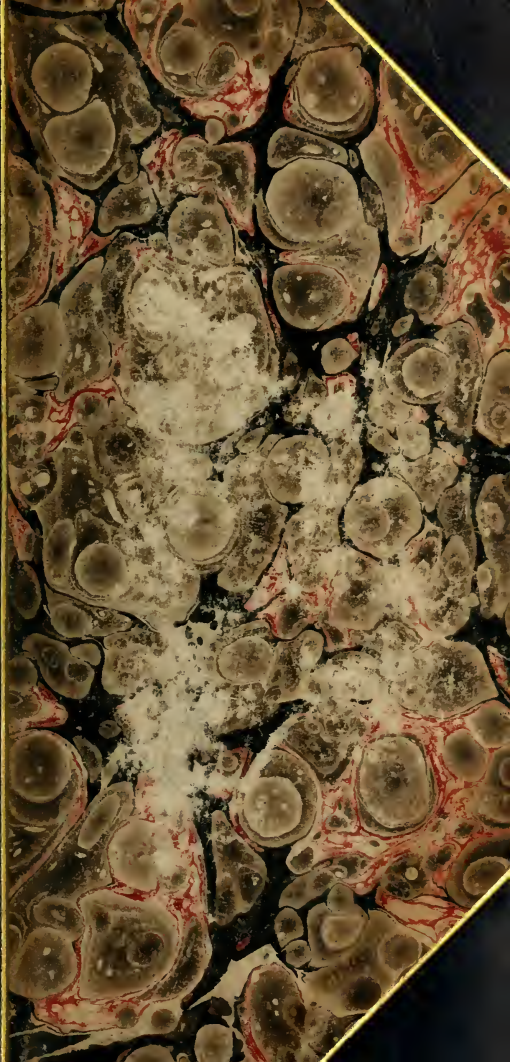


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TOPOGRAPHY  
OF  
**Great Britain,**  
OR,  
**BRITISH TRAVELLER'S**  
*POCKET DIRECTORY;*  
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF  
ALL THE COUNTIES  
IN  
**England, Scotland, and Wales,**  
WITH THE  
ADJACENT ISLANDS:  
ILLUSTRATED WITH  
*MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,*  
WHICH FORM  
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

---

*BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.*

---

V O L. IV.  
CONTAINING  
HAMPSHIRE, AND ISLES OF WIGHT,  
GUERNSEY, &c. &c.

**London:**

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*

FOR

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1850

THE

AMERICAN

REVIEW

OF

THE

ARTS

AND

LITERATURE

OF

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AND

THE

WEST INDIES

AND

THE

WESTERN ISLANDS

OF THE

PACIFIC OCEAN

AND

THE

WESTERN COASTS

OF

THE

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO

TOPOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF HANTS.**

*Containing an Account of its*

Situation,	Mines,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Minerals,	Fairs,
Towns,	Fisheries,	Markets,
Roads,	Manufactures,	Curiosities,
Rivers,	Trade,	Antiquities,
Lakes,	Commerce,	Natural History,
	Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.	

*To which is prefixed,*

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE :

Exhibiting

*The Direct and principal Cross Roads,  
Inns and Distance of Stages, and  
Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,*

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS ;

*And an Index Table,*

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from  
London, and from each other.

---

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

---

Illustrated with a  
MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London :

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*  
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1819.

Printed by G. Woodfall, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London.



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# A TABLE

OF THE

## PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY,

*Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.*

Towns.	Dist	Mar- kets.	Hous- es.	Inha- bitants	Post arrives.	Departs.
					H.	H.
Alresford .....	58	Thurs.	190	1040	3½ m	11½ a
Alton .....	48	Sat.	397	2316	2½ m	12½ a
Andover .....	65	Sat.	629	3295	5 m	9 a
Basingstoke.....	46	Wed.	529	2656	2½ m	11½ a
Beaulieu .....	77		187	1811		
Brading, I. W. ....	76		825	1218		
Brighton.....	69		138	608		
Christchurch.....	102	Mon.	303	1553	11 m	3 a
Emsworth .....	65		284	1358	11 m	6 a
Fareham .....	73		696	3325	7½ m	6½ a
Fordingbridge .....	91	Sat.	445	2259	10 m	3 a
Gosport .....	78	Sat.	1439	7788	8½ m	6 a
Havant .....	66		357	1824	9½ m	5½ a
Kingsclere.....	64	Tues.	398	1863		
Lymington .....	95	Sat.	534	3264	11 m	4 a
Newport, I. W. ....	97		657	3855	11 m	3 a
Odiham .....	42	Sat.	193	1104	7 m	7 a
Overton .....	53		224	1178	3½ m	10½ a
Petersfield.....	55	Sat.	208	1159	3½ m	10½ a
Portsmouth .....	73	Tu.Th. Sat.	1084	7103	6½ m	8 a
Ringwood.....	91		658	3269	9½ m	6 a
Romsey .....	74	Sat.	808	4297	8 m	6 a
Selbourne.....	50		123	770		
Southampton .....	76	Tu.Th. Sat.	1573	9617	6½ m	9 a
Stockbridge.....	66	Thu.	145	663	7 m	6 a
Titchfield .....	78		548	3227		
Waltham Bishops ...	67	Frid.	59	330		
Whitchurch .....	57	Frid.	173	818	4 m	10 a
Winchester .....	63	W. S.	1087	6705	4½ m	10½ a
Yarmouth, I. W. ....	100	Frid.	84	427	10 m	2 a

The rate of postage for a single letter varies from 6d. to 8d. throughout the county.

555561

Of Distances from Town to Town, in the  
County of Wants.

To find the distance from Alresford to Yarmouth, I. W. See Alresford on the top and Yarmouth I. W. on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet which gives the distance, viz. 42.

Alresford	Distant from London											Miles,																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
10	Alton	18	Andover	13	19	18	Basingstoke	26	35	30	35	Beaulieu	30	37	44	44	20	Trading	46	56	44	47	17	30	Christchurch	22	25	40	35	25	16	45	Emsworth	20	27	32	33	13	13	45	12	Fareham	32	42	26	40	26	40	15	42	33	Fordingbridge	23	30	37	36	18	8	49	10	4	37	Gosport	21	26	38	36	22	13	51	3	8	41	10	Havant	21	18	16	9	38	48	51	39	41	42	44	45	Kingsclere	36	46	40	44	7	20	12	34	34	21	33	40	50	Lymington	42	48	50	59	12	7	29	24	18	38	18	29	56	7	Newport, I. W.	17	8	24	6	42	43	64	35	35	50	38	34	15	54	48	Odiham	15	18	10	9	34	40	45	37	29	36	35	32	7	188	38	16	Overton	8	12	32	24	30	24	48	16	16	40	20	13	31	40	39	21	25	Petersfield	28	34	41	45	20	7	46	10	9	34	2	9	49	37	20	39	35	18	Portsmouth	36	46	33	45	19	34	7	44	36	6	40	42	50	15	25	54	40	44	41	Ringwood	18	28	17	29	15	30	24	30	22	14	27	31	32	18	35	35	22	34	28	18	Romsey	18	28	26	30	7	22	27	23	18	15	22	24	34	18	24	36	26	24	21	20	8	Southampton	15	25	7	20	23	38	34	38	32	21	31	31	22	41	43	26	14	28	37	26	10	18	Stockbridge	18	24	30	32	4	15	31	14	2	36	8	11	38	19	11	33	33	20	7	27	17	10	24	Titchfield	12	20	24	25	8	20	37	18	8	25	12	13	33	26	30	28	22	15	17	28	19	10	18	8	Waltham Bishops	15	17	7	11	29	40	47	37	31	33	36	26	9	39	47	17	3	23	40	41	23	25	18	30	23	Whitchurch	7	17	14	18	17	28	35	26	18	25	23	23	22	26	36	24	14	18	27	27	11	12	9	20	10	13	Winchester	42	52	47	51	5	12	19	33	30	28	24	34	57	7	10	60	40	44	28	22	25	25	48	18	33	46	33	Yarmouth, I. W.

## AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

HAMPSHIRE is situated in the Province of CANTERBURY and the Diocese of WINCHESTER, and is included in the Western Circuit.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce &amp; Manufacture</i>
Surrey & Sussex, E. Dorsetshire & Wiltshire, W. Berkshire, N. And by the English Channel, S.	In length 56 miles. In breadth 40 miles. And about 150 miles in circumference. Exclusive of the Isle of Wight.	39 Hundreds 1 City 20 Market Towns 253 Parishes 39,257 Houses 245,080 Inhabitants	20 Representatives, <i>viz.</i> 2 for the County 2 Winchester 2 Southampton 2 Portsmouth 2 Lymington 2 Christchurch 2 Andover 2 Whitechurch 2 Petersfield 2 Stockbridge	Corn and Hops. Cloth, Shalloons, and Coarse Woollens.
<b>THE ISLE OF WIGHT,</b>				
Lies on the coast of Hampshire; its easterly point opposite Portsmouth and its most westerly over against Christchurch.	Extends from E. to W. about 23 miles in length and about 13 in breadth, at the middle.	Contains 4 Market Towns 2 Hundreds About 100,000 acres.	Sends to Parliament six members, <i>viz.</i> 2 Newport 2 Yarmouth 2 Newton	

AN ITINERARY  
OF ALL THE  
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS,  
IN  
**HAMPSHIRE,**  
AND THE  
DIRECT ROAD FROM LONDON.  
IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED  
THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S  
SEATS.

*N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through ; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages ; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.*

LONDON TO WINCHESTER.

Knightsbridge		$\frac{1}{2}$	
On L. a T. R. to Fulham.			
Kensington	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	On R. the Palace through Holland House, Lord Holland.
Hammersmith	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	On L. the Margravine of Anspach and W. Hunter, esq. R. Rickards, esq. R.
Turnham Green	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	On L. Sutton court—Sidebotton, esq. and Little Sutton on L. of which, at Chiswick, see Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire, and Grove House, Rev. Mr. Lowth.
Chiswick on L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ M.			
London stile	1	6	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	On R. of Turnham Green, Fairlawn House—Thompson, esq.
Kew on L. $6\frac{1}{4}$ M.			
BRENTFORD	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Entering on L. see Kew-bridge and Palace, Brentford bridge, the Grand Junction Canal which commences at Braunston in

			<i>Northamptonshire, and forms a junction with the Oxford. It here unites with the Thames, after running 93½ Miles.</i>
<i>Cross the Brent, whose course on R. is from Greenford, and on L. into the Thames.</i>			<i>Through Brentford on L. Sion House, Duke of Northumberland, on R. Sion Hill, Duke of</i>
<i>Cross the Grand Junction Canal.</i>			<i>and opposite Sion Lodge, about 1 M. to R. Osterley park, Earl of Jersey.</i>
Smallberry Green	1	8½	<i>Spring Grove, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Banks, Bart.</i>
Hounslow George	1	9½	<i>About 1 M. on L. Whitton Place, G. Gostling, esq. and Whitton Park with its fine cedars of Lebanon, Sir B. Hobhouse and Sam. Prime, esq. near it Whitton Dean, Is. Campbell, esq.</i>
<i>At the end of Hounslow on R. a T.R. through Reading to Bath over Hounslow Heath.</i>			
<i>Cross the old R. a branch of the Colne.</i>			
Powder Mills	2	11½	<i>½ M. beyond on L. Hanworth House, Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple.</i>
<i>Cross the New R. a branch of the Colne, at Babe Bridge, on L. it loses itself in Bushy Park.</i>			
Bedfont	1½	12¾	<i>Stanwell Place, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart. and Stanwell House, Sir E. F. Stanhope, Bart. 2 M. beyond on R.</i>
<i>Cross the Colne R. Entrance of Staines, on L. a T. R. to Kingston</i>			
9½ M.			
STAINES	3½	16¼	
<i>Cross the Thames R. to Egham, Surrey.</i>	1½	17¾	
<i>On R. a T. R. to</i>			

Reading by Frogmore and Windsor, 23 M.

Egham Hill

On R. a T.R. to Reading, through Windsor Great Park 19 M.

Cross Englefield Heath.

Virginia Water which runs on L. to Chertsey and the Thames. On R. a T. R. to Oakingham.

Over Egham Common Shrubs Hill

Over Bagshot Heath.

Bagshot

Golden Farmer

On L. a T.R. to Farnham  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. and to Alton 20.

Cross the Blackwater R. to Hants.

$\frac{3}{4}$

18 $\frac{1}{2}$

A little on R. Egham Park, — Parry, esq. beyond a White House on Cooper's Hill, B. Flounders, esq. on R. Visc. Bulkeley, and further Lord Longford.

2

20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Near on L. the obelisk built by the late Duke of Cumberland.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$

21 $\frac{3}{4}$

On R. the Earl of Rothes, beyond on R. Tilnest, Sir Home Popham, and near is Silwood Park, Sir J. Sibbald, Bart.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$

26

On Bagshot Heath on R. see Windsor Great Park; on L. St. Ann's Hill, Hon. Mrs. Fox: Within one mile of Bagshot on L. see Hatton Hill, E. Bratton, esq. and a little further, Windlesham House, L. Fowler, esq. and Hall Grove, B. Birt, esq.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$

27 $\frac{1}{4}$

Entering Bagshot on R. Bagshot Park, H. H. the Duke of Gloucester—opposite a conspicuous Tower. In Bagshot on L. Lady Spencer.

Blackwater	$2\frac{3}{4}$	30	Near on L. a remarkable obelisk.
Over Bagshot Heath to Hartley Row			
Hartford Bridge	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{4}$	Inn.—White Lion.
Near Murrel Green, on L. a T. R. to Odiham	$3\frac{1}{2}$	M.	On L. Elvetham, General Gwynne; Bramshill Park, Sir R. Cope, Bart. R. 5 M. on L. Dogmersfield Park, Lady Mildmay.
Murrel Green	2	38	1 M. from Hartley Row on R. West Green the Earl of Errol, and on L. Winchfield Beauclerk, esq.
Hook	$\frac{3}{4}$	$38\frac{3}{4}$	Tilney Hall, W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, esq.
On R. a new Road to Reading, 12 M.; on L. to Alton 12.			
Over Hook Common to			
Water End	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{4}$	
Maplederswell Hatch	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	About 1 M. beyond on L. see Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton.
Basingstoke Canal	$\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$	
Basing	$\frac{3}{4}$	$43\frac{1}{2}$	
Newram's Turnpike	$\frac{3}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$	
BASINGSTOKE	$\frac{3}{4}$	45	Near is Woolverston Park, Dowager Lady G. Pole. The Basingstoke Canal passes near Odiham, and joins the R. Wey a small distance from the Thames. Near 2 M. from the road is Farleigh Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.
On R. a T. R. to Reading, 16			
Popham lane	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	
On R. a T. R. to Stockbridge 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.			
Popham	$1\frac{1}{4}$	52	
East Stratton Park	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	East Stratton Park, Sir Tho. Baring, Bt. about 3 miles from East Stratton 2 M. on L. is Grange Park, H. Drummond, esq. about 1 M. beyond Avington Park, Marquis of Buckingham.
New Inn	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$57\frac{1}{2}$	
King's Worthy	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$60\frac{1}{4}$	
Headbourn			
Worthy	$\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{3}{4}$	

Winchester	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Just through on R. see the King's House used for Barracks during the War. St. Croix at, is the Hospital.
On R. a T. R. to Whitchurch 13 M. Andover 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Stockbridge 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and on L. to Southamp- ton 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ and to Gosport 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ .			

## SALISBURY TO BAGSHOT,

THROUGH ANDOVER, WHITCHURCH, OVERTON,  
BASINGSTOKE, AND HARTFORD-BRIDGE.

SALISBURY to Cross the river Bourne.			
Winterslow Hut	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Lopton Corner	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Enter this county.			
Middle Wallop	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Down Farm	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— — —			Red Rice, H. Errington, esq.
Little Ann	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	R. and beyond it on the point of a hill, Deanbury Camp.
Before Ando- ver, on L. a T. R. to Ludershall.			
ANDOVER	2	18	Inns.—Star and Garter, White Hart.
On R. a T. R. to Winchester.			Wherwell, Jos. Iremonger, esq. R.
Down-house	2	20	
Hurtsborne	3	23	Hurtsborne Park, Earl of Portsmouth, L. near is Hurtsborne Priory, P. Waldo, esq.
WHITCHURCH	2	25	Inns.—George, White Lion.
On R. a T. R. to Winchester; on L. to Kingsclere.			
Overton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	



—	—	—		Dean, John Harwood, esq. L. and Ash Park, J. Port- tal, esq. R.
—	—	—		Hall place, William Bram- stone, esq. R.
—	—	—		Malshanger House, Col. Cun- ningham, L.
Worting		$5\frac{1}{2}$	34	Manydown, L. B. Withers, esq. L. and beyond it Tan- gier, T. L. Slater, esq.
BASINGSTOKE		$2\frac{1}{4}$	$36\frac{1}{4}$	Inns.—Crown, Maiden Head.
On L. a. T. R. to Reading; on R. to Alton.				Hackwood Park, Lord Bol- ton, R.
Cross the Ba- singstoke Canal.				
Maplederwell				
Hatch		$2\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{3}{4}$	
Hook		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{4}$	Tilney Hall, W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, esq. L.
Murrell Green		1	$43\frac{1}{4}$	West Green, Mrs. Hawley, and the Earl of Errol, L.
Beyond, on R. a T. R. to Odi- ham.				
—	—	—		Dogmersfield Park, Lady Mildmay, and Winchfield, —Beauclerk, esq. R.
Hartley Row		2	$45\frac{1}{4}$	Elvetham, Gen. Gawynne, R.
—	—	—		Brams Hill, Sir R. Cope, bart. L.
Hartford Bridge		$\frac{3}{4}$	46	Inn.—White Lion.
Blackwater		5	51	
Bounds of this county.				
Golden Farmer		8	54	
BAGSHOT		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.—King's Arms, White Hart.
London		26		Bagshot Park, Duke of Gloucester, L.

## SALISBURY TO SOUTHAMPTON,

THROUGH ROMSEY.

Salisbury to — — —				<i>Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor, R.</i>
Alderbury <i>Cross the Salisbury Canal.</i>	3	3		<i>Clarendon Park, General Bathurst, R.—G. Y. Fort, esq. R.</i>
Whaddon <i>Two miles and a half beyond, on R. a T. R. to Southampton, by Ouse Bridge.</i>	1	4		<i>Trafalgar, Earl Nelson, about 2 M. from on L. Brickworth, Capt. Orr.</i>
White Parish Cowsfield	4 1	8 9		<i>Breach House, — Egerton, esq. ; and Landford House, — Eyre, esq. R.</i> <i>Sherfield House, J. Lockhart, esq. L.</i>
— — — <i>Enter this county.</i>				
<i>Within a mile of Romsey, on R. a T. R. to Ringwood.</i>				
ROMSEY <i>On L. a T.R. to Stockbridge.</i>	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Inns.—Bell, White Horse. Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston, R.</i>
— — —				<i>Baddesley, William Lewis, esq. L.</i>
Romsey, T. G.	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Lee House, Wm. Fletcher, esq. R.</i>
— — —				<i>Shirley House, the Rev. J. Nibbs, Sir Charles Rich, bart. R.</i>
Upton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$		
SOUTHAMPTON	5	23 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Inns.—Coach and Horses, Dolphin.</i>

SALISBURY TO CHRISTCHURCH,  
THROUGH FORDINGBRIDGE AND RINGWOOD.

SALISBURY to Bodenham	3	3	<i>Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor, L.</i>
— — —			<i>New Hall, John Thomas Bart, esq. L.</i>
Charlton Street	2	5	<i>Barford House, W. L.</i>
Downton Wick	2	7	<i>Bouncker, esq. and Trafalgar, Earl Nelson.</i>
Foot Bridge	1	8	
<i>Boundary of this county.</i>			
South Chardford	1	9	<i>Hale House, Mrs. May, L. and on R. Breamore, Sir C. Hulse, bart.; and beyond it, Whichbury House, Mrs. Templeman.</i>
Upper Burgate	2	11	<i>Burgate House, Hon. C. Bulkeley, L.</i>
FORDINGBRIDGE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn.—Greyhound.</i>
<i>On R. a T.R. to Cranbourn; on L. to Castle Mallwood.</i>			
— — —			<i>Northend, Mrs. Rookè, R.</i>
Ibsley	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			<i>Moyles Court, Dr. Taylor, L. Somerley, — Hodgson, esq. R.</i>
Blashford Green	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— — —			
RINGWOOD	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>M. on L. Avon Cottage, Earl of Malmsbury.</i>
<i>On R. a T. R. to Wimborn Mins-ter; on L. to Romsey.</i>			
Lower Kingston	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— — —			<i>Bistern, Wm. Mills, esq. L.</i>
Avon	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	

Sopley	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sopley House, Rev. J. Willis, opposite is Winkton. J. Walcot, esq. L.
Staples Cross	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hinton House, Sir George Taps, bart. L. Belvidere, L. Griffiths, esq. and near the sea, High Cliffe House, — Penteage, esq.
CHRISTCHURCH	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn.—George

### POOLE TO READING,

THROUGH RINGWOOD, ROMSEY, WINCHESTER, AND  
BASINGSTOKE.

POOLE to			Merley Hall, John W. Willet, esq. L. and on R. Great Canford, Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury. Now a Monastery for a society of white Carmelite Nuns.
WIMBORN MINS- STER	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
New Bridge	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Enter this county.</i>			
St. Leonard's Bridge	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
RINGWOOD	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Inns.—Crown, White Hart. Blashford House, late Sir J. Hales, R.
Picked Post	3	19	
			Moyles Court, Dr. Taylor, L. and on R.—Mow- bray, esq.
Stoney Cross	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castle Malwood Cottage, A. Drummond, esq. R. at a little distance from the Road or R. is Rufus' stone.
Cadnam	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>On L a T. R. to Salisbury; on R to Southampton.</i>			
			Paulton Park, Hans Sloane, esq.

Oux or Owre Bridge	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$34\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Oux river.</i>			
<i>A little beyond on L. a T. R. to Salisbury.</i>			
<i>Cross the Anton or Teste river.</i>			
ROMSEY	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.—Bell, White Horse.
<i>Cross the An- dover Canal.</i>			Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston, R.
Romsey T. G.	$\frac{1}{2}$	34	
New Pond	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{4}$	
Amfield	$1\frac{3}{4}$	37	Amfield House, Benjamin White, esq.
Hursley	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	Hursley Lodge, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart. L.
<i>On R. a T. R. to Southampton.</i>			
Pitt Pond	3	$42\frac{1}{2}$	
WINCHESTER	2	$44\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.—George, White Hart.
<i>On R. a T. R. to New Alresford; on L. to Stock- bridge.</i>			
<i>Beyond Win- chester, on L. a T. R. to Andover.</i>			
Worthy	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$46\frac{3}{4}$	On L. Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.; and about a mile farther Avington Park, Marquis of Buckingham.
Lunways Inn	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	On R. Grange Park, Henry Drummond, esq.
East Stratton Park	4	$53\frac{1}{2}$	Stratton Park, Sir Thos. Baring, bart.
Popham	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$54\frac{3}{4}$	
Popham Lane	$1\frac{1}{4}$	56	Dummer House, T. Terry, esq. R.
<i>On L. a T. R. to Stockbridge.</i>			
— — —			Kempshot Park,—Crook, esq.

				<i>Farleigh Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, L.</i>
BASINGSTOKE	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$		Inns.— <i>Crown, Maiden Head.</i>
<i>On R. a T. R. to Hartford Bridge; on L. to Wallingford.</i>				<i>Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton.</i>
Chinham, <i>Chalk Pits</i>	1	62 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Old Basing, T. G.	2	64 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Basing Park, R. Norris, esq.</i>
Sherfield, <i>Church</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sherfield Green	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Stratfield Turgis	1	67 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Stratfield Saye	1	68 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Duke of Wellington.</i>
Heckfield Heath	2	70 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Heckfield Place, G. Shaw Le-fevre, esq.</i>
<i>Bounds of this county.</i>				
Swallowfield	1	71 $\frac{3}{4}$		— <i>Dodd, esq.</i>
READING	6	77 $\frac{3}{4}$		Inns.— <i>Bear, Crown.</i>

CHRISTCHURCH TO SOUTHAMPTON,  
THROUGH LYMINGTON AND LYNDBURST.

CHRISTCHURCH				Inn.— <i>George.</i>
Sommerford } Bridge }	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>The Priory, J. Brander, esq.</i> <i>Belvidere, L. Griffiths, esq.</i> R.
— — —				<i>High Cliff, — Penleaze, esq.</i> R. <i>Hinton House, Sir G. Tapps, bart.</i> R. <i>East Hinton, J. Levett, esq.</i> <i>and North Hinton, Sir G. Tapps, bart.</i>
Chuton Bridge	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Milton Green	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Ley Green, — Hicks, esq. L.</i>
Downton, <i>Royal Oak</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		
<i>Cross the Avon water.</i>				<i>Yeovilton, R. W. Lacy, esq.</i>
Efford Mill	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		

LYMINGTON	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Inns.— <i>Angel, Bugle, Hope and Anchor, Nag's Head, Red Lion.</i>
Brockenhurst	5	$17\frac{3}{4}$	<i>The King's House, and Brockenhurst House, — Morant, esq. R.</i>
Lyndhurst	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Inns.— <i>Crown, Fox and Hounds.</i>
Through the New Forest to Houndsdown Hill	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Cuffnells, Mrs. Rose, L. and Norwood Lodge, C. Mitchell, esq.</i>
Cross a branch of the Southampton river at Rumbidge.			<i>Near Lyndhurst is the Lodge, H. R. H. the Duke of York; and 1 m. on R. Irons Hill Lodge, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.</i>
Totton	2	$26\frac{3}{4}$	
On L. & T. R. to Ringwood.			
Cross the Andover Canal and the Anton river.			
Redbridge	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{4}$	
Mill Brook	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Freemantle, J. D. Alexander, esq. L.</i>
SOUTHAMPTON	2	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.— <i>Coach and Horses, Dolphin, Vine.</i>

## SOUTHAMPTON TO NEWBURY,

THROUGH WINCHESTER AND WHITCHURCH.

SOUTHAMPTON to One mile beyond Southampton, on R. a T. R. to Gosport.			<i>Belle Vue, Admiral Bligh, L.</i>
Stoneham } Common }	3	3	<i>Portswood, W. Mac Kinnon, esq. Bevis Mount, H. Hulton, esq. R.</i>
Chandler's Ford } Bridge }	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	<i>North Stoneham Park, John Fleming, esq. R. and South Stoneham Park, also J. Fleming, esq.</i>
Otterborne	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

Compton	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cranbury House, Lady Holland, L.
St. Croix	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Twyford, H. Hoare, esq.
WINCHESTER	1	12	Catherine's Hill.
On R. T. Rs. to Basingstoke and New Alresford; on L. to Stockbridge.			Inns.—George, White Hart. King's House, used as barracks during the war, R.
Sutton	7	19	J. Wickham, esq. L.
Bullington	1	20	T. Sydney, esq.
WHITCHURCH	3	25	Inns.—George, White Lion.
On R. a T. R. to Basingstoke; on L. to Andover.			Hurstbourne Park, Earl of Portsmouth, L.
Litchfield	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Whitway	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Highclere House, Earl of Caernarvon, L.
Newtown	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	Mrs. St. Quintin.
— — —			Sandleford Priory, Matthew Montague, esq. R.
Boundary of this County.			
NEWBURY	2	38	

## NEWBURY TO FARNHAM,

THROUGH KINGSCLERE, BASINGSTOKE, AND ODIHAM.

NEWBURY to Knightsbridge	2	2	
Enter this County.			
KING'S CLERE	3	5	Freemantle Park, R.
Woolverton	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stoney Heath	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	
Over West Heath to Ramsdale	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Over Brook's Down to			
BASINGSTOKE	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns.—Crown, Maiden Head.
On L. a T. R.			



<i>to Reading; on R.</i>			
<i>to Whitchurch and</i>			
<i>Winchester.</i>			
<i>Cross the Basing-</i>			<i>Hackwood Park, Lord Bol-</i>
<i>stoke Canal.</i>			<i>ton, R.</i>
Maplederwell } Hatch }	2½	17¼	
Nately	2	19¼	
Grewel	1	20¼	<i>Grewel Hill, E. Bean, esq. L.</i>
ODIHAM	1	21¼	<i>Inn.—George.</i>
			<i>Hatchwoods, Rev. Mr. Sal-</i>
			<i>mon, L.</i>
— — —			<i>Dogmersfield Park, Lady</i>
<i>Boundary of</i>			<i>Mildmay, L.</i>
<i>this County.</i>			
FARNHAM	8	29¼	

WINCHESTER TO FARNHAM,  
THROUGH ALRESFORD AND ALTON.

WINCHESTER to			<i>Arington Park, Marquis of</i>
			<i>Buckingham, L.</i>
Seward's Bridge	6¾	6¾	
— — —			<i>New Place, Rev. C. Gower.</i>
ALRESFORD	1	7¾	<i>Inn.—Swan.</i>
— — —			<i>At Old Alresford, a red house,</i>
Bishop's Sutton	1¼	9	<i>Lord Rodney, L.</i>
Ropley Dean	1¼	10¼	
Ropley Stoke	1¼	12	
Chawton	4¼	16¼	<i>Chawton Park, J.C. Middle-</i>
<i>On R. a T. R.</i>			<i>ton, esq.</i>
<i>to Petersfield.</i>			
ALTON	1¼	17½	<i>Inn.—Swan.</i>
Holybourn	1	18½	
Froyle	2	20½	<i>Froyle Place, Sir Tho. Miller,</i>
			<i>bart. L.</i>
Bentley Green	2¼	23	<i>J. F. Butterfield, esq.</i>
<i>Boundary of this</i>			<i>Coldrey, W. Lee, esq.</i>
<i>County.</i>			
FARNHAM.	4	27	<i>Inns.—Bush, Lion and Lamb.</i>
			<i>The Castle, Bishop of Win-</i>
			<i>chester.</i>

WINCHESTER TO GOSPORT,  
THROUGH BISHOP'S WALTHAM, WICKHAM, AND  
FAREHAM.

WINCHESTER to Morestead	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
— — —			<i>Rosehill, Lord Rosehill, L. and a mile farther on L. Holt, J. T. Bladworth, esq.</i>
Whiteflood House	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5	
Belmore	2	7	<i>Belmore, — Serle, esq. Vernon Hill, Captain Charles Robinson, R.</i>
— — —			
BISHOP'S WAL- } THAM }	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns.—Crown, Dolphin. The Palace, Captain Charles Robinson.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Alton; on R. to Southampton and Romsey.			
Wickham	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Gold Harbour, or Little Park, — Waddington, esq. and Park Place, Wm. Grant, esq.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Portsmouth.			<i>Wickham Corner, G. Gar- nier, esq. L.</i>
— — —			
FAREHAM	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	<i>Inn.—Red Lion. Rock Court, Sir J. W. S. Gar- diner, bart.</i>
On L. a T. R. to Portsmouth.			<i>Sir Wm. Bennet, L.; Cam's Hall, H. P. Delme, esq. L.; and on R. G. Purvis, esq.</i>
Brockhurst T. G.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	
On R. a T. R. to Titchfield.			
Forton	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A Military Hospital, L.</i>
— — —			
GOSPORT	1	$23\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns.—India Arms, Red Lion. Haslar Hospital.</i>

ROMSEY TO PORTSMOUTH,  
THROUGH BOTLEY AND SOUTHWICK.

ROMSEY to On L. a T. R. to Stockbridge.			Inns.— <i>Bell, White Horse.</i>
Romsey T. G. On R. a T. R. to Southampton, and half a mile further on L. to Winchester.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston, R.</i>
— — —			<i>Baddesley, William Lewis, esq. L.</i>
Chilworth About a mile be- yond on L. a T. R. to Winchester; on R. to Southampton.	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			<i>North Stoneham Park, Mrs. Fleming, L.</i>
South Stoneham On R. a T. R. to Southampton.	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			— <i>Gager, esq.; D. Andrew, esq.</i>
Mansbridge Cross the Itching river.	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	
West End	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			<i>Botley Grange, — Morgan, esq. L.</i>
BOTLEY On L. a T. R. to Bishop's Waltham.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	13	Inn.— <i>Dolphin.</i>
— — —			<i>Charles Stirling, and John Williams, esq. L.</i>
Wickham On R. a T. R. to Gosport.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Cold Harbour, — Wadding- ton, esq.; and Park Place, William Grant, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>Wickham Corner, G. Gar- nier, esq. L.</i>
Mount Folly	2	$19\frac{1}{4}$	

Southwick	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	
Cosham	3	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>On R. a T. R. to Fareham; on L. to Havant.</i>			
Portsea Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Porchester Castle, R.
<i>Enter Portsea Island.</i>			
Hilsea	$\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	
Halfway Houses	$2\frac{1}{2}$	28	
PORTSMOUTH	1	29	Inns.—Crown, Fountain, George, Navy Tavern.

## ROMSEY TO BASINGSTOKE,

## THROUGH STOCKBRIDGE.

ROMSEY to			
Timsbury Bridge	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Andover canal, and the Teste river.</i>			
Timsbury	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Beyond Timsbury you cross the Roman road, from Old Sarum to Winchester.</i>			
King's Sombourn	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Sombourn House, W. P. Powlett, esq. R.
STOCKBRIDGE	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.—King's Head, Swan.
<i>On R. a T. R. to Winchester; on L. to Salisbury.</i>			
Leckford Hut	$3\frac{1}{2}$	14	Wherwell, Joshua Iremonger, esq. I.
Sutton	4	18	
<i>On R. a T. R. to Winchester; on L. to Whitchurch.</i>			
Cranbourn	$\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	

Popham Lane, <i>Wheat Sheaf Inn.</i> On R. a T. R. to <i>Winchester.</i>	$7\frac{1}{4}$	26	
— — —			<i>Kemshot Park, R; and beyond it Dummer House, T. Terry, esq.</i>
BASINGSTOKE	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	Inns.— <i>Crown, Maiden Head. Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton, R.</i>

## GOSPORT TO FARNHAM,

THROUGH WARNFORD AND ALTON.

GOSPORT to Forton	1	1	Inns.— <i>India Arms, Red Lion.</i>
Brockhurst, T. G. On L. a T. R. to <i>Titchfield.</i>	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Cam's Hall, H. P. Delme, esq. R.</i>
FAREHAM On R. a T. R. to <i>Portsmouth.</i>	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Inn.— <i>Red Lion. Sir William Bennet, R.</i>
Wickham On R. a T. R. to <i>Portsmouth.</i>	$3\frac{1}{2}$	9	
Cold Harbour T. G. About half a mile beyond on L. a T. R. to South- <i>ampton.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Hill Pound Inn Droxford On R. a T. R. to <i>Meonstoke.</i>	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Sir T. Champneys, bart. R.</i>
Corhampton Exton On R. a T. R. to <i>Meonstoke.</i>	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Middleton Place, P. Barfort, esq.; and Swanmore, W. A. Bettsworth, esq.</i>
— — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	16	<i>On R. a Roman camp.</i>
— — —	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
WARNFORD	$1\frac{1}{2}$	18	Inn.— <i>George. Belmont, General Jones, R.</i>

West Meon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brookwood House, — Green- wood, esq. L.
— — —	—	—	Hall Place, Luke Dillon, esq. R.
— — —	—	—	Westbury House, Viscount Gage, R.
Filmer Hill	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	Basing Park, R. Norris, esq. R.
<i>About three miles beyond Filmer Hill on R. a T. R. to Petersfield.</i>			
East Tistead	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rotherfield Park, Jas. Scott, esq. L.
— — —	—	—	Pelham Place, T. Dumaresq, esq. L.
Farringdon	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	
Chawton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chawton Park, J. C. Mid- dleton, esq. R.
ALTON	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	Inn.—Swan.
Holybourn	1	32	
Froyle	2	34	Froyle Place, Sir Thomas Miller, bart. L.; and on R. — Irwin, esq.
Bentley Green	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	J. F. Butterfield, esq.
<i>Boundary of this County.</i>			
Willy	1	39	
FARNHAM	1	40	Inns.—Bush, Lion and Lamb.

PORTSMOUTH TO GUILDFORD,  
THROUGH PETERSFIELD AND GODALMIN.

PORTSMOUTH to			
Halfway Houses	1	1	
Hilsea	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Portsea Bridge	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Porchester Castle, L.; on R.
Cosham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gatcomb, Lady Curtis.
<i>On R. a T. R. to Havant; on L. to Fareham.</i>			

Portsdown	$\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Southwick, R. Thistlethwaite, esq.
On R. a T. R. to Havant; on L. to Bishop's Waltham.			On Portsdown Hill, see a Monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson.
Purbrook	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Purbrook Park, Visc. Keith, R.; and on L. Mount Pleasant.
Over Bere Forest, to Horndean	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Stanstead Park, L. Way, esq. R.
— — —			Greenhook Cottage, J. C. Mottley, esq.
PETERSFIELD	$7\frac{1}{2}$	18	Inns.—Red Lion, White Hart.
On L. a T. R. to Alton			
Sheet Bridge	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	
Rake	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$	
— — —			Milland House, — Cook, esq. R.
Liphook	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	At Hammer Ponds, Lea House, J. Leach, esq.
Boundary of this County.			
Seven Thorns	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	
Hind Head Hill	3	$31\frac{1}{2}$	On L. a deep dell, called Hackham Bottom, or the Devil's Punch Bowl.
Mousal	5	$36\frac{1}{2}$	
On R. a T. R. to Haslemere.			
Milford	$\frac{3}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Pepper Harrow Park, Lord Viscount Middleton, L.; — Gooch, esq. R.
On R. a T. R. to Petworth.			
GODALMIN	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{3}{4}$	Inn.—King's Arms.
On R. a T. R. to Petworth.			Busbridge, H. H. Townsend, esq. R.
— — —			Westbrook Place, G. Anstey, esq. L.
— — —			Losely, M. Molyneux, esq. L.
Catherine Hill	3	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
On L. a T. R. to Farnham.			
Cross the river Wey.			
GUILDFORD	1	$42\frac{3}{4}$	Inns.—Crown, White Hart.

## FAIRS IN HAMPSHIRE.

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|--|---|
| <p><i>Alresford</i>—June 24, July 31, October 16, horses, cows, and sheep.</p> <p><i>Alton</i>—Saturday before May 1, Sept. 29, cattle and toys.</p> <p><i>Andover</i>—Mid-lent Saturday, cheese, horses, and leather; May 13, leather and millinery; Nov. 17, 18, sheep, horses, &amp;c.</p> <p><i>Appleshaw</i>—May 23, Nov. 4, and 5, sheep.</p> <p><i>Barton</i>—July 31, millinery and toys.</p> <p><i>Basingstoke Down</i>—Easter Tuesday, cheese and cattle.</p> <p><i>Basingstoke</i>—Wednesday in Whitsun-week, pedlary; Oct. 10, hiring servants and cattle.</p> <p><i>Beaulieu</i>—April 15, Sep. 4, horses and cattle.</p> <p><i>Blackwater</i>—Novem. 8, sheep and cattle.</p> <p><i>Botley</i>—Shrove Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, Tuesday before St. Bartholomew, toys; Feb. 20, May 28, cheese; July 23, Aug. 20, Nov. 13, cattle.</p> | <p><i>Brading</i>—May 12, Oct. 2, toys.</p> <p><i>Broughton</i>—First Monday in July, toys.</p> <p><i>Christchurch</i>—Trinity Th. Oct. 17, horses and bullocks.</p> <p><i>Eastmeon</i>—September 19, horses.</p> <p><i>Emsworth</i>—Easter Monday, July 18, toys.</p> <p><i>Eversley</i>—May 16, Oct. 18, cattle and toys.</p> <p><i>Fareham</i>—June 29, cheese and toys.</p> <p><i>Firton</i>—May 1.</p> <p><i>Fordingbridge</i>—Sept. 9, pedlary and colts.</p> <p><i>Giles-Hill, near Winton</i>—Sept. 12, cheese, leather, and horses.</p> <p><i>Gosport</i>—May 4, Oct. 10, toys.</p> <p><i>Hambledon</i>—February 13, horses; First Tuesday in May, toys; Oct. 2, horses.</p> <p><i>Hartley Row</i>—Shro. Tuesday, June 29, pedlars' ware.</p> <p><i>Havant</i>—June 22, Oct. 17, toys.</p> |
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- Hechfield*—Good Friday, pedlary.
- Kingsclere*—First Tuesday in April, and First Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, sheep.
- Liphook*—First Wednesday in March, June 11, cattle and horses.
- Liss*—May 6, cattle and horses.
- Lymington*—May 12, Oct. 2, horses, cheese, and bacon.
- Magdalen Hill, near Winton*—August 2, cheese, leather, and horses.
- Mattingley*—Dec. 4, cattle.
- Newton, I. W.*—July 22, sundries.
- Newport, I. W.*—May 26, 27, 28, sundries.
- Odiham*—Mid-lent Saturday, July 31, cattle and toys.
- Overton*—May 4, Whit-Monday, July 18, Oct. 22, sheep.
- Petersfield*—March 5, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; July 10, Dec. 11, sheep and horses.
- Portsmouth*—July 10, for 14 days, variety of goods.
- Portsdown*—July 26, cheese, bacon, horses.
- Ringwood*—July 10, Dec. 11, pedlary, and forest colts.
- Rowland's Castle*—May 12, a pleasure fair, and for horned cattle; Nov. 12, ditto, and hogs.
- Rumsey*—Easter Monday, Aug. 26, Nov. 8, horses, cattle, cheese, and swine.
- Selbourne*—May 29, sundries.
- Southampton*—Feb. 17, April 25, May 6, Dec. 15, and Trinity Monday, horses, cattle, and leather.
- Southwick*—April 5, horses and toys.
- Stockbridge*—Holy Thursday, sheep; July 10, ditto, and horses; Oct. 7, 30, sheep.
- Sutton*—Trinity Thursday, toys; Nov. 6, pedlary.
- Tangley*—April 15, sheep.
- Titchfield*—Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14, toys; Sept. 25, hiring servants; Saturday fortnight before Dec. 21, toys.
- Waltham*—Second Friday in May, horses and toys; July 30, cheese and toys; First Friday after Old Michaelmas, horses, stockings, and toys.
- West Cowes, I. W.*—Whit-Thursday, sundries.
- Weyhill*—Oct. 10, lasts a

week, sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.	<i>Wickham</i> —May 20, horses.
<i>Whorwell</i> —Sept. 24, bul- locks.	<i>Winchester</i> —First Monday in Lent, bacon, cheese, leather, and horses; Oct.
<i>Whitchurch</i> —April 23, June 17, July 7, toys; Oct. 19, sheep.	24, ditto, and bullocks. <i>Yarmouth, I.W.</i> —July 25, sundries

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### TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

Titchfield gives the title of Marquis to the Bentinck family. Porchester, the title of Baron to the Herbert family. St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, the same to the Fitzherberts. Basing the same to the family of Powlet. Beaulieu gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Montagues. Catherington, the title of Baron to the family of Hood. Mountjoy, the same to the Stewarts. Strathfield Saye, the same honour to the family of Pitt; and Farley Wallop, a similar dignity to the family of Wallop. The Isle of Wight gives the title of Earl to the Villiers family; and Jersey, which also belongs to Hampshire, confers the title of Baron upon the family of Finch.

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### QUARTER SESSIONS.

These are held at the City of Winchester, as follows:—The first week after Epiphany; the first week after the close of Easter; the first week after the Translation of Thomas a Becket, or July 7; and the first week after Michaelmas Day.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

## THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

## NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

HAMPSHIRE was called by the Britons *Gavent* or *Y Went*, and by the Saxons *Hamtuncure* from Hampton, since called Southampton. At the invasion of the Romans a great part of the county was in the possession of the Regni and the Belgæ; the former were a tribe of ancient Britons, and the Belgæ a people of the Low Countries. They came at first for plunder, but liking the country they drove out the Britons, and were found here by Cæsar when he first invaded Britain. This county is thought to be the first that wholly submitted to the Romans; and though less than many others in England, it had six Roman stations, and a Roman road ran parallel to the great Ikening Street as far as the sea-coast in Suffolk. The Belgæ kept possession of the county sixty years after the first landing of the Saxons under Hengist; but Cerdic, the founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons, reduced all the southern shore as far as the country of the Danmoni. The Saxons divided the country of the Belgæ into three counties, namely, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. Mr. Vancouver remarks upon this county, and England in general, that “the Romans spent one century in acquiring a kingdom which they governed four; the Saxons spent 130 years and ruled 459; the Danes spent 200 years and

reigned 25; but the Normans spent one day only for a reign of 700 years: they continue to reign still. It is easy to point out some families of Norman race, who yet enjoy the estates won by their ancestors at the battle of Hastings."

#### SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

Hampshire is a maritime county, situate on the southern coast of the kingdom. It is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Sussex and Surry, on the south by the English Channel and the Sound, which separates it from that part comprised within the Isle of Wight, and on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It extends in length from north to south about 55 miles, in breadth from east to west about 40, and its circumference is about 150 miles. Its superficial contents are calculated from Faden's large map of the county at 94000 acres. It is divided into 39 hundreds and liberties, containing, according to Mr. Driver's Agricultural Survey, 253 parishes, and according to Mr. Vancouver, 356 parishes, hamlets, and precincts: The latter author says, the hundreds are 52.

#### POPULATION.

Exclusive of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire contained in 1811 38,887 inhabited houses, and 220,960 inhabitants.

#### CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The air of this county is for the most part pure and healthy, especially upon the downs that cross it from east to west; nor are the exhalations in the low grounds near the sea so pernicious as in other counties. Hampshire is so famous for its honey, that it is said to produce the best and worst in Britain. Fish and game of all kinds abound. Here is more wood than in any other county in England, especially oak, and the greatest part of the British navy has been built and repaired with the timber which it has produced. The soil is in general an interchange of clay, gravel, peat, with light sand, and gravelly loams; there is also much peat and turf moor on the heath

and low grounds. The district of Portsdown consists of chalk.

## ROADS.

These being in general good, are among some of the best in the kingdom; though in the chalk districts, the quarters of the parish roads are found so very high, and the ruts so deep, as to render it no less difficult than dangerous, for loaded carriages to turn out of them. These quarters being formed of ground chalk and loam, accumulate by degrees, and acquire the strength and resistance of a rock; the carriage therefore, however inconvenient, must proceed on with its load, till a cross road or some accidental break, admits the team or carriage, once in such a track, to withdraw out of it with safety. Nothing still can possibly exceed the goodness of the roads in the New Forest, and the southern parts of the county; it is no less strange than true, that the traveller may pass from Lymington to Christ Church, and thence to Salisbury, without a turnpike, and all the way upon parochial roads, that may vie for goodness with the best turnpike roads in the kingdom. Upon the subject of roads in this county, the caution given by Mr. Gilpin is of considerable importance: In landscape, he observes, “the bog is of little prejudice; it has in general the appearance of common verdure, but the traveller must be upon his guard; these tracts of deceitful ground are often dangerous to such as leave the beaten roads, and traverse the paths of the forest. A horse track is not always the clue of security; it is perhaps only beaten by the little forest horse, whose lightness secures him a place, where a larger horse, under the weight of a rider, would flounder; if the traveller therefore meet with a horse-path, pointing into a swamp, even though he should observe it emerge on the opposite side, he had better relinquish it. The only track he can prudently follow is that of wheels.”

## CANALS.

Out of the three distinct lines of canal that originate

in this county, two of them terminate in the Southampton river. The Basingstoke canal is yet regarded as a valuable acquisition to the northern parts of the county, as the Redbridge and Andover canal is to the interior, by bringing to it the foreign supplies of the heaviest and bulkiest kind; this, crossing Surry, falls into the Thames below Chertsey. From Redbridge a branch of this canal connects immediately with Southampton; a collateral branch also proceeds up the valley between East Dean, Leskerley, and East Tytherly, which is navigable to Alderbury common, and within two miles of Salisbury. The Winchester and Salisbury canal is supposed to be one of the most ancient in the kingdom, the act for making it being obtained in the reign of Charles the First; but neither this nor the Andover, have as yet answered the purpose of the proprietors.

## RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Teste, the Itchin, the Boldre Water, the Exc and the Anton. There are several smaller streams rising in the north-west parts of the county, which, however, soon leave it in their course towards the Thames.

The Avon was by Ptolemy called the Alaun; and this probably was its original name, for the names of several villages still bear some similitude to the name of Alaun; as Allington, or Allingham; and Avon being the appellative name for a river, in the ancient British language, cannot be supposed to have been then the proper name of any. The Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passing through Salisbury, it enters Hampshire at Charford, a small village near Fordingbridge, a market-town of this county; from hence it runs southward by Ringwood, another market-town, to Christchurch, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river, from Dorsetshire, and soon after falls into the English Channel, at Christchurch bay.

The Test, or Teste, also called the Anton, Traith Anton, or the bay of Anton, rises in the north part of

Hampshire, and, running southward, forms several islands at Stockbridge, a borough town of this county, and then, passing by Romsey, a market-town, it falls into an arm of the sea, which reaches several miles up the county, and is called Southampton Bay, or Southampton Water.

The Itchin, called also the Alre, rises at Chilton Chandover, a village near Alresford, a market-town of this county; from thence it takes a south-west course towards the city of Winchester, and from that city runs directly south, till it falls into Southampton Bay, having been made navigable from Winchester to Southampton by William the Conqueror.

The Boldre water is formed by various streams that rise in the New Forest, and, uniting near Brockenhurst, becomes a small river, which passes Boldre and Lymington, to the sea.

The Exe rises in the same district, and falls into the sea below Exbury.

## FISHERIES.

Southampton and Portsmouth afford tolerable fish-markets, but the other maritime towns, and the larger ones in the interior of the county, receive only a casual supply. In all the rivers and inlets running into the sea, salmon are caught in their season; but this fishery is not so productive as formerly, owing to the caprice of the fish in quitting its former haunts. When the waters of the Teste, Itchen, Avon, and their smaller branches become turbid, a number of eels are taken at the mills seated on these water-courses; they are well-flavoured, but in general run small. On the low places on the heaths of Bagshot, Cove, and Frimley, dams being raised, the downfall-waters are arrested, and ponds of various extent are formed, and being stocked with tench and carp, pay beyond all common calculation at the London market. Southampton Water, into which the Teste and Itchin discharge themselves, furnishes plentiful supplies of fish, and abounds with wholesome oysters; sometimes also porpoises, which are very common on the coasts



of the Isle of Wight, come hither in pursuit of their prey, and occasionally, even the grampus and the unwieldy whale have been seen here. In this case, the latter is seldom permitted to return; the fishermen, soon apprised of such an arrival, eagerly prepare for the pursuit; the animal is taken, dragged to the shore, and after being exhibited to the neighbourhood, a considerable gain is derived from its oil.

#### FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

These do not challenge any particular attention as to their defects, or their excellence; they are mostly of considerable antiquity, and those in the occupation of the larger farmers were formerly grange, or manor houses, to monasteries, in which there appears to have been originally but little design. The out-buildings and offices, in this county, appear numerous beyond necessity. The building materials in general use are stone, flint, brick, cob or mud, oak, elm, fir or home-deal. Hampshire seems to be better supplied with comfortable dwellings for the peasantry than many other counties in the kingdom, much attention being paid by the country gentlemen to this particular. The cottages erected by Mr. Bramstone are of two kinds; one for individual families, the other a sort of poor-house cottage, for the reception of pauper families, when they cannot be supplied by the parish with single tenements; these larger cottages consist of one story only, built with cob, and covered with thatch, and contain an oven, &c. The cottages built by Colonel Mitford of Exbury, have their rear turned upon the street, and their front to their gardens, and on the weather side they have a double wall; these cottages, as well as the newest farm-houses, are built with brick, and being whitewashed, have a cheerful appearance.

#### RENT AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is various, but rather small; and notwithstanding a number of small farms have been thrown together within a few years past, their average in some districts does not exceed 80*l.* per annum,



though some in the county are as high as 400*l*. The highest average of rent has been stated at 16*s*. for arable, and 30*s*. for grass, per acre, including meadow and prime pasture land; but some accommodation land near Odiham and Kingsclose, and in the vicinity of Hartley Row, has been rented as high as 3*l*. 10*s*. and 4*l*. per acre.

## TITHES.

The rectorial tithe is too frequently taken in kind; but when agreement takes place between the occupier and the person interested in the corn tithe, the commutation is usually from 4*s*. to 5*s*. in the pound, on the rack-rent value of the occupation. The vicarial tithe is mostly compounded to the satisfaction of both parties; on the western side of the county the tenth meal of milk has been demanded and paid, with every other species of tithe, great and small, in kind.

## TENURES AND LEASES.

These are various; estates formerly belonging to the see of Winchester, are granted by the bishop for, or upon three lives, and generally renewed to the families in possession for many generations, with different fines. In some cases, the timber on the estates has been reserved for the use of the see, allowing the farmer only a sufficiency for repairs, &c. *Copyhold* tenures are granted from manors vested in the church; other pious foundations are held in mortmain by the nobility, gentry, and lay proprietors of the county; these being of several kinds, are held upon various conditions; leaseholders pay two years' purchase for one life, seven years for two lives, and fourteen for three lives, with a small annual reserved rent. Leases are generally granted by the clergy for 21 years, renewable every seven, with a fine of from one and a quarter to one and a half of the yearly value. Leases for 21 years are determinable every seven, by a twelve-month's notice from either party; and the annual reserved rent is supposed to be a full equivalent for the occupation. Leases for 14 years absolute sometimes occur, but these as well as leases for 21 years have

lately been falling into disuse, there being several estates in the county held at will.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

The ploughs here are various; but, with few exceptions, such as are used in the adjacent counties. The large heavy two-wheel plough is a native of Hampshire, Wilts, Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. Harrows are also various, and drags are worked with two or three pair of horses; and the nine or eleven share ploughs are justly held in estimation by all the strong and heavy land farmers throughout the county. Rollers here vary much in their size and weight.

The patent Hampshire waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. Carts and tumbrils holding from 20 to 40 bushels each, are in common use. Thrashing mills of a two and three horse power are getting much into use in the valley of the Avon.

#### CATTLE.

Hampshire does not appear to possess any specific breed of cow-cattle. The Sussex, Suffolk, Leicester, and others therefore, are indiscriminately to be met with. The Sussex cows, though among the most ornamental park stock in England, are not so quiet in pasture as most of the homely breeds of this county, and seem scarcely at any time to have patience to fill themselves, being restless and uneasy, and frequently observed prowling along the hedge-rows with an intent to break pasture. The down-sheep walks are universally allowed to afford a sound and wholesome range, as are also most of the heaths, in the summer season. The ordinary height of the heath or forest horse of this country is about twelve hands; the greater number of farm-horses are kept in the stable the year round. The native hog is a coarse, raw-boned, flat-sided animal. Very few, however, are to be met with, the common stock being either the Berkshire breed, or a considerable predominance of that blood in the swine of the county.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

An Agricultural Society was established at Odiham in 1783; but of late years the objects of this institution seem to have been little attended to. Another has been established at Christ Church since 1795; its object is to promote industry and emulation among the rural inhabitants.

## WASTES.

Here is very little of that description, which in Devonshire are called moors; but whether forest, heath, or common, they generally present the right of pasture, or that of turbary, viz. the right of paring the turf upon the surface of the land, or digging upon it for peat or fuel; but both these rights, from the number of claimants, have led to such abuses, as loudly to call for a regulation by some restraining authority. As there are neither mountains, fens, nor bogs in this county, the salt marshes, or rather large tracts of sea-mud in the inlets and along the southern shores of it, are considered as wastes. About 4000 acres of this description of mud are found along the shore, between Hurst Castle and the mouth of Beuley river, which, with other valuable tracts of marsh elsewhere, ought to be wholly or partially recovered.

The forest of Alice Holt and Woolmer is situated in the east part of the county, on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, and is bounded on one side by the river Wey, which is navigable at Godalming.

This forest is divided into two parts, by intervening private property: within its limits it contains about 15,493 acres, 8,694 acres of which belong to the crown.

The division called Alice Holt contains about 2,744 acres of crown lands, the growing timber upon which has been estimated at 60,000*l*. Upon the Woolmer division the timber is of very inconsiderable value.

The Forest of BERE is situated in the south-east part of Hampshire, extending northward from the Portsdown Hills, and being within eight miles of

Portsmouth. It is supposed to have been much more extensive formerly than it now is; but as the names of places specified in the perambulation that took place 28th Edward I. are now very little known, its extent cannot be ascertained from this record. The metes and bounds that are now fixed are well known and undisputed, being collected from a perambulation made by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of England, in the year 1688. The forest, comprised within these bounds, contains at least 16,000 statute acres, about one-third of which is now inclosed. The whole is divided into two walks, known by the names of the East and West Walks. These are again subdivided into 16 purlieus, or parcels of land, belonging to different proprietors, and appurtenant to manors or lordships that extend into the forest; subject, however, to its laws, and within its regard. The Crown is possessed of two parcels of land; one on the east, the other on the west, on which lodges are built for the different officers, containing, in all, about 930 acres; and these are his majesty's own demesne lands, the soil, timber, and wood, belonging to the crown. Upon the sixteen purlieus the timber belongs to the respective proprietors: but the whole of the forest is subject to the range and feed of the king's deer. The remainder of the herbage is free to most of the adjoining parishes, and all cattle, but sheep, may be turned out all the year. In one liberty goats are excepted.

## MINERALS.

These are but few. Copperas stone was formerly collected on the southern shores of the Isle of Wight; but neither this, the alum-works, and the practice of getting the ironstone along the southern shore of the county, is any longer attended to. Between Milton and Christ Church, a hard, reddish stone is found, which has all the appearance of innumerable marine shells, coated with an oxyde of iron; of this, several ancient structures are built, among which is the parish church of Hordell. A great variety of potter's clay occurs

in different parts of the county, varying in its colour from a brown to a dead white, and all convertible into a beautiful white brick. The plumb-pudding stone is found in large quantities near Sandown Fort; and a vein of white sand found in Alum-bay, is much in demand for the glass-works of Bristol, Liverpool, &c.

## CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

There is one city, Winchester, 20 market-towns, and about 1000 villages. The whole county, including the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, is comprehended within the diocese of Winchester. The town of Southampton is a county of itself.

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 TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE  
 COUNTY OF HANTS.

*From Salisbury to Blackwater; through Andover,  
 Whitechurch, and Basingstoke.*

AT nine miles from Salisbury we enter Hampshire, and two miles further pass the villages of Upper and Lower Wallop, the former on the left of our road, and the latter on the right. These villages, which take their name from the river Wallop, which runs through them towards the Teste, between Wherwell and Broughton, belonged to a family of the same name, as early as the Conquest. In 1513 Sir John Wallop fitted out a small naval armament, and burnt twenty-one villages on the coast of Normandy in France, and many ships in their ports, in revenge for the French burning BRIGHTHELMSTONE a few years before. His nephew, Sir Henry, distinguished himself in Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His lineal descendant, John, was created by George I. Baron Wallop of Farley Wallop, near Basingstoke, and Viscount Lymington, and by George II. in 1743, Earl of Portsmouth, which title is at present enjoyed by his grandson, the present and third Earl, whose

beautiful seat near Whitechurch we shall shortly have occasion to describe.

About two miles east of these villages is DUNBURY or rather DANEBURY CAMP, situated on a long elevated ridge, running nearly east and west. It is a circular entrenchment, enclosing a considerable space of ground, surrounded by very high ramparts. On the west and north-west of this camp are several barrows; one of them close to our road, about a mile east of Upper Wallop, is called Kent's or Canute's barrow.

About four miles from hence, on the right of our road, is Redrice, the seat of Henry Errington, Esq. most agreeably surrounded by wood, in the midst of extensive open downs.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of eighteen miles from Salisbury, and three from Redrice, we enter

#### ANDOVER,

An ancient borough town, sending two members to parliament, situated on the borders of the downs, near the river Anton or Ande, from which it receives its name. It is at present a town of considerable business, from its being a great thoroughfare, on the direct western road, as well from Newbury to Salisbury, as from London to Exeter, Taunton, and all the manufacturing towns of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c. whereby it is greatly enriched, and is become a handsome, thriving, well-built, populous place. Here is an hospital for six poor men, built and endowed by Mr. Pollen, formerly one of its representatives; and a free grammar-school, founded in 1569, by John Henson, Esq. for educating thirty poor boys. The first return of representatives to parliament from this place, appears to have been in the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the corporation, and the number of electors twenty-four.

The Church is an ancient edifice, erected previous to the Conquest, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and a chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low

tower rising from the centre. It was annexed to the Abbey of St. Florence, in Anjou, and afterwards became a cell to that foundation. In the reign of Henry V. upon the final dissolution of alien priories, it was given to St. Mary's College, near Winchester. It is very respectable in appearance, and has at the west end a fine semicircular arched door-way, with zig-zag ornaments.

The Market-House is a handsome and spacious modern building, having a council-room, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and where the public entertainments and assemblies are held, and an open space underneath for the markets.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the malting, as also in the manufacture of shalloons.

According to the returns under the Population Act in 1811, the number of houses in Andover was 636, and 3295 inhabitants.

The town is admirably situated on the margin of the fine open Wiltshire downs, and at the edge of an extensive woodland country, which forms the north-western side of the opulent county of Hants. The Andover Canal passes through Stockbridge and near to Romsey, thence to Redbridge, uniting with the Southampton water. It has already very considerably increased the trade and prosperity of Andover, and affords great conveniences in the article of carriage to all the places through which it passes. Andover has a good weekly market on Saturday, and is distant from London 63 miles.

Three miles north-west from Andover is a village called WEYHILL, remarkable for an annual fair for sheep, which is said to be the most considerable in the whole kingdom. Farmers come here from all parts to purchase them, particularly ewes, which sell at a great advantage when carried to other parts. The fair commences on the day before old Michaelmas day, and is so well attended, that it has been said there have been upwards of 100,000 sheep sold in one day. The dealers from Kent bring considerable



quantities of hops to this market, which are principally bought up by the people of the neighbouring towns.

According to the Hampshire Repository, Wey or Weyhill fair, rose from a revel kept on Sunday before Michaelmas-day; at that time every thing consisted of moveable booths, but now of permanent buildings. It is holden by charter granted to the Corporation of Andover, and confirmed by Act of Parliament. On Michaelmas-day the farmers hire their servants; the next day the sale of hops begins, and continues more or less days after, according to the quantity of hops, which, of course, varies greatly. The bailiff of Andover holds a court of Piepowder, during the fair, in one of the booths, to settle any thing that may occur, such as quarrels, thefts, &c. and receives two-pence from each standing and booth and all the shows, called show-pence. The fair commonly lasts a week.

In the neighbourhood of Andover is a Roman camp, called Burhill, at a small distance from which is another of much greater extent, with double works, and some miles to the north is a third, near a village called *Egbury*. On Quarley-hill, a few miles south-west from Andover, are the remains of a fort, still larger than any of the others. The works on the side are quadruple, and the two outward trenches are further distant from each other than usual. This is answered by another to the east of Quarley-hill, at a place called Dunbury-hill, or Danebury Camp, which we have already noticed; and at Okebury, about six miles from Andover, is a large Roman camp, which appears to be answered by another at Frippsbury, about five miles distant.

Three miles to the south of Andover is a village called WHORWELL or WHERWELL, where Elfrida, the widow of king Edgar, built and endowed a nunnery, in which it is said she spent the latter part of her life, in penitence for the murder of her son-in-law, Edward, and also for that of her first husband Ethelward, who was slain by Edgar as he was hunting in



Wherwell Wood. Ethelred, son and successor of King Edgar, endowed this house with other lands in the year 1002, and it received considerable subsequent benefactions, as appears from its state at the general dissolution of religious houses: its revenues at that time being valued at 332*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Continuing our journey towards Whitechurch, at about five miles, we enter HURSTBONE PRIORS; and on the left, near one mile distant, is HURSTBONE HOUSE, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portsmouth. This magnificent pile of building stands on an elevated plane, in the centre of an extensive park. It consists of a centre and two uniform wings, and is built entirely of stone, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. The wings are connected with the body of the house by handsome colonnades. In the eastern wing is the library and chapel; the other contains the domestic offices. The grounds surrounding the house are richly wooded, and extremely beautiful. The park contains a great quantity of capital timber, and is well stocked with deer.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of one mile from the last-mentioned place, we arrive at

#### WHITECHURCH,

A small, irregularly-built town, in a very low situation, under the chalk-hills, and although not mentioned by Camden, is a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, assisted by some of the principal inhabitants. The mayor is chosen annually, at the court-leet of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who are lords of the manor.

This place has sent representatives to parliament ever since the 27th of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election being in the freeholders, who generally amount to about 70 in number.

In 1811, there were 818 inhabitants in this parish; the lower classes of whom are chiefly employed in the manufacturing of shalloons and serges; others in husbandry. The weekly market is on Friday.

About a mile east of Whitechurch, at Freefolk, a

small hamlet, are the paper-mills and seat of John Portal Bridges, Esq. where the paper for Bank-notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George the First.

At Laverstock, the adjoining parish, is the seat of William Portal, Esq.

About four miles from Whitechurch, a mile to the left of our road, is Overton, where there is a handsome new-built house, belonging to — Jervis, Esq. and a silk-mill.

From hence to Basingstoke, a distance of about seven miles, there is nothing in particular to arrest the traveller's attention. The noblemen and gentlemen's seats we pass will be found noticed in the Itinerary of this Journey.

### BASINGSTOKE

Is a populous market-town, of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated in a fertile part of the county, surrounded by agreeable woods. It derives a great trade from its thoroughfare situation, and the inhabitants make a considerable quantity of malt, which they sell to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages.

According to Doomsday-book, Basingstoke was always a royal manor. Henry III. founded an hospital here, for the maintenance of aged and impotent priests: it stood on the north side of the river, a little below the town-bridge, and there are some remains of it still to be traced. The Church is an ancient gothic structure, the south side of which is of stone, the north side of alternate layers of stone and flint. The advowson of this church, which is very valuable, belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford. Near the church is a good Free-school, for the instruction of youth in grammar. There are also three Charity-schools, one of which is supported by the company of Skinners, in London, for 24 boys, who are both clothed and instructed in useful learning.

The Market-house is a very convenient structure, over which is the Hall, where the sessions for the

town are held twice a year, and where the magistrates meet every Saturday to do business. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, seven capital burgesses, and two sergeants-at-mace: the inhabitants of Basingstoke amounted in 1811 to 2656; the number of houses 512. The weekly market is on Wednesday. At this market there is a great quantity of corn bought and sold, the conveyance of which is greatly facilitated by the canal from the river Wey, in Surrey, to this town.

On the north side of the town of Basingstoke, on an eminence, are the remains of a once-beautiful building, called Holy Ghost Chapel. It was erected in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandes, who, with Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a licence from that prince to found a free chapel here, and thereupon to establish a guild, by the name of the Brotherhood, or Guild, of the Holy Ghost. To this brotherhood an estate was given by Sir William Sandes, for the maintenance of a priest, to perform divine service in the chapel, and therein likewise to instruct youth in literature. This fraternity escaped the general dissolution, and remained till the first year of Edward VI. when an act of parliament passed, whereby free chapels, and chauntries of all sorts, and the estates belonging to them, were given to the king's use. It remained with the crown till the year 1556, when it was established, and so continued till the Civil War, during the reign of Charles I. when this, with many other church-lands, was seized and alienated, and the chapel and school shut up. The building, when entire, was a beautiful edifice, and elegantly finished, as is still apparent from its remains; but from the ravages of time, and neglect of repairs, it is now in ruins. Part of the eastern and south walls only remain standing, and a hexagonal turret to the south-west, almost entire, which was formerly a staircase. Lord Sandes, the founder, is

by Camden said to be buried in this chapel. In a vault in this chapel, about a century ago, a Mrs. Blundin was unfortunately buried alive; after a lethargy of four days she was interred by torch light: the next morning some schoolboys, who were playing in the churchyard, heard noises proceeding from the vaults; they gave the alarm, but the vault could not be opened in time to save the unfortunate lady, who was found suffocated and bathed in her blood.

Among the eminent natives of Basingstoke we have first to notice John de Basingstoke, or Basingstochius, a person remarkable for virtue and great learning; he was particularly favoured by the celebrated Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who presented him to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in 1252, in the reign of Henry III.

Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. who was one of the earliest traders to the East Indies. He was a considerable benefactor to his native place.

Dr. Joseph Warton, F.R.S. was born at Basingstoke about the year 1722, and was remarkable for his extensive knowledge of classic literature, and several excellent works: among which his "Essays on the Writings and Genius of Pope," is particularly valuable. He died in March, 1800, universally regretted.

The Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. the late poet-laureat, was also a native of Basingstoke. He was born in the year 1728, and became very early distinguished for his mental powers and poetical genius. Among his many literary productions, his editions of Theocritus, and of the smaller poems of Milton, are highly curious and valuable; but the History of English Poetry, in three volumes, quarto, is his most important work. "He was considered as one of the chief literary characters of his age, equal to the best scholars in the elegant parts of classical learning, superior to the generality in literature of the modern kind; a poet of fine fancy and masculine style; and

a critic of deep information, sound judgment, and correct taste." He died at Oxford in May, 1790.

About one mile south-west from Basingstoke is Hackwood Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Thomas Orde Poulett, Baron Bolton, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hants. The park is about eight miles in circumference, and well wooded and watered, particularly in one part a walk is seen a mile long, planted on each side with chesnut trees, and in another quarter a walk of almost the same extent inclosed within two rows of limes; these avenues have been very much improved, by being broken into walks and glades, admitting several beautiful distant views.

A fine equestrian statue of George I. presented by that monarch to the Duke of Bolton, stands upon a very elevated pedestal, near the southern extremity of the reservoir of water. The park abounds with game of every kind, and may, with some propriety, be said to be overstocked. There is also a farm in the park, well stocked with cattle and domestic poultry of all kinds. The house is a stately and magnificent building, situated near the western boundary of the park, encompassed by about 100 acres of pleasure ground. The apartments are capacious, and the disposition of them displays the abilities of the architect. The furniture is elegant, and the pictures, which are very numerous, are the performances of some of the best Flemish and Italian masters.

Two miles north-east from Basingstoke is a small village, called BASING, or Old Basing, where a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in 871, when the Saxons, commanded by King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, were defeated. This place was rendered still more remarkable by the gallant defence of Basing House against the forces of the Parliament, during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I. by John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, ancestor of the Duke of Bolton, and lineal descend-

ant from Hugh de Port, who, according to the Domesday survey, held fifty-five lordships in this county.

The marquis garrisoned his house with a resolute band of old soldiers, and held it nearly two years against the Parliament, very much to the prejudice of their military operations in this quarter throughout the war, by interrupting every thing that passed on the great western road, to the great annoyance and injury of the trade of the metropolis; at length, after a vigorous defence, it was taken by storm, with the brave marquis in it, by Oliver Cromwell, who, in revenge for the obstinate resistance it made, put almost all the garrison to the sword, and burnt down the noble fabric to the ground, which, he said, was fitter for the residence of an emperor than a subject. The strength of the building was such as to resist the battery of cannon in several attacks. The plunder obtained on this occasion amounted to 200,000*l.* in cash, jewels, and rich furniture. Among the latter was a bed, which it is said was valued at 1400*l.* so that the share of every private soldier was nearly 300*l.* in money. The marquis, in honour of the principles that actuated him, called this house *Aimez Loyaulté*, (Love Loyalty,) which he caused to be written with a diamond upon every glass window, as if he would have it a perpetual monument of loyalty to his prince, but this served only to provoke the republicans the more. *Aimez Loyaulté* has ever since been the motto of the family arms.

Basing House appears to have been originally built on the site of the old castle of Basing, in a most magnificent style, by Sir William Paulet, Knt. who was created Baron St. John of Basing, by Henry the Eighth, and Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward the Sixth. In the year 1560, Queen Elizabeth was entertained at this place with great splendour, and much to her satisfaction. The area of the works, including the garden and entrenchments, occupied about fourteen acres and a half.



The marquis lived until the Restoration, but received no recompence for the losses he had sustained through his attachment to his king. He died in 1674, at Englefield in Berkshire, where his family had another magnificent house, and lies buried in the parish church there. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles, of whom Granger, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, gives the following character:—"This nobleman, when he saw that men of sense were at their wits' end in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James the Second, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin: he danced, hunted, or hawked a good part of the day, went to bed before noon, and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven in the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven next morning; during which he eat, drank, smoked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap whenever they were so disposed, but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or with religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court; but he exerted himself so much at the Revolution, that he was, for his eminent services, created Duke of Bolton: he afterwards raised a regiment of foot, for the reduction of Ireland." He died in 1698, aged 59.

The sixth and last Duke of Bolton died at the age of 74, in the year 1794, and the Basing and Hackwood estates descended to the present Lord Bolton.

Basing Church is a large ancient structure, deserving the notice of the traveller. It appears, from an inscription in the north aisle, to have been repaired in 1519, by Sir John Pawlet, Knt. who, with others of the family, lie buried beneath two open-arched tombs, one on each side of the chancel. All the dukes of Bolton are also buried in this church, in the family

vault of the Paulets, in the south aisle. There are several banners, upon which are emblazoned the arms of the Paulet family, and their alliances, hanging in the aisle, with the fragments of others, decayed through age.

About two miles north-west from Old Basing, in the parish of Sherborn St. John, is The Vine, a seat of Mr. Chute, said to be so called from the vine first brought here and planted for shade, not for the fruit, by the first Lord Sandes, who built the house.

Camden mentions the *Vine* as having derived its name from the vines introduced into this county in the time of Probus the emperor. The mansion itself is a long range of brick building, with wings; many alterations have been made since the time of its erection, particularly by the Speaker Chute, under the direction of Webb and Inigo Jones. Further improvements were effected by the late John Chute, esq. who fitted up the interior in a grand style, and erected a fine Grecian theatric staircase; he also embellished the small chapel or tomb room. On each side of this are stalls or seats curiously carved; the three windows at the east end are glazed with fine painted glass from Boulogne, and the pavement consists of tiles of various sizes, each of them having some figure, motto, or device upon it. The windows are painted, and have the figures of Francis the first earl, with his two wives Claude and Margaret, and their tutelary saints; here is also an altar tomb erected to the memory of Chaloner Chute, esq. represented in his robes as Speaker of the House of Commons, by a recumbent figure, sculptured by Banks, from a painting by Vandyck. Several curious marbles brought from Italy by the late J. Chute, esq. with Greek and Latin inscriptions, are preserved here.

About four miles from this seat is SILCHESTER, supposed to be one of the most perfect stations in the south of England, being the remains of the celebrated Vindonum of the Romans, and the Caer-Segont of the



Britons, once the chief city of the Segontiaci; the Saxons called it Silchester, which, according to Camden, was synonymous to the Great City. It is said to have been built by Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, who is said to have sown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity, and that the British King Arthur was crowned here.

The ancient military road, called Longbank and Grimsdyke, pitched with flints, runs from the south entrance of Silchester to the north gate of Winchester. Another road from the same point passes Andover, by the camps at Egbury and Quarley, and crosses the river at Port Town, and continues in a straight line to the east gate of Old Sarum. Another of these roads crosses Mortimer Heath, at right angles of the Bath road. Upon digging for gravel on this heath, the horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber, were found.

A little to the north-west of Sherborn St. John is WEST SHERBORN; and about five miles north-west of West Sherborn, KINGSCLERE, a small market town, which, in the time of the Saxons, was a place of royal residence, at present a very inconsiderable place. There was formerly a park at a short distance south from the town called *Free Mantle Park*, which probably belonged to the palace of the Saxon kings.

The mansion, which stood in this park, has been pulled down, the land ploughed up, and the whole converted into a farm; and within a mile of Kingsclere is an ancient square camp, and some remains of a large building.

Two miles south-west of Kingsclere stood CANNON'S LODGE, built by Charles Duke of Bolton, and sometime the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland, taken down by Lord Bolton.

Returning to our road from Basingstoke towards Blackwater, we pass Maplederwell Hatch, where the New Basingstoke Canal crosses the road.

At the distance of three miles and a half from Maplederwell Hatch, we pass the village of HOOK, a mile

and a half to the left of which is Tilney Hill, the seat of W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, Esq. ; and about five miles north-east from Wivel, on the road from Basingstoke to Reading, is Strathfield Saye, once the seat of Lord Rivers, now sold to the Duke of Wellington ; the house is agreeably situated in an extensive park, remarkably full of wood, and well watered.

About two miles to the south of Hook, on the right of our road, is

### ODIHAM,

A small market-town, pleasantly situated on the side of a chalky hill, on the road from London to Winchester. There was formerly a royal palace here, and in the reign of King John a castle, which was rendered remarkable by the defence it made for that monarch against the army of the barons, holding out 15 days, although garrisoned by only 13 men ; it at length was compelled to surrender to the superior force of the besiegers. This castle was situated on a small eminence northward of the town : here King John found himself with a retinue of only seven knights, a few days before he was compelled to sign the Magna Charta, at Runnymede, in the year 1215.

This castle is memorable for having been the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346. He remained here 11 years, when his countrymen procured his release by paying a considerable ransom.

The only relic of this ancient building now remaining is an octagonal building, the north-west side of which is nearly demolished ; there are traces of some ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, sufficient to point out its shape or extent when entire.

Odiham is a corporate town, and formerly a free borough. The parish is of considerable extent, and contains some of the best arable land in this quarter of the county ; so much so, that in one part of the parish, hops are cultivated with great success.

The church is a large and ancient structure, built

of brick ; near it is an old alms-house. There is a charity school here for the education of children of both sexes, which, according to the *Magna Britannia*, was founded by a tradesman of the town, who left the interest of 600*l.* for its support.

The town contains 1058 inhabitants, and the market is held on Saturday.

William Lilly, the famous grammarian, was a native of Odiham. After leaving Oxford, where he was a student of Magdalen College, he went to Jerusalem ; and returning, staid some time at the Isle of Rhodes, in order to perfect himself in the Greek language. He afterwards studied the Latin language, under the most learned men of the time. Upon his return to England, he taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, in the metropolis, with so much success, that he was appointed first master of St. Paul's School, by Dean Collet, the founder. He was the author of many valuable works in the Latin language, but his Latin Grammar was the most successful, being, after some alterations, commanded, by an act of parliament, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to be used in all public schools. It is still in considerable repute, and is the groundwork of most modern grammars. He was born about the year 1466, and died of the plague in 1522.

About a mile and a half east from Odiham is the small village of DOGMERSFIELD, and Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. member of parliament for Winchester. The mansion is a very handsome and extensive building, advantageously situated on an eminence, in the park, which contains about 700 acres. At this house there is an excellent library, and many very capital paintings, of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish Schools.

Sir H. Mildmay has particularly attended to the cultivation of the timber in his park, and on the extensive common adjoining, upon which he has planted an amazing number of oak-trees and hollies. The archbishops of Canterbury had anciently a palace at

Dogmersfield, extensive foundations of which have been discovered.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of about four miles from Hook, we arrive at Hertford Bridge, about one mile to the right of which is Elvetham House, the seat of Lord Calthorpe; but at present or lately inhabited by Lieut.-General Gwynne. The place is celebrated for the splendid entertainment given by the Earl of Hertford to Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through the country in the year 1591.

The mansion-house, though considerably reduced from its original size, is by repairs and improvements made a very handsome residence, with two fronts. The park and grounds are nearly two miles in circumference; these were much embellished by the hand and taste of Mr. Emes, the landscape-gardener, who occupied the whole estate, under a lease for twenty-one years.

About two miles from Hertford Bridge, on the left of our road, is Bramshill House, the property of the widow of Sir Denzel Cope; this mansion was built by the late Lord Zouch, in a bleak and barren situation, and intended by him for the residence of Prince Henry, son of James I. The untimely death of that prince prevented the completion of the building to the extent originally proposed, and a subsequent fire destroyed a great part of what had been finished. The park and grounds are extremely well planted, and of considerable extent. In 1620 Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, unfortunately shot the keeper with a cross-bow. To expiate this accidental homicide, the archbishop founded an hospital at Guildford in Surrey, for the maintenance of single aged men and women.

Between Hertford Bridge and Blackwater, a distance of about five miles, we have nothing particular to notice.

*From Salisbury to Christchurch; through Fording-bridge and Ringwood.*

At seven miles from Salisbury, we enter Hampshire, near North and South Charfords, upon the river

Avon. These villages derive their name from Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon kingdom: he landed with his son Kenric, in the year 495, either at Charford in the Isle of Purbeck, or Charmouth near Lyme, and in this neighbourhood encountered and defeated the British King Natanleod, in the year 519.

Four miles south-west of the Charfords is Fordingbridge, formerly a market-town, and according to Domesday-Book it had at the time of the survey a church and two mills. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, over which it has a good stone bridge, where anciently was the ford from whence it derives its name.

There is a small manufactory of checks and bed-ticks, and a calico printing-ground at this place; the number of inhabitants appears to amount to 2,335.

On a lofty summit called God's Hill, formerly *Godmanscape*, about a mile to the north-east of Fordingbridge, there is an ancient fortification or camp, having a double trench thrown up on one side, and the other defended by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

Four miles from Fordingbridge, on the left of our road, is Moyle's Court, an ancient seat of the Lisle family. The house is a handsome building, standing in a small but well-planted park.

On the opposite side of the road, and about the same distance from Fordingbridge, is ELLENGHAM. Some remains of an ancient cell may be now discovered, forming part of the nave of the church; in which there is a fine painting of the day of judgment, given to the parish by the late Lord Windsor. This picture was brought from Cadiz in the year 1702, having been taken there amongst other pillage by the troops employed in a successful expedition against that place.

A plain stone in the church-yard covers the remains of Dame Alicia Lisle, who was condemned to be executed in her old age by the infamous Jefferies, on a charge of concealing known rebels in her man-

sion at Moyle's Court; she was beheaded in 1685, but the sentence was reversed at the Restoration.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of six miles, we arrive at

### RINGWOOD,

A very agreeable town, pleasantly situated upon the river Avon, and said to be so called from the ancient inhabitants of the county, whom the Romans called *Regni*. In Doomsday-book it is called *Rinceived*. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was certainly occupied by the Romans, and after them by the Saxons, as an important post. It gives its name to the hundred in which it is situated.

It is at present a large and populous place; the number of inhabitants amounting to 3,269: a great part of whom are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Ringwood is celebrated for its strong beer and ale.

The whole of the road from Fordingbridge to Ringwood being upon the borders of the western extremity of the New Forest, we shall take this opportunity of giving a short sketch of its history; its present state we shall notice in our article upon the agriculture of the county.

The New Forest is a very extensive tract of country, not less than forty miles in circumference, which anciently contained many populous towns and villages, and thirty-six parish churches; all of which are said to have been destroyed by William the Conqueror, and his son William Rufus, to gratify their inordinate love of hunting. The fact with respect to the Conqueror has been disputed, with more ingenuity than authority of evidence. Gemetirensis, who had been chaplain to the Conqueror, expressly says, the deaths of his sons (Richard and Rufus) in this forest were universally believed to be judgments of Heaven, for the destruction by their father of so many towns and churches, to enlarge the forest. A variety of other authors, who were nearly cotemporary with the fact, concur in imputing it to William the Conqueror and his family.



The more ancient name of this forest was Itene or Ytene, meaning probably the forest on the Itchen river, and there is no doubt that it subsisted to a certain extent, prior to the Conquest. Leland says, "there was sum foreste grounde there as sum suppose before King William the Conqueror's time." We are enabled, however, to ascertain the quantity of land afforested, by comparing the state of the forest at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, with the situation of the district it occupied as it was in Edward the Confessor's time; by which it appears that two thirds of it was then inhabited, and in cultivation. There have been several perambulations made to ascertain the limits of the forest, the oldest of which extant is dated in the 8th Edward I. by this the forest was found to include all the country from Southampton river on the east to the Avon on the west, following the sea-coast, as the southern boundary between those rivers, and extending northward, as far as North Chardeford, on the west, and to Wade and Orebrugge or Owerbridge, on the east.

The New Forest, which has been so denominated nearly seven hundred years, is situated on the south side of the county, and was formerly bounded on the east by the Southampton river, and on the south by the British Channel, being nearly thirty miles in length, and ninety in circumference. It at present extends from Godshill on the north-west, to the sea on the south-east, about twenty miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, about fifteen miles; containing within those limits about 92,365 acres, the whole of which does not now belong to the crown; there being several manors and freehold estates, to the amount of nearly 25,000 acres, the property of private individuals. About 625 acres are copyhold, belonging to his majesty's manor of Lyndhurst; about 1,000 acres are held under leases granted by the crown; about 900 are encroachments; 1,193 acres are attached to the offices of the master-keepers and groom-keepers, and occupied

with their respective lodges; and the residue of the whole quantity are the woods and waste lands of the forest.

In the several properties above-mentioned the crown reserves certain rights. In the freeholds, those which relate to deer and game. In the copyholds certain small quit-rents and fines are reserved, and the timber and trees belong to the crown. The leasehold estates are entirely the property of the crown, these having been, since the above calculation, reduced to 587 acres, as New Park is now in the possession of the crown, and used as a farm for raising hay for the deer. In these leases the timber is always reserved to the crown.

Under a late act of parliament the crown is authorized to grant leases of such parts of the forest as have been obtained and occupied by encroachment, for a valuable consideration, and provision is made for preventing any future trespass.

The New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, viz. Burley, Fritham, Godshill, Lynwood, Battramsley, South East, the Nodes, Inn, and North. These Bailiwicks are subdivided into fifteen walks, viz. Burley, Holmesly, Bolderwood, Eyworth, Ashby, Broomy, Rhinefield, Wilverley, Whitley Ridge, Lady Cross, Denny, and the Nodes, Ashurst, Ironshill, Castle Malwood, and Bamble Hill.

The officers are, a lord-warden, appointed by letters patent under the great seal, during his majesty's pleasure; a lieutenant, riding-forester, bow-bearer, two rangers, woodward, under-woodward, four verdurers, high-steward and under-steward, twelve regards, nine foresters or master-keepers, being one to each bailiwick, and thirteen under-foresters or groom-keepers.

Besides the above, there is a surveyor-general of the woods and forests, who appoints a deputy, and a purveyor of the navy; but there are not properly officers appointed solely for the New Forest; the surveyor-general being superintendent over other



forests, and the purveyor of the navy is an officer of Portsmouth Dock Yard. The forest has been so overstocked with deer, that in the year 1787, more than three hundred died in one walk. Several castles were built in this forest, by Henry VIII. and since this period a great many towns and villages have risen up.

Mr. Gilpin, in his "*Remarks on Forest Scenery*," speaks highly of the beauties of the New Forest: "Its woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country, unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with its river views and distant coasts, are all in a great degree magnificent. It must still however be remembered that its chief characteristic, and what it rests on for distinction; is not *sublimity* but *sylvan beauty*. Its lawn and woods are every where divided by large districts of heaths; many of these woods have formerly been, as many of the heaths are at present, of vast extent, running several miles without interruption. Different parts too, of the open and of the woody country, are so high as to command extensive distances; though no part can in any degree assume the title of mountainous."

The more picturesque part of the forest lies between the Beaulieu river, and the bay of Southampton.

In some parts of the forest there are very extensive bogs, the largest is called Longslade Bottom, in the road between Brockenhurst and Ringwood, extending about three miles in length.

The oaks of the New Forest have a peculiar character; they do not grow to any considerable height, but rather extend their branches horizontally in the most irregular forms: the timber of which is particularly adapted to what the ship-builders call knees and elbows. Many of the oaks are very ancient and of great size.

The Cadenham Oak, standing near the village of that name, is one of the curiosities of the New Forest, having long been remarkable for its premature vege-

tation, its leaf-buds appearing every year in the depth of winter.

Another celebrated oak in this forest, also remarkable for its premature vegetation, formerly stood at Canterton near Stony Cross, at a small distance north from Castle Malwood, and said to be the very tree against which the arrow glanced that caused the death of William Rufus. Charles II. ordered this tree to be paled round, and in Leland's time there was a chapel near the spot. At present, however, neither chapel nor tree remain. In the place of the latter Lord Delaware, about sixty years ago, had a triangular stone erected, about five feet high, surmounted by a ball, and having the following inscription.

“ Here stood the oak tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag, glanced and struck King William II. surnamed Rufus, on the breast ; of which stroke he instantly died, on the second of August, 1100.

“ King William II. surnamed Rufus, being slain as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that city.

“ That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745.

This stone stands in Minstead parish, near the pales of Malwood Castle Lodge, belonging to the forest. The area of Castle Malwood was very extensive, containing many acres ; upon the surrounding banks, which are of inconsiderable dimensions, there are some oak and beech trees.

Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden's Britannia, mentions that there are many families of the name of Purkess in this neighbourhood ; that constant tradition asserts, when the king was killed near the oak, there lived in a small hut a poor man and his family, maintained by making charcoal, and that he lent his

horse and cart to carry off the body, and was rewarded with an acre or two round his hut. His immediate male descendants of the same name live here still, and all have, and do yet carry on the same trade, without one being richer than another for it. This family is deemed the most ancient in the county.

About fifty years ago a large quantity of celts were found in the New Forest; two varieties of which are engraved in plate viii of the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, fig. 9. and 10.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of five miles from Ringwood, we pass through the village of SOPLEY, two miles beyond which we arrive at Christ Church (or Christchurch Twyneham, its more ancient name) a place of great antiquity. It is situated a little above the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, about two miles from the sea.

On entering the town, at a small distance from the street, on the left, -there are the remains of a stone building, measuring about 70 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, which Mr. Grose is of opinion belonged to Christchurch Castle, and might have been the state apartment of the constable or governor.

About a hundred yards to the westward of these ruins, on a large mount, evidently raised for the purpose, are the remains of the keep of the castle.

The walls appear to have been more than ten feet thick. The height of the building cannot be well ascertained, as it is evidently lowered considerably by time. The mount on which it stands is called Castle-hill; a name which denotes its former use and consequence. The time when, and the person by whom, this castle was erected, are particulars altogether uncertain; though there is some reason, from the style of architecture which may be traced in its ruins, and from other circumstances, to suppose that it was erected some time during the twelfth century.

The church from which the town receives its present name is a venerable structure, and formerly be-

longed to the priory. Mr. Warner, who attentively examined this church, imagines it to have been originally erected by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, who also built the priory, in the time of William Rufus.

The total length of the church is 311 feet; and its breadth, at the western extremity, 60 feet. The tower which is a massy square fabric, measures from the top of the edifice to the ground, 120 feet, and is about 23 feet square. Half-way up the tower, on the outside, under a Gothic niche, stands an image of our Saviour wearing a crown of thorns, having the right hand raised, as if to give a blessing, and holding a cross in the left. Under this image is a large Gothic window, nearly thirty feet high. There is a delightful and extensive prospect from the top of the surrounding country, the beauty of which is much increased by the windings of the Avon and Stour, gently flowing towards the sea.

The principal entrance into the church is through a large porch, at the south-western extremity.—At the west end of the nave, on the right, is a very ancient font.

In the northern semi-transept are two little chantries, or oratories, adjoining each other, and apparently of the same age. The arms of the earls of Salisbury, which appear in different parts, seem to prove their having been erected by some of the family. In the chantry, nearest the north-east aisle, is an ancient flat monument, on which lie the full-length figures of a knight and his lady, traditionally recorded to have been erected to the memory of a Sir John Chidiok of Dorsetshire, and his wife, the former of whom was slain in one of the battles between the houses of York and Lancaster.

The curious carved oaken wainscot of the chancel has suffered but little injury from time. On each side of the choir are fifteen ancient stalls, and six at the west end; two of which on each side of the entrance have carved canopies.—That on the right

was the seat of the prior ; the other of the sub-prior ; and a third of the same kind, at the east end of the south row, was the seat of the reader of the priory. Below the stalls are as many armed seats, and under the benches of both the seats and stalls, which turn up, are several strange and ludicrous carved figures, very ill adapted to the situation which they occupy. In one of these pieces of carved work a friar is represented under the emblem of a fox, with a cock for his clerk, preaching to a congregation of geese, who are greedily listening to his deceitful words ; under another of the seats is an enormously fat baboon, with a cowl on his head, reclining on a pillow ; a rat eating up a mess of porridge from a zany, while his back is turned, &c.

At the east end of this chancel is the high altar, to which we ascend by four steps, on the uppermost of which is a flat monumental stone, inscribed to the memory of Baldwin de Redvers, one of the lords of the Isle of Wight, who died September 1, A. D. 1216. Under this stone and the high altar is a subterraneous chapel, supposed to have been founded as a burying-place for the De Redvers family.

The altar-piece is highly curious, and coeval, in Mr. Warner's opinion, with Bishop Flambard, the founder of the church. We cannot do better than give the description of this ancient piece of sculpture in that gentleman's own words :—" The lower compartment of the altar has three figures, in as many separate niches :—the one on the left hand is David playing on a harp ; that on the right is Solomon sitting in a musing attitude, to denote his wisdom ; in the middle is Jesse, in a recumbent posture, and supporting his head with his right hand ; from his loins springs the stem of a tree, crowned with foliage, which supports a piece of sculpture, representing the nativity of Christ. Here we see the Virgin seated, with the infant Jesus in her lap ; to whom one of the wise men is offering a cup, with a lid to it, like a plain tankard ; behind him stand two of his com-

panions, with gifts in their hands also; while Joseph is to be seen on the left in a posture of admiration. Above the Virgin the projecting heads of an ox and ass point out the circumstance of our Lord's birth-place. These are again surmounted by shepherds and sheep, in high relief; the former looking upwards to a group of angels, immediately over whom God the Father, decorated with wings, extends his arms. Exclusive of these figures (most of which are mutilated), there are 32 smaller ones, which any one well skilled in the Romish calendar might identify, from the attributes, or emblems, they all individually bear. Nine larger niches are now destitute of the images that formerly ornamented them, though from the appearance of fastenings which remain it is evident they were not always empty."

On the north side of this altar is a beautiful little chapel, built by Margaret countess of Salisbury, for her burying-place. It has two fronts: one towards the north-east aisle, which you ascend by a flight of steps; the other towards the altar, where there is also a door-way. In the centre of its very elegant ceiling is a sculptural representation of the Trinity, with the countess kneeling at the feet of God the Father. At the east end are the Montacute arms, with supporters, and the motto, "Spes mea in Deo est;" and under them a shield, containing the representation of the five wounds of Christ. Many of the ornaments of this chapel were defaced at the Reformation.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary is behind the high altar. It is ornamented by several confessional recesses, and at the east end an altar, above which is some elegant carved work. On each side of this altar is a tomb, said to cover the remains of some of the West family, ancestors of Lord Delawar; as this chapel appears to have been built by one of the Wests, about the conclusion of the fourteenth century. There is a large room over it, called St. Michael's Loft, now set apart for the purpose of a Free Grammar School.



There is another chapel, at the end of the south-west aisle of the church, over the door of which is a representation of a church, cut in stone. There is another on the north side of the same aisle. Another of these oratories is to be found in the north aisle. Within it are some traces for an altar, and a niche for holy water. The ceiling is ornamented with red and white roses, so that probably it was erected soon after the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

The late Gustavus Brander, Esq. lies interred at the east end of the church, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

The situation of Christchurch is very pleasant: it is about seven miles from Ringwood, twelve from Poole, in Dorsetshire, and twelve from Lymington. The market is kept on Monday. There are two fairs here: one on Thursday in Trinity week, and the other on the 17th of October.

Christchurch first sent members to parliament in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election being in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, although the corporation have assumed to themselves the exclusive right, for a number of years, without any opposition from the inhabitants.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and a common-council: the number of these voters is twenty-four, the mayor being returning officer. There is a large manufactory here of watch-chains, which employs a number of boys and girls. It was also formerly famous for a fine salmon fishery, and its knit stockings. Here are also two breweries. In 1811, the inhabitants of Christchurch amounted to 1553.

The bay or harbour of Christchurch is spacious, but too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels drawing more than six feet of water, chiefly owing to a bar or ledge of sand, extending from the point called Hengestbury Head, on the Hampshire side, to St. Christopher's Cliff, in the Isle of Wight.

HENGESTBURY HEAD, generally called Christchurch Head by seamen, is a bold headland or promontory, forming the western termination of Christchurch bay. There are the remains of an ancient entrenchment or fortification on this promontory, which most probably was of Saxon origin. On St. Catherine's Hill, about a mile and a half north of Christchurch, "is an exploratory camp, fifty-five yards square, double trenched on every side, except the south, with three entrances."

*From Salisbury to Southampton; through Rumsey.*

Ten miles from Salisbury we enter Hampshire. About three miles before we reach Rumsey, we pass, on our left, Dunwood Camp, an ancient entrenchment, upon Flackerly Heath.

#### RUMSEY, OR ROMSEY,

Is a very ancient town, situated in the river Teste, in a flat part of the county, surrounded by beautiful meadows. It is incorporated, and contains two parishes. King Edward the Elder built a monastery here for Benedictine nuns, and his daughter Elfreda became the first abbess. In the reign of King Stephen, that prince made his only daughter, the princess Mary, abbess of it, from whence she was privately conveyed by Matthew of Alsace, son of the Earl of Flanders, who married her. The circumstances of this union were too much in opposition to the unnatural prejudices of the age to be permitted with impunity; we accordingly find that the thundering bulls and threatenings of the Pope constrained the unfortunate lady, at length, to quit her beloved husband, to whom she had borne two children, and return to the abode of superstition.

In the church of this abbey several of the Saxon kings were interred.

The venerable and beautiful abbey church yet remains one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture. It is of considerable dimensions, built in form of a cross, and arched with stone. A lower tower rises from the intersection of the nave and the tran-



sept. Some years ago there was growing on the outside, on the top of the tower, an apple tree, which for many years produced fruit of two different kinds, viz. redstreaks and golden pippins; it is supposed a kernel might have originally fallen into a crevice of the wall.

In the church there are several ancient memorials of the abbesses interred here, and among those of later date, an elegant inscription to the memory of Lady Palmerstone, who died in child-bed, in 1769. A flat stone covers the remains of the celebrated ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdown, thus inscribed:

“HERE LAYES SIR WILLIAM PETTY.”

The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, twelve burgesses, and inferior officers. The town-hall is a mean building, near the hundred bridge, which divides Romsey Infra from Romsey Extra.

The late Lord Palmerstone, in 1744, erected a handsome and spacious public building, called the Audit House, near the centre of the town, standing on columns, with an open space underneath, for the market people. A large Meeting House for Presbyterians has lately been built here, and three schools established by Sir William Petty, St. Barbe, and Mrs. Nowes. There was formerly a large woollen manufacture at Romsey, in which great numbers of people were employed; but this has of late years very much declined.

The principal trade now is in sacks, paper, and beer, and on Saturday (the market day) a considerable quantity of corn is bought and sold. The market is held on Saturday.

The population of the two divisions of Romsey appears to amount to 4,297 inhabitants.

Three miles south-west of Romsey is Paultons, the seat of Hans Sloan, Esq. The house is a very handsome edifice, and the gardens are laid out with great taste and elegance; the lawns, which are beautiful and extensive, are bounded, on all sides, by forest.

trees and exotics; through the midst of the principal lawn winds a serpentine river, well stocked with fish.

About a mile south from Romsey is Broadlands, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerstone. The house is handsome, and built of white brick, on the eastern side of the river Teste, in the midst of a pleasingly picturesque park, through which this river pursues its course. There is a good collection of pictures at this house, the following are enumerated in the *Beauties of England and Wales* as among the most excellent:

An Old Man's head, with a ruff and large hat, half length, *Vandyck*.—An Old Man's Head, with a long flowing white beard; *Gerard Dow*, very highly finished and bright.—An Old Man's Head, *Rembrandt*.—The Descent from the Cross; *Dominichino*, copied from Daniel de Volterro.—Last Communion of St. Francis; *Rubens*.—A Forge, with Smiths hammering red-hot iron which darts rays of fire through the picture; *Wright of Derby*.—The Last Supper; *P. Veronese*, a sketch for the great Picture given by the Republic of Venice to Lewis the Fourteenth.—Young Man's head, *Caracci*.—Two Landscapes, with figures; *N. Poussin*.—The Children in the Wood; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—A large Landscape, with figures, *Salvator Rosa*.—Landscape, *Rugsdeal*, very fine.—The Infant Academy; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—A Sea Piece, with ruins, *Claude Lorraine*.—Sea View, *Loutherbourg*.—Landscape, with figures of the Holy Family; *Claude Lorraine*.—Landscape, with Men and Horses; *Wouvermans*.

Between this place and Southampton the distance is about seven miles.

### SOUTHAMPTON

Is very advantageously situated, on the margin of the extensive bay called Southampton Water, formed by the union of the Teste and the Itchin rivers, at least a mile in width opposite the town. This place is of considerable antiquity, most probably rising out of the ruins of the Roman *Clausentum*, at Bittern.

There is very little doubt but that the name of this

place is derived from the river Anton, the Antona of Tacitus, which flows through the country, and joins the Teste at some distance before this river enters the Southampton Water. The earliest notice of Southampton, in history, informs us that in the year 873 it was ravaged by the Danish invaders, who landed here from thirty-three ships; they were, however, at length repulsed and driven from the coast. In the year 930 they again landed, and committed great destruction; and about twelve years afterwards visited the town a third time, plundering and destroying it with fire and sword.

It is not exactly known whether there were any fortifications here previous to these misfortunes; it is rather supposed that the castle built here by the Saxons was subsequent to the Danish invasions.

When Canute the Great obtained the British sceptre, it appears that he made Southampton his occasional residence. It was at this place that he so memorably repulsed the gross flattery of his courtiers.

At the Norman Conquest, according to the Domesday Survey, there were in Southampton 80 tenants who held their lands as royal demesnes.

In the reign of Edward III. when that prince and Philip of Valois contended for the kingdom of France, the old town was plundered, and the greatest part of it destroyed by the French, who with their allies, the Spaniards and Genoese, landed in October, from a fleet of 50 gallies, putting all that opposed them to the sword.

Being attacked next morning by the townsmen who returned with assistance from the country, they fled, and in their flying certain of them were drowned, and after this the inhabitants of the town encompassed it about with a strong and great wall; and it was soon after rebuilt, in a more handsome manner, and surrounded with walls, ditches, and battlements.

The principal entrance to the town on the land side is by the venerable remain of antiquity, the Bar Gate. The north front of which is a semi-octagon,

flanked with two semi-circular turrets, and crowned with large and open machicolations; above the arch of entrance, on a row of sunk pannels, is a shield of relief, charged with the arms of England, Scotland, Paulet, Windham, &c.; the greater part is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward the Third; the front towards the High Street is modern and plain, and has a statue of Queen Anne in the central niche. Over the arches of the two foot and carriage ways is a townhall, 52 feet by 21, with which a room for the grand jury communicates. Two lions cast in lead guard the entrance of the Bar Gate, besides which there are two gigantic figures of Ascupart, and his renowned conqueror, Sir Bevis of Southampton.

The walls, with which the town was anciently surrounded, are in many places quite destroyed, but in others they still present a venerable appearance; they seem to have had towers at different intervals, several of which still remain. The circuit of the walls is computed at one mile and a quarter; but the whole town cannot be less than three miles at present.

“With respect to the date of the building of the wall, as we now see it,” observes Sir H. C. Englefield, “difficulties arise in my mind. It is certain that the northern, eastern, and that part of the southern wall, west of the Water-gate, bear every mark of uniform regularity in their structure; and the gates of the town are apparently of the same date with the walls, and much resemble each other in the massy flat form of their pointed arches, which rise at an angle from their piers, being struck from centres below the level of their spring; a mode of construction used about the time of Edward I. Yet the remains of semi-circular towers, still visible on attentive inspection of the Bar-Gate, and which flanked its round arch, very much resembling, in form and mode of building, the towers of the north and east walls, lead me to suspect that the wall, on the land side at least, is of higher antiquity than the time of the Edwards,

and that the present gates were built later than the erection of the wall. The very singular position of the Water-Gate, which retires thirty feet behind the line of the eastern part of the south wall, and the odd position of the south gate, at the very angle of the wall, seem to indicate that these gates were not of the original design. From the south-west angle of the wall, quite to the Bridle-Gate, which was close to the vallum of the castle, the whole wall is a mass of irregular and almost inexplicable construction. I cannot help suspecting, that the side of the town, protected as it was by the castle and covered by the sea, was not at all, or but very slightly fortified, until the fatal experience of the sack of the town by the French invaders had proved that some further defence was necessary. The line of the wall south of the West-Gate, is irregular in its construction; and the wall between West and Bridle Gates, which has been already described, bears evident marks of having been built in the most hasty manner, and with the greatest economy of materials. This wall in its present form I conceive to have been built about that period when the old historians state Richard II to have fortified the town, and built the castle; which he probably repaired and strengthened, but which evidently had been built several centuries before his time."

When England was threatened by the French, in the reign of Richard II. that prince enlarged and improved the castle, for the more effectual defence of the harbour. And when Henry V. went on his expedition to claim the crown of France, according to the principles of the Salique law, he mustered his army at Southampton. During the king's abode in the town, he discovered the conspiracy against him, entered into by the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were immediately arrested, tried, condemned, and executed. Lord Scrope, who had been highly favoured by the king, was, for his ingratitude, marked in his punishment, being

hanged, drawn, and quartered; the others were beheaded: they were all buried in the chapel of the *Domus Dei*, or God's House, where the following inscription, in commemoration of the event, appears on a stone placed there by an ancestor of the present Earl of Delaware.

RICHARD, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,  
LORD SCROPE, OF MASHAM,  
SIR THOMAS GREY, OF NORTHUMBERLAND,  
CONSPIRED TO MURDER KING HENRY V.  
IN THIS TOWN,  
AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH  
HIS ARMY AGAINST CHARLES THE  
SIXTH KING OF FRANCE;  
FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY  
THEY WERE EXECUTED AND BURIED  
NEAR THIS PLACE,  
IN THE YEAR M.CCCC.XV.

Notwithstanding the ill effect which the almost continual wars between England and France, during this reign, must have had on the trade and commerce of this town, still it must have been of some consequence in mercantile affairs even at this time, for we find that no less a person than Sir Thomas Cooke, Lord Mayor of London, was collector of the customs. It was at this port that the Portuguese first landed with their foreign wines, after they had discovered the Canaries; but the London merchants, being jealous of the growing power and riches of the place, procured an order that all ships coming from the Canaries should land their goods at some port on the river Thames. Towards the reign of Henry VIII. the port of Southampton was much frequented by foreign merchants, particularly by those from Venice, who traded largely in wool and tin: the exportation of the former article, however, being very wisely prevented by the legislature, the Levant merchants entirely forsook the port.

From this period, the importance of Southampton, as a trading town, gradually declined, and it was not



until the beginning of the last century that it begun once more to revive. It is now a very flourishing place, carrying on an extensive trade with the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, and Newfoundland, and deriving considerable advantage from the resort of company here, during the summer months, for the purpose of sea-bathing. The present town "is built on the extreme point of the high gravelly bank which separates the course of the Itching river from the Estuary of the Test, or Anton water: by this happy choice, the whole town, though almost surrounded with water, enjoys the advantage of the driest situation, and the fall of levels in every direction keeps the streets constantly free from damp and filth." The High-Street runs nearly north and south, and is nearly two miles in length. This street is well paved, broad, and spacious, and terminates with a handsome quay. The entrance into this street, from the land side, is through the Bar-Gate, the approach to which is very striking.

The castle stood on the west side of the town. It was completed by the late Marquis of Lansdown, and is now about to be fitted up as an hotel. Small remains of it now exist. Its area was of a form approaching to a semi-circle, or rather a horse-shoe, of which the town wall to the sea formed the diameter. The keep stood on a very high artificial mount in the southern part of the area, and probably, as was generally the case, in the line of the walls.

There is a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country from the keep.

There are six parishes in Southampton, and five churches, all of which were built before the reign of Henry II. St. Michael's forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, and is a very curious and ancient building. It has a low tower rising from the centre of the body, terminated by a lofty spire, which was added about sixty years ago, for the purpose of being a sea-mark to vessels entering this port. Sir H. C. Englefield, in his "*Walk through Southampton,*"

gives a very minute description of the antiquities of this church. "The Saxon masonry of the original front is still discernible: in the eastern front the same masonry is also visible, together with a fragment of the little angular column which occurs so frequently in Saxon buildings, and a small morsel of billeted moulding. The length of the church from east to west, and the breadth of the nave, are unaltered, but the original side aisles have been taken down and enlarged. The nave, with its side aisles, as far as the tower, is the only part of the church used at present for the ordinary divine service, and is separated from the more eastern part by an open screen. The old Saxon columns have been every one taken away, and handsome pointed arches, of considerable spaces, turned over the remaining ones: their capitals have a small fluting on them, common to that style of architecture. The tower stands on four plain and strong semi-circular arches, without any sort of ornament, except a very small impost moulding."

Among the curious monuments in this church there is one in the north aisle, to the memory of Lord Chancellor Wriothesly. The font, in the south aisle, is very curious and antique. It consists of a block of black marble, three feet four inches square, and one foot six inches deep, supported in its centre by a cylinder of the same materials, ornamented with horizontal rings, so as to resemble a barrel; and at each angle by a plain pillar of white stone, one foot six inches high, and about six inches in diameter. The whole stands on another block of marble, of about three feet square, and about seven inches deep, out of which are cut bases for the small columns, consisting of a flat ring on a large round cushion; these rest on a plain square plinth of about three inches high; a plain leaf falls from the bases of the columns, on each angle of the plinth. The top-stone is excavated into an hemispherical bason, two feet six inches in diameter, round which runs a scroll of foliage, of very rude execution, but not bad de-



sign; and the angles are filled with an imitation of the ancient ornaments, now generally called the honey-suckle. The sides of the block, of which three only are now visible, as the font stands against the wall, are each divided into three circular compartments, with a sort of winged monster in each, something like a griffin, except one, which has an angel in a long robe of linen, covered with a shorter tunic: his hands are folded on his heart, and round his head is the nimbus, or glory; behind his shoulders are two wings, which reach to his feet. These sides are one foot one inch and a half deep: the remaining four inches and a half, of the thickness of the block, slope away to the central cylinder, in a sort of fluting, or broad leaves, now much defaced. The workmanship of the whole is in the very rudest style of Saxon sculpture."

All Saints' Church is a modern structure, having been erected since 1792, in place of the former church, which was found too small for the parish, so much it had increased in population. The front of this building next the High Street, is sixty feet six inches wide, and is ornamented with four three quarter columns of the Ionic order, four feet diameter, and thirty-six feet high, supporting a pediment, on each side of which the angles are finished with *antæ*, or Grecian pilasters. The three central spaces are filled in the lower part, by three wide and commodious arches, for the entrance doors, with fan-lights over them to light the vestibule; and on each side, between the column and pilaster, is a semi-circular-headed window, lighting the gallery staircase. In the second range are five plain niches. The length of the church in the inside, including the vestibule, is ninety-five feet; its breadth sixty-one feet, and its height, from the pavement to the middle of the ceiling, which is vaulted, is forty-seven feet. The building is almost wholly of brick stuccoed. The remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator,

and of the late Brian Edwards, Esq. the author of the History of the West Indies, are deposited in this Church.

Holy Rood Church is a spacious structure, with a colonnade in front, which the common people call the Proclamation, from the circumstance of the hustings being erected here, and the poll taken on the election of the members of parliament for the town. There are several handsome monuments in this church; particularly one, executed by the famous statuary Rysbrach, to the memory of Miss E. Stanley, sister to the late Right Honourable Hans Stanley, with an elegant inscription by the poet Thomson. This young lady died at the age of eighteen, in 1738: "mistress not only of the English and French, but in a high degree of the Greek and Roman learning."

The churches of St. Mary and St. Lawrence are not sufficiently remarkable to require particular notice.

The Hospital, called God's House, was founded in the reign of two brothers named Gervasius and Pratasius, who converted their dwelling-house into an asylum for the poor, and endowed it with lands. This charity was afterwards enriched by several benefactors. Edward III. at the instance of his Queen Philippa, granted the mastership to Queen's College, Oxford, in whose patronage it yet continues. The present establishment consists of a warden, four aged men, and as many women, who are allowed two shillings each weekly, and a donation of coals.

Divine service is performed in the chapel in the French language, for the accommodation of the natives of Jersey and Guernsey; of whom great numbers reside at Southampton.

Near the entrance of the town, on the right, is a range of alms-houses, erected about sixteen years ago, for the reception of eighteen poor widows, who are besides allowed two shillings each weekly, from the produce of a bequest by Robert Thorner, Esq. who died July 1690.

Besides a good free-grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. there are several charitable establishments for the education of the infant poor.

Southampton was originally constituted a borough by Henry I. King John granted to the burgesses many additional privileges.

The present corporation, under a charter of Charles I. consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, two bailiffs, and a common-council and town-clerk. The corporation have the power of chusing non-resident burgesses, who, though not members of the common council, are privileged to vote at elections for the mayor and for the parliamentary representatives: the number of electors of the latter amounts to about 600, consisting of burgesses, and such of the inhabitants as pay scot and lot. The first return was made in the reign of Edward I. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-Sea Castle, to another called Hurst Castle, situated on that neck of land, which running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance not being above two miles. The assizes of oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, are held here once in three years. The records and regalia of the corporation are kept at the Audit-House, a handsome building, erected about thirty years ago; upon the ground-floor of which the markets are kept. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Southampton has four annual fairs: the principal of which is opened by the mayor and bailiff, with great ceremony, on the Saturday preceding Trinity Sunday, and continues till the Wednesday noon following. It is held near the east side of the town, on the road leading to the Chapel Mill, on the site of which was formerly a hermitage, occupied by William Geoffry, to whom and to the town of Southampton this fair was granted.

Of the several ports belonging to this county and the Isle of Wight, Southampton is the head or mother port. The establishment consists of a collector, con-

troller, landing-surveyor, four landing-waiters, and a searcher, who are termed the principal officers ; these are assisted by a tide-surveyor, and by sixteen boatmen and tide-waiters, who are resident at the port ; and for the convenience of the coasting trade there is (beside the officers stationed at Lymington) a coast-waiter, whose duty it is to superintend the loading and discharging of coasting vessels stationed at the following places, viz. Bewley, Keyhaven, Redbridge, Christchurch, Heath, Leap, and Hamble ; these officers also perform the additional duty of riding officers, and in conjunction with four others, expressly called riding officers, form a guard from Southampton to Christchurch ; being the whole of the district of the port of Southampton. As a further guard, a cutter is established of about 100 tons, with a commander and thirty men ; and there are also two row-boats stationed at Christchurch and Lymington, with six men to each, and a superior officer over them.

We have already noticed, that Southampton is frequented as a bathing-place, and by persons visiting the sea-coast for the restoration of health. A chalybeate spring, rising about two yards to the westward of Bar-Gate, in great repute for its medicinal qualities, adds to the attractions which this place presents to invalids. The baths are convenient, and every attention is paid to the accommodation and entertainment of the numerous visitants who frequent Southampton in the bathing season. The Assembly Rooms near the West Quay, are very elegantly fitted up, and a new theatre, of adequate dimensions, has been built on the site of St. John's Hospital. Among the agreeable walks is one called the Beach, a causeway planted with trees, running from the south gate and platform, and extending nearly half a mile ; from this walk there is an interesting view of the shipping in Southampton Water, and the Isle of Wight.

Southampton races are annually held on Stoneham Common, about three miles from the town.

The environs of the town are particularly agreeable,

and the adjacent country abounds with elegant seats and delightfully situated villages.

The principal trade of Southampton is with Portugal and the Baltic, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; to the two latter places 600 lbs. of unwrought wool have been exported annually, great part of which was returned manufactured into coarse knit hose. Hemp, iron, and tallow, are imported from Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden; the importations from Portugal are principally wine and fruit. Silk and carpets are the chief manufactures at Southampton. For commercial purposes three banks have been established, and an act of parliament obtained for cutting a canal from the platform on the south side of the town to the Andover navigation at Redbridge.

The population, according to the last return, was 9617, and the number of houses 1573. The barracks erected here during the late war occupy about two acres of ground.

About a mile and a half from Southampton is a neck of land, projecting into the river Itchin, on which stands Bittern Manor House. This spot was long surmised to have been the site of the Roman station *Clausentum*, and many recent discoveries have greatly tended to establish the fact. The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his treatise upon the subject observes, that here, "we can plainly trace the vestiges of Roman labour: a fosse, which divides the point whereon the *Castellum* stood, from the main land, and part of a vallum, which, in its original state, before it was depressed by time and weather, must have been of great magnitude, appear to me to have been formed by that people. Fragments of Roman bricks are still visible among the rubbish of a decayed wall on the eastern side; and a long series of Roman coins has at different times been dug up at Bittern, among which appear those of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Sabinus, Antoninus, Commodus, Lucilla, Alexander Severus, Constantius, Constans, Carausius, Aurelius, Valentianus, and Valens. Mr. Warner derives the word *Clausentum* from *Clausus*, shut up, and *intus* within.

During the progress of building the new bridge at Northam, and making the new road from Southampton to Botley, carried directly across the area of Bittern farm, a number of Roman antiquities were found. The particulars of these discoveries were communicated to the conductor of the Hampshire Repository, by Sir H. C. Englefield, and published in the second volume of that work, accompanied by several plates illustrating the subject. From this account we shall take the liberty of making the following extract :—

“ The Roman wall itself is singular in its construction. Its height cannot be ascertained. Its thickness is about nine feet, and its materials flint, faced very roughly with square small stones, and a bending course of large flat bricks, running through its interior part ; but it is extraordinary that it has no foundation whatever, but is literally set down on the surface of the ground, and is therefore undermined by the waters of the Itchin, which only reach it at spring tides. A large bank of earth is thrown against it on the inner side, and in the only place where I have been able to examine its interior construction, it seems as if at a distance of within about nine feet within the outer wall ; another wall of about two feet thick has been erected, seemingly as a sort of strengthening to the rampart of earth ;—of this, however, I do not speak with certainty.

“ Within the area of the ancient wall, the remains of two very coarse pavements, or rather plaister floors, are visible: one in the bank to the left of the new road, which has been in part washed away by the Itchin ; the other in the ditch to the right of the road, about midway between the two walls. In digging very lately in the field, a fragment of plaister was thrown up, painted with a durable red colour, with a narrow white stripe on it. It seems not unworthy of remark, that the whole soil, as well within the wall as between the wall and outer ditch, is full, not only of fragments of bricks and tiles of various forms, but of small pieces of that earthenware, the colour, polish,



and grain of which, when broken, resemble fine sealing-wax more than any substance I know of. The ditches dug through these fields, for the new road, have afforded me near 100 pieces of this ware; some of them plain, some of them embossed with animals, masks, thyrsi, lyres, ears of corn, and poppies. As this ware is not uncommonly found in Roman stations in this country, and more perfect specimens than any of mine have been engraved, I have not sent you any drawings of them. The subjects appear to be nearly similar in all that have been found, and are evidently of a mystic tendency. An ornament at the top of the embossed part, like a deep festooned fringe, with tassels between each festoon, is almost universal in them. Those fragments that are plain, appear to be of forms not much adapted to the uses of common life, being mostly dishes from six to ten inches diameter, with low upright rims, and standing on a small foot, not unlike old-fashioned silver salvers. It has therefore been imagined, that these were all of them sacred utensils, and probably imported into this country for the purpose of sacrifice. One of the fragments in my possession has been perforated with very neat radiated holes, in regular order, so as to serve as a cullender. These holes have been drilled after the vessel was baked. A few fragments have occurred of a fine black ware, nearly as thin as Wedgewood's ware, and covered with a metallic lustre; this is perhaps owing to laying long under ground. Fragments of vases of coarse earth, not finer than our garden-pots, are pretty common; and some of these appear to have been of very considerable size. The largest were red, some others of a dirty brown, like unbaked clay. Those in which ashes and coins have been found were of the latter sort; one of these, the fragments of which are now in the possession of Mr. Waring, the proprietor of Bittern, presented, when found, a most singular appearance.

“The vessel containing the bones and ashes was inclosed within another which nearly fitted it, and whose mouth was so narrow as by no means to have

admitted it in its hardened state, of this Mr. Waring assured me from his own inspection. The fragments which I saw, are now so mutilated as not to allow means of ascertaining the fact by measurement of the diameters of the vessels, or their mouths; but both of them bear marks of the potter's lathe, both within and without, and therefore must have been separately made. Probably the outer vessel must have been originally broken, and then its parts placed round the inner one when buried, by way of security from injury.

“Several ivory or bone pins were found in the same field, such as Sir Christopher Wren mentions having discovered in digging the foundation of St. Paul's.—These are from three to four inches in length, with blunt points and round heads, and were probably used for fastening the shrouds in which bodies were buried.

“A fine perfect glass urn was also found, but it has been unfortunately destroyed.”

There have been also discovered many fragments of sculptured and hewn stones, which were probably parts of a Roman building; one of these is thus inscribed:

IMP. CÆS. LV.  
CIO DOMI  
TIO AVRELIANO.

Opposite to Bittern farm, on the eastern side of the Itchen, about a mile from Southampton, is Bevis Mount, or Padwell, the seat of Edward Hore, Esq.

The mount is said to derive its former appellation from Sir Bevois, the traditionary hero of Southampton. In the time of the West Saxon kings there was a strong fortification here, formed to prevent the Danes crossing the Itchin.

The mount was originally an immense pile of earth, rising in a conical form; it was purchased by Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and converted into a wilderness. The top of the mount is divided like a fork, and from each of the points there is an unbounded prospect of the sea, the rivers, and



the fields; the beauty of the prospect is much increased, when at high water the tide forms a bay at the foot of the mount. The whole was laid out with great judgment, and executed with taste and elegance.

The Earl of Peterborough was the friend of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, and the patron of men of genius and literature.

Visitors disposed to make a tour about the delightful vicinity of Southampton, cannot take a better guide than that by John Buller, lately published at that place, comprehending the New Forest, Ly-mington, Christchurch, Kingwood, Romsey, Winchester, Bishop's Waltham, Titchfield, Gosport, Portsmouth, &c. But as those who visit Southampton seldom make any stay without visiting the ruins of Netley Abbey, about three miles from Bevis Mount; we must observe, that some prefer taking a boat thither from the quay at Southampton, or from Itchen ferry: others choose the walk, which is about three miles, and embellished with water views. In this walk we see Woolston House, and the beautiful marine villa of William Chamberlayne, Esq. M. P. We next pass through Weston, a small village inhabited by fishermen. Adjoining it is the cottage of Miss Short. After crossing some fields, we enter a coppice, which leads to Netley Abbey; the approach to it this way, or from the shore, is striking; the situation is low, and beautifully sequestered; the quiet sea views, and the fine wood scenery, greatly add to the general effect. In sailing towards Netley, we have views of the village of Hythe, of Cadland, the seat of Andrew Drummond, Esq. Fawley Church, and at the extremity of the land, Calshot Castle, built by Henry VIII. with views of the Itchen, and Netley Fort. At the landing-place, the distant town of Southampton, with the hills of the New Forest, as the back ground, form a remarkably good picture. At Itchen ferry, a small building stands, called the Cross House; it has four different divisions, in which persons may wait for the ferry-boat; by the date 1634, under the

arms of Southampton, this seems to have been a public work. The walk to the abbey is now highly beautiful; the closeness of the trees shuts out distant prospects, and makes it altogether a sylvan scene. The low and secluded situation of the ruins, prevents their being seen till we reach the gate that terminates the wood; in this direction the western window is the principal object; though some severe winters have deprived it of most of its beauty, by stripping it of its ivy. On approaching the abbey the guide is usually sent for, who is to be found at a neighbouring farm. Those who wish to enjoy refreshments will do well to carry a stock with them from Southampton. This abbey was founded in the year 1239, by Henry III. for the rigid order of Cistercian Monks. Passing over the history of Netley, which has little to interest the general reader, we observe, that among the ruins in front, are various traces of apartments, some of them with fire-places; and from the use of bricks, it is evident, that these have been introduced as repairs, and are comparatively modern. The great area in the front had the name of the Fountain Court, and the buildings on each side, have been chambered and divided into various offices. On the third side, opposite the entrance, is the south wall of the church, through which are seen the apertures of the windows, almost concealed with ivy. On the right, or eastern side, is a passage, and a small ruined apartment, perhaps a pantry, is the only room on the ground floor, except the kitchen; the next apartment is generally supposed to have been the refectory, about 35 feet long, and 24 in breadth. The kitchen is a large vaulted room, 48 feet long, and 18 broad, with a curious fire-place, and on one side is a subterraneous passage, which now terminates in a coppice at some distance from the abbey. Though much explored, this seems to have been nothing more than a common sewer. The remaining arches, &c. in the Chapter House prove it to have been highly elegant; it is about 36 feet square. The second of two smaller rooms next to this was probably the Sacristy, with a niche

in the wall, and a cavity at the bottom for holy water, which has been broken into by some person, who, imagining he should find hidden treasure, but finding nothing, left the broken niche as a monument of his stupidity. The church is now entered by the south transept, or cross aisle; the elegant roof, to be seen a few years since, has fallen, and among its ruins on the ground, various arms and devices may be traced. At the corner of this transept is a spiral stone staircase, which conducts to the upper parts; a few gothic pillars and arches that supported the beautifully ramified roof, still remain, and the east end of the church retains the most of its original appearance. Netley Church is about 200 feet in length, and 60 broad, and when the cross aisles were complete, the breadth could not have been less than 120 feet; the pinnacles of the roof, when perfect, are said to have served seamen as landmarks. Behind the abbey was a garden, and at the end of it an old building, containing several apartments in a state of extreme ruin. The abbey seemed to have been formerly surrounded by a moat; and two fish-ponds, at a short distance, belonged to the monks. On the shore, at a little distance towards the south-west, stands Netley Fort. Returning from Netley, a different path may be taken to the right, in the wood, which leads into a road at Tuckleford pond; thence to Itchin ferry. Those who prefer a ride to Netley, may cross Northam Bridge, and take the direct road as far as the common; then turning to the right, they enter a lane leading to Peartree Green. Immediately beyond the church, the road takes another line, through which, avoiding a turn on the left, we pass a common, and still inclining to the right, shortly reach the Hamble road; about a mile and a half further on, upon the right, a road leads direct to Netley.

Leaving Southampton by the Bargate, we observe that the village of Fourposts indicates the increasing population of the country. Opposite to this is the pleasant village of Hill, standing upon an eminence.

Leaving Romsey on the right, we pass the villa called Freemantle; immediately below this is an iron foundery, and, on the left, the unfortunate canal intended to form a communication between Southampton and Salisbury, but long abandoned for want of ways and means. Millbrook is a long village with an old church; and next to this is the busy village of Redbridge. Crossing the bridge we reach the village of Totton; and about the thirteenth mile-stone, marking the distance from Lymington, the road is very pleasing, and runs through the village of Rumbridge. Passing the twelfth stone, we begin to ascend the long hill of Howndown; and, a little beyond the eleventh, is the boundery of *New Forest* in this quarter; not "a boundless contiguity of shade," but the scene of numerous cottages, villages, hamlets, and considerable manors.

Taking leave of the Forest scenery, and passing through a cultivated neighbourhood, the Isle of Wight rises in the back ground. About the third stone is a rugged common, called Setley Plain; and, in its front, the white cliffs of Freshwater. Batramsley is a scattered village. About a mile from Lymington is Buckland Rings, or Castle Field, the remains of a Roman camp. On the right of Lymington is the villa of Priestlands; advancing, we obtain a glimpse of Hurst Castle, to visit which, the traveller must turn off on the left, on the road leading to Millford. From Hurst beach, we have a view of the Shingles; the traveller may now reach the Christchurch road, by passing through Hordel. The villas of Rookcliff and Hordecliff command fine views, and, beyond the sixth stone, is the village of Milton; from whence a circuit may be made to the pleasant bathing-place of Muddiford, having many pretty cottages as lodging-houses. Chuton, three quarters of a mile further, looks over a valley towards the sea, and forward on the right is Belvidere, and on the left High Cliff, the seat of the late Earl of Bute. On Hengestbury Head, called also Christchurch Head, is a summer-house,

built by the late Mr. Bramber; and, about a mile from Christchurch, is Somerford Grange. A road from this place to Lymington runs through the New Forest, and, crossing a rough common, Hinton House appears in front on the left; on the right is East Hinton, and, beyond a summer-house in the grounds, resembling the tower of a church, on the left is a gate, opening into a private road leading to North Hinton. At the end of an inclosure of fine young timber called Rougeswood, a gate opens upon some rugged ground, the entrance to the New Forest in this quarter. Wilverley Enclosure is the next object, from one corner of which, the traveller may ride straight to Lyndhurst, or return to Lymington by the road to the right, where there are several views of Rhinefield Lodge.— Just before entering Lyndhurst we pass Cuffnells.

Another excursion is made from Lymington by crossing the causey over the river, when Walhampton is seen on the right, through which a road leads to Pilewell House, situated on the coast; and adjoining to this is Baddesley Chapel. Regaining Lymington road, Newtown Park is seen, and, pursuing it, we cross Beaulieu Heath, whence, entering a close lane, we descend to the pleasant valley leading to the village of Beaulieu. At full tide there is good water scenery here, and the remains of Beaulieu Abbey are still considerable. From this place is a pleasant ride to Buckler's Hard, a village about two miles distant: the country on the opposite side of the river is highly picturesque, and below the landing-place is the little village of Exbury; and not far from this, Exbury House, the property of Col. Mitford. Leap is a little place where there is a passage to the Isle of Wight. In inspecting the country between Hythe and Fawley, we pass the village of Hardley; and, three or four miles from Hythe, come to Cadland, an elegant mansion in a fine park. An excursion on the other side of Hythe may be made to the village of Dibden and its ancient church, and yew-tree in the church-yard; Eling Church is also a structure of some antiquity.

Another excursion may be made from Southampton to Stony Cross, returning through Lyndhurst; at Cadenham, a direction post points to Ringwood; and here the road through the forest is of great beauty. At the bottom of a vale, adjoining the hamlet of Canterton, the stone is erected that points out the spot where William Rufus was killed. Returning from Stony Cross, Malwood Castle is seen; thence we may descend into the valley where Minstead is situated.

From Southampton to Ringwood the traveller passes Stony Cross, and approaching Ringwood, ten miles distant, the venerable church of Christchurch on the left is a fine addition to the prospect. Boldewood Lodge, now neglected, was a favourite residence of the late Lord Delawar; beyond this the road winds through beautiful woods to Lyndhurst.

From Southampton to Totton, we pass Tachbury, Little Testwood, Paultons, and, just beyond the tenth stone, enter Wiltshire. Adjoining West Wellow is the village of Plaitford. To make another excursion from Southampton to Romsey, at the village of Fourposts we take the second road on the right, when a lane brings us to Shirley Common, Shirley House, and Shirley Mill, a manufactory of iron spades and shovels. A road on the left runs to Nutshaling, a pleasant village, and, adjoining this, Grove Place, a hunting seat belonging to Queen Elizabeth, now a private lunatic asylum. Opposite to the Horns Inn, a road leads to Toothill, the supposed site of a Danish camp; and, pursuing the Romsey road, Lee House is a principal object; Broadlands, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, is about a mile from Romsey. Mottesfont House may be approached by the Stockbridge road; it is about five miles from Romsey, and the river Test, which winds in a broad stream through this flat country, must be crossed three times. The villages of North Baddesley and Chilworth may be passed on the return from Romsey to Southampton. Approaching the upper end of North Stoneham, the



seat of John Fleming, Esq. we perceive his summer-house converted into an arched gateway, leading to his spacious premises; hence, a gentle descent of three miles, presents enchanting views of the river Itchen, and Southampton Water, the latter resembling a noble lake. Quitting Southampton for Winchester, on the left, are seen the buildings constituting the Military Asylum, a branch of that instituted at Chelsea in 1805, and, opposite to the former on the right, is Bellevue; the house, which has lost its two wings, was originally erected by Mr. St. Andre, a Swiss. Entering the London road is Archer's Lodge, the cemetery of the quakers; Clayfield, a comfortable house; and, on the opposite side, Padwell, or Bevis Mount, the seat of Charles Mordaunt, the celebrated Earl of Peterborough. To Hursley village, it is necessary to pass Cranbury Common. Adjoining Hursley Park is part of the keep of Merdon Castle, supposed to have been the place of the death of one of the West Saxon kings, in the eighth century. Winchester is scarcely five miles distant from Hursley. About two miles from Winchester, on the right, is the village and church of Compton, and, two miles further, is Otterbourn, on the right of which, at some distance, is Cranbury House; the road over Otterbourn Hill, through a thick wood, brings us again to Southampton.

