

The New
BRITISH TRAVELLER,
OR
Modern Panorama
of
ENGLAND AND WALES.
Vol. 3.

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THE NEW
BRITISH TRAVELLER;

OR,
MODERN PANORAMA

OF
England and Wales;

Exhibiting, at one comprehensive View,
AN AMPLE, ACCURATE, AND POPULAR ACCOUNT,
HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL,

Of this most important Portion of
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DESCRIPTIVE OF
ITS SEVERAL, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND OTHER SUBDIVISIONS; THEIR SITUATION,
EXTENT, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL:

IMPROVEMENT AND PRESENT STATE OF
THE ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES,
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, POPULATION, AND SOCIETY,

Forming a complete Survey of
SOUTH BRITAIN;

COMPRISING AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ON EVERY SUBJECT OF A LOCAL OR GENERAL NATURE.

AND INTERSPERSED WITH
Biographical Particulars of Eminent and Remarkable Persons.

BY JAMES DUGDALE, LL. D.

ILLUSTRATED BY A COMPLETE SET OF CORRECT MAPS, VIEWS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

VOL. III.

LONDON:
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IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

SURREY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

The small, inland county of Surrey is bounded, on the east, by Kent; on the south, by Sussex; on the west, by Berkshire and Hampshire; and, on the north, by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex. Its form is nearly that of a regular oblong; excepting on the north side, where it is deeply indented by the Thames. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 26 miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, about 38. Its superficies was formerly estimated at 592,000 acres; but, according to the late official survey, it contains 519,000 acres, or 811 square miles. The surface of nearly the whole of the county, except the Weald, consists of gentle hill and dale. In some parts the hills rise to a considerable height, and present very bold and commanding views. The north-west corner of the county, near the Thames, has its surface varied by Cooper's-hill and St. Anne's-hill; both of them remarkable for extensive prospects. The next eminence to the east, but at a greater distance from the Thames, is St. George's-hill; after which, proceeding down the river, the heights of Richmond, Putney, and Roehampton attract the eye; and farther to the east, the rising grounds about Norwood and Dulwich. Across the middle of the county the downs, rising with a gentle slope from the north, and broken in their eastern division into deep and waving vallies, form a striking object, and give a pleasing variety to the scenery. Towards the northern border of the downs Sandersted-hill, near Croydon, affords a rich and majestic prospect. From Box-hill, Bansted downs and Hedley heath, the views are also singularly commanding and diversified. To the south of the downs the surface of the county rises in the hills which overhang the Weald, near Oxted, Godstone, Reigate, and Dorking. On approaching the western extremity of the county, these hills appear to cover a greater breadth; and near Wonersh, Godalming, and Peperharrow, covered with a rich foliage, and waving, with a graceful line, into intermediate vallies, watered by the different branches of the Wey, they present a most picturesque prospect. On Leith-hill, to the south-west of Dorking, Tilbuster-hill, near Godstone, and Gratewood-hill, near Godalming, the views are very extensive; but perhaps there is no part of the county in which the appearance of the richly wooded vale of the Weald is more strikingly pleasing than on the road from Albury to Ewhurst.

" After toiling up the deep and barren sands to the south of Albury, which present no object on which the eye can repose, even for a moment, we suddenly come to the southern edge of the hill, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the south, with an occasional peep of the sea, through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the background: on the south-west appears the rich and finely varied country about Godalming, backed by the wild heaths that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes on a clear night, the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English channel, forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect."

Generally speaking, Surrey presents as large a portion of beauty and of deformity as any county in the kingdom; and it has long been proverbial for containing a greater proportion of gentlemen's seats, than any other district of England, of similar extent.

In a county where the soils and elevations are so various, the climate must also vary considerably. Less rain is supposed to fall in most parts of Surrey, than in the metropolis, or in the vale of London; so that the climate may, upon the whole, be regarded as dry, as far as respects the quantity of rain: the southern border, however, is moist and damp, from the nature of the soil, the flatness of the surface, and the immense number of trees which cover it, and obstruct ventilation. The low parts near the Thames are also rather damp. The atmosphere of the chalk-hills, which run across the whole county from east to west, is dry, rather keen, and bracing. On the wide and exposed heaths about Bagshot, Aldershot, and Hind-head, a similar climate prevails, so that the whole west side may, with a very small exception, be said to have a dry, and rather cold, atmosphere. The spring is in general early; and vegetation is not so frequently checked here by frosty mornings, and cold, raw, easterly winds, as in some of the more southern counties. The summers are mostly dry and warm; and the harvest early, generally commencing in the first ten days of August; and, from the steadiness of the weather at that important time, there is seldom any corn out in the fields after the first week of September. The wind blows most steadily from the west and south-west, seldom keeping long in any point between the north-west and north-east. In the spring, and frequently towards the end of autumn, the easterly winds prevail; and the weather is then cold and raw, with a drizzling moisture: but the greatest quantity of rain falls when the wind blows from the south-south-west, or south. The climate is considered very healthy in most parts of the county, between the southern district, called the Weald, and the Thames, particularly near the northern foot of the chalk-hills.

