, woollen cloth and paper; Wellington, serges and druggets; Wells, knit stockings; Wincaunton, serges and stockings; Wokey, paper.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 40; Liberties, 7; Cities, 2; Boroughs, 5; Market Towns, 27; Whole Parishes, 482; Parts of Parishes, 2.

Houses, 61,852.

Inhabitants. Males, 170,199; Females, 185,115; total, 355,314.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 31,448; in Trade, 27,132; in neither, 14,957; total, 73,537.

Baptisms in the year 1820. Males, 5,300; Females, 5,202; total, 10,502. Annual average of 1811 to 1820, 9,580.

Marriages, 2,695; annual average, 2,435.

Burials. Males, 3,222; Females, 3,394; total, 6,616. Annual average, 5,861.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
BATH	5,415	36,811	North Petherton	603	3,091
Frome Selwood	2,409	12,411	Wedmore	596	3,079
Taunton	1,549	8,534	Wiveliscombe	576	2,791
Bedminster	1,485	7,979	Martock	390	2,560
Bridgewater	1,084	6,155	Glastonbury	465	2,213
WELLS	1,086	5,888	Ilminster	352	2,156
Lyncomb and Wincomb }	946	5,880	Wincanton	405	2,143
Shepton Mallet	1,097	5,021	Easton-in-Gordano	408	2,109
Yeovil	806	4,655	South Petherton	413	2,090
Wellington	341	4,170	Kilmersdon	374	1,991
Bathwick	585	4,009	Milverton	397	1,930
Crewkerne	550	3,434	Weston	398	1,919
			Chew Magna	376	1,884

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
St. Decuman	362	1,865	Brislington	178	1,216
Bruton	404	1,858	Cannington	219	1,215
Cheddar	324	1,797	Merriott	226	1,212
Keynsham	351	1,761	Clutton	262	1,206
Nailea	298	1,678	Congresbury	213	1,202
Beckington	250	1,645	Curry Revell	223	1,192
North Curry	330	1,645	Long Ashton	204	1,168
SOMERTON	313	1,643	Chewton Mendip	227	1,159
Castle Cary	315	1,627	Meare	185	1,151
Tiverton	295	1,500	Mark	203	1,150
Kingsbury Episcopi	283	1,470	Mells	232	1,147
Milborne Port	289	1,440	Dulverton	208	1,127
Banwell	260	1,430	East Cocker	212	1,103
Winscombe	258	1,428	Stoke St. Gregory	220	1,102
Pitminster	267	1,416	Pillow with Wotton	215	1,100
Paulton	275	1,380	Timsbury	199	1,080
Stogursey	255	1,362	Stoke-under	} 224	1,072
Huntpill	278	1,337	Hambden		
Bath Easton	260	1,330	Blagdon	212	1,068
Chard	192	1,380	Bombe St. Nicholas	206	1,046
Stogumber	208	1,281	Bishop's Lydiard	221	1,016
Evercreech	274	1,253	Camerton	184	1,004
Old Cleeve	229	1,251	Langport Eastover	135	1,004
Minehead	264	1,239	West Monkton	156	1,004
Ditcheat	236	1,223	Stokelane	230	1,000
Road	236	1,217			

HISTORY.

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493. A large body of Saxons, under the command of Ella, and his three sons, encamped on Lansdown Hill, and laid siege to Bath. King Arthur being apprised of these operations, hastened after Ella, and defeated him in a very severe battle.
520. Arthur again routed an army of the Saxons commanded by three Saxon Lieutenants, on Bandon Hill, and preserved Bath again from their fury. Arthur alone, it is said, "having the image of Our Lady sewed upon his armour, set upon *nine hundred of his enemies, and with incredible slaughter put them to flight!*"
577. The Saxon leaders, Ceawlin and Cuthwin, the former of whom was King of Wessex, led their arms to the north-east part of the county, and advanced to Deorham, a village in Gloucestershire, about eight miles from Bath, and encountered the three British Kings Conmail, Candidan, and Farinmail, who had united their forces to defend the yet unsubdued part of Britain. After a severe engagement, the Saxons prevailed, and Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester, were added to their conquests.
658. A conflict happened at Pen between the Saxons and Danes.
722. Taunton Castle destroyed by Ethelburga, Queen of King Ina.
733. Ethelbald took Somerton.
775. Bath seized by Offa, King of Mercia.
788. Glastonbury desolated by the Danes, but re-built by King Edmund.

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845. A memorable battle at Stoke Courcy between the Saxons and Danes, in which the latter were defeated.—Elstan, Bishop of Shirburn, routed a straggling army of the Danes at Evelmouth.
873. Glastonbury entirely demolished by the Danes.
877. Somerton laid waste and plundered by the Danes, but was re-built.
879. Alfred the Great erected his standard at Penscellwood in Somersetshire, about a mile and a half from Gillingham in Dorsetshire, against Danish invaders, on the spot where there is now a stately tower to commemorate that event.
886. Watchet, then called We-ced-poort, suffered greatly from the Danes.
918. The Danes, under the command of the Earls of Ohton and Rhoad, landed at Porlock, but the inhabitants compelled them to re-embark with very considerable loss.—Another party landed at Watchet, and met with a similar reception.
955. At Frome, King Edred died on St. Clement's mass-day, and was buried in the old minster.
959. Edgar hallowed King of England with great pomp at Bath.
987. The Danes ruined and plundered Watchet.
997. Watchet again burnt by the Danes, and all the inhabitants killed.
998. The Danes, issuing from their encampment on Worle Hill into the plain as far as Biddesham, were completely defeated by the Saxons, who subsequently burnt their camp at Worle.
1001. A conflict at Pen between the Danes and Saxons.
1016. At Pen a battle was fought between the Danes and King Edmund.
1018. When the Barons conspired to raise Robert Duke of Normandy to the throne instead of his brother William

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- Rufus, Robert Mowbray, after burning Bath, vigorously assailed Ilchester, but without success.
1052. At Porlock, landed from Ireland, about Midsummer, King Harold, on his undesired return from banishment.
1067. After the battle of Hastings, where her son was slain, Githa, the mother of King Harold, retired to the Steep Holm, with many of the Saxon Thanes, till an opportunity offered for their departure to St. Omer's in Flanders.
1107. Henry I. paid a visit to Bath at Easter.
1122. A great earthquake over all the county on the eighth night before the calends of May.
1138. Richmond Castle garrisoned by Sir William de Harp-tree for the Empress. Stephen, after the reduction of Bristol, advanced to storm it. The garrison sallied out and attacked his rear, but were cut off by the King's cavalry. Stephen then fired the gates, and made himself master of the place.
1184. Glastonbury town and abbey consumed by fire.
1260. Bridgewater seized by the Romans.
1271. A great earthquake destroyed numerous edifices.
1449. Yeovil suffered considerably by a fire, which consumed 117 houses.
1496. Taunton invested by the Cornish insurgents, who murdered in the Castle the Provost of Penryn. He had fled before the forces of Flammock from Exeter in Devonshire.—At Wells, the rebel troops were headed by Lord Audley.
1497. Perkin Warbeck, who claimed to be Richard Duke of York, second son of Edward IV. took Taunton Castle, September 20, but was soon driven out of it by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire.
1540. The Abbot of Glastonbury refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. was, with two monks, drawn on a hurdle to the Torr near the town, and there hanged.

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The head of the Abbot was set on the gate of the abbey, and his quarters were sent to Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester.

1607. The land was overflowed almost twenty miles in length, and four in breadth, by an irruption of the Severn Sea, and eighty persons drowned.

1613. Anne consort of James I. visited Wells.

1642. A skirmish between the Royalists and Parliamentarians at Martial's Elm.—Taunton taken by the Parliamentarians in August.

1643. July 5, a great battle at Lansdown between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, in which Sir Beville Granville was slain. On the spot, in 1720, an obelisk was erected by Lord George Lansdowne, the grandson of Sir Beville, which is inscribed, "to the memory of his renowned and valiant Cornish friends who conquered dying in the Royal cause."—Taunton, Bridgewater, and Danster Castle, taken by the Marquis of Hertford for the King.

1644. Lieut. F. Doddington and Sir W. Courtney of the Royalists engaged in a long narrow lane, five miles from Bridgewater, Lieutenant-General Middleton, of the Parliamentarians, in which engagement the latter had 80 killed, and 140 taken prisoners.—July 8, Taunton taken by the Parliamentarians under Col. Blake and Sir Robert Pye. Col. Reeves was allowed to retire to Bridgewater. The Royalists made an unsuccessful attempt to retake it.—In October, the county presented a petition to the King, asking liberty to arm themselves in his cause, which was granted them.—A battle was fought at Aller, commonly called the battle of Aller Moor.

1644-5. Colonel Blake offered the royalist Captain Byham £1,000 to betray the town of Bridgewater into his hands, to which he appeared to consent. The Colonel accordingly assembled his troops, amounting to 100 horse and

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foot, near the bridge, but the Captain fired a piece of ordnance charged with case shot, by which 50 of the enemy were killed.—At Wiveliscombe, February 9, Col. Luttrell, the mock Sheriff of Devonshire, with 20 others, were shot dead by the Royalists. The same day Major Stephens came with the rest of Col. Luttrell's regiment from Taunton to beat up Sir Francis Mackworth's quarters at Langport, but were completely cut to pieces. The Major, two Captains, and all the chief officers, were taken prisoners to Bristol.

1645. The Parliamentarians from Taunton, having fixed their quarters at Wiveliscombe, went on the 20th of March 1644-5 to Sir Hugh Windham's house at Saundle, and pillaged it, without even respecting the women, whose clothes they tore off their backs. Sir Hugh escaped at a back door; and sent word to Colonel Windham, Governor of Dunster Castle, who, with only 30 horse, instantly marched after them. He overtook them in a field near Nettlecombe, full 250 horse strong, and defeated them, taking five prisoners, 14 horses, besides ammunition.—Taunton Castle besieged by the Royalists under Lord Goring and Col. Edmund Wyndham, Governor of Bridgewater. After a gallant defence by Col. Blake, the siege was raised, May 11, by the attack of Col. Weldon, and a simultaneous sally of the besieged. Lord Goring retreated to Pitminster. Lords Goring and Hopton with 10,000 men, re-appeared, and overpowering Weldon's regiment, closely besieged the town again. On July 4, Fairfax arrived with his army at Beaminster, and his approach compelled Lord Goring to raise the siege, and retire to Langport, where, on the 12th July, the King's forces were defeated.—July 29, the Parliamentarians obtained possession of Bath through the treachery of the Governor.—September 1, Portishead Point surrendered to Sir Tho-

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mas Fairfax.—Nunny Castle burnt down by the Parliamentarians.

1645-6. The siege of Dunster Castle was raised. The Parliamentarians sent this message to the Governor: "If you will yet deliver up the Castle, you shall have fair quarter: if not, expect no mercy, your Mother shall be in the front, to receive the first fury of your cannon. We expect your answer." The Governor returned the following brave refusal: "If you doe what you threaten, you doe the most barbarous and villainous act [that] was ever done. My Mother I honour, but the cause I fight for, and the masters I serve, God and the King. Mother, doe you forgive me, and give me your blessing, and lett the rebells answer for spilling that blood of yours, which I would save with the losse of mine own, if I had enough for both my master and your selfe." His mother replied: "Sonne, I forgive thee, and pray God to bless thee for this brave resolution. If I live I shall love thee the better for it: God's will be done." Lord Wentworth, Sir Richard Grenvill, and Colonel Webbe, however, came to their relief, rescued the mother, relieved the castle, took 1,000 prisoners, and put the whole army to the rout. It appears from Oldmixon's History of the Stuarts, p. 303, that Col. Blake forced the Royalists to surrender, and returned in triumph to Taunton in April.

1651. At Leigh Court, Charles II. concealed himself, after the battle of Worcester. He remained several days in the disguise of a servant, and kept his room under the plea of illness. He also sheltered himself at Castle Cary.

1685. June 18, the Duke of Monmouth and his party entered Taunton with great triumph. On the 20th, he reluctantly yielded to be proclaimed King. He marched to Bridgewater with 6,000 men; thence to Glastonbury, Wells, Shepton Mallet, and Keynsham. Several skirmishes ensued. The intended attack on Bristol being unfortunately

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abandoned, he summoned Bath, but being refused marched to Philip's Norton, where a smart skirmish took place. He returned to Shepton Mallet, Wells, and Bridgewater. At Sedgemoor the forces of James II. under the Earl of Faversham and Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, encamped July 4 and 5. On the following night they were attacked by those of the Duke of Monmouth, who displayed great spirit and unanimity considering the want of discipline. The horses of the Duke's cavalry, being unaccustomed to the din of arms and warlike drums, could not be brought to support the infantry, by which the day was lost. A dreadful carnage ensued; and the unfortunate Duke was compelled to hide himself in a ditch on Shag's Heath, Dorsetshire, where he was taken three days after the battle. The legal murders of the inhuman Jeffries then commenced. He opened his commission at Taunton, and ordered the room to be hung with red cloth, symbolical of the tragedy which succeeded. The places in this county where the Duke's partisans suffered are too numerous to particularise. At Frome there were 12, and the same number at Ilchester, Ilminster, Philip's Norton, and Pensfold; at Shepton Mallet, 13; and at Taunton, 19.

1688. At Wincaunton, the Prince of Orange, shortly after his landing at Torbay, attacked a party of the king's guards, and put them to the sword.

1715. At Bath, Carte the historian appeared at the head of a party of Jacobins in favour of the Pretender. Being discovered, he made his escape out of a window in his canonicals.

1791. At Minehead, July 4, a fire destroyed 80 houses.

1817. Bath visited by Queen Charlotte for the benefit of her health.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Allein, Richard, nonconformist divine and author, Ditchet, 1611.
- Amory, Dr. Thomas, eloquent dissenting divine, Taunton, 1700 (died 1774).
- BACON, ROGER (Friar Bacon), astronomer, chemist, and philosopher, near Ilchester, 1214 (died 1292 or 1294).
- Baker, Thomas, divine and mathematician, Ilton, about 1625 (died 1690).
- Barkley, Alexander de, author of "Ship of Fools," Berkley (died 1552).
- Batman or Bateman, Stephen, divine and poet, Bruton (flourished 16th century).
- Beckington, Thomas, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Secretary of State, "a good churchman, a good townsman, a good kinsman, a good master, and a good man,"* Beckington (died 1465).
- Benger, Elizabeth Ogilvy, biographical and historical writer, Wells, 1778.
- Bennet, Christopher, physician, Raynton, 1617.
- Biss, Philip, learned writer (died about 1614).
- BLAKE, ROBERT, parliamentarian admiral who defeated Van Tromp, Bridgewater, 1599 (ob. 1657).
- Bond, Sir George, Lord Mayor of London, Trull, 1588.
- Bond, John, divine, grammarian, and commentator, Trull, 1550 (died 1612).
- Boys or Bois, John, translator of the Bible, Nettlestead, 1560.
- Bracton, Henry de, lawyer, Bratton. (See p. 75).
- Brocklesby, Richard, physician and author, Minehead, 1722 (died 1797).
- Brooke, Sir David, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Glastonbury,

* Fuller's Worthies. He was, however, one of the three who drew up the code of laws for proceeding against the Wickliffites.

