



Class IA 690

Book P7T7



MO

hard

tidfo

aterr

Sout

ton

28

ENVIRONS OF PLYMOUTH, AND DOCK.





THE
TOURIST'S COMPANION ;

BEING A

GUIDE

TO THE

TOWNS OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH-DOCK,
STONEHOUSE, MORICE-TOWN,
STOKE,

AND THEIR VICINITIES :

The Breakwater, Naval Arsenal,

AND OTHER

REMARKABLE OBJECTS.

WITH A

DIRECTORY

OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADES-PEOPLE.

London :

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME AND
BROWN, PATERNOSTER-RROW.

—
1823.

16676

102

IA 630
PTT

J. JOHNS, PRINTER, DOCK.

Y A S I N T

2 0 0 0 0 0

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT would be superfluous to urge the importance and utility of the present work, as a Guide to the Tourist, and no less so, to dwell upon the peculiar fitness of the present epoch for its publication.

Having, in the course of this compilation, extracted considerably from "*The Beauties of England and Wales*," and also from local publications, it is but just that our obligations be thus acknowledged, in particular to the editor of the "*Panorama of Plymouth*" having copiously extracted from that elegant work. In our Tour, which we commenced with *Mount Edgecumbe*, we felt convinced we could not possibly afford better information than has been obtained by a little pamphlet, entitled "*A walk round Mount Edgecumbe*;" and as the size of our type enabled us to embody that wholly within a few of our pages, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity, assured it will form a pleasing and the most prominent feature of our Tour round the vicinity.

The most recent and authentic details respecting the civil, military and naval departments, as connected with these towns and neighbourhood, have been collected and arranged so as to enable the stranger, in a short time, to make himself familiarly acquainted with every circumstance calculated to give amusement or pleasure. A Directory of the principal trades-people is attached to each town (as correct as the nature of such matter will admit) also a list of all the Public Establishments, and names of persons essentially connected therewith, which we trust, will be found very useful. In short, we have not failed to embrace within the compass of a pocket volume, all that is interesting to the stranger, or important to the inhabitant; with a view to which we have selected a small clear type, comprising within an equal number of pages almost double the proportion of reading afforded in any contemporary publication, and so as not to exceed in bulk what may conveniently be found portable to the Tourist.

Emboldened to submit the work to the public, we claim for it neither originality or literary merit, but purely that which it possesses—all the best information hitherto recognized in researches after the early history of this considerable arsenal, down to the present period, connecting with it every traditionary anecdote (tending to unfold whatever might be veiled by the lapse of time) and unrecorded circumstance in the rise and progress of these towns, adjacent villages, churches, and seats of the noblemen and gentry.

CONTENTS.



Plymouth,	PAGE
<i>Assembly Rooms</i> - - -	33
<i>Athenæum</i> - - -	35
<i>Auxiliary Bible Society</i> - - -	49
<i>Auxiliary Society</i> - - -	50
<i>Auxiliary Missionary Societies</i> - - -	51
<i>Breakwater</i> - - -	14
<i>Catwater Harbour</i> - - -	20
<i>Charles Church</i> - - -	29
<i>Charles's Alms Houses</i> - - -	43
<i>Corpus Christi Society</i> - - -	49
<i>Citadel</i> - - -	54
<i>Coasting Vessels</i> - - -	65
<i>Description of Plymouth</i> - - -	1
<i>Dame Betty Rogers's School</i> - - -	47
<i>Directory</i> - - -	81 to 112
<i>Eddystone Lighthouse</i> - - -	17
<i>Ecclesiastical Government</i> - - -	27
<i>Ebenezer Methodist Chapel</i> - - -	30
<i>Exchange</i> - - -	52
<i>Excise Office</i> - - -	53
<i>Ecclesiastical Establishments, Civil, Military, Naval, Revenue, Victualling, Commercial, Mercantile, and other Public Offices, Charitable Institutions, &c. from</i> - - -	66 to 80
<i>Female Asylum</i> - - -	44
<i>Flying Bridge</i> - - -	63
<i>Guildhall</i> - - -	31
<i>Grammar School</i> - - -	42
<i>Grey School</i> - - -	44
<i>Hele's Charity</i> - - -	41
<i>Household of Faith</i> - - -	44

	PAGE
<i>Hoc</i> - - -	58
<i>Jory's Alms Houses</i> - - -	43
<i>Kelway's Trust</i> - - -	48
<i>Lanyon's Charity</i> - - -	41
<i>Lying in Charity</i> - - -	48
<i>Ladies' Bible Association</i> - - -	50
<i>Merchants' Hospital</i> - - -	49
<i>Market</i> - - -	53
<i>Mill Bay Prisons of War</i> - - -	57
<i>Marine Ride and Promenade</i> - - -	59
<i>Mill-Bay Road</i> - - -	60
<i>New Custom House</i> - - -	51
<i>New Road to Stonehouse</i> - - -	60
<i>New Eastern Road</i> - - -	61
<i>Orphans' Aid Hospital</i> - - -	42
<i>Old Road to Stonehouse</i> - - -	60
<i>Present Government</i> - - -	2
<i>Port of Plymouth</i> - - -	14
<i>Public Buildings</i> - - -	28
<i>Public Library</i> - - -	37
<i>Public Dispensary</i> - - -	ib.
<i>Public School</i> - - -	45
<i>Presbyterian School</i> - - -	47
<i>Post Office</i> - - -	63
<i>Quarries</i> - - -	65
<i>Rail Road to Dartmoor</i> - - -	62
<i>Sutton Pool Harbour</i> - - -	22
<i>St. Andrew's Alms Houses</i> - - -	43
<i>School of Industry</i> - - -	47
<i>Society for Promoting Christian Know- ledge</i> - - -	51
<i>Tavern</i> - - -	33
<i>Theatre</i> - - -	34
<i>Victualling Office</i> - - -	57
<i>Workhouse</i> - - -	39
<i>Workhouse Alms House</i> - - -	43
<hr/>	
Stonehouse,	
<i>Benevolent Society</i> - - -	117
<i>Bridge</i> - - -	122

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
<i>Boveysand Watering Place</i>	- 124
<i>Chapel</i> - - -	- 114
<i>Description of Stonehouse</i>	- 113
<i>Devil's Point</i> - - -	- 121
<i>Directory</i> - - -	- 128 to 134
<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Civil, Military, Naval, Revenue, Victualling, Commercial, Mercantile, and other Public Offices, Charitable Institutions, &c. from</i> - - -	- 125 to 127
<i>Lancasterian School</i> - - -	- 116
<i>Long Room Barracks</i> - - -	- 120
<i>Market</i> - - - - -	- 121
<i>Public School</i> - - - - -	- 116
<i>Post Office</i> - - - - -	- 121
<i>Royal Naval Hospital</i> - - -	- 117
<i>Royal Marine Barracks</i> - - -	- 119
<i>Reading Room</i> - - - - -	- 123
<i>Slaughter House</i> - - - - -	- 120
<i>St. Nicholas's or Drake's Island</i> -	- 123
<i>Workhouse</i> - - - - -	- 115

Dock, Stoke, &c.

<i>Banks, Shops, &c.</i> - - -	- 144
<i>Blockhouse</i> - - - - -	- 182
<i>Commerce, Trading Vessels, &c.</i>	- 175
<i>Cumberland Squares, Old and New</i>	- 154
<i>Dock Classical and Mathematical Sub-</i>	
<i>scription School</i> - - - - -	} 143
<i>Dorcas Society</i> - - - - -	- 151
<i>Dock Yard</i> - - - - -	- 156
<i>Dock Telegraph</i> - - - - -	- 174
<i>Description of Dock</i> - - - - -	- 135
<i>Directory</i> - - - - -	- 193 to 220
<i>Ecclesiastical Establishments, Civil, Military, Naval, Revenue, Victualling, Commercial, Mercantile and other Public Offices, Charitable Institutions, &c. from</i> - - -	- 185 to 192

	PAGE
<i>Female Benevolent Society</i>	- 150
<i>Frederick Square</i>	- 154
<i>Government and Police</i>	- 139
<i>Government House</i>	- 151
<i>George's Square Barracks</i>	- 154
<i>Granby Square, Old and New</i>	- ib.
<i>Gun Wharf</i>	- 171
<i>Humane Institution</i>	. 150
<i>Horse Artillery Barracks</i>	. 154
<i>Jennerian Society</i>	. 147
<i>King's Stairs</i>	. 178
<i>Lying-in Charity</i>	. 150
<i>Laboratory</i>	. 153
<i>Ligonier Square.</i>	. 154
<i>Methodist Sunday School</i>	. 149
<i>Marlborough Square</i>	. 155
<i>Market</i>	. 172
<i>Military Hospital</i>	. 181
<i>Morice Town</i>	. 183
<i>Public Buildings</i>	. 140
<i>Public Dispensary</i>	. 142
<i>Public School for Boys</i>	. 147
<i>Public School for Girls</i>	. 148
<i>Port Admiral's House</i>	. 155
<i>Post Office</i>	. 172
<i>Plymouth and Plymouth-Dock Weekly Journal</i>	175
<i>Powder Magazine</i>	. 184
<i>Religious Tract Society</i>	. 151
<i>Richmond Walk</i>	. 176
<i>Richmond Sea Baths</i>	. ib.
<i>St. Aubyn's Chapel</i>	. 141
<i>St. John's Chapel</i>	. ib.
<i>Stoke Damerel</i>	. 179
<i>Stoke Church</i>	. 180
<i>Town Hall</i>	. 143
<i>Theatre</i>	. 173
<i>Union Savings Bank</i>	. 145
<i>Workhouse</i>	. 146

CONTENTS.



Tour round Plymouth and Dock.

	PAGE
<i>Antony</i>	249
<i>Ashburton</i>	297
<i>Beggars Island</i>	256
<i>Botus Fleming</i> -	267
<i>Bickham</i>	277
<i>Buckland Abbey</i>	ib.
<i>Buckland Monachorum</i>	278
<i>Bickleigh</i>	286
<i>Beaumont House</i>	288
<i>Beechwood</i>	292
<i>Brixton</i>	300
<i>Blatchford</i>	303
<i>Bellevue</i>	308
<i>Box Hill</i>	314
<i>Cawsand</i>	241
<i>Crafthole</i>	255
<i>Cheese-wring</i>	264
<i>Callington</i>	265
<i>Cotehele</i>	269
<i>Calstock</i>	272
<i>Chaddlenwood</i>	292
<i>Crabtree</i>	296
<i>Cornwood</i>	303
<i>Compton</i>	310
<i>Catdown</i>	309
<i>Delamore</i>	302

	PAGE
<i>Derriford</i>	311
<i>Egg Buckland</i>	ib.
<i>Estover</i>	287
<i>Fancy</i>	286
<i>Fleet House</i>	298
<i>Fowelscombe</i>	ib.
<i>Fleet</i>	306
<i>Gravesend</i>	247
<i>Greenofen</i>	279
<i>Good Meavy</i>	285
<i>Green Bank</i>	288
<i>Goodamoor</i>	292
<i>Gnaton</i>	299
<i>Harewood</i>	272
<i>Horrabridge</i>	279
<i>Hoo Meavy Bridge</i>	284
<i>Hemardon</i>	291
<i>Hartley</i>	310
<i>Hareston</i>	300
<i>Impacombe</i>	246
<i>Ivybridge</i>	296
<i>Kingsand</i>	241
<i>Keyham</i>	273
<i>Kingsbridge</i>	297
<i>Kitley</i>	299
<i>King's Tamerton</i>	313
<i>Landrake</i>	262
<i>Launceston</i>	265
<i>Liskeard</i>	ib.
<i>Landulph</i>	267
<i>Lydford</i>	281
<i>Lydford Cascade</i>	282
<i>Leigham</i>	287
<i>Lary Green</i>	ib.
<i>Lipson</i>	288
<i>Lynham</i>	300
<i>Lukestand Grove</i>	305
<i>Mount Edgecombe</i>	221
<i>Maker</i>	240
<i>Millbrook</i>	244

CONTENTS.

xi

	PAGE
<i>Moditonham</i>	267
<i>Morwellham</i>	274
<i>Milton</i>	277
<i>Maristow</i>	276
<i>Meavy</i>	284
<i>Modbury</i>	297
<i>Marridge</i>	298
<i>Membland</i>	ib.
<i>Mothecombe House</i>	307
<i>Mount Batten</i>	ib.
<i>Mutley</i>	310
<i>Newton Ferrers</i>	298
<i>North Hill</i>	310
<i>Oreston Quarries</i>	309
<i>Pentillie Castle</i>	268
<i>Pound</i>	279
<i>Plympton</i>	292
<i>Plympton St. Mary</i>	294
<i>Purslinch</i>	299
<i>Pennycross</i>	315
<i>Rame Head</i>	242
<i>Rame</i>	243
<i>River Tamar</i>	273
<i>Roborough House</i>	286
<i>Ridgeway</i>	298
<i>River Yealm</i>	298
<i>River Erme</i>	303
<i>Radford</i>	308
<i>Retreat</i>	ib.
<i>Sharrow Grot</i>	245
<i>South Down</i>	ib.
<i>Sheviock</i>	254
<i>St. Germain's</i>	260
<i>St. Cleer</i>	263
<i>St. Neot</i>	264
<i>Saltash</i>	266
<i>Saltram</i>	288
<i>Stowford</i>	296
<i>Shilston</i>	298
<i>Slade</i>	302

	PAGE
<i>St. Budeaux</i>	312
<i>Stowford</i>	305
<i>Torpoint</i>	247
<i>Trematon</i>	256
<i>Trevethy Stone</i>	264
<i>Tavistock</i>	280
<i>Torr Royal</i>	283
<i>Tothill</i>	288
<i>Traine</i>	298
<i>Torr</i>	302
<i>Turnchapel</i>	307
<i>Torr</i>	310
<i>Tamerton</i>	312
<i>Upland</i>	311
<i>Underwood</i>	293
<i>Weir Head</i>	275
<i>Warleigh</i>	276
<i>Wembury</i>	298
<i>Whimpston</i>	ib.
<i>Warford</i>	304
<i>Widey</i>	311
<i>Whitleigh</i>	ib.
<i>Weston Mill</i>	314
<i>Yelverton</i>	284
<i>Yealm</i>	301

THE
TOURIST'S COMPANION.

PLYMOUTH is of some antiquity, though it is said, and probably with reason, that Plymton is much more so. Mr. Carew observes* that both of them, as well as Plymstock, "borrow their names from the river Plym," but unfortunately declines a further account.

Plymouth was "sometimes called Sutton, *alias* South Town," (whence probably the name of Sutton Pool), "of its southerly site; and seems to have

* Numerous are the instances given by Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, and by Lord Chancellor Clarendon, of *ancient* naval expeditions from the port of Plymouth. Of modern fleets and squadrons, they are too fresh in every one's memory to need repetition. We shall only quote the observation of Bloome, in his *Britannia*, who says, that "from this port the Black Prince, with the Earls of Warwick, Oxford, Suffolk, and Sudbury, the Lord Chandos and others, put forth to sea with a navy of three hundred vessels for the landing, and maintaining his father's rights in France; and after his great victory at Poitiers, he returned hither with the captive French king, and divers of his nobles."

consisted heretofore of two parts, there being mention made of Sutton Vautort and Sutton Prior. The laylord thereof left his name to the one; and Plymton Prior, to whom good part of it appertained, left his an adjunct to the other." At present it is generally understood by all who have not obtained an acquaintance with it by personal observation, to consist of one town; and as many inconveniences result from this misapprehension, it becomes necessary to explain that, though it is in a political point of view, as a naval arsenal, but one place; yet that in fact, it consists of the towns enumerated in the title-page, namely—Plymouth, Dock, Stonehouse, Morice-town, and Stoke.

In attempting barely the outlines of the history of this town would trespass on the patience of the reader, we shall therefore content ourselves with presenting a portrait of its present state.

In your progress from London to this port, you arrive first at this town, which is two hundred and nineteen miles from Hyde Park Corner. It is a borough, having been incorporated by an act of parliament, in the eighteenth year of Henry VI., which renders its legal history rather a peculiar one; and has sent two representatives to parliament without intermission since that period.

Its present members are

Gen. Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE, Bart., and
Rear-Adm. Sir THOS. BYAM MARTIN, K. C. B.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

Plymouth, being a corporate town, is governed by its own magistrates, namely—a mayor, the mayor of the preceding year, who is denominated the justice, a recorder, and the two senior members of the bench of aldermen.

The corporation is known by the legal style of
“The mayor and commonalty of the borough of Ply-

mouth;" but by the grant of several charters from different kings and queens of this realm, there are the following officers in the body, viz. twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council men, a town clerk, and coroner.

The mayor is elected on the seventeenth of September, in every year, by the body of freemen, who are in number about two hundred and fifty; but as many are non-resident, nothing like this number assemble in common hall, except on extraordinary occasions. The mayor is sworn into his office on the twenty-ninth of September, and immediately becomes responsible for the duties of the station; he sits every Monday and Thursday mornings, at the Guildhall, to hear and determine offences of minor importance in a summary way; and if any circumstances require immediate attention, application should be made to the deputy town clerk, who will procure the attendance of the mayor or other magistrates, as the exigency may require.

The following subordinate officers are appointed by the mayor to execute his commands, and wait in attendance on him, viz. a chamberlain, two serjeants at mace, and three town corporals.

The magistrates are empowered by charter to hold a general sessions of the peace, after the four feasts of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michælmass, and Christmas, where offences, not amounting to capital punishments, are capable of being tried; and this court of sessions is adjourned from time to time between these feasts, so as to give a facility to the hearing and determination of crimes and misdemeanors. The streets of this town are in general ill constructed, narrow, irregular, and some of them steep; many of the by-streets are particularly filthy, especially those through which the water of the town is permitted to flow, from a mistaken notion of its contributing to the cleanliness of them; but the effects produced by it are diametrically opposite, for the lower order of inhabitants, trusting to this stream of water removing all annoyances, are in the habit of throwing into

the street every description of offensive matter. Most of the streets are paved; some of them, however, in the skirts of the town, still remain unpaved, which renders them vastly inconvenient. The streets are lighted from Michælmass to Lady-day, and the town has of late years had a more perfect night watch established than formerly; the watchmen are now stationed in boxes in different parts of the town. The constables who visit the different posts during the night, are at other times stationed at the watchhouse in the Guildhall, where persons wishing to give any public alarm from the occurrence of fire, robbery, or housebreaking, should instantly resort; and with respect to the latter cases, instant information should be given to the magistrates, who will direct immediate enquiry to be made by the town serjeants, and other police officers; for the means of detection are often lost by the least delay.

The watch and officers of police, after ten o'clock, are, however, vigilant; and the streets are as quiet as in any country town.

The direction of the paving, watching, and lighting the town, is vested by three acts of parliament, passed in the tenth, twelfth, and fourteenth years of his late majesty's reign, in a body of commissioners, consisting of the gentlemen and tradesmen of the town. These acts are extremely defective in many respects, and it is much to be desired that a new one was obtained, consolidating the present three, and including the clauses usually inserted in modern acts for similar purposes.

The inhabitants of the town are well supplied with fresh water, and are indebted for it to the famous Sir Francis Drake*, by whose skill and exertion it was

* Mr. Prince says, upon the authority of a Mr. S., that "this famous place, before the time of Sir F. Drake, was a very dry town, and the inhabitants were forced to fetch their water, and wash their clothes a mile from thence."

brought in a channel from the river Mew, on the borders of Dartmoor, by a devious course of nearly twenty-four miles. Prior to this period they had to rely wholly on the springs of the town, which afforded an inadequate supply when the town increased in size and population. This water has ever been vested in the mayor and commonalty, who grant leases of it to the proprietors of houses for twenty-one years upon paying a fine of three pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, and an annual rent of twelve shillings per annum. Persons who use more water than private families, pay one pound four shillings per annum; and brewers pay two pounds eight shillings per annum. The main pipes conducting the water from the reservoir, which is situated on the north part of the town, are laid down and repaired at the expense of the corporation; but the minor branches are paid for by the individuals requiring them. There are several public conduits in the town, where the poor are accommodated with the water gratuitously. Another advantage attending the bringing of this water to the town, was its enabling the corporation to erect corn-mills, at which part of the flour used in the town is ground; and there are several manufactories worked by this stream.

Plymouth has been conspicuous at various periods as the residence of eminent men. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was frequently the residence of Sir Francis Drake, who was a member of the corporation, and its representative in parliament; occasionally of Sir Walter Raleigh; and constantly of Sir John Hawkins and Sir William Hawkins.

As professional men of considerable talents have all resided here, such as Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law; and the following eminent physicians, Dr. Huxham, Dr. Musgrave, and Dr. Mudge: the latter was a native of the town, and a man of most amiable manners, acute intellect, and variety of knowledge: His father, the Rev. Zachary Mudge, was long resident in Plymouth, as the vicar of St. Andrew's. In the year 1739 he published a volume of sermons,

which were highly extolled by Mr. Burke in one of his speeches in the House of Commons (see Boswell's Life of Johnson).

Joseph Glanville, a divine and philosopher, and author of the celebrated "Treatise of Spirits and Witchcraft," was born here in the year 1686. Besides that treatise, he wrote several controversial tracts, and was generally esteemed an acute and lively writer. He died at Bath, at the age of forty-four.

The Rev. Mr. — Stephens, another vicar of St. Andrew's, published two volumes of sermons, and was, we apprehend, a learned and pious divine.

The late Mr. Justice Heath was resident here, early in life, as the town clerk.

Nor can it be said that Plymouth is destitute of men of ability in the present day. In reviewing the professions, we find at the head of the church the Rev. John Gandy, vicar of St. Andrew's, a man possessing talents that would have enabled him to fill stations of great importance; but he has constantly resisted the applications of his friends, as well as of his parishioners, to commit any of his sermons to press. They are, however, highly distinguished, and much prized by his hearers for their sound doctrine and acute reasoning; some of them are master-pieces of argument, the language is copious and figurative.

The Rev. Robert Hawker, D. D. vicar of Charles, a native of the town, and well known throughout the kingdom, as a theological writer. He is extremely popular among his followers, and in consequence of their astonishing increase it has been rendered necessary to erect two new galleries in the north and south aisles, capable of containing nearly one thousand persons. The sermons published by this divine, do him great credit, and procured for him the degree of D. D.

The Rev. John Bidlake, D. D. was also a native, and resident of the town, and well known as the author of several volumes of excellent sermons, and a volume of poems; he was for many years master

of the grammar school here; a man of very superior talents, which he has evinced, not only by his writings, but by his skill both in painting and music. His sermons are much admired, especially when delivered with great solemnity and earnestness, as Dr. Bidlake was accustomed to deliver them from his pulpit; they are calculated for the higher classes of society, being endued with the learning of a scholar, and frequently illustrated by metaphor and poetical imagery. This gentleman preached the Bampton Lecture, at Oxford, in 1811.

There are several physicians in the town: Doctors Remmett, Hughes, Magrath, Lockyer and Yonge, The first is the eldest in point of standing and extent of practice, and has been long considered as eminent in his profession. Dr. Woolcombe, who very lately died, was a man of considerable ability, a native of the town, and possessed for years a very extensive practice amongst the higher classes; he some years since published a small work, entitled "Remarks on the Frequency and Fatality of different Diseases, particularly on the progressive Increase of Consumption," which has been highly spoken of, and deservedly so.

In enumerating men of splendid talents, we must not omit to mention Mr. Samuel Northcote, a native of this town; but it is difficult in such a sketch as the present, to speak in becoming terms of talents and abilities, or to select all those who are eminent for the possession of them.

It will be expected, that at so considerable a naval port, we shall have to enumerate many of those shining characters who fill the pages of our navy list; but upon enquiry, we do not find so many of this description as might reasonably be expected; it was lately the residence of the gallant Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. and Rear-Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, who have distinguished themselves by naval engagements and victories: nor has Plymouth given birth to so many naval characters as might be expected; in searching for them, we find the names of Sir Richard

Strachan, Bart. Captain Zachary Mudge, Captain Woolridge, and Captain Richard Arthur, who are natives of this town, and have all distinguished themselves by their gallant exploits.

The fine arts are likely, however, to meet support, by the establishment of an athenæum; in which an annual exhibition of paintings takes place; and a prominent feature of the society, by whom it is undertaken, is to stimulate circulation, by giving preference to the productions of native artists. In conjunction with the Public Library and this Institution, both of which aim at the elevation of Plymouth, and have concentrated together into a focus the general ability of the place, for the beneficial purpose of diffusing information more widely, this endeavour to foster indigenous talent, and give it an opportunity of expanding, cannot fail, if properly appreciated, to impart to Plymouth a superior degree of moral attainment.

The town has given birth, as we have before hinted, to Mr. James Northcote, but no work of this artist is to be found here; portraits of private persons excepted. Several able artists have lately sprung up: one of these is Mr. B. R. Haydon, who excels as an historical painter; he has all the enthusiasm and industry which are necessary to draw forth latent talents. Mr. Philip Rogers has distinguished himself as a landscape painter; and it is hoped, he will meet with such encouragement as will induce him to exercise his delightful art amidst the beautiful scenery which the neighbourhood and other parts of Devonshire affords. Mr. Samuel Prout, jun. has confined himself generally to painting in water colours, and has evinced great merit in the art. Mr. Charles Eastlake has also become pre-eminent in his profession; and, indeed, each of the others are highly deserving of patronage and support from the public, and especially from their own townsmen.

The shops of the sculptors in this town are worth visiting only for the purpose of inspecting the various sorts of marble, which the neighbourhood produces.

Music is said to be much in vogue here; there are

concerts and balls in the winter, but no permanent musical establishments. During some winters there are public concerts; at others there are private associations; at both of which the instrumental and vocal music is of a description little above mediocrity.

Plymouth has not given birth to any poet of the first class; we have mentioned the publications of Dr. Bidlake; and we have also to name Mr. Howard, a gentleman of considerable classical acquirements; and Mr. Stevens, author of "Fancy's Wreath." Mr. Howard's publications are "Bickley Vale and other Poems;" and a translation of "Dante's Inferno." We are not aware of any others that deserve notice. With respect to literature, in general it is not to be expected to prevail much in a sea-port, amidst the enterprise of commercial speculations; and though Liverpool has had a Currie, and a Roscoe, these are hitherto unusual combinations. We are happy, however, to be able to notice some recent instances, which shew that a taste for it is not wanting, and efforts to shew itself have been manifested in the erection of a public Library in Cornwall-street. This institution owes its foundation to George Eastlake, Esq. who has been indefatigable in his exertions to promote it. Several societies of gentlemen, in which new and periodical publications are circulated, have long existed here; and the medical gentlemen have a club, where books connected with the science of medicine only, are introduced. A Peace Society is established, of which W. Prideaux, Esq. is treasurer; and, during the last year, a society called the Plymouth Religious Tract Society, was also established, for the purpose of distributing religious tracts to the poor, of which R. Derry, Esq. is treasurer. There are likewise several circulating libraries. The number of booksellers is considerable; but most of them combine the trades of stationers, printers, bookbinders, music-sellers, medicine venders, &c. Their shops, however, are tolerably well stocked with books, and they have a constant supply of new and standard works from town. There are several printing presses

in the town, but they are usually employed in printing advertisements and mercantile papers. A newspaper has been established here, which is published every Thursday morning, named "The Plymouth and Plymouth Dock Journal," printed and published in Market-street, by Mr. Edward Nettleton, and by Messrs. Hoxland and Colman, Dock; there is also another paper, published by Mr. Bond, Whimple-street, entitled the "Devonshire Freeholder," which has also an establishment formed at Exeter, in order to promote a more general circulation in the north and eastern parts of Devonshire, and for the attainment of local information of the county, which it usually embraces. The zealous and enterprising disposition of the original proprietor of this paper (though now held in shares) has induced many gentlemen of first-rate ability of the county to contribute much local information; and it is, perhaps, one of the best reading papers of the county; but being in its infancy, it needs the fostering protection of the public, which it is assiduously and firmly securing; consequently is a highly advantageous circulating medium.

A stranger is much more struck in going through the town, with the apparent want of dwelling-houses for the more opulent inhabitants; for, excepting about the part of the town called Frankfort-place, Brunswick-terrace, George-street, and a few others, there is none visible; there are many good houses, but they are so concealed in bye-streets and lanes, or situated in the gardens of the proprietors, as not to be easily discovered, and are likewise scattered about in different parts of the town. There is no uniformity preserved in the buildings in any of the streets, except a few houses in Frankfort-place, Frankfort-row, George-street, and those above-mentioned; in other parts, you may be assured, that no two houses will resemble each other; indeed in this respect the inhabitants are like those in other places, for no regard is paid, when a house is to be rebuilt, to the houses adjoining, unless it be to observe cautiously, that it shall in no instance bear any

affinity to its neighbour: if a house is built of brick, the adjoining one will of course be built of stone; if the one has a parapet wall, the other will have none; if the door is in the middle of one house, it must be in the side of the other; the windows must be of different patterns, the stories of different heights, and the roofs by no means parallel; and finally, the wood work, if painted white in the one, is sure to be of a different colour in the next: these observations, though applicable to other towns, are most strictly just with respect to Plymouth. We have no right to expect that every man should be an architect; but it is with a view to excite a commendable spirit of emulation in builders, that these remarks have been published.

From the vast influx of inhabitants during the late long protracted war, there was a great scarcity of accommodation for the lower inhabitants; the consequence of which was, that they were obliged to pay most exorbitant rents for their rooms; in some instances a single room let for ten pounds per year, and very commonly for five and six guineas, though more moderate proprietors were content with four guineas; the rents, indeed, had become so large, that the hiring of houses, and letting them out in parts to the poor, had become a trade: these difficulties, however, have disappeared; numbers of houses are at this time shut up, and the town affords a melancholy proof of the assertion, that peace has come unattended by its usual blessings; instead of being all life and bustle as heretofore, it is now quite the reverse, little business is in progress, no employment presents itself to the poor, who are thus without the means of subsistence for themselves and families; the workhouse overflows with tenants, and the number of distressed objects applying for relief is incredible. Some humane and charitable individuals, in order to alleviate these distresses, have at various times since the peace promoted subscriptions for the purpose of supplying food and labour for the industrious; by their relief thus afforded, Plymouth

has at this time to boast of the beautiful and extensive new walk and carriage road under the Hoe, so much admired by strangers. We must not forget the exertions also made by the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, who by the persuasive arguments of the able secretary Mr. Burt, solicitor, Briton-side, published in a series of letters, endeavoured to kindle a spark of commercial enterprise in the port; but unfortunately his patriotic efforts have but in a few instances succeeded; indeed, that noble building the Exchange, in Woolster-street, which was intended to aid those efforts, and in which the chamber hold their meetings, is seldom visited but from curiosity: thus, by an unaccountable fatality attending commercial speculation in the port, the laudable endeavours of its projectors have been paralyzed, and the energies of the population rendered torpid or indifferent.

The town has considerably increased, within the last thirty years, the following streets and places have been added: namely, Tavistock-street; Portland-place, Orchard-place, Park-street, Drake-street, Cornwall-street, New-town, Richmond-street, Barrack-street, Willow-street, Arch-street, New-market-alley, Hampton-buildings, Exeter-street, Jubilee-street, Brunswick-terrace, Union-terrace, Lady-well-Buildings, Lambhay-Street, &c. &c. containing near five hundred houses, to which number single houses and rows of houses built in courts, and previously vacant places in the town, will leave the addition not much short of seven hundred. Within the last ten years, it may be said to have been in a progressive state of improvement, as to buildings; a new street, from Nut-street, to the West end of George-street, is nearly completed. It is also in contemplation, to erect a handsome square, to be named Cobourg-square, in memory of our much lamented Princess Charlotte, the centre of which will be adorned with a full length statue of her royal highness, from an elegant design. The new street is to pass through it, and the houses are intended to be of that respect-

able class, as to size and accommodation which is so much wanted in the town. The spot is most judiciously chosen, in the vicinity of the Hoe; which, for salubrity of air, and beauty of prospect cannot be excelled.

The vast population of this neighbourhood during the war, besides the military and navy, and supplies drawn from hence for distant fleets, together with its peculiar situation, being on one side bounded by the sea, and on the other by large tracts of uncultivated country, have contributed to raise the rent of pasture land to a height unparalleled in any other part of the kingdom that we have heard of. Instances occur of ground being let for seventeen pounds an acre, clear of all rates and taxes; many instances for fifteen pounds and fourteen pounds. The average was not, we believe, so high as is generally stated; for though fields that are near the town let for this rent, some of those which are two miles distant let for four, five, and six pounds per acre; so that probably eight or nine pounds per acre was the average price; from the circumstances before mentioned, these exorbitant rents can no longer be obtained; the dismissal of his majesty's seamen, the disbanding of the militias with which these towns were principally garrisoned, and the consequent decrease of the population,* as connected with them, having rendered the great demand for agricultural produce no longer necessary. The soil itself all round Plymouth and Dock is very shallow; and lays on soft schistose slate; it is, however, by dint of town manure, which is procured cheap, and limestone which abounds here, made very productive.

With respect to the public amusements in this town, the theatre is opened during a few of the summer and winter months; at the latter season,

* At the conclusion of the war, it was calculated at nearly seventy thousand; the three towns are now supposed to contain about fifty thousand inhabitants.

there is an assembly for dancing, held every alternate Wednesday, at the Royal Hotel, of which more will be said hereafter. A great deal of private visiting prevails in various circles; some partaking of the fashionable dinner, at five or six o'clock, whilst others are content to meet early in the evening, take their tea, play at cards, and retire at an early hour. There is not much dissipation among the higher classes, though private dances and concerts occasionally break in on the hours of the night. In their intercourse with each other, those who have not carriages of their own, and who refuse to use the public ones, are accommodated with sedan chairs, of which there are about six in the town.

THE PORT OF PLYMOUTH,

for the purposes of revenue regulation, is much more extensive than we shall have occasion to describe. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to that part which adjoins the towns, and which is divided into several harbours; the harbour of Catwater and Sutton-Pool, in Plymouth; the harbour called Stonehouse-Pool, at Stonehouse; and the harbour of Hamoaze, at Dock; and proceed to give a description of each, with the town to which it adjoins; first observing, that all ships entering the port within the Rame Head, are subject to the several expenses mentioned in the table page 27; and also, previously adverting to an object, in which the whole port is most materially interested; we mean

THE BREAKWATER.

Possessing such national advantages as Plymouth does, it is somewhat remarkable, that nothing had hitherto been done to improve the Sound, and render it a proper and secure anchorage place for ships of war, until the winds and tides were suitable either for going into the Hamoaze, or proceeding to sea; this defect had long been felt, and various plans proposed to his majesty's government, but it was not until the

year 1806, that Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey were directed to make the necessary surveys. On their reports, his majesty's order in council was issued, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1811, authorising the lords commissioners of the admiralty to give directions for commencing the present work, on the plan proposed by the aforesaid gentlemen; accordingly, on the 12th day of August, 1812, after the necessary arrangements had been made, the first stone was laid, with great pomp and ceremony; since which time its progress has been rapid, and its utility acknowledged by all who have had an opportunity of visiting it. The whole length of the Breakwater is eight hundred and fifty fathoms, having its eastern end, extending about sixty fathoms from the St. Carlos Rocks, and its western, about three hundred fathoms from the Shovel. Five hundred fathoms, the centre, are finished, and have a straight direction; the ends inclining to the middle part, in an angle of about one hundred and twenty degrees, by which a greater extent of shelter in the Sound is anticipated. Its base is about seventy yards broad, its top about ten, at the level of ten feet above the low water of an ordinary spring tide. On the completion of the work, a lighthouse is to be erected on each end, to enable ships to work out or in, with greater facility, and shelter will be afforded for upwards of fifty sail of the line.

The materials (lime stone) are obtained from the quarries in Catwater, and are thrown in promiscuously, in blocks of several tons each. A pier, four hundred fathoms in length, is also erecting from Andurn Point, which is to have an inclined kant, similar to the head of the great Breakwater, forming an angle of about one hundred and twenty eight degrees with it, which inclined kants or heads are intended to reflect the waves in such a manner, as to prevent them from passing in any material degree through the opening between.

By these means, Bovisand Bay will also be sheltered, a number of frigates and small vessels will be

enabled to lay there with safety, and an immense reservoir, into which the streams from the adjoining hills are conducted, having been already completed, at a short distance from the beach, any number of ships can with ease and celerity, be immediately supplied with good and wholesome water. For the information of persons visiting the Breakwater, it is necessary to observe, that there is a safe and commodious landing place at all times of the tide, near the centre of the inside, facing Plymouth. An interesting pamphlet on the above subject, with maps, &c. is printed and sold by the publisher of this work, and may be had of the principal booksellers.

The estimate of the probable expense of the Breakwater, pier and lighthouse thereon, is £1,171,100. For the convenience of vessels coming in and going out, a floating light vessel has been moored at the western end, from the commencement of the undertaking. The officers are :

Superintendent, JOSH. WHIDBEY, esq. F. R. S.
 Paymaster, C. MULLER,
 Assistant, H. NIBLET,
 Secretary, BANNETT,
 Manager of the quarries, W. STUART,
 Draughtsman, W. CLARINGBULL,
 Harbour-master, G. SIDLEY.

The prospect of soon seeing Plymouth Sound, by the completion of the Breakwater, rendered one of the most secure naval stations, for a western squadron, which this country can boast, must be particularly gratifying to the nation at large, but more particularly to the inhabitants of this vicinity, in a commercial point of view, by the additional security it will afford the port. It is but justice here to observe, how much the country is indebted to the exertions and discernment of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, in promoting this undertaking, under whose auspices, as first lord of the admiralty, the preparations commenced; for although the plan was fully matured under the precedency of Lord Hardwick, assisted by the Earl St. Vincent, in the year 1806, (as appears by

the papers laid before the House of Commons), yet it was not until Mr. Yorke's entrance on office, that means were taken for carrying it into effect.

The next object to which the reader's attention is directed, is the

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE,

which is built on one of a large cluster of rocks, that stretch across the Channel, in a north and south direction, to the length of about one hundred fathoms, but lie in a sloping manner towards the south-west quarter; the surface of the rock slopes from east to west, about eleven feet in twenty-four; it is distant from the pier at Plymouth about fourteen miles, and so exposed to the heavy swells from the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, that the waves beat against them with incredible fury. Their particular form and position is a circumstance that greatly tends to augment the force and height of the seas which break over them. Previous to the erection of the lighthouse, many fatal accidents happened from ships running upon these dreadful rocks. This building is certainly one of the most wonderful productions of art, and at the same time the most important object to the port of Plymouth; for without it, the entrance to the port would be extremely dangerous. It is not, indeed, to ships resorting to this port only that the Eddystone lighthouse is of importance, but likewise to all ships going up the channel when they approach the English coast. In the year 1696, notwithstanding insuperable difficulties that seemed to attend the erection of any edifice on a rock so situated, Mr. Henry Winstanley undertook the work, and completed it in about three years; this building, however, was destroyed in the great storm that occurred on the 26th November, 1703; and, unfortunately, Mr. Winstanley perished with his work. In 1706, a Mr. Rudyerd erected another lighthouse, which stood many years, but was at length destroyed by an accidental fire in the year 1755. The present building was then erected by the late ingenious Mr.

Smeaton, and has happily hitherto remained a monument of his skill and eminent talents; having baffled all the fury of the elements, and now remains a striking instance of the art and ingenuity of man. It is twenty-six feet in diameter, and one hundred feet in height. There are three men stationed there, whose duty is to attend the lights; * each of whom has, in the summer, a month's leave to visit his friends.

* Some time after the Eddystone lighthouse was erected, a shoemaker engaged to be light-keeper. When in the boat which conveyed him thither, the skipper addressing him, said, "How happens it, friend Jacob, that you should choose to go and be cooped up here as a light-keeper, when you can on shore, as I am told, earn half a crown and three shillings a day in making leathern hose (leathern pipes so called); whereas the light-keeper's salary is but twenty-five pounds a-year, which is scarce ten shillings a week?" "Every one to his taste," replied Jacob promptly; "I go to be a light-keeper, because I don't like *confinement*." After this answer had produced its share of merriment, Jacob explained himself by saying, that he did not like to be *confined to work*. At first there were only two light-keepers stationed on this solitary pile; but an incident of a very extraordinary and distressing nature which occurred, shewed the necessity of an additional hand: one of the two keepers took ill and died; the dilemma in which this occurrence left the survivor, was singularly painful; apprehensive that if he tumbled the dead body into the sea, which was the only way in his power to dispose of it, he might be charged with murder, he was induced for some time to let the corpse lie, in hopes that the attending boat might be able to land, and relieve him from the distress he was in. By degrees the body became so putrid, that it was not in his power to get quit of it without help, for it was near a month before the boat could effect a landing, and then it was

These men are provided with food and all other necessaries by a boat, whose business is to attend them; but they are always stocked with salt provisions to guard against the possibility of want, as in winter it sometimes happens that the boat cannot approach the rock for many weeks together. Strangers who wish to visit this singular place, should apply at the Custom House, in Plymouth, where they will meet with the master of the Eddystone boat. His intimate knowledge of the navigation, and the best manner of approaching the building, will save them much trouble and inconvenience; but to others it may be useful to know, that the best time for sailing from Plymouth to the Eddystone is at high water; and the most favourable wind is at north-west, as it not only answers for the passage both ways, but being a land wind, it must blow very hard before it raises any great sea at the Eddystone rock. The landing place is on the east side of the house rock; for that reef stretching north and south, becomes a pier to break off the sea from half ebb to low water, and from thence till half flow; an interval of time, which, in fine weather, is best for visiting the lighthouse. The most unfavourable wind for either going or returning, or for any other purpose, is at south west, it being generally accompanied by a heavy sea.

The duties paid by ships passing the lighthouse are collected at all the neighbouring ports, and are as follows: upon all British ships outward or home-

not without the greatest difficulty that it could be done; to such a degree was the whole building filled with the stench of the corpse, that it was all they could do to get the dead body disposed of, and thrown into the sea; and it was sometime after that before the rooms could be freed from the offensive stench that was left. What a situation for the solitary survivor to have been left in! What a price did he pay for an innocent reputation! The tale is a rival even to that of Mezentius.

ward bound, on or from foreign voyages, one penny per ton; one shilling per vessel from all coasters; and double these sums on foreign ships when they come into British ports: the king's ships are all free.

An account of these buildings has been published by Mr. Smeaton, and copious extracts from his work have been published in the "Beauties of England and Wales;" and the "Annual Register for 1791;" to which the reader, desirous of information, is referred.

CATWATER HARBOUR

is an excellent road for large merchant ships, being protected from the south-west gales, which prevail so much here, by the peninsula of Mount Batten*, and from all other winds by the surrounding hills. It is true, that in the winter, ships are not unfrequently wrecked within this harbour; but that arises from negligence in the station taken, or from the mismanagement of the people on board. Catwater receives the river Plym into its bosom, and discharges it into the sea, near the town, to which it has given its name: it is capable of receiving a thousand sail of ships, and here have frequently been during the war, a vast number of detained and captured vessels, transports with troops, or victuallers with provisions, and ships detained by contrary winds.

With respect to the property of this harbour, and the several persons who have jurisdiction over it, there is some difficulty in giving an accurate account, as many disputes have arisen on the subject, and it does not even now seem to be clearly defined; but the following is believed to be a correct statement:—

* The blockhouse on this mount has been lately repaired and whitewashed; an ensign staff has also been erected. It was originally fortified to defend the entrance to Catwater: it is now occupied as a look-out station by the harbour-master.

the mayor and commonalty of Plymouth in their annual visitation of their bounds, direct the charity boys to embark at Catdown, at a place called the Bear's Head, and row from thence in a line to the pier, at the Victualling Office, called the Fisher's Nose; it is understood, therefore, that the part included in this is so far within the jurisdiction of Plymouth, as to claim cognizance of offences committed there, and for the coroner of the borough to make inquiry into the cause of the death of persons in that part of the harbour. The mayor and burgesses of Saltash possess a right of collecting one shilling from all English ships coming into this harbour, and two shillings from all foreign ships; and we apprehend, claim likewise the privilege of their coroner having jurisdiction in a part of the harbour: and we understand, the lord of the manor of Plympton claims a right of taking oysters, and fishing in the higher part.

Some years since, mooring chains were laid down in this harbour at the expense of Lord Boringdon, for which, ships using them pay at the rates specified in table, page 22.

His lordship is also the proprietor of Turn-chapel dock-yard, containing a wet dock for the reception of ships of large burthen which require repair. Ships of the line were likewise built here by Mr. Blackburn during the late war. The Armada, a 74, was launched from this yard in 1810, and the Clarence, 74, at a later period. The extensive accommodations of this establishment are now thrown open to the public by an arrangement between his lordship and the merchants, ship-owners, &c. of the port, mutually satisfactory to the parties concerned. Previous to this arrangement there was no place in the port, generally accessible, for dry docking, and repairing ships on a large scale. It were useless to expatiate on the benefits likely to result from this important measure.

An Account of Dues paid by Ships and Vessels, for Head and Stern Moorings and Fastenings, in Cat-water, within the Port of Plymouth.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
British vessels under 200 tons, per week	6	0
Ditto above 200 tons ditto	7	0
Foreign vessels under 200 tons, ditto	7	9
Ditto above 200 tons ditto	9	0

SUTTON POOL HARBOUR

is situated adjoining the town of Plymouth, being nearly surrounded by different parts of it. The entrance into it from Catwater is about ninety feet in width, between two large piers, that were erected by means of parliamentary grants in 1791 and 1799. This harbour, together with the following public quays: viz. Smart's Quay, part of the New quay, part of Fox-hole, Tin, and Dung quays, several private quays, various warehouses, and some dwelling-houses, belong to the duchy of Cornwall,* and the dues mentioned in the table annexed are payable by all ships entering the pool, and landing or shipping goods for foreign ports at his quays. These dues, together with the other property, have been always leased out, and are lately become the property of a number of gentlemen, merchants, and others in the town, who have made vast improvements. This harbour being left dry with the ebbing of every tide, the ships lying therein of course take the ground, which is not a desirable thing, and the mud not having been cleared out, is so accumu-

* The king (as prince of Wales) is lord high steward of the borough, and holds Sutton Pool in fee, from an ancient gift of Edward III. to the Black Prince, as prince of Wales, and to all future princes of Wales, as part of the lordship of Trematon Castle, in Cornwall. This took place in the fourteenth century, when Edward III. sailed from hence with three hundred sail to attack the French fleet on their own coast, where he defeated them.

lated, especially near the quays, as to impede vessels from getting up to them. The other quays with which the harbour is surrounded (except Guy's quay, and part of Foxhole quay, which are private), belong to the corporation of Plymouth: viz. the South side or Barbican quay, part of New quay, and part of Foxhole quay; for the landing of goods at which, and use of the crane at Barbican quay, and the use of the town water at the Barbican steps, the tolls and dues mentioned in the annexed table are payable.

A List of the Tolls payable by all Ships and Vessels entering the Harbour of Sutton-Pool, within the Port of Plymouth.

For every ton of merchandise brought in any ship or vessel entering or coming within the said Pool	} s. d.	0 2
For every thousand slates		0 3
For Hamborough and other staves, per thousand	} 0 1	
For hoops per load		0 3
For deals, per hundred		0 8
For flour, per sack		0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For wheat, malt and barley, per quarter		0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For coals, per quarter		0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
For beer and cider, per hogshead		0 10
For wine, per pipe		0 1
For earthenware	{ per dozen	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	{ per crate	0 1
For stone, sand, lime and dung, per boat-load	} 0 6	
For hay and wood barges, ditto		0 6
For cows, oxen, and cattle, each,		0 6
For fishing-boats, per annum		1 0
And the usual tithe of fish, such as oysters, one hundred per load	} 1 8	
For the anchorage and groundage of every ship or vessel	} 1 8	
For tonnage		0 8
For the mooring chain		1 0
For the plank		1 0

A List of the new Tolls to which Ships and Vessels, and their Cargoes, are subject in Sutton-Pool.

	PER TON.	£.	s.	d.
All foreign ships and vessels.....		0	0	4
All native ditto, coming from fo- reign parts.....		0	0	2
All coasters, or coming from Ireland		0	0	1

	PER ANNUM.	£.	s.	d.
All vessels employed in fishing, and belonging to the port.....		1	1	0
All barges, lighters, and other craft, above twenty tons.....		1	0	0
Ditto ditto, under twenty tons		0	16	0
For every quarter of coals.....		0	0	2
For every crate of earthenware.....		0	0	3
For every thousand of staves, sin- gle pipe.....		0	1	6
Ditto ditto hogshead		0	1	0
Ditto ditto barrel		0	0	9
For every thousand of bricks and tiles		0	0	6
For every load of hoops containing forty bundles.....		0	0	4
For every ton of clay.....		0	0	1
For every load of timber.....		0	0	3
For every hundred of deals.....		0	0	6
Ditto ditto deal ends....		0	0	3
For every head of bulls, oxen, horses, &c.		0	0	6
For every ton of goods, &c. not above enumerated.....		0	0	3

MOORING CHAINS.

For every ship under 200 tons.....	0	3	0
Above 200 and under 250 tons.....	0	4	0
Above 250 tons.....	0	5	0

At the western pier a great number of watermen ply for hire in their boats; unfortunately they are not under regulations as to their fares, or liable to any rules or order for their conduct, and therefore

persons must make the best bargain they can with them; but the following are the ordinary charges for a boat with two oars

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To a ship in Catwater, or Catdown	1	0
Mount Batten	0	6
[If more than one, 2 <i>d.</i> each.]		
Oreston	1	0
Hooe	1	0
Saltram Point	1	6
The Sound	2	0
Cawsand Bay	2	0
Hamoaze	2	6
Mutton Cove, at Dock . . .	2	6
North Corner, at Dock . . .	2	6
To go up the Tamar the whole day..	6	0

There are upwards of forty decked boats, commonly called *Trawlers*, belonging to Plymouth, which usually anchor in this harbour: they supply the markets of the towns amply with excellent fish of all descriptions. Some querulous inhabitants occasionally lament that their fish, as they call it, is carried to Bath, not considering that the very circumstance of their occasionally supplying Bath is the reason of so many boats being kept, and that their own market is at times glutted with fish, when it cannot be sent off to a distant market; nor taking it into consideration the profit the town derives from this trade. Instead of lamenting this circumstance, the enlightened inhabitants should consider by what means they can better supply the market at Bath; (for it is by no means so well supplied as it might be,) which would turn out not only beneficial to the individuals, but to the port at large. The masters on board these fishing vessels being intimately acquainted with the navigation of the harbour, and being constantly on the fishing ground, which is situated at the entrance of it, act as pilots to merchant ships requiring their assistance.

There is no regular trade carried on at Plymouth, but during the late war, a vast deal of business was done by the sale of captured and condemned ships and their cargoes, sold for exportation, which attracted purchasers from London, Liverpool, and all parts of the kingdom; but this of course ceased with the war.

The import of coals, culm, corn, wine, timber, and various other articles in so populous a town, will of course constantly employ many ships; and it is hoped, that if the harbour is improved, and placed under better regulation, some of the trade which formerly flourished here, may be revived.

As considerable fortunes have been made by men concerned in mercantile affairs, capital cannot be wanting to establish and support commerce. There are many vessels employed in the coasting trade to London, and several to Bristol; they usually lade and unlade at the Barbican quays, where they may be easily found.

The carts, horse porters, and foot porters are licensed and registered at the town clerk's office, and are placed under strict rules and regulations, which may be easily enforced by applying to the magistrates at Guildhall; they are all numbered; and in case of misconduct, and proper representation being made to the magistrates, their licence will be taken from them.

With the exception of the one before mentioned, there is no wet dock in the harbour; but there are several shipwrights' yards, where vessels may be drawn up and repaired. A packet is also established between this port and Bordeaux, and sails monthly throughout the year; she is well fitted with separate bedrooms and every convenience; of which, particulars may be known at Fox, Sons and Co.'s, merchants.

This town affords one very useful mode of convenience and communication between the towns, by the establishment of about twenty hackney coaches and chaises, which constantly ply for hire: these are

placed under particular rules and orders, and their fares are regulated by the trustees. The stand for the carriages is in Old-Town-street.

A List of Dues to which Ships and Vessels are liable in the Port of Plymouth.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE PLYMOUTH CITADEL:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every British ship in Sutton } Pool, Catwater and Hamoaze... }	1	6
For every Spanish ship in Sutton- } Pool and Catwater..... }	6	8
Ditto ditto, in Hamoaze.....	10	0
All other foreign ships in Sutton- } Pool, Catwater, &c..... }	2	6
Ditto ditto, in Hamoaze	3	0

TO THE BOROUGH OF SALTASH:

For every British ship within Rame } Head..... }	1	0
For every foreign ship.....	2	0

FOR THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTS:

All British ships outward or home- } ward bound from foreign voyages } per ton..... }	0	1
All coasting vessels, per vessel.....	1	0
All foreign ships double the above.		

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

This district is within the see of Exeter, and triennial visitations are usually made by the bishop, for the purpose of conference with, and visitation of the clergy, and confirmation of the commonalty, and other duties incident to the office; and being situated within the archdeaconry of Totnes, which has jurisdiction of all ecclesiastical causes, probates of wills, letters of administration, &c. must be obtained in that court, unless the superior courts claim cognizance; and for the purpose of granting these legal proceedings, an annual visitation is made by the archdeacon in St. Andrew's church, in the month of May.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The most ancient edifice is the parish church of St. Andrew; the period of its erection is not known, but mention is made of it in a return, or survey, of the churches in this part of the island in the year 1291, by direction of the then occupier of the see of Rome, Pope Nicholas. The church consists of a nave, side aisles, and a chancel; the style of the architecture is a bastard gothic; but the appearance of it in the interior is much injured by the erection of various galleries, at different periods, and the injudicious construction of sepulchral monuments. The tower, at the western end of the church, is a work of more recent date, having been built in the year 1440, by a Mr. Yogge, a merchant of the town. It contains a set of eight bells, which were placed there in the year 1749. Service is performed daily in this church throughout the year; the morning service is always at ten o'clock, except on Sundays, when it is half an hour later; the evening service from All Saints, first of November to the Purification, second of February, at three o'clock, and during the remainder of the year at four o'clock, except on Sundays, when it is at a quarter past three throughout the year. A sermon is preached here after the morning service, on Wednesdays, by the following clergymen; the vicar and lecturer of St. Andrew's church, the curate of Stonehouse, and the curate of St. Budeaux. On all Saints' days, and some of the appointed fasts, sermons or expositions are delivered.

The church contains a good organ, which was built by a Mr. Yonge, in the year 1737; and an elegant altar piece, which was presented as a gift by Mrs. Ilbert, in the year 1742. There are some few monuments deserving of notice, from the names they bear, but none worthy of commendation for their execution, unless it be a tablet lately erected to the memory of Mrs. Lockyer, the design of which is very pleasing and well executed. Here are monuments to the memory of Sir John Skelton, lieut.-governor of the Citadel; James Yonge, M. D. F. R. S. an eminent physician

and benefactor to the town; Dr. Aaron Wilson, formerly vicar of this church; the late Dr. Mudge, and Mr. Samuel Northcote, the father of the gentleman before mentioned. The seats are a great deformity to the building; they are leased out for lives, and but a small sum is paid for adding a new life, which renders the revenue of the church barely sufficient to keep it in repair, it not having been customary to levy rates for that purpose.

The Rev. John Gandy, M. A. is vicar of this church: his income arises from the small tythes of the parish, and the tything of Penny-Cross, which are compounded for, by the payment of one shilling in the pound on the rack-rent; from the rent of several dwelling-houses in Whimple-street, belonging to the vicarage, and from the fees of the parochial duties.

The Rev. Mr. Lampen is the lecturer of this church: the election has been vested by custom, in the mayor and commonalty, who give a salary of seventy pounds per annum, the remainder of the income is made up by a subscription from the inhabitants.

The organist's salary is thirty pounds per annum, from the mayor and commonalty, and the interest of five hundred pounds, left by a lady to the organist of the church.

CHARLES CHURCH

was began to be erected in the year 1646, an act of parliament having passed for this purpose as early as 1640, but the work was not completed, owing to the disturbances occasioned by the civil war, until 1658, when it was dedicated to Charles I. It is a light airy building; the architect is not known; the tower has been built at different periods; the old spire was struck by lightning a few years since, and it has been lately rebuilt, and is much admired. The church yard is very neat. There are no monuments of any importance in the church, nor any thing further deserving of notice; the seats are leased out for lives, for which premiums are usually paid to the church-

wardens. The service on Sundays commences here in the morning at half past ten o'clock, in the afternoon at three o'clock, and the lecture in the evening at six o'clock; here are also prayers in the afternoon of every Wednesday and Friday at three o'clock.

The Rev. Robert Hawker, D. D. is vicar of this parish; his income arises from the small tythes of Compton Gifford, which are usually compounded for, by paying of one shilling in the pound on the rack-rent, and from the parochial duties.

Here are also independent, methodist, baptist, unitarian, and other meetings, and a jews' synagogue. The most respectable of these, as a public building, is situated in Old-Town, it is called the

EBENEZER METHODIST CHAPEL,

the foundation stone of which was laid on the 4th of June, 1816; it is an elegant specimen of architecture, erected in the centre of a spacious burial ground, with a vault under the vestry, for the interment of the Wesleyan itinerant ministers of the Plymouth and Plymouth-Dock circuit, in which was first deposited, on Sunday, the 25th of February, 1821, the mortal remains of the Rev. Samuel Taylor, superintendent minister of the Plymouth-Dock circuit, who departed this life on the 20th of February, 1821, in the fifty-second year of his age, deeply regretted by his amiable family and the church over which he presided. He was early in life called to the work of the ministry, and eminently distinguished as an excellent and useful preacher: his demeanour was mild and engaging; far from considering austerity as any part of religion, the cheerfulness of his temper appeared in all his intercourse with others. Charity was his ruling passion; it filled his heart, breathed in his lips, and mingled with all that he did. He was a kind husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and an exemplary pastor; so that few were ever more esteemed, and by those, most, to whom he was best known. In Walcot chapel at Bath, where he was formerly stationed, a tablet has been erected to

perpetuate his memory, at the voluntary expense of the congregation.

THE GUILDHALL

is a modern building, situated at the junction of Whimble-street, Market-street and Broad-street: it is injudiciously planned, and its external appearance possesses no claim to architectural eminence.

The building consists of a hall, grand jury room, and committee room, on the first floor, with a large room and store room over them; below are a range of kitchens, and other appendages, used on public occasions; these rooms contain some good portraits of a few of our sovereigns, viz. Charles II., James II., Anne, George prince of Wales, the late king's father, the present king George the IV., then prince of Wales; and of the following illustrious personages, Sir Francis Drake, and the Duke of Marlborough. The public business of the town is of course held in these rooms, so that there is a constant scene of bustle; sometimes from common halls or committees of the commonalty, at others the sitting of magistrates, deputy lieutenants, commissioners of taxes, commissioners of pavement, trustees of turnpikes, &c. &c. Here likewise is the central watch-house in the town, where the keys of the town engines are kept, together with the buckets, ladders, and instruments useful in preventing fire; in case of an alarm of it, therefore, persons should immediately run to the watch-house. The public prison of the town is partly under the guild or town-hall. A door from hence opens into it, through which the prisoners are brought into court for trial, by a flight of seventeen steps. Here are three rooms on an upper story, for debtors, with a fire-place to each. They have also the use of the attic story, which is nineteen feet by twelve, and seven feet high; and likewise of the flat roof, twenty one feet by twelve, to walk on and take the air. It is carefully enclosed by a wall fourteen feet high, and topped with a wooden *chevaux-de-frise*. Below on the ground floor, are three cells for felons, of nine feet by

five, with arched roofs, and two iron grated and opposite windows. The next story has two cells, about twelve feet by ten, and seven feet high; and the story above this is called the women's jail, containing two rooms, with boarded floors, glazed windows, and in each a fire-place. Immediately adjoining the Guild-hall is the coffee room, supported by a voluntary contribution of two guineas per annum, by each member, who cannot, however, be admitted without undergoing a ballot; and if three black balls appear against him, it is fatal to his admission. This room is confined mostly to mercantile men, and some professional ones; and there are very liberal rules respecting the admission of strangers. Several London and many provincial papers are taken in here, and the subscribers are provided with charts and maps, and other publications, which tend to elucidate and explain the occurrences of the day.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In the late war, the inns having been found to be too confined in point of accommodation for the increased resort of strangers to the town, and in general badly situated in narrow streets, great inconvenience being experienced in the access to the old assembly room, and the theatre being likewtse very incommodious, the corporation came to a determination to erect a building which should comprise apartments for various purposes.

To enable the corporation to undertake this great work, a tontine was instituted; twenty thousand pounds were raised, and a piece of ground at the end of George-street being considered as most eligible, was purchased.

Having thus given an outline of the plan by which the funds were raised, we shall next endeavour to give an account of this noble structure since its completion; first, however, remarking, that its foundation stone, with the following inscription, was laid on the tenth of September, 1811:

Inscription.

THEATRI ET HOSPITIE
IMPENSIS

MAJORIS ET COMMUNITATIS BURGE PLYMOUTH,
EDMUNDUS LOCKYER, M. D. MAIOR,
FUNDAMENTA LOCAVIT,
MDCCCXI.

JOHANNE FOULSTON, ARCHITECTA.

The whole, with its appendages, covers nearly an acre of ground; the principal front is facing the north-west, and is two hundred and seventy feet in length; the two sides two hundred and twenty feet in length; and in the back part are the stables, coach-houses, &c. The buildings consist of a basement ground, first, second, and attic floors; the ground floor is raised above the level of the street; the principal front has a handsome portico in its centre, seventy feet in length; the eastern side has two smaller porticos, forty feet each in length.

THE TAVERN

occupies the greater part of the front, and the whole of the eastern side of the building; on the basement floor is the kitchen, with its appendages of scullery, pantry, larder, coal-cellars, laundry, ironing-room, &c., a range of wine-cellars, servants' hall, and other rooms, waiters' room, &c. The ground floor contains apartments for the master of the house, a coffee-room, coach-office, and eleven dining rooms. The first floor comprises three sitting rooms, with bed chambers communicating to them and the other bed chambers. The second floor contains fifteen bed rooms, and the attic seventeen. A large enclosed court contains the stables, coach-houses, tap-room, &c.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

have an immediate communication with the tavern; and, therefore, the rooms coming under this description, when not used for these purposes, afford further

accommodation to the company resorting to the tavern. They consist of a ball room, eighty feet in length, forty feet in width, and of a proportionable height, fitted up in a very handsome style; a tea room of similar dimensions with respect to length and width, under the ball room; a card room thirty feet in length and twenty feet in width; a room for refreshments, of equal size; and a billiard room under the card room, of the same extent. The chandeliers alone cost a thousand pounds.

The entrance to the rooms is under the great portico, so that the company are not incommoded by the bustle of a tavern, as the entrance to each are distinct.

In the month of September the public subscription balls commence. Public subscription concerts during the winter are sometimes held, at other times private subscription concerts; and at different periods in the year public concerts are held in the ball room for the benefit of individuals. Mr. Whiddon is the present occupier of the tavern, by whom it is well conducted.

THE THEATRE

occupies the greater part of the western front. The form of the interior is circular, leaving the front of the stage about thirty feet; the distance between the the walls of the theatre is between sixty and seventy feet, the depth of the stage is about fifty feet; the pit is a very complete one, and there are two tiers of boxes and a gallery above them. The theatre behind the stage contains all the usual apartments for the actors and actresses, musicians, wardrobe, manager's room, green room, painters' apartments, &c. It is open in general during the winter months, at which time there are performers here, and at the Dock theatre on alternate nights, by a company of provincial comedians. It is occasionally made more attractive by the appearance of some of the London performers. The common price of admittance is three shillings to the boxes, two shillings to the pit, and one shilling to the gallery.

THE ATHENÆUM

was established by a society of literary and scientific gentlemen, and is situated near the Theatre, at the end of George-street.

The first stone was laid in the year 1818, with the usual ceremony on such occasions, and the following

Inscription :

THIS FOUNDATION STONE OF AN EDIFICE,
DESIGNED
TO BE ERECTED BY THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION,
FOR THE PROMOTION OF
SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE LIBERAL ARTS,
WAS LAID BY THE SENIOR PRESIDENT
FOR THE YEAR,
HENRY WOOLCOMBE, ESQ.
MAY 1ST, 1818 :
JOHN FOULSTON, ARCHITECT.