SOIL

The soils of Surrey, so mixed as to defy arrangement or minute description, may be reduced to four predominant kinds: clay, loam, chalk, and peat, or that which produces heath. The tract, called the Weald, about thirty miles long, and four or five broad, lying on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex, is a cold, retentive clay, with a flat surface, generally covered with wood. Northward, adjoining to this, is a sandy loam, extending the whole length of the county, and including the fertile district round Godalming, which rests on a sandstone bottom. The chalky downs form the middle district of Surrey; beginning on the borders of Kent, with a breadth of seven miles, which breadth diminishes to a point, and terminates on the borders of Hampshire. An elevated ridge, which divides this trilateral district as the perpendicular of an isosceles triangle, consists of heath-bearing soil to a great depth. From the eastern end of the down district, northward, the soil is a strong clay, streaked with a sandy loam, and patched with gravel. Parallel to, and westward from this district, is a ridge of clay, which terminates in a loam at Putney. The soil, near the Thames, is sandy, mixed with loam and clay. The heaths of Surrey are extensive, and occupy a great part of the western side of the county.

AGRICULTURE

So far is Surrey from keeping pace with the improvements of Kent, that it may be described as behind the rest of the island. The drilling system is but little practised. Few oats are grown, the wheat crops are scanty, and the barley is mostly malted. The turnip is most extensively cultivated, and highly profitable. The hop district, about Farnham, occupies nearly 1000 acres, the produce of which is preferred to all other in the kingdom. A large portion of the parish and neighbourhood of Mitcham, is occupied in the culture of medicinal herbs. Peas, beans, cabbages, carrots, and potatoes are much attended to, in the northern part of the county, both

clover and sainfoin are cultivated on the chalky downs, as well as woad, which is commonly sown with barley. The manures in use are lime and chalk, both furnished abundantly by the quarries on the high downs; the latter is applied to light loams and even sandy soils; and the former to the tough, cold clays of the Weald. Irrigation was formerly practised, but is now fallen into disuse. The farmers of Surrey employ in their operations one implement peculiarly their own, a machine for cleansing wheat from smut, &c. It consists of a perforated cylinder, containing a great number of brushes which are whirled round with rapidity, and separate the light incoherent particles from the grain.

CATTLE, &c.

The draught horses of Surrey are large, heavy, and black. The milk-cows, in the neighbourhood of London, are of the Holderness breed; those in the southern districts are from Devonshire and Staffordshire, and the heaths are stocked with a breed small and mean-looking, and, in colour and carcass, much like the long-horned breed. The profitable employment of rearing calves for the London market, is practised chiefly on the Weald. Few oxen are fattened, except by the distillers, near the metropolis. The primitive heath sheep are bred in the western districts, whilst the chalk-hills are covered with Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, South-down, Somerset, Berkshire, and Romney sheep, of which the three first are the most common; and of these, the Dorsetshire are kept for early lambs; the Wiltshire, for the fold; and the South-down are preferred by the butcher and wool-buyer. House-lambs, for which the county was once so famous, are still reared about Ewell, Esher, and Walton. Rudgewick, on the borders of Sussex, is remarkable for a breed of swine, uncommonly large, and ready fatteners, of which the average weight is from 80 to 100 stone. Many geese are fed on the commons of the Weald; and the Dorking breed of fowls is well known.

TENURES, LEASES, &c.

In this county, there are no large estates; the most extensive not much exceeding £10,000 per annum, and but few approaching to that rent. The size of farms also may be considered as rather small than large, the most extensive comprehending 1600 acres; there are a few others from 600 to 1200; but the common size is from 200 to 300, and many are below that standard. Malcolm reckons 170 acres as the fair average.

The tenures are principally freehold. Most of the farms are let on leases, the duration of which is generally for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years. A few are let for three lives; but there are many extensive farms which are held without a lease from year to year, entirely at the will of the landlord. The rents, excepting in that part of the county which lies within the influence of the London markets, are low. In the Vale, or Weald, the farm-houses are too often mean and ruinous. In the other parts of the county, they are in general sufficiently large and convenient, in good repair, and kept neat and clean. The oldest are entirely of brick, and mostly covered with large heavy slate-stone: many are constructed of a framing of wood lathed and plastered or rough-cast. Some of the barns have clay walls; but they are generally of timber, on a foundation of brick or stone. Such farmers as live near the chalk are careful to bottom their farm-yards, and line their drinking-pools with that material. The cottages are in general sufficiently large and convenient for the class of persons by whom they are occupied; and a small piece of ground for growing vegetables is commonly attached to them.

FORESTS, WOODS, WASTE LANDS, &c.