From Southampton to go to Winchester, we leave the London road on the left, and pass through Rockstone Lane; the surrounding scenery exhibits a bridge over the Itchen, and, fronting it on the other side, Portswood House, erected for General Stibbert. Portswood Green is a pleasant spot. South Stoneham is on the bank of the Itchen, about three miles from Southampton. At Swathling we cross a small bridge, and, avoiding the road on the right, proceed straight forward, and on the right see the village of Bishop's Stoke. Beyond this we cross the Itchen and proceed through five lanes, and on the skirts of hanging woods, to the village of Twyford, and here

we observe Twyford Lodge, and Shawford House, a seat of the Mildmay family.

From Southampton to Botley is another desirable excursion, and from Botley we proceed to Bishop's Waltham, a neat little town. Wickham stands near five miles distant on the direct road; this was the birth-place of the celebrated William of Wickham. We next proceed to Fareham, and, passing the seventieth mile-stone between Gosport and London, ascend a hill, and have a pleasant view on the left. Beyond the seventy-first stone, at the turnpike gate, there is an engaging prospect of Portsmouth harbour and the Isle of Wight. Titchfield is about three miles distant, and, on the right not far from the town, are the ruins of Titchfield House, erroneously called Titchfield Abbey. The road to Bursledon Bridge leads to the village of this name; beyond it the way to Bittern and Southampton is through a barren tract, and over Northam bridge.

From Southampton through Titchfield, to Gosport and Portsmouth, is a tour generally chosen by persons fond of maritime pursuits; the wooded banks, and the windings of the Hamble river, are seen to advantage on this route.

About four miles from Southampton, on the banks of the Itchen, are the remains of the Priory of St. Dionysius, or Dennis, founded for black canons, by Henry I. now converted into a farm-house.

At the village of BURSLEDON, about three miles up the River Hamble, which falls into the Southampton Water, several fine vessels have been built for the British navy. The creek is particularly convenient for this purpose, being sufficiently capacious for eighty gun ships.

At Redbridge, a populous hamlet, about four miles west of Southampton, at the mouth of the river Test, there is a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn, &c. Ship-building has also been carried on here for many years past; and some vessels, upon a curious construction, invented by Brigadier General Ben-



tham, particularly calculated for swift sailing, have been built here.

*From Salisbury to Petersfield; through Stockbridge and Winchester.*

At eight miles from Salisbury, we enter the county at Wallop Down. About a mile and a half from our road, on the right, is BROUGHTON, a small village which Camden supposes to have been the Roman station called Brige, mentioned in Antonius' Itinerary, and Mr. Gough, in his additions, mentions that the military way from Winchester to Old Sarum has been traced by Mr. Gale, and that the distances perfectly coincided with Camden's conjecture.

The Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum passes this village, taking its course from the west gate of the former city, by the following places: Cock Lane, St. Cross Corner, Pit Fields, Pit Down, Garlick Farm, Semborne, South Field, Horsebridge, Bossington Mill, Buckholt, Warren, Winterslow, Pittenfield and Down. The remains of this road are sufficiently visible through the whole course of it to engage the attention of the antiquary.

In Broughton church-yard is a tomb inscribed to the memory of Miss Anne Steele, who was a native of this village, and the author of two volumes of elegant poems on sacred and moral subjects, under the assumed name of *Theodosia*.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from Broughton, we arrive at

### STOCKBRIDGE,

An ancient borough, by prescription, and a market town, although only a chapelry to King's Samborne. Its situation, on one of the great western roads, is its principal support, having no manufacture, and very little external trade. The inns and public-houses are numerous.

This place has sent members to parliament ever since the first summons in Queen Elizabeth's reign; the right of election is possessed by all the inhabitants paying church and poor rates. The municipal

government of the town is vested in a bailiff, constable, and serjeant-at-mace.

There is a good race-course on Houghton Down, about two miles west of the town.

The number of inhabitants in Stockbridge amounted in 1811 to 663; the number of houses 145.

About three miles south of Stockbridge are the small villages of UPPER SAMBORNE, LITTLE SAMBORNE, and KING'S SAMBORNE. This parish includes the chapelries of Stockbridge and Little Samborne.

In this neighbourhood is Mottisfont House, the seat of Sir Charles Mill, Bart. a spacious and venerable mansion, built on the site of part of a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William Briere in the reign of King John.

Here is preserved a curious painting of great antiquity, which, most probably, belonged to the priory, representing in compartments two events in the life of the Romish saint, the celebrated Thomas Aquinas. In one compartment he is receiving a visit from St. Peter and St. Paul. In the other he is represented writing, while the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, is dictating at his ear; his friend Bonaventure observing him at the door, which is partly open.

About three miles from King's Samborne, a little to the right of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester, is Beacon Hill, upon the flat summit of which is an ancient camp, noticed by Camden as a military fortification, surrounded by a ditch of great compass.

Proceeding on our journey, at the distance of about eight miles from Stockbridge, we arrive at the very ancient city of

### WINCHESTER,

Situated on the eastern declivity of a hill, gradually sloping to the river Itchen, and agreeably surrounded by extensive plains and downs. From its situation on a chalky soil it was called by the Britons *Caer Givent*, *Caer Guen*, or *Caer Guent*, which signifies the white

city; by the Romans it was called Venta Belgarum, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the discovery of a pavement of brick, and some coins of Constantine the Great, found in digging the foundations of the royal palace; by the Saxons it was called Wittanceaster; by the Latin historians Wintonia; and by the Monkish chronologers Ventanus and Wentanus.

Warner, and many other respectable historians, agree that it was built by Ludor Rous Hudibras, the son of Liel and grandson of Brute Greenshield, in the year of the world 2995, about 892 years before the birth of Christ. This early origin of the city is not indeed established by any authentic historical record; tradition alone supporting the fact: Mr. Milner, however, very justly observes, "That Winchester will retain a well-founded claim to as high antiquity as that of any other city within the compass of the island, after stripping her of all the false honours of her fabulous origin."

Winchester was the chief city of the Belgæ, till their final reduction by the Romans under Vespasian. About the year 450, the Roman General, P. Ostorius Scapula, fortified all the principal Belgic cities between the Anton or Southampton Water and the Severn, with walls and towers to defend the country from the attacks of the yet unconquered Britons.— "This then is the proper period to which the regular construction of our city in a square form, which was that of the Roman camps in general, is to be ascribed, together with the city walls, composed of flints and strong mortar: the substance of which, after so many repairs, and alterations, still remains." *Milner's History of Winchester.*

Under the Romans the name of the city was changed to Venta Belgarum; and it became a very considerable place while in their occupation. Here they manufactured cloth for the Emperor and army, and all sorts of linen, and kept the public archives and records. They had also two temples here; one dedi-

cated to Apollo, the other to Concord, near the site of the present cathedral. Roman sepulchres have also been discovered just without the walls of the city, on the east and west sides, in which were found, on opening them in 1789, many human bones, urns of black pottery, a coin of Augustus Cæsar, a Roman fibulæ, and other antiquities.

About the year 165, King Lucius, the last of the British princes tributary to the Roman power, after receiving Christianity, converted the idol temples in this city into places of Christian worship; and began a cathedral here, which he consecrated A. D. 169. These were destroyed A. D. 266, by Dioclesian, who massacred, without distinction, all the Christians in the city. It was, however, soon afterwards restored, and dedicated to St. Amphibalus, by the Emperor Constantius.

The city now remained in peace and tranquillity till the invasion of the Saxons; who, landing at Portsmouth, under Hengist, afterwards king of Kent, entered Winchester, putting men, women, and children, to the sword, without distinction. Aurelius Ambrosius, then King of Britain, however, came to the assistance of the city, and drove out the Saxons. About this time Cerdic landed at Southampton with a large body of Saxons, and began to proceed up the country, when Ambrosius hearing of his descent, immediately marched against him. Both armies meeting at Chardford, a battle ensued, wherein Cerdic proved victorious, Ambrosius being slain, with upwards of five thousand of his men. After this Venta again changed its masters, and became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom.

On the dissolution of the Saxon heptarchy, A. D. 828, Winchester became the metropolis of the kingdom, and the seat of its prince. Egbert, after having reduced the whole kingdom under his authority, convoked a wittengemotte, or great assembly, to be held here, in the presence of which he was crowned; after which an edict was passed, commanding that the name

of the kingdom should from thenceforth be called England: at the same time extensive liberties and franchises were granted to this city.

During the reign of Ethelbald, who succeeded Ethelwulph, the Danes besieged Winchester, but were driven back with great slaughter; but afterwards returning, A. D. 862, with a superior force, they laid the country waste before them, and burnt and pillaged the city.

Alfred succeeding to the crown, A. D. 871, rebuilt and considerably enlarged the city.

In the reign of Ethelred a general massacre of the Danes, who had invaded the country in such numbers as to become the entire masters of it, commenced in this city. On the 13th of November, 1002, being the eve of St. Brice, every woman throughout the kingdom murdered her Danish bedfellow, by maiming them in the hocshynide, i. e. hamstrings, or by cutting their throats. In memory of this circumstance a festival, called Hocktyde, was annually observed, and a charter obtained for it in this city.

A dreadful vengeance was afterwards taken by the Danish King, Sueine, who landed soon afterwards, and destroyed the country all round the coast.

After the death of Edmund Ironside, Canute, the son of Sueine, attained the entire sovereignty of England, and, making Winchester his capital, he greatly increased the riches of the cathedral: among the presents he made to it the most extraordinary was that of his crown, after the occurrence which we related in the course of our description of Southampton.

In 1044, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, who succeeded Hardicanute, the son of Canute, the remarkable trial of the Queen Emma, by fiery ordeal, occurred at Winchester, in the cathedral. Here, in the presence of the king and a crowded assembly of all ranks of people, she is said to have walked unhurt over nine red-hot ploughshares. She had been accused of a criminal intercourse with Bishop Alwyn, her kinsman.

On the death of William Rufus, Henry I. attended a great assembly of the barons then sitting in this town, and claimed the crown of England; but the nobles, who knew that Henry was a man of spirit, and would not suffer them to oppress the people as they had been accustomed to do, told him they were bound by oath to give the crown to his brother Robert, who was then returning from a crusade in the Holy Land. Henry, however, secure of the support of the citizens, drew his sword, and swearing that no one should be king but himself, seized the crown, the barons submitting, rather than involve the country in a civil war.

During the reign of this monarch, Winchester arose to the summit of her glory; for at this time she was defended by a stately castle, high and strong walls, with gates and towers, and was ornamented with a multitude of magnificent structures, being the seat of government, and the royal residence. It had a mayor 22 years before London, and it was distinguished by the first free charter granted to any city in the kingdom. The city of Winchester is said to have extended at this time west, almost as far as Wick parish on the north, to Hydebarton, in which part of the town the King's palace was situated, with the buildings and mansions of most of the nobility; eastward to Magdalen Hospital, which was then called the suburbs of Winchester; and south as far as St. Cross.

During the civil wars, in the reign of King Stephen, Henry of Blois, brother of that prince, and bishop of Winchester, was appointed Legate for England by the Pope: and here assembled a convocation of the clergy, to which the king was summoned, who not appearing, his brother, the legate, declared him an usurper, and procured the coronation of the Empress Maud; soon after, however, changing sides, he declared for his brother, and exciting the people against the Empress, she was obliged to take shelter in the castle, where being closely be-



sieged, she caused it to be reported that she was dangerously ill; and then, after a suitable interval, that she was dead. After this, she was enclosed like a corpse, in sheets of lead, and was thus suffered to pass in a horse-litter, as if carried out for interment, through the army of the besiegers, a truce having been obtained for the purpose. When at a proper distance, she was freed from her dismal inclosure, and mounting a horse, she made the best of her way by Luggershal and Devizes, to Gloucester.

In the reign of Henry II. many privileges were granted to the inhabitants of Winchester, particularly that of being governed by a mayor, with a subordinate bailiff, in the year 1184. A terrible fire, which destroyed a great part of the city, about this time, very much checked its growing prosperity.

When Richard I. returned from his romantic expedition to the Holy Land, he was crowned in this city; although that ceremony had been performed at Westminster several years before.

King John frequently kept his court here; and his son, Henry III. who was born in the castle, was always called Henry of Winchester. In his reign, when the barons took up arms, Simon de Montfort seized this city, plundered the inhabitants, and, at the instigation of the priests, put all the Jews that could be found to the sword; but the barons being overpowered by the royal army, the King held a parliament, in which the grievances of the people were redressed.

It was in this city that Edmund Plantagenet, brother of Edward II. was beheaded, at the instigation of Mortimer, the favourite of the queen dowager.

In the reign of Edward III. Winchester was constituted one of the fixed markets, or staples, for wool. But the trade of the city had been much interrupted by the plague, which in 1348 spread over all England, and swept away great numbers of the inhabitants of this city. In the year 1363, the wool-staple was removed from hence to Calais, to the great impoverishment of the city, and injury of the factors,

who had expended immense sums in erecting new buildings, and other proper and necessary conveniences for carrying on that trade. Some time after the removal of the staple followed the speedy decline and dissolution of the cloathing manufactories, and of all the other commercial and extensive branches usually carried on in this city, which were, in the course of a few years, either neglected or removed. These misfortunes being followed by continual migrations, whole streets were at length deserted, and left uninhabited; numerous houses fell down for want of tenants, churches mouldered away for want of parishioners to keep them in repair; the navigation became neglected and choaked up, and the appearance of trade and commerce, once so famous in this city, totally vanished, and gave place to adversity and depopulation.

Upon the death of Edward III. Richard II. was crowned, A. D. 1377, in whose minority the French landed at Portsmouth, which they plundered and destroyed; and marching up the country, besieged this city. But the inhabitants forming themselves into a military body, assisted by a great number of the clergy, furiously attacked the besiegers, and drove them back to their ships with great precipitation and slaughter.

In 1392, Richard II. held a parliament in this city.

About the year 1401, Henry IV. was married in the cathedral here to Joanna, Dowager Duchess of Bretagne; the ceremony being performed by the venerable Bishop Wykeham. And here his son, Henry V. gave audience to the French ambassadors, who came with proposals of peace; but their behaviour was so insolent, that the English soon after invaded France.

Henry VI. was a great benefactor to this city, which he visited several times. In this reign the inhabitants represented in a petition to the king, for the renewal of a grant made by himself 1440, that 997 houses were actually divested of inhabitants, and



17 parish churches shut up, so much was the trade and population of the place decreased.

In the year 1522, Henry VIII. and his royal guest, the Emperor Charles V. visited this city, and remained a week. On this occasion, the celebrated Round Table was new-painted, and an inscription in honour of the illustrious visitors placed beneath it.

When Philip landed at Southampton, to espouse Queen Mary, that princess met him at Winchester, where the ceremony was performed by Gardiner, and the marriage consummated in the episcopal palace.

Upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, the high sheriff of Hampshire, Sir Benjamin Titchborne, rendered himself remarkable for his spirited and decided conduct in proclaiming, in this city, James of Scotland king of England, without waiting for orders from the privy council in London, who had passed several hours before they could determine upon this important subject. In consideration of this service, the new sovereign granted to him, and his heirs in perpetuity, the royal Castle of Winchester, with an annual pension of 100*l.* during his life.

During the war between King Charles I. and his Parliament, this city suffered considerably from the depredations made on the ancient monuments, by the soldiers, who considered them as relics of idolatry; and by the demolition of the castle and fortifications, Bishops Castle, of Woolvesley, and several churches and public buildings, by Oliver Cromwell.

In the year 1665, Winchester was again visited by the dreadful plague, which at the same period was making such awful ravages in the metropolis. "The dead were here, no less than in London, carried out by cart-loads at a time, and buried in the eastern downs, as the turfy mounds there still indicate. Almost all the trade and mutual intercourse were at an end, and it was not without great difficulty that the necessaries of life could be procured; and the third great calamity, famine, was averted by inducing the country people to bring their provisions to a weekly

market, which was held with all the jealous precautions possible, upon a rising ground beyond the West-gate, where the obelisk is now erected. The custom was for the buyers and sellers to keep at a considerable distance from each other whilst they made their bargains: which being done, the commodities were left by the country people upon a large flat stone, now forming the basis of the said obelisk, and were fetched away by the inhabitants, who in return threw the money agreed upon into a vessel of water provided for the purpose."

During the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Winchester appeared to be in a fair way of regaining much of its former splendor, being the constant residence of the king, when business did not require his presence in London. He also purchased the site and remains of the ancient castle, and began to erect the spacious and magnificent palace we shall presently have occasion to notice.

The last event of any importance in the history of this place, was the trial and execution here of Mrs. Alicia Lisle, widow of the famous John Lisle, Esq. representative for this city, and one of the judges on the trial of Charles I.

This unfortunate woman, upwards of seventy years of age, was charged with harbouring known rebels, concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and although the jury repeatedly declared themselves not satisfied with the evidence of her guilt, they were at length compelled to find her guilty by the infamous Judge Jefferies, who presided on the bench. She was beheaded, in September, 1685.

The cathedral of Winchester is very justly deemed "one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes that have been transacted in it, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is enriched and hallowed."

It was originally founded by Lucius, the first Chris-

tian king of Britain, who is said to have consecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the fourth of November, A. D. 169. This stood about one hundred and two years, and was destroyed in the persecution of the Emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 266.

We find it afterwards restored, and consecrated by Constantius to St. Amphibalus, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the sons of Mordred took refuge in it, to avoid the cruelty of Constantine, who disregarding the sanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in the full enjoyment of its privileges, till the time of Cerdic, first king of the West Saxons, who driving away some, and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple. Kingelise, one of his successors, and the first Christian king of the West Saxons, again restored it, and demolishing the old cathedral, laid the foundation of a new one, A. D. 611, which his son Kenwalsh finished, who succeeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Algibertus were the two first bishops of this new foundation; but on some dispute, the see of Dorchester was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the bishopric, who afterwards falling under the displeasure of Kenwalsh, purchased the see of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the first simonial bishop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were seculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the persuasion of Bishop Ethelwold, in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who substituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The present edifice was begun, A. D. 1079, by Bishop Walkelyn, a Norman in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finished the tower, the choir, the transept, and probably the west end; accordingly the monks, in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom, passed with much state and solemnity from the old monastery to the new one, A. D. 1093, on the feast of St. Swithin, to whom it was con-

secrated; and in the most solemn procession translated the shrine of that saint to the new church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham, and at length finished by Bishop Fox.

After the dissolution, the present foundation was instituted, and the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consists of one dean, twelve prebendaries, six minor canons, ten lay clerks, or singing men, eight choristers, and other members. The revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 1507*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* the greatest part of which was appropriated to the new dean and chapter. The last prior was William Basyng, alias Kingsmill, who was made the first dean, and died A. D. 1548. Great part of the monastery and outbuildings of St. Swithin's were, about this time, demolished, as useless to the foundation; and the cathedral, since its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has borne the common appellation of Trinity Church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is 545 feet; of these our Lady's Chapel includes 54, and the choir 136. The length from the iron door, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the west end, is 351 feet; the length of the transepts is 186 feet; the breadth of the body below the transepts, is 87 feet; and of the choir, 40. The vaulting in the inside is 26 feet high: the exact height of the tower is 138 feet and a half, and its breadth 50 feet by 48. This tower is carried up but a very little height above the roof, not more than 26 feet, and has no proper finishing; but is covered in, as if the building had been left off: which, very probably, might be the case, for there is strength enough below to support a steeple higher than that of Salisbury. The prospect from the west end of the middle aisle to the east window, beyond the choir, must strike every mind susceptible of those "awful feelings that must arise from the contemplation of that greatness and extent which are peculiar to the proportions of Gothic architecture."

From the middle aisle we approach the choir, by a

stately flight of steps. At the entrance is a Grecian skreen of the composite order, designed by Inigo Jones, and erected at the expense of Charles I. In it are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compediments, wherein are placed bronze statues of James and Charles I. In the civil wars, the rebels, among other outrages, barbarously defaced and abused both these statues; but particularly that of Charles, attempting to break off the crown, and declaring, with malicious vehemence, 'that they would bring him back to the Parliament.' The stalls are of Norway oak, and are a masterly piece of Gothic spire-work, being at once elegant and majestic. They were erected by Prior Silkstede, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north side. On the same side stands the organ, which was removed thither by the command of King Charles I. from the skreen above mentioned, where it was justly supposed to intercept the view from the west to the east end. The stalls on the south side are bounded by the bishop's throne, erected by Bishop Trelawney. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles I. there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the first story or roof of the tower; on which account the side arches of the first story, being intended to be seen from below, are wrought and ornamented. In the area leading to the high altar is a plain raised monument, of a greyish stone, without any inscription, under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1000. This tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who stole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring set with rubies, said to be worth 500*l.* and a small silver chalice. With this area the presbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finished, in a different taste from that of the tower, and is separated on each side from the north and south aisles, by a well executed partition wall of open work. On the top of each wall are placed three shrines, or chests, beautifully

carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown on each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West Saxon kings, bishops, and some later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. These remains were thus carefully collected and deposited by Bishop Fox, A. D. 1525. The ascent to and area of the high altar is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary and schoolmaster of Winchester College, who dying A. D. 1700, bequeathed 800*l.* for ornamenting the altar. The woodwork about the altar was erected by Bishop Fox, but the canopy, with its festoons and other ornaments, were added about the time when the new skreen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors or entrance on each side, still remain, through which the priest approached the altar, from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewise remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, representing the Trinity. Behind is a very lofty skreen, or partition of stone, charged with most exquisite embellishments of Gothic workmanship, and infinitely superior, in point of finishing, to one of the same kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the Reformation, were filled with statues of solid silver, but are at present supplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before-mentioned. The skreen, side-partition walls, roof of the presbytery, and of the adjoining side aisles, with their walls and windows, were finished at the expense of Bishop Fox, A. D. 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. He likewise fronted the boundary of the choir on the outside, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his statue is placed, clothed with the episcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the east end in the same style; and it seems that he reduced the windows on the west side to their present form. During the civil



wars, the altar-skreen just mentioned was protected from the violence of the rebels, by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line just before it, so as entirely to conceal its beauties. Other parts of the church, however, did not escape the mistaken zeal of these enemies to all that was graceful or majestic; for, on the 16th of December, 1642, the soldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered the church, where they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the story of the Old and New Testament, in admirable imagery. They destroyed the organ, seized the rich tapestry, cushions, and vestments of the choir, with the vessels of the altar, threw down the communion table, and, carrying off the rails which encompassed it, they burnt them in their quarters.—After this they defaced many of the monuments; and, pulling down some of the chests which contained the remains of some of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones against the painted glass, which they destroyed throughout the church, except the beautiful window over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of several saints and bishops of this church, which being more out of their reach, and less exposed than the rest, is still preserved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand west window seems to be made up of the dispersed fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect. In this general destruction, however, the elegant tomb of William of Wykeham, was happily preserved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army, who, having received his education at the college of this city, held himself under an indispensable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder.

The east end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the south contains the tomb of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, by whom it was built. The rood loft of this chapel consists of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the sides are finished in the same taste; but the work has been



much damaged. Under the windows are several niches for statues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebuss on Henton, the place of the bishop's nativity, and partly on his name; the inscription, "*Laus tibi Christe.*"

The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by Prior Silkested, and is used at present for morning prayers. The prior's name is on the roof; and on the sides, which were adorned with ancient paintings, are embossed the arms of England, of Silkested, of the see, and a rebuss of T. Langton, as in the chapel just described, and who was bishop in the former part of Silkested's priorate; for whom also a tun is introduced on the ceiling, the inscription, "*Ad gloriam Dei.*" The same embossments appear on the outside of the building, in the church-yard. On the north side of the Virgin Mary's Chapel is a small chapel, dedicated perhaps to St. Michael; as the portraiture of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of bishop Edington and dean Mason. Here is likewise the magnificent monument of the earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I. His effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same.

In the southern transept is another chapel, built, as some imagine, by Silkested, which is called by his name. The elegant screen of this little chapel was at least erected by this priory; for on it is carved, in large ornamental Gothic characters,

### T H O M A S S.

Some years since that part of the screen before the family vault of Serjeant Eyre, adjoining to this chapel, was beautified, and brought to its present perfection by that family.

The present chapter-house, being the western aisle of the south transept, was appropriated to that purpose, A. D. 1621. In the northern transept are some imperfect traces of ancient painting, supposed to re-

present the combat of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Danish giant Colbrand. About the middle of the great western aisle stands an ancient font; it is a square massy block of jet-coloured marble, in which a circular bason is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, supported by a plain pedestal of stone. The sides of the square are ornamented with rude bas-relievos, which seem to represent the miracles of some saint belonging to this church; and if we may judge from the style of architecture introduced in the carving on the south side, this singular monument of antiquity was the workmanship of the Saxon times. Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying-place of the Saxon kings, whose remains were collected by Fox, as before observed, and deposited in the chests on each side the altar.

At the east end of the southern partition-wall lies the body of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, the pious founder of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a most finished specimen of the improved Gothic; here is no inscription to his memory; but he is represented by the effigies of a skeleton. Within there is a small oratory, or chapel, called Fox's study, which he usually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finished; and the passion of our Saviour is represented over its altar in beautiful carved work. At the east end of the northern partition-wall is interred Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this see, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewise represented by the figure of a skeleton, which received great injury in the Civil Wars. He died A. D. 1555. The traverse wall, betwixt these monuments, under which is the entrance into the cemetery, or resting-place, has the arms of Charles II. at the top, and was formerly ornamented with the statues of several Saxon kings, bishops, &c. who had been buried near this spot, with their names inscribed under them, in Saxon characters.

In the area on the east side of this traverse wall is

a sumptuous and stately monument, to the memory of Henry Beaufort, son to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; he was bishop of this see, cardinal of St. Eusebius, general of the Pope's forces against the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigies are represented in the cardinal's habit; but the inscription is now totally lost.

Opposite to this, and designed in evident imitation of it, is the superb shrine and monument of William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, who died A. D. 1486. He is represented on his tomb in his episcopal habit, grasping his heart between his hands. The roof and spire work of his shrine is equal, if not superior, in exuberance of ornament, and height of finishing, to any structure of the kind in England. It was repaired by the master of Magdalen College, A. D. 1741. Westward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a bishop of this church, said to be Saint Swithin: it appears to have been formerly inlaid with brass, which was carried off in the civil war. Near this is a tomb raised somewhat higher than the pavement, said to be that of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, and original founder of Winchester Cathedral; but more probably that of Bishop de Lucius, who erected this part of the cathedral. At the bottom of the steps, on the south side of the choir, are two very ancient monuments, one of which has no inscription; the other belongs to the prior of the convent, who died in the year of our Lord 1295, and is thus inscribed.—

*Hic jacet Willielmus de Basing, quondam Prior istius Ecclesiæ, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, et qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres annos et quinquaginta dies Indulgentiæ precipiet.*

Here lies William of Basing, formerly Prior of this church, to whose soul may God be propitious; and he who shall pray for him shall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days.

The adjoining monument may with equal probability be his predecessor's, whose name was William de Basynges, and who died A. D. 1234.

Against one of the pillars in the body of the church is a stone pulpit, from whence orations or sermons were delivered; and has since been appropriated to that use by the Hessian chaplains, a little before their encampment near this city. Near this pulpit lay the remains of William Kingsmill, the first dean of this cathedral; near the choir is the tomb of William Eddington, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1366.

This eminent prelate was offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury, which he rejected, saying, "If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the better manger." He was lord high treasurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church. He was succeeded in his episcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, so denominated from the village where he was born, which is about fifteen miles south-east of this city, in the road to Gosport; and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, built at his own expense, thirteen years before his death, for his private devotion. He erected this chapel between the very pillars where he performed his daily devotions in his younger days, against one of which stood an altar, anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary: this chapel he dedicated also to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the same place as before. The bishop ordered his body to be deposited in the middle of this chapel, and appointed three monks to say mass for the repose of his soul. He died in September, 1404, in the 80th year of his age. The numerous legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations bequeathed by this great prelate, may be seen at large in his life, written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth. Though the bishop had no great share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastical knowledge. He was keeper of the privy seal, lord high chancellor of

England, and prime minister of state to king Edward III. who was stimulated by him to form those two great projects, which made his reign so glorious, first, upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, and second, upon instituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendix to the bishopric; Wykeham himself was the first, and the ensigns of that order are joined with the episcopal ornaments, in the robing of his effigies on his monument. He built the castles at Windsor and Queenborough for the said king, founded New College, Oxford, and St. Mary's College, in this city; he repaired a great number of churches in his diocese, among which he distributed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments; he repaired and amended the roads between Winchester and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almost impassable, making causeways, and building bridges, at a great expense: he likewise purchased estates to the value of 200 marks a year, in addition to the demesne lands of the bishopric of Winchester, that he might leave there some other memorial of his munificence, besides that of repairing and rebuilding the cathedral church.

Though the ornaments of his oratory were destroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before observed, and remains entire and unhurt; it is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it, and on a plate of brass running round the edge of the upper table is a Latin inscription, recording his virtues.

Besides the monuments in this cathedral already mentioned, there are several others erected to the memory of distinguished personages. The monuments of Bishop Willis, and Dean Cheyney, and the medallion of Bishop Hoadley, are particularly worthy of observation. An ancient figure of a crusader, of

the princely family of De Foix, in the north aisle, is also deserving of notice.

From the survey of the inside of the church we would conduct the spectator to the west end, which is a masterly specimen of the massy Gothic manner: it is finished with two small side spires, and a central pinnacle, in which is a niche and pedestal, containing an episcopal statue of William of Wykeham.

This venerable fabric having been lately repaired; in the mean time the lady's chapel at the east end was appropriated to the purposes of the choir, where, without the aid of the organ, the human voice was found to produce the most charming harmony.

On the south side of the church stood the monastery of Benedictine Friars, which was so long famous for its splendour, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, very little at present remains. The great cloisters of the cathedral formed an area in the southern church-yard, and were built against this side of the church, which, on that account, was not ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles as on the north side. The cloisters were destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Through an ancient portico, on the eastern square of these cloisters, near the deanery, they passed into the chapter-house, which has been long destroyed, and makes up part of the Dean's garden. This was a magnificent building of Norman workmanship, as appears by some of the pillars and arches which formed the seats still remaining in the walls; it was ninety feet square, and vaulted, having a large pillar in the centre to support the same; and covered on the outside above the dormitory with sheets of lead.

One of the most celebrated institutions at Winchester is the College, founded by Bishop Wykeham, between the years 1387 and 1393, situated to the south-east of the cathedral, just without the city wall.—Wykeham's charter of foundation bears date, October the 20th, 1382, at which time the whole establishment consisted of a warden and seventy scho-



lars. The building is exceedingly commodious, elegant and extensive. The front is 249 feet in length, and consists of offices on the western side of the gateway, and of part of the warden's lodgings on the east. Advancing through a spacious gateway, the canopy of which is supported by the mutilated bust of a king on one side, and a bishop on the other; evidently intended to represent the founder and his royal patron, Edward I. we enter the first court. "In the centre of the groining, under the tower of this gateway, are seen the arms of the former; and in an ornamented niche on the outside of it, we behold a large statue of his patroness, the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with a sceptre in her right hand, and her divine infant in her left. The middle tower, over the gate leading into the interior court, is ornamented with three beautiful niches, having suitable canopies and pinnacles to adorn them. In the centre niche stands the statue of the Blessed Virgin, as large as life, with a book in her left hand, and her right elevated towards the figure of the angel Gabriel, which occupies the niche on the same side, and appears to be pointing to a label, inscribed with the words of the salutation, 'Ave gratia plena.' The founder himself is represented in the third niche, with his mitre, and other episcopal ornaments, invoking the prayers of his holy patroness. The same figures are repeated in niches on the south side of this tower; whilst over the east end of the church a similar statue of the Blessed Virgin with that in front of the first tower is seen, but under a much more gorgeous canopy. Passing under the aforesaid tower into the second court, every spectator must be struck with the elegant and uniform style of the ancient buildings with which it is surrounded. In particular, the magnificent chapel and hall, which form the south wing of the quadrangle, being supported by bold and ornamental buttresses, and enlightened by lofty and richly mullioned windows, bespeak the genius of Wykcham, and fill the mind with admiration and



delight. Over the western extremity of the hall, and under a similar canopy to the last-mentioned statue of the Virgin, is the figure of St. Michael, transfixing the old dragon. A stately tower, with turrets, and pinnacles at the four corners, stands near the centre of the wing, built in the more ornamental style of the 15th century, it not being the work of Wykeham himself, but of Warden Thurbera."—*Milner's Winchester.*

The entrance into the chapel is by a vestibule, with a richly-ornamented ceiling. The interior has a very striking effect. It is 102 feet long, and 33 broad. The screen, stalls, and altar piece, are of the Ionic order, and were executed in the wardenship of Dr. Nicholas. The altar is adorned with a painting, by Le Moine, of the Salutation, and given by Dr. Burton, formerly head-master of the college. The east window is painted with the genealogy of Christ. The rest of the windows are finely ornamented with portraits of the saints, with their names written under them.

Among many other eminent literary characters, Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wotton, Sir Thomas Rogers, and the poets Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, Pitt, Collins, and Wharton, received the rudiments of instruction at Winchester College.

The ruins of Wolvesey Castle are to be seen at a short distance north-east from the college. Wolvesey Castle was a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester, built A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, nephew to King Henry I. and brother to King Stephen. It was demolished in the Civil Wars, during the reign of Charles II. by the parliament's forces, under Sir W. Waller, who left no part standing that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed, escaped their fury, and still remains; but it is evidently of a more modern date than the original building.

Near to the west gate of the city are some small

remains of Winchester Castle, built by William the Conqueror, upon the site of one of which, according to tradition, was built by the renowned King Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn A. D. 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle; and we find, by a sketch in Speed, that the entrance from the west was over a bridge thrown across the western foss, leading to a gateway, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building; and it appears, by the same author, that it had outworks, with towers to the south. It was a gallant but not a great castle, bravely mounted on a hill, for defence and prospect. It was entirely demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in the Civil Wars of Charles I. except the chapel, which still remains as it was, a detached building. This chapel is a magnificent edifice, consisting of three aisles, 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth; the roof of which is supported by marble pillars of the Gothic order, and are allowed to be of excellent workmanship.

After the destruction of the castle, this building was appropriated to civil purposes; and has ever since borne the name of the Castle or County-hall. It is esteemed the best court in the western circuit. Over the court of Nisi Prius, above the judge's seat, hangs what is commonly called King Arthur's round table, which is eighteen feet in diameter. This piece of antiquity is said to be upwards of twelve hundred years' standing; though some authors affirm that it is of a much later date.

Adjoining to the chapel, and on the very spot where the castle formerly stood, Charles II. began a magnificent royal palace, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, the first stone of which was laid March 23, 1683. It was intended by the king for his summer residence, and was to have been sufficient to entertain the whole court. But the sudden death of the king prevented the execution of the plan, and so completely has its original purpose been changed,

that after being frequently used as a prison of war, it was finally converted into military barracks for the district.

About the middle of High Street stands a beautiful cross, justly admired as a masterly piece of Gothic workmanship. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower step. It was erected by a fraternity of the Holy Cross, an order said to be instituted in the reign of Henry VI. This cross was repaired and new painted in the year 1770, at which time a scaffold was erected with an intent to pull it down; but fortunately by the diligence and resolution of some of the inhabitants, this curious piece of antiquity is still preserved.

The buildings devoted to religious purposes in this city and its suburb were formerly very numerous. The churches and chapels alone, it is said, amounted to upwards of ninety, of which number scarcely twelve now remain. The principal parish church, is that dedicated to St. Maurice; it was originally a priory, dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII.

The hospital of St. John, now called St. John's House, an ancient structure, on the north side of High Street, was originally founded as an hospital, and according to Leland, was built as early as the year 933, by St. Brinstan, bishop of Winchester. At the suppression of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. the bare house with some few beds, were granted to the corporation, to be by them employed for the place of election of the mayor and officers, and for other public occasions. The hospital thus becoming the private property of the corporation, it was in a little time after converted into an assembly and ball-room, and used for entertainments of various kinds. It has since undergone great improvement: the principal chamber is sixty-two feet long, and thirty-eight feet broad, and twenty-six high. The chapel belonging to the hospital adjoined the east end. It is now used as a Free-School. On

the north of this hospital stands the commodious college, founded and amply endowed by William Lamb, Esq. in the year 1554, for six poor citizens' widows; each of whom has an income of three shillings per week.

There are several other charitable foundations in various parts of the city.

In the north quarter of the city is the celebrated monastery, first founded by King Alfred, and originally called Newen Mynstre, but afterwards Hyde Abbey.

This monastery was translated from the neighbourhood of the cathedral, by an edict of King Henry the First, A. D. 1121. The church, which was built with flint cased with stones, appears from its ruins to have consisted of three aisles, and to have been at least 240 feet long. Of the monastery nothing remains except some out-buildings, towards the street, and one gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit the head of a king. The same head occurs on a wall towards the south. Great part of the precinct wall is still standing. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally stood within the precincts, as did many parish churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the same stone, collected from the ruins of the abbey.

Next to this, in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery, called St. Mary's Abbey, founded by Alswythe, the wife of King Alfred, A. D. 900. It was situated near the house of Sir Paulet St. John, Bart. It originally consisted of an abbess and 21 nuns, and was valued at the Dissolution at 175*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* This part of Winchester is still called the Abbey; and Camden shews us that the ruins of it shewed it to have been a stately fabric. From this nunnery, King Henry I. took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm, the third king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

The hospital of the almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Susterne Spytal, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the present convent on the west.

The college of St. Elizabeth was founded by John Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, A. D. 1009. It stood in a meadow called St. Stephen's, near the present college on the east, and is thus described by Leland: "The college of St. Elizabeth, of Hungarie, lyith straite est upon the new college, (Winchester College), and there is but now a little narrow causey betwixt them. The myne arme, and stream of Alresford water, divided a little above the college, (Elizabeth College), into two armes, runnith on each side." He afterwards adds, "within these two armes not far from the college church of St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen."

On the north side of St. Mary's abbey stood the chapel of the Holy Trinity, consisting of a warden, and several priests.

Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars. The Augustine Friars were situate on the south side of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey Friars, or Minors, on the east, and the Dominicans on the north, just within the city. To these we may add the prior and brethren of St. Peter, in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalender.

The city of Winchester has been very much improved in appearance since the year 1770, when an act for paving and lighting the streets was obtained.

A new market-house, in consequence of the pavement, was set on foot in 1772, and is a handsome and commodious building.

This city is remarkable for having been the first place in the kingdom, incorporated by a free charter, and governed by a mayor, alderman, &c. The corporation, by Queen Elizabeth's charter, consists of a

mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-council men, elected out of the free burgesses, whose numbers are unlimited.

The members are elected by this corporation; the number of voters at present is about 140. The returning officer is the mayor.

An extensive county goal, from the designs of Mr. Money Penny, has been built in this city, and the internal arrangement is said to be according to the plan of Mr. Howard. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations, and a Roman Catholic chapel in St. Peter's Street, dedicated to that saint. This was rebuilt on the foundations of a more ancient structure, in the year 1792; the general idea was to give a modern imitation of the English, or pointed style, with its corresponding decorations in the middle ages. The building is coated with stucco, resembling free-stone, and has "millioned windows, shelving buttresses, a parapet, with open quatrefoils, and crocketed pinnacles, terminating in gilt crosses." The windows are twelve feet high, and four feet six inches broad; the canopies over these rise from corbal heads of bishops and sovereigns, with their respective emblems; and the frieze is charged with the emblems and initials of St. Peter. A neat vaulted porch leads into the interior of older buildings, and many of the ornaments have a particular connection with the history of Winchester; others have been modelled from the antiquities that remain in it. The windows are glazed with ground glass, richly painted with quatrefoils and cross pates; and with the figures of the most celebrated saints and kings, that have flourished at Winchester. Opposite the windows, which are only on the north side, are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, from scripture history. At the entrance of the walk, leading to this chapel, is a curious *Norman portal*, brought from the church of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, that stood on a hill to the north of the city. The mould-

ings of the arch are plain and under cut; they rise from two columns on each side, having bold capitals and bases.

Winchester has very little trade besides what arises from its advantageous situation, though the silk manufactory has been introduced of late years. All the public business of Hampshire, however, being transacted here, accounts for the number of the gentlemen of the law that live here. The upper classes of the inhabitants, with the clergy of the cathedral, being well educated, being fixed residents, live upon the most friendly and social terms, and the lower ranks are said to be more civil and better taught than persons in the same situation in most other places. The provisions which the neighbouring country produces, are of the best quality; the coveys also abound with game, and the rivers teem with trout and other fish. The buildings are generally disposed in parallel streets, branching off at right angles from the high street, which runs through the centre; the number of houses are 1,087, and the inhabitants 6,705, and the markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A neat Theatre has been recently built for the recreation of the superior classes; and additional amusement is derived from the race ground, about three miles north of the city. Here is also a county hospital or infirmary.

#### LITERATURE AND LEARNED MEN.

Dr. Edward Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, was born at Upham, in this county; Dr. Isaac Watts was a native of Southampton; Thomas Sternhold, the co-partner with Hopkins, the versifier of the psalms; Thomas Warton, a critic and poet; William of Wykeham; William Warham, Jonas Hanway, Jacob, author of the *Law Dictionary*, and Dr. Robert Lowth, were all natives of Hampshire.

The following newspapers are published in the county: the *Hampshire Chronicle and Courant*, at Winchester; and at Portsmouth, the *Hampshire Telegraph*; both once a week.



Pursuing our journey to Petersfield, at the distance of about two miles from Winchester, is the village of CHILCOMBE, where a kind of fair is held, previous to the Winchester August fair, on Magdalen hill.

Three miles from hence, on the left of our road, is Titchborne, the property and seat of Sir Henry Titchborne, Bart. a descendant from one of the oldest families in the kingdom, which was seated here before the Conquest. The present mansion-house has been lately erected, and is a handsome edifice.

Three miles north of Titchborne, upon the road from Winchester to Farnham, is the market town of

#### NEW ALRESFORD,

That is the ford of Alre, so called from the river of that name. It is divided into two parishes, viz. Old and New Alresford, but these are united in one rectory, which also comprehends the parish of Maidstead. The church of Old Alresford is the mother church, those of New Alresford and Maidstead, being only chapelries annexed. The church of the old town is a very neat structure, with a beautiful tower. On the east side of the church-yard, is the site of the manor of Old Alresford, whereon stands a handsome mansion-house, built by Captain, afterwards Lord Rodney. About a quarter of a mile, north-east of the manor-house, stands another mansion-house, built by James Rodney, Esq. about the year 1768.

Alresford Pond, to the south-west of the town, is a noble piece of water, covering nearly 200 acres, and belongs to the bishop of Winchester; there are several boats kept on it, and it is well stocked with water fowl. The causeway was originally made at the expence of Godfrey de Lacy, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1215, when all the adjacent rivulets and springs were brought to centre in the pond.

The government of New Alresford is vested in a bailiff and eight burgesses. It formerly sent one

member to parliament, but the charter of the town has been long since lost. The weekly market is on Thursday.

The number of inhabitants of this place, according to the returns under the population act in 1811, appears to be 1,044.

At the distance of about ten miles from New Alresford, in the same road, is ALTON, a respectable market town, situated on the river Wye, consisting of three streets; the principal one is wide and modern; the church is small and neat. Here are several manufactures of druggets and serges, white yarn, and a variety of worsted articles, dyed in the wool, of peculiar quality.

The town is governed by a constable, has a good free-school, and a presbyterian and quaker's meetings; The market is on Saturday, and the town contains 2,316 inhabitants.

In this vicinity are several hop plantations.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about eleven miles, we arrive at

### PETERSFIELD,

A large and populous town, upon the great road from London to Portsmouth, is situated in the midst of a country that used to abound in oak timber.

It is a place of great antiquity, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It is governed by a mayor, assisted by the principal inhabitants.

This borough first sent representatives to parliament, 35 Edward I. but made no other return until the reign of Edward VI. The right of Election being in the freeholders of lands, or ancient dwelling-houses, or shambles, built upon ancient foundations, within the borough, all belonging to one proprietor; the nomination of the members is solely in this person.

Petersfield is a chapelry to Buriton, a small village about four miles to the south. Near the chapel is an equestrian statue of William III. standing on a lofty

pedestal, erected by the late William Joliffe, Esq. who was proprietor of the borough.

The number of houses in this parish, is 212; that of the inhabitants 1,280.

*Journey from Romsey to Portsmouth, through Wickham and Southwick.*

At three miles from Romsey on the left, near half a mile distant from the road, is Chilworth House, the seat of Peter Serle, Esq.