This building is the first example of the true Grecian Temple that has been attempted in this county. The front is a Doric portico of four columns; the centre intercolumniation being wider than the outer ones, similar to the Doric portico of Athens, but more massive and bold in its proportions: the sides of the building are quite plain beyond the returns of the portico, except that the entablature, with the triglyphs, metopes, &c. are continued the whole length of the building, which is about seventy-eight feet, the front or portico thirty-five feet five inches, and each column three feet nine inches in diameter.

From the portico you enter a well designed hall or vestibule, with entablature, supported by Doric columns, between which there is an ascent of three steps to a situation, where is placed a cast from the inimitable Theseus in the Elgin collection, in front of which you pass to an elegant staircase, leading to the committee room; on the landing place are two recesses, fitted up with architraves, friezes, cornices, &c., similar to the door into this room, in which are the beautiful statues of Apollo and Venus. In the

committee room are recesses for a museum; * facing the entrance door in the hall are three steps, and antæ or pedestals, on which two antique candelabres are placed; between them you ascend to the door of the large room, where are held the lectures, and annual exhibitions of paintings, by native artists, and the great masters of the Italian, Flemish, and British schools. The recesses in three sides of this hall are occupied by casts of the friezes and metopes from the Parthenon, in the Elgin collection, presented by his Majesty. These casts, with the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medicis, Antinous, and Theseus, already the property of the society, will give a character to this classical building, which few, if any, provincial establishments in the kingdom possess.

An annual exhibition of paintings forms one of the best schools for emulation that can be conceived, bringing together men of different talents and acquirements, and at the same time providing each individual with those ample means for pursuing his studies, which could scarcely be hoped from his own unassisted resources.

In conjunction with the Public Library and the Institution, both of which aim at the elevation of Plymouth, and have centred together into a focus, the general ability of the place, for the beneficial purpose of diffusing information more widely, this endeavour to foster indigenious talent, and give it an opportunity of expanding, cannot fail, if it be properly appreciated, to impart to Plymouth a superior degree of moral attainment.

The lectures usually commence in October, and continue weekly, to the end of March.

* A valuable cabinet of British crabs, presented by Mr. Charles Prideaux, is completed; and several specimens of minerals have been contributed by different members, and other friends of the institution. A valuable collection of coins is also in progress.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The exterior and interior of this classic building do honor to Mr. Foulston, the architect, who is said to have derived his idea of the former, from a model in Stewart's Athens.

The Library lies in Cornwall-street, and access to it is open for the subscribers or shareholders, as well as to young persons, who have tickets of permission, to read, from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, on whom a most respectable librarian is appointed to attend. The collection of books is very miscellaneous, and amongst them may be found some valuable ones. To this collection is appended another of law books, under the auspices of the Law Society, the members of which are required to hold a share in the general library, before they can be introduced into that society. Besides the beautiful vaulted room, allotted for the books, there are apartments for the librarian, and a news-room. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1812, on which occasion a porcelain box, made at the pottery at Coxside, was also deposited, containing a suitable inscription, and the different coins of the realm.

THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY,

at its commencement in the year 1798, was, during a few months, at the mayoralty-house, and then for some years in a hired house in How's-lane. The governors, desirous of providing adequate accommodations, and of establishing the charity in a permanent building, properly situated, purchased in 1804, a piece of ground in St. Catherine-street, for the purpose. The funds of the Institution did not, however, allow them to commence the designed edifice, until they were happily enabled to undertake it, without embarrassment, in 1807, in consequence of a bequest of one thousand pounds, by the late Charles Yonge, Esq., which was preserved entire by the payment of the legacy duty charged upon it, amounting to one hundred pounds, by the Rev. Duke Yonge. The building was completed in 1809, in the

eleventh year from the foundation of the charity. In one of the rooms, appropriated to the use of the committee, the governors have placed a portrait of the friend and benefactor of the Institution, painted by James Northcote, Esq.; and have recorded their sense of the importance of his bequest by the following

Inscription on a Tablet:

AS A MONUMENT OF PUBLIC ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE,
 THIS MARBLE IS INSCRIBED WITH THE
 VENERABLE NAME
OF CHARLES YONGE,
 AN EMINENT PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
 IN THIS TOWN:
 HE WAS AMONG THE FOREMOST OF THOSE FRIEND
 OF HUMANITY, IN WHOSE WISDOM
 AND BENEVOLENCE
 THE PLYMOUTH DISPENSARY ORIGINATED
 IN 1798;
 AND HAVING LIVED TO SEE
 IT PROSPER,
 AND ITS UTILITY FELT AND ACKNOWLEDGED, HE
 ENABLED THE MANAGERS, BY A LIBERAL
 BEQUEST OF A THOUSAND POUNDS,
 TO ERECT
 THIS PUBLIC BUILDING,
 IN SUBSERVIENCY TO THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSES,
 AND
 FOR THE MORE SECURE ESTABLISHMENT OF
 THAT EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.

From a late report it appears, that 1466 patients had been admitted since 1st September, 1819, of whom 46 died, 1112 had been cured or relieved, 220 discharged for re-admission, and 88 remained under cure. Since the commencement of the establishment, 26,620 patients have been admitted, of whom 10,865 were visited at their houses.

One of the physicians attends at the Dispensary every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at twelve o'clock; and when occasions require, visits the poor at their habitations.

The surgeons perform their duty alternately, each for the space of twelve months; attend at the Dispensary every Tuesday and Friday at twelve o'clock; and when necessary, visit the patients at their own dwellings.

The apothecary attends daily (Sundays excepted), at twelve o'clock, and also between the hours of four and six in the afternoon of every day in the week.

THE WORKHOUSE.

This establishment for the poor is supported by virtue of three acts of parliament; the first of which was passed in 1708, and the two subsequent ones, in 1754 and 1786, for various purposes of minuter importance, connected with the establishment. The former act directs, that a body shall be incorporated by the style and title of the Governor and Guardians of the Poores' Portion in Plymouth; and that it shall consist of fifty-two guardians, out of whom shall be elected a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, receiver, and ten assistants to the governor. The fifty-two guardians are thus formed; the mayor and recorder of the borough for the time being are always two; the remainder are elected, six members out of the body of aldermen, and six out of the common council, twenty inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, and eighteen inhabitants of the parish of Charles; which election takes place on the second Tuesday in May; the election of the members of the corporation takes place at the Guildhall, and that of the representatives of the two parishes at their respective churches; and every person who pays at the rate of sixpence per month towards the maintenance of the poor is qualified to attend the meetings, and vote for the persons proposed to be elected.

When the members of this corporation are elected, they assemble on the same day at the Guildhall, before the mayor and two aldermen, where they proceed to the election, by ballot, of their officers.

The management of the workhouse is vested in the hands of these guardians, who, at their sittings every

Wednesday in the council-chamber, constitute a court, to relieve the immediate necessities of applicants, and to transact such other business as may come before them. The out-door poor of St. Andrew's receive their weekly stipend every Friday, those of Charles every Saturday. All paupers maintained in the house, who are capable of manual labour, are employed in shoe-making, spinning, picking oakum, &c. By a recent calculation it is estimated that they are supported at an annual expense of twelve pounds per head, including every disbursement for salaries.

A committee of instructing guardians attends daily, to superintend the religious duties of the paupers, when prayers are read at eight in the morning, and six in the evening. On Sunday they are assembled at six in the evening, in a room fitted up for the purpose, when a sermon is read, and the children are catechised by the instructor for the week. It is also the duty of the instructing guardian to visit those who are prevented by sickness from attending public worship. An excellent regulation has lately been adopted, by which, twelve guardians visit sick persons, who are relieved at their own dwellings in monthly rotation; by this means they become acquainted with the actual wants of the applicants, and are enabled to decide on the most proper means of relief.

The entrance from Catherine-street is into a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by buildings, which constituted the original workhouse; among these, are the council-chamber, room for divine service, clerk's office, kitchens, boys' school-room, and wards for the paupers. The inner division, which has been recently added, contains the infirmary, with commodious and airy wards for male and female patients, the dispensary, the girls' school-room, a light and comfortable apartment, the red and green boys' school-room, bridewell, &c. The master and mistress of the boys' and girls' schools belonging to the corporation, receive their salaries from its funds; but the red and green schools are distinct foundations.

The Hospital of Poor's Portion being an incorporated body, its internal police is not subject to the direction of a magistrate; the governor, as chief officer, possesses the power of committing offenders to the Bridewell, for a period not exceeding seven days.

Order and cleanliness, which are so essential in institutions of this nature, are manifest throughout; and while a proper attention is paid to the claims of humanity, a strict regard to the economical application of the revenues, is equally obvious in every part of this extensive establishment.

HELE'S CHARITY.

This charity is commonly known by the name of the Red Boys, the children being clothed in garments of that colour; it was established by the will of Elizeus Hele, Esq., of Wembury, in the year 1632, and carried into execution by his trustees, Sir John Maynard, Knight, and Elize Stert, Esq., in the year 1658.

There are generally eight boys on this foundation, who are clothed, maintained, and educated in reading, writing and arithmetic; and if they behave well, are afterwards bound out to some tradesman or artificer as apprentices.

The boys are directed to be taken from the Hospital of Poor's Portion, in Plymouth, viz. the present workhouse; but one of every three boys is directed to be taken from the parishes of Brixton, Beer Ferrers, Plympton, and Yealmpton.

The income arises from various lands in the parishes of Brixton and Yealmpton.

LANYON'S CHARITY.

This charity was founded by the will of Mr. John Lanyon, a native of this town, who died at Oporto, and left the sum of two thousand pounds, to be applied in charitable purposes; this sum, by what means, or by whose direction we do not know, was applied towards the maintenance, clothing, and education of boys, who have been, in a great measure,

incorporated with the Hele Charity, except that their garments being blue, they are called the blue boys; there are usually twelve boys on this establishment.

These charities are obliged, by the terms of the deeds for the endowment, to be stationed in the workhouse; and their management is vested in trustees.

ORPHAN'S AID HOSPITAL.

Adjoining to the north part of the workhouse is a charitable institution, founded by Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas Sherwill, in the year 1625, for the reception of orphan children: there are about twelve boys clothed, maintained and educated here.

Their funds arise from lands and houses situated in and near the town.

The administration of this charity and family used formerly to be entrusted to the care of the justice of the borough, but is now placed on a new footing; six of the aldermen, and six of the common council, being a committee for this purpose, one of whom superintends, monthly, the care of the boys.

The mistress of the school provides board for the boys; they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a competent master.

The accounts of this charity, which have been too much blended with the general accounts of the corporation of the town, have been of late years kept completely distinct, and are now brought into a perspicuous and flourishing state.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The building adjoining the Orphan's Aid, used as a school for the instruction of youth in the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, and for the residence of the master, likewise belongs to the Orphan's Aid Charity.

The whole of the building is substantially erected of stone. The school-room is a long narrow room, fitted up for seven classes of ten boys each; the rooms are all gloomy, partly owing to the situation, and

partly from the walls being very thick and the windows very narrow: there is a garden for the school-master, and play-grounds for the boys of the Orphan's Aid, as well as the Grammar School, separated one from the other.

ST. ANDREW'S ALMS HOUSES.

On the northside of this building are the almshouses named as above, in which twelve widows are permitted to live gratis, and are allowed two shillings and sixpence per week by the warden, who is annually elected out of the body of common council, who has the privilege of appointing persons to fill up vacancies that may occur during his year, and whose duty it is to raise, by collection from the inhabitants, an income for the aged women, placed here.

WORKHOUSE ALMS HOUSE.

Behind the last mentioned buildings are six rooms, belonging to the governor and guardians of the poor, in which nine aged women reside, who are likewise allowed a weekly stipend of two shillings per week. The governor for the time being appoints the persons who have leave to reside there.

CHARLES'S ALMS HOUSES.

At the head of Little Church-lane, are other almshouses, built in the year 1679, by the bounty of Mr. Lanyon, and others; they are capable of containing forty persons, who are placed here by the governor of the poor for the time being; these buildings are kept tolerably clean, but being old, are not so convenient as one could wish, the lower apartments not being of sufficient height, and the rooms not well ventilated, though the higher apartments are very lofty. The persons resident here are in general very old or infirm, and receive a weekly allowance from the parish.

JORY'S ALMS HOUSES.

At Coxside are twelve rooms in a neat regular building, with little gardens before each apartment,

built in the year 1703, at the expense of Colonel Jory, a native of this town, for the use of as many widows of deceased mariners; the present trustees under his will appoint the persons permitted to reside in them. Each widow receives an allowance of one pound five shillings per month, from money arising from the rent of several houses in the town.

HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH.

A neat modern building, with a brick front, in Vennel-street, erected out of a fund raised by private subscription and testamentary bequests, under the immediate patronage of the Rev. R. Hawker. Here are about one hundred and eighty female children educated in their religious duties, and in reading, writing, and plain-work: it is maintained by private subscription, and collections occasionally made for it in Charles' Church.

FEMALE ASYLUM.

This institution is in Ham-street, previously a private dwelling-house; it is situated in a garden retired from the street, and is well adapted for the purpose; it has a large room behind it, now used as a chapel, in which divine service is frequently performed. The house is capable of receiving fourteen persons at a time, and is under the government of a matron.

Its objects are the affording an asylum to unfortunate females, wishing to quit a life of prostitution; the production of habits of labour and industry; the restoring to families, friends, and society, the penitent and the reformed; and the procuring eligible services for those who may be qualified for such situations.

THE GREY SCHOOL,

in Hampton-buildings, is the school for the charity thus denominated, from the clothes which the boys' and girls wear. This charity was instituted, in 1713, by some of the inhabitants, amongst whom was Canon Gilbert, then resident in the town; it is still

supported by voluntary subscription, and the income from sums which have been left by individuals, amounting altogether to one hundred and eighty-eight pounds.

The number of children clothed and educated is—forty boys clothed, sixty not clothed; twenty girls clothed, forty not clothed.

The master has a salary of fifty pounds per annum, the mistress twenty-five, with apartments for both to reside in.

The Rev. John Gandy and the Rev. Robert Hawker are the only surviving trustees.

Several sums have been left for raising monies to pay fees with boys, who may be bound out apprentices to different trades.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This is an establishment instituted on the new mode of instruction designed by Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell, and owes its rise to the meritorious exertions of some respectable individuals, who continue to afford their support and assistance.

There are upwards of three hundred boys and girls instructed in their moral and religious duties, and in reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. It is conducted on the most liberal principles, which has induced the members of all societies to unite in forwarding its views; and the utmost concord prevails in its administration. A book is kept at the school, where a subscriber may enter the names of as many children as he pleases, giving a proper description of their situation, so as to enable the committee to judge of the ability of the parents to provide education themselves, and to prevent the private schools from being injured by having scholars taken away from them. A committee meet on the first Tuesday in every month, when the vacancies in the school are reported to them, and filled up by the selection of those whose cases seem to require the most urgent attention. There are no general rules reduced to writing, which direct the decision of the committee;

but they are actuated by a general impression, that the neediest cases should be selected, without the slightest degree of partiality. For instance:—orphans, or the children of widows, and those soldiers and sailors whose absence and general habits of life prevent them from attending much to the welfare of their children. When they are selected, and ordered to be admitted, their parents attend with them at school, and a copy of the rules, as they relate both to their conduct in and out of the school, is given to their parents, with a strict charge that it is attended to; enquiry is also made, whether they are members of the church of England, or of any dissenting society: if they belong to the former, they are instructed in the church catechism and doctrines, and attend divine service regularly, at the church; but if of the latter, their names are transmitted to the pastor of that society, requesting him to observe, that the child is regular in attendance at public worship, and is instructed in religious duties.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of this institution to society. Objections were at first made by narrow minded persons, to educate the lower order; these were afterwards buried amidst the grand contention of the Lancastrians and the Bellites; and whether the invention of the new system of education originated with Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster, which to the world at large is a question of little importance, the benefit which will accrue from it to posterity will, in all probability, exceed the most sanguine expectations of either. Thousands of children have already been taught to read and write, in schools founded on Mr. Lancaster's plan, within the period of twenty years.

The funds of the Plymouth school, which arise from private subscriptions, are one hundred and ninety seven pounds per annum. The master, a respectable man, has a salary of seventy pounds per annum. The school is open for the inspection of the public every Tuesday and Friday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The building is in a convenient and airy situation,

in Old Town without. The boys occupy the ground floor; the upper room is appropriated to the girls; with apartments for the master and mistress.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS NOT FIXED IN
PUBLIC EDIFICES.

DAME BETTY ROGERS' SCHOOL.

This is a charity bequeathed by the will of Lady Rogers, for the education of girls only, who are clothed, maintained, and educated in such arts as will qualify them to be good household servants; the number at present is forty-five girls.

The building is a hired one, and called the Bowling Green House, from the circumstance of its having been formerly an inn with a bowling-green then attached to it; it is situated in a fine airy situation out of the town, on the Tavistock turnpike road.

Their income arises from money in the funds, and amounts to three hundred pounds per annum.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

is a small establishment, kept in a private house in Nut-street. Some of the ladies of the society of quakers have been particularly attentive to the affairs of this little seminary; and they have the satisfaction of seeing many of those educated by them, filling their stations respectably in life. This seminary is now supported by voluntary contributions.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.

A seminary for the education of fifty girls, who are instructed in their religious duties, according to the tenets of this society; it is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions of the members of the society, and superintended by their respectable pastor. It was instituted in the year 1785. The children are clothed as well as educated. The school is in a small

house adjoining the meeting, where the mistress resides.

MISERICORDIA.

This is a charity, instituted in the year 1794, when a vast number of miserable objects, the wives of soldiers then lying here in transports destined for the West Indies, excited the compassion of some benevolent individuals, who associated themselves under this title, and have happily continued their exertions unto this day. In such a large port it is peculiarly necessary, where many unhappy creatures are found in back rooms or garrets in a most deplorable state, not knowing where to apply for assistance, and not entitled to any parochial relief, nor capable of being removed; such instances are sought out by the gentlemen who support this charity by personal assistance: the subscription amounts to eighty pounds per annum.

LYING-IN CHARITY.

This is supported by the ladies of the town, and is well conducted; many objections are made to it, but do not surely amount to a prohibition of its kind relief, to many deserving women, who would but for the care of these ladies, perhaps, perish, or at least, undergo pains and misery which they mitigate and relieve. There is an annual subscription raised; but the greater part of the funds arise from the profits of the ladies' work, which is annually exhibited for sale at the Royal Hotel, and from the receipts of a ball held afterwards. Every married woman applying for relief, is attended by a midwife, has five shillings given her, and a suit of linen for her infant.

KELWAY'S TRUST.

The Rev. Mr. Kelway, by his will, left a sum of money in the funds, the interest of which he directed to be applied in the education, at the Plymouth Grammar School, of as many boys as the same would clothe, maintain and educate. The trustees are the vicars of the two parishes, the master of the Gram-

mar School, and the lecturer of St. Andrew's church, who select the boys, always preferring those who are related to the founder. When the funds admit of it, the boys have been occasionally sent to Oxford, and taken holy orders.

MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL.

Another charitable institution must be mentioned, though its influence is limited to a particular class of men, viz. maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as are killed, slain, or drowned in the merchants' service. This society is instituted by an act of parliament, passed in the twentieth year of George II., entitled "An act for the relief and support of the above mentioned persons." The act establishes a corporation in London, by the title of President, Assistants, &c., and authorizes the establishment of similar societies at the out-ports. Under this sanction, the merchants and ship-owners of this port have regularly met since 1752, and appointed fifteen of their body to be the trustees for one year; one of whom is elected the treasurer: their revenues arise from sixpence per month being deducted from the wages of all seamen of ships belonging to this port, and this is again disbursed to the persons above described, who may require assistance.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI SOCIETY

for the relief of the sick and distressed poor, is supported by voluntary subscriptions, under the direction and patronage of the Rev. Dr. Hawker.

AN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY,

was established in the year 1811, for the purpose of aiding the funds, and otherwise assisting and promoting the objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in circulating the holy scriptures, without note or comment, at home and abroad. The concerns of this society are managed by a president, vice-pre-

sidents, a treasurer, secretaries, and a committee of ministers of the town and neighbourhood, and thirty-six lay members. Subscribers of one guinea annually are entitled to the return of a proportion thereof, not exceeding one half, in recommendations and testaments; and to purchase at reduced prices to the amount of five guineas, by application to the secretaries.

Connected with this Auxiliary Society, are the

LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATIONS.

These embrace the three towns, which are divided into six districts, with Torpoint, Millbrook, Saltash, Ivybridge, Brixham, and their respective vicinities, each forming a separate district. Four hundred ladies are employed in this good work; and during the year, terminating the 20th September, 1819, were the honoured means of distributing nearly two thousand bibles and testaments to individuals and families, who, perhaps, would otherwise never have obtained the invaluable Book. Every true philanthropist will behold with delight the zeal and perseverance with which these benevolent females have emulated the endeavours of the stronger sex, in the promotion of this truly christian and catholic undertaking, in whose behalf the various denominations, forgetting all minor distinctions, rally round their common standard, and cordially unite in disseminating the knowledge of the unadulterated scriptures of truth.

THE AUXILIARY SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS, under the patronage of the bishops of St. David's and Gloucester, was formed in the year 1819, in aid of the parent society in London. The objects which this society aims to promote, are—printing and distributing the New Testament in Biblical Hebrew; the establishment of schools for Jewish children, and foreign missions among the Jews. The officers are a patron, presidents, treasurer, and secretaries.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A district committee, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, was established in June, 1820, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the metropolitan parent society to the populous tract comprised in the deaneries of Plympton and Tamer-ton. The committee is superintended by a president, whose office is triennial; the vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer, are elected annually.

There are also

AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

connected with the established, the independent, baptist, and methodist churches. These societies hold annual meetings in their respective places of worship, or other convenient places, when reports of the progress of missions in foreign lands, and other interesting particulars are communicated to the auditors. On the first Monday in every month the dissenters of the three denominations hold missionary prayer meetings at their different chapels alternately. These institutions, with the various benevolent establishments already enumerated, enjoy so large a portion of public encouragement and support, as attest, in no small degree, the liberal and philanthropic character of the inhabitants.

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE

which was opened in the year 1820, is situated on the borders of Sutton-Pool, near the Coal Quay, and is the best specimen of granite masonry we have seen in the county. It was erected under the inspection of Mr. J. H. Ball, of the Honourable Board of Customs, from the design of D. Lang, Esq., architect. The interior is well arranged for business; and the office

called the Long Room displays much taste and simplicity. The necessity of such a building had long been felt, the old Custom House was a dirty and inconvenient place, by no means a suitable establishment for so extensive a port, which comprises not only the different harbours of Hamoaze, Stonehouse Pool, Barn Pool, Sutton Pool, and Cat-water, but various other small harbours on the coast, which are deemed to be within the port of Plymouth. The hours at which business is transacted here is from nine until three.

The holidays allowed here are on the following days:—Good Friday, Christmas-day, King Charles's restoration, the Kings birth-day, the King's coronation, and the Queen's birth-day.

EXCHANGE.

This building is situated but a small distance from the Custom House, in a street called Woolster-street, which forms a principal thoroughfare to the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town, who have occasion to visit the latter. As a specimen of architecture the Exchange has no pretensions to elegance or beauty, but it is a very substantial erection; and were there sufficient trade in the port to congregate together numerous persons, it is capable of affording every requisite accommodation. It contains a spacious area beneath, surrounded by a colonade, two sides of which might easily be converted into excellent coffee-rooms: a stone stair-case leads to the first floor, consisting of a handsome sale-room, a news room, and five offices, one of which is occupied by the secretary to the Exchange, for the transaction of general business; another by the chamber of commerce (an institution whence considerable trading advantages have arisen to the port of Plymouth); and another by the Poor Man's Saving Bank Society; on the floor above are four other offices, one of them being appointed to the committee meetings of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Rail-way Company; a solicitor and ship-broker are tenants of the others.

THE EXCISE OFFICE

is in Nut-street, and possesses nothing in its external appearance to distinguish it from the adjoining dwelling-houses. The permit office is over the entrance, and is separated by a court yard from the other offices. The tide surveyor's office and watch-house are in Lower-street.

THE POST OFFICE

of this place is an important establishment, inasmuch as it concentrates an extensive portion of the western part of the kingdom; the mail from Truro, which embraces the westernmost and all the south part of Cornwall, arrives here in the evening, as well as the Saltash and Tavistock mails, also including a wide range north and west; it is situated in Lower Broad-street, in the private residence of the post mistress; the mail arrives early in the morning and departs late in the evening, consequently affords every convenience to commerce as well as to the government establishments here, that it is possible to embrace. Many alterations have taken place within a few years, with a view to promote the most effectual benefits that could result from well-digested arrangements.

A Twopenny Post from hence to Dock has been established, which facilitates the delivery of the western letters immediately on their arrival there, at Stonehouse and Plymouth, and permits merchants and others to communicate with London and all parts east the same evening, instead of the following day; in short this establishment has undergone every change tending to promote its ultimate object, which public exigency has hitherto pointed out. The arrival and departure of the different posts, as well as the twopenny, is noticed in the list of public offices.

THE MARKET

is held here every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. The market place is very extensive and commodious, being situated on three acres of ground, having three principal entrances from the town. If the form and architecture of it had been better attended to, it

might have been made the handsomest market-place in Great Britain: but the *coup-d'œil* is much injured by the irregularity of the structure, and bad execution of its parts; but still, such as it is, it reflects great credit on the town, being extremely convenient. Here are stalls for butchers, fish-mongers, green-grocers, poultry, butter, &c., a part for a corn-market, a separated part for the cattle market, and some stalls, which were unoccupied, are fitted up as shops, for the sale of various articles of hardware. The area is left open for the people coming in from the country to place their carts very commodiously, where they will neither receive injury, nor incommode the public. The revenues of this market belong to the corporation. The mayor for the time being is clerk of the market, and to him immediate complaint should be made of any misconduct therein. Here are two fairs annually, one of which is held in April, and the other early in November; the temporary standings are chiefly occupied by confectioners, some by clothiers, and others; but in general seem to be of no use in the present day, but to make children ill, to promote riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, and to increase the revenues of the corporation.

THE CITADEL

was built in the reign of Charles II., and is a regular fortification, consisting of three regular, and two irregular bastions; and the curtains of the regular bastions are further strengthened by two ravelins and horn works; on the east, north and west sides, is a deep ditch counterscarp, and covered way palisadoed; the parapets are mounted with a great number of cannon; the lower fort is connected with the Citadel, and is chiefly intended to defend the Sound; happily no occasion has occurred in which its utility has been put to the test, for great doubts are entertained of the men being able to stand by their guns; the embrasures are injudiciously built of limestone and granite, and the walls of the fort itself are built of the same materials, and so situated, that any splinter or frag-

ments from them must annoy the men who are working the guns below: but fortunately, the Citadel is required only as a residence for the Lieutenant-governor and its other officers, and as a station for troops. At present the fort-major, chaplain, store-keeper, master gunner and twelve invalid artillerymen are the permanent establishment, but there is a regiment of the line quartered here constantly; one company of which garrisons the Island, and is relieved monthly.

The buildings within the Citadel, consist of the lieutenant governor and other officers' houses, barracks, hospital, chapel, magazine and armory. The centre is adorned with a fine bronze statue of George the Second, attired in the costume of a Roman warrior, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and bearing a truncheon in his extended hand. It was the work of an artist, named Robert Pitt, and erected in the year 1728, at the expense of Louis Dufour, Esq., an officer of the Citadel. The figure is of colossal proportions, and is placed on a pedestal, ornamented with the royal arms, and inscribed with a Latin and English dedication. The Latin inscription ends with the following verse, characteristic of a great monarch:

PACIS AMANS, RECTIQUE TENAX, ARMISQUE TIMENDUS
REX MAGNUS POPULOS QUOS REGIT ILLE BEAT.

The view from the ramparts is exceedingly beautiful, and is rendered particularly gratifying, in the summer, by the refreshing breezes from the sea. The view from the watch-house, where the flag-staff is erected, is one of the finest scenes we know; the objects are so numerous, some of them so beautiful in themselves, and all so interesting from their own appearance, or connected with the history and prosperity of the country, that we may truly say, the eye is never tired: immediately below you is the entrance from the Sound to the harbour of Catwater, through which merchant ships and boats of all descriptions are perpetually passing, and add much to the interest and liveliness of the scene; each vessel as it passes the watch-house is challenged as to the port from

whence it came, its name, and the name of the commander. In walking round the walls, if we turn to the right, we have the Breakwater and Sound immediately before us, in which latter are usually frigates and smaller ships of war, transports, &c. lying at anchor; beyond this is Cawsand Bay, where the men of war used to anchor. Beyond the point of land which is called Penlee, and forms the boundary of Cawsand Bay, the Eddystone light-house may be seen, in clear weather; and so singular and useful a structure should not be overlooked by a stranger, for many will scarcely imagine it to be possible, that a residence for any human creature could be placed in such a situation. Proceeding on we see St. Nicholas' Island, now converted into a fortification.

Of all the scenes in this neighbourhood, Mount Edgumbe forms the most distinguished feature. At the foot of the hill is a part of the harbour, called Barn Pool, through which ships of war sail, in passing from the Sound to Hamoaze. Of this last harbour, and the shipping in it, you have likewise a partial view, as well as of the towns of Plymouth-Dock, Stonehouse, Stoke, and the adjoining villages; as you advance, you command a land view of several miles in extent, in which the objects are too numerous to mention, containing many gentlemen's houses; you command also a view of the town of Plymouth, which is immediately below you. In proceeding on, we have a very fine view of Saltram and the adjacent country, in which a fine piece of water, the Lara, is well situated in the centre, and the back ground is terminated by the hills, which are very elevated: this view is no where better seen, than in looking through the second gateway as you leave the Citadel. The harbour of Catwater, with the ships lying there, next attract notice, and the country adjoining, amongst which the village of Plymstock is distinguished. The neighbouring heights of Staddon, and a peninsula, on which is an old fortification, called Mount Batten, brings us round to the spot we had left.

THE VICTUALLING OFFICE

is situated near the Citadel, being an extensive range of buildings lying by the side of Catwater harbour. After passing the entrance gate you come to the office, workshops, and yards, belonging to the coopers' department, where the barrels for the beer for the use of the navy are repaired and put into order: on the other side are extensive warehouses; next to these are the offices of the agent-victualler, clerk of the cheque, and clerk of the stores, and their respective clerks; the agent-victualler is at the head of this department, and he has a commodious dwelling-house, with gardens attached to it for his residence.

The most interesting objects to strangers are the ovens, where the biscuits are baked for the use of the navy, and is well worthy of a minute inspection. The bakehouses are only two, but each contains four ovens, which in time of war are sometimes heated eight times a day, and in the course of that time bake a sufficient quantity of bread for sixteen thousand men.

The remaining buildings are granaries and storehouses for different articles; and the visitor will often observe huge piles of faggots for heating the ovens. A small pier terminates the Victualling-Office; from hence you command a pleasing view, on a less scale than that you have seen from the walls of the Citadel. The slaughter houses, which were formerly stationed here, have been removed of late years to another part of the harbour.

MILL BAY PRISONS OF WAR

are capable of holding three thousand men; they have been lately rebuilt upon an improved plan. The situation is convenient for the embarkation or disembarkation of men, and for the fine air that circulates through every part of the building, from its proximity to the sea. This department in time of war, is placed under the command of a captain in the navy. An hospital is situated within the walls for the reception of the sick. This prison has of late years been used chiefly as a depôt for military stores, and is now

under the care of the comptroller of the barrack department.

THE HOE

is a plain on the top of a hill so called, on the eastern part of which the Citadel is erected. The western part is private property, but paths have been so long accustomed over it, that no objection is made to persons walking on it. The remaining part belongs to the corporation of Plymouth, who have expended considerable sums in levelling it, and removing annoyances. It is always open to the public as a promenade, and seats have been provided for their accommodation. The prospect from this beautiful spot is highly interesting, as we have already shewn in our description of the scene from the Citadel, where, having dwelt pretty fully on the various objects, we will not repeat them here. This plain is disfigured by an ill-constructed, mean-looking pyramid, which, however, as a land mark, is of signal utility to the mariners entering the port, as directions are given in the charts of the harbour for steering by it. It is to be lamented, that in such a situation, this useful edifice had not been made ornamental; and connected as the town is with naval affairs, some structure might have been raised, to perpetuate the recollection of some of our great naval heroes, or their splendid victories, which at the same time might have answered the purpose of a land mark, have added to the interest of this charming walk, and paid a just tribute to those brave men, who are perpetually passing before it, in those very ships that have saved the country.

The Hoe is an interesting spot at all times, sometimes affording military spectacles, at others used by the town's people as a place of recreation for cricket, and other games; and in the summer evenings, it is thronged with the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. In the winter nothing can be more sublime than a view of the sea, agitated by a storm; with a south or south-west wind, a prodigious heavy sea is

thrown in here, and the shores being all surrounded with massy rocks, the breaking of the waves on them is very picturesque. Under the western Hoe are three bathing machines, which are much resorted to by the inhabitants, and it is stated, to be now in contemplation to make a watering place under the east Hoe, with magnificent baths, and a row of houses in the castle style, facing the sea, in full view of that interesting work the Breakwater. It has indeed often been a matter of surprise to strangers, that a spot so delightfully calculated for the object, should not have been earlier adapted to this purpose; for it is not too much to say, that no coast scenery in England, taken as a whole, is at all comparable, in point of beauty, to the view from the Hoe; should the scheme be prosecuted, it will not fail to attract strangers during the summer months, and particularly such as look for something beyond the advantage of bathing merely.

Many traditions connected with the history of Plymouth are extant, but the most ancient is the account of a combat supposed to have taken place on the Hoe, between Corinæus, a kinsman of Brutus, and a huge giant; whom Corinæus slew by throwing him over the cliff. Carew states that in his time, the remembrance of this encounter was supposed to be still preserved on the Hoe, where, "there is cut out in the ground, the portraiture of two men, the one bigger and the other less, (whom they term Gog-Magog,) and as I have learned, it is repaired, by order of the townsmen, when cause requireth."* This tradition is now remembered by few, the figures mentioned by Carew having long since been obliterated, as their situation appears to have been on the ground where the Citadel now stands.

THE MARINE RIDE AND PROMENADE.

This road under the Hoe, is perhaps one of the finest in the kingdom, both for health and beauty; it was begun and finished in the year 1817, by the

* Survey of Cornwall.

committee for the employment of the poor. It commences at the entrance of the eastern Hoe, and continues along the margin of the sea under the western Hoe, and thence to Mill Prison, where it enters the road leading from Plymouth to Stonehouse.

OLD ROAD TO STONEHOUSE.

This road is one of the greatest defects in the neighbourhood. It is scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless true, that between two such towns, where there is a perpetual passage of carriages, horses and foot passengers, there should be for so many years a road of sixteen feet in width only, in many places, and through the town of Stonehouse not so wide. It is only wonderful that so few accidents have happened in it; for we should think it scarcely possible to prevent frequent injury in so narrow a pass. This defect, however, is now removed, and a wide and convenient

NEW ROAD TO STONEHOUSE

has been opened for several years, commencing from the new buildings in George-street, across the marshes, into a handsome and new street, called Union-street; at the entrance of this road, on the right hand side, is a fine enclosed bowling-green for recreation and exercise, with a house for refreshment. This road is much frequented, and the buildings are fast approximating with those of Stonehouse, and when completed, will form one grand, wide, and straight street, more than a mile in length. Another branch of road from this town to Stonehouse is distinguished by being called

THE MILL-BAY ROAD;

this road is not much frequented; it communicates with the marine walk under the Hoe, near the toll-gate, by Mill Prison. The part near Plymouth is rather narrow, that near Stonehouse is sufficiently wide. The tolls at one gate do not admit carriages, &c. to pass free at the others.

THE NEW EASTERN ROAD.

We must not omit to speak in becoming terms of approbation of this public spirited work, which was undertaken some years since by some of the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, whose names should be handed down to posterity as real benefactors. It will hardly be credited, that even so useful an undertaking should have met with no encouragement from government; and that considerable objections should have been made to it by many persons, who were blind to the true interest of their property, or so bigoted in favour of old ways, that they violently opposed the laying on of any tolls which would be compulsory on passengers. Fortunately the subscribers were liberal enough to incur the risk of the undertaking, relying on the advantages which the public would derive from it, and the inducement which they would have to prefer it to a dangerous hill, and most inconvenient road, over which they were then obliged to travel. In this, their expectation has been fully realized, for few persons think now of using the old Lipson road. The street you enter first is named Jubilee-street, from the circumstance of its having been opened on the 25th October, 1809.

A Table of the Tolls payable at each of the Toll-Gates, on the Plymouth Eastern Turnpike Road.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A cart with six horses.....	1	6
Ditto with four horses	1	0
Ditto with two horses	0	6
Ditto with one horse.....	0	4
A waggon with eight horses	5	0
Ditto with seven horses	4	6
Ditto with six horses	4	0
Ditto with five horses.....	3	0
Ditto with four horses	2	0
Ditto with three horses.....	1	6
Ditto with two horses.....	0	8
Ditto with one horse.....	0	4

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A single horse.....	0	1
A drove of oxen, per score.....	1	3
A drove of sheep, per score.....	0	5
Double Toll on Sundays.		

A Table of the Tolls payable at the Gates
on the New Road.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A coach with six horses.....	1	6
Ditto with four horses.....	1	0
Ditto with two horses.....	0	6
Ditto with one horse.....	0	4
A waggon with six horses.....	4	0
Ditto with five horses.....	3	0
Ditto with four horses.....	2	0
Ditto with three horses.....	1	6
Ditto with two horses.....	0	8
Ditto with one horse.....	0	4
A single horse.....	0	1
A drove of oxen, per score.....	1	3
A drove of sheep, per score.....	0	5
A foot passenger.....	0	0½
Double Toll on Sundays. Payment at one Gate exempts from payment at the other.		

RAIL ROAD TO DARTMOOR.

To bring Dartmoor into a state of cultivation, had long been considered as an object worthy of attention; but the town is indebted to the laudable efforts of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, for maturing the measures by which the present work was undertaken.

For this purpose a joint stock company was formed about four years since, with an extensive capital, and an act of incorporation procured, with provision for settling the claims or right to pasturage, to convert Dartmoor prison into a metropolitan school, to which the London parishes are to send their children, who, in addition to the common elements of education, will be employed in the several processes of preparing and manufacturing flax; and who, when they arrive at

the age of manhood, are to have allotments of the moor, on lease, to establish themselves in the husbandry they have been taught, the produce of their own labour while apprentices, being bestowed on them as a capital with which to set out; in addition to the pursuits of agriculture, some of the males are to be taught stone cutting; vast quantities of excellent granite abounding on many parts of the moor.

The Rail-way, now in the course of execution between this town and Dartmoor, and which is so intimately connected with the above charitable objects, is making a rapid progress. For this purpose, a company, called the Dartmoor Rail-way Company, was established in the year 1818, in fifty pound shares, by which a handsome fund was raised, and a legislative act procured in 1820, for cutting a rail-road, from the prison of war on Dartmoor, to Crabtree; in which a clause is introduced, enabling government to lend the company eighteen thousand pounds, to extend the road from Crabtree, by the new embankment*, and Catwater to Plymouth. The advantages to be derived from this measure must be incalculable, thereby opening a communication with the back country, from which produce of all kinds can be brought with facility to market, and the granite, flax and other productions of the moor shipped.

FLYING BRIDGE,

It has been justly remarked, that the term floating would describe this bridge much better. It is properly a large ferry-boat, open at both ends, for the purpose of admitting waggons, carts, carriages, and other vehicles, as well as horses and cattle, which are transported over the ferry with great facility.

* Lord Borington's embankment, 175 acres of land, formerly known by the name of Chelsod Bay, was undertaken in the spring of 1806, and completed in the autumn of 1817. The expenses amounted to nine thousand pounds, and the regained land was then valued at upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

The bridge is impelled from side to side by means of a strong iron chain, stretched across the channel, and passed over trucks in the bridge, which are made to revolve by the application of two winches. This commodious ferry, which owes its establishment to the public spirit and enterprise of the Earl of Morley, affords the greatest convenience to the inhabitants of Wembury, Brixton and Yealmpton, by saving a considerable distance in resorting to Plymouth. While we acknowledge that his Lordship deserves public gratitude for the present accommodation, we cannot refrain from expressing our hope that at no distant period he will confer a still greater benefit by the erection of a permanent bridge, where the rocky foundation on either side, and the abundance of materials appear to point out the expediency and the facility of the undertaking.

TOLLS.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Single person	0	1
Horse, ass, or mule	1	3
Four-wheel carriage, drawn by six horses	2	6
Ditto ditto, by four horses	1	9
Ditto ditto, by two horses	3	
Gig and one horse	0	8
Waggon or carriage of that description, } drawn by above four horses }	3	6
Ditto, by four horses	3	0
Ditto, by three horses	2	0
Ditto, by two horses	1	0
Ditto, by one horse	0	8
Bullock	0	4
Ditto, if above ten, each	0	3½
Cow and calf	0	5
Pig	0	2
Sheep	0	1

N. B. The above tolls to be doubled on Sundays.

The bridge always to pass as speedily as possible upon the arrival of passengers; and no person to be kept waiting on the side where the bridge may happen to be, above five minutes

At a small distance from the Ferry-house Inn are situated

THE QUARRIES,

from whence the materials are procured for the erection of the Breakwater. They were opened in August, 1812, and consist of a rock of limestone, or rather grey marble, the surface of which is twenty-five acres, and were purchased from the Duke of Bedford for ten thousand pounds. In their front, quays are erected for shipping the stone, &c.

The system of quarrying the stone is conducted with admirable skill, and stones of the proper size obtained with less waste of small rubble than might be expected.

COASTING VESSELS,

for the conveyance of goods to and from London, Bristol, Exeter, and elsewhere, are constantly employed in the trade, and take in and discharge cargoes at the different quays in Sutton Pool.

A List of Dues paid to the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Plymouth, for the use of their Quays within the Harbour of Sutton Pool:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Moorage at the New Quay, on South- side Quay.....	0	8
Quay dues on coals, per quarter.....	0	1
Bushelage on coals, per quarter.....	0	1
Quay dues for merchandise, per ton.....	0	2
Use of a plank	1	0
Colliers for the use of a plank.....	2	0
Load of hoops, per load.....	0	3
Slate, per thousand	0	1
Bricks, per thousand.....	0	4
Earthenware, per crate or cask.....	0	1
Hay, wood, &c. per barge	2	6
All liquors, per pipe	0	1
All grain, &c. per sack.....	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
The water from the conduit.....	1	0
Fish Jowters pay in kind.		

List of

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY,
NAVAL, REVENUE, VICTUALLING, COMMERCIAL,
MERCANTILE, AND OTHER

PUBLIC OFFICES, CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS, &c.

In the BOROUGH of PLYMOUTH.

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Vicar, The Rev. John Gandy, M. A.
Lecturer, The Rev. Robert Lampen, M. A.
Clerk, Mr. Boulter
Organist, Mr. Bennett
Sexton, Mr. Mildren

Marriage Licences obtained of the Rev. J. Gandy,
Drake-street.

Registrar and Inserter of Banns, Mr. Boulter,
St. Andrew-street.

PARISH OF CHARLES.

Vicar, The Rev. Robert Hawker, D. D.
Curate, The Rev. Septimus Courtney, M. A.
Clerk, Mr. Osborne
Sexton, Mrs. Perriman

Registrar and Inserter of Banns, Mr. Osborne,
Hampton-buildings.

Independent Church, or Presbyterian,
Batter-street, no fixed preacher.

Baptist Chapel,
How's-lane, no fixed preacher.

Philadelphia Chapel,
Willow-street, no fixed preacher.

Unitarian Chapel,
Broad-street, Rev. I. Worsley.

New Tabernacle,
Norley-lane, Rev. J. Doney.

Old Tabernacle,
Briton-side, Rev. J. Pointer.

Quakers' Meeting House,
Lower Broad-street.

Rehoboth Chapel,
Chapel-lane, Rev. D. Denham.

Ebenezer Methodist Chapel,
Ebenezer-street, Old-Town without,
Rev. J. Buckley, and Rev. J. Brooks.

Richmond-street, Meeting House,
Richmond-street, Rev. Mr. Seabrook.

Jews' Synagogue,
Catherine-street, H. Issachar, reader.

CIVIL.

GUILDHALL, WHIMPLE-STREET.

<i>Mayor,</i>	Edmund Lockyer, Esq.
<i>Recorder,</i>	Sir William Elford, Bart.
<i>Justice,</i>	Richard Jago Squire, Esq.
<i>Town Clerk,</i>	W. H. Tonkin, Esq.
<i>Coroner,</i>	Richard Jago Squire, Esq.

Deputy Town Clerk and Coroner for the County
District, Joseph Whiteford, Esq.
office, George-street.

Chamberlain, Mr. R. F. Rattenbury,
office at the Guildhall.

Aldermen.

Henry Tolcher	John Hawker
Peter Tonkin	Henry Woollcombe
Stephen Hammick	Joseph Pridham
Barthol. Dunsterville	Richard Arthur
John Arthur	Thomas Miller
Robert B. Remmett, M.D.	Joseph Whiteford

Common Councilmen.

W. H. Tonkin	John Tolcher
James White	John Pridham
Benjamin Fuge	John Hele Fuge
Edmund Lockyer	William Eastlake
James Elliott	Charles Potbury
William Row	T. G. Shortland
George Hunt	William Jacobson
Peter Birdwood	Edward Jago
Richard Fillis	George Eastlake
James Barton	John L. Luscombe
Steven Love Hammick	John D. Pridham
William Langmead	

Sergeants at Mace, George Pardon, William Phillips and John Marks.

Town Corporals, Robert Plant, and John Leonard.

Officers of the Watch, Two constables and twelve men every night.

Committee for managing the Estates and Revenues of the Mayor and Commonalty.

Edmund Lockyer	William Eastlake
Richard Jago Squire	John L. Luscombe
Peter Tonkin	Samuel Pym
John Arthur	John Robins
Barthol. Dunsterville	Henry M'Keever
Richard Arthur	John Smith
James Elliot	John Tingcombe
Peter Birdwood	Peter Symons
John Pridham	Samuel Foster
William Jacobson	William Henry Hawker

*Corporation of Commissioners for Lighting, Paving,
Watching, and Watering the Town.*

Chairman, The Worshipful the Mayor

Deputy Chairman, The Justice

Clerks and Treasurers, Messrs. Eastlake

Commissioners of Taxes.

The Mayor

H. Woollcombe, Esq.

Capt. R. Arthur

Dr. Remmett

B. Fuge, Esq.

Collectors and Assessors of Taxes.

Mr. W. Shepheard, Whimble-street

Mr. Pennington, George-street

Mr. J. Hele, Whimble-street

MILITARY.

*The Officers who fill the different departments in
Plymouth and Dock are as follow.*

<i>Governor,</i>	{	Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. G. C. B.
<i>Lieut. Governor,</i>	{	Major Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B.
<i>Aidecamp</i>		Lieut. Pack
<i>Major of Brigade,</i>		Capt. C. H. Smith
<i>Assistant Quarter Master General,</i>	}	Lieut. Colonel Ridley
<i>Colonel of Artillery,</i>		Lieut. Colonel Hawker
<i>Colonel of Engineers,</i>		Lieut. Col. H. A. Morshead
<i>Assistant Inspector Gen. of Barracks</i>	}	R. Archdall, Esq.
<i>Barrack Master,</i>		R. Gledstanes, Esq.
<i>Fort Major,</i>		Lieut. James Watson
<i>Chaplain,</i>		Rev. R. Hennah
<i>Clerk of the Works</i>		R. Y. Cummins

.....

CITADEL.

Resident Officers.

<i>Brigade Major,</i>	Captain C. H. Smith
<i>Fort Major,</i>	Lieutenant James Watson
<i>Storekeeper,</i>	Mr. Howard
<i>Chaplain,</i>	Rev. R. Hennah

OFFICERS OF THE BREAKWATER ESTABLISHMENT,
See page 16.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

EXCISE, NUT-STREET.

Collector, John Fox, Esq.
Supervisor, Mr. James Cardew
Clerk to the Collector, Mr. Richard Chegwin

CUSTOM HOUSE, PARADE.

Collector John Arthur, Esq.
Comptroller, Wm. Lockyer, Esq.
Landing Waiter, John Julian, Esq.
Tide Surveyors } Mr. Wm. Easton,
 } Mr. Peter Curgenven.
Hours of attendance, land-side nine to three
o'clock, water-side nine to twelve,
and from two to four.

POST OFFICE, LOWER BROAD-STREET.

Arrival and departure of the different posts.

London & Exeter, arrive at half-past five in the morning,
depart twenty minutes before nine in the evening.

Truro, arrive at ten minutes past six in the evening,
depart at half-past five in the morning.

Tavistock, arrive at half-past seven in the evening,
depart at six in the morning.

Saltash, arrive at seven in the evening, depart at
ten minutes past six in the morning.

PLYMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH-DOCK TWO-PENNY POST.

First dispatch from Plymouth, at half-past five in the
morning

Second ditto from Plymouth, at three in the evening.

First dispatch from Dock, at eleven in the morning.

* *Second ditto*, at ten minutes past six in the evening.

* *Special messenger*, who delivers the letters accord-
ing to their address.

VICTUALLING-OFFICE, LAMMY-HILL.

<i>Commissioner,</i>	Richard Creyke, Esq.
<i>Agent,</i>	Thomas Miller, Esq.
<i>Storekeeper,</i>	John James, Esq.
<i>Clerk of the Cheque,</i>	Robert Bulcock, Esq.

Stamp Office, at Mr. Smart's, draper, Higher Broad-street. Hours from nine to six.

Clerk of the Market, Worshipful the Mayor.

Chamberlain's Office, At the Guildhall.

Watermen's Office, At Mr. Wells', Lower Broad-st.

 BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MERCANTILE and COMMERCIAL OFFICES.

Actuaries of Prizes, { Peter Tonkin, Esq.
 { George Hunt, Esq.

Consuls for different nations.

<i>American,</i>	T. W. Fox, Esq.
<i>Danish,</i>	Peter J. Schow, Esq.
<i>Dutch,</i>	John Hawker, Esq.
<i>French,</i>	Wm. Henry Hawker, Esq.
<i>Portuguese,</i>	Messrs. Symons and Co.
<i>Prussian,</i>	Hawker and Sons,
<i>Russian,</i>	John Hawker, Esq.
<i>Spanish,</i>	Wm. Henry Hawker, Esq.
<i>Swedish,</i>	— Hawker, Esq.

 EXCHANGE.

The following Offices are held in the above Building
 in Woolster-street

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

<i>Chairman,</i>	John Collier, Esq.
<i>Deputy Chairman,</i>	Richard Bayly, Esq.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Joseph Hingston, Esq.
<i>Secretary,</i>	Mr. I. E. Blewett.

PLYMOUTH.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Chairman, John Collier, Esq.
Treasurer, Richard Bayly, Esq.
Secretary & Broker, Mr. I. E. Blewett
 Hours of business from ten to four.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chairman, Right Hon. Earl of Morley
Deputy Chairman, Henry Woolcombe, Esq.
Treasurer, John Smith, Esq.
Secretary, Wm. Burt, Esq.

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

Chairman, Richard Bayly, Esq.
Treasurer, John Smith, Esq.

DARTMOOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

Committee.

Jonathan Elford, Esq.		The Rev. W. Radcliffe
Capt. Pym, R. N.		Thomas Billing, Esq.
Sir Wm. Elford, Bart.		Richard Bayly, Esq.
Sir Masseh Lopes, Bart.		Joseph Moore, Esq.
RearAdm. Sir. H. Sawyer		John Pridham, Esq.
Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Bart.		James Elliot, Esq.
Edmund Lockyer, Esq.		John Tingcombe, Esq.
Ralph Franco, Esq.		Jonathan Clouter, Esq.
John Pascoe, Esq.		O. Saville, Esq.
Richard Julian, Esq.		Benjamin Tucker, Esq.

Wm. Burt, Esq. *Secretary.*

OFFICE FOR SHIP INSURANCE, SOUTHSIDE-STREET.

John Collier, Esq. Agent to Lloyd's.

SUTTON POOL OFFICE, NAVY-HOTEL, BARBICAN.

Treasurers, { Richard Rosdew, Esq.
 John Tingcombe, Esq.
Clerk, &c. Henry Woolcombe, Esq.
Harbour Master, — Percy, Esq.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY OFFICES.

<i>Albion,</i>	J. Collier, Esq.
<i>Atlas,</i>	R. J. Squire, Esq.
<i>Birmingham,</i>	Mr. Heathman
<i>British Commercial,</i>	Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Stevens
<i>Bristol,</i>	ditto ditto
<i>British,</i>	G. Corydon, Esq.
<i>County,</i>	Mr. J. Paddon
<i>Eagle,</i>	Mr. J. Smart
<i>Hope,</i>	W. Jacobson, Esq.
<i>Norwich,</i>	Mr. H. Lamport
<i>Pelican,</i>	Edmund Lockyer, Esq.
<i>Phœnix,</i>	G. and W. Eastlake, Esqrs.
<i>Provident,</i>	Mr. J. Paddon
<i>Royal Exchange,</i>	George Hunt, Esq.
<i>Sun,</i>	Joseph Pridham, Esq.
<i>Salamander,</i>	Mr. Hele
<i>Union,</i>	John Moore, Esq.
<i>West of England,</i>	Mr. Courtis, Mr. Marshall

TURNPIKE AND EMBANKMENT COMPANIES.

*Stonehouse Turnpike, Plymouth Eastern Turnpike,
North or Tavistock Turnpike, Plymouth
Embankment Company,
No. 24, FRANKFORT-LANE,
Clerk, H. Woolcombe, Esq.*

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

*Plymouth Weekly Journal, (Thursday),
Nettleton and Co. Proprietors, Market-Street.
Devonshire Freeholder, (Friday),
Bond and Co. Proprietors, Whimble-street.*

INSTITUTIONS,

CHARITABLE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

WORKHOUSE, CATHERINE-STREET.

*Governor, Mr. Stephen Drewitt
Deputy Governor, Mr. Richard Glanville*

PLYMOUTH.

<i>Treasurer,</i>	Mr. John Plimsaul
<i>Receiver,</i>	Mr. Butter
<i>Clerk,</i>	Mr. Robert Burnard
<i>Assistant Clerk,</i>	Mr. C. Croft, jun.
<i>Matron,</i>	Mrs. Croft
<i>Surgeon & Apothecary,</i>	Mr. P. W. Baldy

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, CATHERINE-STREET.

<i>President,</i>	Jonathan Elford, Esq. jun.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Henry Gandy, Esq.
<i>Secretary,</i>	Edward Jago, Esq.
<i>Physicians,</i>	{ Robert Butler Remmett, M. D.
	{ J. C. Cookworthy, M. D.
	{ Dr. Young

Surgeons.

Thomas Stewart, M. D.	Mr. R. Wills
Mr. S. Fuge	Mr. Seccombe
Mr. J. H. Fuge	Mr. N. Seccombe
Mr. Robert Fortescue	Mr. W. Tracey

<i>Apothecaries,</i>	{ Mr. Freeman
	{ Mr. Churchill
<i>Dispenser,</i>	Mr. Moore
<i>Matron,</i>	Mrs. Edgeland

EYE INFIRMARY, CORNWALL-STREET.

<i>Physician,</i>	Dr. Butter
<i>Surgeons,</i>	{ Mr. E. Moore
	{ Mr. Luscombe

<i>Lady Rogers' School,</i>	Bowling-green, Tavistock-road
<i>Hele and Lanyon's</i>	{ Catherine-street
<i>Charities,</i>	
<i>Kelway's Trust,</i>	Catherine-street
<i>Public School,</i>	Old-town without
<i>Presbyterian School,</i>	Batter-street
<i>Grey Coat Schools,</i>	Hampton-buildings
<i>Household of Faith,</i>	Vennel-street
<i>School of Industry,</i>	{ In a private house in St. Andrew-
	{ street
<i>Adult School,</i>	Higher-street

<i>Orphan's Aid Hos- pital,</i>	}	Adjoining the north part of Workhouse
<i>The Hospital of Poor's Portion</i>		Workhouse, Catherine-street
<i>Misericordia,</i>	}	Meetings held at the Household of Faith, Vennel-street
<i>Workhouse Alms- houses,</i>		Catherine-street
<i>St. Andrew's ditto,</i>		Ditto
<i>Charles' ditto,</i>		Little-Church-lane
<i>Jory's ditto,</i>		Jory-street, Coxside
<i>Corpus Christi Society,</i>	}	Under the patronage and direc- tion of the Rev. Dr. Hawker
<i>Lying-in Charity,</i>		Mrs. E. Raynor, Treasurer
		<i>Bethel Union Society.</i>

Divine Service is performed at the Barbican,
Plymouth; Quay, Stonehouse; Mutton-
Cove and North-Corner, Dock.

*Association for the Poor in the Winter Season
Female Benevolent Society*

*Auxiliary Society for Promoting Christianity
among the Jews*

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

Auxiliary Missionary Society

Auxiliary Bible Society—Provident Society

Religious Tract Society—Peace Society

.....
PUBLIC LIBRARY, CORNWALL-STREET.

<i>President,</i>	Dr. Cookworthy
<i>Vice President,</i>	Richard Bayly, Esq.
<i>Secretary,</i>	John Moore, Esq.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Joseph Cookworthy, Esq.
<i>Registrar,</i>	Rev. Mr. Lampen
<i>Librarian,</i>	Mr. Wilde

.....
ATHENÆUM, GEORGE-STREET.

<i>Presidents,</i>	}	H. Woolcombe, Esq.
		Dr. Cookworthy,
		Wm. Prance, Esq.
<i>Treasurer,</i>		H. Gandy, Esq.
<i>Secretary,</i>		Mr. S. Rowe

There is also a Gallery for the exhibition of pictures, usually for a month in the year, in August or September, held in the great room of the Athenæum.

~~~~~  
 CORPORATION GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
 CATHERINE-STREET.

*Master,* Rev. W. Williams, M.A.

~~~~~  
 CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SUBSCRIPTION
 SCHOOL, NEAR THE ROYAL HOTEL.

President, Capt. H. M. Ommaney, R.N.

Vice President, J. Y. Fownes, Esq.

Registrar, Joseph Pridham, Esq.

Treasurer, Capt. J. Filmore, R.N.

Secretary, George Eastlake, Esq.

Head Master, Rev. J. H. Macaulay, A.B.

Second Master, Rev. J. Walker, A.B.

French Master, Mr. A. Tolmer,

Writing Master, Mr. E. T. Nugent

~~~~~  
 PUBLIC READING ROOMS & CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.  
 Rows' Library and Reading Room, Whimple-street.  
 Bulley's (late Barnikel's) Circulating Library, Market-street.

Haviland's Literary Circulating Library, Corner of Old-town

Glanville's (late Jenkins') Circulating Library, Whimple-street.

