

TWO EARLY GEORGIAN WINE MERCHANTS: THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES BRYDGES, FIRST DUKE OF CHANDOS WITH EDWARD HOOKER AND GILBERT WAVELL, 1720–c 1730

By NIGEL SURRY

ABSTRACT

The Duke of Chandos was both a successful politician and a noted connoisseur of wine. After identifying his Hampshire interests, this article analyses his correspondence with his Winchester-based wine suppliers. It illuminates the extent, character and profitability of the Winchester wine trade and casts light on the personality of the Duke himself. Appendices on wine shipments to Southampton and the contents of the ducal cellar are in microfiche.

FAMILY AND ESTATES

The Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California, are remarkable for their respective collections of eighteenth-century manuscripts and paintings. One can imagine few settings more appropriate for the vast holding of letter-books and papers relating to the Chandos family. Among these are a significant quantity embracing the activities of James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos (1674–1744) (Fig 1). A considerable amount of his correspondence relates to family concerns, among which are letters to George Brydges, a cousin, from whom he eventually hoped to inherit the Avington estates. Moreover, Chandos himself had property in Hampshire, and both men were served by the same steward, Robert Pescod, and then by his son, Robert the younger, whose letters are also a feature of the Stowe manuscripts.

James Brydges began life as the fourth son of the 8th Baron Chandos, a modestly endowed Herefordshire squire. By a mixture of ambition, shrewdness and good fortune he eventually became Paymaster of the Armed Forces in 1705, and according to a contemporary, 'Speaker' Onslow, Brydges amassed £600,000 from this

office. Certainly he acquired a substantial fortune as the splendours of his house at Cannons in Middlesex amply testify (Fig 2). Defoe was moved to describe it as 'a most magnificent palace or mansion house, I might say, the most magnificent in England' (Defoe 1927, 2 6), an appropriate setting for its owner who was created a Duke by George I in 1719 (Collins Baker 1949, xiv).

Chandos, whose property interests stretched from London to Somerset and Herefordshire, began acquiring land in Hampshire at about this time. By 1719 he possessed a hunting lodge at Thruxton, and despite heavy financial losses in the South Sea Bubble later held property at Redbridge, Wellow and Wonsington. In 1730 the rental from his Hampshire estates amounted to £965. 11.0 (HL ST 57/42, Chandos to Pescod 18 Oct 1733, 334). Shaw Hall, Newbury, bought in 1720, was comfortably close to the Hampshire properties, and of course to his cousin's (Collins Baker 1949, xviii, 173, 463).

This relation, George Brydges, had been Member of Parliament for Whitchurch from 1708–1710, and held one of the two Winchester seats from 1714 until his death in 1754 (Sedgwick 1970, 1 256–257). A contemporary estimate put the annual value of his estates at £6,000 (Collins Baker 1949, 252). Clearly, it was in the Duke's interest to retain the friendship of his childless cousin, if only to prevent so valuable a property from leaving the family. In May 1718 he agreed to lend 'Cousin Brydges' £8,000 and in 1724 paid Robert Pescod of Winchester, George Brydges's lawyer, £1,500 for 'moving my Coz. Brydges in my Interest', although it was not until 30 and 31 May 1734 that the crucial deeds were finally drawn up and signed, even-



Fig 1. James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos.

tuallly ensuring that Chandos's elder son, Lord Carnarvon (subsequently the second Duke), should inherit the bulk of the Avington estates (Collins Baker 1949, 464).

Fortunately, property was not the only bond uniting Chandos and his cousin. Brydges proved a consistent Whig for his thirty-seven years as MP for Winchester (Sedgwick 1970, 1 499), while Chandos quickly abandoned his earlier Toryism in 1714 and was soon as ardent a supporter of Walpole as he had been of Bolingbroke and Harley (Plumb 1967, 163). It was probably a judicious mixture of family interest and political zeal that led George Brydges to unsuccessfully promote Lord Carnarvon as a parliamentary candidate for Hampshire at the crucial general election of 1734 (HL ST 57/41, Chandos to Brydges 23 Dec 1732, 29; Surry 1979). Both were also united in their appreciation of the good things of life, above all in the pleasures of the table, and the correspondence contains many reference to the gifts of food and drink that passed between the two families. Thus, on July 2nd 1718, the Duke wrote to his cousin to thank him 'for the Favour of the Trouts . . . I have a dozen bottles of Tockay which I would willingly send to Avington' (HL ST 57/15, 2 July 1718, 266). In February 1729 he thanked Brydges for a present of 'Red Syracuse' – a wine apparently 'preferable to most for drinking with fruit . . .' (HL ST 57/33, II Feb 1729, 21). In August 1732 he begged his cousin to accept 'a couple of Pine Apples' to be 'sent down on the Winchester Coach on Wednesday' (HL ST 57/39, 7 Aug 1732, 334), having previously acknowledged a 'Collar of brawn' from Cousin George, who was not to be outdone in these niceties (HL ST 57/39, 1 Jan 1732, 41).