At five miles from Romsey, we cross the Southampton and Winchester great road; on the left is Stoneham park, the seat of J. Fleming, Esq. The park is extensive and well wooded, the grounds were laid out by Brown. Adjoining the house is the church of North Stoneham; against the south wall of which is a superb monument to the memory of Admiral Hawke, who was buried here.

At the Wood Mill, on the river Itchin, which we cross at Mans Bridge, are the curious works, erected by Mr. Walter Taylor, for the manufacture of blocks, pumps, &c. for the use of the navy.

About two miles and a half from Mans Bridge is Botley, a respectable village, having a considerable flour trade. The mills are worked by the water of the Hamble river, which is navigable for boats to this place.

A new road, from Winchester to Portsmouth, through Botley, has been made, at the suggestion of Mr. Cobbett; it turns off from St. Croix, and goes through Twyford and part of the Forest of Bere. It is very picturesque; the road, which is excellent, joins that to Southampton at Botley.

At Twyford are several seats, and one belonging to the Dowager Lady Mildmay.

About five miles from Botley, we pass through the pleasant village of Wickham, anciently the manor and seat of the family of Uvedale, one of whom, when constable of Winchester Castle, became the patron of William of Wickham, before-mentioned.

The road from Wickham to Southwick, a distance of three miles, leads along the skirts of the forest of Bere, over a sandy and gravelly soil. There was formerly a priory of black canons at Southwick, which flourished till the Dissolution. It had also a market and a fair, the former of which has been a long time disused.

Southwick is remarkable for having been the residence of Col. Norton, who dying in December, 1732, left a real estate of 6,000*l.* per annum, and 60,000*l.* in money to the poor, hungry, and thirsty; naked and strangers; sick and wounded; and prisoners, to the end of the world. He left his pictures and other valuable effects to the king; and appointed the parliament of Great Britain his executors. If the parliament should refuse the trust, he directed that it should devolve to the bishops. Trustees were soon appointed, by proper authority, to take care of this extraordinary legacy; but the will carried such strong marks of insanity, that it was afterwards set aside. Southwick Park is now the seat of R. Thistlethwaite, Esq.

About two miles to the west of Southwick is FAREHAM, a market town, consisting of 596 houses, and 3,325 inhabitants. The houses are tolerably well built; and during the summer season this town is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, and a commodious bathing-house has been lately erected. The town is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two aleconners, who regulate all matters relative to weights, measures, &c. There is a good market on Wednesdays.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about six miles from Southwick, we arrive at

### PORTSMOUTH,

The principal sea-port of the kingdom, situated on the south-west side of the Island of Portsea, at the mouth of a considerable inlet of the British Channel, called Portsmouth Harbour. According to Camden, Portsmouth derives its origin from the

retiring of the sea from the upper part of the harbour, which induced the inhabitants of Porchester to remove to Portsea Isle, and build the town of Portsmouth. It is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 501, by the name of *Portsmuthe*.

In the year 1193, Richard I. granted the town a charter of incorporation, with the privileges of an annual fair of fifteen days, and a weekly market.

It was first began to be fortified as a sea-port by Edward IV. Richard III. continued the works, and they have ever since been gradually extended, and increased to their present state of perfection.

The great encrease in the naval establishment and trade of Portsmouth, and the consequent augmentation of the necessary buildings dependent thereon, at length rendered the town much too small for its population; the town of Portsea was therefore began to be built on the common, or Portsmouth common, about a century back, upon condition, however, that in case of the landing of the enemy the houses should be thrown down; but of this so little fear is entertained that it is now become larger than the parent town. It is now fortified as well as Portsmouth, and within its walls are the Dock-yard and Gun-wharf. This new town is included in the borough of Portsmouth, and is governed by the same magistrates, and participates in the same immunities.

From the great importance of Portsmouth, and its harbour, it may with great propriety be called the key of England; what greatly adds to this importance is, that the entrance into the harbour does not exceed in breadth the Thames at Westminster-bridge, although there is depth of water sufficient for the largest ships; and there is always such plenty of water within, that a first-rate man of war may at all times ride in safety without touching the ground, sheltered on all sides from the wind.

The mouth of the harbour is defended on one side by a fort called South Sea Castle, erected by Henry VIII. situated about a mile and a half from the town,

and on the Gosport side by four forts, besides a platform of twenty cannon level with the water.

One material convenience with respect to the harbour of Portsmouth is the safe and spacious road of Spithead. It is defended from all winds that blow from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. The bottom is perfectly sound and good, and the flux and reflux of the sea repair all the injuries done by the anchors. The limits of this road are exactly distinguished by buoys, properly placed for that purpose.

The Dock-yard contains such an amazing quantity of every thing necessary for the royal navy, and placed in so regular a manner, that it even exceeds imagination. There are seldom less than two thousand men employed in the Dock-yard, who in time of war, are all disciplined and formed into a regiment under the command of the commissioner who is colonel, the master-builder lieutenant-colonel, and the clerk of the checque, major. The docks and yards resemble at a distance towns; there being rows of dwelling-houses, built by government for all the principal officers.

On approaching the vast building called the Anchor Forge, the sight and hearing are both confounded by the terrifying din and Cyclopien scenes that spread through this abode of horrid imagery. The large and dusky figures of the workmen, sometimes glaring with the reflection of the immense fires, at others obscured, or dimly seen through the dismal volumes of smoke that arise "on all sides round;" the sullen sound of the enormous sledges, the lighter clanking of the hammers and the sparkling of the metal, as it is crushed into form by the descending stroke; all combine most powerfully to impress the mind with sensations of fearful admiration. The labour of the Cyclops in the caverns of *Ætna* cannot be more faithfully represented. Many of the anchors that are here wrought weigh from forty to ninety tons each.



The rope-house, where the cables are made, is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and some of the cables are so large that it requires above 80 men to work at them, and the labour is so hard that they can work but four hours a day.

The jetty-heads, with the basons and docks, together with the ships in the harbour, present a very grand and interesting spectacle; to which the capaciousness of the new range of docks, &c. greatly contribute. These immense works are rendered perfectly convenient for their respective purposes, and while the ships continue under repair are kept completely dry; though alongside the jetties in their immediate vicinity, the depth of water is so great, that the largest first-rates lie close to the shore. The rigging-houses deserve particular attention; as well as many other parts of this celebrated arsenal.

Great improvements have been made in all the departments of the yard within the last thirty years: and in addition to the other machines employed to facilitate labour, two steam engines have been set up, one of them on a very large and improved scale.

“Where such immense structures,” observes a late writer, speaking of this yard, “as first-rate ships of war are constructed, and refitted in whole fleets with a degree of expedition, truly astonishing; machines, workshops, and magazines, must necessarily be of relative size and consequence.” Every thing, indeed, is here upon a mighty scale; and abstractedly considered, the efforts of human industry appear too weak and impotent to achieve the important works that are here displayed. But to what is the labour of man, practically exerted, absolutely incompetent? Even the inflexible oak here bends to the efforts of his power, and the proud fabric that stems the ocean’s rush, and braves the horrors of the midnight storm, is indebted for its creation and security to his activity and persevering exertions.

Notwithstanding every precaution taken to prevent such a calamity, the dock-yard of Portsmouth has suffered several destructive fires. On the third of



July, 1760, just after midnight, a dreadful fire broke out in one of the warehouses in the dock-yard, containing pitch, tar, oil, and turpentine, with other combustible materials, which soon reduced it to a heap of ruins; but it did not stop here, for having communicated to another warehouse, containing great quantities of dry stores, the whole was soon destroyed. The general opinion was that it caught fire by lightning, it being a very tempestuous night; and had it not been for the great quantity of rain that fell during the storm, the conflagration, in all probability, would have extended throughout the dock-yard. The damage by this accident amounted to upwards of 50,000*l*.

A still more dreadful fire happened here on the 27th July, 1770. It was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drum beat to arms, and in a few minutes all the dock-yard appeared in a flame. It burnt with the most rapid fury, and, communicating with the hemp-house, consumed every thing in its progress, and was not stopped before seven in the evening. The damage done by this fire was estimated to amount to 149,888*l*.

The rope-house was again destroyed, December 7th, 1776; but assistance being immediately given, and the wind at the same time favourable, the flames were prevented from spreading further. In this instance the incendiary was discovered and executed at Portsmouth. His real name was John Aitkin, but he is more generally known by the appellation of *John the Painter*.

The municipal government of Portsmouth and Portsea is vested in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiff, and common councilmen. The borough sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation, the mayor being returning officer; the number of voters being about 110.

The population of Portsmouth and Portsea, according to the returns under the act in 1811, amounted as below, viz.

	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Portsmouth - - - -	1084 - - -	7103
Portsea - - - -	5390 - - -	31365
Portsea-Guildable } -	378 - - -	2099
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - - - -	6852	40567
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There are no buildings in Portsmouth deserving of the attention of the antiquary. The church is a stately edifice, with a tower, cupola, and lanthorn.

There are two weekly markets held on Thursday and Saturday, and an annual fair in July, that continues a whole fortnight.

The island of Portsea, on which Portsmouth stands, is about sixteen miles in circumference, surrounded by the sea at high water, on all sides; but united to the continent on the northern side by Port Bridge, which was formerly defended by a fortress. The island is defended on the land side by extensive fortifications, called the Lines, and next the sea by several batteries. Part of the manor belongs to Winchester College.

At the head of the narrow channel or branch of the sea which separates Portsea Isle from the main land, is the strong fortress called Porchester Castle. The precise origin of this structure is unknown; but this spot was certainly occupied by a fortress, that was successively possessed by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans; and the modes of building practised by the three latter are yet discoverable in the walls and towers of the present castle. By the Britons it was denominated *Caer Peris*; which appellation was altered by the Romans to that of *Portus Magnus*, from the Roman name of the harbour; its modern name of Port-Chester is evidently Saxon.

Porchester Castle is situated on a neck of land, jutting out a considerable way towards the middle of the harbour. It is a noble pile, of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres, and is still in sufficient preservation to be used as a place of confinement for prisoners of war; from 3000

to 5000 of whom have been secured here at one time. The walls are from eight to twelve feet thick, and about eighteen high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet; it has eighteen towers, of various shapes and magnitudes, including those of the keep; and is defended on the north, west, and south sides by a ditch, varying in breadth, and fifteen feet deep; on the east are two ditches, which extend to the water, and have probably been filled by the influx of the tide. The entrance on the west side is thirty feet deep, and fourteen wide, under a square tower; on the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphynxes. In the east wall, nearly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions: there are likewise two sally-ports.

The keep encompasses a parellelogram of 65 by 115 feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside wall. One of these, which is much larger than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square; the fourth tower stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone; among them is one which appears to have been a chapel: the entrance is through a gate on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as parts of the walls, are now in ruins.

#### GOSPORT,

Which, in Leland's time, was only a village, is now a populous thriving town, regularly fortified on the land-side by a line of bastions, redoubts, counter-scarps, &c. that extends from Weovil to Alverstoke Lake. It is situated opposite to Portsmouth, on the west side of the harbour; but though on a different side of the water, and in a different parish, it is generally considered as a part of Portsmouth; boats are continually passing from one place to the other.

Gosport is a chapelry to the neighbouring village of ALVERSTOKE. The chapel is a neat structure, standing on the south side of the town. There are several charity schools in this place, which have been

established by subscription. Besides the King's Brewery and Cooperage, and other public buildings, there is a very extensive iron foundery, and several private breweries, in this place. Here are also several docks for repairing merchant ships; and a little to the south of the town is the Royal Hospital, at Haslar, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy.

The population of the parish of Alverstoke, including the inhabitants of this town, according to the returns under the act in 1811, amounted to 12,212.—The weekly market is on Wednesday.

*Journey from Christchurch to Southampton; through Lymington and Lyndhurst.*

On leaving Christchurch we proceed easterly, and, at the distance of about six miles, we pass, on our right, Hordell Cliff, situated in the parish of that name. It is about 150 feet perpendicular above the sea, and extends about a mile along the shore. After a severe frost, and when that is succeeded by rain, great variety of shells are found, and, from their shape, it appears that they are not common to this part of the world. A hard reddish stone is likewise found here, supposed to be only a petrification of shells, and of this the parish church, and other structures, are entirely built.

To the south of this cliff, at the extremity of the county, is Hurst Castle. It was first erected in the reign of Henry VIII. as a defence for the New Forest, and is joined to the main land by a broad beach, against which the sea, in stormy weather, beats with great violence. The walls are extremely thick, having several pieces of ordnance planted on them; and the castle has an absolute command of the sea on every side. It was to this place that the unfortunate Charles I. was brought prisoner from the Isle of Wight under the care of Colonel Corbet; and here he was closely confined during the space of three weeks, being denied the company and conversation of his friends, and even the benefit of fresh air, so that, had he not suffered soon after, it is probable, his

constitution being broke, he could not, in the ordinary course of nature, have long survived.

From Hurst Beach is to be seen at times an island (if it may be so denominated), called The Shingles.— Sometimes it is eighteen or twenty feet above the water, at other times entirely out of sight; sometimes it rises near the Isle of Wight, at other times nearer the Hampshire coast. It consists of a very extensive bank of loose pebbles, so near the surface that the force of the the tides and currents drive it from one side to the other, according to the direction in which they prevail.

Continuing our journey towards Lymington, we pass through MILFORD, a village, so named from a mill, which, according to Doomsday Book, was here before the conquest.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from hence, we arrive at

#### LYMINGTON,

Situated about a mile from the channel which separates Hampshire from the Isle of Wight. It is a small market-town, and agreeable watering place, upon the brow and declivity of a gentle hill, rising from the western side of the Lymington river. This elevated situation renders it free from noxious damps, and, being more exposed to the salutary sea-breeze, its air is seldom impregnated with fogs of any kind.— The town consists of one long regular street, sufficiently wide. The buildings which compose it are in general neat and decent; and some of the shops display a modern and fashionable taste. The houses, especially on the side of the street nearest the coast, have views from their windows and gardens of the Isle of Wight and the sea.

The bottom of the town is washed by an arm of the English channel, which, when the tide is at its height, presents to the eye a beautiful and extensive sheet of water. Ships of between two and three hundred tons burthen can at present commodiously lie within a few feet of its quay; but, should the mud continue to accumulate, as it has done within these

last sixty years, it is to be feared that the channel will not much longer admit them. It is but half a century ago that vessels of 500 tons and upwards could conveniently discharge their lading at Lymington quay. A causeway, thrown across the river to the north of the town, appears to have occasioned this very unfavourable circumstance, by presenting the freshes from carrying off the filth deposited by every tide. The intention in forming this causeway was to keep out the sea-water from the meadows above, which it does but very imperfectly.

Mr. Warner ascribes a British origin to this town, and that the Romans were acquainted with it is sufficiently proved by the great number of their coins found here. In Domesday-Book Lymington is called *Lentune*, and appears to have been given by the Conqueror to Rogerius, or Roger de Yvery, the founder of the illustrious house of Yvery.

Lymington, considered in a commercial light, has little to boast. Its imports consist chiefly of coals from the northern counties; and its foreign exports are confined to salt alone. Its only manufacture likewise of any consequence is salt, of which various kinds, both culinary and medicinal, equally esteemed excellent, are made at the works contiguous to this town.

The superiority of this salt to that made in any other part of the kingdom (for the purpose of preserving), had, for a long series of years, rendered Lymington the most considerable place both for the manufactory and sale of this valuable article. When the salt-works were at their height, it is said that they annually paid into the exchequer, for duty alone, no less a sum than 50,000*l.* Since that time, being greatly undersold by the manufacturers of this commodity in the north and north-western parts of the kingdom the works have been on the decline.

Lymington has been of late years much frequented as a bathing-place, and, for the accommodation of the visitors there, two sets of baths have been erected, one situated at the bottom of the town, the other at about half a mile from it.



Lymington was a borough in the reign of Edward III. although its first return of members to parliament appears to have been in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, A. D. 1584. The right of electing members for its representation in parliament is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The number of voters is about eighty, the mayor being returning officer. This, however, was disputed about the beginning of the present century, by the commonalty of the town, who insisted on a joint right, and backed their pretensions by electing two members, different from those whom the corporation had returned. The affair was referred to a committee of the House of Commons, which, having investigated their respective claims with accuracy, decided in favour of the mayor and burgesses. The borough has a charter from James I. but claims to be a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, without limitation. The mayor is annually chosen by the burgesses, within and without the borough, and sworn at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

Lymington Church is only a curacy. From time immemorial BOLDRE, a small village, about two miles distant, has been its mother-church, and the vicar of that place has the right of nomination to the curacy.

This church divides the old from the new part of the High Street, and though originally a regular pile, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a spire in the centre, is now much disfigured with different alterations. The only sepulchral memorials worth notice, are a tablet surmounted by a fine bust, by *Rysbrach*, to the memory of Charles Colborne, Esq. who died in May 1747; and a neat mural monument with a bas-relief of shipping, by *Bacon*, in commemoration of Joseph Rogers, Esq. who died in the year 1795, Captain of the Quebec frigate.

Lymington has a good market on Saturday, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 13.

About two miles and a half north from Lymington, on the east side of the river, is BOLDRE, an ancient



village, mentioned in Doomsday-Book by the name of Bovreford. The church was built prior to the twelfth century, and exhibit some interesting specimens of early architecture.

The parish of Boldre is much indebted to the late Rev. William Gilpin, its late exemplary and celebrated vicar. A school-house has been erected, at the expense of 210*l.* and a permanent fund, producing upwards of forty pounds per annum, to provide the means of instruction, raised by the sale of this gentleman's drawings and sketches, since his decease, in completion of the plan designed and began by himself in his life-time.

The poor-house at Boldre is on a respectable establishment, to the plan and execution of which Mr. Gilpin very largely contributed. The Parsonage House at Vicar's Hill overlooks a very wide extent of beautiful scenery.

Walhampton, the seat of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. is about a mile from Lymington. A swamp of 12 acres belonging to Sir Harry Burrard Neale has been formed into a lake, the sides of which are well wooded near Walhampton is Newtown formerly the property of the Mitfords, but now the seat of H. C. Plowden, Esq. The mansion is spacious and handsome, and from a circular room at the top there is a good prospect.

At BADDESLEY, a chapelry to Boldre, there was a preceptory of Knights Templars founded about the twelfth century. At this place was the famous *Groaning Tree*, which became the subject of much conversation about half a century ago, and is thus related by Mr. Gilpin: "A cottager, who lived near the centre of the village, heard frequently a strange noise behind his house, like that of a person in extreme agony.—Soon after, it caught the attention of his wife, who was then confined to her bed. She was a timorous woman, and being greatly alarmed, her husband endeavoured to persuade her that the noise she heard was only the bellowing of the stags in the forest. By

degrees, however, the neighbours on all sides heard it; and the circumstance began to be much talked of. It was by this time plainly discovered, that the groaning noise proceeded from an *Elm*, which grew at the bottom of the garden. It was a young, vigorous tree, and, to all appearance, perfectly sound. In a few weeks, the fame of the groaning tree was spread far and wide, and people from all parts flocked to hear it. Among others it attracted the curiosity of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who resided at that time, for the advantage of a sea bath, at Pilewell, within a quarter of a mile of the groaning tree.

“ Though the country people assigned many superstitious causes for this strange phenomenon, the naturalist could assign no physical one, that was in any degree satisfactory. Some thought it was owing to the twisting and friction of the roots: others thought that it proceeded from water, which had collected in the body of the tree: or, perhaps, from pent air: but no cause that was alleged appeared equal to the effect. In the mean time, the tree did not always groan; sometimes disappointing its visitants; yet no cause could be assigned for its temporary cessations, either from seasons, or weather. If any difference was observed, it was thought to groan least when the weather was wet, and most when it was clear and frosty; but the sound at all times seemed to come from the roots.

“ Thus the groaning tree continued an object of astonishment, during the space of eighteen or twenty months, to all the country around; and for the information of distant parts, a pamphlet was drawn up, containing a particular account of all the circumstances relating to it. At length the owner of it, a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making too rash an experiment to discover the cause, bored a hole in its trunk. After this it never groaned. It was then rooted up, with a further view to make a discovery; but still nothing appeared which led to any investigation of the cause. It was universally, however, believed, that there was no trick in the affair; but that

some natural cause really existed, though never understood."

About four miles eastward from Boldre is BEAULIEU, a very pleasant village; the little river which runs through it being well stocked with fish, adds to its comfort as well as its beauty. Small vessels can come up to Beaulieu. The only manufacture carried on is that of twine and sacking.

In a beautiful valley, on the banks of the Beaulieu river, is the populous village of BUCKLAR'S HARD, chiefly inhabited by ship builders.

About three miles above Bucklar's Hard are the remains of Beaulieu Abbey, which was founded in the year 1204, by King John, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey walls, which included an area of near twenty acres, are tolerably perfect. The house where the abbot was lodged is now known by the name of the Palace; having been fitted up, by the predecessor of the late Duke of Montague as a mansion. An old stone gateway, which was the porter's lodge, is still standing. On the front of the dwelling-house is a handsome canopy, with a niche. The ancient and elegant vaulted hall is almost the only thing worthy of notice within doors.

To the east of this building is the ruin of another, which was probably the dormitory of the monastery. There are several cellars under it. The ancient kitchen is also to be seen; the old refectory, or dining-room of the abbey, now forms the parish church of the village; in the inside may be seen the curious oaken roof, and an ancient pulpit.

About three miles north of Boldre, on our road to Lyndhurst, is

### BROCKENHURST,

A very ancient village, noticed in Domesday Book by the name of Broceste; its church is also mentioned, which is yet standing, and although much disguised, by repairs and alterations, still claims the attention of the antiquary. There are two venerable trees in the church-yard: a noble oak, 25 feet in circumference;

and a stately yew, more than 60 feet high, and 15 in girth.

A little out of the road, on the left, adjoining the church, is Brockenhurst House, the residence of — Morant, Esq. It commands a very grand forest view, in the highest style of picturesque beauty. Watcombe House, situated in the same part, claims our notice on account of having been once inhabited by Howard, the philanthropist.

A mile further, just out of the road to the right, are the traces of a Roman camp, now known by the name of Buckland Rings, or Castle Field; its form is that of a long square, rather rounded at the corners, according to the Roman mode of encamping; the area of which is about 200 paces in length, and 170 in breadth. The works are all entire, except the front towards the river, which was demolished, half a century ago, by a farmer, for the purpose of enlarging his fields. It was defended by three ramparts, and as many ditches; the ramparts seem to have been about 20 feet high.

About two miles from Brockenhurst, on the left is New Park, a spacious inclosure, four miles in circumference. It was first used to secure stray cattle, forfeited to the lord-warden of New Forest; but in the year 1670, Charles II. set it apart for the reception of a particular herd of red deer, which he had procured from France. It is now converted to the infinitely more beneficial purposes of a farm.

About a mile and a half from New Park, on the left of our road, is Cuffnells, the seat of Mrs. Rose.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from Brockenhurst, we arrive at LYNDHURST, a small village of considerable antiquity, noticed in Doomsday Book, under the name Linhest; where we also find that it existed prior to the Conqueror's survey. Our monarchs who were fond of the chase, held their court here in the hunting season. A large square building, with a turret at each corner, in the middle of the village, was formerly used as

the king's stables; and it has been converted into a military barrack.

Lyndhurst may be considered as the capital of the New Forest. The forest courts are held here; and here stands the principal lodge, now called the King's House, which is the residence of the lord-warden.— Though this building may probably occupy the site of an ancient hunting-palace, it is not very old. His present majesty resided here in June, 1789, nearly a week; being the first royal visitor that Lyndhurst had seen since the time of King Charles II.

An ancient stirrup is preserved here, said to have been worn by William Rufus, at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel.

From Lyndhurst we pursue our road over the New Forest, and passing through the populous villages of Redbridge and Milbrook, at ten miles from Lyndhurst, reach Southampton. Having already described the town of Southampton we shall now take the road to Leap, the common place of embarkation, from this part of Hampshire to the Isle of Wight.

About a mile from Redbridge, we pass through **ELING**, called Edlinges in Doomsday Book; where it noticed as a place of some consequence.

Three miles from Eling is **DIBDEN**, a small village of great antiquity, and remarkable for its beautiful scenery.

Two miles from hence is **HITHE**, a beautiful little hamlet, situated on the margin of Southampton Water. Between this place and Fawley is Cadland, the seat of the hon. Colonel Murray. At Fawley there is nothing particularly remarkable. In the neighbourhood is Eaglehurst, more generally known by name of Luttrell's Folly; being a whimsical kind of building, originally intended for a prospect house; now the property of the Earl of Cavan. About a mile from Eaglehurst, on a tongue of land, running into Southampton Water, stands Calshot Castle, built by Henry VIII. About four miles from Fawley, on

the sea-shore, nearly opposite to Cowes, is LEAP, a small hamlet, inhabited by fishermen. Here embarking for the Isle of Wight, we reach

### WEST COWES,

About sixteen miles from Southampton, and two and a half from Leap. The town stands on the declivity of a hill, and is the principal port of the island. The situation is airy and healthy, as well as convenient for sea-bathing. West Cowes has a castle, built by King Henry VIII. in 1539. There is nothing worthy of particular remark in its construction. EAST COWES, a small town, on the opposite shore, had its castle also in former days, as we are informed by Leland in his Itinerary. From Cowes we proceed to

### NEWPORT,

About five miles distant from Cowes. This is a pleasant and populous town (the capital of the island), governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The corporation sends two members to parliament. The river Medina forms a navigable communication, for vessels of small burthen, between Newport and Cowes. The town is well paved, and the streets are kept clean.

The Free School which is a handsome room, is remarkable for having been the place in which the commissioners from the parliament held a conference with Charles I.

Near Newport, on the road to Cowes, are spacious newly-erected barracks.

About a mile and a half westward from Newport is Carisbrook Castle. The village is situated just below the castle.

Mr. Warner thinks that a British town or city stood somewhere hereabout; as he observes "Caer broc (the probable original name,) is a Celtic compound, signifying *the city or town of Yew-trees.*" The parish church is a very ancient building, even dating its first foundation before the Conquest. Carisford had



formerly a convent of Cistercian monks, on the site of which stands a farm-house, called the Priory.

Carisbrook Castle is a venerable monument of antiquity. Nothing certain can be said as to its age. It is highly probable that both the ancient Britons and the Romans might have availed themselves of this advantageous situation; but, however that may be, no part of the present building can lay claim to so high an antiquity. It is said to have been re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, one of the lords of the island. It was again repaired in Queen Elizabeth's days.

The most remarkable particular respecting this castle is its having been the prison of Charles I. The window at which the monarch attempted to escape is still pointed out to those who visit Carisbrook.

From Carisbrook we proceed through a pleasant valley to SHORWELL, four miles distant. This village has a very ancient church. From Shorwell we turn to BRIXTON two miles farther. The arable land in this part of the island is remarkably fertile. From Brixton we proceed through the villages of Mottes-ton and Brook to Freshwater Gate, near which is Freshwater Cave, a fine natural curiosity, formed by the agitation and influx of the waves. It is about forty yards in depth, and 30 feet high.

About five miles from hence is

#### YARMOUTH.

A borough town, and a place of the most consequence in the island; it possesses the advantage of a pleasant situation. Yarmouth is nearly opposite Ly-mington; and packets ply to and from these towns every day, unless prevented by tempestuous weather. A castle was erected here by Henry VIII. the establishment of which is still kept up. It has a governor and a few gunners.

CALBOURNE, about six miles from Yarmouth, is a pretty retired village, with a pleasant parsonage.—Two miles from hence is Swainston House, the seat



of Sir J. Barrington, and Newport four miles farther. From Newport we take the road to Wootton Bridge, a causeway thrown across Wootton river, to detain the tide, which flows up here, for the purpose of working a mill. In this neighbourhood are some remains of Quarr Abbey, founded by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, in the 32d Henry I. Its situation is pleasingly secluded, with a beautiful water view. Three miles from Wootton Bridge, on the left, is BINSTED, a beautiful village, rendered more so by the parsonage-house, which is quite in cottage stile, and particularly picturesque. Two miles farther, we reach RYDE, a populous place, and the principal port on this side of the island, from whence embarkations are made for Portsmouth, about seven miles across. About a mile from Ryde is St. John's, the seat of E. Simeon, Esq.; and three miles from thence, The Priory, the seat of A. Hanwe, Esq. A mile further is St. HELEN'S GREEN, and four miles from hence is BRADING, a small market town, of considerable antiquity; its church is said to be the oldest in the island. Brading Haven, when filled by the tide, is a fine piece of water; but when the tide recedes, exhibits a disgusting tract of naked mud, some hundred acres in extent, which might possibly be recovered from the sea.— From Brading we proceed to Sandown Fort, a regular square building, flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a wet ditch. As this fort commands the neighbouring flat ditch, it is kept in good repair. Near this fort is Sandham Cottage, the villa of the late John Wilkes, Esq.; commanding a beautiful prospect of the whole of Sandown bay.

Returning to Newport, we take the road from thence to STANDEN, to NITON and UNDERCLIFF, remarkable for its romantic beauties. From hence we proceed to SHANKLIN, a neat and pleasant village. Shanklin Chine, at a small distance, is well worth a visit, on account of its curious chasm and fall of water.

The following is a sketch of a most delightful ride for those who wish to see the beauties of the Isle of

Wight : from Ryde to St. John's, 1 mile ; by Westbrook to the Priory, 3 miles ; to St. Helens, 1 mile ; over St. Helens Green and North Mash to Brading, 4 miles ; over Garbridge, Sandown Level, and Royal Heath to Shanklin, 4 miles ; and by Luccomb to Bonchurch, 2 miles ; to Steephill, 1 mile ; St. Lawrence's, 1 mile ; by the church, by the left hand road immediately under the cliffs to Mirables, 1 mile and a half ; to Niton, the same, thence to Knowles and Petlands turn at the direction to the left, instead of the right hand, which takes you to Niton over St. Catherines Down to Chale, 2 miles ; cross Chale Green to Shorwell, 4 miles and a half ; to Brixton, 2 miles ; Thorley, 3 miles ; to Yarmouth, 2 miles ; if you intend to go to the Needles, take the first turning on the left beyond Brook Church over Compton Down and Ashton Down, to Beacon and Warren House, to the Light-house at the Needles. From Shorwell a beautiful ride goes all the way over Brixton Shelcomb, Tapnel, and Aston Downs, in a direct line to Freshwater Gate Inn, the Needles, and Yarmouth. By Yaverland we observe Hermit's Hole, a curious cavity in the Culvers Cliff ; by Sandown Level, the Fort. At Shanklin the Chine. At St. Lawrence, the Vineyard ; at Merables, its picturesque walks ; rocky scenery at Knowles and Pitlands, and beyond these, Black Gang, a tremendous chasm.

For a more detailed and circumstantial account of this beautiful Island, we refer the reader to Part 46, of *The Description of the British Isles*, and to the "*Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Hants*," forming a part of that elegant and interesting work, lately completed in twenty-five volumes, entitled "*The Beauties of England and Wales*."

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THE END.

TOPOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
BRITISH ISLES :

*viz.*

ISLE OF WIGHT,  
GUERNSEY, SARK, THE ORKNEYS,  
JERSEY, SCILLY, HEBRIDES,  
ALDERNEY, MAN, SHETLAND, &c.

CONTAINING

An Account of their Situation, Extent, Towns, Roads,  
Rivers, Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures,  
Commerce, Agriculture, Markets,

CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY,  
NATURAL HISTORY,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

*To which is prefixed,*

A TRAVELLING GUIDE

TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Exhibiting,

*The Direct and principal Cross Roads,  
Noblemen's and Gentleman's Seats, &c.*

FORMING AN ITINERARY OF THAT ISLAND.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

*Editor of the Universal System of Geography.*

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# AN ITINERARY

of all the  
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS  
in the  
ISLE OF WIGHT.\*

N. B. The first Column contains the names of places passed through ; the Figures that follow shew the Distance from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages ; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.

## JOURNEY FROM COWES TO YARMOUTH.

Cowes to	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Bugle, George.</i>
Whitehall	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Newtown	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shallfleet	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yarmouth			

## ANOTHER ROAD TO YARMOUTH.

Cowes to	5	5	Inns— <i>Bugle, Green Dragon, Sun.</i>
Newport	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Newtown	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shallfleet	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yarmouth			

## ANOTHER ROAD TO YARMOUTH, CIRCUITOUSLY.

Cowes to	5	5	Three miles beyond, on R. <i>Swainston House, Sir John Barrington, bart.</i>
Newport	1	6	
Carisbrook	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Westover House, Lord Holmes, L.</i>
On L. a R. to the Needles by <i>Shorwell</i> ; and by <i>the Downs.</i>	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Calbourne	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thorley			
On L. a R. to the Needles.			
Yarmouth			

\* The Traveller's object on this Island being chiefly pleasure, we have given circuitous routes, calculated to exhibit its beauties ; and for those who may be desirous of a more direct course another road is given to the same places.



## JOURNEY FROM COWES TO THE NEEDLES.

Cowes to		
Newport	5	5
Carisbrook	1	6
<i>On L. a R.</i>		
<i>to the Needles</i>		
<i>by Shorwell and</i>		
<i>Brixton.</i>		
Calbourne	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Over the Downs</i>		
<i>to</i>		
Freshwater Gate	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$
Needles Light		
House	$3\frac{1}{4}$	20

OR, CIRCUITOUSLY :

Cowes to			
Newport	5	5	
Carisbrook	1	6	<i>The Castle, L.</i>
<i>On R. a R. to</i>			
<i>Yarmouth, by Cal-</i>			
<i>bourne; and to the</i>			
<i>Needles over the</i>			
<i>Downs.</i>			
Shorwell	4	10	<i>North Court, Richard Bull</i>
— — —			<i>esq. R.</i>
			<i>Wolverton, Charles Arcc-</i>
			<i>deckne, esq.</i>
Brixton	2	12	
Mottestone	2	14	
Brook	1	15	
Freshwater Gate	5	20	<i>Freshwater House,</i>
			<i>E. Rushworth, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>On the left bank of the</i>
Needles Light-			<i>river Yar, opposite Yar-</i>
House	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	<i>mouth, at Norton, Norton</i>
			<i>Cottage, — Mitchell,</i>
			<i>esq.; and Norton Lodge,</i>
			<i>Thomas Binstead, esq.</i>

JOURNEY FROM COWES TO BRADING.

Cowes to Newport <i>One mile beyond Newport on L. a R. to Ride. On R. over Ar- reton and Ashey Downs to Brading</i>	5	5	<i>Five miles beyond, Knigh- ton House, M. Bisset, esq. R.</i>
	7½	12½	<i>A mile before Brading, Nunwell, Sir W. Oglan- der, bart. L; Grove House, D. Collins, esq. R.</i>

JOURNEY FROM COWES TO NEWPORT,

CIRCUITOUSLY.

Cowes to Newport <i>One mile beyond on R. a R. to Brading, over Ar- reton Downs, on L. to Wootton Bridge — — — Binstead Ride St. John's</i>	5	5	<i>On an eminence beyond Cowes, Belle Vieu, George Ward, esq. Two miles from Cowes, Medham, Ed- ward Green, esq. L.</i>
	4	9	<i>Fern Hill, Lord Bolton, R. The ruins of Quarr Abbey, L.</i>
	3	12	
	2	14	
	1	15	<i>E. Simeon, esq. Between St. John's and the Priory, Fairy Hill, Rev. H. Og- lander, L.; and near it, Sea Grove, Mrs. Smith.</i>
<i>On R. a R. to Brading, or to The Priory St. Helen's Green Brading</i>	3	18	<i>Sir Nash Grose, knt.</i>
	1	19	
	2½	21½	

## JOURNEY FROM COWES TO SHANKLIN.

Cowes to		
Newport	5	5
St. George's Down	2	7
Arreton	2	9
Brenston	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apse	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shanklin	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15

## ANOTHER ROAD, CIRCUITOUSLY:

Cowes to			
Newport	5	5	
Standen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Captain Hamilton.</i>
Pidford	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	<i>Pidford House, Rev. Dr. Worsley.</i>
On L. a R. to Steephill by Godshill.			
Beerlay	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Niton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	<i>St. Catherine's rocky cliffs, R. and farther on R. the extraordinary and tremendous chasm, called Black-gang Chine.</i>
— — —			<i>Mirables Cottage, the summer retreat of George Arnold, esq.</i>
St. Lawrence	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			<i>The Marine Cottage and Vineyard of Sir Richard Worsley, bart. R.</i>
Steephill	1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A cottage belonging to Lord Dysart.</i>
— — —			<i>Boniface, Mrs. Bowdler.</i>
Bonchurch	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shanklin	2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	

## JOURNEY FROM YARMOUTH TO THE NEEDLES.

Yarmouth to Thorley	1	1	<i>Between Thorley and Freshwater Gate, Aston House, — Hicks, esq. R.</i>
<i>On R. a R. to</i> Freshwater Gate	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Needles Light- House	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

### ANOTHER ROAD :

Yarmouth <i>Cross the Yar to</i> Norton	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Norton Lodge, Thomas Bin- stead, esq. ; and Norton Cottage, — Mitchell, esq.</i>
Freshwater	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Weston	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Freshwater House, E. Rushworth, esq.</i>
The Needles	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	

## JOURNEY FROM RIDE TO ST. HELEN'S.

Ride to St. John's	1	1	<i>The Priory, Sir N. Grose, L.</i>
Nettlestone	2	3	
St. Helen's	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	

## JOURNEY FROM RIDE TO BONCHURCH.

Ride to St. John's	1	1	<i>Two miles and a half on L. Hermit's Hole, a curious cavity in Culver Cliff. Between Brading and Royal Heath, on L. San- down Fort.</i>
Brading	3	4	
<i>On R. a R. to</i> <i>Newport, over Ar-</i> <i>reton Down.</i>			
Royal Heath	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The late J. Wilkes, esq.</i>
Shanklin	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Bonchurch	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The Promontory called Dunnose, L.</i>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF  
THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

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THE Isle of Wight (of which we have already made mention in our description of Hampshire), enjoys a very commodious situation, being nearly in the centre of that part of the English coast which faces the south, and at a very convenient distance from it. Both these circumstances are happily favourable to its commercial and other intercourses, as well with the county of Hants in particular (of which it forms a considerable part) as with the parent island in general. To the south, as it lies nearly opposite to Cape la Hogue in France, and at the distance of about eighteen leagues, the sea on that side has to the eye the full effect of an open and unbounded ocean: this is enlivened with a view of those floating castles, which are the pride and bulwark of the British empire, and afford such a scene of grandeur, such a combination of nature and art, as perhaps the whole world cannot equal. These scenes are no where more frequently or advantageously exhibited than at the east and south-east parts of the island: indeed the interior channel, called the Solent, presents us with the same objects in kind, and if they fall short in respect to magnitude, they make amends by the great frequency of their appearance, and the natural prospects are far more diversified. The breadth of this water is greater or less as the lands on either side run in a straight or winding direction. In most places it may be five or six miles over; but in some, especially towards the west, not near so far. Opposite Hurst castle there is so great a projection of the land towards the island, as to leave a passage by water of little more than a single mile.

There is a tradition, which has been credited by some respectable writers, that here was once a complete isthmus. The story is, that the Carthaginians, who in their prosperity engrossed much of the commerce

merce of those times, had settlements in the Scilly islands. That they bought up the tin of Cornwall, conveyed it by the above supposed isthmus to the south of what is now the Isle of Wight; and from thence transported it to Gaul, and to the ports of the Mediterranean. If this were the case, it must have been more than two thousand years since.

The Romans of that time considered this part of the country as an island, and speak of it under the name of Vectis, or Vecta. As such it was laid down both in Pliny's and Ptolemy's Geography, though the former placed it by mistake between Great Britain and Ireland. Vespasian is said to have brought it under the subjection of the Romans. In the sixth century it was reduced by Cerdic the Saxon, who drove away or slaughtered the remaining British inhabitants. In the year 1066, it was invaded by Tosti, brother of king Harold, with a piratical fleet of Flemings, who laid the inhabitants under contribution. It was afterwards conquered by William Fitz-Osborn, marshal to William the Conqueror, who was the first lord of the island. In 1377, it was ravaged by the French, who made a second attempt in the year 1403, but were then beaten off. Fitz-Osborn's son being banished, Henry I. granted the island to Rivers, earl of Devon; but in the reign of Edward I. it was surrendered to the crown. Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was by Henry VI. crowned king of Wight, but this extraordinary title died with him.

The form of this island is that of an irregular lozenge, measuring about 22 miles from the eastern to the western angle, and 13 from the northern to the southern, being 60 miles in circumference; containing an area of 100,000 square acres, of which quantity 75,000 acres may be reckoned in a course of tillage, and 20,000 in pasturage.

The whole of the island is divided into two hundreds, called East and West Medina; 30 parishes, three boroughs, Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth; the

the whole containing 3,687 houses, and 22,097 inhabitants, viz. 10,824 males, and 11,273 females, of which number 2,049 were returned as being employed in various trades, and 4,377 in agriculture. It is now reckoned a part of Hampshire, and is included in the diocese of Winchester.

The principal river is the Medina, which gives name to its hundreds, and is so called from its dividing the island into two nearly equal parts; there are two other small streams, called the Yar and the Wootton.

The air throughout this island is very salubrious, and the face of the country is beautifully diversified; and the almost perpetual succession of hills and dales which cover it creates such a wonderful variety of breaks and openings, that the eye of the traveller is continually entertained with new and surprising landscapes of Nature's exquisite painting. It is here that the love of novelty and variety, so natural to the mind of man, is most highly gratified, and at an easy expence: it is but changing one's position, for which a quarter of an hour's riding is sufficient, and the scene is cast into a new form; it is varied by so many new lines and new disclosures of land and water, that it no longer appears to be the same thing. In the middle part there is a long and almost continued ridge of hills or downs, which runs in a winding direction almost through the whole length of the island. To the south of these the vale is by nature exceeding rich. On the north, though the soil is in itself less generous, yet it is so meliorated and improved by art, as to exhibit a pleasing picture of the most neat and industrious cultivation. Thus on either side we are entertained with rich inclosures laden with corn or other produce, the sight of which is equally cheering and beautiful. The coppices and clumps of trees, the villages, hamlets, and farm-houses, introduce a most charming variety, and fill us with the pleasing ideas of peace and plenty.

The island abounds with great plenty of game, so that the sportsman wants not here his healthful amusements:



ments: happily, however, here are no foxes: for, were those noxious and subtle animals once to get possession of the inaccessible mountains and cliffs (to which they would doubtless retreat when pressed) it would be next to impossible ever to dislodge them.

One of the highest and most remarkable hills in the island is named St. Catherine's, on which there are still the remains (visible at a great distance) of an ancient hermitage, dedicated to the honour of that saint, and from whence the mountain itself took and still bears her name. The hill is 750 feet above high-water-mark. The hermitage is an octagon, each side being four feet, and the height from its base to the summit 32 feet; as such it makes a very conspicuous and useful object at sea. This hill is so near the sea as to admit of a full view of it to the south, and on all the other points it presents a very extensive prospect of the island. There are other stations where the sea may be seen partially, at eight, ten, or more places at a time; one of these is on the north side towards Ride, called the Abbey of Quarr. This religious house, with lands for its support, was confirmed to God and the Holy Virgin, by Richard Earl of Exeter, and the son of Baldwin, to pray for the souls of his father and mother. At the suppression it was valued at 134*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It was first built in the year 1132. It now contains very few vestiges of its ancient dignity. In the reign of Edward III. the abbot was a man of great consequence, being stiled by that monarch *custos insulæ*, or land-warden of the island, as appears by a warrant still extant, which is addressed to him as such, and wherein he is directed to put every thing into a proper state of defence against any foreign invasion.

The whole of the country is extremely fertile; the basis of the island is a close black clay, extremely firm, and when exposed to the air, becomes hard enough to make whetstones; the higher parts of the island are composed of a vast mass of calcareous matter, and it produces

produces chalk, which is used as manure. The chief grains cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans; the wheat produced in the southern parts is about 24 bushels per acre, and in the northern about 18; the production of barley per acre is averaged at 30 bushels; and oats 35; hence the exports of grain are very considerable, the island yielding seven to 12 times more than its consumption. The meadow land is extremely rich, and produces from one to 12 tons of excellent hay per acre. The downs stretching across the island, from Brading to the Needles, furnish excellent pasturage for sheep, the number fed thereon being computed at 47,000, sending 5,000 lambs annually to the London market. The cows are mostly of the Devon breed, though crossed with other sorts; and the Alderney breed are in high repute, as they consume less provender, while they yield as much milk as the English breed, and their cream is of a superior richness. The horses are generally large and mostly black; the hogs are also of a large kind, and make excellent bacon. The cheese in general is very indifferent, and equal in hardness to the Suffolk. Timber, which in the time of Charles II. was so plentiful that it is said that a squirrel might travel on the tops of the trees for many leagues together, is now much reduced by supplying the dock-yards at Portsmouth. Among the fossil earth of the district are tobacco-pipe clay, fuller's-earth, yellow and red ochre.