~~~~~  
 PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Assembly Room, At the Royal Hotel, George-street

Circus, Frankfort-place

Theatre, { George-street: Manager, Mr.
 } Bennett

~~~~~  
 PRINCIPAL INNS.

*Bedford-Hotel, Old-town,* Mr. Jeffery

*Commercial Hotel, Old-town,* Mr. Hannaford

*Globe-Inn, Frankfort-place,* Mr. Murch

*King's Arms Hotel, Briton-side,* Mr. Morris

*Maritime-Inn, Parade,* Mr. Stevens



|                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Navy Hotel, Southside-street,</i> | Mr. Driscoll     |
| <i>Royal Hotel, George-street,</i>   | Mr. Whiddon      |
| <i>Three Crowns Inn, Custom-</i>     | } Mr. Buckingham |
| <i>house Quay,</i>                   |                  |
| <i>White Hart Inn, Old-town,</i>     | Mr. Yeo          |

## BATHING MACHINES.

*Sandycove, and Catwater or Deadman's Bay.*

---



---

**COASTING VESSELS.**


---

*London, from Beal's Wharf.*—John, Eliza, London and Hawke; proprietor, Mr. Bayly.

*From Chamberlain's Wharf.*—Pomona, Two Brothers, Stert, and the British Union; proprietors, Messrs. Teed and Co.

*From Cotton's Wharf.*—Elizabeth, Sally Ann and Rebecca; proprietors, Messrs. Heale and Co.

*Bristol.*—Friends and Dove; proprietors, Messrs. Heale and Co.

*Ditto.*—Helen, Goodson, and John; Mr. J. Saunders, wharfinger.

*Liverpool, from Duke's Dock.*—Maria, Sincerity, Union and Whitehall; proprietors, Messrs. Dickins and Warwick.

*Exeter.*—\* Owner's Goodwill, Nelson, Isabella, Nancy and New Ann.

*Falmouth, &c.*—\* Fortune, Kitty and Clara, Venus and Pheasant.

*Jersey.*—\* Olive Branch † John and Mary, Joseph and Jane.

*Guernsey.*—† Horatio, Eliza and Jane.

The masters of the vessels marked thus \* put up at the Old Ring of Bells, Woolster-street, and the Prince George, Foxhole-street; and those marked thus † at the Crown and Anchor, Barbican.

## STAGE COACHES.

*North Devon Telegraph*, from Morris's, King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at a quarter past seven, through Tavistock, Oakhampton, Hatherleigh, Torrington and Bideford, to Barnstaple, and returns the alternate days.

*Balloon, Tavistock Coach*, from Mr. Hannaford's, Commercial Hotel, every morning, at ten o'clock.

[For the remainder of stage coaches see Dock list.]

## WAGGONS AND PUBLIC CARRIERS.

Russell and Co.'s waggon office, at Mr. Courtis's, Frankfort-place. Waggon leave this office daily for all parts of England.

Single's waggon office, Colmer's-lane; waggons for London, Bristol, &c. leave daily, in connection with Worthington and Co., canal company.

*Plympton, Ridgeway, Underwood, &c.*

E. Barter, from Mr. Rendle's, druggist, &c., East-street, every day, except Fridays and Sundays; and E. Clarke, from Mr. Cookworthy's, druggist, Old-town, almost every day.

*Yealmpton Errand Woman.*

Peggy Jones, from Mr. Rowse's, ironmonger, Whimple-street.

*Modbury, Yealmpton, &c.*

R. Lavers, from the Dartmouth Inn, Treville-street, Tuesdays and Fridays.

*Kingsbridge, Dartmouth, &c.*

R. Weekes, from the George Inn, Old-town, Fridays; Gidley, from the Packhorse, bottom of Higher Broad-street, Mondays and Thursdays; Gortley, ditto,

ditto ; T. Heyne, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Tuesdays and Fridays ; W. Lane, from the Boot Inn, Frankfort-place, Tuesdays and Fridays.

*Tavistock, Launceston, Moreton-Hampstead, &c.*

J. Northway, from the George Inn, Old-town, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays ; R. Dilling, from the Four Castles, Old-town, every day ; W. Hockey, from the Post Office Inn, every day ; Edgecombe, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Mondays and Thursdays ; John Featherstone, ditto, ditto ; S. Richards, from the Rose and Crown, Thursdays ; John Roberts, from the Post Office Inn, Old-town, Mondays and Thursdays.

*Tamerton, &c.*

James Northmore, every day, from Mr. Clarkson, grocer, Drake-street.

*Ivybridge, Totness, Ashburton, &c.*

J. Baker, from the Four Castles, Old-town, Tuesdays and Fridays ; S. Mingle, from the Dartmouth Inn, Treville-street, Tuesdays and Fridays ; Arscott, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Tuesdays and Thursdays ; T. Richards, from the King's Head, Lower Broad-street, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Exeter, &c.*

John Tozer, from the George Inn, Old-town, Fridays ; G. Jory, from the Boot Inn, Frankfort-place, Mondays.

*Okehampton, Newton, &c.*

J. Parker, from the Four Castles, Old-town, Fridays ; Edgecombe, from the Pack Horse, bottom of Higher Broad-street, Tuesdays and Fridays ; E. Brook, from the Pack Horse, bottom of Higher Broad-street, Thursdays.

*Brixham.*

J. Sparks, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Fridays ; F. Gill, from the Post Office Inn, Old-town, Thursdays.

*Hatherleigh, Holdsworthy, &c.*

J. Fishley, from the George Inn, Old-town, Thursdays ; J. Lake, ditto, ditto, once a fortnight on Fridays.

*Holburton, Mothecombe, &c.*

S. Chadder, from the Pack Horse, bottom of Higher Broad-street, Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ; R. Martin, ditto, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Cornwood, &c.*

J. Mumford, from the Plough, East-street, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Barnstaple.*

H. King, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Fridays ; W. Fursdon, from the Post Office Inn, Old-town, Thursdays.

*Liskeard, Bodmin, St. Austle, Truro, &c.*

Hawke, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Mondays and Saturdays ; Pengilley, from Mr. Single's waggon office, Colmer's lane.

*Camelford, Launceston, &c.*

Builder, from the Rose and Crown, Old-town, Tuesdays ; R. Cotton, ditto, Mondays and Saturdays.

*Stonehouse, Dock, &c.*

Mr. Courtis's covered cart, from his office, Frankfort-place, every morning at ten o'clock, and afternoon at three o'clock.

*Saltash Postman, &c.*

G. Coad, from Mr. Webb's, druggist, Old-town.

# THE DIRECTORY :

BEING

## A List of the Trades = people,

THEIR OCCUPATIONS,

AND THE NAMES OF THE STREETS IN WHICH THEY  
RESIDE.

---

- ACFORD, W. grocer and tea-dealer, Whimple street  
Acford, Anna, huckster, New street  
Adams, J. E. builder and surveyor, Richmond hill  
Adams, R. house carpenter and joiner, Higher street  
Alder, Edward, merchant, Jubilee street  
Alford, Elizabeth, victualler, New-Inn, Cat street  
Algar, William, chair-maker, Cornwall street  
Algar, Thomas, painter and glazier, Cornwall street  
Algar, M. A. dress and pelisse maker, Frankfort street  
Alger, John, cooper, Tin street  
Allen, Edward, dealer in gunpowder, Jubilee street  
Alsop, W. earthenware manufacturer, Coxside pottery  
Anderson, John, shoe maker, Jubilee street  
Anderson, P. victualler, Strop and Block, Castle street  
Andrews, Miss, music teacher, Tavistock street  
Andrews, Mary, victualler, North Country Pink,  
Barbican  
Andrews, Oliver, plasterer, Willow street  
Anthony, William, baker, Britonside  
Arliss, W. W. printer and bookbinder, Market street  
Arnold, M. milliner and dress maker, King street  
Ash, James, boot and shoemaker, South-side street  
Ash, Samuel, painter and glazier, Little Church lane  
Ashweek, S. and H. straw-hat makers, Cornwall street  
Austin, T. tailor, Higher Pomeroy Conduit street  
Auten, H. victualler, Noah's Ark, Old town without  
Axworthy, Thomas, tailor, Market street  
Ayres, John, confectioner, Exeter street

- BAGGS, W. victualler, George and Dragon, Exeter street
- Baker, John, grocer and tea dealer, Old town
- Baker, James, baker, Parade
- Baker, Robert, blacksmith, Old town
- Baldy, P. W. surgeon to the Hospital of Poor's Portion, Higher Broad-street
- Ball, T. J. mercer and tailor, Higher Broad street
- Balkwell, John, victualler, Fishing Smack, South side street
- Barlow, John, tailor, Norley lane
- Baron, George, S. solicitor, Little Church lane
- Baron, W. jun. upholsterer, cabinet-maker, auctioneer and appraiser, Whimble street
- Baron, Benjamin, tailor, Lower Broad street
- Bastow, Thomas, watch-maker, Finewell street
- Batchelor, Joseph, baker, Jubilee street
- Bate, A. H. hair-dresser and toy-man, Market street
- Bate, John, victualler, Four Castles, Old town
- Bate, Mary, fruiterer, Parade
- Bate, V. hair-dresser, &c. Lower Broad street
- Bateman, Mark, victualler, Dolphin, Old town
- Batten, J. dealer in new and second-hand clothes, Colmer's lane
- Batho, Thomas, blacksmith, Stokes's lane
- Bawden, R. black and white smith, East street
- Bayly, G. proprietor of London traders, Brunswick terrace
- Bayly, Richard, timber merchant, Brunswick terrace
- Bayly, John, ship chandler and ironmonger, Barbican
- Baynard, W. painter and glazier, Frankfort-place
- Beckford, Samuel, hatter, hosier, &c. Old town
- Beckford, John, victualler, Coal Exchange, Parade
- Beedle, S. grocer, &c. Barbican
- Bear, Gabriel, coal-merchant, Foxhole street
- Bear, John, ironmonger, Old-town
- Bear, James, master of fishing smacks, New street
- Bear, William, butcher, Southside street
- Behenna, E. H. victualler, coal and culm broker, Old Cross Oars, Parade
- Bell, John, dealer in marine stores, Drake street



- Bellamy, George, physician, George street  
 Belletti, Anthony, cabinet maker, Treville street  
 Benjamin, Elizabeth, huckster, Lower street  
 Benjamin, Levy, feather manufacturer, George street  
 Bennett, Henry, rope-maker, Fareham place  
 Bennett, James, hair dresser, perfumer, &c. Frankfort street  
 Bennett, John, boot and shoemaker, Market street  
 Bennett, John, butcher, Exeter street  
 Bennett, John, huckster, St. Andrew street  
 Bennett, John, bookseller, publisher, &c. York buildings, New town  
 Bennett, ———, professor of music and organist, York buildings, New town  
 Bennett, S. schoolmaster, Gascoyne street  
 Bennett, Solomon, mercer and tailor, Frankfort street  
 Bennett, W. white and blacksmith, Norley lane  
 Beniams, W. grocer and tea dealer, Market street  
 Bennicke, Mrs. tallow chandler, Treville street  
 Berry, Henry, baker, Higher street  
 Besley, Robert, timber merchant, Jubilee street  
 Bettell, Miss, young ladies seminary, Finewell street  
 Bickham, John, victualler, Britannia, Market street  
 Bickell, John, victualler, Duke of Wellington, Lambhay hill  
 Bird, Charles, barrister, Gascoyne terrace  
 Bird, John, blacksmith, Frankfort place  
 Birdwood, Peter, agent to the East India Company, office at the Exchange  
 Birt, Wm. general commercial agent, Tothill lane  
 Bishop, R. mercer and draper, Higher Broad street  
 Blewett, J. E. broker, auctioneer, and accomptant, residence in Tavistock street; office at the Exchange  
 Bloye, John, mason and hellier, Lower street  
 Boardman, ———, dentist, Frankfort street  
 Boddy, Thomas, tailor, Treville street  
 Bodinar, Stephen, pawnbroker, Higher Broad street  
 Bond, Mrs. seminary for young ladies, King street  
 Bond, Robert, stationer, and printer, publisher of the Devonshire Freeholder, Whimble street



- Bond, P. stationer, &c. Market street  
 Bond, John, cooper, Higher Pomery Conduit street  
 Boolds, Andrew, haberdasher, Higher Broad street  
 Borrow, M. huckster, Nut street  
 Boswarva, R. straw-hat maker, Higher Broad street  
 Boulter, James, parish clerk of St. Andrew's, St. Andrew street  
 Bowden, John, professor of music, Frankfort place  
 Bowden, Mrs. J. dress-maker, ditto  
 Bowden, Mrs. lodging house, Westwell street  
 Bowden, John, boot and shoemaker, Higher street  
 Bowden, Stephen, surgeon, French lane  
 Bowden, Richard, blacksmith, Old town without  
 Bowyer, John, shoe maker, Treville street  
 Bracken, William, hair-dresser, Stokes's lane  
 Brady, Thomas, huckster, Castle street  
 Braithwaite, Joseph, merchant, Frankfort street  
 Branch, John, hair-dresser, &c. Old town without  
 Branscombe, William, tanner, Frankfort street  
 Bray, Sarah, straw hat and bonnet maker, Pike street  
 Bridgman, J. H. physician, Jubilee street  
 Bridgman, J. victualler, Church House Inn, Basket street  
 Briggs, John, tin plate worker, How's lane  
 Briggs, Stephen, fruiterer, Treville street  
 Brodrick, James, merchant, Sutton place, Coxside  
 Brooking, James, chemist and druggist, Treville street  
 Brown, J. H. upholsterer, &c. Frankfort place  
 Brown, E. and Son, lace and fringe makers, Higher Broad street  
 Brown, Alexander, ship-builder, Catdown  
 Brown, Edward, ship-owner, Lambhay hill  
 Bryor, John, blacksmith, York buildings, New town  
 Buckingham, Daniel, innkeeper and porter-merchant, Three Crowns Inn, Parade  
 Bulley, C. bookseller and stationer, Market street  
 Bulley, Wm. house and ship painter, Jubilee street  
 Bulley, Wm. house carpenter, &c. Old Penny lane  
 Bulley, Richard, ditto ditto  
 Bulley, Wm. tailor and huckster, Basket street  
 Bullen, Charles, huckster, Old town

Bullteel, C. M. ship-owner, Catdown  
 Bunster, E. straw hat maker, Colmer's lane  
 Bunter, E. victualler, Burton Boys, Higher street  
 Burd, Elizabeth, dealer in old stores, Treville street  
 Burgoine, John, cabinet maker, &c. Colmer's lane  
 Burlace, William, grocer and tea dealer, Old town  
 Burt, William, solicitor and master extraordinary in  
   Chancery, residence Woodside ; office Britonside  
 Burt, John, wheelwright, Old town without  
 Burnell and Son, grocers, &c. Britonside  
 Burnell, Thomas, house carpenter, &c. Richmond hill  
 Burnett, M. anchor smith, &c. Water lane  
 Burnett, Mary, milliner and lace worker, Higher street  
 Butter, Mrs. ladies' academy, Gascoyne place  
 Butter, John, surgeon, George street  
 Butcher, E. shoemaker, St. Andrew street  
 Butland, Benjamin, butcher, Old town  
 Buzzacott, Alexander, baker, Exeter street  
 Byrth, Thomas, classical school, Park street

CALL, B. victualler, Prince George, Foxhole street  
 Callaway, James, blacksmith, East street  
 Calf, Jonathan, grocer and cooper, Woolster street  
 Cambers, Thomas, grocer, Colmer's lane  
 Cambers, William, butcher, Old town  
 Capron, W. blacksmith, Willow street  
 Carill, W. grocer and tea dealer, Treville street  
 Cardo, James, nail maker, Colmer's lane  
 Carter, and Ashweek, milliners, &c. Whimble street  
 Carter, Nicholas, baker, St. Andrew street  
 Casely, Samuel, victualler, Fountain Inn, Castle street  
 Cater, Thomas, ironmonger, Higher Broad street  
 Cater, James, worsted seller, Howe's lane  
 Cater, —, worsted seller, Old town without  
 Causey, W. mason, Dove's court, Old town without  
 Chanter, J. and Co. merchants, Woolster street  
 Chaff, Thomas, grocer and tea dealer, Old town  
 Channens, Thomas, tailor, Treville street  
 Charters, Robert, currier, St. Andrew street  
 Chappel, W. second hand clothes shop, Colmer's lane  
 Chalker, John, currier, East street

- Cheese, James, victualler, Jubilee Inn, Jubilee street  
 Chowne, Eliz., haberdasher, &c. Whimble street  
 Chubb, T. shoemaker and fruiterer, Market street  
 Chubb, George, mason, Park street  
 Churchill, —, surgeon, Higher Broad street  
 Clark, Richard, bookbinder, Basket street  
 Clarkson, J. grocer and tea dealer, Drake street  
 Clase, William, confectioner, Frankfort place  
 Clatworthy, Misses, milliners, Vennel street  
 Cleave, Walter, victualler, George Inn, Old town  
 Clements, James, butcher, Market street  
 Clouter, Richard, grocer, Richmond street  
 Coates, Fox, Williams and Co. distillers, importers  
   of foreign wines, &c. Southside street  
 Coaker, James, shoemaker, Tin street  
 Cobley, James, builder, &c. Fareham place  
 Cock, John, fish-curer, New street  
 Cockell, John, huckster, Nut street  
 Cock, Ann, dealer in timber, Old town  
 Cockram, John, chaise and funeral coach proprietor  
   Frankfort place  
 Cole, William, ship Chandler, &c. Market street  
 Cole, Abraham, shoemaker, Old town  
 Cole, William, basket-maker, Southside street  
 Colley, J. and T. engravers, Union street  
 Collier and Dunsford, wine and spirit merchants, Old  
   town and Southside street  
 Collier, John, merchant, and agent for Lloyd's Insu-  
   rance office, Southside street  
 Collier, J. and W. corn merchants, &c. New street  
 Collier and Co. timber merchants, Coxside  
 Collings, Thomas, blacksmith, Whitecross street  
 Collihall, Thomas, tailor, Southside street  
 Collom, Philip, dyer, Lower Broad street  
 Congdon, S. victualler, Jolly Waterman, Castle street  
 Cook, John, mason, Howe's lane  
 Cook, John, hair-dresser, Foynes's lane  
 Cook, Andrew, shoemaker, Foxhole street  
 Cook, H. victualler, Old Barley Sheaf, King street  
 Cookworthy & Co. chemists and druggist, Nut street  
 Cookworthy & Co. chemists and druggists, Old town

Cookworthys, chemists and druggists, Whimble street  
 Cookworthy, J. C. surgeon, Frankfort place  
 Cooke and Swan, timber merchants, Foxhole street  
 Coombe, Mary, huckster, Higher street  
 Coombs, William, shoemaker, Whitecross street  
 Coplestone, Jacob, grocer and tea-dealer, Old town  
 Coplestone, William, bell-hanger, Basket street  
 Coryndon, George, solicitor, and agent for the British Fire and Westminster Life Insurance and Annuity offices, Little Church lane  
 Cornish, William, cork cutter, Treville street  
 Cose, John, fruiterer, Britonside  
 Cose, Robert, boot and shoemaker, Bull hill  
 Counter, Richard, victualler, Noah's Ark, Tin street  
 Courtis, Russell and Co., London waggon office, and West of England Insurance office, Frankfort place  
 Courtis, R. grocer and tea dealer, Cornwall street  
 Cove, Nicholas, cooper, Britonside  
 Cowles, William, painter and victualler, Alexander and Roxana, Higher street  
 Crabb, Jane, fruiterer, Frankfort place  
 Creagh, H. printer and bookseller, Whimble street  
 Creagh, William, currier, Old town  
 Crees, William, flour and corn merchant, Old town  
 Cressy, William, baker, Exeter street  
 Crews, M. shoemaker, Lower Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Crews, P. mason, Lambhay hill  
 Crimp, J. victualler, Richmond Inn, Richmond hill  
 Crocker, W. butcher, Dove's court, Old town without  
 Crute, S. victualler, Shakspeare's Head, Basket street  
 Cuddeford, James, butcher, Old town  
 Cuddeford, Edward, butcher, Dove's court, Old town without  
 Cuddeford, John, butcher, Dove's court, Old town without  
 Cuddeford, Thomas, butcher, Duck's lane  
 Cuming, Charles, merchant, Hewer's row  
 Cuming, Richard, builder, Howe's lane  
 Cuming, John, broker, Tin street  
 Cuming, Agnes, huckster, Southside street  
 Curtis, W. bookseller and stationer, Whimble street

- Curtis, Martin, fruiterer, Foxhole street  
 Curle, William, currier, Britonside  
 Curgenven, William, linen draper, Whimble street  
 Curgenven, J. patten maker, Market street  
 Curno, John, wheelwright, Frankfort street
- DANN**, George, boot and shoemaker, Treville street  
 Darke, Edward, fruiterer, Frankfort street  
 Davey, J. victualler, Old Ring of Bells, Woolster street [without  
 Davie, Silas, victualler, White Lion, Old town  
 Davies, Christopher, sail and block maker, and dealer in marine stores, Southside street  
 Dawe, C. dyer, Market street  
 Dennis, John, tailor, St. Andrew street  
 Dennis, P. tailor, Nut street  
 Derry and Son, linen and woollen drapers, Old town  
 Dickins and Warwick, china merchants, Parade  
 Dicker, William, currier, Old town  
 Dicker and Down, iron and brass founder, Stonehouse lane [street  
 Dillon, C. G. miniature painter and engraver, Union  
 Doble, Robert, baker, Higher street  
 Douglass, Misses, haberdashers, &c. Cornwall street  
 Dove, W. H. solicitor, Mill street  
 Down, Ann, straw hat maker, George street  
 Downing, Joseph, hair-dresser, Southside street  
 Drake, Elizabeth, tea dealer and toy shop, Pike street  
 Drew, Allen, shoemaker, Moon's lane  
 Drew, W. builder and timber dealer, Frankfort place  
 Drew, M. A. dealer in minerals, Frankfort place  
 Drewitt, Stephen, pawnbroker, Southside street  
 Driscoll, John, victualler, Navy Post Office and Hotel, Southside street  
 Duncan, Matthew, ship-owner, Woodside  
 Dunn, Philip, slopseller, Whitecross street  
 Dunning, P. boot and shoemaker, St. Andrew street  
 Dunsford, W. N. goldsmith, &c. Market street  
 Dunsterville, T. ship broker, Little Church lane  
 Dunsterville, Peter, merchant, Gasking street  
 Dwelley, Richard, mason, Hampton buildings

- Dwellely, W. mason and hellier, Holy Cross lane  
 Dyer, Daniel, cutler, &c. Old town  
 Dyer, William, baker, Southside street  
 Dyer, William, victualler, Dolphin, Barbican
- E**ALES, E. grocer, Southside street  
 Eastlake, William, solicitor, Frankfort street  
 Eastlake, George, solicitor and deputy judge advocate, George street  
 Eddy, Miss, seminary for young ladies, Orchard place  
 Edgecumbe and Bate, coal merchants, Parade  
 Edgecumbe, Ann, haberdasher, Lower Broad street  
 Edgecombe, Richard, huckster, Southside street  
 Edgecombe, Catherine, huckster, Lambhay hill  
 Edgland, John, timber merchant and sawyer, Little Church lane [place  
 Edgland, John, house carpenter and joiner, Ebenezer  
 Edgland, Mary, huckster, White Cross street  
 Edgland, William, earthenware seller, Market street  
 Edmands, Alexander, rope maker, Moon's lane  
 Edmund, E. victualler, Barbican House, Barbican  
 Edwards, Thomas, shoemaker, Exeter street  
 Edwards, Mrs. dress maker, Hampton buildings  
 Edwards and Son, sack, bag, net and line makers, seedsmen, &c. Treville street  
 Elford, Sir Wm. bart. Elford, Tingcombe, and Purchase, Plymouth Bank, Whimble street  
 Elford, Peter, cooper, victualler, Prince of Waterloo, New street  
 Elford, Peter, jun. victualler, Rising Sun, Castle street  
 Ellacott, Wm. shoemaker, Higher Broad street  
 Ellis, Wm. and John, rope manufacturers, New road  
 Elliott, Samuel, grocer and tea dealer, Higher street  
 Elliott, Thomas, grocer, Frankfort street  
 Elliott, William, huckster, Old town without  
 Elliott, S. land surveyor, Orchard place  
 Elliott, Richard, victualler, Butcher's Arms, East street  
 Emden, S. dealer in marine stores, Southside street  
 Escot, John, mason, Cat street



Essery, A. painter and glazier, Frankfort place  
 Essery, Joseph, currier, Higher Broad street  
 Eveleigh, Thomas, spirit merchant, Pike street  
 Evens and Hicks, linen drapers, Higher Broad street

FARLEY, E. dress and pelisse maker, Lower street  
 Fawckner, James, ship-owner, Jubilee street  
 Fey, Wm. cabinet maker, Lower Broad street  
 Fieldwick, Thomas, tobacconist, harderdasher, &c.  
 Whimple street  
 Fillis, Richard, wine merchant, Foxhole street  
 Finch, S. shoemaker, Higher Pomery Conduit street  
 Fogelstrom, Nicholas, translator of languages and  
 accomptant, Parade  
 Foley, Joseph, whitesmith, Foynes's lane  
 Fone, Francis, baker, Southside street  
 Foot, Jonas, victualler, Breakwater Inn, near Fare-  
 ham place  
 Fortescue, Robert, surgeon, George terrace  
 Ford, E. tinman and ironmonger, Frankfort street  
 Foster, John, wooll-comber, Treville street  
 Foulstone, John, architect and surveyor, office in  
 George street, residence Athenian Cottage, near  
 Plymouth  
 Fowler, Robert, builder, St. Andrew street  
 Fox, Sons, and Co. merchants and ship agents, Barbi-  
 can  
 Fox, Francis, blacksmith, &c. Exeter street  
 Francis, Wm. umbrella maker, Higher Broad street  
 Francis, Samuel, dealer in old stores, &c. Custom-  
 house lane  
 Frean, George, baker, Lower Broad street  
 Frean, Jane, baker, Market street  
 Freeman, Richard, surgeon, Little Church lane  
 Frost, Robert, tinman and ironmonger, East street  
 Frost, William, umbrella maker, Foxhole street  
 Fuge, S. surgeon, Frankfort street  
 Fuge, J. H. surgeon, George terrace  
 Full, Samuel, painter, glazier, and victualler, King's  
 Head, Colmer's lane  
 Furneaux, T. saddler and harness maker, Old town

- GAMBELL, John, sailmaker and victualler, Custom-house Tavern, Parade  
 Gandy, Rev. John, A. M. vicar of St. Andrew's, Drake street  
 Garland, Richard, watch maker, Market street  
 Gay, W. boot and shoemaker, Higher Broad street  
 Gendle, Thomas, watch maker, Higher Broad street  
 Gibbs, S. N. linen draper, Higher Broad street  
 Gibbings, William, miller, Old town mills  
 Gibson, H. M. solicitor and notary public, office Whimble-street, residence Woodside  
 Giles, Mary, milliner, Exeter street  
 Giles, T. blacksmith, Frankfort place  
 Gilbert, Charles, chemist and druggist, Market street  
 Gill, Thomas, hard and soft soap manufacturer, Mill-bay, residence Frankfort place  
 Gill, Richard, blacksmith, Catdown  
 Gill, William, boot and shoemaker, Old town  
 Gillard, Jane, butcher, Parade  
 Gillard, William, cooper, Parade  
 Glanville, E. milliner, &c. Whimble street  
 Glanville, E. stationer, bookseller, circulating-library, Whimble street  
 Glanville, Richard, builder, Southside street  
 Glanville, Robert, shoemaker, Exeter street  
 Glass, J. victualler, Plymouth Arms, Southside street  
 Gloge, William, baker, Pike street  
 Gloyne, Samuel, blacksmith, Friery court  
 Glyddon, Mrs. lodging house, Tavistock street  
 Godfrey, T. D. watchmaker, Frankfort place  
 Godfrey, William, watchmaker, Old town  
 Godfree, Martha, dealer in second-hand clothes, Treville-street  
 Good, John, butcher, Parade  
 Gordon and Co. mercers and tailors, Market street  
 Gorford, Ann, milliner, Foxhole street  
 Gortley, George, fruiterer, Treville street  
 Goss, William, carpenter and joiner, French lane  
 Goss, F. schoolmaster, Colmer's lane  
 Goss, Philip, boot and shoe maker, Norley lane  
 Goss, Margaret, huckster, Stokes's lane

- Gould, James, builder, Westwell street  
 Govett, P. F. tobacco and snuff manufacturer, Market street  
 Govett, Elias, merchant, Ham-street  
 Gray, Adam, saddler and harness maker, Higher Broad street  
 Granger, John, grocer and tea dealer, Tin street  
 Gregg, W. solicitor, Old town without  
 Gregg, J. schoolmaster, Higher Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Gribbell, Nicholas, builder, Caroline place  
 Gribbell, John, baker, Treville street  
 Grose, G. B. victualler, Recruiting Serjeant, Colmer's lane  
 Gullett, John, barrister, Frankfort street
- HADDY, William, baker, Barrack street  
 Haddock, John, tallow chandler, Old town  
 Hake, Sampson, baker, Higher street  
 Hallet, Susan, grocer and poulterer, Barrack street  
 Halse, John, watchmaker, &c. Old town  
 Halse, R. and B. wholesale Birmingham and Sheffield warehouse, Old town  
 Hall, Richard, tailor, &c. Whimple street  
 Hall, Richard, pawnbroker, Market street  
 Ham, Thos. victualler, Elephant and Castle, Bull hill  
 Ham, David, timber merchant, Coxside  
 Hammett, Wm. victualler, Lord Exmouth, Old town  
 Hammett, Prance, and Co. sail cloth manufacturers, Old town without  
 Hammett, William, rope-maker, Union street  
 Hancock, E. straw-hat-maker, Cornwall street  
 Hancock, Edward, circulating library, Pike street  
 Hannaford, J. innkeeper, Commercial Hotel, Old town  
 Hanley, Richard, blacksmith, Catherine street  
 Harris, Rosdew, Harris, and Co. Naval Bank, Whimple street  
 Harris, Samuel, plumber and brazier, Market street  
 Harris, James, painter, glazier, glass, oil and colour merchant, Parade and Park street  
 Harris, James, jun. portrait painter, &c. Orchard place

- Harris, Sarah, dress maker, Pike street  
 Harris, W. brazier and tinman, Exeter street  
 Harris, John, shoemaker, Higher street  
 Harris, John, anchor and ship smith, Catdown  
 Harris, Joseph, blacksmith, Catdown  
 Harris, William, hair dresser, Whitecross street  
 Harris, John, butcher, Duck's lane  
 Harris, John, owner of fishing smacks, New street  
 Harris, William, schoolmaster, Catherine street  
 Hardy, James, victualler, Plough, East street  
 Hart, Moses, watch maker, Market street  
 Hartnoll, Thomas, carrier, &c. Frankfort street  
 Harcom, Elizabeth, flag maker, &c. Woolster street  
 Harlow, Grace, victualler, Ferry House, Catdown  
 Harwood, innkeeper, London Inn, Foxhole street  
 Harvey, George, mathematician, King street  
 Harvey, Thomas, linen draper, Old town  
 Harvey, John, shoemaker, Southside street  
 Harvey, Thomas, tailor and seller of ready made  
 clothes, Southside street  
 Harvey, Mrs. (widow of late T. Harvey) house car-  
 penter and joiner, Basket street  
 Harper, George, painter and glazier, Gasking street  
 Harper, John, baker, Parade  
 Hase, William, merchant, Ham street  
 Haviland, William, printer, bookseller and stationer,  
 Old town  
 Hawker, Robt. D. D. vicar of Charles, French-lane  
 Hawker and Sons, merchants and ship agents, office at  
 Britonside; residences Ham street and Old Penny  
 lane  
 Hawke, Samuel, druggist, Stonehouse lane  
 Hawking, R. huckster, Lower Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Hayman, W. tailor, Britonside  
 Hayes, Samuel, bookbinder, Willow street [street  
 Heale, and Co. wharfingers and ship owners, Vennel  
 Heale, John, sail maker, Vennel street, lofts in South-  
 side street  
 Headon, James, brewer, &c. Foxhole street  
 Hearle, James, plumber and brazier, Tin street  
 Heathman, William, ironmonger, Whimple-street

- Hearder, Jonathan, gunsmith, fishing tackle, umbrella maker, &c. Higher Broad street  
 Hearder, Cath. broker and cabinet maker, Lower Broad street  
 Hele, John, ironmonger, Whimble street  
 Hellier, Thomas, house carpenter and joiner, Higher street  
 Hellier, William, earthenware manufacturer, Pottery, Coxside  
 Helson, Ann, porkseller, &c. Barrack street  
 Henwood, John, stone and marble mason, Britonside  
 Hern, William, and Co. linen drapers, Market street  
 Hicks, David, victualler, Shipwrights and Potter's Arms, Coxside  
 Higgins, Thomas, fish curer and huckster, New street  
 Hill, William, hatter, cap and helmet maker, Whimble street  
 Hill, James, commissioner for taking special bail, Frankfort street  
 Hill, John, mason, near James street  
 Hills, Charles, grocer and tea dealer, Higher street  
 Hine, J. English and mathematical school, George street  
 Hingston and Prideaux, General Bank, Lower Broad street  
 Hinton, John, grocer and tea dealer, maker of British wines, &c. Old town  
 Hinvest, Ann, huckster, Lower Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Hocken, William, victualler, Gibraltar Inn, New street  
 Hodge, H. C. baker, grocer and fish dealer, Southside street  
 Hodge, William, gardener, Pike street  
 Holland, John, upholsterer and cabinet maker, Whimble street  
 Holland, Mrs. dress maker, Whimble street  
 Holmes, Walter, baker, Old town  
 Holmes, John, baker, Old town  
 Holmes, John, baker, Pike street  
 Honey, H. tuner and repairer of organs and other musical instruments, King street

Honey, Daniel, silverer of looking glasses, Willow street

Honeywill, Jane, pork seller, Cat street [street

Hooper, John, owner of fishing smacks, Southside

Hooper, James, fish curer, Old town

Hookins, Robert, grocer and tea dealer, Treville street

Hopkins, W. victualler, Robin Hood, Stokes's lane

Hopkins, W. civil engineer and mineral surveyor, Frankfort street

Hore, Wm. victualler, Boot Inn, Frankfort-place

How, John, shoemaker, Higher street

Howe, M. victualler, White Swan, St. Andrew street

Howe, Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Lower lane

Howel, Joseph, dealer in marine stores, Barbican

Howell, William, spirit dealer, Pike street

Hughes, ———, physician, Frankfort place

Hunt, G. solicitor and agent for the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Insurance and Annuity office, George terrace

Hursk, Peter, victualler, Duke of York, Finewell street

Husband, Robert, man's mercer, &c. Whimble street

Hutchings, Miss, seminary for ladies, Park street

Hyman, S. pawnbroker, Barbican

Hyne, Nicholas, solicitor and master extraordinary in Chancery, Orchard place

Hyne, ———, schoolmaster, Frankfort place

Hyne, Jane, milliner, Treville street

Hyne, Henry, grocer and tea dealer, Treville street

Hyne, John, flour merchant, Little-church lane

IRISH, Ann, druggist, Pike street

Isaac, T. victualler, King's Head, Lower Broad street

Issell, Mrs. (widow of late Mr. Issell,) builder, Jubilee street

JACOBSON, William, solicitor, Frankfort street

Jackman, Richard, hair dresser, Old town

Jackson, Samuel, huckster, Stokes's lane

Jarvis, Richard, builder, &c. Lower Broad street

Jeffery, T. keeper of livery stables, &c. Old town

Jeffery, ———, victualler, Bedford Hotel, Old town



Jenkins, W. boot and shoemaker, Frankfort place  
 Jenkins, William, herald and sign painter, Old town  
 without

Jenkins, Philip, basket maker, Old town

Johns, A.B. artist, North hill cottage, Tavistock road

Johnson, Robert, grocer, ship chandler, and agent to  
 the North Country Clubs, Southside street

Jones, Ann, haberdasher, &c. Cornwall street

Jones, Jonathan, tinman, Frankfort street

Joseph, N. mercer and draper, Higher Broad street

Jillard, Elizabeth, straw hat maker, York buildings

Jillard, William, mason, &c. York buildings

Jillard, W. victualler, Green Dragon, Richmond street

Julyan, Samuel, victualler, Black Bull, Briton side

Jullyan, W. tailor, mercer and ready made clothes  
 warehouse, Market street

KEEN, John, inspector of corn returns, Finewell street

Keen, John, twine and cordage manufacturer, Stone-  
 house lane

Keen, E. grocer, seller of earthenware, &c. Old town

Kelly, Samuel, solicitor and notary public; office  
 Foxhole street, residence Tavistock street

Kellond, John, victualler, East and West Country  
 House, New street

Kent, John, hair dresser, perfumer, &c. Parade

Kerswell, William, ship builder, Coxside

Kerswell, W. S. ship chandler, Southside street

Kibey, J. timber dealer, Gloster terrace, New town

Kidger, J. boot and shoemaker, St. Andrew street

King and Co. brewers, Nut street

King, John, boot and shoemaker, Market street

King, John, shoemaker, Richmond hill

King, William, victualler, Rose and Crown, Old town

King, William, painter and glazier, Lower street

Kingwell, Jonas, gardener, Coxside

Kingdon, Jonathan, dealer in coal, &c. Lambhay hill

Klein, Miss, dress maker, Little Hoe lane

LAKEMAN, G. haberdasher, &c. Lower Broad street

Lampen, Rev. R. lecturer of St. Andrew, George street

Lamport, Henry, goldsmith, Whimble street  
 Langmead and Co. brewers, Broad Hoe lane  
 Lane, Thomas, cabinet maker, James street  
 Lang, Thomas, baker, Cat street  
 Lang, Nicholas, butcher, East street  
 Lang, Mary, dress maker, Old town without  
 Langman, John, bellows maker, &c. Cornwall street  
 Lavillin, William, hair dresser, Little Market street  
 Lawarne, Digory, boot and shoemaker, Old town  
 Leach, Ann, huckster, Market street  
 Lear, Mary, milliner and dress maker, Norley lane  
 Lee, Thomas, bookseller, &c. Willow street  
 Lethbridge, William, grocer and tea dealer, Little  
 Church lane  
 Levi, Benjamin, patten maker, &c. Higher Pomeroy  
 Conduit street  
 Levy, Abraham, pawn broker, Southside street  
 Lewis, Richard, victualler, Masonic Inn, Higher  
 Broad street  
 Lillicrap, John, boot and shoemaker, Whimble street  
 Lindon, Joseph, merchant, Little Hoe lane  
 Line, Francis, carpenter, Lower street  
 Linnington, Henry, brush manufacturer, Union place  
 Littlejohns, James, boot and shoemaker, Barbican  
 Little, Nancy, milliner, &c. Hampton buildings  
 Lockyer, Edmund, Esq. mayor, George terrace  
 Lott, Ann, broker, Treville street  
 Lowman, boot and shoemaker, St. Andrew street  
 Lucock, John, mercer and tailor, Southside street  
 Lucas, Sarah, seller of second hand clothes, St. An-  
 drew street  
 Luke, John, cooper and slopseller, Tin street  
 Luscombe, J. H. surgeon and oculist, George street  
 Luscombe, John, broker, Britonside  
 Luscombe, John, butcher, Southside street  
 Luxmore, Jonathan, solicitor, Westwell street  
 Luxmore, William, coach manufacturer, Britonside  
 Lyon, Francis, watch maker, Pike street  
 Lyon, Fanny, straw hat maker, Pike street  
 Lyon, Solomon, pen and quill manufacturer, Pike  
 street

- MACEY**, James, schoolmaster, Foxhole street  
**Macey**, Robert, watch maker, Britonside  
**Macey**, John, schoolmaster, Little Moon's lane  
**Macey**, William, shoemaker, Barbican  
**Mackey**, Mary, victualler, New Market Inn, Cornwall street  
**Macklin**, L. C. dress maker, How's lane  
**Maddock**, Miss, linen draper, Whimble street  
**Maddock**, R. victualler, Post Office Inn, Old town  
**Madge**, M. upholsterer, &c. Lower Broad street  
**Magrath**, —, physician, Union street  
**Mallett**, H. tailor, Old town  
**Manley**, Robert, boot and shoemaker, Frankfort street  
**Mann**, T. shoemaker, Nut-street  
**Manning**, John, hair dresser, Basket street  
**Manning**, John, victualler, Red Cow, Frankfort place  
**Mansell**, F. victualler, Prospect Inn, Prospect build-  
**Manson**, M. cutler, Frankfort place [ings  
**Mare**, T. J. and W. iron founders, George street  
**Marshall**, C. coach manufacturer, Frankfort place  
**Marshall**, H. solicitor, agent to the West of England  
 Fire and Life Insurance office, Cornwall street  
**Marshall**, James, mason and builder, Britonside  
**Markes**, C. (of the post-office), Hampton buildings  
**Mardon**, William, schoolmaster, Higher street  
**Martin**, Richard, tanner, Old town without  
**Martin**, John, fish curer, Middle lane  
**Martyn**, S. dealer in oats, hay, &c. Frankfort place  
**Matthews**, Phillip, turner, York buildings  
**Matthews**, Henry, dealer in marine stores, Pike street  
**May**, D. printer, stationer, &c. Lower Broad street  
**May**, Richard, baker, Pike street  
**May**, John, whitesmith, Market street  
**May**, Richard, lath maker, How's lane  
**Mac Donald**, —, worsted seller, Old town  
**Mac Intire**, A. fish curer, East street  
**Mac Keever**, Henry, sail maker, Southside street  
**Meheux**, Miss, seminary for young ladies, George  
 street [buildings  
**Menheir**, William, victualler, New town Inn, York  
**Menhenitt**, John, mason and hellier, Old town without

- Mildren, J. Sexton of St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew street  
 Milford, Richard, bill poster, Colmer's lane  
 Millman, William, mercer and tailor, Barbican  
 Millman, J. victualler, Queen's Head, Parade  
 Mills, Elizabeth, huckster, Castle street  
 Miles, Thomas, grocer and tea dealer, Pike street  
 Millward, Daniel, grocer, Bull hill  
 Mitchell, J. victualler, Dartmouth Inn, Treville street  
 Mitchell, Andrew, victualler, Bowling Green Inn, Union street  
 Mole, George, baker, Richmond street  
 Moore, E. surgeon and oculist, Lower Broad street  
 Moore, J. solicitor, notary public, and master extraordinary in Chancery, Foxhole street  
 Moore, James, chemist and druggist, Exeter street  
 Moore and Son, ship builders, Friery street  
 Moore, Simon, butcher, Britonside  
 Moon, Thomas, broker, Treville street  
 Morris, J. innkeeper, King's Arms Hotel, Britonside  
 Morris, T. victualler, Admiral Lord Nelson, Mill bay  
 Morris, Benjamin, shoe maker, Tin street  
 Morris, G. seller of second hand books, Basket street  
 Morrel, John, boot and shoe maker, Pike street  
 Morcon, R. victualler, Exeter Inn, Higher street  
 Morgan, J. victualler, Earl Howe, Stonehouse lane  
 Mortimore, John, dyer, Treville street  
 Mortimore, William, dyer, Drake street  
 Mortimore, John, dyer and fuller, Mill street  
 Mortimore, William, huckster, New street  
 Moysey, T. saddler, &c. Higher Broad street  
 Moysey, T. jun. saddler, &c. Old town  
 Moyes, W. W. coal merchant, Hampton buildings  
 Mudge, Mary, grocer, St. Andrew street  
 Mugford, James, boot and shoemaker, Pike street  
 Mumford, victualler, Plough, East street  
 Munford, Thomas, basket maker, Bull hill  
 Murch, J. sen. proprietor of post chaises, hearses, mourning coaches, &c. Frankfort street  
 Murch, J. jun. innkeeper, Globe Inn, Frankfort place  
 Musgrove, Robert, shoemaker, &c. Barbican

- NANKIVEL, E. corset maker, Old town without  
 Nathan, J. goldsmith and pawnbroker, Treville street  
 Neal, John, victualler, Jubilee Inn, Frankfort place  
 Neame, E. straw hat maker, Norley lane  
 Neave, M. corn and flour factor, coal and culm  
 broker, Mill Prison lane  
 Neighbour, John, victualler, Cornish Inn, Old town  
 Netherton, J. victualler, Fox and Goose, Whitecross  
 street  
 Nettleton, Edward, printer, and publisher of the  
 Plymouth Journal, Market street  
 Nettleton, James, victualler, Canteen, Citadel  
 Newberry, John, baker, James street  
 Newborough, H. coach office, Lower Broad street  
 Nichols, A. cordage manufacturer, Teat's hill  
 Nicholls, Samuel, fish curer, Norley lane  
 Nicholson, R. wine and spirit merchant, Higher  
 Broad street  
 Nicholson, John, lime stone merchant, Union terrace  
 Nile, C. hair dresser, Frankfort place  
 Nomson, R. victualler, Bunch of Grapes, Castle street  
 Norrington, F. hosier and London shoe warehouse,  
 Whimble street  
 Northway, Esther, broker, Treville street  
 Northway, Richard, slopseller, Colmer's lane  
 Northmore, George, sail maker, Fareham place  
 Norman, John, list shoe maker, Market street  
 Norman, ———, straw bonnet maker, Market street  
 Norrice, Arthur, blacksmith, Coxside  
 Northcott, Mrs. lodging house, Tavistock street  
 Nugent, Luke, hat manufacturer, Lower Broad street  
 Nugent, Robert, schoolmaster, Catherine street

- OBORNE, T. clerk of Charles Church, Hampton build-  
 Odger, R. ship builder, Teat's hill [ings  
 Oldrey, Edward, builder and surveyor, Norley lane  
 Oldridge, James, huckster, Old town  
 Olver, Edmund, merchant, Old Penny lane  
 Oram, R. victualler, Shipwright's Arms, Lower street  
 Oram, John, tailor, Whitecross street [lane  
 Osborne, W. seller of second hand clothes, Colmer's

Osmyn, Mary, eating house, Frankfort place  
 Ould, John, sail maker, Southside street  
 Owans, Margaret, milliner, &c. Parade

PADDON, J. auctioneer, and agent to the Provident Life  
 Institution and County Fire Office, Foxhole street  
 Page, Richard, victualler, York Inn, Treville street  
 Palmer, Elizabeth, milliner, Nut street  
 Palmer, William, pawnbroker, Old town  
 Paddon, George, serjeant at mace, Guildhall  
 Pardon, William, eating house, Treville street  
 Pardon, William, hair dresser, Higher Broad street  
 Parramore, G. victualler, Old Ring of Bells, Old town  
 Parker, Edward, broker, Treville street  
 Parkin, John, stone mason, Exeter street  
 Parkins, Mary, huckster, Colmer's lane  
 Parker, Susannah, broker, Woolster street [street  
 Parsons, Mary, huckster, Lower Pomeroy Conduit  
 Parsons, William, watch maker, Frankfort street  
 Patey, William, china and earthenware merchant,  
 Lower Broad street  
 Pawley, R. timber dealer, &c. Exeter street  
 Pawley, Simon, baker, St. Andrew street  
 Payne, John, tailor, Jubilee street  
 Paynter and Tythe, Misses, young ladies boarding  
 and day school, George street  
 Peathijohns, T. victualler, London Inn Tap, Seven  
 Star lane [Whimple street  
 Peagam, W. tailor, mercer, breeches and glove maker,  
 Peace, John, broker, Treville street  
 Pearce, William, watch maker, Howe's lane  
 Pearce, Margaret, haberdasher and milliner, Frank-  
 fort street [fort place  
 Pearce, Thomas, flour factor and biscuit baker, Frank-  
 Pearce, William, mercer and tailor, Cornwall street  
 Peake and Fouracre, rope makers, King street  
 Pedlar, W. boot and shoe maker, St. Andrew street  
 Peek, Nicholas, gun maker, Higher Broad street  
 Pengilley, John, timber dealer, York buildings  
 Pengilley, John, shoemaker, back of Tavistock street  
 Pennighton, Caroline, huckster, Catdown



- Pennington, John, assessor and collector of taxes  
George street [street
- Perriman, Miss, seminary for young ladies, Vennell
- Petherbridge, E. haberbasher, &c. Old town
- Pepperell, Timothy, shoemaker, Orchard place
- Phillips, E. saddle maker, &c. Lower Broad street
- Phillips, S. appraiser, broker, &c. Tavistock street
- Phillips, W. mason and builder, Little Church lane
- Phillips, William, serjeant at mace, Higher Pomeroy  
Conduit street
- Phillips, William, tailor, St. Andrew street
- Pick, Edwin, linen draper, Whimble street
- Pike, Richard, tailor, Pike street
- Pile, John, victualler, Royal Hotel Tap, back of  
George street
- Piller, John, grocer, Pike street
- Piper, Mary, slopseller, &c. Tin street
- Plimsaul, J. and T. grocers, tea dealers, and tobacco  
manufacturers, Old town
- Plimsaul, James, linen draper, Higher Broad street
- Plimsaul, James, tailor, Foxhole street
- Plimsoll, Joseph, linen and woollen draper, Old town
- Plimsoll, John, timber merchant, Barbican
- Pitts, William, malster, Seven Star lane [street
- Plymen, J. victualler, Prince of Wales Arms, Barrack
- Plymen, John, grocer, Barrack street
- Podbury, Thomas, grocer, Higher street
- Ponsford, John, artist, Union street
- Pontey, J. nursery and seedsman, Cornwall street
- Pope, Thomas, baker, St. Andrew street
- Poppleston, W. grocer and cheesemonger, Parade
- Popplestone, M. dress maker, Park street
- Pote, E. eating house, Frankfort place
- Powell and Froad, Mesdames, young ladies boarding  
and day school, George street
- Price, George, cutler, &c. Pike street
- Price, George, tailor, Colmer's lane
- Prideaux, Walter, banker, Portland square
- Prideaux, George, solicitor, notary public, and secre-  
tary to the vice warden of Devon, Foxhole street
- Prideaux, John, druggist and tea dealer, East street

Prideaux, Joseph, timber merchant, Gasking street  
 Pridham, J. auctioneer and appraiser, George street  
 Pridham, J. D. Naval Bank, residence Frankfort street  
 Pridham, Joseph, solicitor, and agent to the Sun Fire  
 and Life Insurance office, Frankfort place  
 Prinn, Robert, grocer, Lower Broad street  
 Prinn, John, schoolmaster, Southside street  
 Prosser, Mary, huckster, New street  
 Prout, S. bookseller and tea dealer, Frankfort street  
 Prout, Mrs. lodging house, Frankfort street  
 Prude, Thomas, painter, Moon's lane  
 Puddicombe, J. S. surgeon, Bell's lane  
 Pulsford, ———, umbrella maker, Old town without  
 Puddicombe, ———, umbrella maker, Old town without  
 Purchase, John, Plymouth Bank, Whimple street  
 Purchase, John, owner of fishing smacks, New street  
 Putt, Thomas, smithery, Woolster street

QUARME, Mrs. lodging house, George street  
 Quick, William, sculptor, Union place  
 Quint, William, auctioneer and appraiser, Bull hill

RADFORD, Daniel, baker, Frankfort street  
 Ramson, Nathaniel, baker, Higher street  
 Randall, John, ironmonger and tinman, Old town  
 Ratcliffe, Alexander, spirit merchant, and royal mail  
 coach office, Exeter street  
 Rattenbury, J. chamberlain, George street  
 Rattenbury and Wright, iron merchants, Guy's quay  
 Reburn, W. white and blacksmith, Woolster street  
 Reed, John, baker, Pike street  
 Reed, R. seller of second hand clothes, Colmer's lane  
 Reed, Ann, grocer, York buildings, New town  
 Reed, Robert, tailor, Holy Cross lane  
 Reep, Jane, broker, Treville street.  
 Remmett, R. B. physician, Westwell street  
 Rendle, Ruben, druggist and tea dealer, East street  
 Rendle, Thomas, broker, Southside street  
 Rendel, T. huckster, Tin street  
 Rennell, Peter, baker, Southside street  
 Revell, R. linen and woollen draper, East street

- Rexford, Henry, eating house, Old town  
 Richardson, Mrs. milliner, Frankfort place  
 Richardson, T. surgeon, Woolster street  
 Richard, Susanna, pawnbroker, Exeter street  
 Richards, George, hair dresser, Barbican  
 Richards, William, baker, Bound's place, Mill bay  
 Richardson, George, bookseller, Stonehouse lane  
 Rich, ———, carpenter and joiner, Colmer's lane  
 Rich, Kitty, straw hat maker, Colmer's lane  
 Rickard, Charles, tailor, Old town  
 Rice, Philip, huckster, Water lane  
 Ridley and Co. coal merchants, Foxhole street  
 Rivers, Miss, post-office, Lower Broad street  
 Roberts, J. R. surgeon, Cornwall street  
 Roberts, Elizabeth, huckster, Southside street  
 Robins, J. solicitor, &c. Higher Broad street  
 Robins, John, silk dyer, Duck's lane  
 Robinson, William, cheesemonger, Treville street  
 Robinson, William, cheesemonger, Howe's lane  
 Rodd, J. rope maker, Lambhay hill  
 Rogers, Caleb, malster, Lower Broad street  
 Rogers, John, coach manufacturer, Lower Broad street  
 Rogers, Robert, victualler Modbury Inn, Water lane  
 Rogers, Robert, carver and gilder, Frankfort street  
 Rouncivell, S. broker, Basket street  
 Rowe, S. and J. B. printers, &c. Whimble street  
 Rowe, John, chemist and druggist, Cornwall street  
 and Drake street  
 Rowe, Thomas, musician, Frankfort street  
 Rowe, Mary, milliner, &c. Frankfort street  
 Rowe, Christopher, cutler, Palace court, Cat street  
 Rowe, William, baker, Britonside  
 Rowe, William, pilot, New street  
 Rowden, W. victualler, Pike Street Inn, Pike street  
 Rowse, C. ironmonger, &c. Whimble street  
 Rowse, N. chemist and druggist, Higher Broad street  
 Rowse, Samuel, tallow chandler, Higher Broad street  
 Rowse, ——— victualler, Hood's Defence, Castle Dyke  
 lane  
 Rowse, John, tailor, Basket street  
 Rowland, Geo. painter, and glazier, Southside street

Rowland and Pitts, Queen Anne's lime kilns and  
quarry, Coxside  
Rudall, James, tinman, Treville street

ST. JOHN, S. baker, Higher Pomeroy Conduit street  
Samuel, Alexander, dealer in old stores, Market street  
Sammons, William, carpenter, Treville street  
Sanders, J. spirit dealer, Guildhall Wine Vaults,  
Whimple street

Saunders, Richard, house carpenter, &c. Friery green  
Saunders, R. house carpenter, &c. Gasking street  
Sanders, Thomas, victualler, and sailmaker, Three  
Crowns, Catdown

Sanders, S. J. dress and pelisse maker, Union street  
Sandford, F. working goldsmith, Frankfort place  
Sarah, John, patten maker, Exeter street

Saull, W. grocer and tea dealer, Old town without  
Saunders, E. and Co. tar, pitch, rosin and varnish  
merchants, Coxside

Saunders, T. hair dresser and perfumer, lodging  
house, &c. Frankfort place

Saunders, John, wharfinger, Little Hoe lane

Saunders, J. grocer and tea dealer, Southside street

Saunders, James, confectioner, &c. Market street

Saunders, F. seller of earthenware, &c. Exeter street

Savidge, John, blacksmith, Orchard place

Scantlebury, George, huckster, Nut street

Schow, Peter, timber merchant and Danish consul

Scott, Edward, salt refiner, Britonside

Scott, George, ship agent, Old town

Scott and Brittan, brewers, Broad Hoe lane

Screech, William, baker, Treville street

Searle, W. victualler, Blue Anchor, Treville street

Searle, Samuel, tailor, Pike street

Seccombe, Nathaniel, surgeon, Gascoyne terrace

Sedmond, Joseph, surgeon dentist, Frankfort street

Shellabear, J. grocer and seedsman, Cornwall street

Shellabeer, E. coal dealer, Lower Pomeroy Conduit  
street

Shepherd, J. stone and marble mason, Tin street

Shepherd, J. C. pawnbroker, Britonside

- Shepherd, W. grocer, tea dealer, assessor and collector of taxes, &c. Whimple street  
 Shepherd, P. saddle and harness maker, Old town  
 Shepherd, William, huckster, Richmond street  
 Shepherd, T. grocer and tea dealer, Frankfort place  
 Shepherd, C. grocer, &c. Lower Broad street  
 Sherriff, E. huckster, Whitecross street [street  
 Short, J. coal merchant, Higher Pomeroy Conduit  
 Short, T. victualler, New Tree, Frankfort place  
 Silve, John, dealer in gold and silver, &c. East street  
 Simmons, John, baker, King street  
 Sims, William, tailor, Barbican,  
 Single, B. London and Bristol daily waggon office  
 Single, J. victualler, Golden Lion, Colmer's lane  
 Sinclair, E. victualler, Crown and Anchor, Barbican  
 Skardon, J. broker and auctioneer, Frankfort place  
 Skardon, M. broker, bottom of Lower Broad street  
 Skardon, Andrew, grocer, tea dealer, &c. Britonside  
 Skelton, Andrew, sedan chairman, Basket street  
 Skinner, George, shoemaker, Whitecross street  
 Slemen, Philip, dealer in flour, Pike street  
 Sloman, T. worsted manufacturer, Treville street  
 Smart, R. mercer and stamp office, Higher Broad street  
 Smart, John, plumber and brazier, How's lane  
 Smith and Son, sailmakers, Southside street  
 Smith, Philip, block maker, Southside street  
 Smith, R. block, pump and compass maker, New street  
 Smith, Edward, gun maker, Tin street  
 Smith, Richard, tailor, Drake street  
 Smith, John, upholsterer, Richmond hill  
 Smith, H. veterinary surgeon, Mill Prison lane  
 Smith, Mrs. young ladies' seminary, Westwell street  
 Smith, Miss, mercer and draper, Old town  
 Snow, James, line and twine maker, Pike street  
 Snow, R. tallow chandler and soap boiler, East street  
 Snowden, Mrs. lodging house, Frankfort street  
 Solomon, H. dealer in timber, coals, &c. Cattle market  
 Soper, Joseph, cooper, Woolster street  
 Soper, George, commercial agent, Hoe path  
 Southwood, ——— butcher, Exeter street  
 Sparham, W. grocer, tea dealer and seedsman, Old town

- Spiller, W. dealer in marine stores, Woolster street  
 Sparrow, Benjamin, lime burner, Catdown  
 Squire, R. J. solicitor and notary public, Exchange  
 Squier, J. blacksmith, &c. Colmer's lane  
 Squires, Richard, mason, Colmer's lane  
 Squires, Ann, milliner, Colmer's lane  
 Squire, Rebecca, shoemaker, Higher Broad street  
 Stapledon, Philip, grocer, Colmer's lane  
 Stabb, Mary, dress maker, &c. Market street  
 Stamp Office, at Smart's, linen draper, Higher Broad street  
 Staton, John, mason, Moon's lane  
 Steer, W. grocer and tea dealer, Market street  
 Steel, Miss, seminary for young ladies, Frankfort place  
 Steel, T. confectioner and baker, George street  
 Steer, Nicholas, baker, Lambhay hill  
 Stephens, R. auctioneer and appraiser, Tavistock street  
 Stephens, T. clock and watch maker, Treville street  
 Stephens, William, schoolmaster, How's lane  
 Stephens, John, cabinet maker, Colmer's lane  
 Stephen, J. baker, Frankfort place  
 Stevens, John, innkeeper, ship owner, &c. Parade  
 Stevens, J. coal merchant and ship agent, Parade  
 Stevens, J. victualler, Globe Inn, Market street  
 Stevens, James, schoolmaster, Pike street  
 Stevens, M. seller of second hand clothes, Tin street  
 Stewart, Thomas, physician, Pike street  
 Stewart, Cobley, and Co. lime burners, quarrymen, &c. Dead-man's Bay  
 Steward, and Son, builders, Britonside  
 Steward, Isaac, chemist and druggist, Britonside  
 Stooke, George, baker, &c. Lower Broad street  
 Stook, Richard, owner of fishing smacks, New street  
 Stove, Ann, milliner, Colmer's lane  
 Stowe, J. victualler, Royal Oak, Southside street  
 Stoye, Humphrey, cooper, Treville street  
 Stuart, William, civil engineer, Woodside  
 Stumbles, Abraham, mason, French lane  
 Style, T. fancy furniture painter, BroadChurchalley  
 Sutherland, A. cabinet maker, Frankfort street  
 Sweett, W. spirit dealer, brewer, &c. Bull hill



- Sweet, John, sheriff's officer, Market street  
 Symons and Co. merchants, Britonside  
 Symons, J. builder and surveyor, St. Andrew street  
 Symons, P. auctioneer & appraiser, Hampton buildings  
 Symons, John, carpenter and joiner, Tin street
- TANNER, J. N. and Son, tanners, fellmongers, and  
 glue makers, Sherwell-house, Tavistock road  
 Tanner, John, baker, Treville street  
 Taperell, John, auctioneer, appraiser, land sur-  
 veyor, &c. Little Hoe lane  
 Tapson, John, wheelwright, Old town without  
 Taylor, W. victualler, Admiral M' Bride, Barbican  
 Taylor, E. seller of second hand clothes, Colmer's lane  
 Teakel, Henry, baker, Castle street  
 Teed, Henry, merchant, ship agent, and broker, Lon-  
 don Coasting office, Smart's quay  
 Terrell, William, hat manufacturer, Market street  
 Templeman, J. victualler, Lord Nelson's Victory,  
 Stonehouse lane  
 Teppett, W. victualler, Fortune of War, Millbay  
 Thomas, W. hat manufacturer, Lower Broad street  
 Thomas, J. hosier, tea dealer, &c. Whimble street  
 Thomas, S. bookbinder, Whimble street  
 Thomas, W. engraver, Finewell street  
 Thorne, J. boot and shoemaker, Whimble street  
 Tingcombe, J. Plymouth Bank, and George street  
 Tocker, H. solicitor and notary public, Lower Broad  
 street [Union street  
 Tolmer, Alex. professor of the French language,  
 Toms, R. plumber and brazier, Lower Broad street  
 Toney, W. shoemaker, Stonehouse lane  
 Tonkin, P. solicitor, and notary public, and one of  
 H. M. justices of the peace, Old Penny lane  
 Tracey, W. surgeon, Gascoyne terrace  
 Treeby, S. grocer and tea dealer, Whitecross street  
 Treeby, S. jun. schoolmaster, Whitecross street  
 Treeby, John, tailor, Nut street  
 Treffry, J. grocer, corn and flour merchant, Tin street  
 Trego, J. bookseller and tea dealer, Little church lane  
 Treleaven, John, bookseller, Hampton buildings

Truscott, Thomas, baker, Colmer's lane  
 Tucker, W. grocer and tea dealer, Exeter street  
 Tooker, S. pork and sausage seller, Market street  
 Turner, T. coal, lath, chipseller, &c. Tin street  
 Turner, —, timber dealer, Gloucester terrace, New  
 town  
 Turner, William, cork cutter, Stonehouse lane

UNDERHILL, Richard, grocer, &c. Market street  
 Underhill, George, miller, Mill street  
 Uxham, —, fruiterer, Frankfort street

VANDERSEPT, A. locksmith, &c. Little Moon's lane  
 Veale, Jacob, pawnbroker, Whitecross street  
 Vencombe, George, baker, Old town without  
 Vissick, W. boarding and day school, Little Hoe  
 lane  
 Voisey, Robert, hat manufacturer, Whimple street  
 Vyvian, Henry, hair cutter, &c. Cat street  
 Vyvian, —, turner, &c. Cat street

WADDON, Mary, huckster, Higher lane  
 Wakeham, John, tailor, Parade  
 Wakeham, William, cement manufacturer, Millbay  
 Walke, Thomas, saddler, &c. Lower Broad street  
 Wallace, George, confectioner, Old town  
 Walton, John, engraver, Old town  
 Walker, Robert, bookbinder, &c. Frankfort street  
 Walling, William, shoemaker, Southside street  
 Waller, C. chimney sweeper, &c. Friery court  
 Ward, John, bookbinder, Treville street  
 Watts, George, painter, &c. Lower Broad street  
 Watts, Loveday, tin plate worker, Lower Broad  
 street  
 Watkins, Thomas, turner, Exeter street  
 Waterman, William, broker, Frankfort street  
 Waye, Thomas, tailor, Bull hill  
 Waye, T. H. baker, York buildings, New town  
 Weakley, Mary, haberdasher, &c. Cornwall street  
 Webb, Richard, druggist, &c. Old town  
 Webb, Thomas, grocer, Higher street

- Webber, Samuel, victualler, Coach and Horses,  
 Frankfort street  
 Weeks, Solomon, shoemaker, Frankfort street  
 Weeks, Robert, chapseller, &c. Holycross lane  
 Welsford, P. canvass manufactory, Westwell street  
 Welsford, W. A. stamp distributor, George street  
 Wells, J. plumber, brazier, &c. Lower Broad street  
 West, John, ironmonger, Lower Broad street  
 West, Isaac, victualler, Cooper's Arms, Lower  
 Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Westcott, George, seller of old iron, Pike street  
 Westcott, R. shoemaker and fruiterer, Exeter street  
 Westcott, J. painter, Higher Pomeroy Conduit street  
 Westaway, John, huckster, Colmer's lane  
 Western, William, victualler, Half Moon, Old town  
 Westlake, R. victualler, Carpenter's Arms, Nutstreet  
 Wherry, J. victualler, Golden Lion, Frankfort place  
 Whiddon, J. innkeeper, Royal Hotel, George street  
 Whipple, William, butcher, Duck's lane  
 Whipple, C. tallow chandler, &c. Cornwall street  
 White, Miss, haberdasher, &c. Whimple street  
 White, F. milliner, Higher Pomeroy Conduit street  
 White, Thomas, coal merchant, George street  
 White, —, professor of music, Tavistock street  
 Whiteford, Joseph, solicitor, deputy town clerk, and  
 coroner for Devon, George street  
 Whitfield, S. schoolmaster, Hampton buildings  
 Whitfield, Alexander, notary public, tobacconist,  
 &c. Whimple street  
 Whitley, Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Drake street  
 Willoughby, B. hat manufacturer, Whimple street  
 Wills, Robert, surgeon, Frankfort place  
 Wills, William, smithery, St. Andrew street  
 Wills, Edward, bookseller, Market street  
 Wills, Abel, tailor, Foynes's lane  
 Wills, C. brush and patten maker, Treville street  
 Wills, George, baker and grocer, Old town  
 Willis, Thomas, huckster, Stonehouse lane  
 Willcocks, Robert, victualler and malster, Pack  
 Horse, Higher Broad street  
 Williams, T. A. surgeon, Frankfort street and Parade

- Williams, Rev. W. M. A. public corporation grammar school, Catherine street
- Williams, S. solicitor and notary public, Parade
- Williams, John, printer, &c. Old town without
- Williams, Maria, linen draper, Treville street
- Williams, S. victualler, Turk's Head, St. Andrew street
- Williams, —, trenail maker, Westwell street
- Wilmot, John, pawnbroker, Pike street
- Wilson, W. twine and cordage maker, Barrack street
- Wilde, Joseph, librarian, library, Cornwall street
- Wingett, T. boot and shoemaker, Whimple street
- Wingett, Mary, grocer, Stonehouse lane
- Wingett, W. victualler, Morley Inn, Little Market street
- Winsford, J. W. painter and glazier, Frankfort place
- Winter, John, wire worker, Market street
- Winnicutt, Richard, broker, Treville street
- Witherell, Daniel, hair dresser, Higher Broad street
- Witherell, S. J. miniature and portrait painter, ditto
- Witherell, H. lace worker and corset maker, ditto
- Woodmason, G. boot and shoemaker, intelligence office for servants, Barrack street
- Woodmason, Sarah, basket maker, Higher street
- Woodley, William, baker and porkseller, Old town
- Woodley, Oliver, house carpenter, &c. How's lane
- Woolcombe and Jago, solicitors, Frankfort place
- Woolland, John, tinman and brazier, Frankfort place
- Worsley, Rev. I. Unitarian preacher, and teacher of the Latin and French languages, Little Hoe lane
- Worsley, Henry, artist, Cornwall street
- Worsley, Mrs. teacher of dancing, Cornwall street
- Worrell, J. victualler, Anchor and Hope, New street
- Wotton, J. spirit dealer, Old town
- Wright, Robert, surgeon, Treville street
- Wyatt, John, cabinet maker, Frankfort place
- Wyatt, F. tobacco manufacturer, &c. How's lane
- Wyatt, Francis, grocer and tea dealer, Market street
- Wyatt, Robert, watch maker, Treville street
- Wyatt, John, rope maker, Southside street
- Wyngett, J. B. confectioner, Higher Broad street

**YALLAND, John**, painter and glazier, Higher street  
**Yeo, Peter**, White Hart, Old town  
**Yeo, John**, victualler, Freemason's Arms, Catdown  
**Yeo, William**, painter and glazier, Dove's court  
**Young, J.** fellmonger, Old town without

## STONEHOUSE.

---

**E**AST STONEHOUSE, formerly called *Hipeston*, and first a private gentleman's house, the dwelling of Joel de Stonehouse, whose inheritance it was in the days of King Henry III. It anciently received the appellation of East Stonehouse, to distinguish it from West Stonehouse,\* which was a village situated on the opposite shore of the harbour at Cremill. It is situated about one mile west of Plymouth, and nearly midway between that town and Dock, although the buildings in Union street almost approach those at the extremity of Plymouth. The great turnpike to the ferry at Newpassage, which is continued from Torpoint through Cornwall, passes through Stonehouse; from which circumstance, and the erection of the hospitals and barracks, it has risen, within a few years, from a small village to a handsome town. The present number of inhabitants is computed at seven thousand.

The police of Stonehouse is under the direction of Thomas Clinton Shiells, esq., a county magistrate, resident in the town; but all complaints and other business are brought before the bench of magistrates, at their weekly sittings at the town-hall in Dock. The usual number of constables are appointed, but there are no watchmen, nor are the streets lighted at any period of the year. With the exception of the older parts of the town, the buildings are neat and

---

\* The remains of this village, which was burnt by the French, have long since ceased to retain that name.



handsome, and the streets straight and commodious, particularly those of Durnford-street, Emma-place, Edgcumbe-street, and Union-street. These are almost entirely occupied by genteel families, chiefly those of naval and military officers, and other persons holding situations under government; many of whom have been induced to become proprietors of houses, on the very liberal terms on which the lord of the manor grants leases, which are renewable for ever, at a small fixed fine, subject to the payment of an annual conventional rent. The addition of Union-street, which has taken place within the last seven years, is an improvement of the greatest importance, as the road through Fore-street is narrow and inconvenient, and the houses for the most part irregularly built; while the new road affords a spacious thoroughfare, and presents to strangers, on their entrance, a succession of neat and uniform buildings.

The whole parish of East Stonehouse is the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the houses are chiefly leased out on the plan before described. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Dock water works, from whence it is brought by means of pipes carried across the creek; the rent of which is the same as at Dock. The only kind of commerce carried on here, are the coal and timber trades. The vessels thus employed discharge their cargoes at the quays in Stonehouse Pool. The principal quay is spacious and convenient, and the dues for landing goods, are collected by a renter. The watermen, who ply for hire, resort to this quay, and like those at Plymouth, are under no regulation as to their fares. Near this is a shipwright's yard, where vessels can be drawn up and repaired.

---

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

---

### THE CHAPEL.

St. George's Established Chapel, in Chapel-street, is externally an unadorned stone building, with a

disproportioned tower, and presents no display of architectural taste. The interior is fitted up in a neat and not inelegant style, with commodious galleries on three sides, and a singing gallery over; where an organ is erected, which is accompanied by a choir of singers. In the arrangement of the pews, the accommodation for the lower classes has been culpably neglected; and this defect is the subject of frequent and just animadversion. The morning service, on Sunday, commences at half-past ten, and the evening lecture at half-past six, throughout the year. Service is also occasionally performed in the afternoon, at three o'clock; and every Wednesday evening, at half-past six. The curate is appointed by the vicar of St. Andrew, Plymouth, which is the mother church; the officiating minister is the Rev. W. Golding. The present chapel was erected in the year 1789, on the site of the old building, and is almost surrounded by the burying ground.

The other places of worship are the Established Chapel in the Royal Naval Hospital; the Roman Catholic Chapel in Pearl-street, which is the only place dedicated to the Catholic worship in the neighbourhood; Mr. Burn's Independent Calvinist Chapel, Barrack-street; the Methodist Chapel, Edgcombe-street, which is supplied by a succession of ministers according to the regulations adopted by this denomination of dissenters; and the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel in Union-street.

### THE WORKHOUSE.

The present building was erected in 1801, when the old workhouse, which was in a very dilapidated state, was taken down. Since that period, the increasing number of the poor has rendered it necessary to add another building, which now renders it as convenient as any in the neighbourhood. It is situated in Fore-street, and the paupers maintained in it are under the care of a governor, appointed by the parish. The arrangements of the house are superintended by a visitor and two guardians, assisted by the

two chapel-wardens and two overseers. A prison is attached to the workhouse, for the confinement of vagrants or petty offenders, where they are detained, until they can be removed by order of the magistrates. The present assessment for the parish is about three thousand pounds, having increased to that sum from one hundred and sixteen pounds ten shillings, since the year 1772.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

in Quarry-street, is conducted on Mr. Bell's plan of education. The school-room was originally designed to accommodate one hundred and fifty boys; but by the recent erection of a spacious room, seventy girls are included in the objects of this laudable institution. The boys are instructed in the usual elements of useful knowledge; girls are also taught to knit and sew, under the direction of ladies, who benevolently devote a portion of their time to the management of this department of the school. We are happy to find that this institution is liberally supported by annual subscriptions.

### THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL

is a commodious room in Union-lane, built at the expense of B. Wilson, Esq. of Clapham. This gentleman not only erected the school-room, but has continued to be a warm patron of the establishment since its commencement. The number of children educated in the school at present is one hundred and ten.

In addition to these, is the Sunday school at the Methodist chapel, which is open to children of all denominations: and an Adult school in Providence-place, established under the patronage of Commissioner Creyke. The exertions of the directors of the latter institution have been attended with pleasing success, as we are informed by their report that thirty-three persons had been taught to read with correctness, within the last year. The present number of scholars is about forty.

### THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

was established for the relief of the sick and the lying-in poor: and is supported by donations and subscriptions. The funds are farther augmented by the profits arising from the sale of ladies' fancy-work, which is annually held at the Long-room. This praiseworthy institution is under the patronage of Lady Emma Edgcumbe.

---

## PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

---

### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

This important institution, for the reception of sick and hurt seamen and marines, was first opened for the admission of patients in the year 1762. The affairs of the hospital at that time were managed by a physician, surgeon, agent and steward, who formed a council, subject to the controul and direction of the Sick and Hurt Board. Since that period various changes have taken place in the establishment, and in 1795 the government was entrusted to an officer holding the rank of post-captain in his majesty's navy, with the title of governor. The duties of governor of the hospital, and resident commissioner of the victualling office at the port of Plymouth, are now discharged by Richard Creyke, Esq. who resides at the hospital.

The site of the hospital is on a pleasant ascent rising from the water at Stonehouse creek, which forms its northern boundary. The other sides are enclosed within the road to Stoke, the old road from Plymouth, and the houses at the back of Fore-street. The area of the whole is about twenty-four acres, thirteen of which are occupied by a verdant lawn, which surrounds the buildings, and forms a delightful place of exercise for the convalescent patients.

The entrance from the town is in Fore-street, where a subaltern's guard is constantly stationed. An avenue leads to the house of all the principal officers which have good gardens attached: opposite to

these, is the entrance to the hospital, with the commissioner's and other offices adjoining. The hospital consists of ten buildings, surrounding an extensive quadrangle, each containing six wards, every one of which is calculated to receive sixteen patients; but in cases of emergency, that number can be extended to twenty. From this statement it will be seen, that no less than twelve hundred sick can be accommodated at the hospital at one time. In the construction of these buildings, care has been taken to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases, as they are detached from each other, having no other communication than is afforded by a piazza, which surrounds three sides of the quadrangle, and is an excellent substitute for the lawn, as a place of exercise in unfavourable weather. Between the principal edifices, are four smaller buildings, denominated pavilions; one of those on the north side is used as a store-room; in the other is the operating room, and the small-pox ward, separated from it by a stone partition. The two pavilions on the south side are occupied as the cooking and victualling rooms. The centre building on the east, contains the dispensary and the dispenser's apartments; over these is the chapel, on the first floor, which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up with becoming neatness. Divine service is performed here every Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Birdwood, the chaplain of the hospital, who also attends such of the sick in their wards as require spiritual assistance. Besides the officers and other persons connected with the hospital, this chapel is resorted to by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town.

The patients are conveyed at a suitable time of the tide, in boats, to a commodious landing place, which is constructed on the margin of the creek. On being landed, they are examined by the medical officer on duty, and if necessary, are washed and clothed in the hospital dress; their own clothes being taken from them, are cleaned and deposited in the storehouse until they are discharged. Near this

spot, hot, cold and shower baths, furnished with every necessary accommodation, are kept in constant readiness. At a short distance, is the wash-house, and drying ground; at the eastern extremity is the reservoir, from whence the whole establishment is supplied with water.

The medical department is filled by gentlemen of known character and abilities; and the uniform care and attention which the patients receive from the officers and attendants, in their respective situations, while it forms the subject of pleasing reflection, is frequently the means of speedily restoring the invalid to health, and to the service of the state.

The vast national importance of this institution, may be gathered from the following authentic statement. From the first of January, 1800, to the thirty-first of December, 1815, no less than forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-two seamen and marines were received at the hospital; a very great proportion of whom returned to the service as effective men.

Every department of this establishment is of the most complete kind, and the whole institution is so ably conducted as to leave nothing to censure. When the greatest philanthropist the world ever produced visited this hospital, the arrangements renewed his warmest commendation. The approbation of a man, who was not only the glory of his country but the ornament of the age, well deserves to be recorded as the highest eulogium upon this institution; and there is no room to believe that it has degenerated since the time of Howard. Foreigners, who visit this hospital, view its excellent appointments and discipline with admiration; and while in many instances, this is not free from a feeling of envy, they justly regard it as a noble monument of national greatness and true magnificence.

#### ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS.

These barracks are situated at the back of Durnford-street, on the west shore of Mill-bay, where a convenient landing-place is constructed. The build-



ings form an oblong square; in front, on entering, are the apartments for the privates, those of the officers are on two of the sides. On the south side are the entrance gates, and a newly erected guard-house. These barracks are regularly and handsomely built, and would constitute no small ornament to the town, if a sufficient space had been left unoccupied by other buildings. By recent additions and improvements, the apartments of the officers are increased, and the offices more commodiously arranged; the barracks will accommodate nearly one thousand men. The mess apartments are spacious and handsomely furnished; the barracks also comprise a library, for the use of the officers, and a hospital. An excellent band attracts a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring population; and on a fine evening the square presents a scene of great animation and gaiety.

#### LONG ROOM BARRACKS.

The Long Room barracks are erected on the eminence of a peninsula, pleasantly situated between Mill-bay and Stonehouse Pool. Previously to the period when the ground was purchased by government, the principal public assembly rooms in the vicinity were at this spot, which, with the bowling green and delightful walks on the hill, afforded a constant source of attraction to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. The assembly room, now used as a mess room, is an elegant apartment near the entrance. The barracks are capable of holding upwards of nine hundred men.

The Eastern and Western King batteries, commanding the entrance to Hamoaze, are near these barracks. On the hill at the back of Union-street is a fort, which commands Mill-bay, but has no guns mounted at present.

#### THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE

connected with the victualling department, where bullocks are killed for the consumption of the navy,

is situated at Devil's-point. A clerk from the victualing office superintends the delivery of the provisions, which are supplied by contract.

From hence the Tourist may proceed through a small wicket gate opposite, to

### THE DEVIL'S POINT,

a neck of land which forms one side of the narrowest part of the entrance into the harbour. An old castle or block-house, on the extreme point, was built with two or three others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the defence of the port, and is now a picturesque ruin. On the summit of the hill directly over this ancient edifice, a small battery has been erected, for the practice of the marine artillery, with a guard-house attached, and in which several men belonging to that corps are constantly stationed.

Crossing the field from this battery, you pass by a large brick building, occupied as a government store-house, and descending to the beach, arrive at a watch-tower, erected for a similar purpose as that just described, on the side of which a number of steps conducts the traveller to a beautiful gravelled walk, provided with seats and surrounded by a stone wall: a delightful prospect is afforded from this spot, where the inhabitants of Stonehouse assemble in fine weather for air and exercise; and the pedestrian can return to Durnford-street, by a road through the quarry adjoining, or by a door communicating with the Long-room barracks at the eastern end.

### THE POST-OFFICE.

This office is in Fore-street; the post-man is W. Ough. The periods of arrival and departure are regulated by those of the Plymouth and Dock post-offices.

### THE MARKET.

The market-place is a neat and convenient building, situate in Edgcumbe-street; but from its situation, at a short distance from the abundantly supplied

markets of the Borough and Dock, it is not so much resorted to by purchasers or sellers as might be expected from the population of the town. Two fairs are held annually in May and September, when the principal scene of bustle and gaiety is on the quay.

### THE BRIDGE.

Previously to the erection of Stonehouse bridge, foot passengers were conveyed across the creek in a boat, kept for the purpose, drawn from side to side by a cable. When the increasing importance of Dock caused the thoroughfare between the towns to become more frequented, the usual mode of conveyance was found highly inconvenient, and a stone bridge, of one arch, was constructed by the proprietors of the adjoining lands, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. Tolls are levied at the bridge-gate, even on foot passengers, and the revenue arising from this impost is considerable. But it is a matter of surprise, that the noble proprietors do not relieve the public from this tax.

#### A Table of the Tolls payable at the Toll-Gates on the Stonehouse Turnpike Road

|                                                 | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| A single horse .....                            | 0½        |
| A carriage with one horse .....                 | 1         |
| Ditto with two horses .....                     | 1½        |
| Ditto with three horses .....                   | 2         |
| Ditto for every additional horse ....           | 0½        |
| Cart with two wheels drawn by one horse         |           |
| Waggon with four wheels drawn by one horse..... | } 2       |
| For every additional horse .....                | 0½        |
| A drove of oxen per score .....                 | 5         |
| A drove of sheep, &c. per score.....            | 2½        |

#### Double Toll on Sundays.

The payment at the Stonehouse-lane gate does not exempt from payment at Mill-bay gate; but a person may pass through either gate, and return through it in the same day for one payment.

A Table of the Tolls payable at the Stonehouse  
Bridge Gate. d.

|                                                              |   |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|
| A carriage of any description, drawn by }<br>one horse ..... | } | 2  |
| Ditto drawn by two horses.....                               |   | 3  |
| A coach drawn by more than two horses.                       |   | 6  |
| A waggon drawn by three or four horses                       |   | 4  |
| Ditto drawn by more than four horses ..                      |   | 6  |
| A single horse .....                                         |   | 1  |
| A foot passenger .....                                       |   | 0½ |
| A drove of oxen, per score .....                             |   | 10 |
| A drove of sheep, per score .....                            |   | 5  |

No Sunday Toll.

These tolls are to be paid again in the same day after passing and returning, if you pass a second time. No exemption whatever.

### READING-ROOM.

This is a recent establishment in East Emma place, where the daily and weekly newspapers, the navy and army lists, &c. are taken in. The members chiefly consist of naval and military gentlemen, who are admitted by ballot. The institution is well conducted, and the terms of subscription moderate.

The circulating library is kept by Mr. Thomas Huss, bookseller, Chapel-street.

There are a few inns for accommodating strangers; and passengers by the daily stage coaches may be booked at different places in the town.

It has been already remarked, that the trade carried on at Stonehouse is inconsiderable; and the only manufactory of importance is Bayly's, in Fore-street, for tar, varnish, &c. which supplies the varnish for the consumption of his majesty's dock-yard.



### ST. NICHOLAS'S OR DRAKE'S ISLAND

is situated about a mile from the main land, and guarding, as it were, the mouth of the Tamar. Some authors consider this island as the *Tamarworth* of the Saxons; being led to this conclusion by its

etymology, which signifies the river island of Tamar. It is strongly fortified and garrisoned by a captain's company of troops from Plymouth Citadel: the landing-place is on the north side, and the rock is ascended by a flight of steps through a vaulted passage.

The area of this island is not more than three acres, a large proportion of which is occupied by the fortifications, and the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the troops.

After visiting the Island and Breakwater, the next object which will attract the attention of the Tourist, is

### BOVEYSAND WATERING PLACE,

at Staddon Point, where a quay is erected as a landing-place, for the accommodation of boats taking in water for vessels in the Sound. Proceeding along the margin of Boveysand Bay, and through a pleasant vale, we arrive at the Reservoir, constructed in a hollow, between two hills. This Reservoir is supplied from an excellent stream; and is capable of containing from ten to twelve thousand tons, a sufficient quantity to water fifty sail of the line.

From this spot the water is carried down in iron pipes to the landing-place, and from thence on board the ships in the most expeditious manner. The whole expense of this important appendage to the Breakwater was calculated at sixteen thousand pounds.

Near the Reservoir is the residence of the superintendent of the Breakwater establishment. It is a neat modern house, delightfully situated in a pleasant lawn, sheltered by the surrounding hills, and commanding a full view of the Breakwater, the Sound, Cawsand Bay, and the opposite shore.

The public works in the vicinity have given notoriety and attractions to a spot, heretofore scarcely known by name; and Boveysand Bay has consequently become a favourite resort for aquatic parties. A groupe of cottages on the cliff furnish the usual accommodation for tea and other refreshments.

## List of

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY,  
NAVAL, REVENUE, VICTUALLING, COMMERCIAL,  
MERCANTILE, AND OTHER  
PUBLIC OFFICES, CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS, &c.

*In the TOWN of STONEHOUSE.*

---

### PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

---

ST. GEORGE'S ESTABLISHED CHAPEL, CHAPEL STREET.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Officiating Minister,</i> | Rev. Mr. Golding |
| <i>Clerk,</i>                | Mr. John Moore   |
| <i>Organist,</i>             | Miss Louisa Huss |
| <i>Sexton,</i>               | Mr. Cornish      |

*Registrar and Inserter of Banns,* Mr. Moore.

ESTABLISHED CHAPEL, ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Minister,</i> | Rev. Mr. Birdwood |
| <i>Clerk,</i>    | Mr. Keast         |

*Roman Catholic Chapel,*  
Pearl-street, Rev. T. Costello.

*Ebenezer Baptist Chapel,*  
Union-street, no fixed Preacher.

*Methodist Ebenezer Chapel,*  
Edgcombe-street, alternate Preachers.

*Independent Calvinist Chapel,*  
Barrack-street, Rev. Mr. Burn.



## CIVIL.

*Magistrate,* T. C. Shiells, Esq., Emma-place

## MILITARY.

## ROYAL MARINES.

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Commander,</i>         | Colonel Vinicombe           |
| <i>Pay master,</i>        | Major Kinsman               |
| <i>Barrack master,</i>    | Major G. Lewis              |
| <i>Adjutants,</i>         | Lieuts. Mallock and Timpson |
| <i>Quarter master,</i>    | Lieut. R. J. Little         |
| <i>Surgeon,</i>           | Thomas Kein, M. D.          |
| <i>Assistant surgeon,</i> | Mr. Bridgman                |

## ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Commissioner,</i>     | Richard Creyke, Esq.       |
| <i>First Lieutenant,</i> | J. Symons                  |
| <i>Second ditto,</i>     | O. Newell                  |
| <i>Physician,</i>        | Archibald Thomson, M. D.   |
| <i>Surgeon,</i>          | Stephen Love Hammick, Esq. |
| <i>Dispenser,</i>        | Stephen Hammick, Esq.      |
| <i>Agent,</i>            | R. Beddick, Esq.           |
| <i>Steward,</i>          | J. Kent, Esq.              |

## VICTUALLING.

Slaughter-house for Naval Victualling Department,  
Devil's-point.

## PUBLIC OFFICES.

POST-OFFICE, EDGCUMBE-STREET.

STAMP-OFFICE, CHAPEL-STREET.

## INSURANCE OFFICES.

|                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Albion,</i>  | Mr. C. Chapple, Edgumbe-street |
| <i>Atlas,</i>   | Mr. T. Wingate, Fore-street    |
| <i>County,</i>  | Mr. Hammill, Durnford-street   |
| <i>Normich,</i> | Mr. W. Welch, Durnford-street  |

## READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Subscription Reading Room, Emma-place  
Huss's Circulating Library, Chapel-street

## INSTITUTIONS,

CHARITABLE, LITERARY, &c.

## WORKHOUSE, FORE-STREET.

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Visiting Guardian,</i>  | Mr. Adams                  |
| <i>Guardians,</i>          | Messrs. Chapple and Bailey |
| <i>Overseers,</i>          | Messrs. Snell and Harris   |
| <i>Governor and Clerk,</i> | Mr. Dolling                |
| <i>Surgeon,</i>            | Mr. John Isbell            |
| <i>Matron,</i>             | Mrs. Hayman                |

## PUBLIC SCHOOL, QUARRY-STREET.

Supported by annual subscription, on Bell's plan of education.

## LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, UNION-LANE.

## ADULT SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE-PLACE.

Established under the patronage of Commissioner Creyke.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL, AT THE METHODIST CHAPEL.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

For the relief of the Sick and Lying-in Poor.

# THE DIRECTORY :

BEING

## A List of the Trades=people,

THEIR OCCUPATIONS,

AND THE NAMES OF THE STREETS IN WHICH THEY  
RESIDE.

---

ADAMS, James, architect and surveyor, Fore street  
Amm, J, victualler, Freemason's Arms, Chapel street  
Arnold, William, packet owner, Edgcumbe street  
Ashweek, Mrs. lodging house, Chapel street  
Avent, Benjamin, victualler, Crown Inn, Chapel street  
Avery, Mary, huckster, Devil's point

BAILEY, John, grocer, &c. Fore street  
Bailey, R. victualler, Strap and Block, Fore street  
Ball, Jane, dress and pelisse maker, George street  
Bartlett, Mrs. victualler, King's Arms, Fore street  
Bartlett, John, victualler, Red Lion, Chapel street  
Bayly, W. & Co. pitch, tar and rosin manufacturers,  
Fore street  
Bayly, Charles, shoemaker, Edgcumbe street  
Bint, R. surveyor of hawkers and pedlars, and agent  
to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Mount stone  
Bishop, John, broker, Barrack street  
Blight, John, baker, ditto  
Bragg, T. surgeon, Pearl street  
Breay, A. C. dress and pelisse maker, Union street  
Brewer, John, flour seller, Chapel street  
Brewer, Mrs. dress maker, Union street  
Broom, John, huckster, George street  
Brown, Thomas, grocer, &c. Edgcumbe street

Browning, W. victualler, London Inn, Fore street  
 Browing, J. boot and shoemaker, Barrack street  
 Budge, —, cabinet maker, Fore street  
 Bunch, E. huckster, Fore street  
 Burrow, C. draper, haberdasher, Edgcumbe street  
 Burd, Robert, plasterer, George lane  
 Burn, Richard, organist, Emma place

CAMBELLS, Misses, milliners, Chapel street  
 Carter, Messrs. drawing masters, &c. Union street  
 Chafe, L. straw bonnet maker, Chapel street  
 Chambers, R. baker, Fore street  
 Chapple, C. house and land surveyor, Albion Insurance and auction office, Edgcumbe street  
 Cholwich, Samuel, grocer, &c. Union street  
 Chubb, Mrs. dress and pelisse maker, Union street  
 Clero, E. flour seller, &c. Edgcumbe street  
 Cloke, James, coal merchant, Edgcumbe street  
 Collihole, —, victualler, Canteen, Marine barracks  
 Collins, Joseph, teacher of music, Union street  
 Coles, J. steward for the manor of Stoke Damerel, Durnford street [Union street  
 Cooke, John, engraver and copper plate printer,  
 Copperthwait, Miss, seminary, Durnford street  
 Cornish, William, hair dresser, Edgcumbe street  
 Cornish, John, boot and shoemaker, Chapel street  
 Corse, R. victualler, Three Kings, George street  
 Coarse, Ann, confectioner, Union street  
 Cotton, W. teacher of music, Union street  
 Couch, T. victualler, Ship Launch, Devil's point  
 Coulson, Joseph, tailor, Union street  
 Cross, D. eating house, Chapel street  
 Crudge, Mary, fruiterer, Chapel street  
 Currey, John, victualler, New Inn, West street

DAVIES, G. ship-builder, back of Durnford street  
 Davies, T. glass cutter, Chapel street  
 Davey, Henry, huckster, Barrack street  
 Dawe, E. painter and glazier, Chapel street  
 Dennis, William, repairer of musical instruments, Union street

Dicker and Cumming, curriers, Fore street  
 Dingle, John, leather cutter, Edgumbe street  
 Dowell, M. A. C. thread-lace dealer, Union street

ELMS, Ann, victualler, Prince George, Chapel street  
 Elms, E. pork seller, &c. Chapel street  
 Evens, T. chemist and druggist, Edgumbe street  
 Evens, William, baker, Fore street

FARWELL, J. carpenter and builder, George street  
 Forward, John, baker, George street  
 Fox, Miss, young ladies' seminary, Edgumbe place  
 Frood, Richard, mason, Union street

GAY, John, cooper, &c. Devil's point  
 Geldard, James, tinman and brazier, Chapel street  
 Gill, William, boot and shoemaker, Chapel street  
 Gliddon, John, mercer and tailor, Chapel street  
 Goodyer, R. builder, &c. Union street  
 Gord, A. dress and pelisse maker, Union street  
 Granville, H. confectioner and baker, Union street  
 Gray, W. printer, bookseller and stationer, Fore street  
 Greenwell, W. wheelwright, Union street  
 Gregory, James, hair dresser, Chapel street

HALL, Jude, mantua maker and milliner, Union street  
 Ham, W. pawnbroker, Fore street  
 Hammersley, John, earthenware dealer, Market lane  
 Hammill, Peter, merchant, Durnford street  
 Hambly, John, timber merchant, &c. Fore street  
 Hance, R. auctioneer, appraiser, and agent for property in general, Union street  
 Hare, W. brewer, Durnford street  
 Hare, W. M. baker, Barrack street  
 Harris, John, grocer and tea dealer, Chapel street  
 Harris, H. boot and shoemaker, Chapel street  
 Hawkins, H. victualler, Swan Inn, Fore street  
 Hawkins, John, pawnbroker, Water lane  
 Hearn, F. mason, builder, &c. Quarry street  
 Hearn, W. mason, &c. Little Durnford street  
 Hellyer, M. builder, &c. Edgumbe street

Hele, R. victualler, Builder's Arms, Chapel street  
 Hendy, E. brewer, Fore street  
 Hill, J. coal merchant, agent to the Globe Insurance  
 office, Admiral's Hard, back of Durnford street  
 Hocking, Richard, shipbuilder, &c. West street  
 Hodge, John, clock and watch maker, Pearl street  
 Hodge, E. spirit dealer, &c. Regent, Chapel street  
 Hooff, F. conveyancer, Union street  
 Huett, L. French, dancing and fencing master  
 Huss, Miss, organist, Chapel street  
 Huss, T. printer, bookseller, &c. Chapel street  
 Hyne, John, butcher, Chapel street

ISBELL, J. surgeon, Durnford street  
 Isbell, C. surgeon, Union street  
 Isbell, R. builder and sculptor, Buckingham place

JAGGAR, J. marble and stone mason, Union street  
 James, James, mercer and tailor, Edgcumbe street  
 Jamison, James, blacksmith, Edgcumbe place  
 Jarret, W. tinman and ironmonger, Chapel street  
 Jarvis, John, boot and shoemaker, Barrack street  
 Jenkins, Philip, victualler, Union Inn, Union street

KEAST, John, shoemaker, Fore street  
 Kello, W. huckster, Barrack street  
 Kent, W. baker, Edgcumbe street  
 King, Samuel, huckster, Barrack street  
 Kingdon, J. victualler, Royal Hospital Inn, Fore street

LAMACRAFT, John, victualler, Navy and Army Inn,  
 Fore street  
 Lambell, John, timber dealer, Water lane  
 Lane, L. post-office, Edgcumbe street  
 Lane and Bartlett, pawnbrokers, Fore street  
 Lane, William, earthenware seller, Chapel street  
 Lang, G. victualler, Navy Arms, Devil's point  
 Lang, John, grocer, Fore street  
 Langdon, R. rope manufacturer, East Emma place  
 Langdon, Ann, straw bonnet maker, Edgcumbe street  
 Langdon, William, coal merchant, Edgcumbe street



Langdon, John, working jeweller, Union street  
 Lethbridge, T. huckster, Union street  
 Levey, William, innkeeper, York Inn, Fore street  
 Libbey, D. clock and watch maker, Chapel street  
 Little, H. dress and pelisse maker, Edgcumbe street  
 Lockwood, William, huckster, Barrack street  
 Lorrian, John, tailor, Union street  
 Lucraft, John, carpenter, George street  
 Lyon, Mrs. seminary for young ladies, Union street

MACKAY, Mrs. lodging house, Nelson's cottages  
 Marriott, Mrs. lodging house, Emma place  
 Mathison, D. victualler, Exmouth Arms, Union street  
 May, John, chemist and druggist, Chapel street  
 Metherell, J. carpenter and joiner, Union street  
 Millman, James, huckster, Fore street  
 Moir, James, iron foundery, Mill bay  
 Mole, H. whitesmith and bell hanger, George street  
 Morris, David, broker, Fore street  
 Murch, John, painter and glazier, Union street

NARRACOTT, Mrs. lodging house, East Emma place  
 Narracott, V. cooper and porter merchant, ditto  
 Nightingarl, James, grocer, Chapel street  
 Nightingale, James, grocer, Barrack street  
 Norman, John, tailor, Barrack street

PAINTER, M. house carpenter, George street  
 Parker, Robert, drawing master, Union street  
 Parker, Mary, dress maker, Union street  
 Peake and Sons, ship chandlers, &c. Devil's point  
 Pearce, S. working jeweller, George street  
 Pearce, J. pipe maker, George street  
 Pennick, Joseph, blacksmith, George lane  
 Perks, Joseph, baker, Barrack street  
 Perrett, William, huckster, &c. Chapel street  
 Phillips, Thomas, baker, Union street  
 Pike, William, butcher, Chapel street  
 Pike, G. lock and whitesmith, George street  
 Polkinghorn, W. plumber and brazier, Union street

Pomeroy, R. and J. ironmongers, Edgcumbe street  
 Popham, T. pork and sausage seller, Union street  
 Pound, George, plasterer, &c. Union street  
 Powlasland, O. timber dealer, Edgcumbe street  
 Price, William, cabinet maker, Edgcumbe street  
 Prowse, Thomas, builder, George street  
 Prout, J. piano-forte and organ builder, Union street

ROUTLEFF, G. shoemaker, Fore street  
 Rubey, George, huckster, Barrack street  
 Rundle, W. victualler, George & Dragon, Forestreet  
 Russell, victualler and coal merchant, Commercial  
 Inn, &c. on the Quay  
 Rutt, Richard, draper and haberdasher, Union street  
 Ryder, John, baker, Chapel street

SCOBELL, J. attorney, Durnford street  
 Seath, G. pawnbroker, Fore street  
 Shenstone, J. schoolmaster, Quarry street  
 Sherry, Jane, grocer, Edgcumbe street  
 Shiells, T. C. banker and magistrate, Emma place  
 Shopland, James, hair dresser, Chapel street  
 Simpson, Thomas, surgeon, Durnford street  
 Simons, P. lime and stone dealer, Stonehouse hill  
 Slater, G. schoolmaster, Union street  
 Smith, Daniel, solicitor, Edgcumbe street  
 Snell, William, brewer, Fore street  
 Stanbury, J. tea and coffee dealer, Edgcumbe street  
 Swoon, S. grocer, Chapel street

TAPP, Thomas, baker, Edgcumbe street  
 Thomas, R. linen draper, tea dealer, &c. Chapel street  
 Thomas, S. carpenter and joiner, Union place  
 Thomas, Samuel, carver, gilder, &c. Chapel street  
 Thompson, C. fruiterer, Fore street  
 Thuel, John, boot and shoemaker, Edgcumbe street  
 Tink, R. wood and coal dealer, Edgcumbe street ope  
 Toms, Ann, grocer, Fore street  
 Tray, A. black and white smith, Pearl street  
 Trays, H. schoolmaster, Pearl street  
 Trego, William, painter and glazier, Chapel street

- Trego, C.** painter and glazier, Union street  