- Browne, Simon**, learned dissenting divine, remarkable for an extraordinary species of mental derangement, Shepton Mallet, about 1680 (died 1732).
- Brydal, John**, lawyer and antiquary, about 1683.
- Buckland, Ralph**, popish divine, West Harptre, about 1564.
- Bull, George**, Bishop of St. David's, learned author, Wells, 1634 (died 1709).
- BULL, Dr. JOHN**, musician and composer, about 1565 (died 1622).
- Butler, John**, benefactor, Martock.
- Byam, Dr. Henry**, loyalist and learned preacher, author of "Sermons," Luccombe, 1580 (died 1669).
- Castleman, Richard**, benefactor to his native town of Bridgewater.
- Champneis, Sir John**, Lord Mayor of London, 1534, Chew.
- Charleton, Walter**, physician, and voluminous writer on the sciences, Shepton Mallet, 1619 (died 1707).
- Chetwynd, John**, divine, Banwell, 1623.
- Collington, John**, jesuitical priest (living 1611).
- Coriat, Thomas**, traveller and whimsical writer, called "the whetstone of the wits of that age," and the fool of Prince Henry, Odcombe, 1577 (died 1617).
- Coventry, Sir John**, the person who occasioned the Coventry Act.
- Crosse, Robert**, divine, philosopher, and controversialist; Dunster, about 1605 (died 1683).
- CUDWORTH, RALPH**, learned divine and philosophical writer, Aller, 1617 (died 1688).
- Cuff, Henry**, unfortunate wit and scholar, Hinton St. George, 1560 (executed 1601 for being concerned with the Earl of Essex's rebellion).
- Dampier, William**, circumnavigator of singular history, East Coker, 1652.
- Daniel, Samuel**, dramatic writer, historian, and musician, the "Atticus" of his day, Taunton, 1562 (died 1619).
- Dunstan, St.** Archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, Glastonbury, 925 (died 988).
- Dyer, Sir James**, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, author of "Reports," Roundhill, 1512 (died 1582).
- Edgeworth, Richard**, scientific and miscellaneous writer, Bath, 1744 (died 1817).
- Edwards, Richard**, dramatic poet and musician, 1523 (died 1566).

- Elphege, St. Archbishop of Canterbury, Weston (martyred in 1011).
- Essebie, Alexander of, poet (flourished 1220).
- Every, Sir Simon, loyalist, Chard.
- Fenn, John, Romish exile writer, Montacute (died about 1615).
- FIELDING, HENRY, novelist and dramatist, Sharpham Park, 1707 (died 1754).
- Fitz-James, Sir John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Redlinch (died 30 Henry VIII).
- , Richard, Bishop of London, excellent scholar, (died 1522).
- Forde, Roger, Abbot of Glastonbury in 1235, Glastonbury (died 1261).
- Frome, Nicholas de, 55th Abbot of Glastonbury, Frome (died 1456).
- Fulwell, Ulpian, dramatic writer, 1556.
- Gardiner, Dr. John, divine, Wellington, 1757.
- Gibbon, John, Romish exile writer (died 1589).
- Gilbert, William, Prior of Bruton in 1498, Bruton.
- GILDAS, "the wise," learned divine and historian, Bath (died 570).
- Godwin, Dr. Thomas, divine, author, and excellent schoolmaster, 1587 (died 1643).
- Good, William, author of "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæ," Glastonbury (died 1586).
- Gournay, Sir Matthew, soldier temp. Edward III. Stoke-under-Hamden (died 1406).
- Gray, Robert, benefactor, Taunton (died 1635).
- Grove, Henry, nonconformist divine and tutor, Taunton, 1683 (died 1737-8).
- HALES, JOHN, divine and critic, distinguished by the appellation of "the ever-memorable," Bath, 1584 (died 1656).
- Harrington, Dr. Henry, musical poet and physician, Kelston, 1727.
- , Sir John, wit and poet, Kelston.
- Hellier, Henry, learned divine, Dundry (flourished 1687).
- Hody, Humphrey, divine and author, Odcombe, 1659 (died 1706).
- Hood, Lord Viscount, distinguished admiral, 1724 (died in 1816).*

* Some authorities assign him to Devonshire.

- HOOPER, JOHN**, convert to Protestantism, afterwards Bp. of Worcester, born in 1495, and martyred 1554.
- Hopton, Arthur**, mathematician, and friend of Selden, (died 1614).
- Hurly, James**, divine, and eccentric philosopher, Crowcombe (died 1783).
- Inge, Hugh**, Archbishop of Dublin (died 1528).
- Jeanes, Henry**, presbyterian divine, Albersay, 1611.
- Jennings, James**, poetical writer, Huntspill, 1772.
- Latch, John**, lawyer (died 1655).
- LOCKE, JOHN**, the immortal philosopher, author of "Essay on the Human Understanding, &c. Wrington, 1632 (died 1704).
- Lockyer, Nicholas**, nonconformist, 1612.
- Lovel, Christopher**, said to have been cured of the King's Evil by application to the Pretender, Wells.
- Malmesbury, or Somersetanus, William** of, historian and poet (died 1148).
- Marisco, Adamus de**, Bp. of Ely, Brent Marsh (flor. 1257).
- Miles, Richard**, benefactor, Ashcot.
- Musgrave, William**, physician and antiquary, Charlton Musgrave, 1657 (died 1721).
- Parsons, Robert**, son of a blacksmith, jesuit, Nether Stowey, 1546 (died 1610).
- Plantagenet, Margaret**, niece of Edward IV. Farley Castle (beheaded 1541).
- Popham, Sir John**, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Huntworth, 1531.
- Portman, Sir John**, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Portman Orchard.
- Poulett, Sir Amias**, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and keeper of Mary Queen of Scots, Hinton St. George, (16th century).
- Preston, Sir Amias**, naval hero, Cricket, near Crewkerne.
- Prynne, William**, lawyer and antiquary, author of "Histrio Mastix," and star-chamber victim, Swanswick, 1600 (died 1669).
- Robins, Benjamin**, self-educated mathematician, Bath, 1707 (died 1751).
- Rodney, Lord**, successful naval commander, about 1718 (died 1792).
- Rosewell, Thomas**, presbyterian divine, 1630.
- ROWE, ELIZABETH**, poetess and accomplished lady, and

- author of "Letters from the dead to the living," &c. Ilchester, 1674 (died 1737).
- Samford, Fulke of, Archbishop of Dublin, Samford (died 1271).
- , John of, brother of the above, and his successor in the see of Dublin (died 1294).
- Samwaies, Richard, learned divine and loyalist, Ilminster (died 1669).
- Sandford, John, divine and author, Chard (16th century).
- Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Stanton Prior,* 1598 (died 1677).
- Shute, Henry, divine and benefactor, Kilmersdon.
- Sidenham, Humphrey, commonly called "Silver-tongued Sidenham," for his eloquent preaching, Dulverton (died 1650).
- Simmons, John, painter, Nailsea, 1714-15.
- Slater or Slayter, William, divine and poet, 1587 (died 1647).
- Somerset, Maurice, Cistercian monk, Ilchester (flor. 1193).
- Stoneaston, John, last Prior of Keynsham, Stone-Easton.
- Taunton, Geffery de, a monk of Winchester in 1170.
- , Gilbert de, prior of Winchester in 1249.
- , Walter de, almoner of Glastonbury Abbey in 1274.
- , William de, abbot of Glastonbury in 1322.
- Terry, Daniel, comedian, and adapter of pieces, Bath (died 1829).
- Venner, Tobias, physician and author, North Petherton, 1577 (died 1660).
- Wadham, Nicholas, founder of Wadham College, Oxford (died 1609).
- Walter, Sir Edward, historian and herald (died 1676).
- Webb, Francis, poet, Taunton, 1735.
- Wells, Josceline de, Bishop of Wells, and builder of the cathedral, Wells (died 1248).
- Wicke, John, pious divine and friend of Dr. Lardner, Taunton, 1718.
- Winter, Christopher, divine, Stoke-under-Ham, 1789.
- Wulfric, St. prophet and hermit, Compton (died 1154).

* Chalmers writes Stanton in Staffordshire.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At the Court House, **ABBOT'S LEIGH**, resided **Thomas Gordon**, the celebrated translator of **Tacitus**, in the capacity of amanuensis to **Mr. Trenchard**, in conjunction with whom he published his "**Cato**."—The new mansion was begun in 1814. It is of a most splendid kind, and contains a fine collection of superior pictures by **Claude**, **Titian**, **Rubens**, and **Poussin**.

Of **ALLER** the father of the learned **Ralph Cudworth** was Rector, and here our philosopher was born.—In this parish the whole Danish army was baptised. **King Alfred** stood sponsor for the chieftain, gave him the name of **Athelstan**, and adopted him as his son.

AXBRIDGE was a borough by prescription; and sent Members to Parliament during the reigns of the three first **Edwards**, after which it was by the desire of its inhabitants disfranchised.—The air of the place being peculiarly soft and salubrious, is favorable for the restoration of consumptive invalids.

BANWELL is a favorite residence of the Bishops of **Bath** and **Wells**.—The stone pulpit and appurtenances in the Church are so unusually rich that £1,000 have been offered for them.—Of the Monastery the celebrated **Asser** was appointed Abbot by **Alfred the Great**.

BATH is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, of considerable elevation, intersected only by the Avon—The fabulous story of the discovery of the waters by King Bladud, about 800 years B.C. is too well known, and of too little probability, to be entered into.—During the time of the Romans, A.D. 444, the city extended 12,000 feet in length, 1150 in breadth, and was surrounded by a wall 9 feet thick and 20 high.—King Athelstan established here a mint.—In Free School were educated, Sir Sidney Smith, the hero of St. Jean d'Acres; and the two Lysons, antiquaries, and authors of the unfinished "Magna Britannia."—In the Pump Room is a marble statue to the celebrated "Beau Nash," who died 1761, aged 87, and was buried in the Abbey Church with civic honours.

In the chancel of **BATHWICK** Church is this inscription :
"Here lies the body of Mr. John Mackinnon, of the Isle of Skye, an honest man. N.B. This Mackinnon was with the Pretender at the siege of Culloden, and the very man who carried him off. After his escape, by wandering about, and lying in the woods and bogs, he lost the use of all his limbs; and some years after came to Bath for the benefit of the waters, and died there."

At **BECKINGTON**, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Hudden, schoolmaster, and which was the residence of Bp. Beckington, James II. slept the night before his battle with the Duke of Monmouth.

At **BRIDGEWATER** Free Grammar School was educated the brave and successful Admiral Blake.—The tide of the Parret occasionally flows to the height of 6 fathoms, and sometimes it rushes with such impetuosity as to rise near two fathoms at one time. This rush of waters is termed the *be*—The Freemen of Bridgewater, which was made a district county by Henry VIII., are free of all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin.

At BRISLINGTON is a tomb-stone with this inscription : "1542, Thomas Newman, aged 153. This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased." Collinson says, "the original numerals on this tomb were simply 53, but some wag, by prefixing the figure 1, made the person here interred one year older than the celebrated Thomas Parr, who died in 1625, aged 152.

At BROCKLEY Hall is a choice collection of cabinet pictures by the old and modern masters ; and here are preserved the chairs of the Emperor Napoleon, brought from Malmaison.

At BRUTON Free Grammar School was educated Hugh Saxe, Auditor to Elizabeth and James I.

In BURNHAM Church is the altar-piece, designed and executed by Inigo Jones for the chapel of the new royal palace of Whitehall, Westminster, and placed in Westminster Abbey by Sir Christopher Wren. It was removed thence at the coronation of George IV. and given to the Bishop of Rochester, who presented it to his parishioners here.

In BURREINGTON Church is an elegant epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More, to the memory of Mrs. Albinia Jackson, who perished in the wreck of the Elizabeth, East Indiaman, off Dunkirk, December 27, 1810.

At BURTON PINSENT, the seat of the Earl of Chatham, is a fine old painting of the Saviour when taken down from the Cross.

CAMERTON Church-yard has been made one of the prettiest in the kingdom, by the proprietor of the neighbouring mansion. The tombs are almost hid by laurels, arborvitæ, and roses ; and the walls are mantled with ivy and pyracanthas.

CHARTERHOUSE WITHAM Priory was the first house of the Carthusians in the kingdom.

The sides of the CHEDDER Rocks are in many places near

400 feet high. Through them is a subterraneous passage to the celebrated cave of Wokey Hole, six miles distant.

CHEDZOY was the Rectory of Richard Nikke, Bishop of Norwich, 1489; Dr. Walter Raleigh, in 1620, murdered by the rebels in 1646; and the learned Anthony Pascal.

CHEW gave birth to Sir John Champneis, Lord Mayor of London, who stands recorded as the first person who ever built a turret to a private house in London.

In **CHEW MAGNA** Church Bishop Jewell's "Defence of the Church" is still chained to a small reading-desk.

CLAVERHAM was one of the original stations of the Society of Friends, frequented by William Penn, the colonizer of Pennsylvania.

CLAVERTON was the Rectory of the ingenious Richard Greaves.

In the parishes of **CONGRESBURY** and **PUXTON** were two large pieces of common land, called East and West Dolemoors (from the Saxon word *dol*, a portion or share), which were occupied till within these few years in the following manner. The land was divided into single acres, each bearing a peculiar mark, cut in the turf, such as a horn, an ox, a horse, a cross, an oven, &c. On the Saturday before Old Midsummer Day, the several proprietors of contiguous estates, or their tenants, assembled on these commons, with a number of apples marked with similar figures, which were distributed by a boy to each of the commoners from a bag. At the close of the distribution, each person repaired to the allotment with the figure corresponding to the one upon his apple, and took possession of it for the ensuing year. Four acres were reserved to pay the expenses of an entertainment at the house of the overseer of the Dolemoors, where the evening was spent in festivity.

In **CROWCOMBE** Church lie several of the antient house of Carew, descended from Nesta, daughter of Rhees, Prince of South Wales.

At **DITCHEAT** was born in 1765, a stout boy without arms or shoulders. According to Collinson, he was named William, and in 1791 was living without these appendages, but possessing all the strength, power, and dexterity of the ablest man, and exercising every function of life. He fed, dressed, undressed, combed his hair, shaved his beard with the razor in his toes, cleaned his shoes, lighted his fire, wrote out his own bills and accounts, and did almost every other domestic business. Being a farmer, he performed the usual business of the field, foddered his cattle, made his ricks, cut his hay, caught his horse, and saddled and bridled him with his feet and toes, &c. &c. &c. !

DUNDON and **DUNKERRY** Mountains appear to have been used as beacons to alarm the country in cases of invasion, &c. several fire hearths being observable on them.

In **DUNSTER** Castle was imprisoned for seven months in 1650, the celebrated William Prynne.