The roads, particularly in the eastern division, are paid great attention to, and except in the southern parts, where the rocky soil renders them rugged, are as good as those of Hampshire. The western division being less populous, the roads here are consequently less pleasant to the traveller. The coast yields all the usual species of fish, and the lobster and crab are particularly large and excellent.

Two regiments of militia were formerly constantly kept up in this island, and exercised in the military art; they had for this purpose several field-days in the year;

year; but, as by degrees these meetings came to be considered as nothing more than holiday parade, they were at length totally dropped. Under a late act indeed, a few men have been yearly trained to this exercise. Besides these, the only remains of the military establishment are the continuance of a governor, lieutenant-governor, with captains, gunners, and soldiers, to the several garrisons, all of which have handsome appointments. Very extensive barracks, however, have of late years been erected here, and it is chiefly the depot for the foreign troops in British pay. Before the erection of its castle by Henry VIII. the Isle of Wight was often ravaged by the French.

The trade and commerce of this island, in its kind, is by no means inconsiderable. It pays to government more than 30,000*l.* a year. But the nature of it is such, that, of all other, perhaps, it requires the fewest hands in proportion to the value of the concern. A farmer, a mealman, or a malster, may be in as large a way as a manufacturer of cloth or hardware; but yet one of the first-mentioned can manage his business with a tenth part of the assistance which the others want. This in some measure accounts for the inhabitants of this island not being more numerous. The trade, already observed to be considerable, consists chiefly of dealings in corn and wool. Of the former, perhaps, more is produced on this spot than on any spot of ground of like extent in the kingdom. It is in a manner the granary of the western counties, and the chief resource of government-contracts for wheat, malt, flour, and biscuit. The quantities of corn exported, either in grain or in flour, are, as before observed, very large, which creates a principal part of that employment which is found for shipping and the mills, at which great quantities of wheat are manufactured. There are no less than eight or nine water-mills for this purpose within about a mile of the town of Newport, besides many others, some of which will grind and dress from 80 to 100 quarters a week. From

these flower is exported to Ireland and the western counties of England. At times, when exportations abroad are allowable and profitable to the merchant, he naturally looks to the market of Newport for a supply, at which there have been sometimes seen 200 waggons, in one day, laden with those valuable articles of wheat and barley; but of late years the custom of selling by sample only has much prevailed. There are two other commodities, which seem to have as good a title to the rank of natural curiosities, as to be considered as commerce: these are copperas-stones and white-shining sand. The former are gathered up in heaps on the south shore, and occasionally sent to London, &c. for the purpose of producing the several species of vitriol. The latter is dug out of some very valuable mines near Yarmouth, and from thence sent to London and Bristol, for the use of the glass manufactories.

Few places have a greater proportion of people who have made handsome acquisitions in business, where industry in general is better recompensed, fewer objects of distress to be seen, or the poor and disabled better provided for, than in this island. Want of manufactures, indeed, must always have this inconvenience attending it, that those who are either too old or too young to undertake much labour rather want subjects for that little of which they are capable. This renders the almost entire support of both, when poor, a heavy and growing charge. A remedy for this is not easy to be applied. Whilst those of both sexes are young and in full strength, they want not employ as husbandmen, artificers, mariners, or household servants. In all these, they can get better wages than manufacturers in general can afford to give. For this reason a remedy, if attempted to be set on foot, would scarcely meet with acceptance; the consequence of which is, and probably will continue to be, that as soon as men are incapable of a proper day's labour, they cease to labour at all, and think of nothing but  
the

the parish funds for their chief support. In some measure to give a check to this growing evil, the principal gentlemen of the island formed a scheme, in the year 1770, of establishing one general house of industry for the whole island. The plan was adopted, and carried into execution at a very great expence. The building for this purpose is erected in the forest of Parkhurst, near Newport, and contains generally about 500 paupers.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

HAVING given at length the leading particulars of this favourite island, we shall now proceed with our topographical description, by giving an account of the towns and principal villages in the island, beginning with NEWPORT, a borough and market town, situate nearly in the middle of the whole island, to which, with some other circumstances equally favourable to its becoming the centre of trade, it has doubtless gradually owed its present superiority, and in which there is no danger of its being rivalled. Among these advantages of situation may be reckoned the confluence of two streams, which, by the help of the tide, which flows quite up to the town, makes a very good navigable river. At this point of union is built a quay, which is furnished with a proper crane for the purpose of loading or unloading vessels or lighters; and the neighbouring shores are occupied by convenient store-houses, to contain the corn or other commodities, which are occasionally sent out or imported.

The town is situated on a very easy ascent of ground, and chiefly disposed of in three parallel streets in length, and as many in breadth. Between these, at the points of their intersection, are three large squares, appropriated to the several markets of cattle, corn, and poultry. The market days are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The fairs on Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The principal market-house is an an-

cient building, above which is a modern-built town-hall.

The church stands in the centre of one of the squares, and consists of a nave, with two side aisles, and a square tower. The pulpit is of wainscoat, richly ornamented, with carved emblematical figures. There was no burial ground to this church till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the plague having visited Newport, for want of sufficient room at Carisbrook, the mother church, a piece of ground was appropriated for that purpose here. Dissenters of various denominations have their different meeting houses here, and there are several charity and sunday schools. The free-school is a plain stone building, having convenient apartments for the master; it was erected by public subscription, in the reign of James I. This school is remarkable for being the place in which the commissioners from the parliament held a conference with Charles the First.

Newport appears to have been of little consequence till the reign of Henry the Second, when the church was erected. It has sent two members to parliament since the twenty-third of Edward the First, and was incorporated by charter in the first of James the First. It is now governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, and twelve burgesses. The mayor, recorder, and two burgesses, are empowered to hold a court weekly, for the trial of causes of debt and trespass within their jurisdiction.

The only manufacture carried on in Newport is that of starch. The inns for public accommodation are large and well supported. There are perhaps few, if any, towns of the like size, which have so great a number of spacious public rooms for the accommodation of company; among which there is one very capacious and elegant, in which there is a very genteel periodical assembly. In short, there are few places where independence may meet with more sources of rational enjoyment, or where virtuous industry is better rewarded,



warded, than in this clean and healthy town. The dwelling-houses are generally of brick, and rather neat and convenient, than lofty or ostentatious: the taste, indeed, was formerly too low either for elegance or convenience, as appears from the style of the few older houses which are still remaining; but the modern ones come under the description just mentioned, and which is every year improving. The streets, which are all paved in the modern taste, are open and airy, the environs delightfully pleasant, provisions good and plentiful, and its inhabitants are friendly and sociable.

The town of Newport is situated eighty-nine miles from London; and consisted, according to the late population act, of 575 houses, and 3,585 inhabitants; viz. 1,651 males, and 1,934 females, of which number 640 were returned as being employed in various trades, and 11 in agriculture.

About half a mile west from Newport is the small village of CARISBROOK, formerly the principal place in the island; at present it has nothing to recommend it but its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The latter has eight of as musical bells as any in the kingdom, in its tower (which stands on a rising ground). In the year 1071, this sacred edifice (dedicated to the honour of St. Mary) was richly endowed by William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, to which was then annexed a convent of Cistercian monks.—There are some remains of the building converted into a farm-house, and still retaining the name of the Priory.

The situation of this village is very pleasant, but its buildings at present are but few, and such as are inhabited by labouring people. It is of such antiquity as to coincide with some of the most early anecdotes of the island itself.

Carisbrook and its castle are familiar to the historic ear, from their connexion with the story of the unfortunate monarch Charles the First, it being particularly celebrated as having been the prison of that royal per-



sonage, in the year 1647. At that time, no doubt, the whole was in good repair; but, being suffered to fall to ruin (perhaps ever since), it is now, in some parts especially, in a mournful state of dilapidation. It is still, however, a venerable ruin.

The castle is situated on an eminence, opposite the priory. Here was, it is said, a castle or fort, built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when this island was subdued by Vespasian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, who, according to Stowe, was king of the island about the year 519; he called it Wightcarisburg, of which Carisbrook is supposed to be a corrupted contraction. This building again falling to decay, either through length of time, or some other means, was a second time re-edified in the reign of king Henry the First, by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devonshire; and Camden says, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the island. Some great repairs were done here by Queen Elizabeth.— In a shield over the outer gate, there is the date 159— (the remaining figure is so overgrown with ivy, as to be rendered illegible,) beneath this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40. Perhaps she built this gate, and the outer-works, which have a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice.

The walls of the ancient part of the castle enclose a space whose area is about an acre and an half; its shape is nearly that of a right angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the greatest length is from east to west. The entrance is on the west side over a bridge, in a curtain, between two bastions; then through a small gate, over which is the inscription before cited; from this, by a passage, having on each side an embattled wall, and under a very handsome machicolated gate, flanked with two round towers.— The old door, with its wicket, opening into the castle-yard is still remaining; it is formed of strong lattice work,

work, having at each crossing a piece of iron kept down by a large nail.

On the right is a small chapel, with a burial ground walled in; over the door is carved G. 2d, 1738; and on the east end is a stone tablet, shewing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Limmington: at present there is no service in it. It is said, that there is a farm in the island, the tythes of which belong to this chapel; the castle itself constituting the parish of St. Nicholas.

Farther on, on the left hand, or north side, are several ruins of low buildings, said to be those where Charles the First was confined; and in one of them is shewn the window through which he attempted his escape. Beyond these, are the barracks and governor's house, called the keep-house, in which are many very handsome rooms, with coved ceilings. Of late years it has been converted into an hospital for sick soldiers; indeed, both the goodness of the air, and the salubrity of its situation, make it extremely well adapted for that purpose.

On the north-east angle, on a mount raised considerably above the other buildings, stands the keep: it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an ascent of seventy-two steps; and in it are nine more. From this place there is a most extensive prospect; the sea being visible to the north, east, and south, but hid on the west by a hill. Here was formerly a well, said to be three hundred feet deep; but it is now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle stands the remains of another tower, called Mountjoy's Tower; its walls are, in some places, eighteen feet thick; for the ascending to the top of it, there are likewise several steps; but the view from hence is by no means so fine as that from the keep. These towers have the appearance of much greater antiquity than the other buildings of the castle. The ramparts between the towers are about twenty feet high, and eight thick; in both these dimensions is included the parapet, which formerly

merly ran all round the works; it is but two feet and an half thick.

Here is likewise another remarkably deep well, covered over by a house: its depth is two hundred and ten feet; a pin thrown into it, is near four seconds of time falling; and when it strikes the water, sends up a surprising loud sound.

The old castle is included within a more modern fortification, probably built by Queen Elizabeth; it is an irregular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch: the north curtain, perhaps on account of its length, has a break in the middle, to make a flank.—Several guns are mounted on these works, which are said to be a mile and a half in circumference.

In the year 1136, Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devonshire, son of him who rebuilt the castle, declaring for the empress Maud, in opposition to King Stephen, seized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this island, of which he was lord; and raising his vassals, stood here upon his defence: Stephen attacking the castle, took it at the first assault. Baldwin found means to escape, but died in exile.

In the reign of Henry the Third, John de Insula, or L'Île, was governor; and in the time of Richard the First, anno 1377, the French landed here, plundered the inhabitants, and after a fruitless attempt to take the castle, retired with their booty. It was defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel, a knight of Essex. On account of this, and other invasions about the same time, orders were issued for arming the clergy.

In the year 1647, King Charles the First, having escaped from Hampton Court, retired to the island; of which Colonel Hammond, brother to his favourite chaplain, was governor; who brought him on the 14th of November to this castle. The parliament being much disturbed at the king's absence, and imagining he was secreted in London, issued orders to search for and seize his person; but their uneasiness was soon relieved

relieved by a letter from Hammond, acquainting them that the king was in his custody, and that he waited for orders how to dispose of him. At this news they greatly rejoiced, and directed that he should remain at Carisbrook; and ordered an allowance of five thousand pounds per annum, for defraying his household expences.

Here a negociation commenced between that prince and his parliament; in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper sincerity. A little before this treaty, the king, it is said, being informed that he was in danger of assassination, concerted measures for an escape: of this, it is probable, Hammond had notice; whereupon he was confined close prisoner, and at the same time all his faithful servants discharged, and turued out of the garrison.

The unsuccessful insurrection of Captain Burley, which happened a few days after (namely, on the 29th of December), furnished the governor with a plausible justification of this step. Indeed, it has been thought that this rising was pre-concerted, and that Charles was apprised of it: this surmise seems to be strengthened by Hammond's reply to the king, who, according to Whitlock, tasking him, "By what authority he did thus?" He answered, "By the authority of both Houses; and that he supposed his Majesty was not ignorant of the cause of his doing thus." The king professed the contrary; and the governor replied, "he plainly saw his Majesty was actuated by other councils than stood with the good of his kingdom."

Some time after this, he once more attempted to escape. The particulars are, in substance, thus related by Clarendon. One Osborne, a gentleman by birth, was recommended to Colonel Hammond to be employed in some post about the king, and was accordingly appointed his gentleman-usher. The affability and gentle behaviour of this monarch insensibly gained his esteem; it at length increased to that pitch, that he put a small billet into one of his Majesty's gloves,

gloves, which it was his office to hold, signifying his devotion to his service. At first, the king was fearful of treachery; but at length, convinced of his sincerity, admitted him into his confidence.

This man was addressed by one Ralph, a captain in the garrison, a person of low extraction, and ordinary abilities, but of an enterprising temper. He proposed enticing the king from the castle, under pretence of procuring his escape, in order to murder him, which he said would be agreeable to the parliament, and the means of gaining for themselves comfortable establishments. Of this Osborne acquainted his Majesty, who desired him to keep up the correspondence, hoping to convert the wicked intentions of this man into the means of flight: Osborne therefore seemed to fall in with Ralph's design.

In the mean time, the king recommended it to him to sound one Dowcet, and another soldier he had formerly known; both of these not only embraced his party, but likewise brought over some of their brethren, who were to be centinels near the place, where the King intended to get out: this was a window secured with an iron bar, for the cutting of which he was provided with both a saw and file.

His Majesty with great labour sawed this bar asunder; and, on the appointed night, Osborne waited to receive him; but, in the interim, one of the soldiers, not suspecting Ralph's true intentions, mentioned to him some particulars, which made him suspect he was likely to be the dupe of his own artifices; he therefore directed this soldier to remain on his post, and he, with some others on whom he could rely, stood by him armed with their pistols.

At midnight the King came to the window; but in getting out, discerning more than the ordinary centinels, he suspected that his design was discovered; he therefore shut the window and retired to bed. Ralph immediately went, and acquainted the governor with this attempt, who going into the King's chamber, found him

him in bed, the window bar cut in two, and taken out. Osborne fled; but Dowcet was taken, and being imprisoned, was visited by Ralph, who scornfully asked him, Why the King came not forth; and said, he was ready with a good pistol charged to receive him. Osborne afterwards laid the true state of this affair before the House of Lords, when Ralph was ordered to be tried at the general assizes at Winchester; where matters were so managed, that the grand jury found an ignoramus on the bill.

That the committee at Derby-house had intelligence of the King's intention of escaping, appears from the information sent by them to Colonel Hammond, in a letter dated the 13th of March, 1647. This letter is printed in Harris's Life of Cromwell; and that the design was not laid aside after this disappointment, is shewn by the following letter, printed in the same collection.

“ Sir, since our last, we have received again advertisement, from a good hand, that the design holds for the King's escape; and to escape all suspicion from you, he intends to walk out on foot a mile or two, as usually, in the day time, and there horses are laid in the isle, to carry him to a boat; if he cannot do this, then either over the house in the night, or at some private window in the night, he intends his passage; which we thought fit againe to give you notice of, that you may make such use of it for the prevention, as you shall see cause.” This is likewise dated from Derby-house, the 18th of November, 1648, and is signed by Salisbury, in the name and by the warrant of the Lords and Commons, there assembled. To it is this postscript: “ We desire you to communicate this to the commission there; and also, if you shall find the king hath escaped, to give us notice with all possible speed.”

On the 30th of the same month, the King was removed to Hurst Castle, from thence to Windsor, and shortly



shortly after to London, where he was tried, condemned, and beheaded.

At Carisbrook, the young Princess Elizabeth, the unhappy daughter of Charles I. died of grief, and was buried at Newport.

About eight miles east from Newport is Brading, a small market town of great antiquity, but no trade. The road to it affords a delightful view of the east part of the island. The streets are very clean, and have of late years been paved and lighted.

Two miles from Brading is Sandown Level, near which is Sandown Fort, a fortification built by Henry VIII. to guard the east coast in Sandown Bay, wherein is a small garrison, with a captain and gunner. Nearly adjoining is Sandown Cottage, which was the seat of the late John Wilkes, Esq.

St. Helen's, a village near Brading, has a bay which runs a considerable way within land, and is of note as the rendezvous of the royal navy. At the mouth of the bay, is a cluster of rocks, called the Mixen. A church was built here in the year 1719, and the old church converted into a seat called the Priory.

Ride, about eight miles east from Newport, is a very pleasant village, situated one part on a rising ground, about a quarter of a mile from the other, which lies close to the edge of the sea. It is directly opposite to Portsmouth, and has the finest view of Spithead possible; of course the royal navy may be seen here with the most pleasing effect.

This village, which is divided into Upper and Lower, is of some extent. In the vicinity are a number of pretty houses, which are inhabited in the summer season by respectable families. Boats are continually passing to and from Portsmouth, a distance of about seven miles.

At the distance of five miles south from Newport is Godshill, a village, situated near the rise of Cowes river; it had a college and school founded by John Worsley.

Between



Between Godshill and Wroxall, is Appuldurcombe House and Park, the seat of Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. The house is pleasantly situated in the Park, and has four regular fronts of the Corinthian order, built with free-stone: the pilasters, cornices, and other ornamental parts of Portland. It was begun by the late Sir Robert Worsley, in the year 1710, but left in an unfinished state, and completed by the present Sir Richard Worsley, who has made considerable improvements and additions to the original design. Appuldurcombe was formerly a monastery of the Benedictine order, held under the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, and suppressed in the second year of Henry V. in the year 1414. It was afterwards granted to the Abbess and Nuns of the Minories, of the order of St. Clare, without Aldgate, and at the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. sold to Sir James Worsley, kn. then Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Dame Anne his wife, and their heirs, in fee-farms.

#### WEST COWES,

is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Medina, or Newport river, and commands a most delightful prospect of Spithead, Portsmouth, part of Southampton river, and the country opposite: from hence, sometimes, may also be seen the greatest part of the royal navy riding at Spithead, as likewise ships and vessels of every denomination and country, continually passing from the eastward or westward, either going through the Needles, or St. Helen's, the extremities of the island.

Cowes harbour is both safe and convenient; and were there a dock, under proper management, in it, we presume that no place in the channel would be more frequented, as ships that are outward-bound, and receive damage in contending with contrary winds going down channel, are frequently obliged to return to London, for want of such a convenience. Its road

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affords the best of shelter, the anchorage being so good that vessels seldom or never drift with their anchors, let the wind blow as hard as it may; the road is sometimes filled with ships waiting for convoy, or for a fair wind, to convey them into the Atlantic.

The great benefit experienced by many persons through bathing at this place occasions it to be much frequented by people of quality, during the summer season, which has induced the inhabitants to build very neat and convenient lodging houses; a subscription has likewise been made to build a large assembly room, &c.

East Cowes, situated opposite West Cowes, is a small place, where are large warehouses for the reception of goods, &c. unladen from ships that require repairing, or for cleansing rice, &c. brought from Carolina, and reshipped again for a foreign market; several of these ships are annually at this port, where, previous to the present war, from 22 to 35,000 barrels of this grain were usually skreened, repacked, and shipped for Holland, Germany, &c. Here have been at different times, several ships of the line built.

The custom-house is likewise in this place, and the port is one of those for landing tobacco, snuff, &c. and it is from hence that all vessels going from this island laden must clear outwards, as likewise enter their cargoes, when imported.

Here was a castle, which was distant about one mile from the castle in West Cowes; but which has long since been demolished. Both these castles were in a ruinous state in Camden's time, Leland in his Itinerary thus describes them, "Ther be two new castelles sette up and furnished at the mouth of Newporte; that is the only haven in Wighte to be spoken of.

"That that is sette up on este syde of the haven, is caullid the Est Cow; and that that is sette up at the weste syde, is caullid the West Cow, and is the bigger castelle

castelle of the 2. The trajectus, betwixt these 2 castelles, is a good myle."

Of these castles, Camden cites some Latin verses, made by Leland, which are thus translated by Bishop Gibson :

“ The two great Cows, that in loud thunder roar,  
 “ This on the Eastern, that the western shore ;  
 “ Where Newport enters stately Wight.”

Near East Cowes is a large building, (now the property and residence of the Marquis of Clanrickard) called Barton. It was first erected in the year 1282, by John de Insula or Lisle, as a chapel sacred to the Holy Trinity, being endowed with lands in mortmain, for the maintenance of six chaplains and a clerk, to celebrate divine service there for ever.

#### NEWTOWN

is situated in a bay, on the north-west coast of the Island. It was originally called Francheville, and is supposed to have received its present name, when rebuilt, after its destruction by the French, in the reign of Richard II.

The harbour, at high water, is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, and affords the best shelter of any in the island ; but it is but little frequented. The market is disused ; but it has one fair on the 22nd of July.

Of the three boroughs in the Isle of Wight, which have the privilege of representation, Newtown claims the precedency on the score of priority of existence, and is said to have been one of the most ancient places in the island ; it is about seven miles north-west of Newport, and 95 miles west by south of London.

At present this town is scarcely equal to a common village ; it has indeed a corporation, consisting of a titular mayor, and twelve burgesses, who are chosen by the lord of the manor ; but this body consists not of inhabitants of the place, but of proprietors of certain burgage-tenures.

Newtown has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is attached to thirty-nine borough-lands, or burgage-tenures: the number of voters is thirty-three: the returning officer, the mayor.

### YARMOUTH,

is a borough town, situated ten miles west-north-west from Newport, on the north-west coast, near the western extremity, at the mouth of Freshwater Bay. It had once three churches; but it has now only one: it is however defended by a castle, with a garrison. The castle was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient church, which was destroyed by the French; it is furnished with eight guns, and contains store-houses and barracks for troops.

Here is a quay, where small craft can load and unload; also a few genteel houses, and a neat market house, with a hall over it; the market is on Friday, and fair on the 25th of July.

This town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation, which consists mostly of out-burgesses. It first returned members, 23rd of Edward I. and although it was again summoned in this reign, no return was made for it, nor for any other place in the island, until the 27th of Elizabeth.

The situation of this town is truly pleasant, lying opposite to Lymington, to which place boats go and return every day. Outward bound ships sometimes take shelter in the road, which with the passengers from Lymington, are the chief support of the inns. A mill for grinding corn has been erected within a few years on the Yar, a small river, whose entrance is a little to the west of the town; this is the only thing like trade belonging to the place.

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Having thus given a topographical description of the island, it may not be improper here to observe, that  
a complete

a complete tour round the Island by water, is, in the summer season, a very agreeable excursion. In this case, supposing our departure to be from Cowes, to the east, we then pass the royal hospital at Haslar, the town and harbour of Portsmouth, South-sea castle, &c. on the left, and the pleasantly-rising village of Ride, the seats of St. John's Appley, and Priory, on our right, in our way to Spithead and St. Helen's, places which we need not say are of note as the rendezvous of the royal navy.

From thence we proceed to the southern west, commonly called the back of the island, which affords many marine objects of curiosity. Such are those prodigious rocks and cliffs, which abound and guard this part of our coast, and can only be seen to advantage at sea. There is something extremely amusing to the eye in these huge masses of rough materials: "A fortress, built by Nature, for herself" as Shakspear calls it. If they give us no idea of the beautiful, they certainly do of the sublime, as they have an air of grandeur and magnificence which is awfully pleasing and attractive. Even their rude deformity has a fitness in it to contend with the ruder element, which they are meant to controul. One sees, with no less satisfaction, with what fury they are daily assaulted, and with what indignant scorn they repel the onset. In a word, though they may be despised as objects of deformity, they are in reality our very good friends. They say to the encroaching foe, in the words of him who appointed them their station. "Hither shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

About two miles to the westward is Sandown, or Sandham Fort. This, and the castles at Cowes and Yarmouth, as before mentioned, were built by Henry VIII. out of the ruins of the religious houses. Nearly adjoining to this is Sandown Cottage, the rural seat of the late John Wilkes, Esq. About a mile from hence, we approach a stupendous chain of rocks, called Shanklin Chine, which, being a con-

siderable natural curiosity, as such may deserve mention. The chine as they call it, is made by an opening of one of the cliffs, above-mentioned. It appears as though it were rent from top to bottom. The mouth of the gap stretches to a vast width, on one side almost perpendicular, on the other more shelving. The bottom is for the most part a level smooth beach, where any one may walk at low water, and survey these stupendous heights with much pleasure. The side which is most upon a declivity is mounted by means of a large number of inartificial steps, by which we ascend to a little cottage, which is kept open as a house of accommodation for such company as curiosity may happen to collect. As such it is esteemed one of the curiosities of the island, and is much frequented both by strangers and others. The method is, either for such parties to carry with them their own provisions, or to take the chance of what the house or vicinage will afford them: of the latter sort crabs and lobsters in their season, and in the highest excellence, are seldom or never wanting.

A few miles farther on will bring us to another place, equally, if not more, frequented for the same pleasurable purposes. The name of this is Steep-hill, late a chosen situation for a delightful villa, built by the Right Honourable Hans Stanley, then governor of the island; but since the property and residence of the Honourable Wilbraham Tollemache, Esq. who planted a vinery here. The building is in the genteel cottage taste (*simplex munditiis*) adorned with a variety of rich and curious paintings within, and without by a pleasure garden, shrubbery, &c. Near this is also a place of entertainment, to which strangers are invited by scenes which are romantic beyond description. We not only enjoy a fine open prospect of the sea, (from which the distance is about a furlong) but are in full view of a larger tract of land, which has not its parallel. It usually goes by the name of Under-Cliff, because included between the sea on one  
hand,

hand, and a high cliff on the other. This cliff extends some miles in length, a great part of which is so regularly perpendicular, that at a small distance it appears like some old rampart wall, that had formerly been raised by art. The tract of land betwixt this and the sea is perhaps about half a mile broad, rather uneven and hillocky in its appearance indeed, but of so rich a soil, and so finely cultivated, that no part of the island can boast a more excellent produce. Here Sir Richard Worsley has within these few years erected a neat cottage, and planted a vinery, which is in a most prosperous state. To its advantageous situation, the natural warmth no doubt greatly contributes; its exposure is to the south. The Cliff, which rises so much above it, is a natural garden-wall, sheltering it from the northern blasts, and reflecting the solar rays with redoubled force. The fine springs and natural cascades which adorn this favourite spot, may also operate to the same fertilizing effect; but however this may be, it is altogether one of the most pleasing and singular objects of the kind that is any where to be met with. It is by most supposed, and perhaps not without reason, that this part of the land formerly gave way, separated from what is now the Cliff, and settled in this surprising form. This may seem the rather probable, as the report is, that at a small distance there is such another fall, under the water.

After leaving this curious phenomenon, and getting round a pretty large cape, we are brought into Chale Bay, so denominated from the parish of Chale, by which it is environed. This bay is lined with one continued chain of those tremendous rocks which are so often fatal to the hapless mariner. The situation of it is such as to occasion a most violent roll of tide into it, so that ships sailing upon a lee-shore, and especially, in the night, are unwarily driven upon these rocks, and often beat to pieces. Few winters pass without misfortunes, more or less, of this kind, of which



which some people have made a very lucrative perhaps, but certainly a very barbarous advantage. Of late years indeed such disasters have fallen under the immediate regulation of proper officers, and all plundering discouraged by the punishment of its detection. However small the advantage of this may finally be to the merchant, humanity will delight in the suppression of all customs of such extreme depravity.

The next object which particularly strikes our attention is a long range of white cliffs, near a village called Freshwater: they are of a chalky substance and of prodigious magnitude; some of them rise to the height of six hundred feet above the sea which washes them. They excite curiosity also on this singular account, that in the summer months they are inhabited by incredible numbers of birds, which seem to assemble themselves merely to enjoy the advantage of these warm and glowing rocks, to hatch their eggs and be nurseries for their young. Their first appearance is generally about the middle of May, and they produce a new generation, fit to emigrate by about the middle of August following, at which time they leave the place, and we see no more of them till the next breeding season. They are of two or three different species, as is plain from their beaks and plumage; and whilst with us, they procure their subsistence from the sea: for this reason their flesh is too rank for human food, but they are not altogether useless; the fisherman is glad of their carcasses for his bait, and the upholsterer will give a good price for their feathers; their eggs, which are about the size of those of a duck, are said to be full as good for culinary purposes. The country people therefore want not motives to exercise their skill and dexterity in taking them; they have a way of doing it, which for its singularity may deserve to be noted. In the first place a large stake or iron bar is driven into the top of the cliff; to this is fastened a cart rope, or something of like strength, having at the other end of it a stick put cross-wise for the  
adventurer

adventurer to sit upon, or support himself by; and with this simple apparatus he lets himself down at the front of this horrid precipice; there he attacks his intended prey, as it flies in or out of its nest, and secures as much as he can of it. Many strangers who frequent the island go out in boats to shoot these birds; and the report of a gun causes such numbers of them to fly out, and hover round their assailants, as are astonishing.

Upon leaving these temporary colonists, we presently arrive at the western extremity of the island. This presents us with a full view of that remarkable group of rocks, so well known by the name of the Needles. They are so called in reference to their sharp and craggy points; several of them are at considerable distances from the land, as well as from each other; and as they rise to the height of many feet above the water, they appear at a distance like the remains of some broken towers, which had been shattered and thrown down by an earthquake. They are nevertheless of nature's own curious but unpolished workmanship, and have doubtless stood for innumerable ages without any material changes. Nothing, however, is an absolute proof against the injuries of time: it is but a few years since, that even one of these solid pyramids yielded to the fury of a storm, and fell, to the no small surprise of those who were within hearing of the mighty crash.

When we have cleared these rocks (which in the seaman's phrase, is going through the Needles), we re-enter the Solent, where the scene becomes more familiar and domestic; instead of massy rocks and towering cliffs, we have lands in view which rise with a more easy elegance, and the *portus objectu laterum* favours us with a more calm and placid sea. In the course of this passage, beside

The slow ascending hill, the lofty wood  
That mantles o'er its brow,

we are entertained with a sight of the castles of Hurst and Calshot, Luttrell's Tower, the town of Lynington, &c. on the one side, and the towns and castles of Yarmouth and Cowes on the other, till the whole circuit is completed.

Before we quit this channel, however, it may be proper to observe, that a number of passage vessels are constantly employed upon it, to keep up the mutual intercourses, which either pleasure or business may call for. There are among these, three in government pay, called packet-boats, which carry the mails to and from Southampton and Cowes, taking passengers, either with or without horses or carriages, and one or other of them, is always in readiness to be hired on any emergency; besides these, there are divers other vessels, whose business is to go and return daily, between Yarmouth and Lyminster, Ride, Cowes, and Portsmouth. By these and other means, both stated and accidental, there seems little or no reason to complain of the detached and insular situation of the island.

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Having concluded our descriptive part of this favourite island, we shall here introduce a short sketch of some of the principal literary characters, of the two last centuries, which this island had the honour to produce. The first of this description which is to be met with on record, is the Rev. HENRY COLE, D. D. L. L. D. dean of St. Paul's, &c. This gentleman was a native of Godshill, and after the usual course of education at Wykeham's School, at Winchester, was admitted of the New College, Oxford. He there commenced bachelor in the civil law, in the year 1529, and doctor in the same faculty, in the year 1540. A great part of this interval was spent in Italy, and other parts abroad, which he judged most proper to perfect him in the walks of science and the knowledge of the world. On his return, he was chosen warden of his maternal college, obtained some good preferments, and

and was generally considered as very respectable and eminent in the line of his profession. Leland, the antiquary, makes very honourable mention of his abilities; and in one of Ascham's letters, there is a handsome compliment paid to his learning and politeness: "I must be totally destitute of these qualities myself, (says that elegant writer) if I did not both love and admire them in you." This letter is without date, a circumstance which we mention, because Dr. Coles's public character was not always of the most uniform tenor: it had doubtless been more happy for his name had he lived in times when political interests were less fluctuating. His qualifications and prospects led him to take an active part in most of the changes of those very unsettled times. When the doctrines of the reformation (more anciently those of Wickliffe) began first to revive in England, he strenuously opposed them, both from the pulpit and the press. Meanwhile, as the court of Henry (for reasons universally known) grew daily more cool to the see of Rome, and the people still cooler to her extravagant corruptions, the doctor assumed a milder tone, went often to hear Peter Martyr preach, and expressed a very great regard for him; he also acknowledged Henry's supremacy in the church, and in his successor's time (Edward VI.) he went so far as to communicate with the reformers, and his pulpit sounded high of their doctrines. But in the reign of Mary, his views of things were totally altered, and his zeal returned to its old channel. It was now that he was honoured with his doctor's degree in divinity, and made dean of St. Paul's, with several other lucrative posts and preferments. It was doubtless a mark of the esteem in which his abilities were held that he was chosen to maintain a public disputation at Oxford, against Cranmer and Ridley: and when the former was destined to the stake, for heresy, Cole preached and published the execution sermon. In short, he seems to have been at this time a leading man of a very leading party,

party, as may farther appear by a singular anecdote, with which, as it concluded his popularity, we shall conclude this abridgement of his memoirs.

Mary, the royal mistress of his fortune, was determined, it seems, to act the same fatal tragedy among her protestant subjects in Ireland, as she had already done at home in Smithfield. For executing this purpose, her commission was made out, and entrusted to the care of her faithful and well-beloved Dr. Cole. He undertook the charge; and in the progress of the business, making some little stay at Chester, he was waited on by the mayor of that city. In the course of the conversation which passed between them, the doctor was so full of his commission that he could not forbear mentioning it. "I have that with me," said he, producing a little box from his portmanteau, "which will lash the heretics of Ireland." His hostess, a Mrs. Edmonds, had the good fortune to overhear this, and being more than half a heretic herself, and having a brother of that persuasion in Dublin, she became alarmed for his safety, and, taking an opportunity whilst the doctor was gone down to complement his worship the mayor to the door, she stepped into the dean's apartment, took out the commission, and put a pack of cards into the box in its room. The doctor, having completed his civilities, returns to his chamber and puts up his box, without the least suspicion of what had happened. Soon after he set sail for Dublin, where he arrived on the 7th of December, 1558. Being introduced to Lord Fitz-Walter (then lord-lieutenant) and the privy-council, he began with a speech in form, to set forth the nature of his business, and then delivered his box, with due ceremony. "What have we here?" (says his lordship, on opening the box) "This is nothing but a pack of cards!" It is not easy to conceive the doctor's feelings, at the ridiculous figure he now made; he could only say, that a commission he certainly had; but who had played him this trick he could not tell. "Why then, Mr. Dean," says

says his lordship, "you have nothing to do, but to return to London, and get your commission renewed, whilst we in the mean time shuffle the cards." This sarcastic advice the doctor, no doubt with infinite chagrin, was obliged to take, though at so disagreeable a season of the year; but whilst all this was about, meeting with contrary winds and other vexatious delays, the Queen died, and so the business came to nothing. It is said, moreover, that Queen Elizabeth was so well pleased with this story, that she allowed Mrs. Edmonds forty pounds a year during her life, for this seasonable and important piece of dexterity.

A much more amiable, though not a much more fortunate character, was Sir JOHN CHEKE, Knt. His descent was from a respectable family, whose estate and mansion were at Mottiston. In the year 1531, being then seventeen years of age, he was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge. His uncommon skill in languages, more especially in the Greek, (at that time but little studied) together with his fine classical taste, made him the pride and boast of that university. When he was no more than twenty-six years old, he had the honour to be chosen first Greek professor in a foundation then lately instituted by Henry the Eighth; a post wherein he acquitted himself with the most undisputed honour and ability. No genius was ever better adapted to the revival of letters, which were then happily beginning to make a rapid progress. He was not only instrumental in bringing the study of the Greek language into general vogue, but in reforming an uncouth and barbarous pronunciation of it, which had then long prevailed: like most other reformations, indeed, this met at first with opposition, which prejudice and vanity never fail to promote. Gardiner of Winchester, in particular, made as much noise about it, as if the happiness of mankind depended on the matter in question. In the true spirit of popery he thought to carry every thing by his magisterial

terial *sic edico*. Accordingly he published a formal edict against Cheke's new way, as he called it, and forbade every one to make use of it, on pain of his high displeasure. This, however, only served to call out the professor's abilities in his defence, to the astonishment of the learned world, both at home and abroad. In a word, trifling as this debate might seem to be in itself, the old prelate had ever reason to be mortified with the success of it on his part: he found himself clearly worsted, even in point of argument, and, in spite of all his menaces, the new method was proved to be in reality the old one, and universally adopted. Accuracy, indeed, was so much Mr. Cheke's characteristic, that it formed a part of every thing which he undertook; he was even allowed to write the finest hand of almost any man of his time. In the year 1544, his reputation stood so high at court, that he was appointed to be one of the young prince Edward's tutors. It was an age when learning was considered as one of the first recommendations to public notice. Edward, who was himself a surprising scholar, had the highest sense of his preceptor's merit; he not only conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, in the year 1551, but made him soon after chamberlain of the exchequer, and a member of the privy council. But, alas! these bright days were soon overcast. The immature death of this amiable young monarch threw the whole protestant interest of this kingdom into the deepest consternation. Sir John took part with the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey; as a protestant and a patriot, he could not do otherwise. This step was, however, his ruin; accepting the office of her secretary, he was arraigned and condemned for high treason; though Mary was not at that time acknowledged as sovereign. He obtained, indeed, her majesty's pardon respecting his life, but he was forced to go abroad for quiet and a subsistence. For a while he read Greek lectures at Padua, and afterwards at Strassburgh, where, receiving information that his lady was  
at



at Brussels in her way to meet him, he hastened thither to join her; but being basely betrayed, he was secured, brought home a prisoner, and committed to the tower. In this situation he was daily visited by the queen's chaplains, who teased him with their importunities, to become reconciled to their holy mother. Finding their arguments made no impression, they changed their ground, and told him plainly, that he had no other alternative, but to turn or burn. This was an argument, which he at least perfectly well understood, and, alas! too sensibly felt the weight of it. After some hesitation, he sent a paper to Cardinal Pole, containing some extracts from the fathers, which favoured highly of something like transubstantiation. He pretended (meaning we suppose, with a good deal of qualifying) that these were his own sentiments upon this subject; this paper was accompanied with a letter to the cardinal, and another to the queen, full of professions of loyalty; and praying, that by the interest of the former, he might be excused the painful ceremony of a public recantation: but he deceived himself greatly, if he imagined there was any thing to be gained by these half-concessions. The public recantation and public penance of so great a man, were triumphs which the honour of the church could not dispense with; both were rigorously exacted: and alas! both reluctantly complied with. One pities the weakness of the man; but who can answer for himself in so trying a case? For the present he saved his life; but, mortified beyond expression, he was obliged to be present at the examination of heretics, upon almost every occasion;—a bondage to a generous mind, undoubtedly far worse than death! He survived this extreme vexation but little more than a year, viz. to the 13th of September, 1557. Thus died of grief, in the prime of life, one of the most learned and ingenious, and (this frailty excepted) one of the most virtuous and excellent of men.

Another name which undoubtedly deserves a mention, is that of THOMAS JAMES, D. D. This learned divine and antiquary, was born (as Mr. Wood apprehends) at Newport, in or about the year 1571. He was educated at the same school and college, with his countryman Dr. Cole; but a man of a much more steady and uniform character. His acquaintance both with ancient and modern learning was so general, and his memory so happy, that he was esteemed and approped to, as a kind of living library. He had so intimate a knowledge of ancient manuscripts in particular, that he could tell in what age any one was written, by a bare inspection of the character. So well-earned a reputation naturally recommended him to Sir Thomas Bodley, as his first librarian; a choice in which the whole university most heartily concurred: in this situation, he greatly assisted his learned friend Mr. Camden, in collecting materials for that great work the *Britannia*. He is said to have begun the history of his native island in Latin, and of which the introduction is still preserved in the above library. Many, however, were the important works which he published, in which he discovered great capacity and diligence; and an uncommon ardour in the search of truth. In the course of these researches, he more than suspected that many frauds had been made use of to corrupt the monuments of sacred antiquity. In a convocation held at Oxford in 1625, he moved for a committee to collate all the manuscript fathers, in the libraries of England, both public and private, that the forgeries of foreign popish editions, might be fully detected and exposed. But the spirit of the times was by no means favourable to such a design, and so it met with but little encouragement. Finding therefore that he was likely to meet with but small assistance, he determined to do what he could in it himself. This beyond a doubt, is what Camden alludes to when he says of Dr. James, "That he was a learned man, a true lover of books, and wholly devoted to them;"  
adding,

adding, " he is at this time searching the libraries of England, from a concern for the public good, and with a design in which (if God succeed him) he will be of no little service to the learned world." It is evident from this passage, that so great a man as Camden did not consider Dr. James's project as either visionary in its nature, or invidious in its principle. He died, however, in the year 1629, without being able to bring it to the effect he wished, leaving behind him (says his biographer) this character:—" That he was the most industrious and indefatigable writer against popery that had been educated at Oxford since the reformation."

We close this short list with ROBERT HOOKE, M. D. who took his diploma or licence in physic, but it does not appear that he ever practised; he was, however, commonly called Dr. Hooke. This scientific and mechanic genius was born at Freshwater (of which parish his father was curate) in the year 1635. Being pretty early in life left an orphan, he was taken into the house, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Busby; by his instructions he acquired not only a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, but also a considerable acquaintance with the oriental languages. At intervals: he at the same time studied Euclid, by the doctor's particular encouragement: being removed to Christ Church, Oxford, he there met with full scope, to his active and inquisitive disposition; he was particularly taken notice of by Dr. Willis, who frequently employed him, as an assistant in his chymical operations: by his interest also, he was recommended to the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. to whom Mr. Hooke's inventive powers were highly acceptable, as he was of great service to him in the invention and construction of the air pump. Whilst thus employed in a way so perfectly agreeable to his contemplative and mechanical turn, he also studied astronomy, under the direction of Dr. Seth. This noble science was likewise indebted to our young student, for the invention and

improvement of many curious optical instruments; and he is particularly famous, for his being the sole inventor, of what is called the pendulum-spring of a watch, so that every gentleman carries in his pocket a monument of Mr. Hooke's ingenuity. His publications, relative to his inventions or improvements in microscopical and other like instruments, were very numerous, and such as gained him a very great reputation, both at home and abroad. In the year 1662, he was chosen curator or superintendant of experiments, to the Royal Society, then lately instituted: an undoubted proof of the high opinion that learned body had of him; but the most lucrative post that he ever enjoyed, was that of city-surveyor, after the great fire in the year 1666. This gave him an opportunity of making several thousand pounds in a few years; but neither this, nor any other object, took him from his favourite pursuit of experiments and inventions, of which he was continually producing and publishing something new. It is indeed often observed, that the heads of great men, (projectors more especially) have some whimsical niche; the reader will hardly suppose that Dr. Hooke was an exception to this rule, when he is told that he invented above thirty methods for human beings to fly. It is true that, after all his ingenuity and pains, we poor earth-born mortals are to this day as far from possessing this curious art as ever; but not to mention that a grave and learned bishop was much occupied in the same fancy, these foibles in men of real genius are but like spots in the sun, visible indeed, but not able on the whole to obscure its glory: Hooke had doubtless of these specks; notwithstanding which he, was a great luminary in the learned and ingenious world. We shall only add that he died on the 3rd of March, 1702.

We have produced this specimen to shew, that this little island, fertile in most things, has by no means been without her contributions to the general republic of British literature.

## THE

ISLANDS OF JERSEY, GUERNSEY,  
ALDERNEY, AND SARKE.