**Trounsell,** milliner and dress maker, Chapel street  
**Tullidge, H. H.** surgeon, Union street  
**Turner, John,** merchant, hay and corn dealer, Quay  
  
**VENSTONE, James,** grocer, George street  
  
**WATSON, J.** victualler, Marquis Wellington, Chapel street  
**Way, Richard,** grocer, &c. Union street  
**Welch, W.** agent for the Norwich Insurance office, Durnford street  
**Westaway, John,** broker, Fore street  
**Wheeler, Mary,** straw bonnet maker, Chapel street  
**Wheeler, John,** trenail maker, West street  
**Willcocks, John,** surgeon, George street  
**Williams, Henry,** rope machine maker, Union street  
**Williams, R.** grocer and tea dealer, Edgcumbe street  
**Williams, J.** victualler, Jolly Sailor, Fore street  
**Williams, James,** broker, Fore street  
**Williams, William,** baker, ditto  
**Williams, John,** pawnbroker, ditto  
**Wingate, Thomas,** solicitor, and agent for the Atlas Insurance office, Fore street  
**Wingett, —,** tailor, Fore street





## PLYMOUTH-DOCK

**I**S a town of modern date, and has no pretensions to antiquity. It derives its first name from the old town of Plymouth, and the latter from the establishment of his majesty's dock-yard here, which took place towards the latter end of the reign of King William III. It is situated farther to the westward than Stonehouse, being less than a mile distant from it, and stands on a pleasant eminence, between Stonehouse creek and the harbour of Hamoaze, which is that part of the Tamar that forms the harbour here. The town has been erected on an extensive plain, in a very desirable situation, both as respects a free circulation of air, and the delightful prospects that may be seen from it in every direction. About ninety years ago the buildings had assumed the form of a respectable town, and it was deemed of sufficient moment to take a plan of its condition; from which it appears, that Fore-street was then built, nearly in its present form; but that Cherry Garden-street, and every part to the southward, had not an existence, there being only a narrow back-lane where that street is now formed: North-corner and its contiguous streets were also built; Princess-street, with King-street and Queen-street were nearly in the same state which at present they exhibit; but not more than half of Granby-street, from King-street and Queen-street eastward, was built; and no part of Marlborough-street, nor of the lanes or alleys contiguous to it, and connected at this time with the east part of Granby-street, can be found in it: only two or three



HAMOAZE

GUN WHARF

Morice Square  
Ordinance St.

Marlborough Square

BARRACKS

North Corner

NORTH CORNER STREET

MOUSE STREET  
MINE STREET

Georby Street

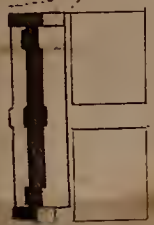
Old and New Granby Squ.

Chapel  
Dock Gate

FORE STREET

to Stoke

Officers Dwellings



Market Place

Frederick Sq.

BARRACKS

Legonier Square

THE TOWN OF  
PLYMOUTH DOCK

TOWN HALL  
KERR STREET

Cumberland Squares

to Plymouth

Engraved by John Cook  
New Road Stonehouse Plym.

Mount Street

Georges Square

PEMBROKE STREET

CLOWANCE STREET

Amphitheatre

Admirals House

HAMOAZE

Laboratory

Telegraph

PARADE

Richmond Mount  
Walk

Government House



houses appeared on the spot which now forms the east side of the Town-square; but of the north side, including the whole buildings on that side to the Gun-wharf gate, no traces can be discovered.

In the plan before mentioned, the back-lane south of Fore-street, now called Cherry Garden-street, is therein called Back-street, the buildings of which were then nearly completed on the south side, as far east as the present entrance into St. Aubyn-street, Catherine-street, with Stafford's-hill and Dock-wall, with the cross-lanes, were built as at present, so was Duke-street, from the corner of the ponds therein described, where the market is now held. From circumstances it is supposed this could not have been earlier than the year 1750, when the new aisle was added to the parish church, nor later than 1754, when the north side of the square was in course of building; no part of James-street was then built.

It is, perhaps, more than probable, that within the last ninety-eight years, the inhabitants have increased to ten times their number, by the accession of persons of different descriptions, who have accumulated here during the late and former wars on account of the dock-yard and shipping, and for the purpose of trade. Persons who came hither in the year 1739 state, that but few houses on the square were then beginning to be built, and that the place where Marlborough-street and those to the eastward now stand, was a pasture or meadow. To the aforesaid plan, this corresponds entirely to this part of the town; wherein the north side of the present street from the new Ordnance or Gun-wharf, was but just sketched out, and did not contain above two or three houses: this part was not completed till some time after the year 1750.

On the other hand, but a small part of St. Aubyn-street was built till towards the year 1770. The like may be observed of Chapel-street, and the other streets in that quarter, down to the present market. The date on the chapel and on Nelson's buildings at the south end are proofs of its modern foundation.

The part called Pembroke-street, with the other streets in that part, are of still later original; for about the year 1775, Liberty Field (as that part was then called) was used as a rope-walk.

Not long after, George-street was begun to be built, and the rage for extending the buildings, or the speculations of mechanics, being at that time very prevalent, Pembroke-street and Clowance-street on that side, with Mount-street and the cross streets which connect them, and Windmill-street trod so fast upon the heels of each other, that they quickly occupied the full limits of the town. The field of Windmill-hill having fallen into the hands of the lord of the manor, a considerable part of it has been removed, Duke-street and Mount-street completed, and a new avenue, (called Ker-street) with connecting lanes. Thus no ground remains to be built upon except the Mill field, which we understand may probably continue many years in its present condition.

Where the market at present stands, was formerly a pond, which was filled up more than fifty years since for that purpose. The town was naturally deficient in that necessary article of life, water, and for some time the inhabitants suffered much inconvenience from an inadequate supply, being obliged to purchase it of persons who carried it about in barrels; but in the year 1792, an application was made to parliament to establish a company, called the "*Plymouth-Dock Water Company*," with power to bring a stream from the borders of Dartmoor to the town, a distance from the circuitous course of nearly thirty miles.\*

By an act of parliament of the sixth of George III. certain powers were vested in the governor-general and members of his majesty's board of ordnance, as trustees, to purchase such lands as were thought ne-

---

\* This water was at first conveyed through elm pipes, but of late years cast-iron pipes have been laid down, and the dock-yard, gun-wharf, barracks, and every part of the town are constantly supplied from the reservoir near the lines on the north side of the town.



cessary, within the barton of Mount Wise, and of the parish of Stoke Damerel, for the use of his majesty and his successors, for the defence of the dock-yard and shipping in the harbour, &c. In consequence of which, certain meadow, pasture and waste grounds were purchased of the lord of the said manor, for the service and use of government, and granted on lease for twenty-one years, renewable every seven years, which, with the dock yard and new ordnance wharf, entirely surround the town of Dock, excepting only three common ways or passages to the water, at Mutton-cove, North-corner, and the western end of the Town-square. Before this time it had been judged necessary, by the board of ordnance, to fortify and secure the land-side, by forming and raising lines from the north-west corner of the town, at a convenient distance round by the north and down by the east side to the south-east corner, abutting of Stonehouse Pool, and including that part of Mount Wise towards the water, commonly known by the name of the Old Gun-wharf. The fort of Mount Wise, consisting of eight twenty-four pounders and two mortars, on the most elevated spot, with two batteries at a small distance (on the lower ground, but sufficiently commanding) on the west side, and three others on the east side (one of which has lately been provided with three mortars), make at present a very formidable defence against any forcible attempt of hostile ships to enter the harbour. It may not be improper here to anticipate the reader's reflections, by observing, that the batteries of Eastern and Western King, on the peninsula from Stonehouse (after passing the garrison of Plymouth, and the guns of St. Nicholas's Island) are well situated to annoy any enemy before they can reach the strait into Barn-pool, when those on Mount Wise would be ready to give them a warm reception. Immense military works of stone are now partly erected round the town; they were, however, suspended in the year 1816, and the workmen, amounting to many hundreds, discharged. It was intended to have extended the

new lines the whole circuit of the old works, which, by an addition of ground, would have rendered the grand parade one of the finest in Europe, and added considerably to the effect of the military spectacles which so often occur in this town, and therefore does not admit of any increase of buildings within its lines. The superabundance of its population has rendered it necessary to have recourse to the erection of a new town without the lines, named Morice-town, from the circumstance of the whole parish wherein it is situated having been formerly the sole property of the family of Sir William Morice, Bart. as it is now of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. who inherits it from the Morice family, with the exception of two estates, called Ford and Swilly, the glebe, and ground purchased by government. The ancient village of Stoke has likewise of late years so much increased in size, as to warrant it being called another town.

#### GOVERNMENT AND POLICE.

The town of Dock, Morice-town, Stoke, and the whole parish of Stoke-Damerel, except the parts before alluded to, are now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and constitute the manor of Stoke-Damerel, in which a court-leet and court-baron are annually held at Michælnas.

The streets of this town are regular, well built, and some excellent houses with handsome fronts, have been of late years added; they nearly intersect each other at right angles; their general width is from thirty to fifty feet, and they are well paved. It is true of this town, as well as of Plymouth, that the foot-paths are paved with *marble*, from quarries in the neighbourhood, and they receive such a polish from the friction occasioned by the feet of passengers and the action of water, as to give them a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower. The streets are kept much cleaner, are in general more level, as well as wider, more convenient and pleasant, than those of Plymouth, and are under the direction of commissioners appointed by an act of parliament,



made in the twenty-first year of the reign of George III. A new act of parliament was also passed in the year 1814, "for lighting, watching, and otherwise improving this town and parish, and regulating porters and watermen therein," under the direction of commissioners, who have carried the provisions thereof into full effect, by establishing a watch, and erecting iron pillars and other conveniences, for displaying the lights, which have a regular and pleasing appearance in the winter evenings.

Commissioners, chiefly selected from among the inhabitants, are appointed to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The other members of the commission are always composed of the following gentlemen: the lord and stewards of the manor, and the rector of the parish; the commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard, and the port admiral; the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the boroughs of Plymouth and Saltash; the lord of the manor of East Stonehouse; of East and West Antony; and the stewards of those manors for the time being. These commissioners are jointly authorised to superintend the affairs of the workhouse, and the management of the poor; to take care that the different avenues of the town are properly paved, cleaned, lighted, and watched; to grant licenses to porters, and publicans, to register watermen, &c.; they are also empowered to appoint a clerk, collectors, and such other officer as they may require.

Resident magistrate, Thomas Husband, Esq.

---

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

---

The parish church of Stoke Damerel having been long since found inadequate to the accommodation of the increased population of the parish, two chapels for the established religion have been erected in Dock; and numerous places of worship for the different denominations of dissenters.

**ST. AUBYN'S CHAPEL.**

An act of parliament having been obtained for the purpose, this edifice was erected by subscription, in the year 1771. The building forms an oblong square, and contains three aisles, with galleries at the west end and sides, supported by handsome stone pillars. The entrance is beneath a well designed portico, above which rises an octagonal spire. The pews in this chapel are private freehold property. The chapel is neatly fitted up, and is furnished with an organ. Divine service is performed regularly every Sunday, by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. John Jacobs, and the evening lecture by the Rev. T. Ley, M. A. The chapel is also opened for public worship on Wednesdays and Fridays.

**ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.**

This chapel was also built by subscription, under the authority of an act of parliament, in the year 1779. If we should judge by the external appearance of the building, we should conclude that architecture had retrograded; as, in that respect, it is much inferior to St. Aubyn's. The tower, which is surmounted by a cupola on granite pillars, is heavy and disproportioned: but the neatness and elegance of the interior, in a great measure, compensate for these defects; the area is laid out in pews to the greatest advantage; and an elliptical gallery, supported on light iron columns, surrounds the whole building. The ceiling, ninety feet in length and seventy feet in breadth, is remarkable for its ingenious construction, being unsupported by a single pillar. It is furnished with a neat altar-piece; and the psalmody of the choir and congregation is assisted by an excellent organ.

The subscribers to the chapel enjoyed the privilege of nominating the first curate, but the presentation is vested in the rector of the parish, and the lord of the manor of Stoke Damerel. Divine service is performed in the mornings, afternoons and evenings of every Sunday; with prayers on Tuesday, and

a lecture on Thursday. Officiating clergyman, the Rev. T. M. Hitchins, lecturer, Rev. W. Prowse.

The dissenting places of worship are generally attended by large congregations. The Independent Calvinist chapel, in Princess-street, is a handsome and spacious building; the service is performed by a succession of ministers selected from the most popular preachers of the metropolis. The Independent Calvinist chapel, Mount-street, Rev. S. Parrott; Baptist chapel, Morice-square, Rev. T. Horton; the Baptist chapel, Pembroke-street, Rev. T. Wilcox; the Methodist chapels in Morice-street and Windmill-hill, with the accustomed routine of ministers appointed by the Conference; the Moravian chapel, James-street, Rev. John Jenkins; and the Calvinist chapel, South-street, Rev. J. Wilkinson.

---

## NEW BUILDINGS.

---

### PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

This institution was established in the year 1815, not only for the relief of the indigent population of this parish, but also for the town and parish of East Stonehouse. It is therefore denominated "The Dock and Stonehouse Public Dispensary," and is supported by voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, and by collections made at the chapels of Stonehouse and St. John. Since its first establishment it has received considerable encouragement and support; but the subscriptions, although liberal, have been hitherto insufficient to accomplish an ulterior object of the institution; that of remunerating the services of the apothecaries, which have been gratuitously afforded, by a yearly salary, as is the case in the sister institution at Plymouth. The regulation, with regard to recommendations, is similar to the Plymouth Dispensary; for a subscription of one guinea annually, persons are entitled to recommend four distressed objects; and an opportunity is

thus frequently afforded of relieving the victims of disease much more promptly and effectually than could be done by the unassisted efforts of private benevolence.

The Dispensary is a neat stone-front building, in Chapel-street, with suitable apartments. The affairs of the institution are directed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, with separate committees for Dock and Stonehouse.

### DOCK CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.\*

A large and handsome building, at the head of Princess-street, opened in August, 1821, was built and supported by the subscriptions of private individuals, for the education of their children. The present number of boys is eighty-four, under the superintendence of the following gentlemen, viz.—H. Thompson, Esq. head master; Rev. T. Brown, second master; Mr. W. H. Carter, English and Drawing master; Monsieur De Larue, French and Italian master.

### TOWN HALL.

The confined situation of the old Town-hall, and the prison attached, had long been a subject of complaint with the inhabitants of this town. At the suggestion of some respectable individuals, the circumstance was at length submitted to the attention of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart. who generously presented the parish with the fee-simple of the ground on which the present noble building stands, presenting a central and commanding object at the entrance from Plymouth, on the west end of Ker-street. It will be found to contain within its walls, a town-hall of a very spacious size, with retiring rooms for the

---

\* Since the commencement of this work, an establishment, called "*The Plymouth New Classical and Mathematical Subscription School*" has been opened in a very neat and commodious building, erected for the purpose, near the Royal Hotel, in Plymouth.

magistrates, sitting rooms, accommodations for the overseers of the poor, a watch-house, and convenient cells or prisons for the safe custody of persons whose unhappy lot it may be to be charged with criminal offences. The funds for its erection were raised in shares of twenty-five pounds, and the subscribers receive their profits by letting the different apartments; and it is expected that the income will, in a few years, pay not only the interest, but the principal advanced, when it is intended by the subscribers to present the same to the parish. The parts occupied by the commissioners of the town include the hall and felons' prisons, watch-house, prisons and engine-house, apartments for paying the commissioners' out poor and overseers' casual poor, depository for lamps, paving tools, &c., and another part is occupied by the Dock and Stonehouse Classical School, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Jacob. The plan of the building was prepared by Mr. Foulston, the architect; and carried into effect by Messrs. Rickard and Bartlett, the contractors, the first stone being laid, with the usual ceremonies, in June, 1821.

The quarter sessions for the district, are held in this place; and the county magistrates preside in rotation, at a weekly court held every Wednesday, for the dispatch of such business as may be brought before them.

#### BANKS, SHOPS, &c.

The rapid rise of this town, which we briefly noticed, impels us to mark the later advances, that posterity may be in possession of those traces, which time usually obliterates. To the liberal spirit of private individuals we are indebted for some handsome houses in the town, particularly in Fore-street: the banking-houses of Messrs. Shiells and Johns, Messrs. Husband and Son, Messrs. Glencross, Hodge and Norman; the drug warehouses and premises of Mr. C. S. Gilbert and Glencross and Co.; the wine vaults and very handsome building of Welsford and Co.; the jewellery shops and dwellings of Mr. James Dunsford and of Mr. George Banks, with several

other houses occupied by Messrs. R. and J. Burnett; wholesale and retail drapers; Mr. James Batten, Mr. James Dickie, Mr. P. C. Clarke, mercers; nor must we omit to mention the handsome shop and premises of Messrs. Hoxland and Colman, booksellers, erected in the year 1821, under the superintendence of Mr. Foulston; together with the several commodious hotels, combine to render this elegant street worthy of being the principal thoroughfare to the dock-yard: There are several other handsome shops in Fore-street and other parts of the town, which would exceed our limits to particularize; but that of Mr. Jonathan Ramsey, furnishing ironmonger, in Duke-street, claims particular notice; a very commodious and splendid assembly room has been lately erected at the back of the King's Arms Hotel, by Mrs. Goude, the proprietor.

#### UNION SAVINGS BANK.

It was established in April, 1818, for Dock, Stonehouse, Kingsand, Cawsand, Millbrook, Saltash, St. Budeaux and Tamerton; but although these are the only places expressly enumerated in the regulations, the advantages which the bank holds out to depositors, are not confined exclusively to their inhabitants, but are open to the whole neighbourhood.

The office of this institution is situated in Barrack-street, and its affairs are under the direction of a patron, president, and a body of trustees not less than thirteen, nor more than thirty: these are considered *ex-officio* members. The other officers consist of a managing committee, a treasurer, two secretaries, and an actuary, who is retained on a salary. This office is at present filled by Mr. James Dawe. The officers are chosen, and the books inspected, at an annual meeting.

The advantages which Savings Banks present to the frugal and industrious, cannot be too highly appreciated. In addition to a regular and equitable interest, depositors in the Savings Bank enjoy the best possible security for their money—that of the British government—and this without being subject



to increase or decrease of value, like the stocks. By virtue of the act of parliament passed to encourage and protect Savings Banks, under which the Union Savings Bank is enrolled, the money deposited is at all times payable at the Bank of England. Every depositor, upon giving the stipulated notice, is sure of receiving, whenever he may choose to demand it, the whole of the money he has placed in the Bank, with the interest accumulated upon it. The deposits may be bequeathed by will; or if a person should die intestate, the property will be applied according to the legal rights of the relatives.

The sums paid by one person are limited to one hundred pounds in the first, and to twenty-five pounds in any subsequent years; but friendly societies are permitted to deposit to any amount that may be required. A fundamental and salutary law of this institution is, that no person or persons, being patron, president, trustee, or manager of the bank, shall derive any benefit from the deposits made in the establishment: all deposits are received by the actuary, at the office, in the name of the institution; but in order to facilitate the objects of the establishment, several gentlemen of respectability and influence have undertaken to receive deposits on behalf of the bank, at Maker, Millbrook, St. John's, Antony, Torpoint, Saltash, St. Budeaux, Tamerton, Bickleigh, and Buckland Monachorum.

The number of depositors in the first year of the institution was eight hundred and sixty-five; and the sums deposited by them during that period amounted to nearly twenty-eight thousand pounds.

### THE WORKHOUSE.

This building is under the immediate superintendence of the commissioners, (the governor, and a matron, who have apartments within the walls.) It also contains an excellent infirmary, with separate wards for males and females, and the conveniencies usually found in similar institutions. A surgeon is elected to attend the patients; and the devotional

service of the paupers is under the direction of the Rev. T. M. Hitchins, who attends occasionally for the purpose of religious exhortation. Schools are established for the instruction of children of both sexes, under the care of a master and mistress, who receive an annual salary from the parochial funds.

The overseers of the poor are elected annually, but in addition to these, Mr. Philip Kent has been appointed permanent overseer, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. The weekly stipend allotted to the paupers is paid by these officers, with the assistance of some of the commissioners. Provisions for the consumption of the workhouse, are supplied by contract. The whole establishment is subject to the inspection of the commissioners; and is conducted with becoming attention to the relief of the necessitous, and to the economical application of the large sums collected for its support.

#### JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

A society under this denomination was established in 1803, by the exertions of R. Dunning, Esq. an eminent surgeon of the town. Its object was to combat the prejudices existing against vaccination, which, at that period, were strong and deeply rooted; and to promote the introduction of that method, more particularly among the lower classes of society. So few opponents to this invaluable discovery now remain, that the members of the society are rarely called upon to exert their talents in its defence. Under these circumstances, the Jennerian Society is at present but little known.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In this excellent institution, the children are instructed on the improved British system of education. The school-house is adjoining St. John's Chapel, and was erected by subscription in the year 1809. The affairs of the school are directed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and visitors; and an annual meeting is held for auditing the accounts and appointing officers.

This charity is supported by subscriptions, aided by the products of collections made on the anniversary, when a sermon is preached in its behalf at St. Aubyn's and St. John's chapels alternately. The number of boys at present in the school is two hundred and fifty. The apartment for the master is adjoining the school-room. Strangers are allowed to inspect the arrangements of this establishment daily.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

for the instruction and clothing of poor girls, was instituted on the first of March, 1799, the day on which St. John's chapel was opened for public worship; on which occasion, a subscription was entered into, to promote this benevolent institution. In 1812, it was organized and enlarged on an improved system, by which eighty female children are now taken from the abodes of poverty, and educated in reading and working, and as a reward of industry, in writing. They are all clothed, and brought regularly to attend divine worship; and being thus instructed in useful learning, and in the principles of the Christian religion, are fitted, on leaving the school, to become good servants and eligible inmates of families.

The school-room is on the floor over the boys' school, where are also apartments for the mistress, and for the occasional use of those ladies who so laudably devote a portion of their time to the superintendence of this charity. On Thursday mornings this school is open for public inspection. The affairs of the charity are directed by a treasurer, secretary, and committee of ladies and gentlemen; and its funds are drawn from sources similar to those of the boys' school.

The plan on which these excellent institutions are conducted, deserves praise and imitation; and they may both be regarded as of the greatest importance, in such an extensive and populous town. We rejoice to find that the improvement of the children is most satisfactory to the subscribers; and while witnessing the establishment of this and of similar institutions,

we anticipate with confidence and delight, the necessary progress of moral and religious education. These anticipations are accompanied by the pleasing hope, that the beneficial effects of these important charities will be traced in the succeeding generation; and an observance of the commands of the Almighty, and of the institutions of man, will be attained by early instruction, more effectual than the fear of human punishment, or the dread of divine vengeance, would ever have produced.

There is also a school belonging to the Baptist dissenters, where a number of girls are clothed and educated. This school is supported by subscriptions chiefly collected among the members of the Baptist congregations, and by collections made at the Morice-square chapel, where the children attend divine service.

#### METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This building was purchased in the year 1821, by the committee of the Methodist Sunday schools, it is situated in St. John-street, near the public school, and was formerly used as a soap manufactory; the whole of the interior has been taken down, and the building again fitted up in a very neat manner; it is three stories high, and capable of receiving about nine hundred children, the alterations and improvements were completed in a few months, and the building was first opened for the benevolent purpose of instructing the rising generation of the British poor in the knowledge of letters, and in the principles of the Christian religion, on Sunday, February 3d, 1822.

There are also other Sunday schools, where a vast number of children are instructed in reading, and the principles of religion, on the plan usually adopted by the benevolent individuals, who devote their attention to those desirable objects.

The important results arising from these institutions, are the best practical refutations of the objections which many are still inclined to raise against the diffusion of knowledge among the inferior classes of society.

### THE LYING-IN CHARITY

is established under the patronage of the Right Honourable Viscountess Keith. Its plan and objects are similar to those described in the neighbouring towns, and its revenues arise from subscriptions, and from the profits of the annual sale and exhibition of useful and ornamental work. The products of a ball in the evening of the anniversary, are also applied to the augmentation of the funds of this charity.

### THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

was instituted in the year 1801, for the relief of the indigent and destitute sick. The ladies who discharge the arduous duties of collectors and visitors, display the most unwearied zeal and activity; and during the last year, their labours have been amply rewarded by the success with which their benevolent exertions have been crowned. By a judicious and economical application of the funds, a sum of money, little exceeding two hundred pounds, has afforded relief to no less than four hundred and thirty-five sick persons; among whom were, one hundred and thirty lying-in women. This excellent institution claims the patronage and pecuniary assistance of every philanthropist; and when it is considered, that the gentle sex so laudably exert themselves, not only in discovering the abodes of misery and disease, but in administering the necessary relief, every subscriber will feel assured, that the sums contributed are applied to the most deserving objects.

The treasurer, visitors, and collectors are chosen annually, at a general meeting of the society.

### THE HUMANE INSTITUTION.

A society recently formed for the purpose of visiting and relieving the sick poor of all denominations at their habitations. This institution has already done much good: one hundred and sixteen persons were relieved from its funds during the last year, among whom were many in very great distress. It is not the sturdy beggar who has clothed himself in rags to excite

commiseration, that is an object of *real* charity, but the modest retired poor, who rather seek to conceal their distress than to obtrude it upon you. It is to persons of this description that this and similar societies have been eminently useful, on which account they are entitled to public support.

### THE DORCAS SOCIETY

was formed a few years since, for the purpose of making garments for the poor. It is maintained by subscription, and is superintended by a committee of sixteen young ladies.

An association for the relief of the indigent and distressed, was formed during the inclement winter of 1819, and being intended to meet the peculiar emergencies of that season, it cannot be considered as a permanent institution; yet we doubt not that the recurrence of similar necessity will call forth the exertions of the benevolent individuals who formed that society.

### A RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

for Dock and Stonehouse was established about ten years since, for the circulation of tracts among the poorer classes. In its first institution, it also comprehended the distribution of bibles; but this department of usefulness has been rendered unnecessary since the formation of Auxiliary Bible Societies.

Besides the societies and institutions which more exclusively belong to Dock, it will be recollected that this town is united with the other divisions of the port in various laudable and important institutions, which are enumerated under the description of the Borough.

---

## PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

---

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Dock is the seat of the military government of the garrison at this port and of the western district.



Government-house, although designed for the residence of the governor, is at present occupied by the lieutenant-governor, major-general Sir Denis Pack. This mansion is delightfully situated on Mount Wise, south of the town; and although the exterior of the edifice presents no architectural decorations, it contains every accommodation requisite for the transaction of public affairs, as well as for the household of the occupier. It consists of a centre building, with two wings, and detached offices; the whole inclosed by a lofty wall. The wings contain apartments for the dispatch of the official business of the district, the holding of courts martial, &c. and the domestic offices. The north front extends two hundred feet. Near the principal entrance is placed a brass cannon of immense magnitude and calibre, which was taken from the Turks, in the engagement of the Dardanelles.

The views from the house and gardens are rich and diversified, commanding the sound and harbour, and the various objects presented by the neighbouring towns; but the most prominent and interesting features in the prospects are, the grounds of Mount Edgumbe, which display on the opposite shore a pleasing scene of

“Woods over woods in gay theatric pride.”

The lawn and gardens lie in a pleasant slope, which extends nearly to the beach at Richmond walk.

The grand parade is in front of Government-house, where the different guards are paraded every morning, previous to repairing to their respective stations. On this ground, military reviews and inspections take place; and on days of public rejoicing, all the regiments of the garrison are assembled here, and reviewed by the general. On these occasions, the large extent of the ground is filled with a vast concourse of spectators, which a military exhibition never fails to attract from the population of the neighbourhood. Independent of this, Mount Wise presents at all times to the inhabitants of the town, the powerful attractions of a delightful promenade.

## THE LABORATORY

consists of twenty-one detached buildings, inclosed by a high wall, and forming an oblong square. These buildings are designed to be used as workshops, for smiths, joiners, harness makers, and other tradesmen employed in the manufactory of stores requisite for an equipment of a military expedition. Neat houses for officers are erected on the eastern side, where the entrance is also situated.

We have observed, that Dock is almost surrounded by fortifications, and the most formidable part of these is at the fort and battery on Mount Wise. The fort is erected on the most elevated part of the hill, and is calculated to defend the immediate entrance to the harbour; and the battery below is mounted with heavy artillery for the same purpose.

The fortifications consist of a line or breast-work, with a ditch, from twelve to eighteen feet deep, excavated from solid strata of limestone and slate. These lines were projected by Mr. Smelt, an officer of the engineer department, and were commenced about seventy years since. Soon after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of the combined fleets of France and Spain off Plymouth, in the year 1779, directions were given by the ordnance board, for the construction of additional fortifications, and for the repair of the old works, which, from the shallowness of the ditch and other causes, were become incapable of any effectual defence. The men employed by the commanding engineer, General Dixon, were assisted by a body of Cornish miners, amounting to one thousand, collected for the purpose by Lord de Dunstanville. The works were then carried on with rapidity, to a certain extent, but since that period, they have undergone considerable alterations. The erection of the interior boundary wall was begun in 1787, under the direction of the Duke of Richmond, at that time governor of Plymouth. The tract of land which extends from the front of the glacis of the lines, to the boundary wall, including nearly two hundred acres, was purchased by the board

of ordnance in 1758, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty. Besides Government-house, the batteries, and the barracks, this ground contains magazines and other depositories for the various military stores and engines.

From the northern side of the town at Marlborough-square, a cordon of barracks is continued in an almost uninterrupted series, to the government ground on the south. The whole of these will contain three thousand troops; but a portion of them is at present unoccupied, as the military establishment at this garrison has been reduced in common with others.

#### GEORGE'S-SQUARE BARRACKS

are adjoining the entrance to the town from Plymouth, at the south barrier gate, where there is a guard-room, and troops constantly on duty.

#### THE HORSE-ARTILLERY BARRACKS

are a handsome range of buildings on the north of the road from Plymouth. On the opposite side are a row of houses for the officers. Adjoining these barracks, are the

**OLD AND NEW CUMBERLAND-SQUARES,** situated within each other; both of which are occupied by regiments of infantry.

#### LIGONIER - SQUARE,

occupied by the royal artillery, adjoins Cumberland-square to the north. Beyond is

#### FREDERICK - SQUARE,

in which the royal engineers and artificers are stationed.

#### OLD AND NEW GRANBY - SQUARES

are on the north of Fore-street, and are filled by troops of infantry.

## MARLBOROUGH-SQUARE

also contains barracks for infantry, and is situated at the head of Marlborough-street.

Adjoining the barrier gate at the head of Fore-street is a guard-house, where a guard is constantly stationed; and at a short distance is the hospital for the royal artillery. This is a neat stone building, furnished with every necessary accommodation, and is under the direction of a surgeon of the corps. Opposite the entrance to Mount Wise\* are buildings, which contain workshops for the use of the royal engineers.

Beyond the ditch, at the eastern extremity of the government ground, is a battery, on the summit of a precipice, which commands the pool and town of Stonehouse. The view from this point, including Stonehouse, the Sound, Saltram, Plymouth, and the country beyond, is varied and interesting.

The road to the ferry at Morice-town, is defended by the north barrier gate, and a draw-bridge over the ditch, which is in this place excavated in the rock, to a considerable depth. Near the gate is a guard-house; other erections in this quarter have been recently constructed.

## THE PORT ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

is a new and elegant structure erected on Mount-Wise, with wings of a diminished height; one of which adjoining the entrance from George-street to the grand parade, is the admiral's office for transacting business. The whole occupies a large space of ground, and is enclosed in front by strong iron palisades. By the signal-post on the summit of the hill, a constant communication is maintained between the

---

\*This name is derived from the family of the Wises, who were formerly proprietors of the manor of Stoke-Damerel, and by whom it was sold to Sir William Morice. Sir Thomas Wise built a mansion on this spot, and called it "Mount Wise," which appellation it still retains.

office and the flag-ship in the harbour; and during war, by means of a chain of telegraphs, commencing at this spot and continued through thirty-two stations, intelligence was conveyed to the Admiralty. To such perfection was this system arrived, that instances have occurred of messages having been transmitted to London, and the answer received at Plymouth-Dock, in fifteen minutes; thus traversing the distance of four hundred and forty miles in a space of time almost incredibly short.

The port admiral holds the chief naval command of the port, and his authority is never subject to the controul of the admirals of any squadrons resorting hither, although they may happen to rank above him in seniority.

All naval courts martial are held on board the flag-ship in Hamoaze; this at present is the Impregnable, 104 guns. In time of war, a rear admiral is also appointed to this station; one of his peculiar duties is that of presiding at the courts martial.

#### DOCK-YARD.

In contemplating this great naval arsenal, we may regard it as one of the primary sources of the increased extent, wealth, and population, of the whole port of Plymouth, and as the immediate parent of the town of Dock. It has been recorded as a subject of great astonishment, that the national facilities of its scite, had not before attracted the attention of government; but from whatever cause this neglect proceeded, it is certain that after the age of Elizabeth and of Drake, the want of such an establishment, on the western shores, was severely felt, and justly complained of, long before any measures were taken to compass an undertaking of such great national importance and manifest utility.

The construction of Plymouth dock-yard was commenced in the year 1691, in the reign of William III., previous to which, as it appears by the records, the master shipwright and artificers were borne on board one of his majesty's ships fitted for their accommoda-

tion. From this epoch it has been in a state of progressive improvement, and is now acknowledged to be one of the finest in Europe.

Every department of this extensive arsenal will afford ample remuneration to all whom curiosity may induce to visit it. The various methods employed in building and repairing ships, in forming huge masts, in twisting enormous cables, and forging anchors of immense weight and dimensions, are here displayed on a scale of magnitude and importance, which, if equalled in any other establishment, is certainly excelled in none. Human ingenuity appears to have been stretched to its utmost extent, in devising the means by which the mechanical powers have been employed in effecting these various arduous operations. Many of the most difficult have been simplified and expedited by recent inventions; among which, those of Sir Robert Seppings, and Richard Pering, Esq. are eminently conspicuous. To the inventions of these ingenious mechanics, the country is greatly indebted for the many scientific and important suggestions, connected with the improvement and durability of our ships of war.

It is situated on the eastern bank of Hamoaze, by which its southern and western sides are bounded, and is separated from the town by a lofty wall of slate and lime-stone, in some places thirty feet high, extending from North-corner on the north, to Mutton-cove on the south. The area within these bounds is seventy one acres, and thirty-six poles. A small part only is the property of government: sixty-five acres, two roods, and twenty three poles, being held of Sir John St. Aubyn, on a lease of twenty-one years, subject to an annual rent of fifty shillings per acre; and a fine of £534 4s. 6d. or three years' value on each renewal, which must be made every seven years, under a penalty of an entire forfeiture of the lease. The first lease, granted by Sir William Morice, in the year 1728, was for forty acres only; the remaining part was enclosed in 1768.

The entrance from the town is through two spa-



cious gates at the bottom of Fore-street, for the admittance of the workmen; there is also a wicket gate, by which officers and strangers are admitted; within is a lodge for the four warders in attendance; who are, with two centinels, constantly stationed here during the day; and at night, from nine until six in the morning, the charge devolves on the captain of the military guard. By the warders, the gate is guarded with the strictest and most commendable vigilance, as they suffer no one to pass unquestioned, who is not either personally known or dressed in a military or naval uniform. The regular mode of obtaining admission is, by sending a note to the commissioner, and after having secured his sanction, a person is appointed to attend visitors in their inspection.

Immediately within the gates are placed two six-pounders, always pointed towards the street, and also on the left is a covered seat, which affords accommodation to strangers while waiting for permission to visit the arsenal: here also a book is kept, wherein one person of a party is required to insert his name and place of abode. A box is fixed for the reception of charitable donations, which are applied to the fund for the relief of sick and maimed mechanics belonging to the establishment. At the end of this erection is the bell used for the purpose of announcing the time of commencing and terminating the labour of the day, as well as to strike the quarters during the night: the bell is supported on a column, made of the mainmast of an East-indiaman; and as it has something in its history peculiar, we may be excused for stating, that it was taken from the *Tonnant*, when captured at the battle of the Nile, by Nelson; and that it was previously, stolen from the famed church of St. John, in the island of Malta, by the French. Directly opposite is situated the warden's house, a brick building, with a garden behind. West of this house is the reservoir, from whence the water is distributed throughout the various departments of the establishment.—The reservoir is surrounded by a garden, appropriated to the use of the master shipwright.

The chapel is opposite to the entrance-gate, and has been recently rebuilt, in a neat and substantial manner, with a tower and set of bells. On the top of this tower is the flag-staff, from which the royal standard is displayed on particular occasions. The prospect hence is of the grandest description, comprising an assemblage of natural and artificial scenery for miles round, not easy to be described. It consists of three aisles, and is commodiously fitted up for the accommodation of the officers and artificers of the arsenal. The present edifice was erected at the expense of government; but the piety and liberality of the founders of the old chapel, which was commemorated in the following inscription over its south door, deserve to be rescued from oblivion.

IN THE ELEVENTH YEAR  
OF THE REIGN OF KING WILLIAM THE THIRD,  
ANNO DOMINI, 1700,  
THIS CHAPEL WAS FOUNDED AND BUILT  
BY THE  
GENEROUS AND PIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS OF OFFICERS  
AND SEAMEN BELONGING  
TO A SQUADRON OF MEN OF WAR, PAID OFF  
IN THIS YARD,  
(AFTER TEN YEARS EXPENSIVE WAR WITH FRANCE,)  
BEING PROPAGATED AND CARRIED ON  
BY THE INDUSTRY  
AND RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOURS OF  
GEORGE ST. LEO, Esq.  
COMMISSIONER OF THE SAID YARD, AND  
COMPTROLLER OF THE SAID NAVY.

Beyond the chapel is the military guard-house, over which is the navy pay-office. A subaltern's guard is stationed here, on duty, in the day; but a captain's guard, which repairs to the post at sunset, supplies its place during the night.

At a short distance, is the surgery, communicating with the surgeon's house; hither the workmen, who may have been wounded or maimed by any accident, are instantly conveyed, and the benefit of superior professional skill, which they here enjoy, is continued

until they are completely recovered or superannuated; the surgeon attending them at their own dwellings. During the time the patients are under the surgeon's care, they are humanely allowed a portion of their wages.

A spacious road, with a paved foot-path, skirted by trees, conducts to the brink of the hill, from which the lower part has been excavated: here are situated a range of houses appropriated to the superior officers, the only buildings which were erected previous to 1769), they are thirteen in number, built of stuccoed brick, three stories high, with kitchens beneath, and pleasant gardens behind; in front is a double row of lime trees. The houses are inhabited by the commissioner, master shipwright, his two assistants, timber master, two master attendants, clerk of the checque, storekeeper, surgeon, and boatswain. There are houses also for the clerks of the survey and ropeyard, whose offices have lately been abolished. Before the houses is a delightful paved promenade, which is flanked at each end by buildings two stories high, one of which is the commissioner's office, with the residence of his secretary, the other that of the clerk of the checque. From this eminence two roads diverge; the great road is continued along a gentle declivity to the left, but the commodious flight of stone steps on the right affords access to a variety of interesting objects, which at every turn excite the attention of the visitor.

On arriving at the bottom of the steps, and turning to the right, will conduct to the head of the celebrated new north dock, which was built in the year 1789, and is said to be the largest in the kingdom: it is two hundred and fifty nine feet long, eighty five broad, and twenty seven deep. A light wooden bridge at its stern conducts to the north dock, built in the year 1762. Its dimensions are as follows: length two hundred and thirty nine feet, width eighty six feet, depth twenty seven feet: blocks of granite support the shores, and the dock is faced with Portland stone.

Here is a landing place called the north stairs,

where officers not on public duty, generally land. Between the north new dock and the cliff which rises at this place with perpendicular abruptness, is the new smithery; near to which a brow is constructed, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of old timber, on breaking up of ships, usually performed here, immediately to the elevation where the lots are sold by auction, about once a fortnight; and adjoining the boundary wall are the work places of the plumbers, armourers, stonemasons and bricklayers.

The double dock, so called from the docks being constructed in a right line one within the other, and separated by gates, which prevent the admission of water into the *inner*, while ships are about to be taken into or out of the outer dock: these gates, by which the water is kept out of the docks, form, when closed, the segment of a circle, with its convex side towards the sea. They are made of timber, very strongly put together, and are hung on each side of the mouth of the dock. As soon as a ship is taken into dock, which is always at high water, the gates are shut and locked; the water within the dock then runs out through sluices made for the purpose, till the ebb-tide has ceased; the sluices are then shut, and the water which may still remain, is thrown out by engines on the plan of pumps, worked by the assistance of horses; and as the docks are connected by means of sluices, one set of pumps can draw off the water from the whole at one time. The pressure of the sea against them is immense, consequently, from their form, they are always kept tight together. When a ship is to be taken out of dock, the sluices are opened, and the water flows in till its height is equal both within side and without; the gates are then opened with ease, though scarcely any force could otherwise accomplish it. The ships are hove in and out by means of hawsers and capsterns, and always ground in the dock on wooden blocks placed for that purpose.

A new method has been invented to get at the keel of ships to repair them, by Sir R. Seppings. When a

ship's keel was damaged, she was obliged to be lifted; to effect this, shores were placed very thick under her, beneath each of which, wooden wedges were driven by large sledge hammers: to lift a line of battle ship, four hundred men were required, as all the wedges were to be struck at the same instant of time; this occasioned not only a considerable waste of labour, but also the loss of all the wedges, and a great part of the shores. By Sir R. Seppings's plan, on the upper surface of each block used by the old method for the ship to ground on, is fastened an iron plate, on which two cast iron wedges are laid, each of them three feet six inches long, twelve inches wide, four inches and a half thick at the thickest end, and one inch and three quarters at the thinnest. These are so placed, that the thick ends are towards the sides of the dock, the thinnest meeting the centre of the block. By this method of placing them, there is a considerable hollow in the middle, which is filled up to a level, by a block of wood five feet long, and one inch thick, made exactly to fit it, and which is covered with iron plates, where it comes into contact with the wedges; on which the ship grounds, and is supported in an upright position (as all ships in dock are) by wooden shores. When any part of the keel is discovered to be defective, the wedges under that part are knocked out, which from their shape is very easily done; the blocks then become loose, and are removed till the part is repaired, when they are returned to their places, and the wedges driven in till they meet. Thirty men are sufficient to perform these operations. Two docks, which were fitted up here on this plan, together with the whole expense of wedges &c. for each, amounted to a very few pounds more than raising one ship by the old method. What number of years the iron wedges will last, it is impossible to say; yet the advantage in this respect is, perhaps, less than that which arises from the saving of labour, which, in the time of war, is a very material object

Between the docks are various compact buildings

for the purpose of sheltering the workmen, and preserving such wood as requires to be worked more immediately under close cover.

In front of the four southernmost docks, stand two oblong edifices separated by a flight of steps. The lower part of the northern building is occupied by various classes of artificers; in the upper part are the workshops of the joiners and house carpenters. The centre of this edifice is surmounted by a turret, with a clock, and weather-cock. The south building is occupied by the principal offices of the master shipwright, storekeeper, timber master, master measurer, boatswain, and also the tap-house.

The basin and dock, built in the reign of William the third, next demands our attention.

The basin is a large excavation, into which the water flows through an opening about fifty feet wide; here all the boats actually in use for public service are kept, as well as the launches employed in mooring ships. Within the basin is the dock, which is sufficiently capacious for a seventy-four gun ship; its length is one hundred and seventy-nine feet three inches; width, sixty-five feet ten inches; and depth, twenty three feet one inch. The basin is bounded on each side by jetties, which are platforms projecting over the sea, and supported by wooden pillars driven full of nails, to prevent the worms from perforating them. Vessels of all sizes lie alongside without grounding, and here all the ships are brought to be fitted out. The whole line from North-corner to the graving slip hereafter mentioned, is furnished with these jetties.

On the north side of the opening into the basin is the house in which pitch is boiled for the use of the caulkers. Having passed the master attendant's office, situated on the south entrance to the basin, the stranger will perceive the stupendous and astonishing efforts of human skill in the construction of the new sea wall, which has been performed with a solidity and beauty of workmanship, much admired. According to measurement, it comprises forty thousand eight



hundred and fifty cubic feet of stone, from the foundation to low water mark, weighing three thousand one hundred and ninety tons, cemented together under water. As the foundation of this wall lies at the depth of from seven to eight fathoms, its erection could only be undertaken by means of the *Diving Bell*. In driving new piles as a foundation for the masses of stone, a machine not unlike the guillotine, was used, a very heavy weight, being alternately hoisted up and suffered to descend on the head of each pile, which were driven to a proper depth, and cut off by the persons in the *Diving Bell*. This useful machine is of iron, and chiefly employed in the removal of rocks, and other obstructions in the anchorage places; and as the reader may not be acquainted with the mode of conducting these various operations, for his information it is here endeavoured to be described: a vessel fitted for the purpose, has two cranes over her stern, from which the bell hangs, suspended. On reaching the desired spot, the bell is lowered upon it with two men, carrying crow-bars and wedges, who break off the rock, and send it aloft in bags. The men are frequently engaged in this trying service at a depth of forty feet, from three to four hours, when others relieve them. There is a constant current of fresh air supplied to the workmen below, by means of leather tubes, and they are lowered or raised by preconcerted signals. For a more particular description of the *Diving Bell* and its operations, the reader is referred to a small pamphlet, lately published by the printer of this work, and may be had of the booksellers, in Plymouth and Dock.

Near the sea wall, is a handsome building, four hundred and eighty feet long and three stories high, forming one side of a quadrangle. This fabric is of lime-stone, with the quoins and cornices of Portland. The rigging house occupies the eastern part, and the lower part of the western contains rigging for ships of war, in such a state of forwardness, as to be fit for immediate use; in the upper story is the sail loft, where all the sails are cut and made. The remaining

three sides of the quadrangle are store-houses, in which the various articles necessary to equip the fleet are kept under charge of a storekeeper, who is answerable for all stores received and issued. In the space within the quadrangle the incombustible store-house has been lately erected. This building possesses the advantage of one story more than those with which it is surrounded, although the extreme height is the same. Every part is composed of iron and stone, not a particle of wood is to be seen; the girders, joists, doors, sashes, and frames, are all of cast iron, and executed in a style of peculiar neatness. The roof, which is also of cast iron, is worthy of particular notice, from the beauty and lightness of its construction. The floors which are Yorkshire stone, are laid in a masterly manner; but the most gratifying part of the building is its beautiful geometrical staircase of moor stone, projecting six clear feet from the wall; the handrail and balusters are of iron, extremely light and airy; the former is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and so neatly manufactured as to exhibit no traces whatever of a joint. The expense of this edifice altogether is said to have been upwards of fifteen thousand pounds.

Advancing southwards, is a slip for hauling up and graving, *i. e.* (cleaning) the bottoms of small vessels, such as sloops of war, cutters, &c. It is constructed like the docks, but has not any gates. Beyond this is the camber or canal, between sixty and seventy feet wide, terminating at the upper end in a basin, for boats, two hundred and forty yards from its mouth; on the north side of which is the boat-house, where boats are built and repaired, and afterwards kept till wanted. Here before the year 1768 were the bounds of the arsenal; all hence to the southward is still called the "new ground."

On the sides of the camber, and at some other parts, several cranes have been erected on a new principle, and of such additional power, that some of them worked by only eight men will raise fifteen tons, and none less than ten tons. The accidents which

were so frequent in the old cranes are also entirely avoided. By proceeding along the side of the camber in front of the storehouses, to the commencement of the basin, you may cross the boat-house bridge, as it is termed, which conducts to the mould loft. In this building the several parts requisite in the construction of a ship, are lined or chalked on the floor, from which moulds are furnished to the working mechanics. But the warder appointed to attend visitors in their inspection, generally conducts them over the swinging bridge thrown across the camber, fifty fathoms from its mouth, to the anchor-wharf, where there are now nearly seven hundred anchors for ships of all classes, arranged (excepting those in want of repair,) and placed in an upright position, and painted, to prevent rust.

The blacksmiths' shop on the left of the anchor wharf, is a spacious building, about two hundred and ten feet square, and contains forty-eight forges. The largest anchors made here, weigh nearly five tons and are worth three hundred and sixty pounds each, they are made of flat iron bars forged together, and placed edge-ways, upon a principle invented by Mr. Pering, and are moved in and out of the fire by the aid of cranes. Those who are unaccustomed to places of this kind feel strong sensations of horror on first entering; the dingy countenances of the workmen, the immense fires, and above all, the yellow glare thrown on every thing by the flames shining through the dismal columns of smoke, that continually fill the building, form together a very terrific picture. The quantity of coals burnt in the preceding year, was about thirteen hundred chaldrons. The greatest regularity is observed by the workmen, in directing the blows of their sledges upon the particular part of the anchors, which they are employed in forging: where the mass of iron is so enormous as to defy the force of simple manual power, the anchor is subjected to the operation of a machine called Hercules, which is an instrument of iron nearly eight hundred weight, suspended by a large pulley, and made to descend in a perpendicular direction

on the metal, striking a blow equal to seven or eight tons. It is guided by the workmen, who are furnished with long iron rods for the purpose, and the momentum acquired in the descent, with its own inherent gravity, causes it to fall with immense power. While these colossal operations are performed in one division of the building, artificers in other parts are occupied in carrying on various works belonging to the smiths' department, which, although on a scale of secondary magnitude, will sufficiently repay the visitors for the time devoted to their inspection. When the mechanics of this branch are employed on anchor work, they are supplied with a daily allowance of beer.

To the right of the smiths' shop, are three slips, whereon large ships are built. Adjoining the slips is one of the boiling kilns, of which there are four. The planks that are to receive a particular curve, are boiled herein, (those of eleven inches thick for ten or twelve hours,) &c. and being afterwards applied hot to their places, are immediately fastened; without this process, it would be impossible to bring plank of such thickness as is wanted, to the requisite shape.

South-east of the slips is the mast-house and pond in the former, the different masts and yards are made. The main-mast of a first-rate measures one hundred and nineteen feet eight inches in length, and is ten feet in circumference. They are composed of many pieces of fir timber, formed to fit in each other by dowels, a most ingenious mode, first introduced by General Bentham, then rounded and pressed together with iron hoops, driven on hot. The pond is a large piece of water, enclosed from the sea by a substantial wall, of at least ten feet in thickness, and about three hundred feet long, the top of which is laid flat with large flags of granite, forming a delightful marine promenade. The water flows in through two openings of about forty feet wide, over which are light wooden bridges. An immense number of masts, yards, &c. are always kept in this pond, to prevent cracking by exposure to the sun. Near the south-end of the mast-

house is a small mount, generally called Bunker's-hill; it has lately been reduced to a circle, and tastefully adorned by the present commissioner; a winding road, amidst shrubs and flowers, gently lead to the summit, which is crowned by a small battery, and an observatory, from which the prospect is extensive and beautiful; commanding the Sound, St. Nicholas's Island, Mount Edgcumbe, the whole of Hamoaze, and the Cornish side of the Tamar; but the home prospect, though not the most romantic, will, by affording a panoramic view of the arsenal we are attempting to describe, form the primary and most interesting feature. This mount has been preserved, chiefly from respect to our late revered monarch, who it is said, on viewing the beauties with which it is surrounded, expressed a hope that there would be never any necessity for its removal.

The rope-houses are two buildings, each one thousand two hundred feet in length, one of which is entirely constructed of stone and iron. In the upper story twine is made, and the yarns prepared for the cables, which are layed, that is, twisted together, below. The largest cables that are made for shipping, are twenty six inches in circumference, and one hundred fathoms long; they weigh about six tons and a quarter, and are worth upwards of three hundred and forty pounds. In a cable of this size, there are three thousand five hundred and twenty eight yarns. A twenty five inch cable of a hundred and one fathoms, weighs about five ton and three quarters, and is worth three hundred and eighteen pounds.

Behind the rope-house, is the residence of the master rope-maker, and parallel therewith store-houses for hemp, &c.

From hence we may arrive at the gates by a back way, (though perhaps seldom visited,) deserving to be noticed, as it contains the stables and coach houses of the officers, which may justly compare with those of the nobility, or gentry round, and forms a striking contrast between the parsimonious disposition of our ancestors to the munificence of the present govern-



ment. Behind these stables is situated the gardens of the commissioner and clerk of the checque, which extend from the hemp houses to the gates.

All the docks, with one exception, are covered with temporary roofs; the inner of the double dock has a noble permanent shed, with a slated roof, studded with numerous windows.

For the introduction of the permanent roof, forming a new principle in carpentry, (an immense arch without a buttress,) we are indebted to R. Pering, Esq. late clerk of the checque, beneath which, the largest ships are built, and sheltered from the effects of the weather. The roof over the slip No. 3, is most curious in its construction, and worthy of inspection; the erection of these coverings is attended with great advantages, preventing the injuries sustained by exposure to the sun, rain, &c. and in sheltering the mechanics.

We shall be excused, we trust, for minutely particularizing the dimensions, weight and cost of these immense roofs, as no idea could adequately comprehend their magnitude; nor can their real value be duly appreciated but by the workmen who feel and understand their utility.

*Weight of different Materials which compose the Roof over the Slip, No. 3.*

|                                            | Tons.      | cwt.      | grs.     | lb.      | oz.      |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wood-work .....                            | 295        | 6         | 2        | 15       | 0        |
| Glass .....                                | 1          | 4         | 3        | 4        | 8        |
| Solder .....                               | 0          | 4         | 0        | 20       | 0        |
| Iron work .....                            | 8          | 15        | 1        | 25       | 0        |
| Putty .....                                | 0          | 9         | 1        | 17       | 0        |
| White lead .....                           | 0          | 2         | 2        | 6        | 0        |
| Copper sheet of 12 oz. to<br>a square foot | 22         | 15        | 2        | 7        | 0        |
| Nails.....                                 | 0          | 7         | 1        | 22       | 0        |
| Iron spikes and nails .....                | 2          | 13        | 2        | 1        | 0        |
| <b>Total.</b>                              | <b>331</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>8</b> |



|                               | £.          | s.       | d.       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Value of copper sheets .....  | 3428        | 7        | 9        |
| <u>          </u> Nails ..... | 51          | 16       | 8        |
|                               | <u>3480</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> |

Measurement of square feet in the roof 54,377 5 inches equal to 1 acre, 39 poles, 199 feet, 3 inches, or 6042 square yards.

|                                     | Tons.     | cw.       | qr.      | lb.      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 7486 sheets of copper, weighing ... | 24        | 9         | 3        | 2        |
| Scraps returned .....               | 1         | 14        | 0        | 23       |
|                                     | <u>22</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>7</u> |

#### *Number of Windows.*

|                  | ROOF     | CURTAIN |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| Slip, No. 1..... | 91.....  | 19      |
| Ditto, 2.....    | 165..... | 21      |
| Ditto, 3.....    | 162..... | 21      |

#### *Total amount of cost.*

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Roof over head dock, ..... | £7221. |
| Slip, No. 1, .....         | 6462.  |
| Slip, No. 2,               |        |
| Slip, No. 3, .....         | 16465. |
| Slip, No. 4, .....         | 7825.  |

The roof is seen to the greatest advantage when the slip which it covers is unoccupied; as it is only then, that the simple, yet grand construction, and immense scope, which affords sufficient space for building ships of the largest class, can be fully appreciated by the spectator. These sheds, which at first were merely temporary, have now assumed a permanent form, and have been constructed over all the building slips. This has been attended with great expense, as it has been thought adviseable to cover the exterior with copper; but while the artificer rejoices in the protection he enjoys beneath the shed, the scientific observer will behold with

delight, from the application of the most simple principles, results at once, useful and magnificent.

The diversity of employments, ingenuity, and manual activity, exhibited in the various departments of a dock-yard, presents a very interesting spectacle to those who have not been accustomed to appreciate the effects of human industry on a grand scale. Perhaps no sight is better calculated to enable a comprehensive mind to form a proper estimate of the powers of continued labour than, "the gradual growth of a few rude pieces of timber into the majestic, wonderful structure, that encounters the wind and waves, and forms the most complete security against invasion that Great Britain can possess."

The number of men employed in this grand arsenal, in the year 1822, was 3,476: those in ordinary amounted to 750, making a total of 4,226.

### THE GUN-WHARF

is an important department of the naval establishment, situated along the margin of Hamoaze, from which it is divided by the street leading to North-corner landing place. The area of ground within the walls, is nearly five acres, held by government on a tenure similar to that of the dock-yard. This depot, was formed about a century since, and the buildings which were planned by Sir John Vanburgh,\* who was attached to the ordnance department, are constructed in the heavy but substantial style, which distinguished the works of that artist.

The entrance from the town is in Ordnance-street, from which an avenue of trees is continued to the front of the officers' houses. Opposite to those is the capacious reservoir, from which the establishment is supplied with water, and immediately adjoining a flight of steps, leads to the armory and other build-

---

\* This massive style gave rise to the well known epitaph on the architect:

"Lie heavy on him *earth*, for he,  
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

ings in the lower part. These steps and a large portion of the scite of the Gun-wharf, are hewn out of schistos rock, which in some places is excavated to the depth of thirty feet. The store-houses, which contain the armory, are lofty buildings, three stories high, filled with various instruments of destruction; vast quantities of muskets, pistols, and cutlasses are deposited in chests, or arranged in racks, and along the walls in the form of stars, circles and crescents. Near these store-houses is the blacksmiths' shop and other buildings, used as depositories for gun-carriages and the implements of the field train.

The intervals between the different edifices, are occupied by piles of ordnance, belonging to a number of ships in Hamoaze harbour, with their respective names painted on the cannon. There are also large quantities of shot, arrayed in pyramidal heaps, marked with the number contained in each pile. The immense quantity of stores of this description which are seen here, together with what is called the armory, will form a sight worthy attention. Like the Dock-yard, the Gun-wharf is inclosed by a high wall. Persons desirous of viewing it must make application to the storekeeper.

#### THE POST OFFICE.

The post-office is in St. Aubyn-street; the post master, Mr. Coffin. The arrival and departure of the mails are the same here, as stated in the table for Plymouth, within half an hour; the office is shut at half-past seven in the evening; persons pay two-pence for all letters after that time, until eight, when the mail starts for London.

#### THE MARKET.

The market-place is conveniently and centrally situated at the junction of three principal streets; Market-street, Duke-street, and Catherine-street. Half a century since, the scite was occupied by a stagnant pond, which was filled up, to form the ground for the present market. The buildings have under-

gone considerable alterations, at different periods, and in their present form, are so constructed as to furnish the necessary accommodations for the immense number of persons who resort hither on the market days. It is of an irregular triangular form, about one hundred feet wide, and three hundred feet in its extreme length. The butter and poultry markets are in an extensive loft, built over the shambles; and although the ventilation may not be so complete, as if the market occupied a more extensive area, yet the advantages afforded to the inhabitants by its compactness, must be sufficiently obvious. The supplies of butter, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and indeed of every article (except corn,\*) are most abundant, of excellent quality, and at reasonable prices.

The maritime situation of Dock, enables it to command for its market large quantities of fresh fish, many kinds of which furnish the poor with an important article of provision at a cheap rate. The market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The market forms a valuable part of the manorial demesne, and is let at a very considerable rent annually, at midsummer.

#### THE THEATRE.

The theatre is at the eastern entrance of the town, in Cumberland-street. There is nothing in its external appearance to distinguish it from the private dwellings by which it is surrounded, nor is the interior so elegant and spacious as to deserve particular notice. Messrs. Bennett and Hughes, of the Exeter and Plymouth theatres, are the proprietors of this place of amusement, which though rarely attended by large audiences, in these "piping times of peace," is a favourite resort during the bustle of the war. It is occasionally opened by itinerant managers: the prices of admission are, to the boxes three shillings; to the pit two shillings; and to the gallery one shilling.

---

\* Dock has no market for live cattle, nor corn; the sale of grain being confined to Plymouth.

## HARRIS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

This truly elegant place of amusement is in Clowance-street, where the box entrance is situated, and the pit and gallery is at the back thereof; it was formerly a barrack, known by the name of Racket-court barracks, from its originally possessing a court where the game of tennis used to be played. Government, immediately at the close of the war, sold this property, which was purchased by Messrs. Harris, and converted into a theatre of minor amusements, having formed the pit so as to open a circus occasionally, for which it is most particularly adapted, there being stabling sufficient to accommodate all the horses requisite for such an establishment, a most desirable acquisition to a place of this description. The scenery, machinery, and other theatrical property belonging to it, has been got together under the management and taste of its proprietors, who, for many years have been immediately in the department of machinists to theatres. Besides these, and many other advantages which we cannot particularize, we ought not to omit to state, that it is calculated to hold with comfort and convenience, an audience of six hundred persons; so that, in fact, it may frequently be found productive of a rich harvest, when the entertainments are rendered attractive.

---



---

 PLYMOUTH-DOCK NEWSPAPERS.
 

---

## DOCK TELEGRAPH.

A weekly paper, under the title of the "*Plymouth and Dock Telegraph and Chronicle*," is published every Saturday, by Mr. L. Congdon, Fore-street. Its political principles are moderate, and its merits as a medium of naval and local intelligence are generally acknowledged; having acquired extensive circulation, during an establishment of fifteen years: it is considered a desirable vehicle for advertisements.

**THE PLYMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH-DOCK  
WEEKLY JOURNAL,**

established in the year 1819, has obtained a considerable circulation in the western counties, and a competent share of advertisements. The principles on which it is conducted are ministerial.

---

**COMMERCE, TRADING VESSELS, &c.**

---

Besides a number of vessels in the coasting and coal trades, there are ships belonging to the principal merchants, employed in trading to the Mediterranean, North America, &c. Mutton-cove and North-corner are the principal quays, where these traders take in and discharge their cargoes; there is also an extensive canal at New-passage. Here porters, draymen and carmen resort for employment, which they chiefly derive from the carriage of coals landed at the quays. Watermen ply here in great numbers, particularly in the time of war, when their wherries are in constant requisition, to convey persons to the ships of war, Millbrook, &c. The ferry, which was originally established between Cremill or Crimhill point and Mount Edgcumbe, continues to retain the appellation of Cremhill ferry, although the boats have been long since removed to Mutton-cove. A boat for the conveyance of vehicles and horses, and two boats for foot passengers, are employed at this ferry; and although complaints are made of inattention on the part of the ferrymen, passengers cannot remedy this inconvenience by hiring what is called a shore-boat without being obliged to submit to the impost of paying the fares of the ferry, in addition to the remuneration given to the waterman.

There is a constant intercourse preserved between this port and Portsmouth by the establishment of a considerable number of passage vessels; and in consequence of the frequency of their departure, a voyage has often been preferred by this way to town, both as matter of pleasure and economy. In addition



to this establishment, we may congratulate ourselves on the introduction of steam packets, which are intended to promote the conveyance of goods to and from London by way of the Arundel canal, and will combine economy with facility; and ensure to all persons a certainty of the voyage, with suitable conveniencies, and may often induce them to take the benefit and pleasure of a marine excursion.

### RICHMOND WALK.

This walk was projected and raised under the direction of the late Duke of Richmond, when master general of the ordnance, in consequence of the discontent excited by his having built the boundary wall which surrounds the town, immediately above the sea shore, and is an extremely pleasant promenade, commanding a fine view of Mount Edgcombe.

### RICHMOND SEA BATHS.

The town and neighbourhood are indebted to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. Backwell, a respectable tradesman of Dock, for the advantages afforded by the completion of a bathing establishment, in no respect inferior to any in the kingdom.

On a pleasant beach below Richmond-walk, he has erected commodious hot, cold and shower sea baths, with convenient apartments. The bathing machines are constructed on improved principles, and afford every facility for bathing without exposure. The hot baths are kept ready from six in the morning till nine at night, from the first of May to the end of October, and can be prepared at any other time at an hour's notice.

“ Here wing'd with health,  
 The seaward breezes softly kiss the waves  
 That sweep the gentle rising beach below,  
 Where oft the timid bather seeks and meets  
 Returning vigour. How delightful 'tis  
 At fresh'ning morn, or twilight tinctur'd eve,  
 To wanton in the pure Atlantic wave,  
 And breast the rising surge.”

The effusions of Mr. Carrington have been excited by this spot, and the preceding lines rank among the successful efforts of the local muse.

The Richmond sea baths derive that appellation from their proximity to the walk before mentioned, They are approached on foot by way of Mount Wise; and there is a convenient road for horses and carriages, from the bottom of Stonehouse-hill. It is gratifying, that the spirited projector has been remunerated for his exertions, by the number of visitors who repair to this favourite bathing place every summer; and we trust that an establishment so highly meritorious will continue to enjoy a large share of public patronage.

## HOT BATHS.

|                                                | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Each time . . . . .                            | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| Nine times within six weeks . . . . .          | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| If fire in the room, sixpence extra each bath. |   |    |    |
| Shower baths, each time . . . . .              | 0 | 1  | 6  |
| Hot shower ditto . . . . .                     | 0 | 2  | 0  |

## BATHING MACHINES.

|                                     |   |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Each time . . . . .                 | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| One week in advance . . . . .       | 0 | 3  | 6 |
| One month ditto . . . . .           | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Six months, or the season . . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |

## SWIMMING BATHS.

|                                    |   |    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Each time . . . . .                | 0 | 0  | 6 |
| One week in advance . . . . .      | 0 | 2  | 0 |
| One month ditto . . . . .          | 0 | 5  | 6 |
| Six months or the season . . . . . | 0 | 11 | 0 |

Valetudinarians, who seek health and strength with anxious solicitude, frequently visit these towns; and for their information it will be useful to bring into public notice the late introduction of Mr. Burt's Asiatic and Sulphurated Vapour baths, with sulphurated Fire baths, situated in Duke-street; to the salubrity of marine air this additional restorative, it is hoped, may be found an efficient auxiliary in renovating the debilitated and afflicted frame.

**THE KING'S STAIRS.**

This landing place is situated about the middle of Richmond walk, near the admiral's office, built for the use of the navy and army, in the year 1820, at the joint expense of the admiralty and ordnance boards, during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, as master general of the ordnance; the steps are constructed on land the property of the crown, and in charge of the Ordnance. The steps to the west for the officers of the navy and army; the steps to the east, for the seamen. Although wholly the property of government, and exclusively constructed for their convenience, yet the public are permitted by suffrage, the free use of them.

Dock has no commercial exchange or place of rendezvous for persons engaged in mercantile pursuits; in consequence of which they resort to the Plymouth exchange. This, which might at first appear an inconvenience of no inconsiderable magnitude, will be found on further consideration, to be attended with highly beneficial results; it being the means of concentrating the mercantile speculations of the neighbourhood in one point, and of maintaining an intercourse and union between the different divisions of the port, which is so highly desirable, and so conducive to the real commercial interests of the town.

The principal inns are in Fore-street, which from its extent and central situation, and being the grand avenue to the dock-yard, is the chief street for business in the town.

Weakley's Hotel is a spacious and commodious house, with the powerful recommendations of a good larder, excellent beds and stabling: the same may be observed of Goude's King's Arms, and of Townshend's London Inn, although the accommodations of the latter are on a smaller scale. Lane's Prince George, in Fore-street, and Collins's Crown Hotel, in Cumberland-street, are neat and comfortable houses.

The stand for carriages which run between this town and the borough, is in Fore-street; from which place the fares are regulated to different parts of the towns and neighbourhood.

## STOKE-DAMEREL.

---

**T**HIS village, whose handsome and numerous buildings may fairly claim for it the designation of a town, is delightfully situated about half a mile north-east of Dock, on the Tavistock road. It may boast of antiquity considerably beyond that of Dock, but it has chiefly derived its increased extent from the flourishing condition of its opulent neighbour. Within a few years several rows of excellent dwelling-houses have been built, which from their healthful situation and extensive prospects have become the favourite abodes of persons whose engagements do not require their constant residence in the town.

Among the villas which have been built in consequence of its salubrious and eligible situation, Blackburn house, occupied by Sir Charles Hollaway; Barn-park, Thomas Husband, Esq.; and Travers-house, Richard Bromley, Esq., will obtain particular notice. The latter is a magnificent structure erected under the superintendence of Mr. Foulston, at the north-east end of higher Stoke, surrounded by a high wall; the gardens and walks round the premises, for situation and prospect, are most enchanting, and equal if not superior to those of any other house within the manor. Belmont-house, lately erected, near the entrance to Stoke, occupied by John Norman, Esq. the proprietor, is a beautiful edifice, built under the management of the above-named architect, having its principal front to the west, adorned with a lofty doric portico of four columns, and is so situated as to command for several miles round, the most delightful and unrivalled sea and land prospects of the

Sound, Breakwater, Mount Edgcumbe, Hamoaze, towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, Dock and neighbourhood, with all their grand and perpetually varying accompaniments. A spacious gallery is enriched with a choice collection of pictures by the old masters, and with a few select works of modern artists.

### STOKE CHURCH.

The parish church of Stoke-Damerel, though inconveniently situated at the southern extremity of the parish, is generally attended by large congregations. Few public buildings possess so little pretension to architectural distinction; it contains three aisles, which appear to have been constructed at different periods, according to the dictates of convenience. The original edifice is supposed to have consisted of a single aisle, and the tower; which doubtless presented a regular and pleasing appearance, but as its relative situation with regard to the whole structure has been altered by subsequent additions, so has its venerable aspect been destroyed by the white-washings which the *taste* of the church-wardens occasionally bestow, by way of ornament. The principal entrance on the south has been greatly improved by the recent erection of a commodious porch.

The area of the interior is laid out to the best advantage, for the accommodation of the greatest possible number of persons. A spacious gallery occupies the western side of the church: there is no organ, but a good choir of singers assisted by instrumental music. The presentation of this living, which is considered the most valuable in the whole diocese, belongs to the lord of the manor. The Rev. John Hawker, who resides at the rectory, is the present curate. In discharging the sacred duties of so populous a parish, this gentleman has a most arduous task to fulfil.

In the parish-church are monuments of Chetwynd Phillips, 1701; Hasden Young, 1753; the Rev. Henry Hawis, rector, 1728; Peter Robinson, 1790; Major-general Alexander Rigby, 1790; Lieutenant William

Buller, of his majesty's ship, Impregnable, who died of his wounds received on the first of June, 1794; and Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., vice admiral of the blue, 1794. Sir John St. Aubyn is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was granted to Sir William Morice, by King Charles II.

The burying ground, though very extensive, has not been found adequate to the mortality of the increased population of the parish; in consequence of which, a piece of ground, adjoining the old churchyard, has been enclosed and consecrated as a cemetery. Neither the inscriptions, nor the sculptural efforts, numerous as they are, deserve particular notice; and the same observation may be applied to the monuments in the interior of the church, as both will be regarded rather as proofs of the affection, than of the taste of those who erected them.

The parish church is the only place of worship in Stoke, except a small dissenting chapel, which has been lately erected at the back of Navy-row.

#### THE MILITARY HOSPITAL.

This spacious edifice was erected in 1797, on the western side of Stonehouse creek, immediately opposite the Royal Naval Hospital. The situation is admirably calculated for the purposes of the establishment, as it is salubrious and airy; on a southern declivity sloping down to the water's edge. The buildings and ground attached, are surrounded by a lofty wall; the entrance from the town is on the north, but there is a commodious landing-place, and receiving house, on the creek, where patients are landed from transports, and the more distant parts of the garrison.

This establishment has been found of the greatest utility, when troops have been detained at the port by contrary winds, or when the sick and wounded have been brought home from foreign service. Happily, there is little use at present for this hospital, but instances have occurred when it has accommodated five hundred patients at one time. No medical establishment is now maintained here, and it is only occupied



by the sick of the regiments of the garrison, who are attended by their respective surgeons.

This edifice presents a handsome appearance, when viewed from the opposite shore. It consists of a range of four buildings of marble, connected by a piazza of forty one arches, supporting a terrace in front of the windows of the wards. The wards are spacious, lofty, and well ventilated; and the greatest precautions have been taken to render the establishment complete in every respect.

### THE BLOCKHOUSE

is a redoubt erected on an eminence north of the village, defended by a fosse, with a draw bridge, and as a military position it may be of great importance; besides which it is an established land-mark for ships entering the Sound. It is doubtless calculated by its commanding situation, as well for defence as for annoyance. The lover of the picturesque, will forget its claims to the regard of the engineer, when beholding the diversified and interesting scenery, which this fort commands. The prospect displays a magnificent, natural panorama, and the rampart and breastwork of the redoubt form the platform for the spectators. It would be vain to attempt a detail of the circle of charms whereof this spot forms the centre; land, water, eminences, plains, umbrageous woods, and sunny pastures; populous towns and secluded villages; splendid mansions and rustic cottages; the evidences of individual comfort and of national magnificence, the industry of man and the munificence of nature; altogether impress the stranger with delight and admiration. To enjoy the scene in perfection, let it be viewed when the sun is setting behind the Cornish mountains, in all the gorgeous splendour of a summer's evening; and laying aside local prejudice, we think we may be allowed to challenge for it, a high rank among the many delightful prospects which

“England holds  
Within her world of beauty.”

## MORICE-TOWN.

---

**T**HIS town, situated on the harbour, to the north of the Gunwharf, may be considered as a suburb which has grown out of the overflowing population of Dock. It is commonly known by the appellation of New Passage, from the ferry which was established here about thirty years since. The London mail is sent over this ferry, and expedited from Torpoint by the daily coaches. Two horse-boats, and two foot-boats, are provided for the conveyance of vehicles, horses, and passengers, which at this ferry are very numerous, as it forms the principal medium of communication between the neighbouring populous district and the county of Cornwall. The great London road, which is terminated by the harbour at Morice-town, re-commences on the opposite shore at Torpoint.

Morice-town consists of four principal streets, and is connected with Stoke by means of a neat row of modern houses. The wharfs on the harbour and canal are occupied by coal-yards, storehouses, lime-kilns, &c. and a large public brewhouse is established here, under the name of the Tamar Brewery.

There is no place of worship belonging to the establishment, nearer than the parish church of Stoke or the chapels in Dock, but three dissenting chapels have been erected; one in Gloucester-street, the property of the Wesleyan Methodists, supplied with ministers in the usual way; the Salem chapel, in Navy-row; and the new Tabernacle, Gloucester-street.

## THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

At Higher Keyham Point, a short distance from Morice-town, on the same side of the harbour, is the depot for gunpowder, for the supply of the government establishments at this port. It is completely insulated from all other buildings, and consists of several detached edifices, which are constructed of stone, and otherwise erected with every precaution against accidents by lightning or fire. These, we trust, will be found effectual, as the consequences of an explosion of the vast quantity of gunpowder which is here deposited, must be productive of the most terrifying consequences to the neighbourhood.

The whole of the depot covers a space of not less than five acres. There is a neat row of houses at the back, which are occupied by the workmen, having been built expressly for them.

## List of

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY,  
NAVAL, REVENUE, VICTUALLING, COMMERCIAL,  
MERCANTILE, AND OTHER  
PUBLIC OFFICES, CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS, &c.

In the TOWNS of DOCK, MORICE-TOWN and  
STOKE.

---

### PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

---

#### STOKE CHURCH.

*Rector,* The Rev. Thomas Williams, A. M.  
*Curate,* The Rev. John Hawker, A. B.  
*Clerk,* Mr. George Nettle  
*Sexton,* Mr. John Garland  
*Registrar of the Parish and Inserter of Banns,*  
Rev. J. Hawker, A. B.

#### ST. AUBYN'S CHAPEL, CHAPEL-STREET.

*Minister,* The Rev. J. Jacob  
*Lecturer,* The Rev. T. H. Ley, A. M.  
*Clerk,* Mr. Badge  
*Organist,* Mr. Birkhead

#### ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, DUKE-STREET.

*Minister,* The Rev. T. M. Hitchins  
*Clerk,* Mr. Gosling  
*Organist,* Mr. Lancaster

#### ESTABLISHED CHAPEL, DOCK YARD.

*Minister,* The Rev. E. Holliday  
*Clerk,* Mr. Grylls

- Independent Calvinist Chapel,*  
Princess-street, no fixed preacher
- Independent Calvinist Chapel,*  
Mount-street, Rev. S. Parrott.
- Calvinist Chapel,*  
South-street, Rev. J. Wilkinson.
- Baptist Chapel,*  
Morice-square, Rev. T. Horton.
- Baptist Chapel,*  
Pembroke-street, Rev. T. Wilcox.
- Methodist Chapel,*  
Morice-street, Rev. W. Martin.
- Methodist Chapel,*  
Windmill-hill, Rev. T. Martin.
- Unitarian Chapel,*  
Fore-street, Rev. S. Gibbs.
- Moravian Chapel,*  
James-street, Rev. J. Jenkins.
- Salem Chapel,*  
Navy-row, Morice-town, Rev. Francis Thoresby.
- Methodist Chapel,*  
Gloucester-street, Morice-town, no fixed preacher
- Tabernacle,*  
Gloucester-street, Morice-town, Rev. R. Kemp.
- Providence Chapel,*  
Back of Navy-row, Stoke, no fixed preacher.

---



---

## CIVIL.

---

### TOWN HALL, KER-STREET.

*Resident Magistrate,* Thomas Husband, Esq.

*District Magistrates,*

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| John Were Clark, Esq.  | Edmund Lockyer, Esq.    |
| Jonathan Elford, Esq.  | Samuel Pym, Esq.        |
| John Hawker, Esq.      | R. B. Remmett, M. P.    |
| Thomas Husband, Esq.   | Thomas Clinton Shiells, |
| William Langmead, Esq. | Esq.                    |

*Clerks to the Magistrates,*

Messrs. Rodd and Bone, St. Aubyn-street.

*Clerk to the Commissioners,*

R. Rodd, Esq.

## MILITARY.

## GOVERNMENT SQUARE.

*Licut. Governor, Major Gen. Sir Dennis Pack, K.C.B.*