WINES AND THE WINE TRADE

Chandos was a discerning patron of music and an avid collector of pictures and books, and was also famous for the remarkable variety of wines to be found in his cellars. He bought wine from a wide range of suppliers – merchants, friends and diplomats, and spent lavishly. A bill in 1710 amounted to £391.0.0 and another from about the same time soared to £1,154.11.0. (Collins Baker 1949, 188; microfiche). Probably

only Sir Robert Walpole excelled him in this kind of expenditure, for in 1733 Walpole disbursed £1,118.12.10 to one merchant alone (Plumb 1963, 151). It seems inevitable that Chandos, or doubtless his cousin in the first instance, should have bought wine locally from Winchester merchants who imported their supplies from Southampton. In 1735 the port of Southampton 'still had a tolerable Trade, especially serving the Colleges at Oxford with wine', despite its decline in population and importance during the seventeenth century (BL Add Mss 5642 f 252, 21 Aug 1735; Temple-Patterson 1966, 1 3). At this time its chief surviving foreign trade was with Portugal, Spain, Madeira, the Canaries and Gibraltar from which it received wine, fruit and nuts in exchange for wheat, barley and textiles. In 1715 Southampton barely remained within the first fifteen outports of the country, but nevertheless was still among the first six in the import of the wine (Temple-Patterson 1966, 1 3, 4). Whatever the circumstances, the letterbooks show that in the 1720s the Duke was buying wine from two Winchester men, Edward Hooker and Gilbert Wavell.

As early as 1714 Hooker and Wavell were shipping wines from Lisbon and Bordeaux to Southampton; Wavell, in partnership with his brother David, Hooker in association with a certain John Hooker, probably a relative (PRO E 190/856/2 Royal Port Books Southampton, Southampton Controller, Overseas Wines, Dec 1714 *passim*). A study of the Royal Port Books from 1713–1720 and the Southampton Petty Customs records 1723–1730 show their activities to be wide ranging. Portuguese wines were regularly imported from Lisbon and Oporto, Spanish from the Canaries and Malaga, Brandy and Rhenish wine from Rotterdam, and of course, French wines via Guernsey and Bordeaux (PRO E 190/856/857/1,2,4,7; 860/7,9; 1713–1719 *passim* SRO SC5/4/91, 1723–1728, SC 5/4/93 1728–1733 *passim*; microfiche).

In 1715 the Land Tax assessment for Winchester showed that Edward Hooker paid £1.15.0 'for his House, Stable, Garden and Vault' and in addition '0.5.0 for his Stock of Wine' while at the same time, the Wavell brothers were charged £1.7.6 on property and



Fig 2. The east front of Cannons in Middlesex, seat of James Brydges.

'0.18.0 on Stocks' (HRO WCR Land Tax, No I, XVIII A/3/5 1703–1729, 21 Aug 1715.

In 1741 Edward Hooker of Martyr Worthy 'merchant' insured the stocks in his vault 'under the House of James Serle Attorney . . . in the Parish of St Lawrence . . . Winchester Brick and Tiled' for £500, and also 'on his Stock in trade in his Vault and Cellar only commonly called Penrys (?) Yarde in the Parish of St Mary Kallender . . . Brick and Tiled' for £500. This Edward Hooker was the chief beneficiary of his father's will, and was likewise a member of Winchester Corporation (GL Ms II, 936 Sun Insurance Office, policy registers, old series, 58 No 86805 9 Feb 1741, 60).