Under the Norman dynasty, the whole county of Surrey was appropriated by the sovereign as a royal forest; and it was only after a long and persevering struggle, that John and his successor resigned this enormous claim. By the charter of Henry the Third, all Surrey was

disafforested, except the park of Guildford, of which that part of Surrey known by the name of the Bailiwick is accounted *purlieu*. The present ranger is the Honourable T. Onslow, to whom belongs Fangrove Lodge, near Chertsey. The Weald is the most woody part of the county, whilst the chalk hills have the greatest share of coppice. The heath lands of Surrey are prodigiously extensive, comprehending nearly one sixth of the county, much of which might be planted successfully, and the rest made to bear good crops of corn.

PLANTS

Of the principal plants, growing wild in Surrey, a list will be found below.

Achillea ptarmica. Sneeze-wort, or Goose Tongue; in the closes at Streatham.

Acorus calamus. Sweet Smelling Flag, or Calamus; about Hedley.

Agaricus deliciosus. Orange Agaric; in woods, near Guildford.

Agaricus equestris. Starry Agaric; }

Agaricus lactifluus. Milky Agaric; }

Agaricus piperatus. Pepper Agaric; } at Dulwich

Agaricus verrucosus. Warty Agaric; }

Agaricus viscidus. Clammy Agaric; }

Alisma damasonium. Star-headed Water-plaintain; in ditches and stagnant waters; on Putney heath, in a pit, almost opposite to the wells at Streatham, and in the ponds about Wandsworth, Ewell, and Epsom.

Anagallis arvensis. Female Pimpernel; between Stockwell and Camberwell, between Streatham and Mitcham, and at Streatham.

Anemone apennina. Mountain Wood Anemone; in Wimbledon woods.

Anemone nemorosa. Wood Anemone; in woods and hedges, between Dulwich and London.

Anchusa sempervirens. Ever-green Alkanet; near Vauxhall.

Anthyllis vulneraria. Ladies' Fingers, on the Downs, near Ewell, Epsom, and elsewhere.

Anthemis nobilis. Sweet-scented Camomile; in open meadows and pastures, between Dulwich and London; on Epsom Downs, and elsewhere.

Antirrhinum elatine. Sharp-pointed Fluellin; in corn-fields.

Antirrhinum linaria. A variety of the Common Toad Flax; in sandy meadows at Clapham.

Antirrhinum minus. Least Toad Flax; on the downs, near Epsom and Ewell.

Antirrhinum hybridum. Hybrid Toad Flax; common on the downs and corn-fields, about Ewell and Epsom.

Antirrhinum repens Monspessulanum. Sweet-smelling Toad Flax; in the hedges, near Farnham.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbines; on Norwood common, by the gravel-pits, near the direction post.

Arenaria tenuifolia. Fine Leaved Chickweed; on a wall at Battersea, and elsewhere.

Arenaria trinervia. Plaintain Leaved Chickweed; in Norwood, and on Streatham common.

Arundo calamagrostis. Branched Reed Grass; at Camberwell, in a lane, between the Grove and Dulwich.

Asperula cynanchica. Squinancy-wort; on Box hill, at Sutton, and on Leith hill, and elsewhere.

Asplenium scolopendrium. Harts' Tongue; on the abbey walls at Merton, and about the Bon Spring at Whitley, and elsewhere.

Atropa belladonna. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; among the box, on Box hill, going down to Dorking.

Avena fatua. Bearded Oat Grass; in corn-fields, at Streatham.

Avena pubescens. Rough Oat Grass; on Banstead downs.

Betonica officinalis (*flore albo*). Wood Betony, with a white flower; between London and Dulwich.

Boletus ignarius. Hard Boletus, or Touchwood; on trunks of trees; in the woods at Wimbledon.

Boletus luteus. Yellow Boletus; in woods, at Dulwich.

Boletus subtomentosus. Woolly Boletus; in woods about Esher.

Bryum aureum. Golden Bryum; in the sand cave, near the old mill, Dorking, in plenty.

Bryum calarceum. Chalk Bryum; on the perpendicular sides of the chalk-pits at Ewell, Epsom, and elsewhere.

Bryum carneum. Shining Bryum; in wet meadows, at Dorking.

Bryum pomiforme. Hound-headed Bryum; near Dorking, plentifully.

Bryum rigidum. Rigid Bryum; in chalk-pits, near Ewell, Leatherhead, and Dorking.

Bupleurum rotundifolium. Thorow-wax; in corn-fields, at Sutton, Leatherhead, and Epsom.

Buxus sempervirens. Box-tree; on Box-hill, plentifully.

Callitriche aquatica. Autumnal Star-wort; between London and Dulwich.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Throatwort, or Canterbury-bells; on Box-hill on the Downs, Epsom and Ewell.

Campanula hederacea. Tender Ivy-leaved Bell-flower; in watery places.

Campanula patula. Spreading Campanula; at Cobham.

Campanula hybrida. The Lesser Venus' Looking-glass, or Codded Corn Violet; in the common fields at Mitcham, and on the Downs, plentifully.

Campanula rapunculus. Rampions; ditches and corn-fields, near Esher and Croydon.