~~~~~

ORDNANCE.

GUNWHARF.

<i>Storekeeper,</i>	William Ady
<i>Clerk of the Checque,</i>	Timothy Topping
<i>Surgeon,</i>	Vaughan May

~~~~~

## ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Chief Engineer,</i>         | Lieut. Colonel Morshead |
| <i>Commander of Artillery,</i> | Lieut. Colonel Hawker   |

~~~~~

LABORATORY MOUNT WISE.

Chief Engineer, Major Forbes

~~~~~

## POWDER MAGAZINE, KEYHAM POINT.

*Storekeeper, Peter Glinn*

~~~~~

MILITARY HOSPITAL, GRANBY SQUARE.

Surgeon, Vaughan May

~~~~~

## MILITARY HOSPITAL, STOKE.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Barrack Master,</i>        | Mr. Lumley     |
| <i>Deputy Barrack Master,</i> | Mr. Chesterton |

=====

## NAVAL.

## GOVERNMENT SQUARE.

*Port Admiral, Honorable Sir A. I. Cochrane, G. C. B.*

~~~~~

DOCK YARD.

Principal Officers.

<i>Commissioner,</i>	William Shield
<i>Secretary,</i>	Richard Ellery

<i>First Master Attendant,</i>	John Jackson
<i>Second ditto,</i>	William Brown
<i>Master Shipwright,</i>	Edward Churchill
<i>Assistant,</i>	James Atkins
<i>Ditto,</i>	John Moore
<i>Clerk of the Checque,</i>	Richard Pering
<i>Storekeeper,</i>	Thomas Hollinsworth
<i>Timber Master,</i>	Stephen Dadd
<i>Boatswain,</i>	William Ireland
<i>Warden,</i>	Joseph Priest
<i>Surgeon,</i>	James Bell
<i>Assistant Surgeon,</i>	William Dryden

PUBLIC OFFICES.

<i>Post Office,</i>	Mr. Coffin's, St. Aubyn-street
<i>Stamp Office,</i>	Mr. Gilbard's, Fore-street
<i>Permit Office,</i>	Duke-street
<i>Sheriffs' Offices,</i>	{ Mr. Wilmott's, Clowance-street and Mr. Sweet's, Market-street, Plymouth.
<i>Dock Water Office,</i>	Mr. Hicks's, Fort-street
<i>Union Savings Bank,</i>	Barrack-street

NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Telegraph and Chronicle, (Saturday)
Mr. L. Congdon, Fore-street.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY OFFICES.

<i>Atlas,</i>	Messrs. Foot
<i>Birmingham,</i>	Mr. Ramsey
<i>Eagle,</i>	Mr. Chapman,
<i>Globe,</i>	Mr. Guard
<i>Guardian,</i>	Mr. G. W. Hearle
<i>Royal Exchange,</i>	Mr. Smith
<i>West of England,</i>	Mr. W. D. Sole
<i>Equitable,</i>	Mr. R. M. Oliver

INSTITUTIONS,
CHARITABLE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

WORKHOUSE, DUKE-STREET.

<i>Governor and Clerk,</i>	Mr. Lancaster
<i>Permanent Overseer,</i>	Mr. Kent
<i>Matron,</i>	Mrs. Bowhay
<i>Surgeon,</i>	Mr. Crossing

DOCK AND STONEHOUSE PUBLIC DISPENSARY,
CHAPEL-STREET.

<i>President,</i>	The Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane
<i>Vice President,</i>	Mr. Luggar
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Mr. H. I. Johns
<i>Secretary,</i>	Mr. W. Mould
	<i>Physician Extraordinary,</i> Dr. Young
<i>Physicians,</i>	{ G. Magrath, M. D. F. R. S. & F. L. S.
	{ C. Thomas, M. D.

Surgeons,

Mr. Lower	Mr. Isbell
Mr. Tripe	Mr. Abbott
Mr. Sparke	Mr. Baldy
<i>Apothecaries,</i>	{ Mr. Boyle
	{ Mr. Welch

Public School for Poor Boys, { Adjoining St. John's
Girls, { Chapel

Baptist School

Methodist Sunday School, St. John-street

Subscription School, back of Navy-row, Morice-town

Lying-in Charity, Mrs. C. Nelson, Treasurer

Female Benevolent Society

Dorcas Society

DOCK CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
HEAD OF PRINCESS-STREET.

<i>Presidents,</i>	{ Vice Admiral Sir Herbert
	{ Sawyer, K. C. B.
<i>Vice President,</i>	{ Capt. Edmund Denman, R.N.
	{ Mr. Cornelius Tripe

<i>Treasurer,</i>	Lieut. J. B. Collins, R. N.
<i>Secretary,</i>	Mr. J. W. Coffin
<i>Registrar,</i>	Mr. G. W. Hearle
<i>Head Master,</i>	Henry Thompson, A. B.
<i>Second Master,</i>	Rev. Thomas Brown, A. B.
<i>Assistant Master,</i>	Mr. W. H. Carter
<i>French Master,</i>	Monsieur De la Rue

DOCK AND STONEHOUSE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, TOWN-HALL, KER-STREET,
Treasurer, Mr. H. I. Johns, banker
Secretary, Mr. J. Smith, solicitor
Head Master, Rev. J. Jacob, A. B.

READING ROOMS AND CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.
 Congdon's Circulating Library, Fore-street
 Hoxland and Colman's Reading Room and Library,
 Fore-street
 Harris's Circulating Library, Duke-street
 Sandford's Circulating Library, St. Aubyn-street

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Assembly Room, At the King's Arms, Fore-street
Theatre, Cumberland-street
Amphitheatre, Clowance-street

PRINCIPAL INNS.

<i>Crown Inn, Cumberland-street,</i>	Mr. Collings
<i>King's Arms, Fore-street,</i>	Mrs. Goude
<i>London Inn, Fore-street,</i>	Mr. Townshend
<i>Prince George,</i>	Mr. Lane
<i>Weakley's Hotel, Fore-street,</i>	Mr. Weakley

BATHING MACHINES,

Richmond Walk, Hot and Cold Baths.

COASTING VESSELS.

London, from Carpenter Smith's Wharf.—Nelson,
 Diamond and Jubilee; proprietors, Messrs. Row,
 Clark, Thomas and Co. q 2

Ditto.—Dove; proprietor, Mrs. Netherwood.

Portsmouth.—*Edward, Robert Davis, master; Good Intent, William Beer, Master.

Ditto.—*Amity, William Batchelor, master; Kingfisher, James New, master.

Ditto.—*Daniel and William, John May, master.

Ditto.—†Horatio, G. Reeves, master; Thomas and Elizabeth, M. Reeves, master.

Ditto.—†Dart, Thomas Leverett, master; Fox, R. Searle, master.

Ditto.—†James and Jane, Edward May, master.

The masters of the vessels marked thus* put up at the Cross Oars; and those marked thus† at the Portsmouth Passage House, North-corner-street.

STAGE COACHES.

London, &c.

Royal Mail, from Goude's, King's Arms, Fore-street, Dock, every evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock, and from the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, at half-past eight o'clock.

Royal Eclipse Safety, from Weakley's Hotel, Fore-street, Dock, every morning at half-past six o'clock, and from Morris's, King's Arms Hotel, Briton-side, Plymouth, at a quarter before seven o'clock.

The Traveller, from Weakley's Hotel, Dock, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock, and from the King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, at a quarter before nine o'clock.

Royal Devonshire, from Goude's, King's Arms, Fore-street, Dock, every morning at a quarter before seven o'clock, and Newborough's coach office, Lower Broad-street, at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Regulator, from Goude's, King's Arms, Dock, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock, and from Newborough's coach office, Plymouth, at eight o'clock.

Subscription, from Townshend's, London Inn, Fore-street, Dock, every morning at a quarter after nine o'clock, and from Hannaford's, Commercial Hotel, Old-town, Plymouth, at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Cornwall.

Royal Mail, from Goude's, King's Arms, Dock, every morning at seven o'clock, and arrives at Dock, at half-past five o'clock.

Royal Eclipse, from Weakley's Hotel, Dock, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, and returns the alternate days at four o'clock in the afternoon.

PUBLIC CARRIERS.

Dartmouth, Modbury, &c. &c.

R. Lavers, from the Post-office Inn, Market-street, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ashburton, Chudleigh, Exeter, Topsham, Bridgwater, &c.

Baker, from the Post-office Inn, Mondays and Thursdays; William Hockey, from the Market-house Inn, Saturdays; Newborough, from ditto, Saturdays.

Kilminster, Broadclist, &c.

Hitt, from the Market-house Inn, Tuesdays; John Vincent, from the Market-house Inn, Saturdays.

Southmolton, Barnstaple, &c.

Baker, from the Market-house Inn, every other Tuesday.

Tavistock, Dartmouth, Holdsworthy, &c.

Weeks, from the Tavistock Inn, Tavistock-street, Fridays; John Sambell, from the Globe Inn, Market-street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Nicholas Blatchford, from the Globe Inn, Market-street, Saturdays.

THE DIRECTORY;

BEING

A List of the Trades = people, &c.

THEIR OCCUPATIONS,

AND THE NAMES OF THE STREETS IN WHICH THEY
RESIDE.

- ABBOTT, John, surgeon and dentist, St. Aubyn street
Abbott, John, schoolmaster, Gloucester ope, Morice
town
Abel, Israel, grocer, &c. North corner street
Abram, A. clock and watch-maker, Duke street
Acford, S. huckster, Cumberland street
Adams, Richard, tailor, Fore street
Adams, Elizabeth, baker, Tavistock street, Stoke
Adams, John, boot and shoemaker, ditto
Aishton, Thomas, victualler, Dock Gates, Fore street
Aldmond, William, baker, Windmill street
Andrew, T. victualler, Theatre Inn, Cumberland street
Andrews, William, ironmonger, Duke street
Andrews, ———, grocer, Cumberland street
Andrews, John, sculptor, Navy row, Morice town
Angelley, A. victualler, Ring of Bells, Fore street
Angear, Samuel, schoolmaster, Charlotte street,
Morice town
Anning, B. huckster, James street
Arnold, Joseph, wire worker and weaver, Fore street
Arnold, William, dealer in mineral specimens and
second-hand clothes, North corner street
Arthur, J. and M. dress makers, &c. Morice square
Arthur, John, broker, King street
Atkinson, William, brewer, St. Aubyn street

- Austin, John, linen and woollen draper, ditto
 Austin, R. blacksmith, farrier, &c. Market street
 Avery, W. druggist and tea dealer, Pembroke street
 Axford, Thomas, baker, St. Aubyn street
 Axworthy, Philip, boot and shoemaker, Fore street

BABB, John, hair dresser, James street
Babb, Thomas, blacksmith, Cannon street
Backwell, R. O. ironmonger, and proprietor of the
 Richmond Walk hot and cold baths, Fore street
Backwell, Thomas, tin-plate worker, Tavistock lane
Bailey, John, baker, King street
Baker, W. seedsman and brush maker, Duke street
Baker, — victualler, Globe Inn, Market street
Baldy, John, surgeon, St. Aubyn street
Ball, R. huckster, John street, Morice town
Banks, G. goldsmith and seal engraver, Fore street
Banks, A. C. surgeon, Union row, Stoke
Barry, J. mason and hellier, Pembroke street
Barnes, T. surgeon, Navy row, Morice town
Barnett, John, victualler, Turk's Head, Prospect row
Barnett, John, clock and watch-maker, Fore street
Bartlett, John, carpenter and joiner, Ker street
Bartlett, William, carpenter, St. Aubyn street
Bartlett, R. slop seller, North corner street
Bast, E. shoemaker, Cherry garden street
Bastard, William, mercer and tailor, Tavistock street
Bate, John, mercer and tailor, Fore street
Bate, H. tailor, Dock wall street
Bate, H. pawnbroker, Cherry garden ope
Bates, J. broker, James street
Batten, J. woollen draper, mercer, &c. Fore street
Bath, John, grocer and tea dealer, Duke street
Bath, Mary, huckster, Princess street
Batchelor, James, baker, Granby street
Bawden, T. boot and shoemaker, Fore street
Bawden, John, painter and glazier, Fore street
Baxter, M. upholsterer, and lodging-house, Ker street
Beal, R. tailor, James street
Beare, G. victualler, India Arms, North corner street
Bearblock, William, huckster, Canterbury street

- Beard, A. collector of poors' rates, and vestry clerk,
Navy row, Morice town
- Beer, J. victualler, Castle and Keys, Prospect row
- Beer, W. ditto, King and Constitution, James street
- Beer, William, mason and slater, Coldrocket ope
- Beer, E. pork seller, James street
- Bell, James, surgeon dentist, Pembroke street
- Belcher, F. jeweller and haberdasher, Duke street
- Benjamin, John, victualler, Boot Inn, Boot lane
- Benjamin, Samuel, umbrella maker, Fore street
- Bennett, James, hair dresser and perfumer, Fore street
- Bennetts, Richard, painter and glazier, Fore street
- Bennett, William, leather cutter, Windmill street
- Bennett, William, huckster, Mutton cove
- Berryman and Son, solicitors, St. Aubyn street
- Best, John, grocer and tea dealer, George street
- Best, Peter, ditto Duke street
- Best, Joseph, confectioner, George street
- Bettesworth, S. builder, Marlborough street
- Bews, J. victualler, Lord Wellington, William street,
Morice town
- Bickell, W. victualler, Post-office Inn, Market street
- Bickell, R. black and white smith, Cumberland street
- Bickford, G. fruiterer, &c. King street
- Biggs, W. straw hat manufacturer, St. Aubyn street
- Billing, John, timber merchant, Mount street
- Billing and Parkyn, linen drapers, Catherine street
- Bilsbury, J. huckster, Granby street
- Binford, John, victualler, Phaeton Frigate, Pembroke
street
- Birkhead, R. H. solicitor, Princess street
- Bird, Richard, lath and trenail maker, William street,
Morice town
- Birkhead, G. grocer and tea dealer, Princess street
- Birt, J. linen and woollen draper, Catherine street
- Bivyon, John, broker, Cannon street
- Blackmore, W. P. solicitor, Morice square
- Blackmore, W. C. coal merchant, John street, Morice
town
- Blackmore, J. P. solicitor, Fore street
- Blake, S. ironmonger, North corner street

- Blake, L. dress and corset maker, St. Aubyn street
 Blaxland, George, huckster, John street, Morice town
 Blight, John, currier, &c. Cumberland street
 Bloy, N. grocer and tea dealer, Fore street
 Boddon, Edmund, baker, Granby street
 Boden, A. baker, Queen street
 Bodley, John, cabinet maker, Canterbury street
 Body, E. timber & coal merchant, Quay, Morice town
 Bone, John, surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Bone, M. baker and tea dealer, Barrack street
 Bone, W. dealer in wood and coals, Coldrocket ope
 Bone, John, victualler, Passage House, New passage
 beach
 Boon, S. basket maker, Duke street
 Boon, E. dealer in marine stores, Market lane
 Boswarick, C. huckster, Princess street
 Bowden, John, coach builder, Fore street
 Bowhay, J. ironmonger, James street
 Bowhay, John, baker, Pembroke street
 Bowyer, William, schoolmaster, South street
 Boyle, John, surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Bramble, S. broker, James street
 Braund, W. schoolmaster, Charlotte street, Morice
 town
 Bray, R. victualler, Trafalgar, North corner street
 Bray, John, baker, King street
 Bray, ———, cabinet maker, Marlborough street
 Bray, W. hair dresser and toyman, Pembroke street
 Bray, J. schoolmaster, Princess street
 Bray, E. straw bonnet maker, Princess street
 Bray, Elizabeth, druggist, John street, Morice town
 Brent, Edward, baker, Duke street
 Bridgeman, R. trenail maker, Gloucester street, Morice
 town
 Bridgeman, Ann, confectioner, Fore street
 Bright, ———, confectioner and pastry cook, Fore street
 Brimicom, H. baker, St. Aubyn street
 Broad, M. milliner and dress maker, Cumberland street
 Broad, P. coal and timber dealer, Cumberland street
 Brockington, William, leather cutter, Queen street
 Brook, Isaac, huckster, Princess street

- Brooks, P. dealer in marine stores, Francis alley
 Brown, William, currier, James street
 Brown, R. victualler, Prince Regent, Ker street
 Brown and Thorne, dress makers, Clowance street
 Brown, John, schoolmaster, South street
 Brown, James, dealer in new and second hand clothes,
 North corner street
 Browne, J. E. cabinet maker, Marlborough street
 Browne, William, boot and shoemaker, Fore street
 Buchan, John, ironmonger, Market street
 Buckingham, John, watch maker, Catherine street
 Budge, John, hatter, &c. Market street
 Budge, John, shoemaker, ditto
 Budge, John, hair dresser, ditto
 Bullen, William, bookseller, Duke street
 Bullocke, B. copper agent and general merchant,
 Clowance street
 Bulford, M. dress maker, &c. Canterbury street
 Burdwood, John, dealer in glass, &c. Stafford's hill
 Burlace, R. huckster, Pembroke street
 Burn, Christopher, broker, North corner street
 Burnell, J. victualler, Butcher's Arms, Cross street
 Burnard, William, trenail maker, Granby street
 Burnet, R. and J. mercers and drapers, Fore street
 Burnett, Samuel, victualler, Cross Oars, North corner
 street [town
 Burstal, R. teacher of navigation, Navy row, Morice
 Burt, I. glass and china merchant, Fore street
 Burt, H. broker, King street
 Burt, T. M. schoolmaster, Cherry garden street
 Butcher, T. victualler, Commercial Inn, Fore street
 Butcher, John, baker, James street
 Butland, Thomas, butcher, Pembroke street
 Byers, William, printer and bookseller, Fore street
 Bynon, R. new and second hand clothes seller, Tavi-
 stock lane
- CALLARD, E. mason and hellier, Fore street
 Callaway, T. blacksmith, Marlborough street
 Came, J. cabinet maker, ditto
 Campbell, Thomas, coal merchant, George street

- Carlisle, Jane, straw hat maker, Charlotte row,
 Morice town
 Carne, R. keeper of salt cellars, Quay, Morice town
 Carpenter, G. clock and watch maker, Fore street
 Caunter, Henry, huckster, Baker's place
 Cawse, M. umbrella maker, Pembroke street
 Chamings, J. huckster, Gloucester street, Morice
 town
 Channon, G. pawnbroker, Cumberland street
 Chapman, William, solicitor, and agent for the Eagle
 Insurance office, St. Aubyn street
 Chapman, M. painter and glazier, Princess street
 Chapple, —, boot and shoemaker, Wellington street,
 Stoke
 Chenoweth, William, baker, Pembroke street
 Chidley, G. grocer and tea dealer, James street
 Ching, William, boot and shoemaker, James street
 Chivell, William, baker, Cumberland street
 Choake, L. new and second hand clothes seller, Cher-
 ry garden street
 Chubb, E. huckster, Princess street
 Churchward, James, broker, Queen street
 Churchward, Henry, huckster, Waterloo street, Stoke
 Clamens, T. huckster, Tamar street, Morice town
 Clark, William, ironmonger, James street
 Clarke, P. C. draper and hosier, Fore street
 Clarke, R. furnishing ironmonger, Catherine street
 Clarke, J. E. grocer, druggist, &c. Market street
 Clarke, R. cutler, King street
 Cleife, T. butcher, St. John street
 Clement, John, cabinet maker, &c. George street
 Clement, C. fringe maker, St. Aubyn street.
 Coad, John, grocer, Market street
 Cock, W. cabinet maker, James street
 Cock, S. stationer, &c. Fore street
 Cock, W. B. druggist, King street
 Cocks, Joseph, pawnbroker, Boot lane
 Codner, Miss, seminary for young ladies, Ker street
 Coffin, J. W. post-office, St. Aubyn street
 Coin, E. old clothes seller, James street
 Coke, Thomas, huckster, Cross street