Winchester, like Southampton, had in the seventeenth century declined in prosperity, and by the reign of William III, 'sunk into great obscurity' (Milner 1798, I 442). Nevertheless, the Guildhall was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, and in 1736 the Reverend Alured Clarke founded the County Hospital. The Corporation remained wealthy, if inactive, while the Cathedral and College survived rather than flourished. The growth of the turnpike road system brought some prosperity to its tradesmen and innkeepers as did the patronage of the local clergy and gentry. The passing of an Improvement Act in

1771 and the building of a market house in the same decade were symptoms of revival, as was the rebuilding of the theatre in Jewry Street in 1785 (Milner 1798, I 447; Carpenter Turner 1980, 131–154). Both families were well established in Winchester. A Thomas Wavell and Edward Hooker are listed as members of the Corporation in 1679 (Bailey 1856, 170). The Edward Hooker of this paper was Mayor of Winchester in 1715 and 1720, while Gilbert Wavell served in the same office three times – 1716, 1717, and 1735 respectively (Milner 1798, I 270).

CORRESPONDENCE

The extant correspondence between the Duke and Wavell dates from 1720; that with Hooker, 1724. Unfortunately the bulk of the surviving letterbooks contain outletters only, so that his dealings with both men provide a one sided picture of the relationship. However there is enough in the letters to give us valuable insights into their business activities and some idea of the Duke's personal characteristics. On 1 June 1720 Wavell was asked to send the wines ordered by carrier. Chandos wished to know their day of arrival beforehand, so that a servant be 'ready to receive them' (HL ST 57/15, 1 June

1720, 90–91). Loss of wine by theft on the road or at the customs house is a constant pre-occupation in the letters, owing to the widespread prevalence of highway robbery together with the high profits from wines and spirits smuggled into the country or stolen and re-sold by dishonest customs officials. Attacks on coaches were commonplace. An undated newspaper report of 1731 records two such attacks by highwaymen on the Winchester and Southampton stage coaches, and in February 1742 the Portsmouth stage was robbed by a footpad who successfully escaped with his ill-gotten gains (Madden nd 1 52, 73). In June 1715 Mr Mears, Commander of the Customs yacht *Calshott* seized six hundred gallons of French brandy from one gang of smugglers alone, off Hell's Head, as they were about to land their cargo (Carson 1974, 8). In January 1727 when 'Mr Rose' the ringleader of a gang of smugglers who operated in the Christchurch neighbourhood, was arrested, it was estimated that the government had been losing £20,000 a year, 'for some years past' as a result of Rose's and his predecessors activities (Madden nd 1 41). On April 20th 1727, John Fergusson, the Steward at Cannons, urged 'Mr Hooker (jr) that all the care possible be taken to prevent playing Tricks with them [the wines] upon the Road' (HL ST 57/29, 20 Apr 1727, 310–311). On May 24th the Duke himself was moved to protest to 'Mr Cole of the Custom House' on the theft of wine bottles, as there were nineteen missing from a hamper in the last consignment (HL ST 57/31, 24 May 1727, 289).

Wavell was frequently asked to send the Duke samples. On June 1st 1720 he was requested to send up 'a baskett of the French white to tast' and was promised an order for 'a large quantity' if the wine proved suitable, particularly the 'Margoze' (Margaux) (HL ST 57/17, 1 June 1720, 90–91). By a curious coincidence the Duke's earliest letter to Hooker, on 26th October 1724, showed the same predilection for that wine: 'it has proved so good, that I am far from thinking it dear at £28 p[er] h[ogs] h[ea]d'. He referred to a previous order for Preignac – another claret to which he was partial, as indeed he also appreciated the delights of Lafitte and

Latour (HL ST 57/24, 26 Oct 1724, 306; Chandos to Pescod 21 Oct 1724, 285). For despite the heavy duties on French wines rising from the Methuen Treaty (1703) to a peak in 1745, the English aristocracy continued to show a general preference for French wines as opposed to the lower dutied Portuguese (Simon 1926, 57, 65). In this respect Chandos was typical: the accounts of the first Earl of Bristol between 1720 and 1739 show that almost half his wines were French, while Sir Robert Walpole's surviving wine bills for 1732 and 1733 likewise reveal a healthy preference for clarets. Walpole generally paid between £36 per hogshead for ordinary claret and £45 for his favourite Margaux – in which case Hooker's asking price was extremely reasonable (Simon 1926, 72; Plumb 1963, 150).