**B**EFORE we proceed to a description of these islands separately, we shall take some notice of them conjunctively; for, as they have been possessed at different periods by different powers, so the whole of them have always been included in the same conquest. These islands are all situated near to each other, in a bay, called St. Michael, between Cape la Hogue in Normandy, and Frebelle on the coast of Bretagne. They have been subject to the crown of England ever since the Norman conquest, and are at present the only remains of our Norman dominions.

It is not certainly known at what period they were annexed to the Roman empire; but in the reign of Marcus Antoninus they were not only totally subdued, but also mentioned by the Roman writers as places with which they were familiarly acquainted.

After the foundation of the French monarchy, they became a part of that kingdom, and remained subject to it till the 10th century, when the Danes and Normans having made settlements on the southern coast of Europe, they became an easy prey to those adventurers.

The inhabitants of these islands appear to have been converted to the Romish religion at the same time with the French, when they were made subject to the province of Neustria, now called Normandy; but in the year 912, Rollo the Norman, having conquered that part of France, annexed them to the bishopric of Constance, from which they were dismembered in the year 1449, and made part of the bishopric of Winchester.

After the Norman conquest they remained subject to that duchy under its respective dukes, kings of England, till the reign of King John, when that weak prince,

prince, in order to gratify one of his favourites, gave them to the bishop of Exeter; but the king having lost all his continental dominions, the inhabitants regained their liberty, which they might have continued to enjoy, had it not been for intestine divisions among themselves. But being no way settled under one chief, and scarce knowing to whom they ought to be obedient, they tamely submitted to the arbitrary dictates of a tyrant, and once more threw themselves into the hands of the English.

In the reign of Henry III. when the French had recovered Normandy, these islands were, by solemn treaty, annexed to the crown of England, and the same treaty was renewed in the reign of Edward I. when the laws of Normandy were established in them, and all the people obliged to be obedient thereto.—These laws have been since published in the French language; but they are subject to the legislative authority of Great Britain, and all appeals are referred to and determined by the king and privy council.

Some writers have supposed that these laws of Normandy were taken from the code of Edward the Confessor, who, during his exile, spent some years in Jersey, but that opinion is certainly ill grounded. The original copy of King Edward's laws is now lost, but from what transcripts yet remain in other authors, compared with the records in the British Museum, there appears a striking similarity between the laws of all the northern nations, so that there is no wonder that a person should mistake the one for the other.—The seeds of liberty were sown in all the Gothic constitutions; but before the people had time to enjoy the blessings of peace, civil dissensions arose among the princes, conquest took place, and those who were once free, found themselves under the necessity of being slaves to one tyrant, rather than to many.

These islands were governed by the Norman laws, many years, and to this day they are still, in a manner, under the same regulations, only that by virtue of  
several



several acts of parliament, they have undergone some material alterations.

During the wars between the French and English, in the reign of Edward III. these islands were taken from the latter, by means of the people having shaken off their allegiance; but they were again recovered; for the French could never retain them for any length of time.

In the course of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, great abuses seem to have been committed in them by means of the governors having the disposal of all places, which privilege they appear to have exercised without any attention to the interest of these islands.

These abuses seem to have been in part rectified in the reign of Edward IV. but not totally removed till many years after; for we often meet with heavy complaints against the government by the people, even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which time the government appears to have been settled nearly on the same plan as it remains at present.

During the reign of Queen Mary, many of the inhabitants of these islands suffered death for their religion, and some of them endured the most excruciating torments, with a fortitude resembling the constancy and faith of the primitive martyrs. But on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when the protestant religion was established in England, the inhabitants of these islands embraced it with the greatest cheerfulness; but petitioned the queen that they might be allowed to follow the same mode of worship as was practised by the protestants in France. Their request was in part complied with, but the smaller churches were still ordered to use the liturgy of the church of England, although they were much averse from its rites and ceremonies, as appears from their meeting together in a body, and chusing a synod of their own ministers, by whom the religion of the French protestants,



testants, or presbyterians, was established, without any authority from the government of England.

When James I. ascended the throne, the same privileges were confirmed by letters-patent, but when Laud came into office, he used his utmost exertions to make the people embrace the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; to accomplish which, he ordered some of the young gentlemen to be educated at Oxford, but as soon as they had taken orders they chose rather to look for preferment in England than return to their native islands, so that the young ministers were still such as received their education at Sedan, Samure, and other protestant universities in Normandy.

In the year 1662, when the act of uniformity took place, the governors of these islands had strict orders to put it in execution, so that the rites and ceremonies of the church of England were again established.—By the same statute the canon law was restored, and many people who had received grants of lands were dispossessed of them, which obliged some ruined families to seek refuge and subsistence in other parts of the world.

As there is no assembly of the states, or deputies of the people in these islands, to act in a legislative capacity, the king's order is a law binding on all ranks of people, and of the same force as an act of parliament.

Having said thus much concerning these islands in general, we shall now proceed to relate the particulars of each seperately, beginning with

### JERSEY,

An island, situated in the English Channel, and is believed to be the island called in the Itinerary Cæsarea; in succeeding times Augia; by us Gersey, but more frequently Jersey. It is situated eighteen miles to the west of Normandy, and eighty-four to the south of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is not above twelve miles

miles in length, nor much more than six where broadest; which is at the two extremities. It is defended by rocks and dangerous quicksands. On the north side the cliffs rise forty or fifty fathoms high, which render it inaccessible on that side; but on the south the shore is almost level with the water. In the west part of the island is a large tract of land, once cultivated and very fertile, but now a barren desert, caused by the westerly winds throwing up sand from the bottom to the top of the highest cliffs. The higher lands are diversified by gritty, gravelly, stony, and fine mould; the lower by a deep, rich, and heavy soil. The middle part of the island is somewhat mountainous, and so thick planted with trees, that at a distance it resembles one entire forest, though in walking through it there is hardly a thicket or any other thing to be seen but hedge-rows and orchards of apple trees. The vallies under the hills are finely watered by brooks, and have plenty of cattle and small sheep, with very fine wool, and very sweet meat, which is ascribed to the shortness of the grass. The horses are good for draught; but few fit for the saddle. The island produces a variety of trees, roots, and herbs; but not corn enough for the inhabitants, who are supplied from England and other parts. The fields are inclosed by great mounds of earth, raised from six to eight or ten feet high, proportionably thick and solid, planted with quicksets and trees.

The air of this island being very healthy, those of the inhabitants who are temperate live to a great age; but the coast is very subject to storms by westerly winds, from which they have no land to shelter them nearer than North America; and there is a vast chain of rocks about the island, among which the tides and currents are so strong and rapid, that the navigation is dangerous to those who are not perfectly acquainted with the coast.

The buildings are generally of rag-stone; but some of the wealthy inhabitants have their houses fronted  
with

with a reddish white stone, capable of being polished like marble, and of which there is a rich quarry, on a hill called Montmado: the ordinary dwellings are thatched. The churches are very plain buildings, most of them having square steeples; and the communion-table is not at the east end, as in the English churches, but placed just under the pulpit.

The staple manufacture is knit stockings and caps; many thousand pair of the former of which are weekly sold at St. Helier to the merchants; also cyder, of which 25,000 hogsheads have been made here in one year. Their principal foreign trade is to Newfoundland, whither particularly in the year 1732 they sent twenty-four ships; these proceed from thence to the Mediterranean, to dispose of their fish.

On the south side of this island the sea seems to have encroached upon the land (which, as we have before mentioned, declines on that side) and to have swallowed upwards of six square miles, making a very beautiful bay, of about three miles broad, and near the same in length. In the east corner of this bay stands the town of St. Helier, which is very happily situated. But the principal haven is in the western corner of the bay, which receives its name from it, being called St. Aubin's. There are, besides these, several other havens of less note; as St. Brelade's bay, at the back of St. Aubin's; the great bay of St. Owen, which takes in the greatest part of the west side of the island, where the largest ships may ride in twelve and fifteen fathoms, safe from all but east winds. La Crevasse is a port only for boats; Greve de Leca and Port St. John are also small havens on the north side, where is likewise Bonneit. On the east there is the bay of St. Catherine, and the harbour of Rosel. To the south-west lies the Haven de la Chaussée. The last we shall mention is the port de Pas, a very little to the eastward of St. Aubin's bay.

The island is divided into twelve parishes, which are so laid that each has a communication with the  
sea;

sea; these are subdivided into fifty-two vintaines, so called from the number of twenty houses, which each is supposed to have formerly contained, just as in England ten houses anciently made a tything.

The whole number of inhabitants is computed at about 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms, and are formed into regiments. Their general review is on the sandy bay between the two towns, when they are attended with a train of above twenty brass field-pieces, and two small bodies of horse in the wings.

The chief officer is the governor, who has the custody of his Majesty's castles, with the command of the garrisons and militia. The civil government is administered by a bailiff, assisted by twelve jurats. They have here also what they call an assembly of the states. These are convened by the governor, or his deputy, the bailiff: they consist of himself and the jurats, the dean and clergy, and the twelve high constables.

This island, with those of Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and their appendages were, as before-mentioned, parcel of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by the first princes of the Norman line. The language of the pulpit and the bar is the French, which is also that generally spoken by the people at large. They are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy, being collected in an ancient book of customs, intitled *Le grand costumier*. The king's writ, or process from the courts of Westminster, is here of no force; but his commission is. They are not bound by any common acts of our parliaments, unless particularly named.—All causes are originally determined by their own officers, the bailiff, and jurats of the islands; but an appeal lies from them to the king and council in the last resort. Jersey is an earldom in the Villiers' family.

The towns of St. Helier and St. Aubin, which, as already mentioned, stand both in the same bay called St. Aubin's Bay, opening to the south, are about three miles asunder. St. Helier took its name from Elerius

or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans, at their coming hither. He is mentioned among the martyrs, in the martyrology of Coutance; his little cell, with the stone bed, is still shewn among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey of canons regular was founded in the little island in this bay, and annexed to Cherburgh abbey in Normandy in the reign of Henry the First, and suppressed as an alien priory.

The town of St. Helier stands at the foot of a long and high rocky hill, at the east end; it is a well-built and populous place, greatly improved and enlarged within the last century; and contains about 400 houses, mostly shops, and near 2000 inhabitants. The market-place in the centre is spacious, surrounded with handsome houses, among which is the Cohue Royale or court of justice. At the top of the market-place is a statue of George II. of bronze gilt. The market is held on a Saturday, and is much frequented.

St. Aubin, at the west end of the bay, is principally inhabited by merchants and masters of ships, whom the neighbourhood of the port has invited hither; it is not more than half the size of the other town, though greatly increased within the last century; and has a good stone pier carried far into the sea, where ships of considerable burden lie safe under the guns of the adjoining fort.

The isle of St. Helier, more to the east in the same bay, is in circuit near a mile, surrounded by the sea, at or about every half flood. On the scite of the abbey before-mentioned is now Elizabeth Castle, one of the largest and strongest fortresses in Britain. Queen Elizabeth began it, and gave it her name; Charles I. enlarged it, and Charles II. who was twice here, completed it; it was the last fortress that held out for the king. It is the residence of the governor and garrison, and occupies the whole isle, from whence, at

low water is a passage, called the bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones.

Mount Orgeuil Castle, called also Gourray, from the neighbouring village of that name, lies to the south of Rosel harbour, in the bay of St. Catharine. It was a place of strength before Henry the Fifth's time, and bade defiance to the attempts of the French, under the Constable De Guesclin, in the year 1374, at the end of the reign of Edward III. It was repaired by Queen Elizabeth, but it is now neglected, yet it preserves an air of grandeur, answering its name, even in ruins. The ascent to its top is by near two hundred steps; and from thence with a telescope, may be seen the two front towers of the cathedral of Coutance. The famous William Prynne was confined in it three years.

There were formerly many druidical temples and altars in Jersey, some remains of which are still to be seen; the cromlechs are here called pouquelays, and there are some tumuli and keeps. Roman coins have also been dug up in this island; and there are the remains of a Roman camp, in the manor of Dilamont. Christianity was first planted here in the middle of the sixth century, and the island made part of the see of Dol, in Bretagne, and it is now governed by a dean; besides the abbey of St. Helier, here were four priories, Noirmont, St. Clement, Bonnenuit, and Le Leek, and above twenty chapels, now mostly ruined.

During the last war this island, together with that of Guernsey, became an object of desire to France, whose vanity, no less than her interest, was concerned in depriving Britain of those last remnants of her continental possessions. The first attempt to atchieve this conquest took place in the year 1779; a force of five or six thousand men was embarked in flat-bottomed boats, and endeavoured to land in the bay of St. Ouen, on the first of May. In this attempt they were supported by five frigates and other armed vessels; but



met with such a vigorous resistance from the militia of the island, assisted by a body of regulars, (the 78th regiment) that they were compelled to retire without landing a single man. Much discontent and mutual recrimination took place among the French naval and military officers on this failure; and though the expedition was represented as ill concerted, and destitute of every hope of success, another attempt was resolved on. Both the troops and seamen that had been employed in the former expedition were equally desirous of retrieving their honour; but they were for some time prevented from making any attempt of this kind by bad weather; and, before another opportunity offered, the squadron which was designed to cover their descent was attacked by Sir James Wallace, who drove them ashore on the coast of Normandy, silenced a battery under whose guns they had taken shelter, captured a frigate of 34 guns, with two rich prizes, burnt two other large frigates, and a considerable number of smaller vessels.

Thus the scheme of invading the island of Jersey was totally disconcerted, and laid aside for that time, but was resumed in the year 1781. The conduct of this second expedition was given to the Baron de Rullecourt, who had been second in command when the former attempt was made. He was a man of courage, but fierce and violent in his disposition, and seems to have been very deficient in the prudence and conduct, necessary for bringing any military enterprise to successful issue. The force entrusted to him on the present occasion consisted of two thousand men; with whom he embarked in very tempestuous weather, hoping that he might thus be able to surprise the garrison. Many of his transports, however, were thus dispersed, and he himself, with the remainder, obliged to take shelter in some islands in the neighbourhood of Jersey. As soon as the weather grew calmer, he seized the opportunity of a dark night, (the 6th of January) to effect a landing at a place called Grouville,  
where



where he made prisoners a party of militia. Hence he proceeded with the utmost expedition to St. Helier's, the capital of the island, about three miles distant. His arrival was so unexpected, that he seized on a party of men who guarded it, together with the commanding officer, (Lieutenant-governor Corbett) and the magistrates of the island. Rullecourt then drew up a capitulation, the terms of which were, that the island should be instantly surrendered up to the French, and the garrison be sent to England; threatening the town with immediate destruction in case of non-compliance. It was in vain represented to him that no act of the deputy-governor and magistrates, could be valid, while they remained in his power; but, as Rullecourt still insisted, they were obliged to comply, lest his menaces should have been carried into execution. This point being gained, he advanced to Elizabeth Castle in the neighbourhood of the town, summoning it to surrender in virtue of the capitulation for the town and island just concluded. To this a peremptory refusal was given, and followed by such a vigorous discharge of artillery, that he was obliged to retire into the town. In the mean time, the British troops stationed in the island began to assemble from every quarter, under the command of Major Pierson; who, on being required by the French commander to submit, replied, that if the French themselves did not, within twenty minutes, lay down their arms, he would attack them. This being refused, an attack was instantly made with such impetuosity, that the French were totally routed in less than half an hour, and driven into the market place, where they endeavoured to make a stand. Their commander, exasperated at this unexpected turn of affairs, endeavoured to wreak his vengeance on the captive governor, whom he obliged to stand by his side, during the whole time of the conflict. This, however was quickly over; the French were broken on all sides, the baron

himself mortally wounded, and the next in command obliged to surrender himself and whole of his party prisoners of war; while the captive governor escaped without a wound. This second disaster put an end to all hopes of the French ministry of being able to reduce the island of Jersey, and was indeed no small mortification to them; 300 troops having been landed at that time, of which not one escaped. A monument was erected at the public expence, in the church of St. Helier, to the memory of Major Pierson, to whom the deliverance of the island was owing; but who unhappily fell in the moment of victory, when only twenty-four years of age.

All the landing places and creeks round the island are now fortified with batteries, and seventeen or eighteen watch-houses are erected on the headlands. These are round towers, with embrasures for small cannon, and loop-holes for musketry; the entrance is by a door in the wall, out of the reach of man, and to be ascended by a ladder, afterwards drawn up.

A thorough knowledge of the infinite importance of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. as so many barriers against France; a well-grounded foresight of the innumerable mischiefs that must follow, on their falling under the power of the crown; and a just sense of the intrepid and steady courage, with which the inhabitants had so often defended themselves, induced our monarchs to give them many, and some very extraordinary marks of their favour, exclusive of the fortifications they raised for their defence, and the fleets that, from time to time, they employed for their protection. Thus King Edward III. directed a letter, not only to the bailiffs and other magistrates, but to the people of Jersey in general, to thank them for the glorious stand they made against his enemies. Almost all our princes, after him, took a pleasure in re-capitulating their services, on the renewing of their charters, Henry VII. gave them his sanction for the erection of two free-schools; Queen Elizabeth honoured them  
with

with larger and more explicit charters, than any of her predecessors; James I. redressed several grievances, and shewed in many cases, an earnest attention to their interest and welfare; Charles I. gave lands for endowing three fellowships, in as many colleges, at Oxford; Charles II. sent a mace, with a most honourable inscription, to be carried before the magistrates of Jersey; King William gave all the artillery requisite for their breast-works, and other fortifications; and they have deserved and received many benefits from the crown in succeeding reigns.

After all, these islands are not improved to the utmost; on the contrary, if they sought, discovered, and wrought mines, which the emery formerly brought from Guernsey, and a celebrated mineral spring which is in Jersey, seem to shew they possess; if they cultivated flax, and introduced the linen or even the thread manufacture, it would produce infinite advantage to the inhabitants; and if one or two ports, capable of receiving large ships, were opened in the larger islands, it would contribute to the extending their navigation and commerce, and induce them to concur effectually in eradicating that pernicious practice of smuggling, which is equally inconsistent with good government and sound morals. In all, or in any of these attempts, they have a just right to the assistance of England; because, whatever accession of strength they can attain, must redound to our security, and whatever augments their wealth must finally turn to her profit.

### GUERNSEY.

This island is situated in the English Channel, on the coast of Normandy, subject to Britain; but (as well as the adjacent islands) governed by its own laws. It lies twenty leagues south-west from Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, between eight and nine leagues west from the coast of Normandy, thirteen south of Bretagne, seven north-west from Jersey, five south-west from Alderney, and two leagues west from Sarke. It extends from  
east

east to west in the form of a harp, and is thirteen miles and a half from the south-west to north-east, and twelve and a half where broadest, from east to west.

The air of this island is very healthy, and the soil naturally more rich and fertile than that of Jersey; but the inhabitants neglect the cultivation of the land for the sake of commerce; they are, however, supplied with corn and cattle, both for their own use and that of their ships.

The island is well fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks, one of which abounds with emery, used by lapidaries in the polishing of stones, and by various other artificers. Here is a better harbour than any in Jersey, which occasions its being resorted to by merchants; and on the south side the shore bends in the form of a crescent, inclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is full of gardens and orchards, whence cyder is so plentiful, that it is the usual beverage of the common people, but the more wealthy drink French wines.

There are very few countries in the world where the inhabitants have more reason to be satisfied with the inheritance that nature has assigned them, since scarcely any part of the island is incapable of improvement. Most of the rising grounds afford a short thick grass, equally beautiful to the eye, and succulent as pasture. It produces excellent roots and herbs of all kinds, as well medical as aromatic, with a profusion of flowers that grow wild, and are exquisitely fragrant. All sorts of shrubs and fruit trees flourish here; and there is some, though very little timber, not through any defect of soil or climate, but because they cannot conveniently afford it room. Grain they have of every species cultivated in Britain, but more especially wheat; and though they have not either lime or chalk, or marl, yet the sea-wreck answers all the purposes of manure.

There are large quantities of sheep on the island, but small in size, and had formerly a very singular breed,

of which the ewes had four horns, and the rams six; but these are now become very scarce. They have black cattle in such abundance, as not only to supply their own uses, but to furnish also a considerable exportation; and their horses, though but little, are equally strong and hardy. The sea also furnishes them with a prodigious variety, as well as plenty of fish, more especially red and grey mullet, excellent mackarel, and, above all, conger eels. To these advantages we may add, the singular privilege of being free from all venomous creatures.

There are in this island ten parishes, each of which is divided into several vintons, for the more easy management of affairs, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and the choice of their respective officers and magistrates.

Though the country is populous, yet the houses are scattered up and down, according to the humour or convenience of the inhabitants; so that there is, in fact, but one town in the island, which is likewise the only haven of any resort, though there are some creeks on the north and west sides of the island, such as Bazon, l'Aucresse, Ferminer, St. Sampson, and the West Passage.

In the reign of Charles II. when the French formed that insidious design of making themselves masters of this island by treachery, it left such an impression on that king's mind, that some years after he sent over Lord Dartmouth, accompanied by certain engineers, who discovered, on the north-west side of the isle, a deep bay, which, by the help of a mole, might cover a numerous squadron, even of ships of the line, under the protection of what was intended to be built, a strong castle; but his exchequer being exhausted, this necessary work was never carried into execution. As this port would look full into the Channel, it deserves consideration, how far it might be useful to us in a French war, and of what infinite detriment it might prove,

prove, if this island should ever fall into the hands of our enemies.

The town of St. Peter is situated on the east side of the island, where the land binds in, and makes a safe capacious bay. It has a very handsome appearance from the sea, and consists of about 300 houses, which are strong stone edifices, but in general far enough from being spacious or convenient; and, what is still worse, the place is so straitened by the hills behind it, that it cannot be much enlarged. The people in it have been computed at about four thousand.

The harbour, which is called Port St. Pierre, or Port de la Chausse, is singular, and deserves to be described. Ships pass into it from a very good road, directly under the guns of the castle, and moor close to the town. The piers or causeways are composed of vast stones, piled up very artificially one upon another, to thirty-five feet in height, and laid with so much skill and regularity, that it has stood all the violence of the sea between four and five hundred years. This pier not only affords a security to the shipping, but being paved with fine flag stones on the top, and guarded with parapets, serves as a very pleasant walk, affording a fine prospect of the sea, and of the adjacent islands. This commodious port is covered by Castle Cornet, built upon a rock, at six hundred paces from the shore, so that at full sea it is a complete island, and the space between it is scarce passable at the lowest ebb after spring tides. This is the residence of the governor or deputy-governor, and his garrison. It was blown up by lightning in the year 1672, when Lord Viscount Hatton held that office, who escaped himself almost miraculously, but lost his mother and his wife.

The inhabitants in general are industrious in their respective employments, naturally sober, frugal in their manner of living, honest in their dealings, sincere in their religion, which is that of the Church of  
England,



England, and loyal to their princes, as well as steady to the British interest. That with these good qualities they have several failings, is not to be denied; they are reserved to a degree that makes them sometimes thought to be morose; they are somewhat suspicious, and are said to have formerly been very litigious. They are good husbandmen in their own way, and manage their sea-wreck (which first serves the poor people with fuel, and then its ashes are employed by those in better circumstances for manure) with great skill, and under very prudent regulations. They have a stronger turn, however, to grazing than agriculture: and, though they bring in annually some corn, yet in the same space they send out a few hundred cattle. They are still more inclined to orchards, which enable them to make many thousand hogsheads of cyder every year, of which, it being the common drink of the people, they export but little.

The woollen is their principal manufacture, for the carrying on of which they are allowed to import two thousand tods from England, which they work up chiefly in stockings, waistcoats, and breeches. They might certainly make their fishery turn to profit, more especially as of late years they have set up salt-works.

Our Portuguese merchants have large stocks of wine here, which they import as they have occasion. As they are enabled, by this method, to keep it to a proper age before they are obliged to pay the duty, it seems to be a benefit to the mother country, by putting it in their power both to buy and sell cheaper; as, on the other hand, from the rent of warehouses, the subsisting factors and their servants, and the resort of ships employed in this trade, it must be very advantageous to the inhabitants of this island. It is a point of justice to observe, that this manner of depositing wines has nothing to do with smuggling, a practice, equally injurious to the interest of this country, and to the people of Guernsey; as it breeds few seamen, is carried on in very small vessels, and upon the  
whole



whole is not only infamous, but a very unprofitable kind of traffic.

Formerly the merchants of this island traded to most parts of Europe, and had several stout ships of their own; and, if the practice of smuggling were abolished, as it might be without any violation of the liberties of the people, they would soon find their account in it, by the revival of many lucrative branches of commerce. As they take from England some of the necessaries, and almost all the conveniences of life, such as corn, malt liquor, sugar, spices, coals, household furniture, many species of the iron and leather manufacture, grocery, haberdashery, and hard wares, the balance is greatly in our favour, and must continually increase, in proportion as they augment in number, and grow in circumstances. At present, upon a very moderate computation, there are in Guernsey upwards of 15,000 souls.

The several islets, and vast chains of rocks, that surround this country on every side, and cause such variety of tides and currents, add much to the security of the place, by rendering it equally difficult and dangerous for ships to approach it, unless they have pilots on board well acquainted with the coast. On the south side, the cliffs are prodigiously high, so that the old writers say it looks like a park in the sea, impaled with rocks. On the west side lie the Hanoy's, or as the French write them, Hanovaux, which cover that coast so effectually, that a descent there is little to be feared. At the north-west extremity lies a little island called the Howe, which would be a very commodious place for a salt-work, glass-house, or manufactory of soap. At the north-west extremity we meet with St. Michael-in-the-Vale, a peninsula some miles in extent, connected with Guernsey by a very narrow isthmus, with bays that might be rendered useful on both sides.

This peninsula is likewise guarded by rocks and islets, the most considerable of which are, the Bryants,

ants, the Hummet, and the Hays. South-east from the Vale lies the island of Harmit, or Arne, about a league in compass, formerly a desert, but now cultivated. At a league south from thence lies Briehoe, of less extent; and between both the little island of Gythau, or Jethau, which serves the governor for a kind of park, or rather paddock. But we shall now speak of those two larger islands, which, being improved and well inhabited, are dependent upon, and make part of, the government of Guernsey. The first of these is the Island of

### ALDERNEY,

Known to the Romans by the name of Arica. It lies about two leagues west from Cape de la Hogue, on the coast of Normandy, about three leagues south-west from Portugal, five leagues north-west from Guernsey, and nine leagues north from Jersey. It rises high out of the sea, and like the rest, is in a manner entirely surrounded with rocks. It is between four and five miles in length, in some places one, in others two miles broad, in circumference nine, and containing in extent about seven square miles, or nearly 4,500 acres.

The climate is very pleasant, temperate, and wholesome; the soil admirably fertile both in corn and grass, and remarkable for a common field of five hundred acres, which being manured with sea ore, has yielded profitable harvests constantly for above a century past.

There are plenty of cattle in Alderney, excellent in their kind, and which are sufficiently known in England; there are likewise sheep, horses, fowl, and fish in abundance.

Alderney has but one town, called La Ville; it is situated near the centre of the island, and contains about 200 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants, with a handsome church: but the houses are far inferior to those of Guernsey or Jersey. The port stiled La Crabbie,

is on the south side, and is secured by a rough stone pier, but is capable of only admitting small vessels.—The Duke of Somerset, uncle and protector to Edward the Sixth, caused a strong fort, the ruins of which are still visible, to be begun here, with an intent to have retired thither from the resentment of his enemies, the people of this isle.

The inhabitants do not carry on much trade, most of their goods being brought from Guernsey. They are allowed, however, four hundred tods of wool from England, besides what they raise of their own, which they manufacture and sell in Guernsey.

With respect to the manners and customs of the inhabitants, they are much the same as in the last-mentioned island; but the custom of parting their lands into small parcels, by gavel-land keeps the people poor.

The strait between the island and France is called the Race of Alderney; and to the west of the island is a ridge of rocks called the Caskets, which, having several eddies, are dreaded by mariners; and the whole coast is dangerous in stormy weather.

In the year 1119, Henry duke of Normandy, son of King Henry the First, with many of the nobility, were overtaken by a dreadful storm, and lost near this island; and off the same rocks, in the year 1744, the Victory, of 110 guns, Admiral Sir John Balchen, with 1,100 sailors and mariners, foundered, and all on board perished.

The other island belonging to this government is

### SARKE,

which lies two leagues east from Guernsey, and six west from Cape Rose, in Normandy, three leagues to the north of Jersey; and though, in point of size, it is but small, yet, in other respects, it is far from being inconsiderable. In its form it approaches an oval, having a smaller island annexed to it by a narrow isthmus. They are not together above three miles in length,

length, the largest being little more than one mile in breadth, and about five or six in circumference. This island rises high above the sea, and may be said to be regularly fortified, by a rampart of steep impenetrable cliffs, so that it has but one access, which, though in itself easy and commodious, might be rendered impervious to invasion, let the enemy's force be what it will.

In point of climate this island yields not to any of the rest, and the soil is so fertile that it produces more corn than sufficient for its consumption, as also grass enough for the support of the black cattle, sheep, and horses, with which it is extremely well stocked.

This island is allowed two hundred tods of wool annually from England. The number of inhabitants is about five hundred, out of which they raise a company of militia, without taking the necessary hands from tillage.

Though this island was peopled so early as the sixth century, when St. Magloire, or, as he is commonly called St. Manlier, built a convent here, yet it was afterwards deserted, and in that state was seized by the French, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and recovered by surprise, (for by force it could not have been taken) in that of Queen Mary, which was effected in this manner:—Leave being obtained to bury a person, a coffin full of arms was sent on shore, which served to arm the attendants, who had been carefully searched on their landing. Part of the small garrison was allured on ship-board, and detained there under pretence of sending some provisions on shore, till those who had landed recovered the island. In the succeeding reign, to prevent any future accident of this kind, it was granted to Hellier de Carteret seigneur de St. Ouen, in the island of Jersey; by whom it was settled, but has passed since into other hands, and is now in a state of improvement, and the number of inhabitants is continually encreasing.

## THE SCILLY ISLES.

These isles, called in Latin *Silurum Insulae*, lie about thirty miles from the Land's End, they are a cluster of small islands, to the number, as some have reckoned, of one hundred and forty-five. Scilly was once the chief in estimation; but St. Mary's, being the most fruitful and largest, though but nine miles in circumference, has now the pre-eminence; and it has a very good harbour, fortified with a castle built by Queen Elizabeth. These isles were conquered by Athelstane, one of the Saxon kings; and from his time they have been deemed a part of the county of Cornwall.

The most noted of these islands are twenty-seven in number; they are supposed formerly to have been joined to the main land by an isthmus, or neck of land, in length of time washed away by the sea, in the same manner as Great Britain is thought formerly to have been joined to France.

These islands were called by the ancient Greeks *Hesperides* and *Cassiterides*, from their western situation, and their abounding with tin. The Dutch call them *Sorting*, and in several records they are styled *Sulley*, or *Sully*, which is probably a contraction from *Insulae*, as isle from islands.

The Scilly Isles lie due west from the Lizard Point, about seventeen leagues, and nearly west-by-south, from the southernmost, or the Old Land's End, next Mount's Bay, ten leagues; also west-south-west from the middlemost, or westernmost Land's End, above nine leagues, before the entrance of the Bristol and British Channels. They are seen from the Land's End in a clear day, and at about six or seven leagues off Smith's Sound, sandy ground and about sixty fathom water; also from the northward, at sixty fathom, ousy sandy ground as far. About twenty-one leagues west-by-north, and west-north-west, from Scilly, is a bank, on  
which

which there is only about fifty fathom water, but between this bank and Scilly sixty fathom.

Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea. But the rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches, with the seas alternately flying over them in white sheets, or fleeces of that element.

ST. MARY'S is the largest of the Scilly islands, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest length is about two miles and a half, its middlemost breadth almost one and a half, and it may be reckoned (as before-mentioned) about nine miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height, and are enriched with mineral stores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like those in Cornwall, are inclosed with stone hedges.—Also the heathy plains and turfy downs in several places of this island, afford their use and pleasure.—The highest land affords a prospect of England in a clear day, and of ships going out and returning at the mouths of the channels. Here is also morass-ground in two parts of this island, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which supply the cattle with water in dry seasons; in the upper of which, the farthest from Hugh-town, the capital of the island of St. Mary is a pretty large and deep lake.

About two furlongs from Hugh-town, to the eastward, is a curious sandy bay, called Pomelin, where the beach, from the mark of flood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine writing sand, and of which ship-loads may be gathered at low water. On account of its plenty and brightness, it is used by the inhabitants for sanding their houses, and presents of it are sent to many parts of England as a curiosity.

The greatest curiosities observed in St. Mary's isle are the rocks of Peninnis, and a subterraneous passage near them, whose entrance is called Piper's Hole. This passage is said to communicate under ground with the island



island of Tresco, as far as the north-west cliffs or banks of it, where another cavity is seen, that goes by the same name with the former. Going in at the orifice, at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above a man's height, and of as much space in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond the entrance appear rocky basons or reservoirs, continually running over with fresh water, descending as it distills from the rocky passage: by the fall of water heard farther in, it is probable there may be rocky descents in the passage: the drippings from the sides have worn the passage, as far as it can be seen, into very various angular surfaces.

St. Mary's isle is defended by a strong garrison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the town and isthmus, and commanding the country that way and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounted with sixty-four pieces of cannons, some of eighteen pounders. It also contains a company of soldiers, a master-gunner, and six other gunners, a store-house, with arms for arming three hundred islanders, who are obliged to assist the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-house, barracks, bridge, and strong gates; and upon the summit of the hill above a regular ascent going from Hugh-town, stands his Majesty's Star Castle, with ramparts and a ditch about it. This castle commands a prospect of all the islands and seas about them; from whence, in a fair day, are also seen ships passing to and fro, and England, as though rising out of the sea, at a distance. Here the king's colours are hoisted, and appear conspicuous for ships to observe and obey coming in.

About a mile south-west of the south part of St. Mary's garrison, lies **ST. AGNES ISLAND**, otherwise called the Light-house Island, upon which stands a very high and strong light-house, seen in the night at a great distance, by which ships going out of, or coming into, the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks,  
 lying



lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly islands. It is also of use to all coasting vessels crossing the channels. There is nothing particular in the soil of this island, different from the rest of the islands (being in that respect very much alike,) nor of the dwellings, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, and a church in use for devotion.

About three miles and a half northerly of the most northern part of St. Agnes's Island, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the Island of **TRESCO**, the capital town of which is called the Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin) it consists of a church, and about ten stone built houses; and near the landing place of Tresco, in sight of New Grinsby harbour, stands a dwelling called Tresco Palace.— This formerly was a house of resort for masters of ships, and strangers coming to this island; but for some time they have been accustomed to resort to a house of better accommodation, farther up the island. Hereabouts are several scattered stone-built houses inhabited by labouring people.

The remains of an abbey founded in the tenth century, and enriched by some of the earls of Cornwall after the Norman conquest, are yet visible, the situation of which is well chosen, having a bay of fresh water before it, half a mile long, and a furlong wide, with an evergreen bank, high enough to keep out the sea, and serving at once to preserve the pond, and shelter the abbey. In this pond there are most excellent eels; and the lands lying round it are by far the best in these islands.

About two miles from the northernmost part of St. Mary's, or one from the easternmost part of Tresco, lies the Island of **ST. MARTIN**; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow Sound, appearing at a distance as conspicuous by day, as the light-house upon St. Agnes, but it is not altogether so high and large. It is built with rock stone, round next the bottom, and tapering

tapering upwards. This serves to direct vessels crossing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

Almost half a mile from the west side of Tresco Island, to the westward of the landing place, lies the island of BRYER, which is inhabited by several families. Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal herbs, grow here, as in several of the other islands.

The number of people upon the island of St. Mary is about seven hundred, including men, women, and children, and about as many in the Islands of Tresco, St. Martin, Bryer, Agnes, and Sampson; in the last and smallest of which inhabited islands live but one family, which goes to the places of worship in the other islands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat.

The men of these islands are endowed with much natural strength of body and mind, giving proofs of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardships; are very good seamen and pilots, and want only an opportunity of education to render themselves more useful subjects. The women are very dexterous in the use of the needle, and are very good housewives; nor do they want beauty and other engaging qualifications to recommend them.

GUEW is a small island, and remarkable only for containing some druidical stones, with several monuments.

Between this island and St. Agnes is a large sand bank, which is seldom covered with water, except during violent storms occasioned by westerly winds.

ANNET is a long narrow island, situated at a small distance from the last-mentioned; but it does not contain any inhabitants, being partly covered with rocks, and the rest used for pasture. It appears to have been larger in former times, and was probably joined to the others; for at low water the foundations of houses have been discovered, with some remains of antiquity.

ST. HELEN'S is situated not more than a furlong from Tresco, and contains one of the oldest christian churches to be met with in the British dominions.— It is not above thirty-six feet long and fourteen broad, formed in the most rustic manner; and there is a stone jutting out like a platform, on which it is supposed by some the image of the saint stood to whom it was dedicated. If this conjecture be true, the stone must have been placed there long after the church was founded, for it is undoubtedly much older than image worship, which was not known in England, till the latter end of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century. It is probable that some priests or monks used to reside near this church, for there are still the remains of some houses, built in the form of cloisters.

In former times superstition brought pilgrims to visit this island, from whence we may reasonably suppose that the priests had some precious relics, which they pretended could cure most kinds of diseases.

NORTH WETHAL ISLAND contains several druidical monuments. It is uninhabited, and the whole does not consist of more than ten acres of land, which are used for pasture. One of the monuments in this island is a funereal one, and is called the Tomlen. It consists of a large stone, surrounded by artificial inclosures, and has undoubtedly been the burying-place of some dignified person.

Near this island is a smaller one called TEAN, which is also uninhabited; but the ground affords excellent pasturage for cattle.

ARTHUR is a small island, situated at a small distance from Sampson. In it are several funeral monuments, and some ruins of druidical superstition, but it is not inhabited, being only used for pasture.

At some distance from Arthur are about twenty small islands, called the EASTER ISLANDS; but neither of them are inhabited, nor do they contain any thing remarkable.

The air of the Scilly Islands (says Mr. Campbell,)

is equally mild and pure; their winters being seldom subject to frost and snow. When the former happens, it does not last long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their summer is much abated by the sea-breezes; they are indeed frequently incommoded by sea-fogs, but these are not unwholesome. Agues are rare, and fevers more so: the most fatal distemper is the small-pox; yet those who live temperately commonly survive to a great age, and are remarkably free from diseases.

The soil is very good, and produces grain of all sorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities: they still grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleasant: for this reason they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have such abundance, that though they use it both for bread and beer, they have more than sufficient for their own consumption. Potatoes are a late improvement, and they prosper to such a degree, that in some places they have two crops in a year. They have all sorts of roots, and pulse and sallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper shelter, thrive exceedingly; but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and most kind of flowers are successfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowl of all sorts, from the swan to the snipe, and a particular kind called the hedge chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan; tame fowl, puffsins, and rabbits, in great numbers, their black cattle are generally small, but very well tasted, though they feed upon ore-wood: their horses are little, but strong and lively.

These islands, lying in the middle between the two vast openings of the north and south narrow seas, or as sailors call them the Bristol Channel, and the Channel (so called by way of eminence,) that it cannot, or perhaps never will, be avoided, but that several ships in the dark of the night, and in stress of weather,

ther, may, by being out of their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, mistake; and if they do, they are almost sure of running ashore upon Scilly, where they are beat to pieces, without any possibility of escaping.

We must not quit the rocks of Scilly without taking some notice of the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and his brave crew, who in the admiral's ship, with three other men of war, and all their men, running upon these rocks in a dark night, were lost, on his return from an expedition against Toulon. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost on the Gilston rock, on the 22nd of October, 1707. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie too in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudesley Shovel, ordering sail to be made, first struck in the night, and sunk immediately. Several persons of distinction being on board, were lost; particularly lady Shovel's two sons by Sir John Narborough, with about eight hundred men. The Eagle, Captain Hancock, underwent the same fate. The Romney and Firebrand also struck, and were lost; but the two Captains and twenty-five of their men were saved. The men of war escaped by having timely notice.

## THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

Very little concerning this island is to be met with in our topographical writers. Camden, among the other British Islands, thus slightly mentions it. "From hence we arrive at Caldey, in British, Inispir, pretty near shore; and over against it, more into the sea, is Londey, which faces Devonshire, being fourteen miles from the promontory of Hartness in that county. This is reckoned the larger of the two, and yet not much above two miles broad, and a mile long, and is so pent in with rocks, that there is no coming to it, but by one or two entrances, Here has formerly been a fort, the ruins of which, as also the remains of St. Helen's

Helen's Chapel, are still visible. It has been formerly plowed, as is manifest from the furrows; but now all their gain and profit arise from the sea fowl, with which it abounds. No trees grow in it except stinking elders; to which the starlings flock in such numbers, that no one can hardly come at them for dung. But why do I enlarge upon this, when Sir Thomas Delamere, Knt. has already described it, where he tells us, how poor King Edward II. endeavoured to shelter himself here from his troublesome wife, and rebellious barons! 'Londey' says he, 'is an island situated in the mouth of the Severn, about two miles over every way; full of good pasture, and well stocked with rabbits, pigeons, and starlings, (Alexander Necham calls them Ganymede's birds) which are breeding continually. Though it is encompassed with the sea, yet it affords the inhabitants fresh spring water; and it has only one way to it, which is so streight that two men can hardly walk a-breast; but on all sides else, the horrible steep rocks make it inaccessible. Our historians scarce mention it, but on the account of William de Marisco, a mischievous pirate, who from hence infested these coasts, in the reign of Henry III.: in Edward the Third's time, it was a part of the estate of the Lutterels."

"The south part of this isle (says the Magna Britannia) is an indifferent good soil, and has a small island, called Lamitor, joining to it, where grows abundance of Sampire; but the north part is more barren, and has a rock standing pyramid-wise," of a great height, called the Constable keeping true centinel. Though it lies so far in the sea, it hath several springs of fresh water, and so nourisheth horse, kine, hogs, and goats, as well as great store of sheep and conies; but their chief commodity is fowl, of which they have great abundance.

"In former times this island had its proper governor. Sir Ralph Wellington had the custody of it committed to him, and had for his successor, Humphrey de Bohun. In the reign of King Edward III. it was  
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in the possession of the Lutterels, and of late has been subject to the Grenvilles. No venomous worm or beast will live here, no more than in Ireland, to which by that it might seem to appertain."

The Castle stands on the south east corner of the Island: by whom, or at what time it was built, is not known.

Having thus given a description of this Island and Castle, as it was to be found in our ancient writers, we insert the following account of it, as related by a gentleman who visited it a few years since.

The island of Lundy, situate in the Bristol Channel, is from north to south above three miles long; but no where quite a mile in breadth. It is very high land, some of the cliffs measuring by estimation 800 feet from the sea. The rock, which is chiefly a moor-stone, is covered with a soil, probably formed from the continual rotting of vegetables. At the south end this stratum is of a reasonable thickness; but towards the north end it is very thin, and is a black, boggy, effete earth mixed with granules of the moor-stone. Some of the rocks, especially near the landing place, are slate, with a mixture of some sand-stone. There are many little bays round the island, but none of them are protected from all winds; nor is there any safe landing, except at one, which is on the east side of the south end, where there is a good beach, leading to a path made by art, up the rock to the dwelling-house or castle. This bay is protected by the island from the south and west winds, and by Rat-Island from the east, but is open to the north-east. It is supposed that the island contains about 2000 acres; about 500 of which, chiefly towards the south end, are tolerably good land, much of the middle inland, and the greater part of the north being rocky and barren. The best part, not having been in a state of cultivation for many years past, is now much overrun with fern and heath, and some furze; but the north end has little besides moss and liverworts to cover the bare



rock. There is an immense quantity of rabbits all over the island. In the summer season there is a great resort to it of those species of birds which frequent the Isle of Wight and Flamborough Head, in the winter, of sterlings and woodcocks. Rats are so numerous here as to be very troublesome; they are all of the black sort; the great brown rat, which has extirpated this kind all over England, not having yet found its way into the island of Lundy.

This high rock is by no means destitute of water.— In the south division are St. Helen's, St. John's, and Parson's Wells; from the two first of which flow rivulets, discharging themselves down two vallies on the east side of the island. In the middle division there is a spring called Golden Well, and two rivulets towards the north end of this division; one discharging on the east side, and the other on the west, down Punch-bowl valley. The north island has no springs, but is very dry and barren.