- Coker, William, hair dresser, Tavistock street
 Cole, R. solicitor, St. Aubyn street
 Cole, S. builder, Bragg's alley
 Coles, R. keeper of watering-place, Richmond walk
 Cole, William, schoolmaster, back of Gloucester street
 Morice town
 Colenso, J. W. coal and timber merchant, St. Aubyn
 street
 Collings, Miss, seminary for young ladies, James ope
 Collings, A. straw hat maker, King's street
 Collings, P. victualler, Crown Hotel, Cumberland
 street
 Collings, William, baker, Pembroke street
 Collings, J. shoemaker, Tavistock lane
 Collings, William, huckster, Marlborough street
 Collins, R. boot tree and last maker, James street
 Colwell, N. blacksmith, Tamar street, Morice town
 Condry, R. furnishing ironmonger, Catherine street
 Congdon and Hearle, stationers, booksellers and
 printers of the Telegraph and Chronicle, Fore street
 Congdon, John, printer, bookseller, &c. Fore street
 Congdon, James, huckster, Marlborough street
 Conner, B. huckster, Francis alley
 Constable, ———, eating house, Pembroke street
 Coomb, Edward, grocer and tea dealer, James street
 Coombe, John, painter and glazier, Pembroke street
 Coombes, Philip, huckster, &c. John street, Morice
 town
 Cook, William, tailor, Navy row, Morice town
 Cooper, William, dealer in earthenware, James street
 Copp, D. baker and brewer, Navy row, Morice town
 Copplestone, M. victualler, Old Exeter Inn, Queen street
 Cornish, John, butcher and pork seller, James street
 Cornish, J. confectioner, &c. Catherine street
 Cornish, R. pawnbroker, William street, Morice town
 Cossentine, William, schoolmaster, John street
 Couch, John, mechanical tool warehouse, Fore street
 Couch, William, boot and shoe maker, George street
 Courtis, Richard, baker, John street
 Cousins, Richard, painter and glazier, Morice street
 Cox, W. C. optician, &c. Fore street

Cox, William, victualler, King's Arms, George street
 Crabb, M. slopseller, North corner street
 Crews, N. currier and leather cutter, Catherine street
 Crews, M. huckster, North corner street
 Crossing, Thomas, surgeon, John street, Morice town
 Crossing, Thomas, house carpenter and joiner, John street, Morice town
 Cumming, T. gardener and seedsman, Duke street
 Cumming, Thomas, tallow chandler, Duke street
 Cummings, A. white smith, &c. Stafford's hill
 Currelly, C. huckster, Gloucester street, Morice town
 Curtis, R. baker, Pond lane

DART, Mary, huckster, John street, Morice town
 Date, A. grocer and flour dealer, King street
 Davey, J. victualler, St. Aubyn Arms, Navy row, Morice town
 Davey, J. dealer in coals, timber, &c. Granby lane
 Davey, John, blacksmith, &c. Baker's place
 Davey, R. boot maker, William street, Morice town
 Davis, D. victualler, Anchor and Hope, North corner street
 Davis, J. grocer and tea dealer, James street
 Davis, S. grocer and tea dealer, Fore street
 Davis, G. victualler, Dolphin Inn, Granby street
 Davis, J. broker, James street
 Davis, James, broker, James street
 Davis, M. huckster, Mount street
 Dawe, C. dyer, King street,
 Deacon, C. shoemaker, Fore street
 Deally, John, huckster, Gloucester street, Morice town
 Dell, John, plasterer, Mount street
 De la Rue, Mons. French and Italian teacher, George street
 Denbow, G. glover, Duke street
 Denham, H. grocer and tea dealer, Duke street
 Denman, M. huckster, Barrack street
 Dicker, John, blacksmith, Tamar street, Morice town
 Dickerson, J. chemist and druggist, Catherine street
 Dickins and Warwick, china merchants, Catherine street and Parade, Plymouth

- Dickie, James, draper and tailor, Fore street
 Dillin, Mrs. midwife, Princess street
 Dingley, W. grocer and tea dealer, Market street
 Dinnis, John, baker, Fore street
 Dinnis, John, new and second-hand clothes seller,
 Fore street
 Dobson, E. huckster, Doidge's well
 Dominy, G. H. working jeweller, Mount street
 Dorrington, F. victualler, Half Moon, Pembroke
 street
 Dorrington, T. victualler, Exmouth Inn, James street
 Dorrington, J. victualler, Sawyers' Arms, Pembroke
 street
 Doubtfire, W. pork seller, North corner street
 Douglas, ———, tailor, Ker street
 Dowell, William, shoemaker, Cumberland street
 Down, R. victualler, The Sirius Frigate, Pembroke street
 Down, J. victualler, Three Tuns, Catherine street
 Drake, H. boot and shoemaker, James street
 Drew, John, tailor, &c. North corner street
 Drew, William, huckster, Granby street
 Duncan, G. house carpenter, Cherry garden street
 Dukes, John, shoemaker, Cherry garden street
 Dun, John, baker, Fore street
 Dun, N. pawnbroker, James street
 Dunning, R. surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Dunsford, J. N. goldsmith, Fore street
 Dustin, A. victualler, George and Dragon, Duke street
 Dustin, William, brewer, Duke street
 Dyer, Miss E. dress maker, Fore street
 Dyer, John, mason and hellier, Chapel street
- EASTON, James, solicitor, George street**
 Easterbrook, William, upholsterer, Boot lane
 Easterbrook, S. pork and sausage seller, Boot lane
 Ebdon, E. surgeon dentist, Pembroke street
 Edgcumbe, P. huckster, St. John street
 Edmonds and Yates, rope manufacturers, &c. Mill
 Prospect, Stoke
 Edwards, H. teacher of mathematics, Clowance street
 Edwards, Thomas, grocer, Pembroke street

- Edwards, William, clock and watch maker, gun smith,
&c. Market street
- Edwards, W. victualler, Tavistock Inn, Tavistock lane
- Eggs, James, victualler, Phoenix Inn, Fore street
- Ellery, M. baker, &c. Chapel street
- Elliot, John, grocer, Pembroke street
- Elliot, Thomas, baker, &c. Tavistock street, Stoke
- Elliott, S. mason, &c. William street, Morice town
- Ellis, John, broker and auctioneer, Duke street
- Ellis, R. pawnbroker, North corner street
- Elliss, R. baker, Dock wall street
- Ellis, James, boot and shoemaker, Fore street
- Elson, J. butcher, King street
- Elms, John, clock and watchmaker, Pembroke street
- Elworthy, J. E. solicitor, George street
- Elworthy, T. boot and shoemaker, St. Aubyn street
- Escott, J. boot and shoemaker, Coldracket court
- Easterbrook, William, butcher, Barrack street
- Evans, William, chemist and druggist, Queen street
- Evans, S. grocer and tea dealer, Catherine street
- Evans, M. dress maker, St. Aubyn street
- Evans, W. baker, Waterloo street, Stoke
- Evans, Ann, grocer and tea dealer, James street
- Evans, E. house carpenter and joiner, Granby street
- Every, E. victualler, Cornish Inn, Ordnance street
- Ezekiel, P. clock and watchmaker, Duke street
- FACEY, M. R. dress maker, Navy row, Morice town
- Farthing, J. umbrella and parasol maker, Pembroke
street and Catherine street
- Faull, E. boot and shoemaker, Fore street
- Favey, William, confectioner, Cumberland street
- Fawkes, Ann, victualler, King and Queen, North
corner street
- Fawkes, Charles, victualler, clock and watch maker,
Old Half Moon, Pembroke street
- Fawkes, W. victualler, Lord Nelson, James street
- Fielding, O. working jeweller and gilder, Mount street
- Finch, S. huckster, Navy row, stoke
- Fisher, Ann, meat seller, Pembroke street
- Fittock, P. huckster, King street

Foot, Messrs. solicitors, office, Chapel street
 Foot, R. victualler, Navy Arms, James street
 Foot, Miss, toy seller and perfumer, Fore street
 Ford, John, boot and shoemaker, King street
 Foreman, R. schoolmaster, Pembroke street
 Forsyth, G. dealer in oats, &c. back of George street
 Foster, James, house carpenter, Windmill street
 Foster, J. mercer, draper, hosier, &c. Catherine street
 Fotheringham, W. coal merchant, Quay, Morice town
 Fox, S. huckster, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Frost, John, timber dealer, Chapel street
 Fry, S. merchant, James street
 Fry, Joseph, blacksmith, Bragg's alley

GALSWORTHY, J. dealer in marine stores, Dock wall street
 Gard, J. M. conveyancer and commissioner for taking special bail, St. Aubyn street
 Gardner, Samuel, shoemaker, Windmill street
 Garland, J. undertaker and sexton, Princess street
 Garland, John, baker, Queen street
 Garland, John, pork seller, &c. Clowance street
 Garland, Elizabeth, fringe maker, Fore street
 Garland, Richard, broker, Queen street
 Garland, S. boot and shoemaker, North corner street
 Gaul, P. vict. Shakespear Inn, Cumberland street
 Gay, Mrs. painter and glazier, Pembroke street
 Gay, John, ditto ditto
 Geach, S. victualler, Foudroyant, Queen street
 Geaton, W. writing master, Pembroke street
 Gedye, C. cabinet maker, Pembroke street
 Germain, J. block and pump maker, Mutton cove
 German, Richard, mercer and tailor, Fore street
 German, R. broker, Market street
 Gibbs, Thomas, tallow chandler, Fore street
 Giddy, R. pawnbroker, Granby street
 Gilbard, Henry, mercer, &c. stamp office, Fore street
 Gilbert, C. S. chemist and druggist, Fore street
 Giles, J. shoemaker, Gloucester street, Morice town
 Gill, J. rope manufacturer, &c. Mill pleasant, Stoke
 Gill, J. linen and woollen draper, Market street

Gill, William, huckster, Cherry garden ope
 Gills, W. baker, Gloucester ope, Morice town
 Glasson, Dr. M. D. St. Aubyn street
 Glanville, Ann, baker, Catherine street
 Glencross, Hodge and Norman, Messrs. naval and
 commercial bank, Fore street
 Glencross and Welsford, wine merchants, Fore street
 Glencross, James, and Co. druggists, &c. Fore street
 Gledden, E. grocer and tea dealer, George street
 Goad, S. baker, James street
 Godfree, James, boot and shoemaker, James street
 Godfrey, E. broker, James street
 Gohegan, R. pawnbroker, North corner street
 Goldsworthy, P. baker, Pembroke street
 Goodrick, Mrs. straw bonnet maker, Stafford's hill
 Gossip, W. brass founder, &c. Duke street
 Goude, Mrs. innkeeper, Royal Hotel, Fore street
 Gould, Edward, ironmonger, North corner street
 Grant, Mrs. lodging house, George street
 Grant, L. straw hat and dress maker, Mount street
 Granville, A. stationer, perfumer, &c. Fore street
 Granville, John, baker, Dock wall street
 Granville, M. confectioner, Queen street
 Granville, P. pawnbroker, Boot lane
 Greenway, James, brewer, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Greenwood, William, house carpenter, Cannon street
 Greet, E. huckster, Quarry street [Market street
 Gregory, Joseph, new and second-hand clothes seller,
 Griffin, William, mercer and tailor, Duke street
 Griffiths, John, baker, Princess street
 Grills, Stephen, sculptor, Cumberland street
 Grills, John, coal merchant, Morice town
 Grose, R. mercer, tailor and hatter, Catherine street
 Gudridge, W. boot and shoemaker, Duke street
 Gudridge, J. baker, John street, Morice town

HADDY, E. baker, Pembroke street
 Haddy, J. H. boot and shoemaker, Boot lane
 Haddy, S. shoemaker, Pembroke street
 Hainsselin, D. auctioneer and appraiser, Fore street
 Hall, E. basket maker, Navy row, Morice Town

- Halse, R. huckster, Cumberland street
 Hamelin, Mons. French and dancing master, George street
 Hance, R. auctioneer, &c. Fore street
 Hancock, ———, linen draper, &c. Catherine street
 Hancock, J. baker, William street, Morice town
 Hancock, Robert, broker, King street
 Hannaford, John, timber dealer, Pembroke street
 Hannaford, P. hair dresser, Pembroke street
 Hare, R. chair maker, James street
 Harris, H. T. bookseller and stationer, Duke street
 Harris, J. and W. builders and undertakers, Duke street
 Harris, F. butcher, Duke street
 Harry, J. victualler, Exeter Arms, Queen street
 Harry, ———, dress maker, Queen street
 Harvie, A. currier and leather cutter, James street
 Hawker, Rev. John, curate of Stoke, residence Vicar-
 age-house, near the Military Hospital, Stoke
 Hawkins, S. baker, &c. Tavistock street, Stoke
 Hay, Arthur, perfumer and hair dresser, Queen street
 Hayward, C. grocer, &c. Cannon street
 Head, Mrs. lodging-house, Waterloo street Stoke
 Head, J. victualler, Black Horse, Cumberland street
 Heard, James, grocer, Pembroke street
 Heard, J. butcher, Barrack street
 Heard, W. watchmaker and gunsmith, Market street
 Hearle, G. W. agent to the Guardian Fire and Life
 Assurance Company of London, Morice square
 Hearle, John, plumber and brazier, Fore street
 Heath, Miss, Stoke-house establishment for young
 ladies, Trafalgar place, Stoke
 Heath, John, ironmonger, Catherine street
 Heath, William, boot and shoemaker, Fore street
 Heathman, R. baker, North corner street
 Hellyer, R. clock maker, grocer, &c. Pembroke street
 Helyer, E. broker, Catherine street
 Hender, William, huckster, Princess street ope
 Henwood, F. broker, James street
 Henwood, R. trenail maker, back of William street
 Morice town
 Herran, D. grocer and baker, Paradise row, Stoke

- Herring, Edward, mercer, Catherine street
 Hicks, E. agent to the Dock Water Office, Fore street
 Hifley, John, baker, Pembroke street
 Higman, J. victualler, Eagle Inn, Cumberland street
 Hill, T. huckster, Tavistock lane
 Hill, R. new and second hand shoe seller, Mount street
 Hill, P. dealer in rags, &c. North corner street
 Hingston, E. blockmaker, Baker's place
 Hinvest, William, brushmaker, &c. James street
 Hitchings, Rev. Thomas, M. minister of St. John's
 Chapel, residence Church lane, Stoke
 Hoar, A. tobacconist and pipe maker, Pembroke street
 Hoar, ———, baker, North corner street
 Hoar, W. victualler, Jolly Sailor, North corner beach
 Hockin, Wm. cabinet maker and broker, James street
 Hockin, P. mantua maker, Queen street
 Hocking, Wm. victualler, Golden Lion, Fore street
 Hockings, M. pawnbroker, &c. North corner street
 Hockings, Ann, huckster, Ordnance street
 Hodge, William, merchant. Chapel street
 Hodge, S. cabinet maker, James street
 Hodgkinson, R. victualler, Queen's Head, Duke street
 Holberton, A. shoemaker, Tavistock lane
 Hole, L. trunk maker, Catherine lane
 Holland, H. scale, beam maker, &c. Princess street
 Holloway, John, dyer, Duke street
 Holmes, Mrs. lodging-house, George street
 Holman, E. grocer. &c. William street, Morice town
 Holman, William, huckster, Fore street
 Honey, William, coal merchant, James street
 Honey, J. victualler, Three Crowns, Queen street
 Hook, W. woollen draper, hosier, &c. Market street
 Hooper, J. currier and leather cutter, Princess street
 Hope, W. grocer and tea dealer, Catherine street
 Hore, Thomas, tailor, Duke street
 Horrell, R. victualler, Cornish Arms, Pembroke street
 Horton, G. auctioneer, appraiser, &c. St. Aubyn street
 Horton, D. timber dealer, &c. Windmill street
 Hoskins, T. schoolmaster, Gloucester street, Morice
 town
 How, W. victualler, Military Arms, Fore street

Hoxland & Colman, stationers & printers, Fore street
 Hume, R. plumber and brazier, Marlborough street
 Hunt, S. musician and music seller, St. Aubyn street
 Hunt, William, painter and glazier, James street
 Hunt, R. broker, &c. North corner street
 Hunt, William, huckster, Quarry street
 Husband and Co. general bank, Fore street
 Husband, Thomas, senior, magistrate, Fore street
 Hussey, Thomas, confectioner, Fore street
 Hutchinson, E. fish curer, Mutton cove
 Hyne, Henry, baker, Princess street
 Hyne, S. butcher, Bragg's alley

ICELY, T. grocer and tea dealer, Princess street
 Isaac, C. shoemaker, George lane
 Isaac, Thomas, shoemaker, Boot lane

JACOB, Rev. J. minister of St. Aubyn chapel, Chapel street

Jackman, W. grocer and baker, Clowance street
 Jago, Ann, huckster, Fore street
 Jago, Joseph, hair dresser, North corner street
 James, M. aromatic beer seller, Catherine street
 James, Misses, dress makers, St. Aubyn street
 James, Francis, victualler, Phœnix, Fore street
 James, G. cabinet maker and dealer in marine stores,
 James street and Francis' alley
 Jardon, R. trenail maker, John street, Morice town
 Jarvis, Edward, sail maker, Baker's place
 Jeffery, M. druggist, grocer, &c. Market street
 Jenkins, J. painter and glazier, James street
 Jenkins, R. boot and shoemaker, Granby street
 Jiles, William, baker, Fore street
 Jinkins, S. potter, Morice town
 Johns, Henry Inledon, banker, Fore street
 Johns, J. stationer, bookseller, &c. Fore street
 Johns and Eveleigh, pawnbrokers, James street
 Johns, S. victualler, Red Cow, Barrack street
 Johns, W. huckster, Pembroke street
 Johnson, F. haberdasher, &c. Duke street
 Joll, Henry, pawnbroker, Pembroke street

Jones, W. tallow chandler, North corner street
 Jordan, E. victualler, Plymouth Inn, Fore street
 Jordan, James, cooper, St. John street
 Jory, John, huckster, Queen street

KALLENSEE, John, schoolmaster, Windmill street
 Kemp, Richard, mercer and tailor, Fore street
 Kendle, William, grocer, Pembroke street
 Kennard, John, grocer and tea dealer, Market street
 Kennard, R. hatter, dealer in foreign shells, &c.
 North corner street
 Kent, John, mercer, draper, &c. Catherine street
 Kent, Wm. furnishing ironmonger, Catherine street
 Kent and Williams, pawnbrokers, Pembroke street
 Kerswell, S. surgeon, King street
 Kettlewell, P. joiner, &c. Trafalgar place, Stoke
 Kimmins, W. cabinet maker, Pembroke street
 King, R. coal and timber dealer, Chapel street
 King, G. tailor, Tavistock lane
 King, R. D. trenail maker, &c. Chapel street
 Kingdon Miss. seminary for young ladies, Duke street
 Kingwell, W. tinman and brazier, Princess street
 Kitt, J. grocer and tea dealer, King street
 Knight, S. D. grocer and tea dealer, James street
 Knighton, T. dealer in corn, hay, &c. Pembroke street
 Knill, M. mantua and dress maker, Granby street
 Knowling, G. mason and hellier, Princess street
 Knox, J. upholsterer and cabinet maker, Fore street

LACEY, M. grocer, &c. Princess street
 Ladbury, E. linen and woollen draper, Catherine street
 Lambert, John, S. notary public, Chapel street
 Lamb, F. hosier and worsted seller, James street
 Lancaster, Wm. organist, Chapel street
 Lancaster, T. clock and watchmaker, Queen street
 Lane, J. mason and hellier, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Lane, James, pawnbroker, &c. King street
 Lane, John, turner, carver, &c. Tavistock lane
 Lang, Oliver, working silversmith, Boot lane
 Langmaid, A. huckster, St. Aubyn street
 Lark, M. victualler, Mutton Cove Inn, Mutton Cove

- Larcombe, Wm. victualler, Marquis of Granby, Barrack street
 Laughton, Susanna, haberdasher, Queen street
 Lavers, R. dealer in marine stores, Bragg's alley
 Lawrence, Miss, seminary for young ladies, Navy row, Morice town
 Lawrence, ———, confectioner, &c. St. Aubyn street
 Leach, Lugger, and Little, solicitors, Chapel street
 Lee, Wm. victualler, Blue Anchor, James street
 Lee, R. tailor, William street, Morice town
 Lee, Joseph, huckster, Queen street
 Lemon, ———, hair cutter, Lambeth ope
 Levi, P. pawnbroker, North corner street
 Levi, P. and Co. slopsellers, &c. Queen street
 Libbey, D. clock and watchmaker, Tavistock street
 Lidstone, C. lace and fringe maker, Fore street
 Light, W. victualler, Cross Keys, Tavistock street,
 Light, J. tailor, Tavistock street, Stoke [Stoke
 Liscombes, Messrs. brewers, St. Aubyn street
 Little, P. solicitor, George street
 Little, D. surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Lower, J. surgeon, Clowance street
 Lucks, S. dealer in marine stores, Francis' alley
 Lyne, E. spirit dealer, Fore street
 Lyons, Aaron, fringe maker, St. Aubyn street

 MACKDOWEL, W. broker, Duke street
 Mackey, F. victualler, Barnstaple Inn, Princess street
 Mackey, S. tailor, Boot lane
 Macoun, R. hair dresser and perfumer, George street
 Mallett, Wm. carpenter, &c. Chapel street
 Mallett, R. dealer in marine stores, Bragg's alley
 Manning, Richard, umbrella maker, Pembroke street
 Manicom, M. straw hat maker, James street
 Manicom, R. boot and shoemaker, James street
 Manicom, J. boot and shoemaker, Duke street
 Mark, M. dealer in marine stores, Doidge's well
 Marks, John, cooper, New passage, Morice town
 Marshall, Mrs. baby linen warehouse, Fore street
 Marshall, R. black and whitesmith, St. Aubyn-street

- Martin, S. broker, James street
 Martin, Ann, broker, King street
 Martin, H. victualler, Weakley's Hotel Tap, Cherry
 garden street
 Matthews, John, grocer, George street
 Matthews, John, huckster, Dock wall street
 Matthews, Thomas, boot and shoemaker
 May, V. surgeon, Chapel street
 May, Thomas, brewer and spirit dealer, Fore street
 May, R. tobacconist, &c. King street
 May, William, line and twine maker, Fore street
 May, R. broker, St. Aubyn street
 May, John, baker, Duke street
 M'Lean, W. draper and tea dealer, Chapel street
 M'Lean, M. cooper, King street
 McMillan, ———, tea dealer, Morice square
 Medder, John, boot and shoemaker, Catherine street
 Medder, R. china and glass seller, Catherine street
 Medder, S. hat manufacturer, Catherine street
 Newton, R. cabinet maker, James street
 Newton, William, cabinet maker, James street
 Mial, R. currier and leather cutter, Market street
 Miller, Mary, dealer in marine stores, Granby street
 Milton, Thomas, butcher, James street ope east
 Mitchell, W. boot and shoe maker, Catherine street
 Mogg, G. block maker, Prospect row
 Moody, E. straw bonnet maker, King street
 Moon, Thomas, broker, Queen street
 Moore, M. dealer in earthenware, North corner street
 Moore, John, broker, James street
 More, John, coal dealer, &c. Granby square
 Morcombe, William, cabinet maker, &c. Duke street
 Morcombe, John, turner, &c. Cherry garden street
 Morgan, R. victualler, Anchor and Hope, Marlborough
 Morris, ———, tailor, Fore street [street
 Morris, William, sailmaker, Prospect row
 Morris, G. baker, Cross street
 Morris, D. white and blacksmith, Duke street
 Morris, R. hat coverer, Catherine lane
 Mortimore, J. P. auctioneer and appraiser, James street

Mortimore, John, dyer and fuller, Fore street
 Mortimore, Wm. dyer, &c. Fore street
 Moss, A. navy agent, George street
 Moses, J. slop seller, North corner street
 Mudge, John, printer and bookbinder, James street
 Munford, Thomas, baker, North corner street

NATHAN, M. second hand close seller, James street
 Netherwood, Mrs. ship owner, Pembroke street
 Newberry, R. A. baker, Catherine street
 Newman, G. huckster, Market lane
 Neylor, Henry, victualler, Mason's Arms, Pembroke street
 Nicholls, Jane, stay maker, James street
 Nicholson, Joseph, mercer, &c. Catherine street
 Nicholson, B. grocer and tea dealer, Market street
 Niner, James, working silversmith, King street
 Norman, John, banker, Belmont house, Stoke
 Northy, A. schoolmaster, Princess street
 Nott, M. straw bonnet maker, Pembroke street

OKE, George, boot and shoemaker, James street
 Oldfield, C. shoemaker, Marlborough street
 Oliver, R. M. navy agent, St. Aubyn street
 Olver, Mrs. lodging house, George street
 Olver, Thomas, ironmonger, Fore street
 Oram, Edward, pawnbroker, Market street
 Organ, S. mercer and tailor, Catherine street

PAINE, S. huckster, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Painter, T. house carpenter, Morice square
 Palmer, J. grocer and tea dealer, Princess street
 Palmer, John, tallow chandler, Pond lane
 Palmer, R. plumber, and brazier, Pembroke street
 Palmer, Mary, huckster, Pembroke street
 Paramore, D. wine and coal merchant, George street
 Parker, E. baker, Tavistock lane
 Parker, James, huckster, Tavistock lane
 Parmer, M. grocer and tea dealer, Tavistock lane
 Parnall, G. victualler, Military Hospital Inn, Paradise row, Stoke

- Pascoe, P. grocer and tea dealer, Barrack street,
 Pascoe, N. broker, James street
 Partridge, R. eating house, Duke street
 Pawlby, J. cabinet maker, Portland row, Morice town
 Pawley, G. grocer, George lane
 Pearce, W. chemist and druggist, George street
 Pearce, Ann, grocer, Pembroke street
 Pearce, T. victualler, Dock-yard Inn, Dock wall street
 Pearce, William, baker, Pembroke street
 Pearce, J. saddle and harness maker, Fore street
 Pearn, John, tailor, Boot lane
 Peek, J. grocer and leather seller, Lambeth ope
 Peers, Charles, solicitor, Ker street
 Pengelly, W. ironmonger, James street
 Pengilly, W. victualler, White Hart, Pembroke street
 Pengilley, John, huckster, Fore street
 Penhey, W. tallow chandler, Pembroke street
 Penkivel, John, surgeon, George street
 Penson, Mrs. lodging house, Waterloo street, Stoke
 Perdew, A. victualler, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Market street
 Perkins, S. victualler, Pilot Boat, Pembroke street
 Perkins, J. huckster, North corner street
 Perkins, W. victualler, Swan, North corner beach
 Perkins, J. boot and shoemaker, Boot lane
 Perry, Elizabeth, huckster, Queen street
 Peters, Mrs. lodging house, George street
 Peter, R. grocer, and tea dealer, Catherine street
 Peter, Mary, milliner, George street
 Phelps, Misses, milliners, &c. Fore street
 Phillips, J. porter merchant, Princess street
 Philp, Daniel, shoemaker, Lambeth ope
 Philp, Thomas, shoemaker, James street
 Picken, W. bookbinder, Tavistock lane
 Picken, Thomas, victualler, Royal Sovereign, Pem-
 broke street
 Pike, R. butcher, Cherry garden street
 Pike, William, butcher, Marlborough street
 Pinsent, Thomas, linen draper, Market street
 Pine, William, broker, Tavistock street
 Pinhey, James, victualler, Lord Hood, King street
 Piper, John, house carpenter, Dock wall street

Pledge, J. baker, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Polkinghorne, Edward, baker, Princess street
 Pollard, John, huckster, Morice street
 Pomeroy, D. broker, Pembroke street
 Pomeroy, Thomas, tailor, Pembroke street
 Pool, W. butcher, William street, Morice town
 Pool, James, tallow chandler, Pembroke street
 Pool, G. eating house, James street
 Pope, J. grocer and haberdasher, Morice square
 Pope, J. dealer in earthenware, North corner street
 Pope, W. electrifying machine, St. John street
 Pothem, Thomas, blacksmith, Duke street
 Pound, S. straw bonnet maker, Princess street
 Pratty, John, currier, Cherry garden ope
 Pridham, S. haberdasher, Pembroke street
 Prideaux, W. tailor, and habit maker, Ker street
 Prin, N. straw bonnet maker, Princess street
 Priston, N. painter and glazier, St. John street
 Provo, L. Y. ironmonger, Catherine street
 Prowse, R. pawnbroker, James street and Cherry
 garden street
 Prowse, J. boot and shoemaker, Paradise row, Stoke
 Pomery, J. victualler, Portsmouth Passage House,
 North corner street
 Pyles, S. schoolmaster, Morice square

QUANCE, R. butcher, South street

RADFORD, Henry, blacksmith, Windmill street
 Radmore, James, huckster, Fore street
 Ramsey, J. furnishing ironmonger, Duke street
 Randall, John, pawnbroker, &c. Catherine street
 Rattenbury, H. shoemaker, Cannon street
 Raynells, E. broker, James street
 Reddaway, O. butcher, King street
 Reeb and Colley, druggists, Catherine street
 Reed, J. broker, James street
 Reed, R. boot and shoemaker, Morice street
 Reed, T. ditto Fore street
 Restarick, T. ship chandler, and quay master of Mut-
 ton cove, James street ope

- Ray, A. corset maker, Market street
 Richard, R. victualler, Globe, North corner beach
 Richards, J. victualler, Two Trees, Fore street
 Richards, G. huckster, Catherine lane
 Richards, D. boot and shoemaker, Morice street
 Richards, James, tailor, King street
 Rickard, John, house carpenter, St. Aubyn street
 Rickard, G. victualler, Market House Inn, Market street
 Rickard, F. boot and shoemaker, Quay, Morice town
 Rider, J. new and second-hand clothes seller, North corner street
 Rider, W. victualler, Richmond Walk Inn, Richmond walk
 Rider, —, tailor, Morice street
 Roberts, —, victualler, White Lion, King street
 Robins, John, dyer, Duke street
 Robins, —, new and second-hand clothes seller, Cherry garden street
 Rodd and Bone, Messrs. solicitors, St. Aubyn street
 Rodd, John, tailor, South street
 Rogers, P. H. artist, Ker street
 Rogers, H. victualler, Prince William Henry, Cumberland street
 Rogers, R. boot and shoemaker, Queen street
 Rogers, Ann, broker, Duke street
 Roll, T. victualler, Three Tuns, Princess street
 Rolston, G. surgeon, Barrack street
 Rollinson, B. whitesmith, Tavistock street
 Rook, John, boot and shoemaker, Fore street
 Ross, G. gardener, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Rottenbury, R. victualler, Bristol Inn, Pembroke street
 Row, U. merchant, George street
 Row, William, pawnbroker, Granby street
 Rowe, James, army and navy tailor, Fore street
 Rowe, James, mercer and tailor, King street
 Rowe, W. grocer and tea dealer, Queen street
 Rowe, J. druggist, &c. William street, Morice town
 Rudd, John, baker, Duke street
 Rundle and Cork, wine merchants, George street

- Rutter, Thomas, surgeon, King street
 Rutledge, Mrs. mercer, tailor, &c. Fore street
 Ryan, R. baker, King street

 SAMPSON, Mrs. lodging house, George street
 Sampson, Miss, young ladies' school, Morice square
 Sampson, Miss, young ladies' school, Duke street
 Sambell, S. fruiterer, Pembroke street
 Sanders, E. earthenware dealer, post office, William street, Morice town
 Sandford, Mrs. stationer, &c. St. Aubyn street
 Satterley, A. and D. linen drapers, &c. Market street
 Saunders, S. carver, gilder, &c. Fore street
 Saunders, Charles, huckster, Cumberland street
 Scott, Richard, lodging house, Navy row, Stoke
 Scott, M. H. coal merchant, John street, Morice town
 Scott, and Co. tea dealers, Windmill hill
 Scott, W. baker, Trafalgar ope, Stoke
 Selden, Thomas, painter and glazier, Market street
 Seymour, T. hair dresser and perfumer, Fore street
 Shanks, Mrs. lodging house, George street,
 Shapland, Wm. conveyancer, Barrack street
 Shapland, Peter, painter and glazier, Princess street
 Shaw, John, sawmaker, Fore street
 Shelson, M. cooper, Tavistock lane
 Shelson, J. cooper, Tavistock lane
 Shephard, S. blacksmith, Cherry garden street
 Sherril, E. baker, George street [street
 Shiells and Johns, Messrs. Plymouth Dock Bank Fore
 Simons, J. mason, &c. Charlotte street, Morice town
 Simpson, Jane, pork seller, &c. Cumberland street
 Skelton, F. second hand clothes seller, James street
 Skinner, William, pawnbroker, Boot lane
 Skinner, T. timber seller, John street, Morice town
 Skinner, J. second hand clothes seller, Boot lane
 Skinner, S. shoemaker, Catherine lane
 Smale, W. huckster, &c. Marlborough street
 Smart, Richard, baker and grocer, Fore street
 Smart, W. navy agent, Tavistock lane
 Smith, Spiller and Pridham, brewers, and spirit merchants, New Brewery, Tamar street, Morice town

- Smith, John, solicitor, King street
 Smith, S. W. land surveyor, George street
 Smith, B. button and buckle maker, St. Aubyn street
 Smith, J. mason and hellier, Tavistock street, Stoke
 Smith, P. straw bonnet maker, Pembroke street
 Snow, R. tallow chandler, Market street
 Sobey, W. trenail maker, Union row, Stoke
 Sole, Edward, attorney, &c. Chapel street
 Sole, W. D. solicitor, agent to the West of England
 Insurance office, Duke street
 Southwood, R. confectioner, Fore street
 Sparke, J. surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Sparke, William, ironmonger, Catherine street
 Spiller, S. blacksmith, Cherry garden ope
 Spry, E. straw bonnet maker, Tavistock lane
 Spry, James, butcher, Cumberland street
 Spurrell, W. butcher, John street, Morice town
 Squire, G. B. surgeon, Chapel street
 Squire, R. victualler, Bell and Dragon, Catherine street
 Stanbury, G. shoemaker, William street, Morice town
 Steed, E. victualler, Pear Tree, Union row, Stoke
 Stephens, J. grocer and tea dealer, Catherine street
 and North corner street
 Stephens, F. house carpenter, Wellington street, Stoke
 Stocker, W. B. schoolmaster, Marlborough street
 Stocker, Sarah, pawnbroker, Granby street
 Stonelake, W. carpenter, Waterloo street
 Stoyle, W. baker, Cumberland street
 Stranger, M. victualler, Tamar Inn, Tamar street,
 Morice town
 Strong, T. toy seller, Fore street
 Strong, Ann, eating house, Queen street
 Stumbles, William, tailor, James street
 Sutton, G. butcher, Cherry garden street
 Swanson, W. boot and shoemaker, George street
 Sweet, R. broker, James street
 Sweet, R. porter seller and cork cutter, James street
 Sweet, W. huckster, North corner street
 Sweetnam, J. sadler, St. Aubyn street
 Symons, Miss, dress maker, Queen street
 Symons, John, mercer and tailor, Fore street

Symons, G. tailor, King street
 Symons, John, boot and shoe maker, Pembroke street
 Symons, D. victualler, Old Recruiting Sergeant, Fore street

TAGGET, W. schoolmaster, James street ope, east
 Tailor, James, grocer, &c. Wellington street, Stoke
 Tapely, John, keeper of an eating house, Duke street
 Tappet, S. baker, &c. Charlotte street, Morice town
 Tapson, C. builder and coal merchant, James street
 Tapson, J. house carpenter, &c. George lane
 Terdre, William, rope manufacturer, Portland place, Morice town

Trelizzick, W. hair dresser, back of Cumberland street
 Thomas, Charles, M. D. George street
 Thomas, R. wine and spirit merchant, Barrack street
 Thomas, John, wheelwright, &c. Granby street
 Thomas, John, painter and glazier, Fore street
 Thomas, John, wharfinger, James street [street
 Thompson, J. and S. cabinet makers, &c. St. Aubyn
 Thorn, John, baker, North corner street
 Thorn, S. white and blacksmith, Granby street
 Tink, Charles, solicitor, St. Aubyn street
 Tobb, G. huckster, Pembroke street
 Toms, John, music master, George street
 Tonkin, James, victualler, New Inn, Fore street
 Tonkin, Joseph, shoe maker, Ordnance street
 Towan, Joseph, clock and watch maker, Duke street
 Townshend, J. innkeeper, London Inn, Fore street
 Townshend, H. earthenware seller, Pembroke street
 Townson, John, broker, James street
 Towson John, clock and watch maker, Fore street
 Tozer, E. stone and marble mason, Granby street
 Tozer, Thomas, victualler, Steam Packet, North corner street

Tozer, John, shoe maker, Chapel street [den street
 Traher, W. victualler, Lion and Anchor, Cherry gar-
 Traves, A. victualler, Ordnance Inn, Ordnance street
 Treays, P. shoe maker, King street
 Treeby, John, blacksmith, Union row, Stoke [street
 Treffry and Fox, wine and spirit dealers, Catherine

- Tregear James, victualler, Navy Inn, Charlotte street
 Morice town
 Tregoning, Wm. shoe maker, North corner street
 Treliving, E. pawnbroker, Pembroke street
 Trend, John, schoolmaster, Duke street
 Trend, William, pork seller, &c. George street
 Treverton, S. grocer, &c. Cumberland street
 Tripe, C. surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Triggs, John, boot and shoe maker, Fore street
 Triggs, William, boot and shoe maker, Fore street
 Trimble, John, pawnbroker, Stafford's hill
 Trounself, Miss, young ladies' school, Chapel street
 Truscott, Mrs. grocer and tea dealer, Queen street
 Tucker, William, grocer and tea dealer, Market street
 Tucker, William, schoolmaster, Princess street ope
 Tucker, R. dealer in marine stores, Quay, Morice
 town
 Tucker, R. boot and shoe maker, Granby street
 Tucker, Mary, dress maker, Duke street
 Twigg, William, cheesemonger, Duke street
 Tyte, Samuel, pawnbroker, Princess street.
- VEAL, E. brazier, &c. Union row, Stoke
 Veal, William, boot and shoe maker, Duke street
 Veale, S. grocer and tea-dealer, Pond lane [street
 Veale, Edward, victualler, Barley Sheaf, Catherine
 Veal, John, baker, Tavistock lane
 Veale, Wm. victualler, Cross Keys, Queen street
 Venton, J. keeper of an eating house, Queen street
 Vincent, John, dealer in marine stores, South street
 Viquis, John, confectioner and baker, Morice street
- WADELTON, T. broker, James street
 Wakeham, James, upholsterer, Fore street
 Wakeham, John, shoemaker, Navy row, Morice town
 Walkham, John, house carpenter, &c. Pembroke street
 Waldren, Henry, blacksmith, Union row, Stoke
 Ward, John, huckster, Gloucester street, Morice town
 Warn, R. shoe maker, Coal-racket ope
 Warn, R. baker, &c. Navy row, Morice town
 Warren, M. mantua maker, Granby street

- Warrin, Wm. hair cutter, Fore street
 Watkins, T. victualler, Duncan's Victory, Pembroke
 Watkinson, E. broker, James street [street
 Watts, William, hair dresser, &c. James street
 Watts, M. victualler, Star, Queen street
 Waugh, Thomas, hat manufacturer, Fore street
 Waugh, John, hat manufacturer, Catherine street
 Weakly, A. innkeeper, Weakley's Hotel, Fore street
 Weary, John, house carpenter, Duke street
 Webb, John, huckster, William street, Morice town
 Webber, John, builder, George street
 Webber, —, carpenter, and victualler, Chapel street
 Inn, Chapel street
 Webber, R. grocer, &c. Pembroke street
 Warren, John, shoemaker, Fore street
 Webster and Hallet, surgeons, &c. Pembroke street
 Webster, M. straw bonnet maker, James street
 Wakeham, John, boot and shoe maker, Princess street
 Welch, William, surgeon, Fore street
 Westcot, R. tailor, Barrack street [corner street
 Westlake, Wm. second hand clothes seller, North
 Wetters, Wm. huckster, back of Cumberland street
 Weymouth, J. painter and glazier, Morice square
 Wharton, A. surgeon, St. Aubyn street
 Wheeler, James, boot and shoe maker, James street
 Wheeler, John, boot and shoe maker, George street
 Whenmouth, S. baker, William street, Morice town
 White M. grocer, Canterbury street
 Whitford, S. grocer, William street, Morice town
 White, James, house painter, &c. Morice street
 Whitford, Thomas, baker, Princess street
 Whiteway, John, victualler, Fountain, Fore street
 Williams and Ellis, brewers and maltsters, Tamar
 Brewery, Tamar street, Morice town
 Williams, E. linen and woollen draper, Market street
 Williams, Edward, plumber and brazier, Queen street
 Williams, John, tallow chandler, Marlborough street
 Williams, R. boot and shoe maker, Stafford's hill
 Williams, John, stone mason, Quay, Morice town
 Williams, G. wheelwright, &c. Trafalgar ope, Stoke

- Williamson, John, victualler, Free Mason's Arms,
 John street, Morice town
 Willing, J. tailor and undertaker, &c. Boot lane
 Willing, James, mercer, tailor, &c. Catherine street
 Willis, Mary, huckster, Boot lane
 Willoughby, S. hat maker, &c. Barrack street
 Wilkinson, Mrs. seminary for young ladies, Trafalgar
 place, Stoke
 Wilkinson, John, gun maker, Duke street
 Wilmott, John, sheriff's officer, Clowance street
 Wilson, —, trenail maker, &c. Marlborough street
 Winnicott, Wm. grocer &c. Queen street
 Windatt, Richard, shoe maker, Boot lane
 Winlo, R. coal merchant, James street
 Wise, J. H. schoolmaster, St. Aubyn street
 Wise, —, dress maker, Fore street
 Witt, T. victualler, Country House, James street
 Witherell, T. blacksmith, William street, Morice town
 Wood, Wm. broker and auctioneer, King street
 Wood, T. baker, &c. Navy row, Morice town
 Wood, James, shoe maker, Pembroke street
 Woodley, H. baker, Francis alley
 Woodley, Wm. baker, King street
 Woollacott, S. teacher of dancing, George street
 Worley, T. shoe maker, Canterbury street
 Wyatt, S. Hampshire bacon warehouse, Cumberland
 Wright, M. huckster, Cannon street [street

 Yeo, J. auctioneer, appraiser, &c. Duke street
 Yeo, William, baker, Princess street
 Yeo, James, boot and shoe maker, King street
 Yeo, R. victualler, London Inn Tap, Princess street
 Youlton, C. straw hat maker, Tavistock lane
 Young, E. painter and glazier, Catherine street
 Young, J. haberdasher, Catherine street

TOUR

ROUND PLYMOUTH AND DOCK.

THE inhabitants, as well as strangers, are much in the habit, during the summer months, of making excursions on the water, to survey the beautiful scenery of the neighbouring rivers; we shall, therefore, pursue this course in describing the different objects in the vicinity, which are particularly deserving of a stranger's notice, and take this opportunity of stating, that the forming of these parties constitutes one of the principal amusements here, as they frequently are very numerous, having several boats, and are attended by a military band, whose delightful melody adds to the enjoyment of the fine scenery, whilst embarked, and when the party are landed, contributes to enliven them, by enabling the company to partake of the merry dance.

The place that demands our earliest attention, as it usually first attracts the notice of strangers, is the beautiful seat of

MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

Our excursion by water, in this instance, is indeed a short one: for if we embark at Plymouth Dock, we have only to cross a narrow creek of the sea; we will, therefore, say nothing of the harbour through

which we sail, but suppose ourselves landed on the beach, and proceed to enter on our walk.

“The entrance into the grounds, from the landing place at Cremill-passage, is at the bottom of an avenue, terminating in a spacious lawn, irregularly bounded by fine trees, and winding gradually as it rises towards the House, which stands high up on the side of the hill, and is at once picturesque and appropriate to its situation. It is a building of considerable antiquity, having been erected about the year 1550, in the castellated style, battlemented, with round towers at the corners; but these being small and inconvenient, were pulled down in the middle of the last century, and rebuilt in their present octangular form. The ornaments round the doors and windows are of granite, or moor-stone, as also the flight of steps ascending to the principal front. The interior contains nothing remarkable except the hall in the centre, which was originally gothic, and reached up to the roof; but it has long been modernized, and is now a handsome lofty room of two stories, of different orders, with galleries supported by columns of Devonshire marble. The chimney-pieces, tables, and terms, bearing busts of Italian workmanship copied from the antique, exhibit fine specimens of various Cornish granites. This saloon, which, from its singular yet agreeable proportions, as well as from its architectural decorations, has a noble and striking effect, is occasionally used as a summer dining-room, and is also peculiarly adapted for music, for which purpose a large and excellent organ is erected in one of the galleries. The rest of the old house has no pretensions to magnificence, but the northern and eastern sides are extremely cheerful and pleasant, from the variety of delightful views they command, which the towers in particular are admirably calculated for shewing to the greatest advantage. An extensive addition has been made, at different times, to the west end, containing among other convenient apartments, a large library, and a dining-room, which, from their southern aspect, are more especially suited for a winter residence.

The new wing presents a handsome, though not strictly regular, elevation; but it is so concealed as not to alter the original appearance of the building, when viewed as a feature in the prospect, nor injure its general character of antiquity.

The paintings at Mount Edgcumbe chiefly consist of portraits; among these, are those of the first Earl of Sandwich; his daughter Lady Anne, and her husband Sir Richard Edgcumbe; all by Sir Peter Lely. A curious portrait of Margaret Edgcumbe, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, represented in widow's weeds; and who was, when the picture was painted, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and the forty-eighth of her widow-hood. Portraits of Charles the first, the Duke of Monmouth, Charles the second, James the second, Prince Rupert, and William the third. The following are by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Richard the first Baron Edgcumbe, Richard the second baron, George created Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Emma his Countess.

The principal, or northern side of the house can be approached only by walking up the lawn; but a road is carried along the avenue to the foot of the hill, whence, bending to the right, it leads through pleasing glades, bordered with stately chesnut and other trees, to the southern, or back front; and also, leaving the house at a small distance on the left, conducts to the principal entrance of the park.

From hence we shall take two distinct walks: the first, comprising the upper tour, round the park, and more distant parts of the place; the second, the lower or home circuit, round the pleasure grounds: making their several connections, and how the whole walk may be shortened, taking in a portion of both.*

*The tour round the park may be performed in a carriage; but as walkers only are admitted at the lower lodge, strangers must, in that case, go up the public road to another entrance, which joins that here described at the park-gate.

THE PARK.

On entering the Park, two roads present themselves. That to the left, (which we shall follow), proceeds with an easy ascent in the midst of a fine grove, till, after crossing another branch to be noticed on our return, it rises more rapidly through a wood of a wilder and more rugged character, looking down a steep declivity on the left into a beautiful valley, which will be fully described hereafter, and on reaching the summit of the hill, suddenly breaks out on the prospect at the White Seat.

From this commanding spot the view is most extensive, and the whole circumjacent country is expanded at your feet. Hence you completely and distinctly overlook the Hamoaze, and the whole course of the river Tamar as high as the town of Saltash; the ships in the harbour; the dock-yard and town of Dock; the fortification and government-house; the church and village of Stoke; the military hospital; Stonehouse, with the naval hospital and marine barracks; the citadel and churches of Plymouth; Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley; Catwater, with its shipping, enclosed by Mount Batten; St. Nicholas's Island, the Sound and Stratton heights beyond it; the whole view is bounded by a range of lofty hills, among which the round top of Hingston (or Hengist) down, the peaked head of Brent Tor, and irregular summits of Dartmoor, are the most elevated and conspicuous.

At this place the gravel walk ceases; and you enter on a grass drive, which is carried round the whole summit of the hill, and conducts straight forward to Redding Point, whence is discovered a prospect of a totally different description. An unbounded expanse of open sea here bursts upon the sight, confined only by Stratton heights and the Mew-stone on the left, on the right by Penlee Point, under which lies Cawsand Bay, with the little town from which it takes its name. The Breakwater, constructed for the security of ships anchoring in the

Sound, appears immediately in front, and in clear weather the Eddystone lighthouse is visible at a great distance in the offing. A thatched seat affords here another resting place.*

From this eastern extremity of the hill, the drive winds round the southern side in a bold and beautiful sweep, following the natural curves of the ground, and commanding, in various points of view the prospect last described, till it reaches the western boundary of the Park.†

If the walker prefer returning by the northern side, he will discover, as he proceeds westward beyond the White Seat, new prospects opening on his view, of the several rivers and estuaries branching out of the Hamoaze, of the village of Millbrook, and of a great extent of well cultivated country. Part of Whitsand Bay is discernible over the narrow isthmus that connects the peninsula of Mount Edgcumbe with Cornwall, and the long range of elevated coast which forms its further boundary is distinctly seen. At the upper park-gate, just outside the enclosure, stands the parish church of Maker, of which the high tower is a conspicuous object for many miles round, and is used in time of war as a signal house for giving notice of king's ships coming to the port, or passing along the channel.

Both ends of the grass drive, (which gradually and beautifully discloses all the various prospects, sometimes partially concealed by the plantations, and divided into small pictures, at others openly and fully displayed, in all parts shewing to the greatest advantage, the form and extent of the home grounds,)

* Opposite to the seat, but concealed from it by the brow of the hill; a gate opens into the Zigzag Walks, which will be described hereafter.

† A walk branching out on the left, descends into the enclosure below, by which the tour may be shortened.

terminate in a gravel road, which traverses the Park at its western extremity.*

Turning to the left down this road, you are conducted by an easy descent, with Cawsand Bay in front, the village of that name, the surrounding hills, and the redoubts on Maker heights opening on the view as you advance, round a wild and finely-shaped valley, called Hoe Lake.

Under a tuft of trees at the bottom stands a lodge in the cottage style, enclosed in a small garden, with a rustic porch and bench in the front towards the sea. In it is a large and good room, fitted up and decorated in a manner suitable to its situation and use, with deers' skins, horns, and other ornaments appropriate to a park lodge. Though this building adds to the general picturesque effect from a distance, it cannot be seen to advantage without going down to it, either by a grass walk along the middle, or by a road branching off from the further side of the valley. If the walker should be inclined to visit it, the views in every direction, and the wild romantic scenery, of which it forms a principal and characteristic object, will well repay him for his trouble.

The main road, from which we have digressed, having reached about the middle of the hill, takes a short turn to the left, and brings you to the entrance of the Great Terrace; it then proceeds on a perfect level through plantations of fir, and other trees, with the sea at a great depth below on your right, till another sharp turn discovers Pickle Combe.

*This is the road, that turns to the right at the entrance of the park, and by following it, the tour of the upper ground may be shortened, and taken on gravel; but in that case the walker loses the two principal views from the White Seat and Redding Point; he may, however, if he has come up this road, go round the whole of the grass drive, and rejoin it on the southern side; but the way above directed is to be preferred.

This little valley is so regularly scooped out by nature, as almost to bear the appearance of art. Its sides above the road are planted with various trees; the lower part is thickly overspread with heath, and other wild plants: down the centre runs a grass walk. At the upper end stands a picturesque building overgrown with ivy, composed of old moor-stone arches, niches and pinnacles, to represent a ruined chapel. From the seat in it you look down this singularly formed vale, beyond the opening of which no object whatever appears but a wide expanse of sea.

Leaving this most solitary spot, the terrace conducts you round the other side of the valley, and at the next corner you find yourself in the midst of a plantation of the finest flowering shrubs; the arbutus, the laurustinus, the Portugal laurel, and other evergreens, growing with the greatest luxuriance to an uncommon size, and covering the whole of the abrupt cliff as far down as the soil allows of vegetation, the sea dashing against the rocks below. Not a deciduous plant appears, and this singular spot, protected from every cold blast, and fully open to the south, retains its charms equally through every season of the year. The road continues winding amidst this romantic shrubbery, offering fresh beauties at every turn, till you arrive at the Arch, where a stone seat placed at the edge of an almost perpendicular precipice, commands a fine view over the Sound immediately at your feet, with the open sea to the right; St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth, &c. to the left. At this place are the principal ascent and descent to the Zigzag Walks, which are cut in the side of the hill both above and below the Terrace, extending upwards to Redding Point, where they enter the Park, and downwards as low as the cliff is practicable. By the lower Zigzags you may return to the bottom of Pickle Combe, from whence they are again continued as far as Hoe Lake. From the number and intricacy of these walks, it is not possible to describe them accurately, or give directions what paths to pursue: but every part of them is extremely beautiful, and almost every turn discovers

some fresh view, from the variety of the rocks which form the coast, and from the different partial peeps caught through the trees and shrubs. The further part of them, beyond Pickle Combe, is more open, and of a wilder character than those on the nearer side of that valley, and command the best view of Cawsand Bay, as also of the whole southern side of the hill. The new or upper Zigzags, are, if possible, still more beautiful than the lower; the cliff in parts being more abrupt, the shrubs more luxuriant, and the views, from the height whence they are seen, more magnificent and commanding. At the very summit, a bench, placed on a prominent point of rock, overlooks the whole side of the almost perpendicular precipice, clothed with its rich covering of arbutus and other evergreens, which seem to dip their luxuriant branches into the boundless expanse of sea extended beneath. No point, perhaps, is so bold and truly grand as this, but the ascent to it, especially on one side, is rather steep and tremendous. These upper walks are divided into three principal branches, one already noticed, a second ascending from the other side of the Arch by stairs in the rock, and a third joining the Terrace at the corner of Pickle Combe. Notwithstanding the steepness of the cliff, the whole of the Zigzag walks are so conducted as to be perfectly safe and easy, and numberless benches afford opportunities of rest to the walker disposed to explore and enjoy their infinite variety of beauties. There are also covered seats interspersed among them, all in character with the surrounding scenery.

Having regained the Terrace, you pass under the Arch, (a building constructed so as to appear like a perforation of the natural rock, which seems here to bar the passage,) and soon quitting this inclosed part, enter a thicket and deep wood, which totally excludes all view, and affords a pleasing rest to the eye, after the glare of the brilliant scenes it has been so long contemplating. From this shade you again unexpectedly burst forth on the rich prospect at a prominent point of the Park, on which stands the Ruin, repre-

senting the imperfect remains of a tower with a large gothic window. The objects which here present themselves, are the same that were seen from the first station at the White Seat, with the addition of the Mew Stone, and a considerable extent of sea. But the prospect now opens gradually as you wind round the point, and varies in appearance from being brought nearer to the eye, and viewed from a lower level. It is worth while to go up to a platform on the building (which is ascended by an easy stair,) from whence a delightful panorama is discovered. On the one hand the wood you have just passed through, on the other the beautiful wooded valley first noticed, are from hence completely over-looked, and with their rich variety of foliage form a charming fore-ground to the distant picture presented on three sides, whilst the view on the fourth is finely bounded by the boldly rising hill, and wild scenery of the Park.

From this point the Terrace proceeds into the wood, and making the circuit of the head of the valley, joins the road by which you first ascended the hill, and conducts back to the House.*

The third branch, of which no notice has yet been taken, connects the two principal roads that ascend the hill; and also leads to a private gate of the Park, from whence it passes into an extensive drive through other woods, and round the farm-grounds, which it does not enter into the plan of this tour to describe. But if the walker chooses to pursue it, he may go down to the gate, by the other road through a fine piece of ground, hitherto little seen, which commands extensive and varied prospects, though of a less bold and romantic character than those he has left. From a walk round the lower part of this quarter of the

* Soon after entering the wood, you pass by a gate, through which you may enter into the pleasure grounds, and either turn another way to the house on the left, or descend on the right to the lower grounds, as hereafter described.

Park is obtained the nearest and best view of the Hamoaze, which here presents a wide and finely shaped piece of water, at once beautiful and interesting, from the large portion of the British navy securely moored within its spacious haven: hence too the dock-yard is completely over-looked with the village of Torpoint on the opposite side of the river. More westward, Millbrook, at the head of its winding estuary, forms a pleasing little picture, confined towards the south by the hill, clothed with a long range of wood, not seen from any other point, and connected with the plantations of the Park. As you return towards the House, its pinnacles are seen rising in a picturesque manner above the trees, and the various distant objects open on the sight, as you wind round a beautifully shaped knoll. On the whole, this part of the grounds, although less striking than the other side, is highly pleasing; perhaps the more so from the diversity of style, and change of scenery which it exhibits.*

Before we entirely quit the Park, it is necessary to go back a little, in order to notice another way by which walkers may go from the Zigzags, to the Pleasure Grounds, if they wish to shorten their tour round the place, or to which they may return from the other end if they have leisure to see every part of it.

Instead of re-ascending to the Great Terrace from the Zigzags, they will then take a path cut round the perpendicular cliff under the Arch, (which, though so tremendous in appearance as to be called the Horrors, is yet sufficiently wide to be perfectly safe,) and enter the open Park below the wood through which the drive is carried. This walk, commanding in all its extent a very fine view of the Sound and surrounding objects, to which this wild part of the Park is a beau-

*The walk here described leads to the farm, and to the fruit-gardens, which are separated from the pleasure grounds by the public road.

tiful fore-ground, leads to the Cottage, a small thatched building, fancifully, but tastefully decorated with a rustic viranda, formed of rugged trees, connected by a balustrade, and by festoons of cones, and raised on a rough basement of stone, with rock plants springing up through its interstices; the whole covered with honey-suckles and every sweet flowering creeper.

This encircles a bow-windowed room commanding pleasing views, on one side of the Mew-stone, on the other of St. Nicholas's Island. In front of the cottage is a little garden full of flowers, and behind it the wood rises abruptly in a beautiful sweep, skirted with some very fine evergreen oaks. Passing from hence under the Ruin before mentioned, the walk soon approaches the cliff, and proceeds through plantations on its edge, with some steep ascents and descents, catching peeps at various parts of the prospects, and looking down on some fine coves and picturesque points of rock, till it enters the home grounds, and joins the walks, to the description of which we now proceed.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The first thing to be here noticed is the Shrubbery situated on the eminence immediately behind the house, and connected with its southern front. It lies on a gentle declivity, and the walk round it affords a pleasing variety, from the easy swell and constant inequality of the ground; for some space too it commands a fine prospect. Towards the further end of the garden, whence all view is excluded, stands a bower, with an arcade of trellis advancing over the walk, covered with creeping plants, which forms an agreeable shady retreat; and in a still more retired part is a semi-circular coved seat, faced and lined with petrifications and spars from rocks in the neighbourhood, intermixed with shells and various fossils, chiefly the produce of Cornwall. The arbutus and other shrubs grow here with remarkable luxuriance, and the ground is also ornamented with several fine cedars of Libanus. This small, but pleasing feature of the place, is rarely shewn to strangers.

Commencing the tour round the lower grounds at the eastern end of the house, you first enter on a wide gravel walk, called the Home Terrace, which bounds the upper side of the lawn, and over-looking the venerable groves below, it commands a delightful prospect of the harbour, Sound, and surrounding country. From thence suddenly turning to the right, you proceed round the valley before alluded to, which from its shape, is distinguished by the name of the Amphitheatre.

Having, by a gentle rise through a thick wood of the finest trees, reached the centre of the valley,* the walk descends as gradually round the other side, to a rustic thatched seat, built of unhewn trees, and lined with moss, from which you look into the deep bosom of the vale, catching also a glimpse of the water through the trees, and of some of the buildings on the opposite shore.† Here the walk makes a sudden turn, descending in a contrary direction to re-cross the valley, and soon after it divides into two branches: the one proceeding forward in a regular sweep round the wood to the opposite side, conducts back to the Great Lawn in front of the House; the other, returning again on the same side, carries you down to the lower end of the valley, (where it is joined by the walk from the Cottage by the cliffs,) and when arrived at the water's edge, crosses the bottom of this noble Amphitheatre, from whence is seen to the greatest advantage. The Lawn which occupies the bottom of the valley, rising in a regular curve and beautiful swell all round, loses itself by degrees in the semi-circle of wood, which towers above to a great height, affording every variety of form and foliage, from the number of forest and exotic trees of all descriptions in which it abounds.

*At this highest point of the walk, is the gate before mentioned, communicating with the Great Terrace.

†Near this seat is another gate into the Park, opening to a grass walk, which leads round the point to the Cottage.

On the left hand, at a small distance from the walk, stands the Temple of Milton, an Ionic rotunda, half closed, and supported in front by four open columns. Within it is a bust of the Poet, with the following lines from his *Paradise Lost*, exactly descriptive of the spot:—

“Over head up grew
 Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
 Cedar, and fir, and pine, and branching palm,
 A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 Of stateliest view.”

The external prospect forms a beautiful scene from every part of this theatre, presenting Barnpool closed in on all sides by the irregular coast which surrounds it, with its various promontories and inlets, offering thus the appearance of a large lake, whilst numerous vessels, constantly in motion, give life and variety to this charming picture. Amongst the fine trees which adorn this valley, several tulip trees, oriental and occidental planes of a remarkable size, a large cedar of Libanus, and a Carolina poplar of extraordinary height, ought particularly to be noticed.

The Amphitheatre may also be seen to great advantage another way. A walk descending across the Lawn from the Home Terrace, leads into the Beech Walk, a beautiful winding avenue, from which you look down on the left through an open grove of fine oak, beech, and other trees, on Barnpool and its surrounding scenery, partially caught in numerous delightful peeps, forming as many different little pictures. At the end of this walk (from whence a short communication leads on the left to the lower grounds), winding to the right, on the same level, you enter an avenue of horse-chesnut trees, which soon brings you to the valley; and proceeding round it under another arch of lofty beeches, join the walk before described, taking only the lower circle. Or, to take a still shorter way, you may descend immediately from the end of the Beech Walk to the bottom of the valley.

On leaving this fine feature of the place, the walk proceeds through the wood in a gradual sweep on the edge of the cliff, which forms a succession of coves overhung with the finest old trees, whose boughs almost touch the water, to another lawn at the private landing-place in Barnpool; and shortly after, you come to an iron railing and gate,* the entrance into the Garden. The first object that here strikes the eye, and to which the walk immediately conducts you, is the Blockhouse, standing on the point of land which forms one side of the narrowest part of the entrance into the harbour. It was built, with two or three others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the defence of the port, and is now a picturesque ruin, partly covered with ivy. Against one of its sides, a plain portico of two moorstone columns has been erected for a seat, and in front of it is a saluting battery of twenty-one guns. A tablet in the wall gives the following description from *Caren's Survey of Cornwall*, A. D. 1602:—"Both sides of the narrow entrance are fenced with blockhouses, [and that next Mount Edgcumbe was wont to be planted with ordnance, which at coming and parting, with their base voices greeted such guests as visited the house.]"

The other blockhouse here spoken of, is still standing on the opposite rocks; a modern redoubt has been erected on the hill above it. The battery was restored in 1747, but was again entirely remounted in 1800, with French eight-pounders, all purchased from prizes. The view from this spot is most delightful, comprehending all Barnpool, and the Sound, the Island, Mount-Batten, and Mewstone, with the open sea beyond. Hence, too, a large portion of the hill, and woods from the place itself, are seen to the greatest advantage, with the towers of the House rising above

* Although, to preserve regularity in the tour, the reader is brought to this gate, yet he must be informed, that without a particular conductor, he cannot *enter* here, but must go round to that where we shall finish our walk.

the trees in which it appears embosomed. No single view, perhaps, exhibits so much variety as this, and from the continual passing of vessels of all descriptions, from the first-rate man of war to the smallest boat, none is so animated and interesting.

Before we pursue further the walk leading onwards from the point, we must make a digression to the interior parts of the garden, to which you are conducted by a walk leading to the upperside of the Lawn, where a terrace runs along by the edge of the Shrubbery: at the further end of this, a walk turns into the plantation, from which, very soon after, a narrow and almost hidden path, on the right hand, winds down into a small quarry or excavation, thickly overshadowed with high evergreens, and overspread with ivy and other low plants, through which the natural rock of the soil peeps out on all sides: in this little obscure recess are placed a number of antique cinerary urns and sarcophagi, disposed irregularly about the ground, and on the various points of rock, exhibiting the appearance of a Roman cemetery. At the further end, amidst a confused heap of stones, lies a fine capital of the Corinthian order, brought from the ruins of Alexandria. The whole effect is whimsical, and the deepness of the shade makes this place a most refreshing retreat in hot weather.

The walk which you left, and to which you must return, then conducts you into the English Flower Garden, an irregular piece of ground, of considerable extent, laid out in beds of shrubs and flowers, and traversed by gravel walks, so disposed as to conceal its boundaries, and occasionally to open agreeable vistas, displaying to the best advantage the many beautiful trees that adorn it: amongst which, some extraordinarily fine magnolias, of unusual size, cedars both of Libanus and Virginia, and several cork-trees, ought particularly to be remarked. A bench presents the following lines from Cowper:—

“Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade; the wearied eye
Too well acquainted with their charms, slides off

Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
 Then snug enclosures in some shelter'd spot,
 Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
 Delight us, happy to renounce awhile,
 Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,
 That such short absence may endear it more."