But the Duke by no means restricted his purchases to claret. In October 1724 he enquired about Burgundy and Champagne – both greatly prized in the eighteenth century, despite hazards of transportation and storage (HL ST 57/24 21 Oct 1724 Chandos to Pescod, 285). In 1725 he asked Wavell for samples of Hermitage and Côte Rôtie – quality wines from the Rhone Valley, much appreciated by the Duke and his more discerning contemporaries (HL ST 57/25 15 Apr 1725, 330; Simon 1926, 197–198). He was even more adventurous, for in September of that year he wrote to Wavell, 'I have tasted a Bottle of the Wine you Call Killpriest [from Dauphine], and like it very much'. He then went on to order twelve dozen bottles – for, 'tho' light in the mouth [it is] the strongest French wine I ever tast'd' (HL ST 57/27 29 Sept 1725, 107; Collins Baker 1949, 189). At least on one occasion he ordered Sherry from Wavell, but declined the offer of some Mountain, a wine from the Canaries, as he was well stocked at the time of writing (HL ST 57/35 11 Sept 1730, 251). Though his contemporary Walpole scarcely refers to Mountain, it was popular with the Earl of Bristol, and in fact was more widely drunk than sherry for much of the eighteenth century (Plumb 1963, 150; Simon 1926, 103). However, claret seems to have been the Duke's favourite wine, and at times he was almost lyrical in his praises of it: 'the Clarets that suit my Taste are the Margaux . . . the fuller & richer they are in

the Mouth the better I like them' (HL ST 57/25 15 Apr 1725 Chandos to Hooker, 334).

According to the surviving accounts for Cannons, the greater part of the business between Chandos, Wavell and Hooker was transacted between 1725 and 1726. On 24 June 1725 Hooker was paid £103.15.0 while between 24 June 1725 and 21 March 1726 Wavell received various sums amounting to £478.18.4. (HL ST/82 Cannons Accounts 1722–1732, 171). But it is quite clear from the letterbooks that bills were being paid to both men at least down to 1730. Generally this was arranged through Robert Pescod, Steward to George Brydges, who also managed the Duke's affairs in Hampshire until his death in 1725, when he was succeeded by his son Robert Pescod the Younger.

On the 9th December 1725, Pescod was informed that the Duke had 'drawn a Bill upon You to Mr Wavell for £144.0.0' and '... another for something more than £23.0.0. I desire you'll pay them as you receive mony in from the Tennants, and place them to my Account' (HL ST 57/27 9 Dec 1725, 144). In August 1727, Pescod was instructed to make a deduction on one of Wavell's bills, because the order had fallen short by some six bottles of Hermitage and four of Côte Rôtie (HL ST 57/30 15 Aug 1727, 216). On 22 September 1724 the Duke wrote to his cousin querying the cost of carriage of some wine and referred to Pescod in the affair; clearly the Steward was in many ways indispensable in these matters, for in another letter Brydges was informed that the waggon bringing up 'Mr Wavell's wine' would be returning from Cannons with empty hogsheads 'that held strong beer', the inference being that Pescod was responsible for their safe arrival (HL ST 57/24 22 Sept 1724, 246, 57/26 11 May 1725, 33–34).

Relations between the Duke and his wine merchants did not always run smoothly. Chandos took a close interest in the quality and cost of the wines ordered, as well as other aspects of the transactions. In December 1725 he praised the quality of the Killpriest received from Wavell, but complained at the smallness of the bottles. Apparently they were 'not quite a pint and a half', and 'should always be in full Quarts when bought by the dozen' (HL ST 57/27 9 Dec

1725, 145). Soon after he expressed a preference for wine to be delivered in 'vessels' rather than bottles, 'because I have bottles of my own of a particular make which I choose to bottle off all my wine in' (HL ST 57/27 17 Jan 1726, 208–212).