In **EASTON-IN-GORDANO** Church, against the north wall of the old nave, was a curious old tablet, dated 1669. At the top was the portrait of Captain Samuel Sturmy, who published "The Mariner's or Artisan's Magazine," in folio, a copy of which he gave to the parish to be chained and locked to the desk, until any curious person should borrow it, leaving £3 in the hands of trustees, as a security against damage, &c.

ENMORE Castle was built by John Earl of Egmont, who designed and planned the whole. The draw-bridge is curious; it is 13 feet long, 19 broad, weighs 4,900 lbs. and one man can raise or lower it at pleasure.

In **FROME** Church-yard was buried Bishop Kenn, one of seven Bishops committed to the Tower by James II. who died in 1711, and whose life by the poet Bowles has lately been published.—Mr. Joseph Glanville, author on Witchcraft, was Vicar of the New Church.—At the Bell Inn, a cask

containing several hundred hogsheads, is kept as a great curiosity.

At GLASTONBURY, according to a story related in the Golden Legend, printed by Caxton in 1493, St. Dunstan took the devil by the nose with a pair of red hot tongs, when he appeared in the form of a handsome woman!—The Abbey is said to contain the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea; King Edgar; and King Arthur. The body of Arthur was searched for by order of Henry II. when a leaden coffin was discovered with a Latin inscription in rude Gothic characters, which was thus translated: “Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the Isle of Avalon.” Beneath was found a coffin hollowed out of a solid rock, wherein were the bones of a human body, supposed that of Arthur, which were then deposited in the Church, and covered with a sumptuous monument.—The Abbot had an income of £40,000 per annum, had the title of Lord, and sat among the Barons in Parliament.—In the Abbey Church-yard was a miraculous walnut-tree, which never budded till the feast of St. Barnabas, June 11, but on that day shot forth leaves, and flourished in the usual manner. In its stead is now a very fine tree of the non-miraculous sort.—The George Inn was a hospital for pilgrims to the shrine of St. Joseph. The front is curiously ornamented with carved work, and was formerly decorated with twelve figures, said to be the Cæsars (?); two of which, with the mutilated figure of Charity, are still to be seen.—South-west of the town is Wearyall-hill, so called from a tradition that St. Joseph of Arimathea, and his companions, weary with their journey, sat down here, and that St. Joseph stuck his hawthorn staff in the earth, which took root and ever after budded on Christmas Day. This tree had two trunks, one of which was destroyed temp. Elizabeth, and the other during the civil wars. There are still trees originally derived from the same stock.

HENSTRIDGE ASH consists only of the inn called “the

Old Ash," or "Virginia Inn," remarkable as being the first inn in which tobacco was smoked in England. It was here that the story originated of the waiter entering the room whilst Sir Walter Raleigh was smoking, and believing him to be on fire, discharged a pailfull of water over him.

At HINTON CHARTERHOUSE are portraits of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. by Holbein; Mary Queen of Scots, in a richly worked dress, by Zuccherò; Lord Keeper Guildford, and Lord Strafford and his Secretary, by Vandyck; and Charles James Fox, by Abbot.

ILMINSTER Church has a monument to Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, the founders of Wadham College, Oxford, 17th century.—This town has the privilege of proving wills and granting licenses.—In White Lackington Park, is an old chesnut-tree, under which, tradition says, the Duke of Monmouth dined in public the day before the battle of Sedgmoor.

At KILMINGTON, on the Tower erected by Henry Hoare, esq. is the following inscription: "Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of Juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of the benighted age, was a Philosopher and a Christian; the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties."

At KING'S WESTON was buried a person of the name of Newman, aged 132.—In the chancel of the Church is deposited a chair, which formerly belonged to Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, with the back divided into two compartments. On one side is a shield bearing a crosier, and the initials R. W. [Richard Whiting, the last abbot], and on the other, a coat of arms. This chair was purchased of Mr. More, of Greinton, by the late Mr. Dickinson, and presented to this church.

In **LUCCOMBE Church** was buried the learned divine and loyalist, **Dr. Henry Byam**, who raised both men and horse for **King Charles**, and engaged his five sons, four of whom were Captains, in the service of the King.

LYMINGTON was the Rectory of Cardinal **Wolsey**. There is an anecdote of him, that soon after his preferment to this living, he was put into the stocks by **Sir Amias Pawlet**, a neighbouring justice of the peace, for getting drunk, and making a riot at a fair: a kind of discipline which **Wolsey** did not forget when he arrived at the high station of **Lord Chancellor of England**; for, summoning his corrector up to **London**, he severely reprimanded him, and enjoined him six years close confinement in the **Temple**.

MINEHEAD is reckoned the safest harbour in the county; for in the great storm in 1703, when the ships were blown on shore, wrecked, and lost in every other harbour, they suffered little or no damage in this.—Here the custom of “**Hobby-horsing**” prevails. On the first of **May**, a number of persons with grotesque figures of men and horses sufficiently large to cover those who carry them, perambulate the town, and then go to **Dunster Castle**, where they are hospitably regaled, and receive a present in money. If any person refuse, when asked for a trifle, the offending party is subjected to the ceremony of “**booting or pursing**,” which is done by holding him, and inflicting ten slight blows with a boot, amid the hurras of the group.—In the Church is the monument of **Henry de Bracton**, celebrated lawyer; and a statue of **Queen Anne**, given by **Sir Joseph Banks**.—In the register, “**July 13, 1758, died Christopher Jones, who was born without arms, in all other respects perfect.**” About 1636, appeared the apparition of **Mrs. Leakey**, “**the Minehead Whistler**,” who did incalculable mischief to her family. The legend is related in the notes to the second canto of **Sir Walter Scott’s “Rokeby.”**

At MOORLAND, near North Petherton, died in 1828, aged 104, Mr. T. Macey.

In NORTH CADBURY Church is a curious epitaph to the memory of Lady Magdalen Hastings. This epitaph, which is on brass, has, besides the usual memoranda in prose, as many as *ninety-six* lines of poetry, divided into six-line stanzas. This elaborate effusion informs us, that the Lady was a very good virgin, "when choice of friends brought her to marriage bed," much against her will, as her "youth were tyde to age fare spent." Her first lord dying, "her eyes she stopt from all diswader's voice," and took to herself a husband more congenial to her taste, though "of meaner state than herself." With this husband she lived 29 years, and devoted herself to works of piety and benevolence. The epitaph then goes on to state her last sickness, and that she employed three preachers, who "by turns" assisted her in her devotions, till she died on the 14th of June, 1596.—Leland, speaking of the Castle, bursts out in the following strain of rapture: "Good God! what vast ditches! what high ramparts! what precipices are here! In short, it really appears to me to be a wonder of nature and art!"

PENSCCELLWOOD, near Kilmington, is celebrated as being the place where King Alfred went into the Danish camp, disguised as a minstrel. In commemoration, a tower was erected, about 120 feet high, on the site of the Danish camp.

Of PORLOCK was Rector, Dr. Stephen Hales, a name illustrious in the annals of science, who died 1761.

PRIOR PARK, near Bath, was the residence of Ralph Allen, the "Allworthy" of Fielding's "Tom Jones." He kept open house for learned men, and was particularly fond of Pope. It was afterwards possessed by Bishop Warburton, through his marriage with Mr. Allen's niece.

At PUXTON Church, by the pulpit, remains the iron frame of the hour-glass, by which sermons were formerly preached.

“As gifted brethren, preaching by
A carnal hour-glass, do imply!”—BUTLER.

REGILBURY House, in Nempnet, was for some time the residence of Sir William Wyndham, on his retirement from public life.

At the irruption of the SEVERN in 1607, it was observed, says Fuller, that creatures of contrary natures (dogs, hares, foxes, conies, cats, and mice), getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another.

At SHEPTON MALLET died in 1830, aged 104, Thomas Taylor.

In SOMERTON Castle, King John of France was kept prisoner after his removal from Hertford.

In SOUTH BRENT Church are some old benches with a variety of grotesque carvings. One is a fox hanged by geese, with two young ones yelping at the bottom. The second, a monkey at prayers, another holding a halberd, and an owl on a branch over his head. A third exhibits a fox in canonicals, with a crosier in his hand, and a mitre on his head; above is a young fox chained, with a bag of money in his right paw. He is surrounded by geese, cranes, and other fowls; and below is another young fox, turning a boar on a spit, and on the right a monkey, with a pair of bellows puffing the fire.

SOUTH PETHERTON is supposed to be one of the most fertile and productive places in England.

On the solitary rock of STEEP HOLM, Gildas Bardonicus, the celebrated British historian and philosopher, found an asylum during the disturbances of the period, and here composed his “De excidio Britanniae.” He removed hence to Glastonbury.

TAUNTON is called by Camden "one of the eyes of the County."—In 1417, Thomas Chaucer, a distinguished statesman, and son of the poet, was Constable of the Castle.—The borough was represented in seven Parliaments by Mr. Clarke, at whose desire Locke wrote his treatise on Education, 1692.—By the customs of the Manor of Taunton Dean, the wife is next heir to the husband's estates, to the total preclusion of the issue; if no widow, the youngest son.—Among the Archdeacons appear Archbishops Arundel, 1373, and Cranmer, 1522.—John Bond, the commentator, was Master of the School, 1580, and Archbishop Sheldon was his pupil.—In the Assize-hall Jeffries sat to try the Duke of Monmouth's partisans. He was either perpetually drunk, or in the most outrageous passion, acting like a fury; and was surrounded by Kirke and his Tangier regiment.—Of the Baptist Chapel was minister, Joshua Toulmin, author of a "History of Taunton."—In St. Magdalen Church is a handsome monument to Robert Gray, esq. whose history is thus told:

" Taunton bore him, London bred him ;
 Piety train'd him, virtue led him ;
 Earth enrich'd him, heaven carest him ;
 Taunton blest him, London blest him.
 This thankful town, that mindful city,
 Shared his piety and his pity.
 What he gave, and how he gave it,
 Ask the poor, and you shall have it.
 Gentle reader, heaven may strike
 Thy tender heart to do the like.
 And now thy eyes have read this story,
 Give him the praise, and heaven the glory.
 He died in the year 1685, aged 65."

At **WEDMORE**, in 1670, were discovered at the depth of 13 feet, the remains of "one of the Cangick Giants." The top of the skull was said to be an inch thick, and one of his

teeth 3 inches long above the roots, $3\frac{1}{4}$ round, and after the root was broken off, weighed three ounces and a half!

In WELLS Cathedral is a curious clock, the work of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury. It has an astronomical dial, surmounted by small figures on horseback, representing knights at tilts and tournaments, who, by a movement of the machinery, are ludicrously hurried round in rapid circumvolutions. Here was buried its founder, Ina King of Wessex.—Among the prelates were Cardinal Wolsey; Archbishop Laud; and the high-spirited Kenn, who died in 1710-11.—The Episcopal Palace is the most singular in the kingdom: the moat gate-house still remains. Bishop Kidder and his lady were killed in their bed, by a portion of the edifice falling in during the great storm of 1703.

At WESTON-IN-GORDANŌ lived in 1554, James Perceval, who married five wives. By the four first he had no offspring, but the fifth bore him *ten* children.

WOKEY was the Vicarage of that "great refiner of the English language," Alexander de Berkley.—Wokey Hole is a natural perforation not unlike the celebrated cavern called Poole's Hole, in Derbyshire. The entrance is very narrow, and terminates in a cavern resembling the body of a church. It is very craggy, and there is a continual dripping of water; the bottom is rough and slippery, with irregular basins of water. Beyond this are two other chambers, in the farthest of which is a stream of clear cold water, about 10 feet wide, and near 3 feet deep. After passing through the rock, the stream descends 40 or 50 feet, to a level with the ground, working a mill near the foot of the mountain, and forming the first source of the river Axe.

WOOTTON COURTENAY was the Rectory of Richard Montague, learned Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1641.

At WRINGTON, the house in which JOHN LOCKE was born, is now used as a school.—Barley Wood was long the

residence of Mrs. Hannah More, distinguished for her virtues and her moral writings. In the garden is an urn, commemorative of Locke, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague to Hannah More.

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of the County of Somerset.

1. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset.* By the Rev. John Collinson, F.A.S.—3 vols. 4to. 1791.
2. *Beauties of England and Wales, Somersetshire.*—8vo.
3. *Delineations of the North Western Division of the County of Somerset; and of its Antediluvian Bone Caverns.* With a Geological Sketch of the district. By John Rutter.—8vo. 1829.
4. *History of the Hundred of Carhampton.* By James Savage.—8vo. 1830.
5. *An Essay towards a Description of Bath.*—By John Wood.—2 vols. 8vo. 1749.
6. *The History of Bath.* By the Rev. Richard Warner.—4to. 1801.
7. *The History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—4to. 1825.
8. *The New Bath Guide; or Memoirs of the B-N-R-D Family, in a series of poetical Epistles.* By Christopher Austey, esq. New Edition, with notes, &c. by John Britton, F.S.A.—12mo. 1830.
9. *A concise History of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew in Wells, &c.* By John Davis, Verger.—12mo. 1814.
10. *The History and Antiquities of Wells Cathedral.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—4to. 1824.
11. *A complete and authentic History of the Town and Abbey of Glastonbury.* By a Physician.—8vo.
12. *History of Glastonbury.* By the Reverend Richard Warner.—4to. 1826.
13. *The History of the Town of Taunton.* By Joshua Toulmin, M.A.—4to. 1791.
14. *The History of Taunton.* Originally written by the late Joshua Toulmin, D.D. A new edition, greatly enlarged, and brought down to the present time, by James Savage.—8vo. 1822.
15. *Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Dean.* Carefully revised by Richard Locke.—12mo. 1816, new edit.

WILTSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Gloucestershire: East, Hampshire and Berkshire: South, Hampshire and Dorsetshire: West, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Dorsetshire.

Greatest length, 54: greatest breadth, 34: circumference, 142: square 1283 miles.

Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Salisbury. Kingswood is a peculiar to Gloucester; and there is one parish belonging to Winchester. Corsham is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cangi, a tribe of the Belgæ; Hædui. **Encampments,** Badbury, supposed by Whitaker to be the "Mons Badonicus" of the antients, oval in form; Barbury, near Ogbourn St. George, oval, with two ditches, subsequently enlarged by the Saxons; Battlesbury, near Warminster; Bilbury Rings or Wily camp; Bratton Castle, afterwards occupied by the Romans, Saxons, and Danes; Castle Rings, near Donhead St. Andrew; Chidbury, near Everleigh, a double ditch and vallum in the form of a heart; Chiselbury; Chlorus's camp, or Figbury Ring, near Winterborne Earl's, circular; Damerham, the Soldier's Ring; Haydon Hill; Hay's Castle, circular; Hewish Hill; Knap Hill; Lid-

bury; Knook, used by the Romans as a castra stativa; Martinsal Hill, near Rainscombe, considered by Sir R. C. Hoare to have been "an asylum to which the Britons sent their families and herds in time of danger;" Old Sarum; Roddenbury near Longleat; Roundaway Hill, near Devizes; Rybury; Spelsbury, called Castle Ditches, triangular; West Down, or Hanging Langford; Whiten Hill; Whitesheet Hill, afterwards occupied by the Saxons; Winkelbury, on Salisbury plain; Yarnbury, strengthened by the Romans and Saxons. *Earthworks*, Ambresbury, bell-shaped barrows; Avebury, many barrows; Bidcombe Hill, tumuli, ditches, &c. Bokerly Ditch; Clee or Clay Hills, Warminster, two singular knolls; Corton, long barrow; Elder Valley; Everley, "the Hunter's barrow;" Grymsditch; Hamshill Ditches; Hewish Hill, group of barrows, one oblong and five circular; Luckington, long barrow, in which are nine caves or chambers; Ogbury near Great Durnford, for the same purpose as Martinsal Hill; Old Ditch; Overton Hill, a group of large barrows; Penn Pits near Selwood, in the form of punch-bowls; Shepherdshore, near Avebury, many barrows; Silbury Hill, near Avebury, a vast conical barrow, the largest work of the kind in Great Britain, ascertained by Sir Richard Colt Hoare to measure 2027 feet in circumference near the base, 120 feet diameter at the top, 316 feet in its slope, and 170 feet in perpendicular height; Southley Wood, near Heytesbury, called "Robin Hood's Bower;" Sutton Common, resembling an amphitheatre in miniature; Upton Down, circular barrow closely resembling the long barrows; Wansdyke, from Morgan's Hill, near Heddington, to the border of Savernake Forest, thence to Chisbury Camp, Great Bedwin, and so to Berkshire at Inkpen. *Remains discovered at Hewish Hill*, badly baked black cup, curiously ornamented; Overton Hill, a lance, pin, and celt, all of brass; Lake House, near Amesbury, small pieces of bone.

polished and stained with various figures, the greatest curiosities of the kind ever discovered; Shepherdshore, richly decorated drinking cup; Studley, pottery.

Druidical Remains, at Avebury, originally consisted of one large circle of stones, 138 feet by 155, enclosing two smaller circles, and having two extensive avenues of upright stones, considered by the Rev. Lisle Bowles to have been a temple to Teutates or Mercury; near Avebury, a fallen cromlech; Brome, near Swindon, a row of upright stones, and formerly a single one, 10 feet high, called "the Long Stone;" Clatford Bottom, a cromlech called "the Devil's Den;" Littleton Drew, kistvaen; Marden, near Pewsey; Monkton Fields, kistvaen of four stones, called "the shelving stone;" Stonehenge, a similar remain to Avebury, considered by Mr. Bowles to have been a temple to Apollo, or the Sun; Rockley, fallen cromlech.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. Stations, Brige, Buckholt Farm; Cunetio, Folly Farm, near Marlborough; Mutuantonis, Easton Grey; Nidum, Coverham Farm; Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum; Verlucio, High Field, near Wans-town. *Encampments*, Ambresbury, called the Walls, constructed by Vespasian; Combe Castle; Easton Grey, at Whitewalls; Longford; Oldbury Hill, near Calne; Scratchbury Hill, near Warminster, square, with a single trench; Stockton Works; Uphaven, called Casterley, large and irregular; Walcot; West Kingston, a small square. *Roads*, from Nidum, near Wanborough, to Cirencester, passing through Stratton; from Sorbiodunum or Old Sarum, to Venta Belgarum or Winchester in Hampshire, by Clarendon Park; from Sorbiodunum to Aquæ Solis or Bath, through Pitmead; from Cunetio near Marlborough, through Conholt Park, to Venta Belgarum. *Remains discovered at Bowood*, of residences;

Box, pavements; Bromham, about 1765, baths and pavements; Calne, coins, Devizes, a collection of gods enclosed within a brick cavity, coins, brass key, &c.; Easton Grey, coins; Escourt, vessels of bones; Heddington, coins, and foundations of houses; Latton, chequered pavement; Lackham, coins; Littlecote, tessellated pavements in 1730; Marlborough, coins, and foundations; Martinsal Hill, coins; Pitmead, near Warminster, pavements, baths, urns, and domestic utensils; Rudge Farm, between Marlborough and Hungerford, pavement and mosaic cup in 1725; Sherston, coins; Silbury Hill, coins; Studley, coins, pottery, &c.; Uphaven; Walcot; Wanborough, coins; Wans House, pottery, glass, &c.; Westbury, coins; West Dean, tessellated pavement; Yarnbury, coins, pottery.

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex. Encampments, Bury Blunsdon, near Highworth, exhibiting many peculiarities; Chisbury Castle, among the finest fortified camps in Wiltshire; Clearbury Ring, constructed by Cerdic or his son Cynric; Whichbury, on the confines of Dorsetshire. Earthworks, Marden, called Beechingstoke tumulus or Hatfield barrow, 35 feet high, and covers about an acre of ground.

Danish Encampment, Bury Wood, near Slaughtenford, comprising an area of about eighteen acres.

Encampments, uncertain of which Nation, Alderbury, nearly square; Bagdon; Beacon Hill; Broad Chalk, called Bury Orchard; Chisenbury Trendle, circular; Church Ditches; Cotley Hill, used as an exploratory post; Dinton, called Wick Ball; Groveley Castle; Membury, near Whitechurch; Old Castle, near Mere; Ringsbury, near Purton; Rolston; Sherston; Stourhead; Upton Down, oblong.

Abbeys. Bradford, founded by St. Aldhelm, before 705; Kingswood, built in 1139, by William de Berkeley, the gate-house, &c. are converted into a dwelling-house; Malmesbury, about 630, by Meyldulph, a Scot, re-founded by King Edgar, about 974; Stanleigh, established in 1151, at Lokeswell near Chippenham, by the Empress Maud, and removed to Stanleigh 1154, by Henry II.; Wilton, in 773, by Wulstan Earl of Wiltshire, converted into a nunnery.

Priories. Avebury, founded 1100, by William de Tankerville, cell to Bocheville in Normandy; Bradenstoke, by Walter de Saresburie, 1142; Bradfield, cell to Saint Victor en Caux, Normandy; Brioptune; Bromham, by Baldwin de Riperiis; Chissenbury; Clarendon, by Henry II.; Clatford, temp. William I. by Sir Roger Mortimer, cell to St. Victor en Caux, Normandy; Corsham, temp. William I. cell to St. Stephen at Caen; a second at Corsham temp. Henry II. cell to Marmoustier in Touraine; Great Charlton, in 1187, by Reginald de Pavely, cell to the abbey of L'isle Dieu, Normandy; Ivychurch, in the time of Henry II.; Kingswood, 1139; Longleat, by Sir John Vernon, temp. Edward I.; Maiden Bradley, by Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, 1190, previously a hospital; Marlborough, before temp. John; Monkton Deverill, ante 1086, cell to the abbey of Bec, Normandy; Monkton Farley, about 1125, by Humphrey de Bohun, cell to Lewes in Sussex; Ogbourn St. George, by Maud de Wallingford, 1149, cell to Bec; Poulton, about 1337, by Thomas de St. Maur; Ramsbury, 905; Stratton St. Margaret, about 1066; Tisbury, ante 720, cell to Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire; Uphaven, temp. Henry I. cell to St. Vaudrille at Fontenelle, Normandy.

Nunneries. Ambresbury, founded by Elfrida, widow of King Edgar, re-founded about 980; Kington, ante 1156, by the Empress Maud; Laycock, 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, the remains more extensive than perhaps those of any other house of the kind in the kingdom; Malmesbury, two; Wilton, in 800, by Elburga, sister to King Egbert, re-founded 871, by King Alfred.

Friaries. Eddington, for Bonhommes, settled 1358. Eston, Trinitarians, temp. Henry III. Fisherton, Black, temp. Edward III. Marlborough, White, 1316, by J. Goodwin and W. Remesbeck; Trinitarian, temp. Henry III. by Archdeacon Stephen of Salisbury. Salisbury, Black, temp. Edward I.; Grey, temp. Henry III. Wilton, Black.

Preceptories. Ansty, by Walter de Turberville, about 1210; Cricklade, temp. Henry III.; Malmesbury; Rockley, 1156.

Colleges. Eddington, erected 1347. Heytesbury, ante 1300. Salisbury, St. Edmund's, ante 1270; College de Vaux, 1260; Vicars', temp. Henry IV. Wilton, by Weoxtan, Earl of Wiltshire, about 773, afterwards the nunnery.

Hospitals. Ansty, founded temp. Henry VIII. Bradford. Calne, St. John, temp. Henry III. Cricklade, before temp. Henry III. Devizes, two, one before 1207. Fugleston, by Adelia Queen of Henry I. Heytesbury, about 1470. Maiden Bradley, temp. Henry II. by Manasseh Bisset. Malmesbury. Marlborough, St. John, before 1214; St. Thomas, temp. Henry III. Merton, temp. Henry III. Salisbury, Harnham, about 1220; St. John's, before the time of Henry VIII; Trinity, about 1393. Wilton, St. Mary Magdalen; St. John, about 1217; St. Giles, temp. Henry I. Wootton Bassett.

Churches. Ambresbury, curious; Ansty, the oldest in the diocese; Avebury, remains of Norman architecture; Berwick St. James, mixed styles; Bishop's Canning, about 1200, of the mixed style; Boyton, erected 1301; Calne, some Norman remains, and a handsome tower; Castle Combe; Chippenham; Chitterne St. Mary; Codford St. Mary; Codford St. Peter, with Norman arch; Crudwell; Devizes, St. John, particularly interesting to the architectural antiquary; Devizes, St. Mary, early Norman chancel; Donhead St. Andrew, with the emblems of the crucifixion in the capital of a curious column; Draycot; Eddington; Fisherton de la Mere; Great Bedwin, partly Norman; Great Durnford, remains of semicircular architecture; Hannington; Heytesbury; Holt; Kington St. Michael, erected before t. Hen. III.; Laycock; Little Bedwin; Little Langford, with Norman porch with sculptured figures of a bishop, three birds in a tree, and dogs attacking a wild boar; Malmesbury Abbey, used for parochial service, a very fine specimen of Norman architecture; Manningford Bruce, erected soon after the Norman invasion, with a semicircular east end; Marlborough, St. Mary; Melksham, some vestiges of Norman architecture; Mere; Monkton Deverill; Oaksey, part of it in the semicircular style; Pen, with the heads of two kings placed as capitals to a Norman arch; Pottern, near Devizes, with transept of the first pointed style; Ramsbury; Sherston; Stanton Fitzwarren, an enriched semicircular arch; Stanton St. Quintin; Stapleford, row of Norman arches in nave; Steeple Ashton; Tisbury, early pointed style; Uphaven, built about the end of the 12th century; Wanborough, remarkable for having a tower at the west end, and a spire at the east; Westbury; West Knoyle, situate, *more antiquo*, adjoining the manor-house; Winterbourne Stokes specimens of early Norman architecture.

Chapels. Fuggleston, now used as lodgings for the poor: Little Horningsham: Salisbury, near Harnham bridge, to receive alms from passengers for the repairs: Tytherington, built by the Empress Maud, resembles a barn.

Stone Pulpit. Berwick St. James; Codford St. Peter, now enclosed in the wall, the first step only visible.

Fonts. Ambresbury, very singular: Ansty: Ashley: Avebury, Norman, highly sculptured circular basin on a square stone basement: Boyton, on a large circular column, once surrounded by four smaller ones: Bremhill: Chitterne All Saints and St. Mary, both plain: Codford St. Peter, square, with the zig-zag ornament: Donhead St. Mary, circular, Norman: Great Durnford: Horningsham, mutilated: Kingston Deverill: Longbridge Deverill: Malmesbury, St. Mary Westport: Preshute, very large and curious, of black marble: South Newton, hexagonal: South Wraxall, octagonal, with roses in quatrefoils, and situate at the west end: Stanton St. Quintin: Stanton Fitzwarren, with sculptured figures, supposed to represent the Cardinal Virtues: Stockton: Uphaven, octagonal, sculptured with crosses and quadrapeds: Upton Scudamore, very rude.

Crosses. Castle Combe: Cricklade, two: Laycock: Ludgershall, sculptured with subjects from Scripture history, in a very mutilated state: Malmesbury, a very fine market-cross, repaired about thirty years ago: Salisbury, Poultry-cross.

Castles. Calne: Castle Combe: Devizes, built by Roger Bishop of Salisbury, temp. Henry I. no remains: Downton: Farley, by Robert de Curcelles, temp. William I.: Laycock, ascribed to the British King Dunwallo Mul-

mutius: Ludgershall, ascribed to the British King Ludhence its name: Malmesbury, by the heroic Roger Bishop of Salisbury: Marlborough: Mere, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, 1253: Old Sarum: Stourton, by Sir John de Stourton, temp. Henry V. and VI. near the site now occupied by the magnificent mansion of Sir Richard Hoare: Trowbridge, temp. Stephen.

Mansions. Albourn, a farm-house, supposed to have been a hunting seat of King John: Berwick St. Leonard, now a barn: Boyton, erected in the time of James I.: Chitterne, with a monastic appearance, used as a farm-house: Clarendon Palace, in ruins: Down Ampney, erected by Sir Anthony Hungerford, temp. Henry VIII.: Great Chaldfield, one of the most curious old houses in the kingdom: Hannington: Lake House, near Ambresbury, erected in the time of James I.: Littlecot, built by the Darells, 16th century: Longleat, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, with a richly decorated baronial hall: Longford Castle, very singular architecture: Mere Park, originally moated: Stanton St. Quintin: Stockton, of the time of Jas. I. in which is a very curious and elaborately carved room, with a highly enriched ceiling: Studley, large stone arch, &c. the remains of the last residence of the Hungerfords: Tollard Royal, a farm-house known as King John's hunting seat: Wilton House, which had a porch from the designs of Hans Holbein: Woodlands, near Mere, now a farm-house: Zeals Manor House.

Forests formerly in Wiltshire, Bredon, Chippenham, Chute, Clarendon, Groveley, Melchet, Melksham, Penchet, Saver-nake, Selwood, and Westwood.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Bourne, rises near Great Bedwin, and joins the Upper Avon near Salisbury: Calne: Churn, empties itself into the Thames near Cricklade: Dever or Deverill, runs under ground like the Mole in Surrey for upwards of a mile, and then goes towards Warminster, where it takes the name of Wily: Kennet, rises near Devizes, and runs eastward by Marlborough into Berkshire at Hungerford: Lower Avon, enters near Malmesbury, is joined by the Calne at Chippenham, and leaves the county beyond Bradford: Marlaw: Noddre, from Dorsetshire to the Wily at Wilton: Rey, empties itself into the Thames by Cricklade: Stour, rises in the old park at Stourton: Thames, enters the north part of the county, and flows eastward into Berkshire: Upper Avon, rises among the hills near Devizes, and goes into Hampshire: Were: Wily, from Warminster to the Upper Avon at Salisbury.