In this garden is a handsome pavilion, comprising a vestibule, with a small room on each side, both very tastefully fitted up, the one as a study, the other as a *boudoir*. Behind these is a dressing-room, communicating with a bath, in which hot and cold water are poured from the mouths of two bronze dolphins into a capacious marble basin. Adjoining to this is the French Flower Garden, a little square enclosure, bounded by a high cut hedge of evergreen oak and bay, and laid out in a parterre, with a bason and *jet d'eau* in the midst, issuing from rock-work intermixed with shells, and surrounded by berceaux and arches of trellis twined over by all sorts of creeping plants. One side of the garden is occupied by an octagon room, opening on each side into conservatories. A picture at the back of the room, being removed discovers a beautiful little statue of Meleager, behind which a glass is so placed, as to reflect all the garden, and create, from a little distance, a pleasing illusion. This figure is answered by another of Mercury, placed opposite to it, outside the enclosure, and only seen in perspective under the arches, and through a circle of trellis work. In the border, on one side, a singularly fine magnolia should be remarked: opposite to it, on the other, is erected an urn, bearing, on a tablet, the name SOPHIA, on the pedestal of which is the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY
 OF HER,
 WHOSE TASTE EMBELLISHED,
 WHOSE PRESENCE ADDED CHARMS,
 TO THESE RETREATS,
 (HERSELF THEIR BRIGHTEST ORNAMENT)
 THIS URN IS ERECTED
 IN THE SPOT SHE LOVED.

From hence different walks lead you back to the Blockhouse : one returns by a short communication to the upper side of the Lawn at the end of the Terrace Walk, suddenly breaking out on the prospect which has been before described ; a second joins it at the same point, passing through a small grove of cypress trees, in which a handsome triangular monument, ornamented with bas reliefs, and an inscription, is erected to the memory of a friend ; and a third branch, conducting by another direction to the Blockhouse, passes near to Thompson's Seat, a Doric alcove, so called from the lines quoted below from his Autumn, which are written in it as strictly applicable to the view it commands, consisting of the harbour and passage way, Stonehouse, government-house, the fortifications on Mount Wise, and the dock-yard, particularly that part of it where are the slips for building the largest ships of war :—

“ On either hand

Like a long wint'ry forest, groves of masts
 Shot up their spires : the bellying sheet between
 Possess'd the breezy void : the sooty hulk
 Steer'd sluggish on : the splendid barge along
 Row'd, regular, to harmony : around,
 The boat, light skimming, stretch'd its oary wings,
 While deep the various voice of fervent toil
 From bank to bank encreas'd ; whence ribbed with
 To bear the British thunder, black and bold, [oak,
 The roaring vessel rush'd into the main.”

The principal walk which we quitted at the Battery, proceeding round the point, skirts the bottom of the Lawn in front of this seat, and terminates in the Italian Garden, or Orangery. This plot of ground is encircled by a fine bank of arbutus, laurustinus, and other evergreens, and disposed in a regular manner with gravel walks, all meeting in the centre, at a bason of water, in the midst of which is a beautiful marble fountain. Four Cariatides, representing mermaids, standing on a square pedestal, support on their heads a large bason, through which the water rises to some height, and falling into it again, descends from thence

in a shower on every side.* The orange trees, many of which are among the finest in England, are very numerous, and in summer are ranged along the sides of the walks, forming avenues in every direction. The house which shelters them in winter, is a noble building of the Doric order, a hundred feet in length, and of proportionable width and height. On the opposite side of the garden is a terrace, ascended by steps, and diagonal slopes: the walls are inlaid with tablets and pannels of marble, and surmounted by a balustrade, on the top of which stands the Apollo of the Belvedere, between the Venus of Medici and Bacchus. Statues of Flora, Ceres, the Discobalus, and Antinous, decorate the lower ground. In a niche under the central figure is placed a bust of Ariosto, and beneath it are inscribed the following lines from that poet:—

“ Vicino al lido, donde a poco a poco
 Sa va salendo in verso il colle ameno,
 Cedri, e naranci, e lauri, e mirti il loco,
 E mille altri soavi arbori han pieno.
 Serpillo, e persa, e rose, e gigli, e croco,
 Spargon dall’ odorifero terreno
 Tanta soavita, che in mar sentire
 La fa’ ogni vento, che da terra spire.”

TRANSLATION.

“ Near to the shore, from whence with soft ascent
 Rises the pleasant hill, there is a place,
 With many an orange, cedar, myrtle, bay,
 And ev’ry shrub of grateful scent adorn’d.
 The rose, the lily, crocus, serpolet,
 Such sweets diffuse from th’ odoriferous ground,
 That from the land each gently breathing gale
 Wafts forth the balmy fragrance to the sea.”

* The figures, which are of white marble, are of Italian workmanship, but all the other materials are drawn from the rocks in the neighbourhood, as was also the marble of which the bath is made.

From this last part of the garden, you go out by a gate opening to the great avenue, and thus complete the tour of the place, ending where you begun it, at the lower lodge."—*See a Walk Round Mount Edgcumbe.*

In general visitors do not allow themselves sufficient time to see all the beauties of this charming place, for it cannot be well inspected in less than a whole morning; the house is never shewn.

The grounds are open to strangers on complying with the following regulations:—

“Travellers and strangers making a short stay, to be admitted to see the Park at any time, on writing their names and place of residence in the book kept for that purpose at the lodge.

“Inhabitants of the neighbourhood (except those whose names are on the list of general admission) can be admitted only by permission from the steward, Mr. Bint, of Stonehouse, notified by a written order to the gatekeeper, and no party so receiving permission, to exceed the number of eight persons.

“The regulation prohibiting all dining, or taking collations in the Park having been greatly evaded, the gatekeepers have received strict orders to refuse admission into the grounds to any party bringing baskets, bundles, or parcels containing provisions of any sort, even though they should produce a written order from the steward.

“The Gardens are not to be shewn to any person whatever, before the month of June, nor later than Michælmass, and during that period, parties consisting of six persons only, can be admitted, and that by a particular printed ticket for the purpose, signed by Mr. Bint.

“No person on horseback, or in a carriage, can be admitted at the lower gate; but those who wish to drive or ride round the Park, must go up the turnpike road, and enter at the higher lodge, after putting down their names in the book at the lower lodge.”

MAKER, CAWSAND, RAME,
MILLBROOK, &c.

We shall commence the present excursion from Cremhill Ferry, where our last was concluded, and follow the turnpike through the demesne of Mount Edgcumbe, to Maker. The scenery along the road, and from the green in front of the church, embraces a large portion of the same objects which we have noticed in our tour through Mount Edgcumbe. The tower, commanding a view of the open sea and harbour, from its elevated situation, has been used, during war, as a station for making signals to the fort on Mount Wise. It is very probable, that our ancestors made use of steeples as watch towers or beacons; but we know of none but Maker, which are so occupied in modern times. There is also a signal-staff near the tower, and a small house for the residence of the officer appointed to the station.

Although nature seems so distinctly to have marked the boundaries of the counties by the waters of the Tamar, some unknown reason has assigned a large portion of the parish of Maker to Devonshire. The church is a neat fabric of some antiquity, consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. The principal monuments are those of the Edgcumbe family, to which the presentation of the church belongs. In the south aisle we shall notice the tomb of Richard first Lord Edgcumbe, ornamented with an elegant bust of his lordship, and charged with an inscription, recording the dignified offices which he filled, so much to the satisfaction of his sovereign, and to his own honour. Here are also monuments of the second Lord Edgcumbe, and of the late earl. A white marble monument is erected to the memory of Sophia, the late countess, who died prematurely of a decline, at the age of thirty-eight. There are also inscriptions, commemorating the ancestors of the Mount Edgcumbe family, before it was raised to the peerage. Some members of the families of Boger and Hunt have also monuments erected to their memory.

Leaving the church, we shall follow a path through the fields, and observe the neat vicarage, pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity: it is occupied by the Rev. Thomas Ley, M. A. the present incumbent. From this, passing to the small hamlet of Maker, noted for nothing but tea-houses, we shall speedily arrive at Maker heights, where a number of redoubts, mounted with heavy ordnance, were constructed during the American war: these are furnished with barracks, and command Cawsand Bay, Millbrook Lake, and the adjacent country; and are garrisoned as occasion requires, with troops from the regiments at Plymouth. The fortifying of Maker heights is not a novel expedient, as we learn from Carew, the author of the "*Survey of Cornwall*," who informs us, that he maintained at his own expense, one hundred and seventy pike-men, three hundred musqueteers, and thirty cavaliers, which were stationed in this neighbourhood, under his command.

By a steep and difficult road we descend to the town formed by Cawsand and Kingsand; the latter is in Devon, and the former in Cornwall, a small brook forming at the same time the boundary of the two towns, the parishes of Rame and Maker, and the two counties. This place has partaken largely in the prosperity which the whole neighbouring district owes to the naval establishments of the neighbourhood: in Carew's time it consisted only of a few fishermen's huts; it now contains about three hundred houses, many of them large and well built. The support of this place, which in time of war was principally derived from the number of ships that resorted to the bay, is now confined to the fisheries, particularly that of pilchards, which we regret to find has been very unproductive during the last few years.

Two dissenting places of worship have been built, one in Cawsand, belonging to the Calvinists; the other in Kingsand, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists: these are well attended by the inhabitants, the respective churches being at a considerable distance. On a rocky eminence, which rises near the

centre of Cawsand, are the vestiges of a fortification, at present called the Bulwarks: it was originally mounted with ordnance, but does not appear well selected as a place of defence, being commanded on three sides by higher ground. Tradition records, that Henry VII., when asserting his claim to the English throne as Earl of Richmond, landed at Cawsand; but being informed, while refreshing himself after his voyage, that a strict watch was kept at Plymouth for his apprehension, he re-embarked to seek a more favourable port.

During the tremendous storm of January, 1817, this town sustained very great injury; some houses on the beach were entirely destroyed by the violence of the waters, and property lost and damaged to a considerable amount: such was the alarm felt by the inhabitants, that they began to remove their furniture, dreading lest the next overwhelming tide would involve the whole town in one common ruin; this awful visitation was spared—the evening of the same day beheld the ocean roll its waves to the shore in such tranquillity, as scarcely to allow the spectator to believe it the same mighty and terrific agent, which had caused the desolation of the morning.

Instead of following the public road to Rame, we shall take the path which is carried along the cliff, on the western shore of the bay, affording us pleasing views of the former part of our tour, and conducting to Penlee Point, on which a lofty Obelisk is erected, which forms a conspicuous sea-mark. By proceeding along the cliffs, fully commanding the open sea, we reach Rame Head, which projects far into the open channel, and is well known as one of the most prominent head-lands on the southern coast of the kingdom.

“On this exposed elevation stands a ruined chapel, built of the same stone as that which forms the cliffs. It has an entrance on the northern side, a large window at the east end, and one of small dimensions in its northern and southern fronts. The door and window frames are all taken away, and nothing but

the walls and covering now remain. The walls are about three feet thick, and the interior measures twenty-two feet in length, and nine in breadth. It appears from the beam holes, to have formerly had a gallery at the west end, with a stair-case leading to a bell, which was hung in the arched opening above. The ceiling is very curiously vaulted with moorstone, united by a strong cement, and the outside is nearly overgrown with coarse grass." The purposes for which it was erected, or by whom it was founded, are involved in obscurity; but it is not improbable, that it was the work of some mariner, who dedicated it to his patron saint, in gratitude for his escape from the dangers of the ocean. This supposition is warranted by the peculiar situation of the place; as it might serve at once as a votive memorial, and be useful as a sea-mark to future navigators.

From this point, we shall direct our course to Rame church and village, situated on the land declivity of the hill, whose southern side opposes a precipitous cliff to the sea. The church is not extensive, though well seated, and furnished with two galleries. These, with the heavy gothic tracery of some of the windows, give the interior a gloomy appearance. A neat marble monument is placed near the altar, to the memory of the Rev. Roger Ashton, D. D. and a large monument also of marble, commemorative of John Battersby, Esq. of Rame. There are several inscriptions, recording the deaths of persons of the Treville and Edwards families, which do not claim particular notice.

In the south aisle, a modern tablet, dated 1813, is inscribed, with a list of charitable bequests to the poor of this parish, payable from different estates and houses in the neighbourhood. The present incumbent of Rame, is the Rev. John Arscott.

Leaving Rame, by the public road that leads to Cawsand, we shall proceed till we arrive at a lane that branches off to the left, and which will conduct us to a path over some high ground, commanding extensive views of the neighbourhood. In our descent

on the opposite side of the hill, towards Maker, we shall gain a pleasing view of the town of Cawsand at the bottom of a fertile vale, with the blue waters of the bay beyond. Having entered the Maker turnpike, in our progress towards Millbrook, we pass the public free schools, for boys and girls. A large number of children are here educated on the plan of Dr. Bell, and these institutions, which are conducted in a manner highly creditable to the managers, are supported by subscription.

Millbrook is pleasantly situated in a sheltered bottom, at the head of a creek branching out of Hamoaze. Its claims to antiquity are generally allowed, and we find the town as early as 1319, enjoying the privileges of a weekly market on Tuesdays, and a fair continued three days at Michælmass. We may fairly conclude, that it remained one of the principal market towns of the neighbourhood, until the establishment of the market at Dock caused it to be neglected, and finally disused. Here are still two annual fairs for cattle, on the first of May, and Michælmass day. Millbrook, as part of the manor of Inceworth, originally belonging to the earls of Cornwall, and we are informed by Carew, that a considerable fishing trade was carried on here, in which forty vessels were employed. — Among other ancient rights and usages, which are still retained, is the power of choosing a portreeve annually, two constables, a mace bearer, an ale taster and a scavenger; the town has also a common seal. At the court-leet, which is held here annually at Michælmass, the steward of the lord of the manor, is assisted by a jury of twelve men.

No record informs us whether Millbrook ever sent representatives to parliament, though Browne Willis notices it in the list of decayed Cornish boroughs. In the reign of Henry VI. this town gave the title of baron to Sir John Cornwall, created Lord Millbrook, and subsequently Viscount Fanhope, which titles became extinct at his death, in 1433. Millbrook contains about two hundred houses, many of them well built, and agreeably situated, enjoying pleasing views of the creek, Mount Edgcumbe, and the surrounding country.

We shall proceed west of Millbrook towards the sea, and having passed Freathy, an estate the property of Mr. Lugger, of Dock, shall arrive at Sharrow Grot, an artificial excavation in the cliffs at Whitsand Bay. This cavern is fifteenfeet deep, and seven high, with an arched roof and benches entirely hewn out of the solid rock. It was the herculean work of the uncle of the late Joseph Lugger, Esq. who in consequence of adopting this singular prescription, is said to have successfully resisted the attacks of the gout, by the persevering and laborious exercise required in the formation of the cave.

The sides of the grotto are inscribed with verses descriptive of the surrounding scenery; and over the entrance is engraved these words, from the *Æneid*:—

“VIVO SEDILLO SAXO.”

This spot commands a vast expanse of ocean, stretching beyond the head-lands, which form the boundaries of the bay,

“From the beach and its sounding surge,
To the misty horizon’s utmost verge,
Where one softened tint is perceived alone,
And water and sky seem to melt in one.”

A long range of bold coast extends to the westward; and the whole scene, enlivened as it frequently is, by fleets or detached vessels, presents a marine prospect of great interest, which obtains the character of sublimity and awful magnificence, when the waters of the mighty Atlantic are impelled upon the rocks of this bay, by the fury of a southerly tempest.

On our return, we shall leave Millbrook on the left, and pursue our tour towards the naval brewery, at South Down, situated on the peninsula of Inceworth. This manor originally formed part of the extensive domains of the earls of Cornwall, it having been granted by Henry the first to Reginald Fitzhenry, his natural son, whom he created Earl of Cornwall.

From the heirs of this prince, it became the property of the Valletorts, whose heiress is said to have been concubine to Richard, king of the Romans, by whom she had a daughter, who was married to Richard Champernowne, Esq. Through several families it is now become the property of Lord Clinton. In Risdon's time it was "a princely place, both for amenity and commodity;" and vestiges of the former importance of the manor-house are still to be traced among the buildings at Inceworth farm. The most perfect remains of the ancient structure will be found in a gothic chapel, at present used as a granary.

The path from Millbrook to South Down is carried along the margin of the creek, which is here partially formed into a pond for the supply of a grist mill. The southern point of the peninsula of Inceworth having been selected as a spot peculiarly adapted for the brewing department of the Plymouth victualling establishment, a lease of the ground was obtained by government from Margaret, Countess of Orford. The buildings are constructed along the creek, with the necessary quays, cranes, &c. and comprise an extensive cooperage, brewhouses and malt-houses. The principal officers have dwelling houses within the precincts, with good gardens, in which is the reservoir, filled with water, brought in pipes for purposes of the establishment.

Crossing the creek, we shall land at Anderton, and pursue a path carried along its margin, and for the most part following its numerous windings through rich pasture lands, and the skirts of Mount Edgcumbe grounds. At high water this walk will be found very pleasing, for the various prospects on both sides of Hamoaze, Dock, Torpoint, &c. which it affords. After passing numerous neat dwelling houses, embosomed in trees, or reflected in the water, we shall reach Impacombe; and having noticed the entrance to the kitchen gardens of Mount Edgcumbe, and crossed the path field in which the obelisk is placed, on an eminence above Hamoaze, we shall once more arrive at Cremhill ferry.

TORPOINT, ANTONY, SHEVOICK, AND
ST. JOHN'S.

Our next excursion will commence from the ferry at Morice-town, by which we shall cross the Tamar to Torpoint. This ferry was established in 1791, by an act of parliament, granted to the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, and the Right Honourable R. P. Carew. The toll-house is at Torpoint, and the established hours, which are common to all the ferries in the neighbourhood, are from six in the morning to nine at night, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and from seven in the morning to eight at night during the remainder of the year. A few years before the establishment of the ferry, Torpoint consisted of a few dwellings only; it has since been considerably increased by the erection of upwards of two hundred neat and commodious houses: among these will be pre-eminently noticed, the elegant mansion of Joshua Rowe, Esq., built in a handsome modern style, with pavilions and gardens, tastefully laid out. This gentleman may be considered as a public benefactor to the town, from his establishing manufactories, and his exertions for the promotion of trade.

The chapel, a recently erected edifice, is neatly finished in the gothic style. The foundation stone was laid in 1816, by R. P. Carew, Esq. who liberally contributed two hundred and fifty pounds, to the subscription raised for the expences of the building. This place of worship is a chapel of ease to the church of Antony, which being so far distant from this eastern extremity of the parish, rendered it very inconvenient for the inhabitants to attend divine service. The officiating minister, is the Rev. James Yonge.

The Wesleyan Methodists and Independent Calvinists have also chapels for public worship, according to their particular tenets.

A path along the banks of Hamoaze leads to Gravesend, a small hamlet belonging to the noble family of Graves, whose mansion of Thanckes, next invites our inspection. The house is pleasantly situated

in a lawn open to Hamoaze, whose waters wash the boundary of the grounds. It was built by Mr. Warne, an ancestor of the present possessor, about the year 1713, since which time it has received considerable additions and improvements. The apartments throughout are rather small, but the whole possesses a great degree of elegant simplicity. From every window the views are extremely interesting; the broken grounds of the adjoining rural scenery agreeably diversify the banks of Hamoaze. In Thanckes House, are some good paintings, particularly excellent portraits of the first Earl Cambden, the late Lord Graves, &c. The breakfast parlour, and drawing room, are two very beautiful apartments, ornamented with several large paintings, descriptive of the naval victory over the French, on the first of June, in which Admiral Graves gallantly commanded the Royal Sovereign. Here are also many good paintings of members of the family, and a very fine one of St. Francis.

“The gardens at Thanckes are sheltered from the north, by an extensive plantation of Norway firs, under whose deep shade, a walk, about a mile in length, stretches over uneven grounds; the harbour discovering itself at intervals through the trees, with considerable effect.

“The grounds, which slope from the house into Hamoaze, are charmingly laid out. A beautiful promenade, which traverses the southern side of the hill, leads through a wicket gate, to a singular excavation or quarry, the sides of which are over-run with luxuriant vines, whose graceful tendrils entwine themselves around the trunks and boughs of the trees that hang over the surrounding precipices.

“The leafage which surrounds this spot, thus beautifully intermixed with that of the vine, suspending in Autumn its clusters of fruit, has an indescribable effect. Here is also a happy variety of odorous plants, whose beauty and fragrance delight the senses. The whole is protected from the prevalent western winds, by a quickset edge, judiciously planted a few years since for the purpose.”

In our walk from Thanckes, we shall notice the village of Wilcove, pleasantly situated on an inlet of Hamoaze, containing a number of neat dwellings, with gardens, the favourite retreat of naval officers.

Having returned to the high road, which we left at Torpoint, we shall observe on the right the entrance to Antony House, the beautiful seat of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew. Sir Nicholas Baron Carew obtained the manor of East Antony as the dower of his lady, Philippa, daughter and heiress of Sir Warren Erchdeken; and his posterity have continued to reside here in honourable affluence during a period of nearly five hundred years. "The present mansion was begun on the site of an ancient castle, and was completed at the expense of Sir William Carew, in 1721. It is built of Pentuan stone, and has in its southern front a square court, enclosed on each side with rows of offices supported by piazzas, and ornamented at the four corners with turrets; the stables, coach-house, &c. are very judiciously arranged on the eastern side, and support a handsome clock. The apartments in Antony House are numerous, and many of them have been enlarged and improved by the present owner; the whole of these, together with a noble stair-case, are hung with an excellent collection of paintings; among these, are a number of family and other portraits, by Holbein, Vandyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Hudson, Bird, and Mary Beele. That of Richard Carew, Esq. author of the "*Survey of Cornwall*," in the dining parlour, will claim our particular attention; a print from it has been engraved and prefixed to Lord de Dunstanville's edition of the "*Survey*." A view of Carew castle, the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, Virgin and Child, Salutation of the Virgin, and a great number of others, which it would occupy a catalogue to describe, well deserve notice.

"The entrance to the house on the northern side is from a handsome terrace, commanding an interesting view over a fine sweep of lawn, which gently

declines towards the waters of the Lynher, and is bounded by extensive and rich plantations. North of the house, is a delightful shrubbery, containing a great variety of rare plants, laid out in a tasteful manner, and intersected by numerous winding walks, below which stands a modern bathing house: the gardens, which are separated from the shrubbery by a brick enclosure, are at present in a high state of improvement, and the hot-houses are stored with fruit trees and tender plants, which arrive here to great perfection. From the eastern side of the mansion a retired road is carried through ancient woods, to a fish-pond, which was formerly supplied with sea water, and is very ingeniously described by Mr. Carew, in his *Survey*. His partiality for this peaceful retirement may be clearly comprehended from the poetry, which he composed in praise of its situation and scenery: he thus concludes a piece on this subject:

“But mean in state and calme in sprite,

“My fish full-pond is my delight!”

In the centre is a small island, where Mr. Carew intended to erect a banqueting house, but it does not appear that it was ever begun. A very pretty walk is carried round its boundaries, overhung with wide spreading branches of sturdy oaks, and other ancient trees.

The grounds of East Antony are delightfully situated on the northern side of the peninsula, between St. John's Lake and the estuary of the Lynher, which washes the richly wooded cliffs that form the sylvan boundary of this beautiful domain. The road to Antony Passage from the turnpike, is through the grounds; this ferry is the property of Mr. Carew, as lord of the manor of Antony.

The great road from Plymouth-Dock to the Land's-end, passes through Antony Village, whose church next claims our notice. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was appropriated to the Abbey of Tavistock; and formed, for many centuries, a part of the extensive possessions of that fraternity. Subsequently to the dissolution of monasteries, it was grant-

ed to John Lord Russell; from whose heirs it was purchased by the ancestors of R. P. Carew, Esq. the present patron. Antony church was erected about the year 1420, and in 1698, it was repaired, and adorned with new seats, and an altar-piece. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side asiles, and is stored with numerous monumental inscriptions, many of them of considerable antiquity. Near the altar, is an effigy, in brass, of Margaret Arundell, wife of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Talvarne, who is said to be the first person interred in the church after its erection.

Two marble tablets at the east end of the north aisle, are inscribed to the memory of Richard Carew, Esq. whom we have repeatedly mentioned as the author of the *Survey of Cornwall*. The inscription is very long, but the principal parts are here transcribed:

“FUI, NON SUM, ERO; NON FUISTIS, ESTIS, NON RITIS,
 RICHARDO CAREW, DE ANTONY, ARMIGERO,
 NATO AN. SAL; 1555, PACIS PRÆSOL, 1581,
 CORNUB. VICECOM; 1586.
 IN RE MILIT. REGIAS VICES FUNTO, 1586,
 IN COLLEG. ANTIQUARIORUM ELECT, 1598,
 RELIGIOSO,
 INGENIOSO, VIRO, DOCTO ELOQUENTI LIBERALI,
 MAGNANIMO, INTEGERRIMO.
 ERODITARUM PANPERUM OPPRESSORUM,
 SUBLIVATORI BENIGNISS.
 QUI POST 65 ANNORUM BENE ET FELICITER,
 EMENSUM, SPATIUM,
 INTER PRIVATAS SOLITAS DIURNAS AD. D. OP. MAX.
 SUPPLICAMUS IN BIB.
 PLACIDE IN CHRISTO,
 OBDORMIVIT 6 NO. 1620.”

The window over the altar is adorned with the arms of Carew and Beauchamp; and other stained figures. Here is also a superb monument to the memory of Jane, widow of Sir Alexander Carew. In the north aisle, is an elegant white marble monument, with a medallion, surrounded by mourning seraphs, in commemoration of Mary, daughter of Sir William Carew, who died at the age of sixteen, in 1731.

There are also many other elegant monuments, of several members of the honourable family of Carew, which we cannot enumerate, but hasten to notice a very beautiful specimen of modern sculpture, erected to the memory of Jemima, wife of R. P. Carew, Esq. who died in 1804. Reginald Pole Carew, their infant son who died at the age of four years, is also interred here. The sculptor has represented the lady in a reclining position; her eyes are bent upon her infant, in the back ground, who appears to be pointing towards the path to the celestial regions.

An ancient monument adjoining the altar, records the death of Thomas Wolson, of Wolson, Esq. who died in 1608; above are the arms of Wolson, and Deeble, impaled. On the walls in the south aisle, are placed, several large monuments, with escutcheons, bearing the arms of Graves, Warne, Budgell, and Harrison. The most ancient of these was erected by Captain Graves, to the memory of his wife, the heiress of Mr. Warne, of Thanckes; it bears this

Inscription :

UNDER THIS PLACE LIES MRS. GRAVES,
WIFE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAVES, OF THANCKES,
IN THIS PARISH,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, AUGUST 27, 1718,
AGED 21 YEARS,
AND IS GONE TO THAT PLACE, WHERE HER
VIRTUES AND AFFECTIONS CAN
ONLY BE EXCEEDED.

A monument of white marble, adjoining the above, ornamented with naval trophies, intermingled with emblems of mortality, perpetuates the remembrance of Admiral Graves; and a neat tablet, surmounted with an urn, partially veiled by graceful drapery, is inscribed with an affectionate record of the virtues of Margaret, the daughter of Lord Graves, and wife of Captain Nesham, of the royal navy.

Connected with the history of this church, is the account of a remarkable occurrence, which took place on Whitsunday, 1640. During the time of divine

service, a tremendously awful thunder storm came on, accompanied by an extraordinary noise; this "was immediately followed by the passage of a fiery ball through the church, scorching several persons, and causing great terror to the congregation, in number about two hundred."* Adjoining is a neat parsonage house, occupied by the Rev. Duke Yonge, the present minister.

The village of Antony is situated on a gentle ascent, commanding delightful views on the Lynher, Hamoaze, the town of Plymouth-Dock, and the country beyond. Here is a charity school, built and endowed by the Carew family.

Leaving Antony, we digress from the road to the right, and proceed towards Sheviock, by a path through the fields that slope down to the Lynher, till we reach Wacker Mill, on a creek of the river. Here our progress will be effectually stopped, there being no thoroughfare but across the dam through the mill. The miller being more accommodating than the bridge-ward, we shall pursue our walk through interesting grove scenery to the village.

The church of Sheviock owes its erection to the piety of the Dawnay family, by whom it was built in the fourteenth century: it originally consisted of a nave and chancel, with a transept on the south, called Dawnay aisle; which appears to have been a chapel appropriated to that family. The tradition respecting the building of the barn and church, is thus recorded by Carew:—"There runneth a tale also among the parishioners, how one of the Dawnay's family's ancestors undertook to build the church, and his wife the barne adjoining; and they casting up their accounts upon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost three half-pence more than the church; and so it might well fall out, for it is a great barne and a very little church." Sheviock church is an edifice of the most venerable appearance; the original build-

* Gilbert's Historical Survey of Cornwall.

ing has been increased by the addition of an aisle on the north, and the erection of a spire. At the extremity of the Dawnay aisle is an antique monument to the memory of Sir Edward Dawnay and his lady, whose effigies are placed under a recess: Sir Edward is here represented in complete armour, with a lion at his feet; Lady Dawnay is richly attired in the costume of Edward the third. In the window of the north aisle is placed the figure of an armed knight, with a lion at his feet. At the east end of the north aisle is a stone monument to the memory of John Smith, of Lescawne, dated 1598. Near the altar an inscription commemorates the deaths of John Wallis, Esq., of Anne his wife, and of their daughter, first wife of the late Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth. An elegant piece of sculpture, chastely executed in fine marble, has lately been erected, as a monument to George Wallis Duckworth, the infant son of lieutenant Colonel Duckworth, and as a cenotaph to that officer, who was killed in the peninsular war. His virtues and the affection of his widow, are thus perpetuated:—

THIS TABLET IS INSCRIBED BY PENELOPE,
 THE AFFLICTED WIDOW OF
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE HENRY DUCKWORTH,
 WHO FELL
 IN THE MEMORABLE BATTLE OF ALBUERA, IN SPAIN,
 MAY 6, 1811,
 DEEPLY LAMENTED BY ALL TO WHOM
 HE WAS KNOWN;
 FOR IN HIM WERE COMBINED,
 ARDENT ZEAL AND INTREPIDITY IN HIS PROFESSION,
 THE WARMEST AND KINDEST AFFECTION
 OF HEART,
 RECTITUDE OF PRINCIPLE, AND THE
 BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY OF A CHRISTIAN.

Near the above is a beautiful marble monument, with a tablet to the memory of Penelope Fanshawe, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Duckworth, who died at the age of seven. Above is an open book, illuminated by rays of glory, and on the

leaves are inscribed "of such is the kingdom of heaven." An adjoining inscription stands as a memorial of the family of Deeble; and in the churchyard we shall observe the tomb of the Rev. Walter Arundel, a descendant of the house of Trerice, who was forty years pastor of this parish. The inscription informs us, that he built two alms-houses, at his death, in 1629, and bequeathed thirty-two pounds, ten shillings, as a perpetual fund; the interest of which is to be applied to the relief of "the poorest for ever."

Scarcely a vestige remains of the once stately manor house, the residence of the Dawnays and Courtneys of olden time. Modern alterations, dictated by convenience, have left no traces of its former consequence. The noted barn has not escaped "unscathed;" more than half has been taken down, but enough remains to attest the original magnitude of this rival of ecclesiastical architecture.

We shall continue our walk westward, until we return to the road above Polscove Mill. The cross-road at this spot is marked by an ancient granite crucifix. Near this is the modern mansion, and finely wooded grounds of Trewin.

We now return in the direction of the western road to the village of Crafhole, placed on an eminence; which still continues what it was in the days of Carew, "a much frequented thoroughfare." It anciently had a weekly market on Wednesdays, with a cattle fair for three days, at the festival of St. James; both of which have long been discontinued. Crafhole retained the privilege of electing an annual portreeve, till the reign of Charles II. The views from the immediate neighbourhood of Crafhole, rank among the most diversified and interesting in the whole neighbourhood. The picturesque windings of the Lynher are here seen in the most favourable manner, and the grounds of Antony house, on its banks, present a delightful feature. South, are the vast expanse of Whitsand Bay, and the Channel, while on the other side the richness, variety, and extent of the prospect can scarcely be equalled.

Leaving Crafthole, we shall proceed eastward by the turnpike road until we reach Tregantle, where a path on the left will conduct us to the parish church of St. John's, a small edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The venerable appearance of the exterior, and the antique gothic tower, harmonize with the secluded character of the situation and scenery; the interior is neatly fitted up; the only monuments which will claim particular notice, are those of Wallace Fisher, of Trevorder, near Fowey; of John Sweet, and of Isabella his wife, of Millbrook, and one of the Beel family, with its armorial bearings.

Returning from St. John's, we shall notice Wolsdon Hill, the residence of Captain Thomas. The mansion-house, which is most agreeably situated, commanding extensive and delightful prospects, was built by Mr. Deeble, from whom the lands descended to Mr. Boger, by marriage. From hence we shall pursue our walk with the waters of Hamoaze on the right, to Trevol, the seat of John Coryton Roberts, Esq. Trevol estate, and the adjoining lands of Carbeal, have been long held by the family of the present possessor. From hence a short walk will bring us back to Torpoint, after having completed our last excursions, the tour of the interesting peninsula, comprehended between the estuary of the Lynher, Hamoaze, Plymouth Sound, and the Channel.

COURSE OF THE LYNHER.

Having visited in the last excursion the most interesting objects on the southern bank of the estuary of the Lynher, we shall now proceed to describe those which will claim the notice of the tourist on the northern side. In order to view the coast on either side to the greatest advantage, we shall proceed by water, from Dock, and having entered the mouth of the Lynher just below Saltash, shall notice a small island in the centre of the channel, called Beggar's Island; said to be so designated from the notorious Bamfylde Moore Carew. From this our attention will be called to the lofty keep of Trematon Castle, on a

conspicuous elevation on the right. The æra of the erection of this important fortress is involved in the obscurity of antiquity; some authors* assigning the work to the Romans, and others attributing it to Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall. Trematon castle is erected on an artificial mound, on the summit of a bold eminence; its remains are more entire than those of any similar structure in the kingdom. The area of the site includes rather more than an acre, surrounded by embattled walls six feet thick, of a circular form, and covered with ivy. The keep is at the north-west corner, on the summit of a conical mount; and from the battlements the eye ranges over a panorama of scenery, rich, diversified, and rarely equalled. On the front, towards Hamoaze, is inscribed the following most appropriate lines:—

“ Caught by the various prospects that appear,
 The wanton eye just glances o’er the whole—
 No single beauty charms—the fancy here
 Roves, like a libertine, without controul.”

The walls of the keep are about ten feet thick, and rather more than thirty in height. This detached part of the fortress was anciently divided into apartments, and appears to have had a second floor, and yet there is no appearance of windows; so that the whole must have been lighted from the top, or by a small cavity in the centre. The entrance is at an arched door on the west, whence a winding path leads to a small sally-port. The most entire part of the buildings is the gateway, which consists of three strong arches, between which are grooves for the port-cullises. These arches support a square tower, containing an apartment, now converted into a museum for natural curiosities. The walls are covered with tapestry, of the most exquisite workmanship and beauty, and supposed to be the most valuable, and in the best preservation of any in the kingdom. The mansion contains among a number of valuable paintings, “*La fameuse Aurore de Natier* ;” a picture well known on the continent: also the twelve Cæsars, by Goltzius. Here is the celebrated organ, which was

made by Mr. Moore, of Ipswich, for the Empress of Russia, at the price of £16,000; and a most beautiful specimen of shell work, which was set up in the Brazils, and is said to have occupied two nuns the whole of their lives. In a garden, on a slab of marble, similar to that of which the Breakwater is composed, is a bust of Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent. This bust is most appropriately placed, as the attention of government was first called to the undertaking by that eminent commander. The admiral is regarded by the present possessor of Trematon, as a munificent patron;* and he has commemorated his gratitude by the following inscription, from the Eclogues of Virgil:

“ O Melibœe, Deus hæc nobis otia fecit
 Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus: illius aram
 Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.”

On the west side of the gate-way is an ornamented bell for the clock, and a tablet with the following inscription:

BEHOLD THE WATCH-BELL OF THE
 SALVADOR DEL MUNDO,
 ONE OF THE SHIPS TAKEN IN THE GLORIOUS VICTORY
 GAINED BY THE IMMORTAL JERVIS,
 OVER THE FLEET OF SPAIN, ON THE 14TH OF
 FEBRUARY, 1797.

In freta dum fluvii currunt, dum montibus umbræ,
 Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet
 Semper honos, nomenque suum, laudesque manebunt.

The manor of Trematon possesses an extensive jurisdiction over a considerable portion of the parish of St. Stephen; over the waters of Hamoaze and Lynher, and in Stonehouse Pool, Sutton Pool, and Cawsand Bay. Many of its rights, privileges and possessions, have been alienated at different periods; to recover which, proceedings at law have been insti-

* Mr. Tucker was for many years secretary to Earl St. Vincent.

tuted by the Dukes of Cornwall. The boundaries of the jurisdiction, manor, and honour, are fixed at Penlee Point, and the Shagstone; from whence they extend north to Sutton Pool, Plymouth, and Prince rock on the Lary. Within these limits, the lord of the castle of Trematon enjoys, as it is expressed in the *seizin*, "all, and singular, the profits whatever, arising out of the royalty; that is to say, wreck of the sea, pleas of mariners, prisage of wines also in the said pool; the chattles of felons, forfeitures, and all other things belonging to the castle and honour." This castle being one of the ancient seats of the earls of Cornwall, many large estates were held according to the feudal tenure, by knight's service. These persons, for holding lands, were each bound to repair a portion of the castle, at his own charge; and to provide men, completely armed, for defending it for the space of forty days, according to their respective numbers of knight's fees. It is not compatible with our plan to enter into the history of this interesting monument of baronial magnificence, but we cannot quit it without paying the tribute of praise to the present proprietor, for his laudable endeavours to preserve it as much as possible from the ravages of time. A lease of Trematon was granted in 1807 to Benjamin Tucker, Esq. who resides in a modern house, erected on the site of the former barracks.

Pursuing our voyage on the Lynher, we shall observe the groves of Shillingham which form a pleasing feature on its banks. This manor is the property of the Buller family; it has a neat modern dwelling, erected near the site of the old mansion; adjoining which, are the remains of a gothic chapel, enveloped in ivy. Ince castle, the seat of Edward Smith, Esq. is a square edifice, with embattled walls and towers, romantically situated on a peninsula, which projects from the northern bank into the Lynher. The mansion presents an imposing appearance from the Lynher, being surrounded by rich foliage. At the extremity of the lawn is a fortified landing-place, with boat houses, beneath some picturesque trees. Ince castle was garrisoned in 1646,

for the king, but was compelled to surrender by the governor of Plymouth, who reduced the place by means of heavy artillery, placed on the neighbouring hills.

Having passed Ince, we shall continue our voyage through the widest part of the Lynher, till we reach the promontory of Earth, which projects so abruptly as to appear to threaten the termination of our course. Earth house, in the time of Carew, was "a very ancient building;" and some of the old apartments, with the chapel, though no longer appropriated to the purposes of devotion, still remain. After doubling this point, the channel is considerably narrowed, and we shall shortly after leave what is properly denominated the course of the Lynher, and proceed along the western branch of the estuary, to St. Germain's, where we shall disembark, at a picturesque landing-place, beneath some finely wooded cliffs. St. Germain's, in addition to its other claims to antiquity, demands our particular notice, as the seat of the episcopal government of the diocese of Cornwall; which distinction it enjoyed till thirty years after the time of William the Conqueror. "It is situated in a fruitful dell, which opens to an expanding lake, formed by the confluence of the tide, with the navigable waters of the Lynher." This town is particularly interesting, from the noble mansion and grounds of Port Eliot adjoining, the beauty of the surrounding prospects, and the venerable appearance of the church. The whole scene is calculated to excite solemn and pleasing emotions, and to carry the imagination far into the regions of "hoar antiquity." St. Germain's sends two members to parliament, which are returned by the inhabitant house-holders, who have resided a year in the borough. The portreeve is chosen annually at the court-leet. Here is an endowed school, and alms-houses for twenty-four poor widows. On an eminence, at the east end of the town, is Cuddenbicke-House, formerly the episcopal palace. It appears that the cathedral, part of which still remains, was built by Athelstan. That prince dedicated it to St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre, in France, who with Lupus bishop of Troy, came into

Britain in the year 429, for the purpose of extirpating the Pelagian heresy. On the removal of the episcopal dignity to Exeter, the manor was divided between the bishop and the prior of the convent at St. Germain's ; and at the dissolution of the monasteries, the church became parochial. The west end is furnished with two towers ; both were once octagonal, but that on the south is now of a square form, and contains a clock. The top is adorned with embrasures, and the lower part resembles the corresponding tower, which is clothed with ivy, and presents the most picturesque appearance. Between these towers is the ancient entrance door-way, which is a very fine circular receding arch, with four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals, and being contained in semi-circular niches. The arch displays seven mouldings, with alternate zigzag ornaments, which also occur between the pillars. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top, resembling an heraldic cross. The church is spacious, and consists of two aisles of equal length, and a third on the north side, which forms a commodious pew for the Eliot family, with a private entrance. Here are the tombs of several members of the Moyle family, possessors of the lands of Bake in this parish ; one of which, the learned Walter Moyle, who died in 1721, has a marble monument erected to his memory, near the altar. A most superb altar tomb, richly ornamented, bears an elaborate Latin inscription, in memory of the virtues, honours and dignities of Edward Eliot, Esq. who died in 1722. This magnificent piece of sculpture is by Rysbrack, who is said to have taken the design from the monument of the duke of Buckingham, in Westminster Abbey. The deceased is represented on a couch, in the Roman costume ; in the front, his lady is seated in the attitude of contemplative sorrow. The monument is adorned with figures of cherubims and surmounted by the family arms. Here are also monuments of the Glanvill and Trevanion families. In the south aisle is a low ornamented recess, supposed to have contained the effigy of an abbot. Another recess is

called 'the bishop's throne;' and among other remnants of antiquity preserved in the old tower, is a curious oak chair. The noble arches that support the roof, rest on low solid columns, with square capitals, and Saxon ornaments. The altar, formed of oak, of fine workmanship, was the splendid donation of the Eliots; as was also a neat marble font. An inscription on the gallery, at the west end, records the names of the bishops of this see, we believe in chronological order;—St. Petroc, Athelstan, Coranus, Ruidocus, Udrilus, Bretivinus, Burwoldus, Athelstan, Wolfi, Woronus, Wolocus, Stidio, Aldredus. The original burial ground is no longer used for a cemetery, but is converted into a lawn, that separates the church from Port Eliot house. From the mild and sheltered situation of Port Eliot, the vegetation of the lawn, shrubbery and gardens, attains a great degree of luxuriance. "From the rising grounds on the north side, the whole presents a grand amphitheatre of wood, happily mixed with spots of cheerful grass. The vale appears to inclose only the lordly mansion, the venerable church, and its gothic towers;—while, from among the foliage, the dwellings of St. Germain's are seen peeping forth in a variety of pleasing forms. The beauty of this scenery is greatly increased by the appearance of winding lakes, which here meet the view: the heavy barge is seen moving sluggishly along; her ruddy sails passing the protrusive points—now apparent to the eye—now lost amidst the distant windings. Port Eliot house, which was once the priory, retains but little of its ancient appearance: it contains a large number of richly furnished rooms; the most interesting of which is the dining-room, formerly the monks' refectory." The various apartments contain a splendid collection of family portraits, and other pictures, the principal of which are by Sir J. Reynolds, Rembrandt, and Opie.

Having left our boat at St. Germain's, we shall follow the road across the Tidi, from that town towards Landrake. On the left is the parish church of St. Erney, which although the mother church of Landrake, has only service on the first Sunday in every month,

when there is none at the latter. Landrake* is situated on elevated ground, commanding a prospect diversified by rich lands, streams, and habitations. The church is a spacious building, and the tower at the west end is a most conspicuous object from the whole neighbourhood. A brass plate, dated 1509, has an engraved effigy of Edward Courtenay, Esq. and in the south aisle is a lofty monument to the memory of Nicholas Wylls, Gent. who died in 1607. The village has an air of antiquity, and contains a free school, endowed by Sir Robert Jeffery.

The road descends a steep declivity to Notter Bridge, where it crosses the fresh waters of the Lynher. The scenery here is delightfully romantic, consisting of bold and precipitous crags fringed with shrubs, whose various foliage clothes the precipitous banks with careless and graceful drapery. The ascent of the opposite hill conducts to Stoketon, the seat of Admiral de Courcy; a modern mansion, commanding many interesting rural views. The entrance hall is adorned with an extensive collection of arms, the implements of various savage tribes and a variety of natural curiosities.

While we are in Cornwall we will recommend our tourists to visit the curiosities of St. Cleer.

St. Cleer is about thirteen miles from St. Germain's, and seventeen from Saltash. The principal places that are viewed in the journey containing nothing that needs a particular detail, we shall come immediately to the subject we have in view. The parish of St. Cleer contains one hundred and fifty houses, and eight hundred inhabitants. The church is a very handsome building; and at a small distance from it is the celebrated well, to which the power of effecting miraculous cures was formerly ascribed. That it was once highly valued, is evident, from the remains of the walls that stood around it, doubtless to guard so precious a treasure.

From the stone cross still remaining on the spot, it

* Vulgo, Larrick.

is very probable that the neighbouring monks pretended to bring their *holy water*, so well known for its exorcising qualities, from this spring !

Rather more than a mile north of the church are the hurlers, an assemblage of rude stone pillars, formed into three circles, and believed by the peasantry to have been once men, who were petrified for hurling (a common Cornish sport) on the sabbath-day. The judicious traveller, however, will be at no loss to find in them some remains of Druidical superstition, although it may be difficult to determine precisely what end they were intended to answer.

The Cheese-wring, which is about a mile further to the north, consists of eight rocks, lying flat on each other, in the form of an inverted cone. It is about twenty feet high, but whether the work of nature or of art is not easy to determine. The other half stone, which stands near it, is said to be a fragment of a cross, which was erected to the memory of one of the ancient kings of Cornwall.

About a mile and a half north-east of St. Cleer, is a cromlech, called Trevethy Stone, supposed to denote the place of sepulture of some ancient warriors who perished near the spot ; but their names, as well as the cause of their quarrel, have been whelmed in oblivion through the lapse of ages.

Although trespassing on our prescribed limits, and, perhaps, on the patience of the reader, we cannot omit calling his attention to a few objects more, which we trust will not fail to gratify him.

Five miles distant from St. Cleer is the village of St. Neot, containing one hundred and forty houses, and about nine hundred inhabitants.

It is said to derive its name from Neotus, the brother of Alfred the Great, who died here at the latter end of the eighth century, and was removed hence to St. Neot's, in Huntingdon, where he also left his name. In the church, which is a handsome structure, are some "uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture," in commemoration of the saint ; and some beautiful specimens of painted glass, representing several events which are



CHEESE-WRING
Cornwall.



recorded in sacred and legendary history. The church was formerly dedicated to St. Guerir, and it is said that Alfred, being sick, prostrated himself in prayer before the altar of the saint, and was restored.

We find by "Domesday Boke," that there was a monastery in St. Neot's, in the days of Edward the Confessor, but even then its founder was unknown, and at present there is not a vestige of it remaining.

Callington is a borough and market town, about eleven miles from Saltash; but what is singular, the borough has no charter of incorporation. It is pleasantly situated, and has a neat chapel of ease. Fairs are held here on the fourth of May, the nineteenth of September, and the twelfth of November, for provisions, pedlary, &c.

Launceston is a borough, market town and parish, containing above two hundred houses and upwards of fifteen hundred inhabitants.

A college was founded here by one of the Saxon kings, and its castle, which is by some attributed to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, and by others to the Romans, was the strongest in the kingdom. It stands on a very high hill, and the tower is still used as a prison. The assizes are held alternately here and at Bodmin. The streets are narrow and badly paved. Here are two charity schools, and a free school, which was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The serge manufactory employs many people. Six fairs are held here.

Liskeard is a borough, market town, and parish, containing about five hundred houses and three thousand inhabitants. The principal trade is the manufacture of leather. The church is a large noble building, in good repair, and remarkably clean. Liskeard has an excellent free school; and a good conduit of water: five fairs are held here annually.

We shall conclude this tour at the village of St. Stephen's, the church of which is a large gothic structure, with a lofty tower. In the south aisle are preserved some ancient arms; and on the floor are the marks of several brass effigies.—Under the east end are

interred a number of royalists killed in the attack on Saltash, in the wars between Charles and the parliament. Over the altar is a handsome monument, with a full length recumbent figure of Margaret, wife of Richard Kendall, of Treworgy. In the north aisle stands a very old monument, with numerous figures, to the memory of the Hitchins family; a large tomb of the Buller and the Burrell families; and a monument of fine marble to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Wills, Esq. The walks round St. Stephen's afford a variety of beautiful views; but one of the finest in the whole neighbouring district is that obtained from Ward House, the seat of Henry Harrison, Esq. This mansion, which is a modern structure, with piazzas in front, and uniform wings, is placed in a singularly beautiful situation, on a woody elevation, at the confluence of the Tamar and Lynher, and enjoys an uninterrupted prospect of the interesting scenery which so richly adorns the shores of those rivers. It has been justly remarked, that this spot commands "perhaps the greatest variety of interesting combinations that can be found in England."

WESTERN BANK OF THE TAMAR.

Our next tour commences at the borough of Saltash, which was formerly subject to the lordship of Trematon; and which is at present governed by a mayor, (elected annually,) six aldermen, and the burgesses: the right of voting is vested in the freeholders of the borough. The town principally consists of a long street, on an eminence, which declines rather abruptly to the beach of the Tamar. Many of the buildings bear the marks of great antiquity. In the centre of the town is a market-house, and over it a spacious town-hall; here is also a subscription school, on the plan of Dr. Bell. The town chapel, which is subject to St. Stephen's church, is an edifice of antique appearance, with gothic windows, and a massive looking tower. Here is a handsome altar-piece. The north aisle contains a superb marble monument to three brothers of the name of Drew, two of them

captains, and the other a lieutenant of the royal navy; two of whom were drowned in Cawsand Bay, and the third in the Delaware river. These particulars are delineated in elegant sculpture. In the east aisle is a monument of the Barlow family, of this town, and a large tomb, a memorial of William Webb, Esq. The county assizes are said to have been held at Saltash in 1393; and the market was originally "the chief in these parts."

We shall now pursue the public road towards Callington, till we diverge to the right, and descend to the church-town of Botusfleming, situated in a picturesque dale opening into the Tamar. The church is a venerable structure, with a square tower, ornamented with pinnacles and crosses, and is supposed to have been built by Stephen de Fleming, in the reign of Richard the first. In a recess, in the north aisle, is the recumbent figure of a crusader, with a sword and target. Here are several monumental inscriptions of the families of Batt, Pearce, Vincent, Wills, and Pemberton. In the centre of a field, north of the village, is erected a square mausoleum, surmounted by a pyramid formed by a single stone nearly five feet in height, and surrounded by iron railing. We learn from a polished tablet, that the remains of Dr. William Martin, of the borough of Plymouth, who died in 1762, are buried here. The object of our next visit will be Moditonham, the seat of Charles Carpenter, Esq. The house, which is a modern erection of free-stone, is placed in a delightful vale, with its principal front to the south. The entrance to the grounds is through a lodge gate, prettily designed in the gothic style; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and decorated with rich parterres, rustic seats, casts, &c. The water, which flowed up to the house, has been repelled by an embankment, formed under the direction of Mr. Carpenter. The neighbouring eminences are beautifully wooded, and the house commands a view of the Tamar through the valley.

Landulph church, erected on a peninsula projected into the Tamar, attracts our notice, by its embattled

tower, which forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the river. The windows contain some painted glass, whereon are emblazoned the arms of Courtenay, Lower, and Reskymer. Here is a mural monument, with copper tablets, to the memory of the lady of Sir Nicholas Lower. Another monument, composed entirely of brass, is adorned with the imperial arms of the Grecian monarchy, and commemorates the death of Theodore Palæologus, of Pesaro, in Italy, a descendant in a direct line from Thomas, second brother of Constantine Palæologus the last Grecian sovereign, who fell with his empire at Constantinople. This Theodore married a lady of Suffolk; but we are left in the dark as to the history of his residence at Clifton, in this parish, where he died, as it is conjectured by Polwhele, while on a visit to Sir Nicholas Lower.

The vault having been opened about twenty years since, the body of Palæologus was found in an oak coffin, in so perfect a state, that the features could be distinguished. He appeared to be above the common height, with an oval countenance, aquiline nose, and a white beard of considerable length. The parsonage house has been greatly improved by the present minister, the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, who has embanked a portion of the bed of the Tamar, and brought it into a state of cultivation. The house, which is tastefully fitted up, is adorned by some good paintings, by Vandyke, Holbein, &c. Its situation commands beautiful and extensive river scenery.

We shall next proceed through the fertile inclosures of this parish, to Pentillie Castle, the magnificent residence of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. proudly seated on a bold eminence, which forms an abrupt bank to the waters of the Tamar. Here was originally a family mansion, which becoming much dilapidated, the present owner raised a superb structure on its site, from designs furnished by Wilkins, the architect, the author of 'Magna Græcia.' Pentillie castle is built in the most elegant gothic style, with a majestic portico in front crowned with lofty pinnacles. The interior is finished in the most superb manner, and

the lobby is adorned with one of the richest and most beautifully painted windows in the kingdom. The lands round the castle assume a variety of picturesque and bold forms, enveloped in dense masses of umbrageous woods, or partially shaded by scattered groupes of fine trees. This character harmonizes with the lordly appearance of the castle, which seems the chief of the fine district that it commands, and forms one of the most charming features in all the scenery of the Tamar. A tower, erected on a conspicuous eminence in the grounds, was built for the sepulchre of Sir James Tillie. His interment at this place has given rise to this supposition—that being of atheistical principles, he had desired to be placed, after his death in a chair, with bottles, glasses, &c. to manifest his derision of a future state. This story is unfounded in fact, as the body was deposited in a coffin; and it is gathered from his will, that he died in the “hope of a glorious immortality.”

We shall continue our tour through romantic tracts to St. Dominick, embosomed amidst ancient woods, in a low secluded situation. The church contains a sumptuous monument in memory of the family of Rouse, of Halton, with two figures in armour. Above is a canopy, supported by twelve pillars of marble, and emblazoned with armorial ensigns. Here are also monuments of Clarke, Brendon, and Horndon.

Through retired lanes and woody vales, we shall arrive at the venerable mansion of Cotehele, whose erection appears to have taken place in the reign of Henry VII. “Surrounded by venerable woods, that have sheltered it from the storms of successive ages, Cotehele exhibits a proud monument of feudal splendour,” and the unnumbered seasons that have rolled over its battlements, have added interest to its appearance without affecting its stability. The entrance is through a gothic arch into a quadrangular court, surrounded by buildings composed of granite. The hall, which is preserved, with all the characteristic appendages of feudal dignity, presents an interesting specimen of the furniture and weapons used

by our ancestors. The walls are hung with coats of mail, shields, helmets, gauntlets, arquebuses, bows, arrows, spears, swords and other instruments of offensive and defensive warfare. At the upper end of the hall, the figure of a warrior, armed cap-a-pie, appears to frown on the degenerate sons of modern times. Immense antelopes' horns, and tusks, trophies of the prowess of the Nimrods of the day, are suspended from the walls. On the windows are emblazoned, some armorial bearings, much injured by time. From the hall we enter through a dining-room, hung with tapestry, to the chapel, where the family were accustomed to perform their devotions, separated from the domestics and vassals by an open screen. The altar-cloth of rich crimson velvet, ornamented with figures of the apostles and other devices, has been removed, for the purpose of preservation, to the state bed room. The stair case leading to the upper apartments is adorned with several portraits, whose lineaments time has nearly obliterated. One is said to be the founder of the mansion.

The state bed-room, and the anti-chamber, are hung round with tapestry, which is the object of general admiration. The contest of Romulus and Remus, and the rape of the Sabine virgins, are depicted with accuracy, freedom and effect. An apartment in the north tower is furnished with antique ebony chairs; and at the chimney are immense brazen fire dogs.

These will be remarked in all the other apartments which are entirely destitute of grates—the ample hearths of the chieftain were always supplied with fuel from his woods. The tapestry of this room is devoted to the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander. From the windows, the prospect extends over rich woodland scenery. Another chamber contains a variety of old china, a model of a canoe, and a curious music-book, dated 1556. Among the numerous ancient curiosities, besides those already described, are some elaborately carved cabinets, embroidered couches, a mirror richly ornamented with bead work, a variety of drinking vessels, candlesticks, and other

earthenware and metal furniture of grotesque forms and antique workmanship.—Like the tower of Tillietudlem, Cotehele has been favoured with the presence of royalty. Inscriptions on two brass plates record that their late majesties George the third and his Queen, with the Princess-royal, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta honoured the mansion with a visit, and were graciously pleased to take their *dejeune* with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgumbe. Cotehele boasts a still nearer affinity to Lady Margaret's castle, in possessing a room wherein Charles the second passed several nights.

An avenue of chesnut trees conducts to the banks of the river, on one of the most prominent points of which stands a gothic chapel, partially concealed in the deep foliage by which it is overshadowed. This chapel was built by Sir Richard Edgumbe, comptroller of the household to Henry the seventh: an inscription on the northern wall of the interior, from Carew's Survey, informs the reader of the cause of its erection—

“Sir Richard Edgumbe was driven to hide himself in those his thick woods, which overlook the river, what time being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond's party against King Richard the third, he was hotely pursued and narrowly searched for, which extremity taught him a sudden policy—to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heels, who looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over their farther hunting, and left him liberty to shift away, and ship over into Brittain;—for a grateful remembrance of which delivery, he afterwards builded in the place of his lurking, a chapel.”

The east window contains some stained glass, and the walls are adorned with ancient paintings; one of which is placed as a monument of the founder, who died at Morlaix, in Bretagne, whither he had been sent on an embassy by King Henry. The woods are

filled with majestic oaks, chesnut and other trees, which have here attained an immense size, and from their venerable appearance seem coeval with the antique dwelling they shelter. A lofty tower on an elevated part of the grounds, commands a fine extent of scenery, bounded on the south by Mount Edgcumbe. From this spot, the swelling eminence of Kite Hill, the loftiest point of Hengiston Down, forms a bold feature in the landscape, and recalls to our recollection the desperate battle fought there by the Cornish Britons against the Saxons. This encounter was commemorated by barrows, some of which still remain; and a valley in the immediate neighbourhood of Cotehele is called Danescombe, from the Danes who assisted the Britons on the occasion.

Our next visit will be to Calstock church, situated on an eminence, and commanding a view of the course of the Tamar, at least twenty miles in extent. At the east end is a small chapel, with several monuments of the families of Cotehele and Edgcumbe. The whole building is of Cornish granite, to which time has given a venerable appearance. The village at the foot of the hill has a Wesleyan chapel; here is also a quay for loading and unloading goods.

Harewood House, the elegant seat of Salusbury Trelawny, Esq. next demands our notice. The spot on which it is erected is one of the most beautiful for situation and prospect on the banks of the Tamar. The river here winds round a peninsular projection, on whose acclivity the mansion is erected. It is a modern building, with three fronts, protected behind by full grown plantations, and nearly surrounded by a lawn, interspersed with a rich variety of trees. Mason, in his poem of *Elfrida*, has made Harewood the scene of the love of Ethelwold, and of the misfortunes consequent on his marriage with the fair daughter of Ordgar.

Having passed the neat parsonage at the head of a verdant lawn, we shall reach that point of the Tamar where it is formed into a canal. The Weir, which is here constructed for the purpose of taking salmon,

trout, &c. terminates the naturally navigable part of the Tamar, and our present excursion.

COURSE OF THE TAMAR.

We cannot commence our voyage on the Tamar better than by embarking at Mutton Cove, and visiting the ships in ordinary, in the commodious bason of Hamoaze. The port-admiral's ship is stationed off Mount Edgcumbe, and at present bears the flag of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. In proceeding up the river, we shall observe a number of ships, of all classes, laid up in ordinary; which being stripped of masts and rigging, their immense size is more apparent than under other circumstances. These are fastened to strong mooring chains stretched across the harbour, and secured at each extremity to a massive anchor. There are at present eighty ships in ordinary, including all classes and rates, which are under the direction of the commissioner of the dock-yard, by whom orders from the admiralty are transmitted to the senior captain on board the flag-ship, from whence signals are made to notify the various instructions. We shall proceed along this bason, having noticed Torpoint, Thanckes, the mouth of the Lynher, and other objects already described on the Cornish side, which being seen under different circumstances acquire new interest. This may also be remarked of the dock-yard, gunwharf, Morice-town, powder magazine, &c. on the eastern bank; beyond which, Keyham, the residence of Mrs. Croad, delightfully situated on a point of land, next solicits the attention. The eye glancing over fertile enclosures, now rests on the mansion of Mount Tamar, and the village of King's Tamerton, from which returning to the coast, it will remark the government powder mills, below Kinterbury, where a tremendous explosion took place in January 1820, by which two lives were lost. We shall next notice the passage house, opposite Saltash, and cross the

Ferry.* Having passed the ships in ordinary, and Saltash, the channel becomes considerably wider, and we shall notice St. Budeaux church conspicuously seated on an eminence; and below a picturesque line of coast, with Budshead mill, the inlet to Tamerton, the richly wooded point of Warleigh, and the mouth of the Tavy. Opposite are the fertile coombes of Botus Fleming, and Landulph with its church on the brink of the water. The village of Cargreen will next be observed, facing which is Hall's Hole, and the Beer Alston lead and silver mines. Here the channel becomes contracted, and the banks on either side more precipitous. The scenery of Pentillie has a charming effect from the river, which at this place makes a sweep from the westward. Low and marshy grounds, thickly covered with bulrushes, afford shelter to numerous tribes of water birds, above which orchards of apples and cherries, are interspersed with corn-fields and pastures. After doubling another point, the venerable woods of Cotehele appear, richly clothing the cliffs down to the water's edge. We follow the course of the river by a sudden turn, and pass Ward House, and Calstock village, † from whence a ferry is established, to the Beer shore opposite. Harewood occupies a charming peninsula, formed by the windings of the river, which in this part rivals the devious course of the Mæander. Amidst the groves on the Devonshire bank, we shall observe a pavilion, erected by the proprietor of the adjoining grounds, and affording a delightful spot for refreshment. The busy quays of Morwellham attract our

* This ferry boasts an establishment of great antiquity, as we find a record of it in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward the third, when its annual value was estimated at ten pounds.

† A steam-packet for the conveyance of supplies to the market, at Dock, navigated the Tamar, between that place and Calstock, but is now discontinued.

notice on the same side, and we shall here frequently observe masts and sails of vessels springing out of the midst of surrounding foliage. Above is the entrance to the tunnel, through which the canal passes from Tavistock, and is the medium for the conveyance of goods to and from that town and the neighbouring district to Plymouth-Dock. Cargoes are raised with considerable facility on an inclined plane, from the quay to the mouth of the tunnel.* Beyond Morwellham, the bank on that side is thickly covered with wood, interspersed with lofty crags of the most romantic forms. Among these Morwell rock stands pre-eminent, and we shall be richly repaid for the trouble of ascending through the wood to the summit. After emerging from the copse, we find ourselves on the point of a perpendicular cliff, abruptly rising from amidst the surrounding underwood, at our feet the river flowing with a course so placid and gentle as to reflect the surrounding objects with the fidelity of a mirror,—on one side nature exhibited in her wilder and more imposing forms, and on the other, decked in the charms of cultivation.† At a short distance above this rock we shall reach the limits of our voyage at the Weir, which forms an artificial cascade, by no means deficient in interest, when the tributary streams increase the wintry torrents of the Tamar. We have thus traced the part of this fine river, which is navigable, to the tourist, and although we have attempted to point out some of the most prominent beauties, yet they can never be appreciated without actually visiting them. In pursuing the course of this king of western floods, we behold nature in the most impres-

* This great undertaking was commenced in 1803, and after the incessant labour of fourteen years, was completed in 1817. It is excavated through a lofty hill, and is a mile and three quarters in length.