In April 1725 he quoted prices of £25.0.0 per hogshead for Margaux and £30.0.0 for Hermitage and Côte Rôtie, received from a friend, Colonel Watkins, before enquiring for samples of the latter from Wavell's stocks (HL ST 57/25 15 Apr 1725, 330). In June 1727 a deficiency in the amount of wine purchased was brought to Hooker's attention in no uncertain fashion: 'I hope' wrote the Duke 'You'll make a proper Deduction for the five Inches that were wanting in the Claret and three in the Priniaque' (HL ST 57/30 Chandos to Hooker junr, 22 June 1727, 50); on the 29th June he queried the same shortfall yet again, citing servants as witnesses, and grudgingly enclosing a bill for £50.0.0 'upon Mr Pescod', which, 'considering the Abatement I may justly expect is more than ought to be paid' (HL ST 57/30 29 June 1727, 91). And, in October 1727 he not only reduced demand from Wavell from £33.4.0 to £31.15.0, but also insisted on a receipt (HL ST 57/30 21 Oct 1727, 312). In August 1730 he complained of the poor quality of a claret sample received from Wavell: 'This must have happened from the neglect of your Coopers' (HL ST 57/35 29 Aug 1730, 229). Over the years his moods varied from resignation at the inevitability of being cheated by tradesmen, to irritability and downright rage at their dishonesty. 'I have all along' he wrote to Wavell 'trusted very much in my dealings with you, to your Character. I hope you'll take care to preserve it and not let me be imposed upon' (HL ST 57/27 9 Dec 1725, 145). Two years later, when placing an order for ten dozen bottles of Côte Rôtie with the same man, his tone was far more peevish: '... if this should prove as a great deal of the other wine I have received from you does, bad and foul, you must never expect I'll deal with you again' (HL ST 57/29 22 June 1727, 80).

Nevertheless the relationship had its lighter side, for in May of the same year, the Duke graciously acknowledged a gift of 'Bayon Hams'

from the harrassed Wavell, and in 1731 took care to ensure that among the lottery tickets sent down from London to Winchester there were '20 tickets for Mr Hooker' (HL ST 57/29 4 May 1727, 331; 57/37 29 May 1731, 237). Part of this generosity may have proceeded from calculation, for both Wavell and Hooker were men of some consequence in Winchester. They were also consistent Whigs, voting for George Brydges in the Parliamentary elections held for the city in 1714 and 1734 (HRO WCR, Box ELI, No 8, XVII B/2/3 29 Jan 1714; Handlist No 2 WH Jacobs Scrapbook 2, 1734). In return George Brydges, who had been a freeman of Winchester since 1698, (though an infrequent attender at Mayoral elections) supported Hooker's candidature at least once in September 1715 (HRO WCR, Freeman's Roll, 1698-1835, XVIII A/5/3 14 Oct 1698; Ordnance Book 8 SI/BK 1707-1719 19 Sept 1715, 179).

CONCLUSION

In October 1735 the Duke was made a freeman of Winchester, something that Hooker and Wavell lived long enough to see (HRO WCR, Freeman's Roll, 1698-1835, XVIII A/5/3 31 Oct 1735). Hooker died soon after, in 1737, leaving over £2,000 of South Sea stocks, the manor of Easton and property at Chilcomb and in London (PRO Prob II/683/135 13 June 1737, ff 314-316). Wavell lived on until 1742, leaving property in Winchester, including the George Hotel. This medieval hostelry was known as the George Inn as early as 1446/7 (Cunliffe 1964, 152). The lease from the Corporation was purchased from Alan Garway by Gilbert Wavell in 1701 and was renewed in 1715. The George was rebuilt by James Dibsedale in 1769 when it became the principal coaching inn of the City (Jacob 1890, 39; Carpenter Turner 1980, 147). Neither man in his will directly referred to his connections with the wine trade, but there is an echo of this in Wavell's bequest of £5.0.0 a year to the poor of Winchester. Out of this sum a pound was to be set aside, so that every 19 January the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, his trustees, were 'to spend the residue at a Tavern upon Wine' (HRO Bishops Wills 6 Aug 1742).

The correspondence, together with other supporting evidence shows a business relationship with political overtones, though not without a lighter, more agreeable dimension. If the personalities of Hooker and Wavell are still blurred, the same cannot be said of the Duke. Onslow spoke of his 'true goodness of nature and gentleness of manners' amply confirmed in his relationship with his family. In contrast Thomas Hearne referred to Chandos's 'intolerable pride' (Collins Baker 1949, xix *passim*). The reader may be forgiven if he finds but little of these qualities in the letters to Hooker and Wavell though undoubtedly there is evidence of that same sharpness in business that helped Chandos to a fortune as Paymaster. Indeed, the close attention the Duke gave to detail may have seemed to contemporaries somewhat unbecoming in a man of his rank. The correspondence as a whole provides many instances of this. Thus in November 1729 we find the Duke writing urgently to his steward Robert Pescod:

'Mr Pescod . . . Fergusson tells me, there came up to Canons only 43 of the 44 Sheep that you wrot me word you had sent me and the Man who drove them said, he had received no more. I must desire you'll inform yourself what is become of the other and let me know how the mistake happened' (HL ST 57/33 10 Nov 1729, 319).