Campanula trachelium; on the Downs at Ewell, Epsom, and Leatherhead, and elsewhere.

Cardamine amara. Bitter Cress, or Ladies Smock; among the willows at Battersea.

Carduus acaulis. Dwarf Carline Thistle; on Dulwich common, on Banstead Downs, and on Box hill.

Carduus helenioides. A variety of Melancholy Thistle; near the end of Tuddington.

Carduus palustris. Marsh Thistle; on Dulwich common.

Carex capitata. Round-headed Carex; near Croydon, and on Shirley common.

Carex pulicaris. Flea Carex; on Shirley common, and near Croydon,

Caucalis daucoides. Fine-leaved Bastard Parsley; among the corn by the road side leading to Dorking, from Banstead downs, and elsewhere.

Cerasteum arvense. Corn Mouse-ear Chickweed; on Duppa's hill, and on the downs.

Chlora perfoliata. Yellow Gentian; in the chalk-pits, near Cheam, on the downs.

Cicuta virosa. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; at Battersea.

Cistus helianthemum. Narrow-leaved Cistus, said to have been found on Banstead Downs.

Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron; in a meadow at Addiscombe.

Comarum palustre. Purple Marsh Cinquefoil; in the meadows at Guildford.

Conferva gelatinosa. Frog-spawn Conferva; in a well at Godalming, and in the clear spring at Ewell.

Convallaria majalis. Lily Convally, or May Lily; by the side of the road to Sydenham.

Convallaria multiflora. Solomon's Seal; in the hedges at Stockwell.

Crataegus aria. White Bean-tree; common in the copses, near the downs, and about Croydon.

Crataegus torminalis. Common Wild Service Tree, or Sorb; between London and Dulwich.

Crepis foetida. Stinking Hawkweed; among the corn by the side of the road to Dorking, from Banstead downs.

Crepis biennis. Biennial Hawkweed; in chalk pits on the downs, near Ewell.

Crocus sativus. Saffron Crocus; in meadows and pastures, near the mill at Battersea.

Cuscuta europaea. Dodder; on Shirley common.

Daphne laureola. Spurge Laurel; in the closes at Streatham.

Dianthus armeria. Deptford Pink; near Croydon, plentifully, between Dorking and Mickleham, by the pathside of one of the closes, between Dulwich and the Green Man, on the top of Oak-of-honour-hill, and at Streatham.

Dianthus deltoides. Maiden Pink; on Duppa's Hill, near Croydon.

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sundew; on Shirley common.

Epilobium angustifolium. Rose-bay Willow-herb; at Wimbledon.

Erica cinerea. Fine-leaved Heath; in Norwood, and elsewhere.

Erica tetralix. Cross-leaved Heath; on Wandsworth common.

Erigeron acre. Purple Erigeron; on Addington Common.

Eriophorum vaginatum. Hare's-tail Rush; on the great bog, beyond John Coal's, at Croydon.

Erysimum cheiranthoides. Treacle Wormseed; in the two corn-fields, south of Weybridge church.

Euonymus europaeus. Spindle-tree, or Prickwood; in hedges, between Dulwich and London.

Euphorbia amygdaloides. Wood Spurge; in Norwood.

Euphorbia platyphyllos. Corn Spurge; in the closes at Streatham.

Festuca fluicans. Spike Fescue Grass; on meadows at Vauxhall.

Fontinalis secunda. On trees at Box-hill.

Galeopsis tetrahit. White-flowered Nettle Hemp, with Purple Whorls; on a bank by the Thames side, in Battersea fields, almost overagainst Chelsea College.

Galium palustre. White Lady's Bed-straw; in and about the pits at Streatham.

Galium spurium. Goose-grass, with smoother seeds; in cornfields, near Leatherhead, and elsewhere.

Genista anglica. Needle Furze, or Petty Whin; on Norwood, Croydon, and Mitcham commons.

Gentiana amarella. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; on Banstead downs, in a chalk-pit, near Cheam, and elsewhere.

Geranium lucidum. Shining Crane's-bill; on Box-hill, between Mortlake and Kew, and in the path from Kew to East Sheen, plentifully.

Geranium moschatum. Musk Crane's-bill, or Muscovy; on Streatham common.

Geranium pratense. Crow-foot Cranes-hill; between London and Dulwich, at Battersea, and by the side of the road from Kingston to Richmond, and near Reigate.

Geranium rotundifolium. Round leaved Cranes-bill; between Battersea and Wandsworth, at Battersea, and between Mortlake and Kew.

Heracleum sphondylium. A variety of the common Cow Parsnip; in the meadows at Battersea.

Hieraceum murorum. French or Golden Lung-wort; in Norwood.

Hieraceum subaudum. Broad-leaved Bushy Hawk-weed; between London and Dulwich.

Hippocrepis comosa. Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch; in chalky meadows and fields, near Leatherhead, in the way to Guildford.

Hottonia palustris. Water Violet; in ditches about Chertsey Thorpe, and elsewhere.