† Here will be also observed the efforts of art in the erection of powerful machines for the purpose of mining.

sive and fascinating forms; and before the eye is satiated with the contemplation of beauties of one character, others totally different but equally interesting, give variety to the scene, and add zest to its enjoyment.

COURSE OF THE TAVY.

We shall enter the Tavy at its confluence with the Tamar, and observe on our right the mansion and grounds of Warleigh, which are seated on a neck of land between Tamerton creek and the estuary of the Tavy. The extensive woods, by which the house is surrounded, afford a great variety of delightful walks, commanding rich and diversified views on the adjoining rivers. Warleigh has been the seat of a family of importance, since the reign of Stephen; and in the seventeenth century was purchased by Walter Radcliffe, Esq. ancestor of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, the present proprietor. Advancing farther on the river, we shall notice the village of Beer Ferrers, with its neat looking church and white-washed tower, rising among a groupe of picturesque trees on the margin. From Beer a ferry is established to the opposite shore at Blackstone. The land adjoining is richly cultivated, and the different dwellings present the pleasing appearance of comfort and independence. Maristow house, the residence of Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, Bart. occupying a conspicuous situation on the right, will next engage our attention. The mansion stands in an extensive lawn, which declines gently to the banks of the river: the principal entrance, between two wings, commands the estuary and the lofty ridges on the Beer side of the Tavy, finely clothed in thick wood. The house is spacious and elegant, and the interior has lately been improved and ornamented at a considerable expense. A domestic chapel, neatly fitted up, is attached, where service is occasionally performed by the officiating minister of Bickleigh. The walks through the grounds extend to a considerable distance, and afford at many different points interesting prospects over a bold and

woody tract. The tide has been driven back from a considerable portion of land, at the foot of the lawn, by means of an embankment; and it is hoped the proprietor will receive a remuneration from its produce proportionate to the expense of the undertaking. At Lophill the navigation of the Tavy ceases, and having disembarked, we shall proceed to Bickham, the seat of Sir William Elford, Bart. The grounds adjoin Robotough Down, from which there is an entrance with a pretty rustic lodge. The house enjoys a southern aspect, with pleasing distant and home views, and is situated in an extensive lawn, sheltered from the northern blasts by thriving plantations. The grounds are tastfully laid out; and in the grouping of the trees we shall remark the felicity with which the designer has availed himself of natural advantages, and displayed the excellence of art in concealing the appearance of its adoption. Here is a collection of pictures, among which are some from the pencil of Sir William himself, whom we have before noticed as patron and amateur of the art of painting.

Leaving Bickham, our route will be directed to the romantic and secluded village of Milton, completely hidden from observation in a deep valley. By the lane that follows the course of a brawling brook, we shall pursue our tour to Buckland Abbey, one of the seats of Major T. F. E. Drake. This manor was originally dedicated to the emolument of the church by the count of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon; and in the year 1298, a fraternity of Cistercian monks were transplanted from the Isle of Wight to the convent at this spot. The first orchards in Devon are said to have been planted at Buckland Abbey. The revenues of the convent were very large; at the dissolution, they were valued at £241 17s. 9½d. the stipend granted by the crown to the last abbot was £60. per annum. This valuable domain was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth, by the great Sir Francis Drake, and has remained in the possession of his descendants to the present time. The house has undergone various alterations, but sufficient rem-

nants of antiquity exist to make it an object of interest. The principal front towards the north is surmounted by a square massive-looking tower. The hall is now used as a billiard-room, and has a handsome mosaic floor; the pannels and ceiling are sculptured with a variety of devices. Here are preserved a number of family portraits, and the sword and buckler of Sir Francis Drake; in the other apartments are the drum used by that commander in his warlike expeditions, and the folio black-letter bible, which had been his companion in the voyage round the world. Extensive vestiges of former buildings attest the ancient magnificence of the abbey; but the most perfect remnant of the former edifice, is a turret in the court yard, battlemented, but now roofed in, and used as a pigeon-house. A pleasing walk through the grounds conducts to the salmon weir on the Tavy, amidst wood and river prospects of the most picturesque and imposing character. These we shall continue to observe in our progress towards Didham Bridge, beyond which the rich variety of scenery along the banks will amply remunerate the pedestrian who explores the sylvan beauties of this sequestered vale. At Didham Bridge we shall digress from the Tavy, and having ascended the hill to the right, shall soon reach the church town of Buckland Monachorum, pleasantly situated amidst orchards, hedges and trees. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower, turrets and pinnacles. Here are several monuments, particularly of the Heathfields and Drakes; but our attention will be chiefly directed to one beautifully executed in marble, by Bacon, to the memory of George Augustus Eliot, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, general of his majesty's forces and governor of Gibraltar. He died in 1790, aged seventy-two. The history of his heroic defence of the important fortress which he commanded, is known to the whole world, and some of the circumstances are detailed in four spirited bas reliefs, on the monument. The other embellishments are Britannia, with the gate of a fortress, inscribed, *plus ultra*; a child, with a key,

a palm branch, and a shield ; and above, a medallion portrait of the deceased general.

At a short distance from Buckland is Pound, the residence of Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, pleasingly situated in a lawn, surrounded by plantations. This we shall leave on the right, and follow the public road to Greenofen, the seat of George Drake, Esq. placed in a sheltered valley on the Walkham. This river flows under Greenofen bridge, through a glen, formed by abrupt heathy grounds on either side, dotted with masses of granite, and seamed by the torrents which occasionally rush down the declivities ; about a mile from the bridge it falls into the Tavy. In tracing the Walkham towards Horrabridge, we shall pass the northern skirts of Reborough Down, and observe the new line of road from Plymouth to Tavistock. This line deviates from the former road near the eighth mile stone from Plymouth, and being carried along the sides of the steepest hills, affords a fine road, comparatively level, which entirely avoids the formidable hills on both sides of Horrabridge. The mail road, to Tavistock crosses the river by a bridge at this village, which contains several public-houses for the accommodation of travellers. After passing Horrabridge, our path lies along the bank, below the common, to Huckworthy Bridge, over which the road passes from Ivybridge to Tavistock. The stream here pursues its course through verdant meadow closes, or beneath woody banks ; but by following its channel above the bridge, we shall speedily find ourselves among the torrs of Dartmoor. This rocky waste must not be regarded as destitute of interest—traces of our remote ancestors will be found in its cromlechs, barrows, karns, and rock basons. The interesting remains of the granite table, and seats for the holding of the stannary parliaments, on Crockern Torr, have been destroyed within the last forty years, to the great regret of the curious antiquarian.

EXCURSION TO LYDFORD,
TAVISTOCK, &c.

Lydford bridge and waterfall are objects much visited by the inhabitants of Dock and its neighbourhood, and are not devoid of interest. Lydford is a poor village, without any thing to attract the attention of the tourist except its castle, which is still in a tolerably perfect state, and, with the neighbouring country, forms an interesting picture; the waterfall naturally excites attention from its rarity. We shall now point out the principal features of the country on the journey, reserving a further description of Lydford for its proper place.

On leaving Dock, we proceed to Stoke, from thence by Knockers Knoll and Jump, towards Roborough Down, where we have an opportunity of viewing some of the objects on the banks of the Tavy, and various other villages and farms.

Roborough Down is an extensive common, or waste, in the western district of the county; and gives name to the hundred in which it is situated. The soil is black growan, clay, boggy or gravelly. The substrata is of schistus and marble, which succeed each other alternately, to the sea side at Plymouth. Having crossed this extensive common, we soon arrive at the borough of Tavistock, a large neat and convenient town, situated on the left bank of the Tavy, between thirteen and fourteen miles from Dock, the property of the Duke of Bedford, to whose eldest son it gives the title of Marquis. Tavistock contains near five hundred houses, and about five thousand inhabitants, and is a place of very considerable antiquity. Its chief trade is the serge and kersey manufactures; there are also extensive tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, which employ many of the inhabitants. Tavistock is one of the stannary towns, and gives name to the hundred in which it is situated. The church, which is dedicated to St. Eustatius, is large, handsome and venerable, and lies on the left side of the road as you enter the town, it

consists of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower raised on arches. The chimes, we believe, from their tunes, are of modern workmanship. In the church are some curious monuments, and some human bones of extraordinary size, which were found in a stone coffin, dug out of the ruins of the abbey, they are supposed to be the remains of Adulph, who was described by William of Malmsbury, as being of such gigantic stature that he could stride over rivers ten feet wide. Nearly opposite the church is a dissenters' meeting. The abbey, which stands near the river, is of great antiquity, and was occupied by Benedictine monks. It is now broken and degraded into stables and other servile offices, rendering it impossible to form any accurate idea of its figure or dimensions.

The views of the river and its banks, near the bridge, are very pleasing. Sir Francis Drake and several other eminent men were natives of Tavistock.

The serge and coarse woollen manufactory is carried on here, which, together with the mining business, forms the employment of most of its inhabitants. There is also a large iron foundry worth attention. The town has a large market and some good inns, and is altogether a clean, respectable, and improving place.

From Tavistock we proceed by the turnpike road across a small common, called Heathfield Down, and after a ride of about seven miles, arrive at Lydford, which lies in the forest of Dartmoor, and is a poor village of mud houses. The whole parish only contains thirty-four dwellings, two hundred and twenty-two inhabitants, and a small church, although formerly, (according to Prince) it was the largest parish in the county or kingdom, and the whole forest of Dart belonged to it. Gilpin says that in the time of William the Norman (otherwise called the Conqueror) it was taxed pretty nearly on an equality with London! It derived its importance from being the grand mart for tin, which was then the staple commodity of the county. It was a borough town, and sent two members to parliament. Its present almost de-

serted state will not fail to open a fund of useful reflections to the contemplative mind.

The cascade is about two miles nearer to Tavistock than the village, so that it will be at the option of the traveller to visit the latter. The bridge is a rustic piece of workmanship, connecting two frightful precipices, which, from the correspondence observable in the figure of their sides, appear to have been rent asunder, by some violent concussion of the earth. The depth from the bridge to the water is so great, (about eighty feet) and the cliffs so close, that unless the weather be fine you cannot see the river, though you may at all times hear it roaring in a variety of majestic notes, as it rushes and foams between numberless rocks that strive in vain to intercept its course.

About two miles from the bridge is the cascade, to find which, however, a local guide will be necessary, as the journey is rather intricate, and the path to the lower grounds cannot easily be found by strangers. Dismounting at the foot of a lofty hill, you are conducted to its summit, whence you have a most magnificent and extensive view of the country, but the river is not discernible.

Descending the hill by a winding path, you behold the Lyd, harassed by the many obstructions which it has experienced, leaping from a precipice at least one hundred and forty feet high; and falling into a deep bason, formed by the violence of the waters, pursues its course, in a winding direction to the Tamar, which it joins a little below Lifton, about nine miles from the falls.

COURSE OF THE PLYM.

By crossing the common in an easterly direction, from the spot where we concluded the course of the Tavy, we shall enter the turnpike-road from Plymouth to Moreton, and at no considerable distance reach Prince town. The principal part of this town was built in consequence of the erection of the prison of war adjoining, and having lost this attraction for persons in different branches of trade, many of its

dwellings are now deserted. The prison consists of seven distinct buildings of two stories in each, for the hammocks of the prisoners, and a large loft over, for the purpose of exercise in inclement weather. Adjoining is the hospital, with spacious and airy wards, dispensary, &c. and a very complete cooking-house and laundry. The lofty wall which surrounds all the buildings, forms a circle nearly a mile in circumference, and incloses an area of thirty acres. The great gate on the western side is arched over with immense blocks of granite, on which is engraved the appropriate inscription—"Parcere Subjectis." Immediately opposite is the ample reservoir, from which the whole establishment is supplied with water. This prison has been known to contain nine thousand six hundred men at one time; and the barracks adjoining are well adapted to the accommodation of a number of troops, sufficient for the secure custody of the prisoners. A neat church has been lately erected at Prince-town, where service is performed every Sunday. Torr Royal, the occasional residence of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, is situated south of the town; the enterprising proprietor has succeeded in rearing some plantations, and in redeeming a portion of cultivated land from the surrounding waste. The laudable endeavours of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt have been directed to the further improvement of this immense tract, by the projection of an iron railway, from Prince-town to Plymouth. This great undertaking is at present in a state of considerable forwardness; the whole line has been partially formed from Dartmoor to Crabtree. The formation of the railway will insure the improvement of the sterile district through which the line passes, by the importation of sea sand, town dung, &c. for the purposes of manure. Great facility will be afforded for the carriage of culm and limestone; and kilns will in consequence be erected. The principal exports to be sent down the railway to Plymouth, will be granite, which can be raised at a small expense in vast quantities; and flax, which it has been demonstrated by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, can

be cultivated with success on Dartmoor. It is also intended to make the road subservient to the carriage of agricultural produce to Plymouth market. The money necessary for this undertaking has been raised by subscription in shares of twenty-five pounds each,* and we sincerely hope the results of the project will prove completely successful, and be productive of public benefit and individual emolument.

Pursuing a direction south-west of Prince-town, we shall notice the source of the Mew, as the Plym is more properly called, before its junction with the Cad. In following its course along a wild valley, we pass the weir head of the Plymouth leat, half a mile above Sheepstor bridge, and the manor house of Longstone, formerly the residence of the Elfordes, whose memory is preserved by some monumental inscriptions† in the neighbouring church of Sheepstor. This is a small antique edifice, in a retired situation amidst lofty torrs, on the left. At Meavy the river flows near the village, beneath a fine grove of oaks. The church contains no monuments of particular interest; a neat tablet is placed near the altar, to the memory of Mrs. Jope, late wife of the Rev. George Jope. Adjoining the church-yard is an ancient oak, of large dimensions, completely hollowed out by time, and presenting a most picturesque object. In pursuing the channel of the Mew below Roborough Down, we shall observe on the higher grounds on the right, Yelverton, the residence of James Brooking, Esq. sheltered from the Dartmoor winds by lofty trees. Adjoining Hoo-Meavy bridge is the house of that name, the property of H. M. Baylay, Esq. pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river.—Having passed

* The subscribers constitute a company whose office for the dispatch of business is at the Exchange, in Plymouth.

† The motto of one of these "*Tempora ne culpes, cum sis tibi causa doloris,*" will apply to the discontented of every age.

Good-meavy the residence of Mr. Scobell, we shall speedily arrive at Shaugh Bridge, where

“The Cad, o’er rocks white flashing, roars
 “To meet the lucid Plym.”

Howard’s Bickleigh Vale.

Before we pursue the united river, we shall trace the course of the Cad through the valley of rocks. The Shaugh side of the vale is profusely covered with large masses of granite; and on the opposite bank, Dewerstone rises in one huge perpendicular cliff. This beetling crag “immensely rising from the cataract foam,” presents an object of great sublimity, and derives additional interest from the thick and variegated underwood, by which it is surrounded, and the roaring of the torrent that washes its base. On emerging from this valley at its north-eastern extremity, we shall reach Cadaford bridge, crossed by the road from Tavistock to Ivybridge. In the wild and dreary moor-land tract, which we survey from the bridge, we shall find nothing to detain us, but follow the road in a southerly direction, and arrive at Shaugh church-town. The church is sufficiently spacious, and has an elegant tower of hewn granite, adorned with pinnacles. In the south aisle is a marble monument to the memory of William Martin, Esq. of Coldstone. From the hill on which the church is situated, the view is varied, extensive, and interesting, bounded by Plymouth Sound to the south. From the village we shall return to the picturesque scenery at Shaugh bridge, where, having crossed the river, and followed its course about a mile, we shall ascend by a path which leads through fields to Bickleigh church, whose “lichen gilded tower” is lofty and handsome. The interior contains the monument of the parents of the royalist warrior, Sir Nicholas Slanning, whose helmet, gauntlet, &c. which have long “afforded an iron dinner to that ostrich rust,” are here preserved. The father of Sir Nicholas was slain in a quarrel with Sir John Fitz, near Tavis-

tock, whose subsequent suicide is commemorated in the following epitaph on the tomb:—

“*Idem cædis erat nostræ simul author et ultor,
Trux Homicida mei, mox Homicida sui
Quemque in me primum, mox in se condidit ensem
O! nostrum summi judicis arbitrium.*”

It does not appear that Sir Nicholas has any monument “to his memory besides his own noble exploits.” Adjoining is the monument of James Modyford Heywood, Esq. of Maristow; and in the north aisle is a neat modern tablet of white marble, surmounted by a veiled urn, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Capt. N. A. Hunt, of the royal marines. From the church a road passes the pleasant residence of the Rev. W. Hunt, the vicar of the parish, and leads to the village of Jump,* on the Tavistock turnpike. At a short distance the seat of Ralph Franco, Esq. is a conspicuous object. This spacious mansion has been lately erected, and extensive plantations formed around it. It is situated at the southern extremity of Roborough Down, and the appropriate name of Roborough House has been given to it. Having made this digression, we shall return to Bickleigh bridge, and pursue with increasing delight the course of the river through the vale of Bickleigh, deservedly famous for the beauty of its woodland scenery. The path is continued along the banks beneath the shade of lofty trees, occasionally interspersed with furze, heath, and copse, presenting a rich variety of green, yellow, and purple tints. A path, through a thickly wooded dell, leads to Fancy, the villa of Richard King, Esq. The house is pleasantly situated, and contains a collection of valuable pictures. Having returned to the Plym, we shall pass Cann slate quarry, and proceed to Plym bridge, where the

* Near Jump is the Wheal Lopes tin and copper mine.

valley is so narrow, that the foliage of the trees on each side of the river mingle their varied hues.*

Passing the bridge, the vale expands into a rich meadow, through which it flows to Leigham, the delightful mansion of the late Addis Archer, Esq. A lawn, whose graceful curvature discloses pleasing views of the river and the grounds of Saltram, is surrounded by plantations, above which appears Estover, the residence of H. Julian, Esq. The Plym continues its course through fertile meadows and pastures, amidst majestic trees to Long Bridge, beneath which it flows, to join the sea in its estuary, the Lary. The royalty of the river belongs to the Earl of Morley, and it is much resorted to by anglers, whose skill and proverbial patience may here find ample exercise, in "snaring the scaly fry." We shall now return towards Plymouth by the eastern turnpike, and observe the fort on the summit of the hill above Crabtree. It is no longer occupied as a place of defence, but forms a picturesque object, and commands a charming prospect. Having passed the turnpike-gate, we shall enter the new road at Lary Green, where a number of genteel residences with neat gardens claim our attention. By the formation of the new road, two objects were accomplished, the principal avenue to the town, instead of being difficult and even hazardous, was rendered easy and commodious, by avoiding the toilsome ascent of Lipson hill; and a considerable portion of land, some of which is remarkably fertile, was embanked from the sea.†

* On the Saltram side of Plym bridge are some vestiges of antique architecture; but it does not appear for what purpose the building was originally erected.

† This laudable undertaking was carried into effect by the Plymouth Embankment Company. The new road was opened to the public on the 25th day of October, (the Jubilee) 1809.

Leaving the new road, we shall pass through Lary Green, and return to the old road at the foot of a verdant meadow, above which are the mansion and farm of Efford, pleasantly situated, and enjoying some of the most agreeable views in the neighbourhood.

A short walk will now conduct us to the village of Lipson, with its tea-houses and fruit gardens. In ascending the steep hill, through the fields, we shall notice a modern mansion in a sheltered lawn below, the residence of Peter Tonkin, Esq. Having passed the brow of the hill, we shall command, perhaps, the finest of all the delightful prospects in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth, embracing Saltram, the Lary, Plymstock, Stadden, the Sound, Mount Edgcumbe, and a near view of the town and harbour.

We shall leave this spot with reluctance, and having re-entered the road, shall pass Green Bank, the pleasantly situated residence of William Prideaux, Esq. The collection of pictures belonging to this gentleman is select and valuable.

From this spot a road arched by a canopy of foliage conducts us to Tothill, the mansion of the Culme family, at present the residence of Miss Culme. The house is overshadowed by lofty elms, with a numerous tenantry of rooks; and has a pretty lawn and shrubbery in front. Tothill lane will lead us to Beaumont House, the mansion of Thomas Bewes, Esq. from whence a few steps will bring us into the town.

SALTRAM, PLYMPTON ST. MARY, AND PLYMPTON.

Having landed, and entered the domain of Saltram, at Chelson lodge, we shall observe another great improvement, executed under the directions of the Earl of Morley:—that of excluding the water from Chelson Bay, by an embankment two thousand nine hundred and ten feet in length—and thus inclosing

one hundred and seventy five acres of land.* The road on this embankment, continued through Saltram, forms a communication between the flying-bridge and Plympton, Ridgeway, &c. This road is carried along the coast of the Lary, through groves of lofty and umbrageous trees, till we enter the open lawn. A path here skirts the woods and conducts to the house, a large and magnificent structure, built early in the last century by Lady Catherine Parker. The present possessor has lately improved the appearance of the front, by the addition of a portico, erected by Mr. Foulston. Considerable improvements have also been made in the interior, which his lordship, with characteristic liberality, permits to be seen, on application to the housekeeper. The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor; all of which are hung with a great number of choice pictures, forming together a gallery of the most magnificent kind, and comprising some of the most esteemed specimens of ancient and modern artists. A catalogue has been published of the whole collection. The entrance is through the hall, adorned with busts; on the chimney-piece, which is supported by Cariatides, is sculptured the story of Androcles and the lion; and on the ceiling is a beautiful figure of Mercury. The library displays an extensive selection of superior works of literature, superb books of prints, &c. The pictures in this room are exclusively the production of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with the exception of his portrait, by A. Kauffman. The ceiling is supported by beautiful *verd antique* Ionic pillars, and near the window are placed two fine casts of Psyche, and a fawn. The blue-room, hung with blue, sprinkled with gold stars, is enriched almost entirely by the pictures of the old masters; the same may be observed of the billiard-room. The great stair-case contains some

*For inclosing this land his lordship received the gold medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

of the best specimens of A. Kauffman, consisting of historical subjects; these were painted expressly for the Saltram collection, and have all been engraved. The centre of the wall is occupied by the magnificent assumption of the Virgin, by Sabbatini, taken from the church of La Morte, at Bologna, and brought to Saltram in 1819. Here are several fine busts and full length casts—among the latter is a beautiful Canova Hebe. The dining-room is adorned with one picture by Zuccharelli, and completed with a unique assemblage of the works of Zucchi. The ceiling is enriched with paintings and medallions of great richness of colouring.—The grand saloon, a princely apartment, hung with blue damask, has its lofty ceiling adorned by Zucchi. Over the chimney is the Bacchanalian scene by Titian, a large picture valued at three thousand guineas. Here are also some portraits by Janssen, Vandyck, and Reynolds; and pictures by Rubens, Paul Veronese, Mengs and Canaletti. A bust of the Earl of Morley, by Nollkens, stands on a superb Buhl table, originally presented to Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, by Louis XIV. It was given by her daughter, the duchess of Montagu, to the grandmother of the Earl of Morley. The drawing-room, hung with crimson velvet, is chiefly decorated with pictures from the pencil of the Countess of Morley. Her ladyship has imitated with singular felicity the style of the old masters which she has copied. The ceiling is supported by fluted pillars, with richly gilt bases and capitals. Over the chimney-piece of the red drawing-room, is a fine portrait of the Earl of Morley, by Phillips; here are also fine pictures by Michael Angelo, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Teniers, Guido Caravagio, Poussin, and Caracci. The other apartments which are principally adorned with portraits, are not generally shown; but those which are open to the public will afford so much gratification as to make us leave Saltram with admiration of the splendid mansion of the noble possessor, and feelings of gratitude for the pleasure we have derived from the interesting visit.

At the west end of the house is the domestic chapel shaded by lofty trees. The pleasure grounds extend in this direction, separated from the lawn, and sheltered from the north by thick groves. A path leads from the house eastward, through plantations of forest trees, over an eminence, and affords charming views of the grounds, the Lary, Plymouth, &c. Instead of pursuing this direction, we shall follow the drive to the lodge at Longbridge, and having crossed the Exeter road, shall re-visit the banks of the Plym. The road is carried through plantations and copses, to the lodge at Plym bridge. In pursuing this path we shall gain some of the most interesting views of Bickleigh vale, consisting of rich masses of wood retiring in perspective behind each other. We shall now pass a neat rustic lodge, and pursue a secluded path along the skirts of Boringdon park. Boringdon house was the family mansion of the Earl of Morley's ancestors, before the building of Saltram, and though now occupied as a farm house, it still retains the appearance of its ancient importance. Having passed the eastern extremity of his lordship's domains, we shall shortly after reach Elfordleigh, the newly-erected mansion of William Langmead, Esq. From the house a road is carried along the side of a thickly wooded glen to the public road, near which is the entrance to Newnham Park, the residence of George Strode, Esq. The ancestors of this gentleman enjoyed possessions here very soon after the conquest. In the reign of Edward the first, Adam Strode attended the king in his expedition against Scotland. The house is placed on a pleasing acclivity, and is surrounded by an extensive deer park, through which a considerable stream pursues its murmuring course. The view down the valley, towards Plympton, extends over groves and fertile inclosures, and is bounded by the woods of Saltram.

Having returned to the road, and passed the manor house of Old Newnham, we shall reach Hemerdon, the seat of G. Woollcombe, Esq. in a lawn, pleasingly

diversified with groupes of trees, and sheltered from the cold blasts of the neighbouring moor, by thriving plantations. The house has been recently repaired and improved, and the site is most eligible for the boundless variety of extensive views which it enjoys. The neighbouring eminence of Hemerdon Ball commands the same prospects; and as it embraces also a wider range, forms one of those points which will amply repay the tourist for the trouble of ascending the hill. From Hemerdon Ball we shall descend to Goodamoor, the mansion of P. T. Treeby, Esq. situated at the head of a lawn, with extensive views over cultivated tracts to the south and west. At a short distance is Fursdon, which has recently been completely repaired, by the proprietor James King, Esq. We shall next visit Beechwood, the elegant seat of Richard Rosdew, Esq. by whose judicious exertions a place, originally known by the appropriate appellation of Moor, is now metamorphosed into a delightful spot, with vigorous plantations, pleasure gardens, &c.

In our return from Beechwood towards Plympton, we shall pass Chaddlewood, the residence of William Halse Symons, Esq. in a pleasing and sheltered situation, with grounds tastefully laid out; from whence a short walk will conduct us to the ancient borough of Plympton.

Plympton was the baronial seat of the earls of Devon, and the vestiges of former magnificence are traced in the present remains of the castle.* The artificial mount, on whose summit the keep was erected, is one of the most perfect specimens now in existence. The remnants of the walls, as well as the fosse, attest its ancient strength. Plympton boasts high antiquity as a borough and stannary town, and still retains its privileges. The vice-warden of the

*The manor of Plympton was granted to Richard de Rivers, by Henry I. who was his cousin by marriage. It is now the property of the Earl of Morley.

stannaries occasionally holds his court here. The mayor, who is chief magistrate, is elected annually at the town-hall. The guildhall is a neat building, with the date 1696 on its south front. In the hall, the magisterial business of the borough is transacted; and the dining-room is adorned with a collection of pictures of the ancestors of the Treby family, and a portrait of himself by Sir Joshua Reynolds, most appropriately placed in the guildhall of the town, which must always derive unfading lustre from having been the birth place of the parent of British art. By an easy step, we are led to the notice of the endowed grammar school, over which his father presided. This is a handsome edifice in the gothic style, with large antique windows. Below the school room is a spacious piazza, with nine arches, supported by granite pillars, intended and excellently adapted for school-boy sports in rainy weather. Near the school is Plympton house, the property of Mr. Treby, of Goodamoor, but at present uninhabited. It is an extensive mansion with four handsome fronts, and was built in 1718, by the Right Honorable George Treby, secretary at war.

Here are some good family pictures. The church of Plympton Maurice is a small neat edifice. In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of Admiral Cotton, commander in chief, at Plymouth; here are also the monuments of the Rev. Thomas Browne, W. A. Kite, Esq. and of Lieut. Thomas W. Jones, who perished in the *Alpheia*, off the Start Point, in September 1813.* Plympton enjoys a pleasing situation, and contains four principal streets, with several genteel residences; the most conspicuous of which is that of John Boger, Esq.: it has a weekly market on Friday, and four cattle fairs during the year. Ridgeway and Underwood are pleasant villages, with a number of lodging-houses, &c. Ridgeway is situated on the Exeter turnpike, and Underwood below an abrupt

* His vessel exploded in an engagement with a French frigate of superior force.

hill, from the rocky summit of which, we shall gain a delightful view of the whole fertile and interesting vale of Plympton. The church of Plympton St. Mary, which was originally the conventual church of the adjoining priory, is an ancient structure, and announces its former importance by its present appearance. It is still one of the largest and neatest churches in the county, and is well seated. The present minister is the Rev. William Coppard. The fine tower is adorned with pinnacles, and has an excellent set of bells; the tenor is noted for its size and weight. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and two regular side aisles, and two of smaller extent. The south entrance is through a lofty porch, battlemented, and raised to an equal height with the walls.

On entering, we shall observe a white marble monument, surmounted by a weeping cherub, to the memory of William Symons, Esq. Among the monuments of the Strode family, we shall notice that of Captain Thomas Lear Strode, of the 43d regiment; one neatly executed in marble to the memory of Richard Strode, Esq. and in the north aisle, an antique monument, with the inscription nearly obliterated: the effigy of a gentleman in the costume of the Stuarts, is placed in a recess. In the north and south aisles are two recesses, similar in form, and containing two figures in armour, in a very mutilated state. Near the altar is a neat tablet, inscribed to Caroline Alexandrina, infant daughter of the Earl of Morley; adjoining is an elegant piece of sculpture by De Laistre, a Parisian artist, to the memory of Henry Villiers Parker, Viscount Boringdon, the eldest son of Lord Morley by his first lady. An elaborate inscription, in Latin Hexameters, records the early promise of future talent and virtue displayed by this amiable youth, who died in France at the age of twelve. Above is a medallion portrait of the deceased, and on each side is a cherubic figure, one in the attitude of devotion, the other in that of sorrow: this monument is supported on blocks of dark marble highly polished, from the quarries at the

Flying-Bridge. A stone in the floor appears to indicate by its time-worn inscription, the tomb of some clergyman :

“Alas! here under Foot doth lye,
A student fit for Pulpit high,
His body Rotts, but godly minde,
The true celestial Joy doth finde.”

A tablet on the floor, with a Latin inscription, perpetuates the memory of the Rev. William Hayne, thirteen years curate of the parish, and master of Plympton grammar school. In the church-yard is a tomb of dark marble, commemorative of several members of the Woollcombe family, and bearing the following inscription :—

WOOLLCOMBE,
OLIM
INTRA CANCELLOS ECCLESIE VICINE
DEIN
SUBTER HOC TUMULO,
CONDITA FUERE OSSA,
PLURIMORUM EX FAMILIA
CUJUS SEDES PLERUMQUE FUIT
IN HOC AGRO PLYMPTONIENSI
SANCTÆ MARIE
AB EVO
HENRICI VII. REGIS.

Some vestiges of Plympton Priory may still be traced adjoining the church-yard, where a dwelling-house and a mill are now called Priory. This religious house was founded by Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, about the year 1100, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.* It speedily became the richest monastery in Devonshire : its opulence may be inferred from the unusually large pension, (one hundred and twenty pounds per annum) granted to the prior at the dissolution. From this spot we shall return by the turnpike road to Plymouth,

* Risdon,—but Mr. Oliver, in his account of the monasteries of Devon, states, that it was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

where a raised footpath, continued, with a small interval, from Ridgeway to Plymouth, affords a great accommodation to pedestrians. From different points we shall catch pleasing views on either side of the road, which would excite warmer admiration if more remote from frequent observation. At Long-bridge, we have Saltram grounds on the right; the richly wooded vale of the Plym, with the dilapidated pleasure house and groves of Leigham, on the left; and in front, Crabtree village and fort, and Marsh house, peeping from the foliage of its pretty shrubbery. The Lary,* which here expands into a lake, and extends from Crabtree to Catwater, presents a variety of picturesque objects during the remainder of the road.

Ivy Bridge is a pleasant and populous little village in the hundred of Ermington, lying on the great road from London and Exeter to Plymouth, and is much enlivened by the stage coaches and other vehicles for travellers continually passing through it. It derives its name from its romantic bridge, which probably is of a date greatly anterior to the buildings that stand near it; it consists of a single arch, thrown across the Erme, which empties itself into the sea in Bigbury bay, about six miles distant. The bridge is completely enveloped in ivy; which though picturesque to the eye, will we presume, ultimately destroy it. The banks of the river are finely wooded; the water is broken into some pretty falls by large stones near the bridge, and the whole forms a very interesting picture. About half a mile distant is Strowford, near the foot of the hill called West Beaver; the views from the summit of this eminence are most extensive and gratifying.

The reader will perceive by the map that he has the option of varying his excursion in returning by another road, which will bring him in again at Plympton Earle; or he may pursue his ride on the Exeter road to Ashburton.

* Lary, from *Larus*, a gull; therefore Lary, a place resorted to by gulls.

Ashburton is a borough and market town, in the hundred of Teignbridge, containing about three hundred and eighty houses, and three thousand one hundred inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long street, which stands in a valley, nearly encompassed with hills: it has a handsome church in the form of a cathedral, and lies about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. The serge manufactory is carried on here to a considerable extent, and it is one of the four stannary towns. A few miles south-east of Ivy Bridge are Kingsbridge and Modbury.

Kingsbridge is a market town and parish, neat, pleasant and well-built, containing about one hundred and sixty houses, and about twelve hundred inhabitants, situated on an inlet of the English channel, called Salcombe river; it has an excellent free-school, and a neat bridge over the Dod. A fair is held here on the 20th of July.

Modbury is a market town, governed by a portreeve, and was formerly a borough; it consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. It has a noble and handsome church, with a spire one hundred and thirty-four feet in height, which is more modern than the body of the church, having been built in 1622; in the south aisle of the church is an alabaster statue, supposed to represent one of the Champernowne family, to whom the manor of Modbury has for many ages belonged, and several of whom were knights; part of the mansion in which they lived is still standing. The chancel contains several stalls; in it is a memorial, recording a brilliant and singular instance of patriotism, that in the year 1754, the representatives of the borough chose to express their thanks to their constituents by purchasing an estate for educating the boys of the borough. Adjoining the church is an ancient chapel or chantry, which is now appropriated to the use of the grammar school, and for public business relating to the town.

The town contains about three hundred houses, and nineteen hundred inhabitants; it has a small trade in the woollen manufactory, and a plush and hat manu-

factory has been established in the town; the ingenuity of the machinery of the former is well worth the attention of the curious. A fair is held here on the 23d of April.

Near Modbury are several seats and manors, viz, Traine, an ancient seat of the Swete family, possessed by them since the year 1438; Fleet House, the seat of James Bulteel, Esq.; Wimpston, the property of Paul Treby, Esq.; Shilston, belonging to John Savery, Esq.; Marridge, belonging to the Rev. G. Taylor; Fowelscombe, about four miles from Modbury, the property and occasional seat of Richard King, Esq., &c.; each of these are worthy particular notice.

COURSE OF THE YEALM.

We shall proceed over the Flying-Bridge, to our survey of this river through Plymstock and Wembury. The road is carried over high but cultivated grounds, from which we obtain a view of Langdon Hall, the seat of Charles Calmady, Esq. a spacious mansion, pleasantly situated on an agreeable acclivity. The ancestors of the present possessor have long enjoyed considerable property in this parish. The road will conduct us to Wembury House, the elegant modern residence of Thomas Lockyer, Esq. commanding extensive prospects over the fertile districts along the banks of the Yealm.

A short walk will bring us to the mouth of that river, where we cross to Newton Ferrers, by the help of a ferry-boat. This village, whose pleasing and salubrious situation renders it a favourite retirement for naval officers, is placed on the banks of the estuary. The parish church is a plain building, consisting of a nave and two aisles: in the chancel, is the monument of Grace, wife of A. Clifford, rector of Newton, and daughter of Potter, bishop of Carlisle.

The hamlet of Noss, on the opposite side of the creek, forms a pleasing object; as are the grounds of Membland, at the head of the valley: this mansion

and lands are the property of Sir John Perring, Bart. Proceeding north, by the public road, we shall leave Gnaton, the residence of Henry Roe, Esq. on the right, and reach Purslinch, the seat of the Rev. John Yonge, the rector of Newton. From the fir-crowned hill which rises behind the house, a prospect of the most fascinating character will rivet our attention. Immediately below, is the vale through which the Yealm rolls its placid stream, profusely studded with towering elms, relieved by the neat dwellings of Yealmspton appearing between. Charming views of the estuary present themselves on the right, with the grounds of Kitley and Coffleet; and the whole southern part of the parish of Brixton, with its church and village, appearing like a richly wooded lawn. Having crossed Purslinch bridge, below the house, we shall turn to the left, and enter the delightful domain of E. P. Bastard, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament, for the important county of Devon. * The estuary here forms a beautiful peninsula, and a shaded walk, decorated with rustic seats and pavilions, is carried along its margin, and leads to the house. This mansion has recently undergone a complete repair, in a style of taste and magnificence worthy of the proprietor.

Kitley can boast a collection of pictures, which contains some of the most valuable works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as several by the old masters of foreign schools. The ancestors of Mr. Bastard followed the fortunes of the Norman Conqueror, who rewarded their services with large grants at Efford, Meavy, and other places. Kitley became their property by marriage with the heiress of Ed-

* He was elected to this distinguished station by the grateful freeholders, on the demise of his highly revered and justly lamented uncle, John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. who had maintained the interests of the county thirty-seven years, in seven successive parliaments.

mund Pollexfen, Esq. and has continued to be their principal residence. The grounds are extensive and tastefully laid out. A carriage drive leads from the house through an arch, over which the Modbury turnpike road passes. Here, a grass path to the right leads to plantations on some high ground, from whence we gain beautiful views of the lawn, the house, and the estuary, with the uplands of Wembury and Revelstoke, beyond. The drive to the left is continued by the side of a rapid brook, through thick plantations of fir, ash, and oak, to a rustic lodge, where it crosses a parish road to Yealmpton. Here it leaves the valley, and ascends through a more forest like tract, again varied by plantations, till it terminates at another neat rural lodge, nearly two miles from the house.

Leaving these delightful grounds, and following the public road, we shall reach Lynham, the property of John Bulteel, Esq. of Fleet, and now the residence of James Courtney, Esq. The ancestors of the present possessor, of the name of Crocker, resided at Lynham in the reign of Henry IV. The house is surrounded by ancient woods, which with those of Hareston, on the other side of a pleasing secluded valley, overshadow a tributary brook which flows into Yealm estuary at Kitley. In this vale is Hareston, the residence of John Wood Winter, Esq. whose ancestors (the Woods) have enjoyed lands here during several successive generations.

A walk through fertile land, and part of Kitley grounds, will conduct us to Brixton church and village. This church, which has been newly seated, is fitted up in a style of becoming neatness, without any of those useless decorations sometimes so injudiciously placed on the walls of our places of public worship. The only monuments, are three marble tablets commemorative of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Coffleet, of Mrs. Lane, of Lieut. Thomas Lane, and of John Templer Lane, Esq. and a plain slab to the memory

of the Woods, of Hareston, dated 1694. A tablet* in the church-yard wall records the planting of an adjacent grove of lofty elms, in 1677, by Edmund Fortescue, Esq. of Spriddlestone, who ordained that they should be sold, when mature, and the products applied to the relief of the parochial poor. The modern residences of Miss Lane, and of Thomas Splatt, Esq. form conspicuous objects among the humbler dwellings of this pretty rural hamlet.

From this village, we shall direct our steps to Cofleet, the mansion of the Rev. R. Lane, who has here lately made considerable improvements. The lawn, which is tastefully interspersed with plantations, declines down to the banks of Yealm estuary, whose numerous miniature promontories, grassy knolls, and woody inlets, form charming features in the surrounding landscape.

We shall now return to the stream of the Yealm, and visit Yealmpton, which contains the parish church and a number of genteel dwellings. This town or village claims high antiquity; as tradition reports, that the Saxon king Etholwold erected a palace, and that his lieutenant or viceroy Lipsius was interred here. In the church are numerous sepulchral monuments of the families of Crocker, Pollexfen, Copleston, and Bastard. A brass plate in the south aisle, bears this inscription:

Thrise shined September sunne, fyfe hundred years
 thrise spent,
 And four times twenty were since Christ to earth was
 sent;
 When Isabel the wief of Copleston deare did dye,
 The third day buried thence, now here in tombe doth
 lye,

*The motto on this stone; "*Nemo sibi soli natus*;" "No man is born alone for himself," is most appropriate to every planter; and should be remembered by all, as an antidote to selfishness, and an incentive to benevolence.

To Henry Fortescue, third Daughter by degree,
And Agnes eake hir Mother's name of Sintmawres
blode was she.

Another brass tablet fixed on one of the pillars, has a Latin inscription, to a youth of the Copleston family. In the transept is an elegant marble monument of Edmund Pollexfen, Esq. barrister-at-law, and in the south aisle, handsome monuments commemorative of the family of Bastard. A tablet in the floor of the north aisle, has a Latin inscription much defaced, in memory of one of the Crockers, by which we learn that he was standard-bearer to Edward IV. The present vicar is the Rev. J. Longmore, who has rebuilt the vicarage in an elegant style. In the church-yard an oblong block of granite, with the word **TOREVS** graven on it, appears to have been intended for a sepulchral monument; but its real designation has baffled the researches of antiquarians. The walks in the immediate vicinity of Yealmpton, along the banks of the river are extremely pleasing. One of these, which leads through groves and meadows towards Purslinch bridge, will conduct us to a cavern in the limestone rock, of extraordinary extent. The entrance of this cave, which was discovered several years since, is closed by a door, placed there by the direction of Mr. Bastard, in whose grounds the quarry is situated. In tracing the river from Yealmpton, we shall pass Torr, the property of William Holberton, Esq. and proceed to Yealm bridge, where there is a paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Holberton, whose neat residence is adjoining.

About three miles north, is Leemill bridge, where the Yealm is crossed by the Exeter road, and by following its course, we shall reach Slade, in a low situation, the seat of John Spurrel Pode, Esq. On a more elevated site, is Delamore, the residence of Treby Hele Hays, Esq. This is a modern house with an elegant viranda, commanding varied prospects over heathy commons, relieved by the more pleasing scenery of a cultivated valley below. The church

town of Cornwood adjoins the grounds; the church is a neat edifice, with a low tower. In the church-yard are some antique granite tombs, with inscriptions in rude characters. The interior contains monuments of the families of Fortescue, Bellmaine, Savery, Rogers, &c. A tablet records the virtues of the Rev. Thomas Vivian, a learned and pious divine, forty-six years vicar of the parish. Here is the monument of Sir John Rogers, member of parliament for Plymouth, lineally descended from Dr. Rogers, who suffered martyrdom "for conscience sake," in the reign of Mary. An inscription perpetuates the valour of Benjamin Burrell, a captain in the army of Charles the first. From Cornwood we pursue the road eastward, and pass in front of the residence of the vicar, the Rev. Duke Yonge, enjoying a pleasing prospect in a valley, profusely adorned with trees of varied foliage. The principal stream of the Yealm is here crossed by a stone bridge, near which is Blatchford, the seat of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. surrounded by ancient trees of extraordinary magnitude. Above the bridge, the Yealm flows from its source through the wilds of Dartmoor, and forms the boundary between the hundreds of Plympton and Ermington.

COURSE OF THE ERME.

This river, which is more considerable than the Yealm, takes its rise higher on Dartmoor, the prolific parent of Devonian streams. Having followed the road nearly a mile, from the termination of our last tour, we shall cross its rocky channel at Harford bridge, and proceed over the common to Three Barrow Torr; a lofty elevation, so named from three huge barrows, or karns, on its summit—supposed, from their vast size to mark the tomb of some eminent warrior. Having inspected these tumuli, with the attention they will not fail to excite, as mementos of remote antiquity, we shall have leisure to enjoy the boundless landscape which this eminence commands: from Portland in Dorsetshire, to the Lizard in Cornwall, and from the Blackdown hills, in Somersetshire,

to the skirts of Dartmoor, on which we stand, we behold a diversified scene, displaying in its extensive scope, "the pomp of nature, and the pride of man." Behind, the lofty peaks, the rugged torrs and purple heaths of Dartmoor; in front, the whole South Hams, from the Teign to the Tamar, spreading like a mass at our feet. The local beauties of the prospect are rich tracts of cultivated land, with verdant hedge-rows, villages, and "heaven-directed spires;" the winding estuary of the Yealm—the more capacious harbour of Plymouth Sound—the grove-crowned hill of Mount Edgcumbe—Plymouth indistinctly seen through its hazy atmosphere; and the azure expanse of the channel, majestically bounding the whole view to the south. The more general charms which the philosopher of nature will behold with rapture, are "fields, glens and dingles, trees of every height, cottages of the humble, and mansions of the rich; here groups of cattle, there shepherds tending their flocks; and at intervals, a broad expansive river, now encircling a mountain, and now overflowing a valley—in one place concealing itself in the heart of a forest, under huge massy cliffs, and in another washing the walls of some ivied ruin." On such a spot as this, where "the frame acquires unwonted elasticity, and the spirits flow as it were in one aspiring stream of satisfaction and delight," the pedestrian exults in his independence, takes up the language of the poet, and apostrophising the towns, the lakes, the fields, and swains, exclaims

"For me, your tributary stores combine,
Creation's heir, the world the world, is mine!"*

We shall return from this hill to Harford church, at the northern extremity of the cultivated part of the parish. In the interior, our attention will be chiefly directed to an altar tomb of ancient appearance, with a black letter inscription; and an effigy in brass, commemorative of Thomas Williams, Esq., speaker of the

* Goldsmith sat upon an eminence of the Alps.—
Sic parvis componere magna solebam.

house of commons, who died in 1564. Above, is an oval tablet, with a poetical epitaph, to Eliz. Williams, aged nine, and to Mary, her sister: the age of the latter is not recorded, as the lines inform us, "that numbering her virtues, death lost the reckoning of her days." A tablet of wood, in the south aisle, was erected to the memory of his parents by John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, who was born at Stowford in this parish, and at the date of the inscription, was regius, professor of divinity, in the University of Oxford, and master of Exeter College. These honours, and his subsequent episcopal dignity, he attained by his learning and virtue, having left his native parish, for Oxford, indigent and friendless. The figure of Prideaux, in his robes of office, is depicted on the tablet, surrounded by his brothers and sisters.

Our road lies south from the church on the eastern bank of the river, and by following its direction we shall pass Lukestand Grove, the neat parsonage of the Rev. R. Savage, the present minister of Harford; and at a short distance, Stowford, the beautifully situated residence of Mr. Bowen. The next place we shall notice is the church-town of Ermington,* which gives its name to the hundred. The church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a transept, with a lofty spire, which is obviously inclined from its original perpendicular. It is very neatly fitted up, and contains some interesting sepulchral mementos; among these is a handsome marble monument, with the armorial bearings of the Swetes, of Train, in Modbury; two banners in a state of decay, and a gauntlet, are suspended adjoining. A monument of highly polished white marble, to the memory of Mrs. Swete, is near the above. A plain

* Some authors suppose that this place was originally called Armenton, from a colony of Armenians, who having landed in the river Erme, preserved the remembrance of their origin in the name of the river and villa.

marble tablet records the medical skill and talents of Francis Geach, M. D. F. R. S. of Plymouth, evinced during a practice of forty years. In the north aisle is a superb antique monument, with an effigy in brass, of one of the Streitchleighs, of Streitchleigh, in this parish. The tomb is in a recess, elaborately sculptured, and enriched with numerous armorial ensigns. Remains of knightly armour, a spear, and two casques, with vizors, are here preserved.* The road is continued through the village, along the banks of the Erme to Sequer's bridge, a neat modern structure, over which the Modbury turnpike passes. On the rising ground, which here ascends in a beautiful slope from the banks of the river, is Fleet, the delightful mansion of John Bulteel, Esq. Its commanding situation, and the extent and elegance of the building itself, give it a magnificent appearance, and render it a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. The principal front, which is surmounted by an elegant balustrade, commands rich views of the landscape extending along the vales of Ugborough and Ermington, and bounded by distant hills. The eastern front overlooks the grounds that extend down to the river's brink. These are intersected by the road to Holbeton, which is crossed from the home grounds by bridges thrown over the lane. This road digresses from the river, and conducts us to Holbeton church-town. The church consists of two aisles, a nave, and transept; in the latter is a white marble monument of Peter Perring, Esq. of Membland: in the north aisle is an ancient monument, with the figure of a knight in complete armour, and numerous effigies. In the south aisle is a monument of the Bulteel family, of Fleet, adorned with an urn draperied, and a weeping cherub.

* John Bulteel, Esq. of Fleet, who possesses large property in this parish, has lately erected a commodious pew over this monument. The antiquarian will be pleased to observe the care which has been taken to secure it from injury.

Having left Holbeton, the road will conduct us southward to Mothecombe a maritime hamlet, where the Erme falls into Bigbury Bay. Mothecombe house, pleasantly situated on its banks, was formerly the property of the Pollexfens. This mansion is a comparatively modern structure, at present the residence of Mrs. Harris, relict of the late John Harris, Esq. of Radford. Returning from Mothecombe, we shall pass through the villages of Dunston, Yealmpton, Brixton, &c. which we have already described, and arrive at Plymouth by the Flying-bridge.

TURN CHAPEL, BELLEVUE, RADFORD,
PLYMSTOCK, &c.

To visit these places, we shall once more repair to the Barbican, and having embarked, shall cross the harbour to Mount Batten. On the highest point of a promontory is an ancient circular fort, batiled, and having no entrance but at a considerable height from the ground, to which access is now afforded by a ladder. The interior is arched in the form of a dome, with masonry of solid workmanship, and durable materials. It appears to have been erected to defend the entrance to Catwater harbour, and during the wars between Charles and the Parliament, was the scene of repeated skirmishes, and of much bloodshed. It is now used by the harbour-master as a look-out station, and has a flag-staff erected for the purpose of making signals to notify the appearance of vessels in the offing. A path across the isthmus, which connects Mount Batten with the main land, leads to Turnchapel, where is a dock-yard, the property of the Earl of Morley. The dock, which is far superior to any in the port, has been used for the construction and repair of ships of war. The Armada, of seventy-four guns, was launched from this yard, in 1810.

A path from Turnchapel winds along the cliff to Hooe, a village in a most delightful situation, on the margin of a creek of Catwater. The greatest part of the neatly white washed dwellings are surrounded by fruit gardens, which attract numerous visitors during the summer.

At a short distance is Bellevue, the residence of Mrs. Bulteel, judiciously erected in a commanding though not in an exposed situation, and enjoying beautiful views of the neighbouring scenery, as well as the more distant landscape.

Radford, whose lower site affords a less extensive prospect, is a large mansion, the seat of John Harris, Esq. Few proprietors can trace their ancestral possessions through so many generations as this family, whose predecessors have been settled at Radford, since the reign of Henry IV. The high grounds adjoining, command a wide extent of interesting country, particularly the eminence above Hooe, from whence Plymouth is viewed to greater advantage than from any other station. Contiguous to Radford grounds, is the residence of Christopher Harris, Esq.

Having observed Retreat, the property of Captain Hare, we shall follow the road from Radford to Plymstock, a pretty village, whose dwellings appear surrounded by a grove of orchards. The church is sufficiently spacious, and has a most elaborately carved screen of gold and coloured tracery, across the centre. In the south aisle, are several monuments of the family of Harris, of Radford. One dated 1677, to the memory of John Harris, Esq. is adorned with an effigy in armour, and a cherubic figure; another, supported by a pillar of a dark marble, to John Harris, Esq. who died in 1733. The monument of the late John Harris, Esq. who died in 1817, is of white marble. Adjoining is a plain tablet to the memory of Admiral Rowley Bulteel. Here is also a monument, supported by three marble pillars, with a male and two female figures, in kneeling postures. In the north aisle, is a neat cenotaph, surmounted by an urn, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Joseph Bellamy, who died in the gulf of Florida, of the yellow fever. Adjoining, is a tablet commemorative of the Warren family, and an inscription recording their benevolence, and the endowment of the charity-school in this parish. The convenient distance of Plymstock, from Plymouth, renders it a

desirable country residence for a number of genteel families. The view from an eminence, north of the village, commanding Plymouth and its environs, is excelled by few in the vicinity. We shall follow the road, from Plymstock, in the direction of the Flying-bridge, as far as Pomphlett Mills,* where a path along the left bank of the creek will conduct us to Oreston Quarries, which supply the stone for the Breakwater. The ground, containing twenty-five acres, was purchased from his grace the Duke of Bedford, the lord of the manor of Plymstock, for ten thousand pounds. The quarries were opened on the 7th of August, 1812; and in proceeding with the work, an extraordinary phenomenon was discovered in the very body of this marble rock. "At the depth of sixty feet from the summit, and twenty-five from the margin of the sea, a cavity or rather a nodule of clay was discovered, about twenty-five feet long, and twelve square; in the midst of which were found several bones of the rhinoceros, in a more perfect state, and containing less animal matter in them, than any fossil bones that have yet been dug out of rock or earth." Here are quays, cranes, trucks, railways, smith's shops, and every contrivance to expedite the raising and shipping of such immense masses of stone as have been used and are still required for this stupendous work. Having observed, with pleasure, the facility and despatch with which the operations are carried on, we shall proceed to Oreston, a populous village adjoining the quarries, on the margin of Catwater, and take advantage of the ferry-boat at this place, to cross the harbour at Catdown, a place of considerable bustle in time of war, principally inhabited by shipwrights, sailmakers, &c. Vast quantities of limestone are shipped from Catdown, and exported to various parts

* Pomphlett Mill was occupied by the king's troops, during the siege of Plymouth; and in the creek was stationed a small armament of vessels, brought over, land, with great labour, from Yealm river.

of this county, and Cornwall. Our road over the hill is enlivened by delightful maritime views of the port, the Sound, and Mount Edgcumbe, and having noticed the bathing machine on the beach below, we shall enter Plymouth at Coxside.

**COMPTON, EGG-BUCKLAND, TAMERTON,
ST. BUDEAUX, AND PENNY-CROSS.**

We shall now leave Plymouth by the Tavistock road, and before we quit the precincts, shall notice North-hill, the pretty cottage of Mr. A. B. Johns. Behind the house, a mound indicates the remains of a fort, raised by the townsmen against the royalist assailants, during the siege of Plymouth. This redoubt formed one of a chain of forts, which may still be traced from Pennycomequick to Lipson.

From North-hill a path across pleasant fields leads to Mutley, a small village with several genteel dwellings; adjoining, is the modern built mansion of Mrs. Mangles. Returning from Mutley, to the foot of Townsend hill, we shall pause to observe Mr. Foulston's Athenian cottage, which presents us with a most pleasing specimen of ornamental cottage architecture;—the low thatched roof and the rustic colonnade, entwined with parasitical plants, are all in unison with the tasteful decorations of the interior. We shall follow the path through rich pasturage to Torr, on an elevated site, the residence of Mr. Sole. The house commands very extensive and beautiful views, and with its dark fir grove, is such a conspicuous object at sea, that it serves as a mark for mariners entering the port.

Hartley, the property of John Tingcombe, Esq. (at present occupied by General Hall) also enjoys a wide and varied prospect. From hence, we shall descend to the village of Compton, whose sweetly retired situation, at so short a distance from the town, has made it a desirable retreat for many genteel residents. During the summer season, the tea houses and fruit gardens at Compton are much resorted to by parties from the town.

A path through the fields conducts us to Egg-Buckland church, an antique structure of two aisles, whose walls are decorated with numerous monuments of the Langmead, Clarke, and Culme families. Near the altar are two handsome black marble monuments, to the memory of the Rev. H. Julian, and of Georgina his wife. In the south aisle, an old monument records the death of Dr. Edmond Hals, son of Matthew Hals, Esq. of Eford, who died in 1679. The present vicar is the Rev. G. Hunt. The chancel has been very recently taken down, and is at present in a state of repair. It is greatly to be regretted, that the parishioners do not embrace such a favorable opportunity of enlarging the church, which is much too small for the congregation. In the northern part of the parish, is Derriford, the large modern mansion of John Langmead, Esq. A short walk from the church-town will conduct us to Widey, the seat of Colonel Anderson Morshead. This mansion, which is surrounded by beautiful grove scenery, has been tastefully improved and enlarged, and is now one of the finest seats in the vicinity. King Charles the first held his court here during a short period of the civil war. On the opposite side of the Tavistock turnpike, is Manadon, beautifully situated in an extensive and well wooded lawn.

We shall next pass through the village of Knocker's Knoll, and leaving the turnpike, shall observe Upland, the seat of Jonathan Elford, Esq. on high grounds to the right. This mansion is surrounded by young but thriving plantations, and commands a most delightful view down the vale to Tamerton, with a portion of the Tamar, and a rich tract of country beyond. On the left are the grounds and spacious mansion of Whitleigh, the seat of Edmund H. Gennys, Esq. in a commanding situation, with beautiful prospects.

In a more sheltered site, is Looseleigh, the property of captain Pym, R. N. and at a short distance

the church-town of Tamerton,* situated on a creek of the Tamar. This village contains a number of very excellent houses, inhabited by genteel families, who have displayed their taste in selecting, as a place of residence, one of the most beautiful villages in Devonshire. The church is a neat edifice, and its accommodations have been recently increased by the erection of a gallery. In the north aisle is a monument to the memory of John Copleston, Esq. and Susanna, his wife, with their effigies, in rich attire. Near the above, is a sumptuous monument, of various kinds of marble, to Copleston Bamfylde, who died at an early age. He is represented as engaged in study, and below are elaborate inscriptions in Latin and Greek, perpetuating his talents and virtues. An antique altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent figures of a knight in full armour, and a lady, has been so diligently white-washed, that no traces of an inscription remain. An elegant monument of white marble, surmounted by a sepulchral lamp, is inscribed to the Radcliffes, ancestors of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh.

From Tamerton we pursue our tour through cultivated and sylvan scenery, to St. Budeaux. This village and church are placed on a conspicuous elevation. The view from the church-yard, extending over the Tamar—which expands like a broad lake, and comprehending the varied and charming objects which adorn its sinuous banks, cannot fail to excite our warmest admiration. The church, which originally stood at the north-west extremity of the parish, near the water's edge, was taken down and rebuilt in the present eligible and central situation, by Roger Budeokshhead, or Budshead. An antique monument in the north aisle, is raised to the memory of his daughter, who was the first person buried in the church. Many tablets in the floor, indicate the successive possessors of Budshead: and a costly mural

* Camden and other writers of authority, suppose that this was the situation of the ancient Tamara.

monument, 1648, is inscribed to Richard Treville, Esq. and his family. In the same aisle are monuments of Sir Thomas Byard, of Mount Tamar, and his lady. A costly and elegant monument records the early decease of Cordelia, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq. (late commissioner of the dock yard), and wife of Capt. White. Near the latter is the handsome monument of John Fownes, Esq. of Whitleigh, who died in 1670; and in the south aisle, a tablet, with a funeral lamp on a sarcophagus, beautifully sculptured in white marble, commemorative of the family of Docton, of Whitleigh. In the same aisle are a neat monument of the Luces, of Woodland; an elegant marble monument, richly draped, of Lewis Stuckly, Esq. who died in 1693; and a handsome monument near the south door to the memory of the Fortescues, of Honicknowle, surmounted by the family arms. The church was neatly repaired a few years since, principally at the expense of the Rev. S. W. Gandy, who at that time discharged the pastoral duties of the parish. The present minister is the Rev. J. Richards.

Our progress from St. Budeaux will be arrested by the delightful prospect which opens to the view from a little eminence above King's Tamerton: in front is Saltash, and the channel of the Lynher, broken by the picturesque projections of Antony and Ince. The bold land which abuts upon the Tamar, hides its windings from our view; and the expansive portion of its waters, which we noticed from St. Budeaux, on the north, and Hamoaze* on the south, appear like two inland seas; one crowded with immense floating castles of war—the peaceful surface of the other rarely disturbed by the little bark of domestic commerce. Torpoint, Dock, Plymouth, Mount Edgumbe, the Sound, and a wide extent of rural scenery

*This spot, and the fields at Barne, above the powder mills, command the most interesting views of Hamoaze, in the whole neighbourhood.

conspire to produce a landscape, lively, diversified and magnificent. The words of the Poet are strictly descriptive of the scene:

Its woods delight the eye, its hills arise,
 Clothed in perpetual verdure. Its fair views
 And prospects infinite, where'er we turn,
 Unfold new beauties, and pourtray the haunts
 Of partial nature, who here seems to reign,
 In all her pristine glory, scattering round,
 With an unsparing hand, her noblest gifts,
 Exhaustless, varying with the changeful scene,
 Yet lovelier for the change.

Similar views, though less extensive, are obtained from Mount Tamar, the seat of Colonel Harris, and from the pretty village of King's Tamerton; from whence, a short walk will conduct us to Weston Mill. The poet of the Tamar* has noticed the beauties of this charming glen, which, with its amphitheatre of hills, and "all the circumstances connected with the sweet spot, are so happily disposed, that in almost every point of view, whether from the road or the sides of the hills, they form a beautiful combination." The grounds belonging to Ham, the seat of G. Collins, Esq. extend down to the creek, at Weston Mill. The principal entrance from the road is at a lodge, tastefully erected in a rustic style. The house, which has been the residence of the predecessors of the present proprietor nearly two hundred years, is situated in a richly wooded lawn, which commands picturesque views of the surrounding scenery. The grounds, which slope down to the secluded glen above Weston Mill, are intersected with charming walks, and furnished with rustic seats, corresponding to the retired and sylvan character of the scene. From Ham we shall cross the vale to Burrington, the seat of John Were Clarke, Esq. on a delightful eminence, at the foot of which is the neat villa of Box Hill.

* Mr. N. T. Carrington.

On the adjoining elevation, is the parochial place of worship of "the Tything of Weston Peverell," or Pennycross, as it is more commonly called, situate about three miles from Plymouth---an appendage to the vicarage of Saint Andrew. In this tything was a chapel of great but unrecorded antiquity---perhaps the smallest place of worship in the kingdom---and apparently designed to accommodate the family and tenantry of a barton, rather than the inhabitants of a parish. Having long since been found incapable of accommodating an increased population, it has been lately almost wholly taken down, rebuilt, and greatly enlarged, chiefly under the direction of George Collins, Esq. of Ham, who has done himself credit by his taste, as the inhabitants of the tything have by their liberality.

We have been much gratified in visiting this little edifice, with the improvements made in it, and where the object appears to have been to unite simplicity and elegance, without losing sight of the original character, we think it has been admirably accomplished. The old chapel consisted of one long narrow aisle, a considerable portion of which has been entirely taken down; but two aisles, extending north and south at right angles with the part left standing, being added thereto, gives the whole the exact form of a cross, of which the chancel is the foot, and the belfry tower, where is the only entrance, the head; by this addition twelve new pews have been erected, and the entire accommodation nearly doubled. The chancel is divided from the old aisle by an arch supported on clustered columns, and with its groined ceiling, gilded tablets, and painted windows, has a very pleasing effect. The gallery at the western end is pannelled after a gothic design, and supported on columns of cast iron, bronzed. The north and south, as well as the east window, are also of gothic design, and composed of stained glass. A handsome cornice runs round the wall, at the springing of the circular ceilings, and the whole of the wood-work is painted to represent dark wainscot. The font, which appears very

ancient, is happily placed central to the three aisles, and with its cover, corresponding with the canopy of the pulpit, is highly ornamented. The pulpit itself stands at one end of the angles, so as to command every part of the chapel, which will now contain about three hundred persons.—On the whole, we have never seen a parochial chapel more neatly finished, or more attractive in its general appearance than Penny-cross. We understand the expense is entirely borne by the landed proprietors; the ornamental parts have been provided for by special subscriptions. The building has been under the superintendence of Mr. J. Billing, of Dock; the plaster work by Mr. Belman; the iron columns and new bell by Messrs. Mare, of Plymouth; the painting by Mr. W. Trego, of Stonehouse; and the stained glass windows from the manufactory of Messrs. Hall, Bristol.

Having here completed the several tours which we could recommend to be made convenient and most pleasant, from the different towns where we have supposed ourselves situated, we shall conduct our Tourist home by the way of the Saltash turnpike, and either return into Plymouth at New-town, or from Mile-house, through Stoke, into the town of Dock.

FINIS.









LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 382 641 4