Inland Navigation. Kennet and Avon Canal, enters from Hungerford in Berkshire, passes Froxfield, Great Bedwin, Marlborough, Devizes, and Bradford, and proceeds into Somersetshire: it has a tunnel from Cofton to Burbage two miles and a half long: Somerset Canal, joins the Kennet and Avon at Bradford, with branches to the collieries: Thames and Severn Canal, from the Thames near Cricklade: Wilts and Berks Canal, passes through Melksham, and joins the Kennet and Avon Canal at Semington.

Lakes. Bowood, of thirty acres: Charlton Common, the largest in the county, being three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile broad: Shirewater: Erle Stoke Park,

of considerable dimensions: Stourhead, three, one of which covers twenty acres: Wilton Park.

Eminences and Views. Ashcombe House, most romantically situated: Badbury Camp, a most delightful and extensive prospect: Beacon Hill, near Ambresbury, 690 feet high: Bidcombe Hill, from which the Sugar Loaf Mountain, near Abergavenny in Wales, may be seen: Bowood, many most beautiful views from the house, and in the grounds is an artificial cascade, of great beauty: Box, a small village of very great beauty: Bradford Hills, extensive and varied prospects: Broxmore, highly picturesque: Cheril Hill, near Calne: Chidbury camp, prospect unrivalled in the county: Clay Hill: East Knoyle, rich and beautiful prospects towards Dorsetshire: Highworth Hill, very extensive prospects over Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Hermitage Hill, Codford St. Mary: Hurdcott House, extensive view: Martinsal Hill, near Marlborough, very beautiful prospect: New Park, extensive and fine views: Savernake Forest, peculiarly fine scenery: Silbury Hill: Stadlynch House, from the high grounds the most varied prospect in the county: Erle Stoke Park, pleasure grounds, and fine prospects from the hills: Swindon Park: Stourhead, Alfred's Tower: Stourton Church-yard, beautiful prospect over a well-wooded and undulated scene, thickly covered with laurel: Wardour Castle grounds present many delightful prospects: Westbury Down, 775 feet high: Wingreen Hill, near Ashcomb, 941 feet high.

Natural Curiosities. Bowood, many petrifying springs: Box, at Middle Hill, two mineral springs: Chippenham, chalybeate springs: Corton, beach-tree, of very great size: Heywood, mineral well: Holt, mineral spring: Malmesbury, Daniel's well, "where holy Daniel watched

by night," and the Holy well, in which St. Aldhelm bathed in all weathers: Laycock, oak-tree, which is divided, about five feet from the ground, into four stems, which are called "the Four Sisters:" Melksham, chalybeate and saline aperient springs, similar to those at Cheltenham: Weston Birt floods, called Shireburn.

Public Edifices. Bradford, bridge of nine arches, very old: another of four arches. Calne, market-house and town-hall. Chippenham, bridge of 21 arches. Corsham, hospital, founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford, 1688: market-house, erected 1784, by Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. Cricklade, town-hall, on ten pillars, erected 1569. Devizes, free grammar school: house of correction, a neat edifice: house of industry, spacious: market cross, erected by Lord Visct. Sidmouth, 1814: town-hall and bridewell. Downton, borough cross. Farley, hospital, erected 1678, by Sir Stephen Fox, with a charity school. Froxfield, almshouse, founded by the widow of the fourth Duke of Somerset, 1686, for thirty widows of clergymen and twenty widows of laymen. Heytesbury, hospital, founded by Robert Lord Hungerford and Margaret his widow, about 1472. Malmesbury, cross, erected in the time of Henry VII.: town-hall, formerly St. John's hospital. Marlborough, free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. 1651, handsome new building: market-house: prison, serves as a county bridewell and town gaol, erected 1787: shambles and spacious Lancastrian school-rooms: town-hall, handsome edifice. Melksham, bridge of stone, over the Avon. Salisbury, Bleckyndon's hospital, founded 1683: city school, established by Queen Elizabeth: close school, founded by Bishop Poore: college of matrons, for the widows of ten clergymen, established by Bishop Ward: council-house, began 1788, and completed 1795, at the expense of the Earl of Radnor: county gaol, built 1822,

cost nearly £30,000: crane bridge, of stone: Eyre's hospital, erected 1617: Fisherton bridge, of stone: Froud's hospital, erected 1750: Harnham bridge, first built 1244, by Bishop Bingham: infirmary, a large brick building, erected 1767: two lunatic asylums: poultry cross: St. Nicholas's hospital: Taylor's hospital, founded 1698: theatre. Warminster, assembly-room: council-house, erected 1831: free grammar school: market-house. Westbury, town-hall, erected by Sir Manasseh Lopez. Wilton, town-hall.

Seats. BOWOOD, near Calne, Marquis of Lansdowne,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alderbury House, G. Fort, esq.
Ambresbury House, Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.
Ashley Manor House, T. B. G. Estcourt, esq. M.P.
Ashton House, H. Hubbard, esq.
Ashton Keynes, Captain Nicholas.
Bapton House, John Davis, esq.
Batford, R. E. D. Shaftoe, esq.
Battle House, Bromham, Lt.-Col. Napier.
Benton, — Stoaly, esq.
Berry Cottage, Bishopstrow, W. Temple, esq.
Biddesden House, J. H. A. Everett, esq.
Blacklands House, William Tanner, esq.
Boreham House, Sir John D. Astley, bart. M.P.
Bowden Park, Mrs. Dickinson.
Bower Hill Lodge, Melksham, Colonel Richards.
Box Hall, W. Northey, esq.
Boyton House, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq.
Bradley House, Maiden Bradley, Duke of Somerset.
Breamore House, Salisbury, Sir Charles Hulse, bart.
Brickworth House, Thomas Bolton, esq.
— J. M. Eyre, esq.
Britford, P. Jervoise, esq.
— Mote, R. Hetley, esq.
Broxmore House, R. Bristow, esq.
Bulford, Dowager Lady Pollen.
Castle Combe, W. Poulett Scrope, esq.

- Chalcott House, Warminster, Walter Long, esq.
 Charlcot House, Samuel Otto, esq.
 Charlton Park, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
 — Cottage, Lady Catherine Bissett.
 Chatley Lodge, Southwick, T. Meade, esq.
 Chilton Lodge, John Pearse, esq. M.P.
 Chissembury Priory, Edmund Stagg, esq.
 Chute Lodge, near Ludgershall, W. Fowle, esq.
 Clarendon Lodge, —
 — Park, Sir Felton Harvey, bart.
 Clift Hall, Hon. D. P. Bouverie.
 Clouds House, East Knoyle, J. C. Still, esq.
 Cole Park, Peter Harvey Lovell, esq.
 Compton House, G. Walker Heneage, esq.
 Compton Chamberlayne, J. H. Penruddock, esq. M.P.
 Conholt Park, E. P. Meadows, esq.
 Connock Manor House, Ernele Warriner, esq.
 Corsham House, Paul Methuen, esq.
 Cottles House, Atford, J. B. Hale, esq.
 Cowsfield House, G. Lawrence, esq.
 Craw Wood, J. R. Seymour, esq.
 Dinton House, William Wyndham, esq.
 Donhead Hall, — Wyndham, esq.
 Down Ampney House, Cricklade, the Hon. Philip Pleydell
 Bouverie, M.P.
 Draycote House, W. P. L. Wellesley, esq.
 Durley House, Marlborough, the Hon. Miss Hill.
 Durnford House, Ambresbury, Miss Harris.
 East Knoyle, Henry Seymour, esq.
 Eastcourt, Malmesbury, Joseph Pitt, esq.
 Eastwell, T. H. Grubbe, esq.
 Erle Stoke Park, Devizes, George Watson Taylor, esq. M.P.
 Everleigh House, Sir J. D. Astley, bart. M.P.
 Farley House, Lieut.-Col. Houlton.
 Fern House, Thomas Grove, esq.
 Fisherton House, John Davis, jun. esq.
 Fonthill Park, J. Morison, esq. M.P.
 Fyfield House, Charles Penruddocke, esq.
 Grittleton House, Joseph Neeld, esq. M.P.
 Grundlewell House, Charles James Calley, esq.
 Hannington House, Captain R. Montgomery.
 Hardenhuish, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.

- Hartham, General Kerr.
 — Park, Henry Hall Joy, esq.
 Hessek, Sir J. E. Stylea, bart.
 Heytesbury House, Lord Heytesbury.
 Heywood House, Westbury Mrs. Ludlow.
 Hindon, Charles Millett, esq.
 — Edward Spencer, esq.
 Holt, Melksham, Colonel Foster.
 Hurdcot House, near Salisbury, Alexander Powell, esq.
 Ivy Church House, H. Hinxman, esq.
 Ivy House, Chippenham, R. Humphries, esq.
 Kemble House, Robert Gordon, esq. M.P.
 Kennet House, near Overton, R. Mathews, esq.
 Knoyle, Henry Seymour, esq. M.P.
 Lackham House, Mrs. Ricardo.
 Lacock Abbey, — Talbot, esq.
 Lake House, Ambresbury, Rev. Edward Duke.
 Landford House, T. Bolton, esq.
 — Lodge, S. Greathead, esq.
 Langley House, near Chippenham, Robert Ashe, esq.
 Laverstock, near Salisbury, Thomas Webb Dyke, esq.
 — House, Sir J. Burrough.
 Lawn, near Swindon, Ambrose Goddard, esq.
 Littlecote Park, Major-General Popham.
 Little Durnford House, E. Hinxman, esq.
 Littleton House, the late William Twiker, esq.
 Lockeridge House, Mrs. Watkin.
 Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor.
 Longleat, Marquis of Bath.
 Lucknam, Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer.
 Lydiard Park, Viscount Bolingbroke.
 Marshwood House, ————
 Melchett Park, the late John Osborne, esq.
 Moncks House, Mrs. Dickinson.
 Monkton House, near Chippenham, the late T. Edridge, esq.
 Monkton Farley House, the late John Long, esq.
 Neston Park, J. Fuller, esq.
 Nether Avon House, the late Wm. Wither Beach, esq.
 New Hall, near Salisbury, John Batt, esq.
 New Park, Devizes, T. B. G. Estcourt, esq. M.P.
 Newnton Priory, the late Hon. Mrs. Jane Estcourt.
 Norton House, Heytesbury, Miss Benett.

- Notton House, John Awdry, esq.
 — Lodge, — Hulton, esq.
 Newhouse, near Whaddon, George Matcham, esq.
 Nunton House, Salisbury, Hon. Mrs. Harris.
 Oaksey House, Mrs. Salisbury.
 Oare House, John Goodman, esq.
 Odstock, Sir Henry Webb, bart.
 Old Warren Cottage, Wanley Sawbridge, esq.
 Overton House, Henry Bullock, esq.
 Park Cottage, Devizes, Thomas Scott, esq.
 Pickwick Lodge, Capt. Fenton.
 — House, C. W. Loscombe, esq.
 Pinckney House, George Creswell, esq.
 Poulton House, Marlborough, W. Halcombe, esq.
 Puck Shipton, Joseph Gilbert, esq.
 Purton House, Mrs. Wilson.
 Pyt House, John Benett, esq. M.P.
 Rainscombe House, Mrs. Rogers.
 Ramsbury Manor House, Thomas Smith, esq.
 Redborn House, R. Pollen, esq.
 Redenham House, Sir John Pollen, bart.
 Roche Court, F. T. Egerton, esq.
 Rockley House, Marlborough, T. B. M. Baskerville, esq.
 Rood Ashton Park, Richard Godolphin Long, esq.
 Rowdforde, near Devizes, Wadham Locke, esq.
 Rushall, Sir Edward Poore, bart.
 Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers.
 Rumsey House, near Chippenham, B. J. A. Angel, esq.
 Salisbury College, Wadham Wyndham, esq. M.P.
 — Moat, R. Hetley, esq.
 — Palace, Bishop of Salisbury.
 Salthrop House, Swindon, Thomas Calley, esq. M.P.
 Sandridge Park, Lord Audley.
 Savernake Lodge, Marquis of Aylesbury.
 Sedghill House, Mrs. Helyar.
 — Lodge, Mrs. Schomberg.
 Seend, near Devizes, Ambrose Awdry, esq.
 Shaw Hill House, Mrs. Heathcote.
 Shaw House, Admiral Sir H. Burrard Neale, bart.
 Sherfield House, J. I. Lockhart, esq.
 Shockerwick, J. Wiltshire, esq.
 Sloperton Cottage, Thomas Moore, esq.

- South Broom House, near Devizes, W. Salmon, esq.
 Spy Park, Calne, Rev. Dr. Starkie.
 Stadlynch House, *see* Trafalgar Park.
 Stanton Fitzwarren, Rev. Dr. Ashfordby Trenchard.
 Stourhead, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.
 Stocton House, Harry Biggs, esq.
 Stowell Lodge, Admiral Sir George Montagu, bart.
 Studley Hill, J. B. Angell, esq.
 Studley House, Edward Hortock Mortimer, esq.
 Teffont House, J. T. Mayne, esq.
 Tidworth House, Edward Dyke Poore, esq.
 Tilshead Lodge, John Long, esq.
 Tockenham House, John J. Buxton, esq. M.P.
 Tottenham Park, Marquis of Aylesbury.
 Trafalgar Park, near Salisbury, Rev. the Earl Nelson.
 Tytherley House, Rev. — Thistlethwayte.
 Wans House, Charles L. Phipps, esq.
 Wardour Castle, Lord Arundel.
 Warley House, Col. Skrine.
 Warneford Place, Sevenhampton, Col. Warneford.
 Westbury, Sir Ralph Franco Lopez, bart.
 West Coulston House, — Lucy, esq.
 Weston Birt, George Halford, esq.
 Whaddon, R. G. Long, esq.
 Whetham, Rev. W. Money.
 Whichbury House, John Templeman, esq.
 Wick House, Trowbridge, T. Bythesear, esq.
 Wilbury House, near Ambresbury, Sir Alexander Malet, bt.
 — Park, T. Lechmere, esq.
 Wilton House, Earl of Pembroke.
 Woolley, near Bradford, Thomas Tugwell, esq.
 — T. Baskeville, esq.
 Wroughton, Mrs. Codrington.
 Zeals Manor House, Mrs. Grove.

Peerage. Calne and Calstone, viscounty to Petty-Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne: Charleton, barony to Howard, Earl of Suffolk: Clarendon, earldom to Villiers: Crudwell, barony to Campbell, Countess Grey: Foxley, barony to Fox, Lord Holland: Grinstead, barony to Cole, Earl of Inniskillen: Heytesbury, barony to A'Court: Hindon, barony to Villiers, Earl of Clarendon: Longford, barony to Bouverie, Earl of Radnor: Lydiard Tregoze, barony to St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke: Malmesbury, earldom and barony to Harris: Marlborough, dukedom and earldom to Churchill: Salisbury, marquisate and earldom to Cecil: Stourton, barony to Stourton: Tottenham, barony to Brudenel, Marquis of Aylesbury: Wardour Castle, barony to Arundel: Warminster, barony to Thynne, Marquis of Bath: Wiltloughby de Broke, barony to Verney: Wiltshire, earldom to Marquis of Winchester.