Hyacinthus nonscriptus (flore albo). English Hyacinth, or Harebells, with a white flower; in the closes at Streatham.

Hyoseris minima. Small Swines Succory, or Hawkweed; in a sand pit on the right hand of the road at Petersham, and in a field near Hampton Court.

Hypericum androsaemum. Tutsan, or Park-leaves; in Wimbledon woods, and elsewhere.

Hypericum elodes. Marsh St. Peter's-wort, near springs; near the Mole and the Wandle, and on Shirley common, and elsewhere.

Hypericum pulchrum. Upright St. John's-wort; on Streatham common.

Hypnum crista-castrensis. On Banstead downs and Box Hill.

Hypnum crispum. On Banstead Downs and Box Hill.

Hypnum palustre. Marsh Hypnum; on the banks of the Thames at Battersea.

Hypochaeris glabra. Smooth Hawkweed; about Coomb and Kingston.

Iberis nudicaulis. Rock Cress, on barren sandy heaths; near the bowling-green at Putney, in a field near Hampton Court, and on a bank at Reigate.

Illecebrum verticillatum. Verticillate Knot Grass; in watery places.

Inula pulicuria. Small Flea-bane; where water has been stagnated in the winter; at Dulwich, and between Dulwich and London.

Juncus articalatus (*glumis albis*). A variety of jointed Rush; in Peckham fields.

Juncus bufonius. Toad Rush: where water has been stagnated in the winter; on Streatham common.

Juncus campestris. A variety of small Hairy Wood Rush; in Battersea fields.

Juniperus communis. Common Juniper; on Box Hill.

Lactuca virosa. Strong-scented Wild Lettuce; in the closes at Streatham.

Lathraea squamaria. Tooth-wort; in a shady lane, not far from Dorking.

Lathyrus nissolia. Crimson Grass Vetch: in fields; at Dulwich, on the Oak-of-honour hill, by the wood at Peckham, in a gravel-pit at Stockwell, in the closes at Streatham, between Streatham and Mitcham, and Epsom downs.

Lathyrus palustris. March Chickling Vetch; in a watery place in Peckham fields, on the back of Southwark.

Lathyrus sylvestris. Narrow Leaved Pease-everlasting; in a rising meadow, as you go to the Oak-of-honour hill on the right hand, at Peckham, and near the great pond at Wimbledon.

Leonurus cardiaca. Mother-wort; in Coom wood.

Lepidium latifolium. Dittander, or Pepperwort; in meadows and pastures.

Lichen glaucus. Shining Liver-wort; on heaths and stones, on Banstead downs.

Lichen caeruleo-nigricans. On Box Hill.

Lichen aederi. On Box Hill.

Lichen rangiferinus. Rein-deer Liver-wort; on Shirley common in great abundance, and elsewhere.

Linum radiola. Least Rupture-wort, or All Seed; on Putney heath, and near the upper church, Wandsworth, and elsewhere.

Lithospermum officinale. Common Cromwell; on the downs at Ewell.

Lolium temulentum. Annual Darnel Grass; on Ewell downs.

Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club-moss; on mountains and heaths, near Esher.

Lycopodium inundatum. Marsh Club-moss; on wet heaths, near Esher, on Bagshot heath, on Reigate heath, and Shirley common.

Lysimachia vulgaris. Yellow Loosestrife: in woody bogs; on banks of ponds and rivers; in a pond just at the entrance of Putney heath, on the right bank, and at Battersea.

Malva alcea. Vervain Mallow; by the five mile stone at Ballam, on the Epsom road, upon the right hand.

Marchantia conica. Conical Marchantia; on a sand bank, in plenty, near the old mill, Dorking.

Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound; on rubbish and in highways, on Streatham and Clapham commons.

Melampyrum cristatum. Crested Cow Wheat; in woods.

Mentha aquatica. Round headed Mint; in watery places.

Mentha arvensis. Water Mint; in the hedges near Box-hill.

Mentha piperata. Pepper Mint; in watery places and near rivers, between Croydon and Mitcham by the river.

Mentha pulegrium. Penny Royal, or Pudding Grass; by the side of the road, near the ponds on Wandsworth common, and at Streatham.

Mentha sylvestris. Horse Mint; in marshes and watery places, between Ripley and Guildford.

Menyanthes nymphoides. Fringed Water Lily; in the river Thames, above the bridge at Kingston.

Mentha trifoliata. Marsh Trefoil, Buck Bean, or Bog Bean; by the side of the Thames in Battersea fields, and elsewhere.

Myagrum sativum. Gold of Pleasure; in fields among flax, above the park at Wimbledon.

Myosurus minimus. Mouse Tail; among corn about Wimbledon, in the closes at Streatham on Epsom downs, and elsewhere.

Myriophyllum spicatum. Spiked Water Milfoil; in the pits at Streatham.

Myrica gale. Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in Light Water Moor, in the parish of Windlesham, and elsewhere.

Narthecium ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel, or Bastard Asphodel; on turfy marshy bogs, on Putney heath.