It may even have been some consolation to Wavell and Hooker to know that their patron's prudent concern with his wine extended to other matters.

APPENDICES

Two appendices are published in microfiche:

- a) Summary of Hooker's and Wavell's activities from the Southampton Petty Customs Records for 1723-30.
- b) Imported wines stocked by the Duke in April 1725 and March 1726.

Dating: New style has been used throughout this article.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank the Staff of the British Library and the Public Record Office for their valuable

assistance and for permission to reproduce extracts from documents in their possession. Thanks are also due to the Staff of the following institutions; Guildhall Library, London; Southampton University Library; and the County Library, Winchester.

Particular acknowledgement is made to Miss Mary L Robertson Curator Mss Dept, Huntington Library, California USA, not only for permission to publish extracts from Stowe Mss but for hospitality at the Huntington in January 1980; to Miss S D Thomson, Civic Archivist of Southampton for permission to publish extracts from the Petty Customs Records, and

also for particular help in obtaining microfilm of Royal Port Books in the Public Record Office; to Miss M E Cash, former County Archivist of Hampshire; and to Mr A P Whitaker, Winchester Archivist for permission to publish extracts from the City Records in his custody. I am grateful to Mr Nigel Grundy for undertaking the photography for Figs 1 and 2.

Lastly thanks are also expressed to Mrs M Guy, Chief Librarian, Portsmouth Central Library and her Staff, to Miss M Gould and Mr D Francis of Portsmouth Polytechnic Library, and to Mrs A Taylor and Mrs P Parsons who typed the article.

REFERENCES

Abbreviations

GL Guildhall Library, London.

HL ST Huntington Library, California, Stowe Mss.

Sources in the HRO

B Wills Bishops Wills 1742.

WCR Winchester City Records. Box ELI, No 8 XVII B72/1, 1714.

Freeman's Roll, 1698-1835, XVIII A/5/3.

Handlist No 2, W H Jacobs' Scrapbook No 2.

Land Tax, No 1 XVIII A/3/5 1703-1729.

Ordinance Book 8, SI/BK 1707-1719.

Ordinance Book 9, SI/BK 1719-1729.

Original sources in print

Bailey, C 1856 *Transcripts from the Municipal Archives of Winchester*, Winchester and London.

Madden, Sir F nd Newspaper Cuttings relating to Hampshire 1668-1848, 4 vols, Portsmouth Central Library.

Other references

Carpenter Turner, B 1980 *Winchester*, Southampton.

Carson, E 1974 *Smugglers and Revenue Officers in the Portsmouth Area in The Eighteenth Century*, Portsmouth, *Portsmouth Papers* 22.

Collins Baker, C H and M I 1949 *The Life and*

Circumstances of James Brydges, First Duke of Chandos, Oxford.

Cunliffe, B 1964 *Winchester Excavations 1949-1960* 1, Winchester.

Defoe, D 1927 *A Tour Through England and Wales*, 2 vols, London.

Jacob, W H 1890 *The George Inn Winchester, Hampshire Notes and Queries* 6 137-139.

Milner, Rev J 1798 *The History Civil and Ecclesiastical and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester*, 2 vols in 1, Winchester.

Plumb, J H 1963 *Men and Places*, London.

——— 1967 *The Growth of Political Stability in England 1675-1725*, London.

Sedgwick, R (ed) 1970 *The House of Commons 1715-1754*, 2 vols, London History of Parliament.

Simon, A 1926 *Bottlescrew Days: Wine Drinking in England during the Eighteenth Century*, London.

Surry, N W 1979 *The Hampshire Election of 1734*, *Proc* 35 217-225.

Temple-Patterson, A 1966 *A History of Southampton* (Southampton Record Series), 2 vols.

Author: Nigel Surry, M A (Oxon), Department of Historical and Literary Studies, Portsmouth Polytechnic.