Baronetage. Corsham, Duckett, July 28, 1791: Everley, Astley, August 15, 1821: Odatock, Webb, April 2, 1644: Rushall Hall, Poore, July 8, 1795: Stourhead, Hoare, June 10, 1786: Westbury, Lopes, November 1, 1805: Wilbury House, near Ambresbury, Malet, February 24, 1791: Wilbury House, Kennaway, February 25, 1791.

Representatives returned to Parliament, for the County, 2: Calne, 2: Chippenham, 2: Cricklade, 2: Devizes, 2: Downton, 2: Great Bedwin, 2: Heytesbury, 2: Hindon, 2: Ludgershall, 2: Marlborough, 2: Malmesbury, 2: Old Sarum, 2: Salisbury, 2: Westbury, 2: Wilton, 2: Wootton Bassett, 2: total 34.

Produce. Chalk; free-stone, called Bath stone, at Box; tobacco-pipe-clay, the best in England near Ambresbury;

stone at Swindon. Orcheston grass, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, saintfoin. Sheep, pigs, &c. Loach, a delicious little fish in the river Avon at Ambresbury.

Manufactures. Bradford, broad-cloths of the nicest mixture of colours: Chippenham, broad-cloths and kerseymeres: Devizes, woollens, and malting: Downton, lace, bed-ticks, and malting: Marlborough, ropes and sacking: Melksham, broad-cloths and ropes: Mere, silks, and bed-ticking: Ramsbury, beer, noted: Salisbury, flannels and fancy woollens, and cutlery and steel goods of very excellent workmanship: South Marston, famous for its excellent North Wiltshire cheese: Wilton, carpets, very celebrated.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 29; *Liberties*, 5; *City*, 1; *Boroughs*, 15; *Market Towns*, 28; *Parishes*, 304; *Parts of Parishes*, 13; *Houses*, 42,831.

Inhabitants. Males, 108,213; Females, 113,944; total, 222,157.

Families. Employed in agriculture, 24,972; in trade, 16,982; in neither, 5,730; total, 47,684.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 3,308; Females, 3,170; total, 6,478. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 5,884.

Marriages, 1,712; *annual average*, 1,565.

Burials. Males, 1,753; Females, 1,868; total, 3,621. *Annual average*, 3,399.

Places having not less than 1,000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Great Bradford	2,100	10,281	Swindon	282	1,580
Trowbridge	1,909	9,545	Cricklade	329	1,527
NEW SARUM	1,684	8,763	East Lavington	299	1,438
Westbury Par. and Boro' }	1,411	7,846	Bromhill	286	1,443
Melksham	1,166	5,776	Kingswood	250	1,391
Warminster	1,163	5,612	Aldbourn	286	1,385
CALNE	902	4,612	Wroughton	255	1,381
DEVIZES	812	4,208	Donhead St. Mary	247	1,361
CHIPPENHAM	600	3,506	Bromham	308	1,357
DOWNTON	572	3,114	Longbridge Deverill }	269	1,349
MARLBOROUGH	488	3,038	Pewsey	251	1,337
Highworth	528	3,005	Box	244	1,336
Corsham	524	2,727	HEYTESBURY	253	1,329
Bishop's Canning's	569	2,722	Urchfont	276	1,294
North Bradley	478	2,615	Horningsham	263	1,267
Mere	392	2,422	Fisherton Anger	216	1,253
Ramsbury	451	2,335	Briankworth	195	1,216
Tisbury	220	2,122	Burbage	237	1,195
Wilton	405	2,058	White Parish	210	1,169
MALMESBURY	399	1,976	Ashton Keynes	249	1,151
GREAT BRDWIN	349	1,928	Sherston Magna	250	1,146
Purton	347	1,766	Alderbury	188	1,125
WOOTTON BASSET	379	1,701	West Lavington	252	1,123
Laycock	335	1,682	Edington	215	1,099
Steeple Ashton	333	1,632	Chisledon	207	1,077
Corsley	332	1,609	Westport St. Mary	162	1,023
Potterne	336	1,609			

HISTORY.

A. D.

520. Cerdic laid siege to Badbury Castle, or Badon Hill, but was so completely defeated by Arthur, as not to be able to take the field again for seven years.
552. Kenric routed the Britons, and established himself at Old Sarum.
556. Kenric again defeated the Britons at Badbury, and incorporated Wiltshire with Wessex.
590. Ceolric rebelling against his uncle Ceaulin, completely defeated him at Wednesbury, or Wanborough.
652. A severe battle fought at Bradford, between Kenwalph King of Wessex, and his relative Cuthred, in which the former was successful.
658. Kenwalph defeated the Britons at Pen.
675. A battle fought at Great Bedwin between Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and Escuin, Governor of Wessex, in which the former was defeated.
800. A sanguinary battle fought at Commerford*, between the Mercians under Æthelmund Earl of Wiccia, and Weohstan or Weoxtan Earl of Wiltshire, in which both the leaders were slain.
- 821 or 823. Egbert, King of Wessex, fought a successful battle against Beornwulf the Mercian at Wilton.
853. Ethelwulf, on his return from an expedition against the Welsh, resided at Chippenham, where the nuptials of his daughter were celebrated.
854. At Wilton, Ethelwulf executed the charter by which he conveyed the whole tithes of the kingdom to the clergy.
871. A battle fought at Marden between King Ethelred

* By some placed erroneously at Kempford in Gloucestershire,

A. D.

and the Danes. The former was defeated, and died soon after of his wounds.—In this or the following year, Alfred defeated the Danes at Wilton, after a most sanguinary contest.

875. Castle Combe Castle said to have been demolished by the Danes.

878 to 880. The Danes entered the county, plundering and destroying. They burnt Malmesbury. When Alfred engaged the Danes by treaty to quit the kingdom, they treacherously kept possession of Chippenham, and being strengthened by the arrival of new forces, compelled Alfred to retreat into retirement. The King collecting a considerable force in the vicinity of Selwood, sallied upon the Danes at Eddington, who fled to Bratton Castle, where they were forced to surrender, after a siege of fourteen days. In memory of this event, it is said, a white horse was cut by the Saxons on the slope of the hill, by paring off the turf.

905. Ethelward entered Wiltshire with an army of Danes, to assert his pretensions to the throne of Wessex. He put to death all the inhabitants of the tract of Braden Forest, but did not advance farther than Cricklade.

939. Athelstan defeated the Danes near Sodbury. The men of Malmesbury displayed great courage.

954. At Bradford was held the synod which elected St. Dunstan Bishop of Worcester.

960. At Old Sarum, Edgar held a great council or Parliament to provide for the defence of Northumberland against the Danes.

977. At a synod held at Calne, a most diabolical act is said to have been effected by St. Dunstan's causing the beam of the roof to fall on the heads of the secular priests, with whom he was at variance. Another council was consequently called at Ambresbury. See, however, Lingard's "History of England," volume 1.

A. D.

1001. At Pen, the Danes overthrew the Saxons under Cola and Eadsigus.
1002. The Danes barbarously murdered by King Ethelred.
1003. Old Sarum and Wilton pillaged and burnt by Sweyn King of Denmark, who then returned to his ships laden with wealth.
1006. The Danes defeated by the men of Wiltshire near Kennet.
1011. Sweyn once more passed through Wiltshire, imposing very heavy contributions. King Ethelred lay sick at Corsham, but his son Edmund compelled them to fly to their ships.
1016. Canute, with an army of Danes, plundered Cricklade. They were defeated by the army of King Edmund Ironside at Pen, and at Great Sherston.* The latter victory was gained with great difficulty.
1066. William I. after the victory at Battle, came to Stourton House, where he was met by the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the nobles of the west.
- 1085 or 1086. Willaim I. attended by his nobles, went to Old Sarum to receive the homage of the principal landholders, who then became his vassals.
1095. At Old Sarum, William II. held a great council, which impeached William Earl de Ou of high treason, for conspiring to raise Stephen Earl of Albermarle to the throne. His cruel punishment marks the barbarity of the age.
1100. At Old Sarum, Henry I. held his court for some months; and again in 1106.
1116. At Old Sarum, Henry I. held a council of all the nobles and barons of the realm, to do homage to his son William, as his successor to the throne. This council has

* This event has been considered by some authors to have taken place at Shire-stones in Worcestershire.

A. D.

been erroneously considered as the origin of our Parliaments.

1139. Stephen seized the castles of Salisbury, Devizes, and Malmesbury, from Roger Bishop of Salisbury, his nephew Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, &c. after an obstinate resistance.
1140. Malmesbury besieged by Stephen.
1141. April 25, Devizes Castle besieged by Robert Fitzherbert, who declared that he would be master of all the country from Wiltshire to London. He was taken prisoner, however, by the Governor of Marlborough, and hung.—The Empress Maud took up her abode in Ludgershall Castle in her flight from Winchester, in Hampshire, to Devizes.
1142. Old Sarum taken by the Empress.
1150. Trowbridge Castle taken by Stephen.
1152. Henry of Anjou, son of the Empress Maud, entered England to support his claim to the crown. Soon after his landing he laid siege to Malmesbury, which, together with the Castle, he quickly possessed himself of. Stephen proceeded thither to offer him battle, but the inclemency of the weather compelled him to retire to London.
1143. Stephen went to Wilton with his brother the Bishop of Winchester, intending to fortify the nunnery, but the Earl of Gloucester unexpectedly set the town on fire, and so frightened the King away.
1163. At Clarendon Palace Henry II. held a Parliament, in which were passed the "Constitutions of Clarendon," for restraining the overgrown power of the ecclesiastics.
1193. During the imprisonment of Richard I. his brother John, afterwards King, seized many towns and castles, and among them Marlborough.
1194. Soon after Richard's return from captivity, Marlborough Castle reduced by Archbishop Hubert.

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1225. At Salisbury Cathedral, Henry III. and Hubert de Burgh performed their offerings.
1233. At Devizes Castle, Hubert de Burgh was confined. He escaped thence to the high altar of the parish church, but was seized and re-conducted to the castle. The guards who took him were excommunicated, and he himself was soon afterwards released.
1258. Henry III. and his court attended the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral. He went from Clarendon.
1267. At Marlborough a Parliament was held.
1297. At Salisbury, a Parliament was held by Edward I. to consult on the best mode of opposing Philip of France, who had seized Guienne. The Earls of Norfolk and Hereford refused their assistance, and retired, with thirty other nobles, from Salisbury, in open rebellion.
1317. Edward II. summoned a Parliament to meet at Clarendon; but the Barons, apprehensive of treachery, neglected to attend.
1328. At Salisbury was held the Parliament in which the Earl of Lancaster intended to impeach the odious Mortimer. The latter procured an order that none should appear armed in the assembly. The nobles, being suspicious of his design, retired to Winchester, leaving the clergy wholly to deliberate. Scarcely had they entered upon the dispatch of business, when Mortimer broke into the hall with a band of armed men, threatening them with death if they presumed to speak, or enact any resolution, contrary to his pleasure.
1357. At Clarendon, during the ravages of the plague, Edward III. John King of France, and David King of Scotland, spent the summer.
1358. At Marlborough and Corsham Edward and his queen passed the summer.
1450. On the breaking out of Jack Cade's rebellion, the tenants of the Bishop of Salisbury joined in the insur-

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- rection. On June 29, they seized the Bishop in his palace while celebrating mass, and dragging him to a neighbouring hill, stoned him to death.
1457. Salisbury visited by Henry VI. He lodged in the deanery, and sat with his lords in the Bishop's palace to pass judgment on some traitors.
1471. Edward IV. passed through Malmesbury as he advanced to meet Queen Margaret at Tewkesbury.
1478. Salisbury visited by Edward IV.
1483. At Salisbury was executed Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by whose influence and exertions Richard III. was advanced to the throne :
- "Off with his head!—so much for Buckingham."
1486. Salisbury visited by Henry VII. The corporation met him on Alderbury Common.
1516. Henry VIII. and his Queen Catharine of Arragon visited Salisbury.
1535. Henry VIII. escorted his Queen Anne Boleyn to Salisbury.
1536. At Wolf Hall, near Tottenham Park, March 20, Henry VIII. married to the Lady Jane Seymour.
1574. At Clarendon, Queen Elizabeth entertained by the Earl of Pembroke. She also visited Salisbury.
1579. At Wilton, in September, Elizabeth received the French Ambassadors.
1603. At Salisbury, James I. was royally entertained. Together with the Queen and the hopeful Prince Henry, he spent some weeks at Wilton House. Many other mansions received the same honour; and also in the years 1607, 1609, 1613, 1615, 1618, 1620, and 1623. In each of these years, he passed a day or two at Salisbury.
1625. Charles I. was at Salisbury; and again in 1635.
1632. When Charles I. was at Salisbury, a boy, aged fifteen, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for saying he would buy a pistol to kill the king.

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1643. Wardour Castle besieged by Sir Edward Hungerford.

It was garrisoned by twenty-five men under the command of the heroic Lady Arundel, who, after a gallant defence of five days, agreed to surrender May 8. The learned and illustrious Chillingworth was here when it was taken. —A severe engagement at Aldbourne in September, in which the Parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Essex, were completely defeated by the Royalists, under the King and the Prince Rupert.—Charles I. lodged at Malmesbury in his way to Cirencester in Gloucestershire.—Waller after taking Chichester in Sussex, moved quick through Wiltshire, with near 2000 light horse and dragoons, and took Malmesbury; which was retaken the same year. Prince Maurice took the Mayor of Salisbury prisoner for not assisting the King.

1644. Woodhouse, garrisoned by a party of the Parliamentarians under the command of Major Wansey, was closely pressed in siege by Lord Inchiquin with his Irish forces. Ludlow advanced to Warminster, intending to raise the siege, but retreated after a short skirmish to Salisbury. He lost all but 30 out of his 200 horse.—After the battle of Lansdowne in Somersetshire, the Royalists retreated to Chippenham, where they offered battle to Waller. Being refused, they marched to Devizes, where they were besieged by Waller, who was, however, entirely defeated at Roundaway Hill, by the re-inforcing troops of Lord Wilmot.

1645. Cromwell took the Castle of Devizes, and attacked Malmesbury.—Laycock Abbey taken possession of by the Parliamentarian Colonel Devereux, in September.

1648. Devizes besieged by Waller, but an arrival of some Royalists completed routed his army, killing 600, and taking 900 prisoners.