Nepeta cataria. Nep, or Cat Mint; in hedges on Streatham common.

Oenanthe crocata. Hemlock Drop-wort; by the side of a large pond, near the road, not far north of the college, at Dulwich.

Oenanthe fistulosa. Lesser Water Drop-wort; in the ponds on Wandsworth common, near the new church yard,

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adder's Tongue; in the meadows at Battersea.

Ophrys anthropophora. Green Man Orchis: in chalky meadows and pastures; in Landley fields, between Croomhurst and Selsdom; in a lane leading from Smitham bottom to Sanderstead, and in chalk-pits on Epsom downs.

Ophrys apifera. Bee Orchis; on Reigate Hill, Box Hill, and elsewhere.

Ophrys muscifera. Fly Orchis; in chalky meadows and pastures, near Croydon and Wrootham, plentifully; in a chalk pit near Leatherhead, and in chalk-pits near Cheam.

Ophrys spiralis. Triple Ladies Traces; on Reigate Hill, and on Addington common.

Orchis bifolia. Butterfly Orchis; in Norwood and on the common, and on Penge common, near Beckenham.

Orchis conopsea. Chalk Pits about Epsom and Ewell, and on Reigate Hill.

Orchis pyramidalis. Purple late-flowered Orchis; in chalk-pits, Ewell, Epsom, and Reigate.

Ornithogalum luteum. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the meadows at Godalming.

Ornithogalum umbellalum. Common Star of Bethlehem; in the closes at Streatham.

Ornithopus perpusillus. Bird's-foot; in the fields near Cobham, on Mitcham, Norwood, and Streatham commons; and elsewhere.

Orobanche major. Broom Rape; in the corn-fields, between Epsom and Leatherhead, and on Norwood common.

Orobus tuberosus. Wood Peas, or Heath Peas; on heathy ground, near Godalming, and on Norwood common.

Osmunda regalis. Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal; by the side of a coppice at Weybridge.

Osmunda spicant. Rough Spleenwort; in Norwood.

Oxalis acetosella. Wood Sorrel; in Norwood, and elsewhere.

Panicum crusgalli. Loose Panic Grass; in corn-fields at Battersea, and about Martha's chapel, near Guildford.

Panicum sanguinale. Cock's-foot Panic Grass; in corn-fields at Battersea, near Martha's chapel, and in Wandsworth Field, near the Anchor ale house.

Panicum verticillatum. Rough Panic Grass; in corn-fields, by the path leading to Roehampton from Putney.

Panicum viride. Green Panic Grass; in sandy fields near Battersea, and near Martha's chapel.

Papaver dubium. Long Smooth-headed Poppy; in corn-fields at Stockwell.

Papaver hybridum. Small Poppy; on the downs at Ewell and Epsom.

Peplis portulaca. Water Purs-lane; in the pits at Streatham.

Peziza punctata. Spotted Peziza; on horse-dung, at Dulwich and in Norwood.

Peziza stipitata. Stalked Peziza; in woods near Guildford,

Phallus esculentus. Esculent Morell; at the edge of a spring, near Shirley common.

Phallus impudicus. Stinking Morell; in the closes at Streatham.

Phascum Montanum. Mountain Phascum, at Clapham.

Phyteuma Orbicularis. Horned Rampions, with a round head or spike of flowers; in chalky meadows on the downs, about Leatherhead, at Dorking, at Sutton, and elsewhere.

Pilularia Globulifera. Pepper Grass; in the pits, on the left hand of the road, about 100 paces above the Mill-house, and near the medicinal wells at Streatham.

Pimpinella major. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in a hedge by the side of the road, between Wimbledon and Merton.

Poa bulbosa. Bulbose Meadow Grass; in meadows and pastures at Clapham.

Polygonum amphibium. Perennial Arsmart; between London and Dulwich.

Polygonum aviculare. A variety of Knot Grass, between London and Dulwich.

Polygonum bistorta. Greater Bistort, or Snakeweed; in Battersea meadows, near the Thames.

Polygonum hydropiper (minus). Small Creeping Arsmart; in watery places, between London and Dulwich.

Polypodium oreopteris. On Shirley common.

Potamogeton crispum. Great Water Caltrops; in the pits at Streatham.

Potentilla reptans. Creeping Tormentil; on Oak-of-honour Hill.

Poterium sanguisorba. Burnet; on Box Hill, and elsewhere.

Prenanthes muralis. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce; on Merton abbey-walls, and elsewhere.

Prunus cerasus. Black Cherry; in Wimbledon Park.

Pteris aquilina. A variety of Female Fern, or Brakes; in the closes at Streatham.

Ranunculus flamula. Lesser Spearwort; in wet shady places, on Wandsworth common.

Ranunculus hederaceous. Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot; in watery places, in Norwood.

Ranunculus lingua. Upright Crowfoot, or Spearwort; between Rotherhithe and Deptford.

Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn, or Purging Thorn; in the hedges near Leatherhead, in the closes at Streatham, and between London and Dulwich.

Rhamnus frangula. Black-berry-bearing Alder; in Norwood, and between London and Dulwich.

Rosa eglanteria. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine; on Norwood common, and in chalk-pits, near Leatherhead.

Rosa spinosissima. Burnet Rose; On Putney heath, in the fields near Hampton Court, in Waddon Marsh, at Wimbledon, and near Cheam.

Rubus idaeus. Raspberry; on Box Hill, plentifully.

Rumex pulcher. Fiddle Dock; between London and Dulwich.

Ruscus aculeatus. Knee Holly, Holm, or Butcher's Broom; in Norwood, and elsewhere.

Salix caprea (aurita). A variety of the round-leaved Willow, or Common Sallow; in woods and hedges, near Streatham.

Salix pentandria. Sweet Willow; in Wimbledon and Coomb Wood.

Salix purpurea. Purple Willow; by the Thames side, between Vauxhall and Nine Elms.

Salix repens. A variety of Creeping Willow; on Putney heath, and in a wood by West Wickham, and Addington.

Salix rubra. Red Willow; in osier grounds.

Salvia pratensis. Meadow Clary; in meadows.

Sambucus ebulus. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort; on the bank at the back of Cuper's Gardens, and on the left hand of the road, near Ewell church

Sanicula europaea. Sanicle; in Norwood, and elsewhere

Saponaria officinalis. Soapwort; in meadows and hedges, between London and Dulwich.

Saponaria officinalis (flore plena). Soapwort, with a double flower; in the closes at Streatham, and in Lordship lane, by the Green Man.

Saxifraga granulata. White Saxifrage; in Peckham fields, in Waddon Marsh, and elsewhere.

Saxifraga granulata (flore plena). White Saxifrage, with a double flower; at Mitcham.

Scabiosa columbaria. Lesser Field Scabious; on Duppa's Hill, and elsewhere.

Scilla autumnalis. Lesser Autumnal Star Hyacinth; at Molesworth, and on Kew Green.

Schoenus albus. White-flowered Rush Grass; between Wickham and Croydon.

Scirpus cespitosus. Dwarf Club Rush; in a pit on the left hand of the road, about a hundred paces above the mill-house, at Streatham.

Scirpus fluitans. Floating Club Rush; on Putney heath, and, elsewhere.

Scirpus palustris. Club Rush; in the pits at Streatham.

Scirpus setaceus. Least Rush; in bogs, in Norwood.

Scutellaria minor. Lesser hooded Willow Herb; in a pit on the left hand of the road, about an hundred paces above the mill-house, at Streatham.

Scrophularia vernalis. Yellow Figwort; in the common field in the way to Merton, from Mitcham.

Sedum dasyphyllum. Round-leaved Stone-crop; on walls about and at Kew, on the wall of the Botanic garden.

Sedum telephium. Orpine, or Live-long; in Norwood, and between London and Dulwich.

Senecio scosus. Cotton, or Stinking Groundsel; on Streatham common.

Serapias latifolia. Broad leaved Serapias; in the chalk-pits, going from Epsom to Leatherhead, and elsewhere.

Serapias grandiflora. Large-flowered Serapias; in the woods in Norbury Park, Mickleham, plentifully.

Serratula tinctoria. Saw-wort; in woods and meadows, between London and Dulwich.

Sherardia arvensis. Little Field Madder; in Battersea fields, Ewell, and elsewhere.

Silene anglica. Small Corn Catch-fly, or Campion; in a sandy field near Coomb, and in a corn-field, south of Weybridge church.

Sison inundatum. Least Water Parsnip; in the pits at Streatham, on Wandsworth common, on Putney heath, and between London and Dulwich.

Symbrium irio. Broad-leaved Rocket, or Hedge Mustard; between London and Dulwich.

Sium latifolium. Great Water Parsnip; between Rotherhithe and Deptford.

Smyrniolum olusatrum. Alexanders; in ditches, near Vauxhall and Battersea.

Solidago virga (aurea). Common Golden Rod; in Norwood, and elsewhere.

Sorbus aucuparia. Quicken Tree, or Mountain Ash; in Norwood.

Spergula laricina. Ciliated Spurry; near Cobham and Esher.

Spergula nodosa. Knotted Spurry, or English Marsh Saxifrage; on a wall of the Thames at Battersea, and a bank of the Thames, near Nine Elms.

Spiraea filipendula. Dropwort; on Duppa's Hill, near Croydon, near Clapham, on Box Hill, and elsewhere.

Splachnum ampullaceum. Common Splachnum, by West Wickham and Addington, near Croydon.

Teucrium chamaepitys. Common Ground Pine; among the corn by the side of the road, from Banstead downs to Dorking, and in Wimbledon woods, and elsewhere.

Teucrium Scorodonia. Wood-sage; on Norwood common.

Thlaspi arvense. Treacle Mustard, or Penny Cress; in the meadows on the right hand of Godalming.