1655. Penruddock, Groves, Jones, &c. with 200 horse, seized the Sheriffs and Judges then present at the assizes

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- at Salisbury, and proclaimed Charles II. If this troop had been supported by their associates in other parts, the Restoration would at that time have been effected by the force of arms.
1663. At Longleat Charles II. magnificently entertained by Sir James Thynne.
1665. Charles II. at Salisbury on account of the plague in London.
1671. At Wilton House Charles slept on his way to Plymouth in Devonshire. The next day he breakfasted at the Bishop's Palace, Salisbury.
1683. Salisbury entertained several members of the royal family at an expense of £1,500.
1688. James II. went to Sarum with his army to oppose the Prince of Orange, but soon returned to London. "*The Crown on the top of the Council House, Salisbury, fell down!*"—The Prince was entertained at Berwick St. Leoard in December.
1722. Aug. 29, George I. and the Prince of Wales reviewed the forces encamped within two miles of Salisbury.
1760. At Aldbourn, a fire consumed 72 houses, and destroyed property to the amount of £20,000.
1778. George III. and Queen Charlotte entertained by the Bishop of Salisbury. His Majesty reviewed the dragoons on Comb Down, and afterwards visited the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton.
1789. George III. and his Queen visited the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, September 14.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- ADDISON, JOSEPH**, "the great, the wise, and good," poet, statesman, essayist, and dramatist, Mileton, 1672 (died in 1719).
- Adelhelm**, St. Bishop of Sherborne, the first English author who composed in Latin, and the first English poet, Malmesbury (died 709).
- Allein, Joseph**, nonconformist divine and sufferer, Devizes, 1623 (died 1658).
- Anstey, Christopher**, author of the highly humorous poem entitled "The New Bath Guide," Harden Huish, 1724 (died 1805).
- Ashley, Robert**, learned barrister and author, Nash Hill, 1565 (died 1641).
- Aubrey, John**, antiquary and topographer, Easton Piers, about 1626 (died 1700).
- Beckham, Humphrey**, untutored sculptor, Salisbury, 1588. (died 1671).
- Beckinsau, John**, author, and friend of Leland, Broad Chalk, about 1496.
- Bennett, Dr. Thomas**, divine, linguist, and controversialist, Salisbury, 1673 (died 1728).
- Blackmore, Sir Richard**, physician and voluminous poet, Corsham (died 1729).
- Brewer, Samuel**, botanist, Trowbridge (flourished 1726).
- Buckeridge, John**, Bishop of Ely, Draycot, about 1562.
- Canutus, Robert**, author, Cricklade (living 1170).
- Chandler, Mary**, ingenious poetess, Malmesbury, 1687 (died in 1745).
- Samuel, brother of Mary, dissenting divine and controversialist, Malmesbury, 1693 (died 1766).
- Chilmarke, John de**, mathematician and philosophical writer, "the Archimedes of the age," Chilmarke, 13th century.
- Chubb, Thomas**, deistical controversialist, East Hardham near Salisbury, 1679 (died 1747).
- Collinson, John**, divine, antiquary, and historian of the County of Somerset, Bromham (died 1796).

- Cook, —, author of "Medallic History of Rome," Enford.
- Corderoy, Jeremy, divine, Chute, 17th century.
- Coryate, George, latin poet, Salisbury (died 1606).
- Cottington, Francis Lord, statesman, Mere (died 1651).
- Danvers, Henry, Earl of Danby, warrior, and founder of the physic garden, Oxford, Dantsey, 1573 (died 1643).
- Davies, Sir John, lawyer, poet, and statesman, Chicksgrove in Tisbury, about 1570 (died 1626).
- Lady Eleanor, mystical writer, enthusiast, pretended to the gift of prophecy, wife of Sir John, and daughter of Lord Audley of Fonthill, about 1603 (died 1652).
- Davis, Lady Mary, mistress to Charles II. and rival of Nell Gwynn, Charlton.
- Delany, Mary, the accomplished wife of the friend of Swift, inventor of the "paper mosaic" for imitating flowers by means of tinted papers, Coulston, 1700 (died 1788).
- Devizes, Richard of, a benedictine monk, historian, Devizes (died about 1200).
- Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician and theologian, Salisbury, 1675 (died 1715).
- Dobson, Michael, learned and ingenious barrister, Marlborough, 1732.
- Dryden, Charles, son to the poet, author of some latin poems and translations, Charlton (died 1704).
- Duck, Stephen, originally an agricultural labourer, poet and divine, Charlton near Marlborough (died 1756).
- Edington, William de, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer and Chancellor of England, Edington (died 1366).
- Edwards, Bryan, merchant, and historian of the West Indies, Westbury, 1743 (died 1800).
- Eedes, John, divine and author, Salisbury, 1609 (murdered in his house 1667).
- Eyre, William, divine, advocate of the doctrine of prejustification, against Baxter, &c. Brickworth, 17th century.
- James, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1734.
- Feltham, John, miscellaneous writer, Salisbury, 1770.
- Forman, Simon, astrologer, Quidhamton near Wilton, 1552.
- Foster, Sir Michael, Justice of the King's Bench, and author, Marlborough, 1689 (died 1763).
- Fowler, Christopher, nonconformist, Marlborough, about 1611.

- Fox, Sir Stephen**, loyalist and statesman, ancestor of several noble families, and the first projector of Chelsea College, Farley, 1627 (died 1716).
- Goffe, William**, author of "Londinium Triumphans," Erle Stoke (died 1682).
- Gore, Thomas**, heraldic and political writer, and antiquary, born at Alderton in 1631, and died there 1684.
- Greenhill, John**, portrait painter, Salisbury, 1640 (died 1676).
- HARRIS, JAMES**, author of "Hermes, or a philosophical enquiry concerning Universal Grammar," Salisbury, 1709 (died 1780).
- , James, Earl of Malmesbury, son of the preceding, diplomatist, Salisbury, 1746 (died 1820).
- , Dr. William, dissenting divine, historian, and biographer, Salisbury, 1720 (died 1770).
- Harte, Walter**, divine, poet, and historian, Marlborough, about 1697 (died 1774).
- Hayter, Richard**, theological writer, Salisbury, 1611 (died 1684).
- Hawles, John**, lawyer, Salisbury, 1645.
- Herbert, William**, Earl of Pembroke, poet and patron of learning, Wilton, 1580 (died 1630).
- , Philip, Earl of Pembroke, brother of the above, Wilton (died 1649-50).
- Hobbes, Thomas**, writer on theology, political and moral philosophy, and metaphysics, Westport in Malmesbury, 1588 (died 1679).
- Horman, William**, divine and author, Salisbury (died 1535).
- Hughes, John**, dramatic poet, and moralist, Marlborough, 1677 (died 1720).
- HYDE, EDWARD**, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, historian, Dinton, 1608 (died 1674).
- , Alexander, Bishop of Salisbury, Salisbury (died 1667).
- , Sir Nicholas, Lord Treasurer, Tisbury (died 1631).
- Keate, George**, poet and miscellaneous writer, Trowbridge, about 1730 (died 1797).
- Lavington, George**, Bishop of Exeter, of great piety and learning, Mildenhall, 1683 (died 1762).
- Lawes, Henry**, musician and composer, Salisbury, 1600 (died 1662).
- , William, brother of the above, loyalist and musician, Salisbury (killed 1645 at the siege of Chester).

- Ley, James, Earl of Marlborough.** Chief Justice of the King's Bench, statesman, author of "Law Reports," Telford, 1552 (died 1628).
- Ludlow, Edmund,** honest and independent republican, Maiden Bradley, 1620 (died 1693).
- Malmesbury, Oliver of,** mathematician and astrologer, and the first aerial voyager, 11th century.
- Mann, John,** divine and politician, Laycock. (died 1568).
- Marlborough, Henry of,** historian, 15th century.
- Marsh, Narcissus,** Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, benefactor, scholar, and author, Hannington, 1638 (ob. 1713).
- Maschiart, Michael,** latin poet and able civilian, Salisbury (died 1598).
- Massinger, Philip,** dramatist, Salisbury or Wilton, 1585 (died 1639).
- Matthew, Sir Toby,** jesuit and politician, Salisbury, 1577 (died 1655).
- Maton, Robert,** divine, and author on the Millenium, North Tidworth, about 1607.
- Merriott, Thomas,** divine and author, Steeple Langford (died 1662).
- Montagu, George,** naturalist and author, Lackham (died 1815).
- Norden, John,** surveyor, topographer, and engraver, about 1548 (died 1626).
- Norris, John,** mystical divine, poet, and platonist, Collingbourne Kingston, 1657. (died 1711).
- PITT, WILLIAM,** patriotic Earl of Chatham, Stratford House Old Sarum,* 1708 (died 1778).
- Plantagenet, Margaret,** mother of Cardinal Pole, Farley Castle, 1473.
- Potter, Francis,** divine, and excellent mechanic, Mere, 1594 (died 1678).
- Raleigh, Dr. Walter,** divine, nephew of Sir Walter, great sufferer during the civil wars. Downton, 1596 (died 1646).
- Rudborne, Thomas,** Bishop of St. David's, Rudborne (died 1442).
- Sacheverell, Henry,** notorious political preacher, Marlborough, 1672 (died 1724).

* Seward's Anecdotes, vol. II. where is a view of the house. The Editor of his "Life," in 8 vols. 8vo, says he was born in St. James's parish, Westminster; while other writers assign the honour to Devonshire and Cornwall.

- St. John, Oliver, Baron Tregoze, statesman, Liddiard (died 1630).
- Salisbury, John of, Bishop of Chartres, scholar and author, Salisbury, about 1116 (died 1181).
- Scott, Dr. John, learned divine and author, Chippenham, 1638 (died 1694).
- Season, Henry, weaver, afterwards physician and astrologer, Bromham (died 1775, aged 82).
- Sedgwick, John, nonconformist divine, Marlborough, 1600.
- , Obadiah, brother of John, learned divine, Marlborough (died 1658).
- Squire, Samuel, Bishop of St. David's, Greek scholar, Warminster, 1714 (died 1766).
- Stephens, Nathaniel, learned divine, Stanton Barnard (died 1677).
- , Philip, physician and author, Devizes (died 1660).
- Tanner, Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, learned antiquary, author of the "Notitia Monastica," Market Lavington, about 1673 (died 1735).
- Thornborough, John, Bishop of Worcester, scientific chemist, Salisbury, 1552 (died 1641).
- Tobin, John, dramatic author, Salisbury, 1770 (died 1804).
- Webbe, George, Bishop of Limerick, eloquent preacher and author, Bromham, 1581 (died 1641).
- Wells, Dr. Edward, able theologian and scholar, Corsham, 1663 (died 1727).
- Willis, Thomas, physician and author, Great Bedwin, about 1621 (died 1675).
- Wilton, John of, sen. learned and subtle disputant, Wilton, close of the 13th century.
- , John of, jun. elegant and allegorical writer, Wilton (flourished temp. Edward III.)
- , Thomas of, learned divine.
- Winterbourne, Walter, Cardinal of St. Sabin, polemist, Salisbury, about 1224.
- Withers, Philip, divine, and miscellaneous writer, Westbury (died 1790).
- WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral London, Greenwich Hospital, &c. East Knoyle, 1632 (died 1723).
- Zouche, Richard, civilian and poet, Ansty, about 1590 (died 1660).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

ALBOURNE has been considered as the place described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," but the village meant is more generally believed to be in Ireland.

AMBRESBURY House was the residence of the celebrated Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, under whose patronage the poet Gay spent the happiest years of his life, and wrote some of his best pieces here. The Duchess was the daughter of Lord Clarendon; was celebrated for her wit and beauty; and was the subject of Prior's pretty little ballad of "The Female Phaeton."—In the Nunnery died Eleanor Queen of Henry III.

BEMERTON is interesting from having been the Rectory of Bishop Curle, George Herbert, and John Norris, as it was lately of Archdeacon Coxe, distinguished names in the annals of literature.

In **BIDDESTONE** Church is a monument to Edmund Smith, the poet, called from his personal appearance "Rag Smith." He was the friend of Steele and Addison, and died July 1709, at Hartham House in this parish, the seat of his friend George Duckett, esq. who attacked Pope's Iliad, and makes a conspicuous figure in the Dunciad. This house was built by Lady James, the friend and correspondent of Sterne.

BOSCUMBE was the Rectory of Richard Hooker, who here wrote four of his eight books of the "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity." He left Boscumbe in 1595.

Amongst the curiosities at **BOWOOD** is a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, on leaf gold, by Walker, the Protector's favorite artist. Near the aviary is a remarkable echo, which repeats

every word three or four times.—In the Forest, James I. amused himself with hunting.

At **BOX** was buried Mrs. Bowdler, author of "Observations on the Revelations," and mother of the amiable editor of the "Family Shakspeare," and other children distinguished for their literary attainments.

At **BOYTON**, resides Aylmer Bourke Lambert, a gentleman well known in all our literary societies, and justly distinguished for his researches in botany and natural history.—Between Boyton and Corton is a remarkable place called Cettle Hole; where, according to tradition, a church was swallowed up through diabolical agency. It no doubt takes its name from the Saxon cetel, a chaldron, from a spring rising at its bottom.

BRADFORD was the first place where kerseymeres were made.

Of **BREMHILL** is Vicar, William Lisle Bowles, pathetic and eloquent poet. His poems "were chiefly written here." A highly entertaining history of this parish, from the pen of its vicar, has been lately published.

BRINKWORTH was the Vicarage of Dr. Tobias Crisp, antinomian; and Dr. Joseph Trapp, Professor of Poetry, who died in 1747:

"Read the Commandments, Trapp; translate no further,
For there 'tis written '*thou shalt do no murder.*'"

At **BROAD CHALK** resided Aubrey the antiquary.

At **BROMHAM** is the retired and elegant cottage of "our living Catullus," **THOMAS MOORE**.

At **CALNE** the Kings of Wessex had a palace.—Near this town, on Cheril Hill, is the figure of a large white horse, formed by paring off the turf on the side of the chalk hill. It was executed about 1780 at the expense of Dr. Christopher Alsop. Cheril was possessed by the king-making **Eam** of Warwick.

CHILTON Lodge was the residence of Sir Bu^l

Whitelocke, confidential Secretary to Oliver Cromwell; and here he died in 1675.

CHIPPENHAM was a favourite residence of the Kings of Wessex. It was one of the strongest and finest towns in the kingdom, in the time of Alfred. That King bequeathed the palace to his high-spirited daughter Ethelfleda.—Here died John Thorpe, author of "Customs of the Realm," &c.

At CLARENDON the celebrated Stephen Duck pursued the humble employment of thrasher; and, whether labouring at the plough, the reap-hook, or the flail; the poetical works of Milton were ever in his hands. He terminated his existence by drowning in 1756.

Of CORNFORD ST. MARY was Rector, the loyal Dr. Creed, who defended Dr. Hammond against Mr. Jeases.

At CORNHAM House is a choice and extensive collection of paintings by Titian, Rubens, Vandyck, &c.

CRICKLADE Church contains a clock of extremely rude and simple construction.

At DEVIZES, on the cross in the market-place, is an inscription recording a singular mark of divine vengeance, by the sudden death of a woman detected in an attempt to cheat another, in 1753.

At DOWNTON, according to tradition, resided Bevis Earl of Southampton, reckoned one of the greatest heroes of early English history.—At the cross all elections take place unless a poll is demanded, when an adjournment is made to a public-house. In front of this house are two busts in niches, said to be portraits of King John and one of his queens. Underneath is "J. R. 1205," but evidently of later execution.

DRAYCOT Church is hung with helmets, swords, flags, and other military accoutrements.

At EVERLEY Ina King of Wessex is said to have had a palace.—In the Manor-house is a full-length portrait

of Sir Ralph Sadleir, with a hawk on his left hand. He was Secretary of State to Henry VIII. and Royal Falconer to Queen Elizabeth. In the drawing-room is a curious picture representing in ten compartments some events in the life of Sir John de Astley, of Pateshull, co. Warwick, temp. Henry VI.