Thlaspi hirtum. Perennial Mithridate Mustard; on a bank, in the road from Putney to Wandsworth.

Thesium linophyllum. Bastard Toad-flax; near Croydon, and elsewhere.

Tragopogon pratense. Yellow Goat's Beard; in the closes at Streatham.

Tremella verrucosa. Warty Tremella; in the river at Merton.

Tremella granulata. At Camberwell.

Tremella nostoc. Frog Spawn Tremella; on Box Hill, and elsewhere.

Trifolium arvense. Hare's-foot Trefoil; in dry pastures and corn-fields, between Dulwich and London.

Trifolium ochroleucum. Yellow-flowered Trefoil; on Duppa's Hill.

Trifolium repens (hybridum). A variety of White Trefoil, or Dutch Clover, with a coddled umbel; in wet meadows, near Peckham and Battersea.

Trifolium striatum. Knotted Trefoil; on Mitcham common.

Trifolium subterranean. Dwarf Trefoil; on Mitcham, Shirley, and Streatham commons, and at Stockwell.

Turritis hirsuta. Hairy Tower Mustard; in Smithambottom, near Croydon.

Tussilago petasites. Common Butter Bur; near the mill at Battersea.

Valeriana dioica. Small Wild, or Marsh Valerian; in wet meadows, at Battersea.

Valeriana locusta. Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn Salad; in the closes at Streatham.

Valeriana rubra. Red Valerian; on Merton Abbey walls.

Verbascum nigrum. Sage-leaved Black Mullein; near the mill at Battersea.

Veronica scutellata. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell; in watery places; in the pits at Streatham, and on Putney heath.

Vinca major. Greater Periwinkle; in a lane leading from Battersea Meadows to Wandsworth, and by the road side to Dulwich.

Viola palustris. Marsh Violet; in wet meadows on Shirley common.

RIVERS, CANALS, &c.

Beside the Thames, which forms the northern boundary of the county, Surrey is watered by the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle.

The Wey rises at Haslemere, and flows through part of Hampshire, till it re-enters Surrey at Wrecklesham, after which, it passed Godalming, Guildford, Woking and Byfleet, receiving in its course the tribute of many petty streams, and in turn, becomes tributary to the Thames at Weybridge.

The Mole receives that appellation near the south-eastern extremity of the county, and flows through a flat country till it arrives at the Downs, where it becomes romantic, and is said "to hide itself" for two miles. In fact, the soil, beneath and near the river, is of such a character, that, in times of drought, this extraordinary phenomenon takes place; but in ordinary seasons, never. It then passes Leatherhead, and Cobham, and meets the Thames at Ditton.

The Wandle rises near Croydon, and falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, turning, in its course, forty mills, and furnishing employment to 2000 persons.

Several inconsiderable streams serve to fertilize and embellish Surrey, among which must be mentioned a branch of the Medway, rising at Godstone. It is believed that locks were first constructed, in England, on the Wey, the navigation of which was extended to Godalming, in

1760. A cut was next made from Basingstoke to the Wey at Westby, in 1790. The Surrey canal is a cut from Rotherhithe, intended to go to Vauxhall, with a branch to Mitcham, but not likely to be completed. The Croydon canal, for which, with the last, an act of parliament was obtained in 1801, extends from Croydon to the Surrey canal, at Deptford.

LAKES, SPRINGS, &c.

On the extensive heaths about Cobham, are many large ponds, some of which contain 150 acres; others, in the south-eastern part of the county, are, like them, used in feeding fish for the London market. The springs of Epsom, Cobham, and Streatham, with others at Dulwich, Godstone, &c. were formerly in high repute, and much frequented.

MINERALS, FOSSILS, &c.

Iron-ore abounds in the southern part of the county, and ragstone, containing some iron, is found near the sand-hills, southward from Blechingley and Dorking, though from the dearness of fuel it is not wrought. Fuller's earth, both blue and yellow, is found at Nutfield, Reigate, Sutton, and Croydon. A stone, which is at first soft, but when dried extremely hard and useful, is quarried near Merstham, and sold at one shilling and sixpence the cubic foot, for fire-hearths, &c. A soft stone, on the White hills, near Blechingley, is much used by glass manufacturers, in producing plate-glass of large dimensions. The lime-stone, about Dorking, affords a lime which is particularly useful in subaqueous works, and was employed in the construction of the West India and Wapping docks. Chalk abounds on the Downs, and is much used as a manure. Coal was formerly found in the parishes of Cranley and Warplesdon, of which Aubrey says, that, as often as the workmen put their tools into it, they broke. The sand about Tanridge, Dorking, and Reigate, is much used for hour-glasses, and is unequalled for fineness and colour. Brick-earth is found generally; but at Nonsuch, is a valuable bed, from which fire-bricks are made, so denominated, because they resist the action of that element.

ETYMOLOGY

The county of Surrey derives its name from its situation. Its Saxon name, "Suthrea", owed its origin to the words, "suth" signifying south, and "rea" a river, which it received from being situated on the south side of the Thames.