In FARLEY Church are monuments for Sir Stephen Fox and his two wives, and a canotaph to his descendant Charles James Fox.

The beauties of FONDHILL, erected and collected by the present William Beckford, esq. are now a matter of history. The splendid furniture and choice curiosities have been dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, and the fragile edifice itself has become the victim of its own elegance.—In the Church was buried in 1770 William Beckford, the spirited and patriotic Lord Mayor of London.

Of FUGGLESTON was Rector Archdeacon Coxe. His "History of Monmouthshire" is decorated with plates from the spirited drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.—In the chapel of the Hospital the remains of Adelia, Queen of Henry I. are said to have been deposited.

Of GREAT CHALDFIELD is Rector Richard Warner, author of many topographical and other interesting works.

At HARDENHUISH died in 1805, Christopher Anstey, author of the satirical poem entitled "New Bath Guide."—In the Church are monuments to John Thorpe, author of "Customale Roffense," &c.; and David Ricardo, political economist.

HEALE afforded shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1655.

At HERTSMURY was seated a branch of the noble family of Hungerford, whose early history has been elucidated by Sir Richard Hoare, in an octavo volume entitled "Hungerfordiana."—The Empress Maud sometimes resided here during her contentions with Stephen.—In the Church is a

tablet to the memory of Mr. William Cunnington, "a persevering antiquary and skilful geologist," whose researches and collections formed the basis of Sir Richard Hoare's magnificent work on "Antient Wiltshire."

Of the Ludlows of HILL DEVERILL was the republican general Edmund Ludlow.

IDMINSTON was for many years the residence of the Rev. John Bowle, commonly called "Don Bowle," from his attachment to the Spanish language.

In IMBER Church is a small tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Offer, the able coadjutor of Sir Richard Hoare, in investigating and collecting the records of this county. He resided here for some years.

Sir John Talbot of LAYCOCK was the first person who received King Charles II. in his arms upon his landing in England at the restoration.—In the pleasure-grounds of the Abbey, near a pond, is a pot or boiler raised on a stone pedestal, and known as the *Nun's Caldron*. It will contain about sixty-seven gallons, and has on its exterior this inscription: "A Petro Waghuens in Mechlinia effusus, factusque fueram, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo. Deo laus et gloria Christo."

LITTLECOTT Park-house, according to tradition, was the scene of a mysterious accouchement, and subsequent inhuman destruction of the offspring by fire. The circumstances attending this affair are detailed in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for September, 1823, and in one of the notes to Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Rokeby." Judge Popham is said to have obtained the estate by screening the owner from justice. Another story of a similar kind was formerly current at Edinburgh; and a few years since was revived in France.—In the Great Hall, the walls of which exhibit many curious remains of antient armour, is the old arm-chair said to have been used by Judge Popham; and a pair of elk's horns, measuring seven feet six inches from tip to tip.

LONGFORD CASTLE is mentioned in Sir Philip Sydney's "Arcadia," under the title of "Amphiolus's Castle." Queen Elizabeth here visited her Maid of Honour the Lady Northampton. The present chapel is called the Queen's Bed-chamber. The house contains a number of celebrated paintings by the best artists; among them are the two much-admired pictures by Claude, of the rise and fall of the Roman empire, and a portrait of Erasmus by Holbein. Here is also a steel chair, executed at Augsburg in 1575, and divided into upwards of 130 compartments, representing the history of Rome from the landing of Eneas to the time of the Emperor Rodolphus II. for whom it was executed.

At **LONGLEAT**, Mrs. Singer, the western muse, spent much of her time; as did also the venerable Bishop Ken. The antient Baronial Hall, a spacious apartment of very elaborate carved work, is most appropriately decorated with armorial escutcheons, hunting pieces, and stag's horns. The gallery contains numerous portraits of the Thynnes, and other distinguished characters.

In **MAIDEN BRADLEY Church** is the tomb of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1678, with a very spirited inscription.

At **MALMESBURY**, at a place traditionally called "the King's Wall," are discovered considerable quantities of badly burnt bricks, of a triangular form, and perforated, perhaps for fastening together by means of wooden pins instead of cement. The sides of the triangle are about six inches, the base five and a half, and the thickness three and a half.—In the Abbey was interred King Athelstan. The historian William of Malmesbury was librarian here.—Amongst the Abbots may be mentioned St. Aldhelm, Athelard and Ælfric.—Oliver, one of the monks, having affixed wings to his hands and feet, ascended a lofty tower, from whence he took his flight, and was borne upon the air for the space of a furlong, when owing to the violence of the wind, or his own

fear, he fell to the ground and broke both his legs.—In the Abbey Church-yard is the tomb of Dr. Abbia Qui, physician, who died in 1675, with some verses by the poet Oldham.—The Workhouse was formerly an hospitium belonging to the abbey. Here, according to tradition, Henry VIII. and his retinue were entertained by Mr. Stumps the clothier, on their return from hunting in Braden Forest. It is probable that Charles I. rested here in 1643 on his march to Cirencester.

In MANNINGFORD BRUCE Church is a monument to Mrs. Lane, who aided the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

In the neighbourhood of MARLBOROUGH Castle, the poet Thomson, while on a visit to the Earl of Hertford, composed a portion of his "Seasons."—Every person formerly, on admission into the Corporation, presented to the mayor, two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull, which is alluded to in the arms of the town.—In the Free School was educated Harte the poet and historian; and at the Free Grammar School Judge Foster, and Dr. Mapleton.

In MELCHET Park was erected in 1800 a beautiful Hindoo temple, as a tribute to the memory of Warren Hastings. In it is a bust of "the Saviour of India to the British Empire."

In MERE Church is a very fine and perfect effigy in brass of Johannes Battesthorne, 1390. In the belfry is a singular ceiling of carved oak.

MILSTON was the Rectory of Lancelot Addison, author of many religious works, and father of Joseph, the essayist and poet, who was born here.

MONKTON DEVERILL has acquired celebrity from its minister John White, ejected by the Parliamentarians.—Against a dwelling-house, occupied by a wheelwright, is a very handsome escutcheon of the arms of Ludlow.

At **MUNKTON FARLEY** died Bishop Jewell, September 22, 1571.

In **PURTON Church** is a monument to Dr. Nevil Maskeleyne, Astronomer-Royal, who died in 1811.

RAMSBURY was formerly, with Wilton, the See of a Bishop, being so constituted in the tenth century.

SALISBURY Cathedral is the most elegant, uniform, and systematic edifice of the kind in England. The spire is 70 ft. higher than the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is just double the height of the Monument, London. The interior of the Chapter House is decorated with a very curious series of historical sculptures, representing the history of the Old Testament from the Creation to the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. The windows are said to correspond in number with the days of the year; the pillars to the weeks; and the gates or doors to the months. The first person buried here was William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, in 1226. In the Morning Chapel is the tomb of Bp. Poore, the venerable founder. Near the west door is the tomb of a Boy-Bishop, clerically robed and mitred, a crosier in his hand, and a dragon at his feet. In the great transept was buried James Harris, author of "Hermes."—Of this See were Bishops, Dr. Jewell, author of the "Apology for the Church of England," a book ordered by Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. to be read and chained up in every parish church in the kingdom; Brian Duppa, supposed to have assisted in the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*; J. Earle, the preceptor of Charles II.; Gilbert Burnet, who converted the Earl of Rochester; and Hoadly, the polemist.—On the outer wall of the west end of St. Thomas's Church, is a curious wooden monument, ornamented with rude representations of Scripture history, in alto-relievo; executed by Humphrey Beham, whom it commemorates, and who died in 1671, 88.—In the Council-house is the portrait of Queen Ann Dahl, which belonged to the October Club.—At the

School were educated Forman the astrologer, and Baron Eyre ; in the Close School, the author of "Hermes ;" and in the Grammar School, Joseph Addison, and Dr. Maton.

SPYE PARK was the occasional residence of the profligate and witty Earl of Rochester ; and the late Col. Thornton, of sporting celebrity. It belongs to the Baynton family.

In STOCKTON Church is a piece of iron frame-work, with some remains of faded ribbon depending from it. It is the last remain of the custom (now quite disused in this part of the country) of carrying a garland decorated with ribbons before the corpse of a young unmarried woman, and afterwards suspending it in the church. This instance occurred about thirty years ago.

STOURHEAD is the splendid seat of Sir Richard Hoare, the historian of the County. In the grounds is an ornamental building called the Pantheon. In it is an antique of Livia Augusta ; a Hercules, the *chef d'œuvre* of Rysbrach ; and a beautiful Flora by the same artist. The turret to the memory of Alfred is noticed under "Somersetshire." The Music-room is principally occupied by a selection of fancy paintings by modern British artists. In the Dining-room are very fine paintings in crayons, a style now quite unfashionable. Another apartment contains a number of drawings in bistre, collected by Sir Richard in Italy. The Cabinet-room has a very superb cabinet, embellished with precious stones of every description. It formerly belonged to Pope Sixtus V. whose portrait and those of his family, Peretti, are beautifully modelled in wax, and placed in medallions round the base. This room also contains some fine landscapes by Claude, Teniers, Canaletti, Wilson, Gainsborough, &c. In the Picture-gallery are Rembrandt's "Elijah restoring the dead child to life ;" and the "Rape of the Sabines," by Nicolo Poussin.

Near STRATFORD Church, under an old tree, is the spot where the Members for Old Sarum are nominated.

TIDWORTH was the residence of the eccentric Edward Poore, and the Manor-house is reported to have been haunted by an invisible drummer, the story of which forms the plot of Addison's "Drummer, or the Haunted House," and is minutely detailed in Glanvil's "Sadducismus Triumphatus."

At **TOTTENHAM** Park-house is a beautiful pedigree of the Aylesbury family. In the Library is the curious horn described by Dean Milles in the third volume of the *Archæologia*.

Of **TROWBRIDGE** was Rector, the poet George Crabbe, author of "The Village," "Parish Register," &c. He died here Feb. 8, 1832, aged 77.—Here resided William Temple, political controversialist, who died in 1774, and bequeathed £300 to John Wilkes, author of "the North Briton."

At **TYTHERINGTON** Chapel, service is performed but four times in the year. Sir Richard Hoare was informed, on authority which he had no reason to doubt, that a dog, accidentally left behind on one of these days, was found alive ten weeks afterwards, and liberated.

At **UPTON SCUDAMORE** lived the Rev. Thomas Owen, distinguished orientalist.

The rotunda staircase, **WARDOUR** House, is one of the finest architectural ornaments in the kingdom. Among the portraits is one of the heroic Lady Blanch, by Angelica Kauffman. In the Study is an exquisite carving in ivory, by Michael Angelo, of our Saviour on the Cross; and in Lady Arundel's Cabinet is the cross worn by Cardinal Pole. In the Dining-parlour is the Grace Cup or Wassail Bowl, brought from Glastonbury Abbey. It is of carved oak, and is considered to be of Saxon execution. In the Red-room is the state bed in which Charles I. and II. and James II. lay when at Wardour. The Chapel internally is the most beautiful private chapel in England. Near the altar, which is supported by a splendid sarcophagus of veined marble

from some ruins near Rome, is a monument to the memory of Lady Blanch and her husband.

WEST KINGTON was the living of the martyr Hugh Latimer; and Dr. Thomas Burnet, theological writer.

Of WEST KNOLL was Richard Willoughby, the "Justice Willoughby" of Fielding's "Tom Jones."

WILTON was created a Bishop's See by Edward the Elder, in 906, out of the diocese of Sherborne, to which it was again united about 1050.—At this place the first English carpet was manufactured by Anthony Duffsey, brought from France by the Herberts temp. Elizabeth.—The collection of works of art is of the most extensive description. The busts amount to 175. Among the statues is a sleeping Venus, of exquisite workmanship; and among the relieves is a singularly beautiful marble mosaic representing Hercules in the Hesperides. An ancient painting here represents Richard II. when a youth, at his devotions, on two tablets. It was painted in 1377. At this splendid place Sir Philip Sidney wrote his "Arcadia."

At ZEALS resided Hugh Grove, who espoused the cause of Charles II. and who was beheaded in 1655, "pro lege et rege," together with Sir John Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlain.

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of Wiltshire.

1. *The Antient History of South Wiltshire.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.—folio, 1812.
2. *Modern Wiltshire.* By Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.
 Hundred of Mere.—folio, 1822.
 Hundred of Heytesbury.—folio, 1824.
 Hundreds of Branch and Dole.—folio, 1825.
 Hundreds of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch.—fol. 1826.
 Hundred of Dunworth.—folio, 1829.
 Hundreds of Westbury and Warminster.—folio, 1830.
3. *The Beauties of Wiltshire.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—3 vols. 8vo, 1801-25.
4. *Antiquitates Sarisburienses: or the History and Antiquities of Old and New Sarum.* [By the Rev. Edward Ledwich.]—8vo, 1777.
5. *An Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum or Salisbury.* By William Dodsworth.—4to. 1814.
6. *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—4to. 1814.
7. *The History of the town of Malmesbury.* By the Rev. J. M. Moffatt.—8vo. 1805.
8. *A Description of Fonthill Abbey.* By James Storer.—8vo. 1812.
9. *Graphical and Literary Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—4to. 1823.
10. *Delineations of Fonthill and its Abbey.* By John Rutter, Shaftesbury.—4to. 1823.
11. *A great variety of works and tracts on Stonehenge and Avebury.*
12. *The Parochial History of Bremhill, in the County of Wilts.* By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A.M.—8vo. 1828.
13. *An Historical Account of Corsham House in Wiltshire.* By John Britton, F.S.A.—8vo. 1806.
14. *Bidcombe Hill, a rural and descriptive poem.* By Fran Skurray, B.D.—3vo, 1824.

CRITICAL OPINIONS OF THE WORK.

Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1831.

“It is with science as with money, the next thing to having it, is to know how to get it. This Compendium comes under such a character. It is a guide for the benefit of all persons who take an interest in topography, statistical and archæological; or in history, national and biographical. In fact, it is a work that will be found useful and interesting to every individual, of whatever rank or pursuit, in the country.

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New Monthly Magazine for December, 1831.

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Sussex Advertiser, November 21, 1831.

“For its utility and entertainment it will form a very necessary appendage to every family library.”

Brighton Herald, November 26, 1831.

“This we shall find a most excellent book of reference, and we feel greatly obliged to the author for favouring the world with so acceptable a proof of assiduous research. The volume contains Maps of the different counties, and is very elegantly got up—its price is five shillings, it deserves to be patronized, and we wish it every success. We shall hail with pleasure the appearance of Volume II.”

Literary Gazette, November 12, 1831.

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The Atlas, November 20, 1831.

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pal places. The maps are clear and neat, and contain the distances from London in figures under the name of each town. The subject of these pages comes home to every man in turn. The notices are of course very brief, but they are compiled on an excellent plan, and in a lucid arrangement. We do not find that any important fact is omitted."

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