The ancient buildings on this island are, the castle, near the south-east point; the chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, which was very small and now ruined to the foundations; the remains of a house near St. Helens's Well; a watch-tower near the landing-place, and another at the north end. There are two walls of masonry running cross the island: one called South Wall, dividing the south from the middle island; the other Half-way Wall, dividing the north from middle island, and placed about half-way between the south and north ends. Many ruins of old walls are to be seen, which were fences to inclosures, and plainly prove a great part of the island to have been once cultivated.

A family constantly resides here to take care of the island. The castle has large outworks, and was surrounded by a ditch, which may be traced in many parts.

“ In the year 1744 one John Sharp, then upwards of 96 years of age, was living, who had resided in this  
island

island 50 years; his father having fled thither for safety with Lord Say and Seale, who for a while held it for the king, having fortified it very strongly. It was at that time computed to contain above 100 inhabitants, who subsisted by summering cattle, and the sale of feathers, skins, and eggs. The rabbits were so numerous, as to be little valued for their skins. The island bore exceeding fine barley, potatoes, and almost every kind of garden-stuff in great abundance. In the reign of William III. till which time they lived in the greatest security, a ship of force pretending to be a Dutchman, and driven into the road by mistaking the Channel, sent a boat on shore, desiring some milk for their captain, who was sick, which the unsuspecting inhabitants granted for several days. At length the crew informed them of their captain's death; and begged leave, if there was any church or consecrated ground on the island, to deposit his corpse in it, and also requested the favour of all the islanders to be present at the ceremony, which was immediately complied with. Accordingly the coffin was landed, and by the assistance of the inhabitants carried to the grave. They thought it remarkably heavy, yet were without the least suspicion of any hostile intentions.—As soon as they had rested it, they were desired to quit the chapel; intimating, that the custom of their country forbade foreigners to be spectators of that part of the ceremony which they were then going to perform, but that they should be admitted in a few minutes to see the body interred. They had not waited long without the walls, before the doors were suddenly thrown open, and a body of armed men, furnished from the feigned receptacle of the dead, rushed out, and made them all prisoners. The poor distressed islanders, then soon discovered these pretended Dutchmen were their national enemies the French, and were not a little hurt to find stratagem prevail, where force would have been ineffectual; and the more particularly so, as they had lent assistance to

forward their own ruin. The enemy immediately seized 50 horses, 300 goats, 500 sheep, and some bullocks. After reserving what they thought proper for their own use, they hamstringed the remainder of the horses and bullocks, threw the sheep and goats into the sea, and stripped the inhabitants of every valuable even to their cloathes; and so much were they bent on destruction, that a large quantity of meal happening to be in certain lofts, under which was some salt for curing of fish, they scuttled the floor; and so by mixing the meal and salt together, spoiled both.— Thus satiated with plunder and mischief, they threw the guns over the cliffs, and left the island in a most destitute and disconsolate condition.”

We have mentioned a similar stratagem as having been made use of by some Flemings, in retaking the Island of Sark, as is related by Sir Walter Raleigh.

## THE ISLE OF MAN.

THIS island is situated in the Irish Sea, lying about seven leagues north from Anglesea, about the same distance west from Lancashire, nearly the like distance south-east from Galloway, and nine leagues east from Ireland. Its form is long and narrow, stretching from the north-east of Ayre-point to the Calf of Man, which lies south-west, at least thirty English miles. Its breadth in some places is more than nine miles, and in some not above five, and it contains about 160 square miles.

The first author that mentions this island is Caesar; for there can be as little doubt that by the *Mona* of which he speaks in his Commentaries, placing it in the midst between Britain and Ireland, we are to understand Man, as that the *Mona* of Tacitus, which he acquaints us had a fordable strait between it and the continent, can be applied only to Anglesea. Pliny has set down both islands; *Mono*, by which he intends Anglesea, and *Monabia*, which is Man. In Ptolemy we find *Monaæda*, or *Monaida*, that is, the farther or more remote Mon. Orosius styles it *Menavia*; and tells us that it was not extremely fertile, and that this, as well as Ireland, was then possessed by the Scots. Bede, who distinguishes clearly two Menavian Islands, names this the *Northern Menavia*, bestowing the epithet of southern upon Anglesea. In some copies of Neunius, this isle is denominated *Eubonia*, in others *Menavia*; but both are explained to mean *Man*. Alured of Beverley also speaks of it as one of the Menavian islands. The Britons, in their own language, called it *Manew*, or more properly *Mainau*, i. e. "a little island," which seems to be latinized in the word *Menavia*. All which clearly proves, that this small isle was early inhabited, and as well known to the rest of the world as either Britain or Ireland.

In the close of the first century, the Druids, who

were the priests, prophets, and philosophers, of the old Britons, were finally expelled by Julius Agricola, from the southern Mona; and we are then told, that they then took shelter in the northern. This island they found well planted with firs, so that they had, in some measure, what they delighted in most, the shelter of trees; but, however, not the shelter of those trees in which they most delighted in, viz. oaks; and therefore these they introduced. No historian informs us, but we learn it from more certain authority, great woods of fir having been discovered interred in the bowels of the earth, and here and there small groves of oaks; but, as these trees are never met with intermixed, so it is plain they never grew together; and as the former are by far the most numerous, we may presume them the produce of the country, and that the latter were planted and preserved by the Druids. They gave the people, with whom they lived, and over whom they ruled, a gentle government, wise laws, but withal a very superstitious religion. It is also very likely that they hindered them as much as possible from having any correspondence with their neighbours; which is the reason that, though the island is mentioned by so many writers, not one of them, before Orosius, says a word about the inhabitants. A little before his time, that is, in the beginning of the fifth century, the Scots had transported themselves thither, it is said, from Ireland. The tradition of the natives of Man (for they have a traditionary history) begins at this period. They style this first discoverer *Mannan Mac Lcar*; and they say that he was a magician, who kept this country covered with mists, so that the inhabitants of other places could never find it. But the ancient chronicles of Ireland inform us, that the true name of this adventurer was Orbsenius, the son of Alladius, a prince of their island, and that he was surnamed *Mannanan*, from his having first entered the Isle of Man, and *Mac Lir*, i. e. 'The Offspring of the Sea,' from his great skill in navigation.

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He promoted commerce, and is said to have given a good reception to St. Patrick, by whom the natives were converted to Christianity.

The princes who ruled after him seem to have been of the same line with the kings of Scotland, with which country they had a great intercourse, assisting the monarchs in their wars, and having the education of their princes confided to them in time of peace.

In the beginning of the seventh century, Edwin, King of Northumberland, invaded the Menavian islands, ravaged Man, and kept it for some time, when Beda assures us there were in it about 300 families; which was less than a third part of the people of Anglesea, though Man wants but a third of the size of that island.

The second line of their princes they derive from Orri, who, they say, was the son of the King of Norway; and that there were twelve of the princes of this house who governed Man. The old constitution settled by the Druids, while they swayed the sceptre, was perfectly restored; the country was well cultivated, and well peopled; their subjects were equally versed in the exercise of arms, and in the knowledge of the arts of peace: in a word, they had a considerable naval force, an extensive commerce, and were a great nation, though inhabiting only a little isle. Gut-tred, the son of Orri, built the castle of Rushin, A. D. 966. Macao was the ninth of these kings, and maintained an unsuccessful struggle against Edgar, who reduced all the little sovereigns of the different parts of Britain to own him for their lord: and who, upon the submission of Macao, made him his high-admiral, by which title (*archipirata*, in the Latin of those times) he subscribes that monarch's charter to the abbey of Glastonbury.

After the death of Edward the Confessor, when Harold, who possessed the Crown of England, had defeated the Norwegians at the battle of Stamford, there was among the fugitives one Goddard Crownan,  
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the son of Harold, the Black, of Iceland, who took shelter in the Isle of Man. This island was then governed by another Goddard, who was a descendant from Macao, and he gave him a very kind and friendly reception. Goddard Crownan, during the short stay he made in the island, perceived that his name-sake was universally hated by his subjects, which inspired him with hopes that he might expel the king, and become master of the island. This he at last accomplished, after having defeated and killed Fingal, the son of Goddard, who had succeeded his father. Upon this he assigned the north part of the island to the natives, and gave the south to his own people; becoming, in virtue of his conquest, the founder of this third race of princes. However he might acquire his kingdom, he governed it with spirit and prudence; made war with success in Ireland; gained several victories over the Scots in the isles; and making a tour through his new-obtained dominions, died in the island of Ilay, leaving behind him three sons. A civil war, however, breaking out between the two eldest, and both of them dying in a few years, and Magnus, King of Norway, arriving with a powerful fleet, he possessed himself of Man and the Isles, and held them as long as he lived; but being slain in Ireland, the people invited home Olave, the youngest son of Goddard Crownan, who had fled to the Court of England, and been very honourably treated by Henry II. There were in the whole nine princes of this race, who were all of them feudatories to the Kings of England; and often resorted to their Court, were very kindly received, and had pensions bestowed upon them. Henry III. in particular, charged Olave, king of Man, with the defence of the coasts of England and Ireland, and granted him annually, for that service, forty marks, one hundred measures of wheat, and five pieces of wine. Upon the demise of Magnus, the last king of this isle, without heirs male, Alexander III. King of Scots, who had conquered the other isles,



isles, seized likewise upon this, which, as parcel of that kingdom, came into the hands of Edward I who directed William Huntercumbe, guardian or warden of that isle for him, to restore it to Baliol, who had done homage to him for the kingdom of Scotland.

But it appears there was still remaining a lady named *Austrica*, who claimed this sovereignty, as cousin and nearest of kin to the deceased Magnus. This claimant, being able to obtain nothing from John Baliol, applied herself next to King Edward, as the superior lord. He, upon this application, by his writ, which is yet extant, commanded both parties, in order to determine their right, to appear in the King's-Bench. The progress of this suit does not appear; but we learn, that this lady, by a deed of gift, conveyed her claim to Sir Simon de Montacute; and after many disputes, invasions by the Scots, and other accidents, the title was examined in Parliament, in the seventh of Edward III. and solemnly adjudged to William de Montacute, to whom, by letters-patent, dated the seventh year, that monarch released all claim whatsoever.

In the succeeding reign, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, sold it to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; and upon his losing his head, it was granted by Henry IV. to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who, being attainted, had, by the grace of that king, all his lands restored, except the Isle of Man, which the same monarch granted to Sir John Stanley, to be held by him of the king, his heirs, and successors, by homage and a cast of falcons, to be presented at every coronation. Thus it was possessed by this noble family, who were created Earls of Derby, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, upon the demise of Earl Ferdinand, who left three daughters, it was, as Lord Coke tells us, adjudged to those ladies, and from them purchased by William, Earl of Derby, the brother of Ferdinand, from whom it was claimed  
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by descent, and adjudged to his Grace the Duke of Athol.

This island, from its situation, directly in the mouth of the channel, is very beneficial to Britain, by lessening the force of the tides, which would otherwise break with far greater violence than they do at present. It is frequently exposed to very high winds, and at other times to mists, which, however, are not unwholesome.

The soil towards the north is dry and sandy, of consequence unfruitful, but not unimprovable; the mountains, which may include near two-thirds of the island, are bleak and barren, yet afford excellent peat, and contain several kinds of metals. They maintain also a kind of small swine, called *purrs*, which are esteemed excellent pork. In the vallies there is as good pasture, hay, and corn, as in any of the northern counties; and the southern part of the island is as fine soil as can be wished. They have marl and lime-stone sufficient to render even their poorest lands fertile; excellent slate, rag-stone, black marble, and some other kinds for building. They have vegetables of all sorts, and in the utmost perfection: potatoes in immense quantities; and, where proper pains have been taken, they have tolerable fruit. They have also hemp, flax, large crops of oats and barley, and some wheat. Hogs, sheep, goats, black cattle, and horses, they have in plenty; and in their high mountains they have one ærie of eagles, and two of excellent hawks. Their rivulets furnish them with salmon, trout, eels, and other kind of fresh-water fish; and on their coast are caught cod, turbot, ling, halibut, all sorts of shell fish, (oysters only are scarce, but large and good,) and herrings, of which they made anciently a great profit, though this fishery is of late much declined.

The inhabitants of Man, though far from being un-mixed, were, perhaps, till within the course of the last century, more so than any other under the dominion of the crown of Great Britain, to which they  
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are very proud of being subjects, though like the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey, they have a constitution of their own, and a peculiarity of manners naturally resulting from a long enjoyment of it. In ancient times they were distinguished by their stature, courage, and great skill in maritime affairs; and they are at this time a brisk, lively, hardy, and industrious people. Their frugality defends them from want; and though there are few that abound, there are as few in distress; and those that are, meet with a cheerful unconstrained relief. The Manks tongue is the only one spoken by the common people. It is the old British, mingled with Norse, or the Norwegian language, and the modern language. The clergy preach, and read the common prayers in it.

The revenue of the island, in the Earl of Derby's time, amounted to about 2,500*l.* a year; from which, deducting his civil list, which was about 700*l.* the clear income amounted to 1,800*l.* At the same time the number of his subjects was computed at 20,000. The sovereign of Man, though he has long ago waved the title of king, was still invested with regal rights and prerogatives; but the distinct jurisdiction of this little subordinate royalty, being found inconvenient for the purposes of public justice, and for the revenue, (it affording a commodious asylum to debtors, outlaws, and smugglers) authority was given to the treasury by 12 Geo. I. c. 28, to purchase the interest of the then proprietors for the use of the crown; which purchase was at length completed, in the year 1765, and confirmed by 5 Geo. III. c. 26 and 39, whereby the whole island and all its dependencies (except the landed property of the Athol family), their manorial rights and emoluments, and the patronage of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices, are unalienably vested in the crown, and subjected to the regulation of the British excise and customs.

The most general division of this island is into north and south; and it contains seventeen parishes, of which

which five are market-towns, the rest villages. Its division, with regard to its civil government, is into six sheetings, every one having its proper coroner, who in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, and brings them to justice, &c. Lord chief justice Coke says, "their laws were such as scarce to be found any where else." In July, 1786, a copper coinage for the use of the island was issued from the Tower of London.

There is a ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the isle, from whence they have abundance of good water from the rivulets and springs, and Snafield, the highest, rises about 580 yards. The air is sharp and cold in winter, the frosts short, and the snow, especially near the sea, does not lie long on the ground.

Here are quarries of good stone, rocks of lime-stone, red free-stone, and good slate, with some mines of lead, copper, and iron. The trade of this island was very great before the year 1726; but the late Lord Derby farming out his customs to foreigners, the insolence of those farmers drew on them the resentment of the government of England, who, by an act of parliament, deprived the inhabitants of an open trade with this kingdom. This naturally introduced a clandestine commerce, which they carried on with England and Ireland with prodigious success, and an immense quantity of foreign goods was run into both kingdoms, till the government, in the year 1765, thought proper to put an entire stop to it, by purchasing the island of the Duke of Athol, as already mentioned, and permitting a free trade with England.

The inhabitants of this isle are of the Church of England; and the bishop is styled Sodor and Man.— This bishopric was first erected by Pope Gregory IV. and for its diocese had this isle, and all the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland; but which were called Sodoroc by the Danes, who went to them by the north from the Swedish Sodor, Sail, or Oar Islands,  
from

from which the title of the Bishop of Sodor is supposed to originate. The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castleton, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But, when this island became dependent upon the kingdom of England, the Western Islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also *Sodorensis*, but commonly Bishop of the Isles. The patronage of the bishopric was given, together with the island, to the Stanleys by King Edward IV. and came (as before named) by an heir female to the family of Athol; and, on a vacancy thereof, they nominated their designed bishop to the king, who dismissed him to the Archbishop of York for consecration.—By an act of parliament, the 33rd of Henry VIII. this bishopric is declared in the province of York.

The chief towns of this island are Rushin, Douglas, and Peele. The regular ports are Douglas, Derbyhaven, Peele, and Ramsey, each having several dependent creeks. From Liverpool the passage is generally performed in two tides, but the packet from Whitehaven generally performs its voyage in twelve hours: it sails on Mondays.

RUSHIN, or Castletown, so called from its castle, was anciently called Sodor. It is the capital of the Isle of Man, and contains about 500 houses, which are exceedingly well-built, and the harbour is both safe and commodious; it is situated on the southern side of the island.

It was in this town that St. Patrick fixed the residence of a bishop, but it was removed to Peele before the reformation.

Adjoining to the town is the castle, which is considered as the chief fortress in the island. According to the Manks tradition it was built about the year 960, by Guttred, grandson to the king of Denmark, and the second of a succession of kings, by them called Orrys.

— This castle is a stately structure, situated on a rock, and encompassed with walls, so thick that three persons may walk on them a-breast. It has a lofty tower, and the whole surrounded with a moat, having a draw-bridge. All the civil courts are held in this castle, and the apartments are fitted up in the neatest manner.

This building, which is even now remarkably solid, the stone-work of the keep and other parts being now nearly as entire as when first erected, is reckoned by travellers to be a striking resemblance of the Castle of Elsinore, in Denmark. Guttred the founder lies buried under its walls; but the exact spot where has not been handed down. As this fortress has at different times suffered several sieges, the repairs of the damages must have somewhat altered its inferior parts, though in all probability the keep of the castle itself is still in its original form. In the roof of the keep is some uncommonly large timber, brought, as tradition says, from the Isle of Anglesea. Here is a deep dungeon for prisoners, who were lowered down into it by ropes, or descended by a ladder, there being no steps to it; nor was the least glimmer of light admitted into it, except what made its way through the chinks of its covering.

The Manksmen, according to Waldron, had a strange tradition concerning this castle, which, as it will probably divert the reader, we shall here transcribe in his own words:

“ Just at the entrance of the castle is a great stone chair for the governor, and two lesser for the deempsters; here they try all causes, except ecclesiastical, which are entirely under the decision of the bishop.— When you are past this little court you enter into a long winding passage, between two high walls, not much unlike what is described of Rosamond’s labyrinth, at Woodstock; in case of an attack ten thousand men might be destroyed by a very few in attempting to enter; the extremity of it brings you to  
a room,



a room where the keys sit. They are twenty-four in number, they call them the parliament; but in my opinion they more resemble our juries in England, because the business of their meeting is to adjust differences between the common people, and are locked in till they have given in their verdict. They may be said, in this sense indeed, to be supreme judges, because from them there is no appeal, but to the lord himself.

“ A little further is an apartment which has never been opened in the memory of man; the persons belonging to the castle are very cautious in giving any reason for it; but the natives, who are excessively superstitious, assign this—That there is something of enchantment in it. They tell you, that the castle was first inhabited by fairies, and afterwards by giants, who continued in possession of it till the days of Merlin, who, by the force of magic, dislodged the greatest part of them, and bound the rest in spells, which they believe will be indissoluble to the end of the world. For proof of this they tell you a very odd story: they say there are a great number of fine apartments underground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms. Several men of more than ordinary courage have in former times ventured down to explore the secrets of this subterranean dwelling-place, but none of them ever returned to give an account of what they saw; it was therefore judged convenient that all the passages to it should be kept continually shut, that no more might suffer by their temerity. But about some 50 or 55 years since, a person, who had an uncommon boldness and resolution, never left soliciting permission of those who had power to grant it, to visit those dark abodes; in fine, he obtained his request, went down and returned by the help of a clue of packthread which he took with him, which no man before himself had ever done, and brought this amazing discovery; viz. That, after having passed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long narrow place, which, the



farther he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a descent; till having travelled as near as he could guess, for the space of a mile, he began to see a little gleam of light, which, though it seemed to come from a vast distance, yet was the most delightful sight he had ever beheld in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkness, he perceived a very large and magnificent house, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light just now mentioned. Having before he began this expedition well fortified himself with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door; which a servant at the third knock having opened, asked him what he wanted. "I would go as far as I can," replied our adventurer; "be so kind therefore as to direct me how to accomplish my design, for I see no passage but that dark cavern, through which I came." The servant told him he must go through that house; and accordingly led him through a long entry, and out of the back door. He then walked a considerable way, and at last beheld another house, more magnificent than the first; and the windows being all open, discovered innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he designed also to knock, but had the curiosity to step on a little bank, which commanded a low parlour; and looking in, he beheld a vast table in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it, extended at full length, a man, or rather monster; for by his account he could not be less than fourteen feet long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if sleeping, with his head on a book, and a sword by him of a size answerable to the hand which it is supposed made use of it. This sight was more terrifying to our traveller than all the dark and dreary mansions he had passed through in his arrival to it; he resolved therefore not to attempt entrance into a place inhabited by persons of that unequal stature, and made the best of his way back to the other house, where the same servant reconducted  
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and informed him, that if he had knocked at the second door, he would have seen company enough, but never could have returned; on which he desired to know what place it was, and by whom possessed; but the other replied, that these things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the same dark passage got into the vaults, and soon after, once more ascended to the light of the sun.

“ Ridiculous as this narrative appears, whoever seems to disbelieve it is looked on as a person of a weak faith.”

Having thus far embarked in the fabulous history of this castle, we shall conclude with another story of the same sort, related by the same author, who seems as if he almost believed it.

“ A mighty bustle (he says) they also make of an apparition, which, they say, haunts Castle Rushin, in the form of a woman, who was some years since executed for the murder of her child. I have heard not only persons who have been confined there for debt, but also the soldiers of the garrison, affirm they have seen it various times; but what I took most notice of, was the report of a gentleman, of whose good understanding as well as veracity, I have a very great opinion: he told me, that happening to be abroad late one night, and caught in an excessive storm of wind and rain, he saw a woman stand before the castle gate, where being not the least shelter, it something surprized him that any body, much less one of that sex, should not rather run to some little porch or shed, of which there are several in Castletown, than choose to stand still exposed and alone, to such a dreadful tempest. His curiosity exciting him to draw nearer, that he might discover who it was that seemed so little to regard the fury of the elements, he perceived she retreated on his approach, and at last, he thought went into the castle, though the gates were shut: this obliging him to think he had seen a spirit, sent him home very much terrified; but the next day relating his ad-  
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venture to some people who lived in the castle, and describing as near as he could, the garb and stature of the apparition, they told him it was that of the woman above-mentioned, who had been frequently seen by the soldiers on guard to pass in and out of the gates, as well as to walk through the rooms, though there were no visible means to enter.

“Though so familiar to the eye, no person has yet, however, had the courage to speak to it; and as they say a spirit has no power to reveal its mind without being conjured to do so in a proper manner, the reason of its being permitted to wander is unknown.”

About five miles from Rushin, at the village of Ballasally, are the remains of a monastery, called Rushin Abbey, which, according to Sacheverell, was founded by one Mac Marus, elected to the government of the island for his many virtues. “He (says that author) in the year 1098, laid the first foundation of the Abbey of Rushen, in the town of Ballasally. These monks lived by their labour, with great mortification; wore neither shoes, furs, nor linen; eat no flesh except on journies. It consisted of twelve monks and an abbot, of whom the first was called Conanus. I find the Cistercian order to have its first beginning this very year; though, probably, it was not planted here till six and thirty years afterwards, by Evan, abbot of Furness.”

In the year 1134, Olave, king of Man, third son of Goddard Crownan, gave to Evan, abbot of Furness, in Lancashire, the monastery of Rushen, together with some additional lands, with which he either enlarged or rebuilt the abbey, dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, instituted the Cistercian discipline, and made it a cell dependent on the abbey of Furness, to which he gave not only the right of electing the abbot of Rushen, but, as some say, the bishops of the island. It was a sort of chapter to the diocese. Rushen Abbey was by King Olave endowed with great privileges and immunities.

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“The revenue (says Sachaverell) was set out after the most ancient and apostolical manner: viz. one-third of all the tithes to the bishop for his maintenance; the second to the Abbey for education of youth, and relief of the poor (for those good monks were then the public charity); the third portion of the tithes were given to the parochial priests for their subsistence.”

In the year 1192, the monks removed to Douglas; but returned four years afterwards. In the year 1257, Richard, bishop of the Isles, consecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary Rushen, which (though begun one hundred and thirty years before, and in that time had been the repository of many of their kings) it is probable was not finished till that time.

This monastery was in the year 1316 plundered by Richard le Mandeville, who, with a numerous train of Irish, landed at Rannesway, on Ascension-day, and defeated the Mankmen under Barrowl Hill. After a month's stay, he, with his people, re-embarked for Ireland.

Tanner says, that this monastery flourished some time after the suppression of religious houses in England.

This abbey, though a cell to Furness, had another subordinate to it, which happened thus: Goddard, son of King Olave, having married Fingula, a daughter of Mac Lotlen, son of Maccartack, king of Ireland, without the accustomed ceremonies of the church, anno 1171, Viranus, apostolic legate, came into Man, and caused it to be canonically performed, Olave, the fruit of this union, being three years old. Sylvanus, the abbot of Rushen, married them, to whom the king, as an expiation of his error, gave a piece of land at Mirescoge to build a monastery in, which was afterwards given to the abbey of Rushen, and the monks removed thither. Mirescoge is conjectured to be Ballamona in Kirk Christ Lee Ayre.

In the third year of the reign of King James, the  
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site of this abbey was in the Crown, where it had remained ever since the dissolution, and was by that king leased to Sir Tho. Leighe, *knt.* and Sir Tho. Spenser, *esq.* together with the priory of Douglas, the Grey Friars at Brymaken, and the rectories and churches of Kirkecrist in Shelding and Kirk-lavan, with their appurtenances, parcels of the Abbey of Rushen, usually let at the annual rent of 10*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for the term of forty years at the same rent, and several other payments, amounting to 2*l.* 17*s.* as also a fine of 10*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* all woods, underwoods, mines, and quarries, being reserved to the Crown. This was excepted out of the grant made of the island afterwards by James I. to Henry, earl of Northampton, and Robert, earl of Salisbury; but afterwards granted anno 1611 to William, earl of Derby, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich, paying the accustomed rents, and afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, reserving the rights of Leighe and Spenser, the former lessees, during the term of their lease.

—— More, *Esq.* who possessed the site of the ruins, built thereon a handsome house, converting part of the offices of the ancient monastery to out-houses. In an adjoining close, the tombstone of one of the abbots is shewn; on it is the pastoral staff and a broad sword, signifying he had temporal as well as spiritual authority.

DOUGLAS is the most populous town in the Isle of Man; it stands on the south-eastern part of the island, eleven miles from Rushen. The name of this town is derived from its situation on the banks of two small streams, the waters of one of which are of a blackish hue, and the other of a grey tint; the word *dinglas* in Erse signifying those colours. The streets of the town are irregular, but the houses are neat. It has a handsome chapel and free-school, and is the residence of most of the principal traders of the island. Here is a very spacious and safe harbour, capable of receiving

ceiving ships of the largest burthen. In the neighbourhood was anciently a convent; and the ruins of its chapel and monuments are still remaining. The town is defended by a strong fort, which makes it impregnable by sea. It has a very extensive market.

PEELE, formerly called Hohn, is a small town, situated on the western side of the island. It is a straggling place on the sea shore, the harbour neglected, and the pier destroyed, but it has a very spacious and commodious bay.

Here are the remains of a castle and two churches, the one dedicated to St. Patrick, and the other called St. Germain's, which is the cathedral.

The castle and the cathedral of St. Germain stand on Peele Island, which is an extensive and lofty rock, encircled by the sea. The channel, which divides this island from the main land, is very deep at high water, but at low water it is fordable, and was formerly joined to the main land by a strong stone quay.

The walls of the castle enclose an irregular polygon, containing an area of about two acres; they are flanked with towers built of a rough grey whinstone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red grit, found in the neighbourhood; this contrast of colours has a pleasing effect.

It is highly probable that this island has been fortified in some manner ever since the churches were built; but the present works are said, by Bishop Wilson, to have been constructed by Thomas earl of Derby, who first encompassed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500. It could never have been of any considerable strength, being commanded towards the south-west, or land side, by a high hill, which rises suddenly from the foot of its walls.

The whole area is full of ruins of divers buildings, walls, and dwelling-houses; some of which were inhabited within these few years.

Before government purchased the royalty of the place,



place, this fortress was garrisoned by troops, kept in pay by the lord of the island.

Here died, in the year 1237, Olave king of Man, to whom King Henry III. granted safe conduct, and settled an annual pension on him of forty marks, one hundred quarters of corn, and five tuns of wine for his homage, and defence of the sea-coast. He was buried in the abbey of Rushin.

“It was in this castle (says Waldron) that Eleanor, wife to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, uncle to Henry VI. and lord protector of England, was confined, after being banished through the malice of the Duke of Suffolk, and cardinal of Winchester, who accused her of having been guilty of associating herself with wizards and witches, to know if her husband would ever attain the crown, and other treasonable practices. Sir John Stanley, then lord of Man, had the charge of her, and having conducted her to the island, placed her in this castle; where she lived in a manner befitting her dignity, nothing but liberty being refused: she appeared, however, so turbulent and impatient under this confinement, that he was obliged to keep a strict guard over her; not only because there were daily attempts made to get her away, but also to prevent her from laying violent hands on her own life. They tell you, that ever since her death to this hour, a person is heard to go up the stone stairs of these little houses on the walls, constantly every night, as soon as the clock has struck twelve; but I never heard any one say they had seen what it was, though the general conjecture is, that it is no other than the spirit of this lady, who died, as she lived, dissatisfied, and murmuring at her fate.”

The cathedral church of St. Germain's in this castle appears to have been constructed with more attention to strength than beauty. It is built with a coarse grey-stone; but the angles, window-cases, and arches, are coigned and formed with a stone found hereabouts, almost as red as brick. This mixture of colours, as  
before



before observed, has a pleasing effect, and gives a richness and variety to the building.

This church is described by divers writers, Waldron in particular, as being richly ornamented, and abounding in monumental inscriptions in different languages. At present, however, there is not one single piece of carved stone about the whole edifice, nor the least vestige of any funeral memorandum, except near the west door, where there are the marks of a small brass plate, said to have been placed over the grave of one of the bishops; this being the episcopal cemetery.—The whole building is now extremely ruinous, much of it unroofed, and the remainder of it so much out of repair, that it would not be safe for a congregation to assemble in it; but the inhabitants continue to bury within and about its walls.

This edifice was never very large; its whole length from east to west measuring only seventy-six feet, and its breadth twenty. The length of its north transept, for it is built in the form of a cross, is twenty-eight feet, that of the south thirty; their breadth much the same as that of the body.

Beneath the easternmost part of it is the Ecclesiastical Prison; bad enough, indeed, but not equal to the horrid picture drawn of it by Waldron, who thus describes it:

“ Being entered, you find yourself in a wide plain, in the midst of which stands the castle, encompassed by four churches; three of which Time has so much decayed, that there is little remaining besides the walls, and some few tombs, which seem to have been erected with so much care, as to perpetuate the memory of those buried in them, till the final dissolution of all things. The fourth is kept a little better in repair; but not so much for its own sake, though it has been the most magnificent of them all, as for a chapel within it which is appropriated to the use of the bishop, and has under it a prison, or rather dungeon, for those offenders who are so miserable as to incur the  
spiritual

spiritual censure. This is, most certainly, one of the most dreadful places imagination can form: the sea runs under it, through the hollows of the rock, with such a continual roar, that you would think it were every moment breaking in upon you, and over it are the vaults for burying the dead. The stairs descending to this place of terrors are not above thirty; but so steep and narrow, that they are very difficult to go down, a child of eight or nine years old not being able to pass them but sideways: within it are thirteen pillars, on which the whole chapel is supported. They have a superstition, that whatsoever stranger goes to see this cavern out of curiosity, and omits to count the pillars, shall do something to occasion being confined there."

The descent into this vault is by eighteen steps only, of about ten inches each, winding through a dark, but not very narrow passage; as a man of the largest size may, without much difficulty, go down them.—The bottom of the vault is therefore just fifteen feet below the surface of the ground.

Its length from east to west is thirty-four feet, breadth sixteen feet, and height ten feet three inches; the roof vaulted by thirteen ribs, forming pointed arches, and supported by as many short semihexagonal pilasters, only twenty-one inches above ground. The bottom of this place is extremely rough; and in the north-west corner is a well, or spring, which must have added greatly to the natural dampness of the place; to which there is no other air or light, but what is admitted through a small window at the east end. On the north side, and near the east end is a kind of arch leading into some other vault, but now closed up.

Of one of the ruined buildings, which served for a guard-house, a wonderful story is related by Waldron; of its being haunted by a daemon in the shape of a dog; this story, he says, was universally believed. It is to be supposed, however, like others of the same kind,

kind, by the vulgar only. Indeed a guard-room seems a very improper theatre for such a drama, and strongly marks the extraordinary credulity and superstition of the inhabitants. The following is the story in his own words :

“ Through one of these old churches, there was formerly a passage to the apartment, belonging to the captain of the guard ; but it is now closed up. The reason they give you for it is a pretty odd one ; but as I think it not sufficient satisfaction to my curious reader, to acquaint him with what sort of buildings this island affords, without letting him know also what traditions are concerning them, I shall have little regard to the censure of those critics, who find fault with every thing out of the common road ; and in this, as well as in all other places, when it falls in my way, shall make it my endeavour, to lead him into the humours and very souls of the Manks people.

“ They say, that an apparition, called in their language, the Mauthe Doog, in the shape of a large black spaniel, with curled shaggy hair, was used to haunt Peel Castle ; and has been frequently seen in every room, but particularly in the guard chamber, when, as soon as the candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire, in presence of all the soldiers ; who at length, by being so much accustomed to the sight of it, lost great part of the terror they were seized with at its first appearance. They still, however, retained a certain awe, as believing it was an evil spirit, which only waited to do them hurt ; and for that reason forbore swearing, and all prophane discourse, while in its company. But though they endured the shock of such a guest when all together in a body, none cared to be left alone with it. It being the custom, therefore, for one of the soldiers to lock the gates of the castle, at a certain hour, and carry the keys to the captain, to whose apartment, as I said before, the way led through a church ; they agreed among themselves, that whoever was to succeed, the ensuing night,

night, his fellow in this errand, should accompany him that went first, and by this means no man would be exposed singly to the danger; for I forgot to mention that the *Mauthe Doog* was always seen to come out from that passage at the close of day, and return to it again as soon as the morning dawned, which made them look on this place as its peculiar residence.

“ One night a fellow being drunk, and by the strength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinary, laughed at the simplicity of his companions; and though it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him, to testify his courage. All the soldiers endeavoured to dissuade him; but the more they said, the more resolute he seemed; and swore that he desired nothing more than that *Mauthe Doog* would follow him as it had done the others, for he would try if it were dog or devil. After having talked in a very reprobate manner for some time, he snatched up the keys, and went out of the guard room: in some time after his departure a great noise was heard, but nobody had the boldness to see what occasioned it, till the adventurer returning, they demand the knowledge of him: but as loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become sober and silent enough; for he was never heard to speak more; and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was entreated by all who came near him, either to speak, or if he could not do that, to make some signs by which they might understand what had happened to him; yet nothing intelligible could be got from him, only, that by the distortion of his limbs and features, it might be guessed that he died in agonies, more than is common in a natural death. The *Mauthe Doog* was, however, never seen after in the castle; nor would any one attempt to go through that passage; for which reason it was closed up, and another way made. This accident happened about threescore years since; and I heard it attested by several, but especially by an old soldier, who as-  
sured

sured me he had seen it oftener than he had hairs on his head."

The remains of St. Patrick's church exhibits evident marks of antiquity. Its doors and windows seem to have been circular. It stands a small distance to the westward of the church of St. Germain, and seems to be built with the same materials, the same red stone being employed in its arches and coigns.

A little to the west of the church is a small round tower, formerly used as a watch tower or look-out; a flight of steps ascend to the door, and within are stairs for mounting to the top of the building.

A few paces south of St. Patrick's church, are the remains of the armoury, from whence many match-lock-muskets, and other ancient arms, were removed on the sale of the island. In the cellar of a wine merchant in the town of Peele, there were in the year 1774, several very ancient guns, their bore measuring a foot in diameter. They were formed by a number of bars laid close together, and hooped with thick iron rings. Several of them had no breech, and seemed to be of the peteraro kind, loading from behind with a chamber. Many other unserviceable guns, made about the time of Henry the Eighth, are still lying up and down in the castle.

About the middle of the area, a little to the northward of the churches of St. Patrick and St. Germain's, is a square pyramidal mount of earth, terminating obtusely. Each of its sides faces one of the cardinal points of the compass, but time and the weather have rounded off its angles; it measures about seventeen yards, and it is surrounded by a ditch, about five feet and a half broad. That this mount could not have been intended for defence seems clear, it being by far too diminutive to command at any distance; and is, besides, just beneath a hill, which rises almost perpendicularly over it, from the foot of the castle wall; for what use it was made may not be easy to determine;

perhaps it might have been raised in imitation of the Tinwald, a mount so called in this island, from whence all new laws are promulgated, and that from this eminence the governor or commanding officer harangued his garrison, and distributed his orders; or else it may have been the burial place of some great personage in very early times; tumuli of this kind not being uncommon in the island.

Waldron speaks of the remains of four churches within the walls of this castle. At present the ruins of St. Patrick's and St. Germain's only are visible; or at least carry evident marks of their former destination.

“There are (says he) places of penance, also, under all the other churches, containing several archy dark and horrid cells: some have nothing in them either to sit or lie down on, others a small piece of brick work; some are lower, and more dark than others, but all of them, in my opinion, dreadful enough for any crime humanity is capable of being guilty of; though 'tis supposed they were built with different degrees of horror, that the punishment might be proportionate to the faults of those wretches who were confined in them. These have never been made use of since the times of popery; but that under the bishop's chapel is the common and only prison for all offences in the spiritual court, and to that the delinquents are sentenced. But the soldiers of the garrison permit them to suffer their confinement in the castle, it being morally impossible for the strongest constitution to sustain the damps and noysomness of the cavern even for a few hours, much less for months and years, as is the punishment sometimes allotted.”

These subterranean places of punishment are now either filled up, or otherwise demolished.

RAMSAY, a town and chapelry in the parish of St. Maughold's, is situated at the north-easterly coast of the island, sixteen miles from Douglas; it contains about 300 houses, and 1610 inhabitants. The bay, which is spacious,

spacious, affords good anchorage; but the present harbour is bad, and only fit for small vessels. Near it is a light-house, the lower part of which is used as a prison. It has a neat chapel of ease erected about the year 1706. The mother church of St. Maughold, is situated near a celebrated promontory, called St. Maughold's Head. The entrance of the town is defended by a fort, well planted with cannon.

Before the south promontory of Man, is a little island, called the CALF OF MAN; it is about three miles in circuit, and separated from Man, by a channel about two furlongs broad. At one time of the year it abounds with puffins, and also with a species of ducks and drakes, by the English called *barnacles*, and by the Scots *clakes* and *Soland Geese*.—The puffins, it is said, breed in the holes of the rabbits, which for that time leave them to these strangers. The old ones leave their young all day, and fly to the sea, and, returning late at night with their prey, disgorge it into the stomachs of the young ones, by which means they become almost an entire lump of fat; in August they are hunted as it is called, and no less than five thousand of these young ones are generally taken every year; these are mostly eaten on the island, but many of them are pickled, and sent abroad as presents.

About the rocks of this island also breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl.



## THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

THESE islands, the Orcades of the ancients, are separated from the main land of Scotland, by the Pentland Frith, which is ten miles broad; they are about thirty in number, many of them being uninhabited, producing only sheep pasture; the principal inhabited ones, are Pomona, Hoy, North Ronaldsay, South Ronaldsay, Sandy, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinshay, Burray, &c.

The whole of these islands is divided into eighteen parochial districts, containing 4,475 houses, inhabited by 24,445 persons, viz. 10,848 males, and 13,597 females, of whom 2,370 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 14,586 in agriculture.

The straits between the Orkneys, called *Voes* by the inhabitants, have exceeding rapid currents, and near the island of Swinna are two very dangerous whirlpools.

The general appearance of the islands is hilly and rocky, and in some places sandy and barren, their chief produce being barley and oats: the climate in summer is moist and cold, but in winter there is never much snow, and it is of very short continuance. During the months of June and July, the inhabitants can see to read distinctly at midnight; and in December and January, the days are extremely short, the sun being only four hours above the horizon, and through the greater part of the winter all communication with the main land is impracticable.

Agriculture is in a very backward and rude state; here the crops of oats are sown late in March, or early in April, and barley in the beginning of May; the summer is employed in preparing fuel from turf and peat, and the crops are reaped from the latter end of August till the end of September: if it should remain later, it is generally from the gales preceding the autumnal equinox. Little is done during the winter months,

months, except fishing on the coast; and during the summer, kelp is the staple commodity of the Orkneys. Except juniper, wild myrtles, heath, and a shrub called *Cyor-ordon*, there is scarcely a tree or plant to be seen.

There are no rivers; but the whole district is well supplied with lakes and rivulets, which even turn mills and produce delicious trout and some salmon.

The land animals are small horses, sheep, black cattle, swine, rabbits, red deer, and other game; the sheep are very numerous, but as they mostly run wild on the hills, suffering all the severities of hunger and cold, they are a very puny breed, but their wool is excellent, notwithstanding their scarcity of food; they are very prolific, and produce mostly two and often three lambs at a time. Goats are not common to the islands; the heaths abound with partridges, grouse, heathcocks, plovers, and other game. The wild birds are, various kinds of eagles, geese, ducks, herons, hawks, gulls, soland geese, swans, gannets, &c. The eagles are very large and mischievous, and according to the laws of the island, he that kills an eagle is entitled to an hen from every house in the parish where it was killed. The king's falconer visits the island annually, to fetch away the young hawks and falcons, for which he has a salary, and can claim a hen or a dog from every house in the country, except in particular exemptions.

The sea-coast swarms with otters and seals, besides plenty of cod, ling, haddock, herrings, and most kind of fish, and some whales; on the shore are found large quantities of shell-fish; and coral, ambergrease, sponge, and spermaceti, are sometimes thrown ashore. But the greatest curiosity are those *Phaseoli*, commonly known by the name of *Molueca*, or Orkney beans, being a sort of fruit supposed to come from the West-Indies; and sometimes exotic fowls have been driven on the coast in tempestuous weather; a single Lap-  
lander

lander has been seen more than once in his slender canal, driven hither by storms and adverse winds.

The language of the inhabitants is English with a strong Scottish accent, and the gentry like those of the main land, are civilized and very hospitable; the lower class though remarkably superstitious, produce many bold, active, and hardy sailors for the British service. They are here inured to great fatigue, and are very adventurous both in fishing and in climbing rocks after sea-fowls, which they catch in the following manner:—They row their boat under the rock where they descry the nests, and being provided with a large net, to the upper corners of which are fastened two ropes, which are lowered down by men on the top of the rocks, they hoist up the net opposite the cliffs where the birds are sitting, when the boatmen below make a noise with a rattle, which frightens the birds and drives them into the net. In other places the men lower each other by a single rope from the top of the precipice to the place where their prize is.

The prevalent distempers here are mostly those occasioned by the moisture of the climate, such as rheumatisms, consumptions, agues, &c. for the cure of the latter they use a diet-drink of bitters and antiscorbutics infused in ale.

The chief trade here is supplying with provisions the vessels which touch upon the coast in northern voyages, and the East-India fleet in time of war, when they pass this way to avoid privateers. They are also visited by the busses in the herring fishery, which barter tobacco, wine, brandy, and grocery for provisions. The produce of kelp has been calculated at about 3000 tons per annum, at the rate of about 6*l.* per ton.

The Isles of Orkney and Shetland compose one stewartry, and send one member to the British Senate. The right of superiority was dismembered from the crown by the Union Parliament, and granted for a certain consideration to the earl of Morton, who was by queen Anne appointed hereditary steward and justiciary,

ticiary, but at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions it became vested in the crown, but as the earl of Morton possessed the patronage of the stewardry, that nobleman long possessed the office of steward and sheriff. Lord Dundas acquired the superiority some years since by purchase from the earl of Morton. He is authorized to appoint certain judges called bailiffs, one in every island and parish, who has power to hold courts, try civil causes to the value of 10*l.* Scots. or 16*s.* 3*d.* sterling, as well as superintend the manners of the inhabitants; but all other matters are referred to the decision of the steward or his deputy at Pirwall, the court town.

The early accounts of these Islands are involved in fable. They were first described by *Melos*; and *Pliny* the elder states their number to be about forty; again by *Solinus* they are stated not to have had a single inhabitant, but to have been over-grown with rushy grass. According to *Ossian*, the Orkneys were a distinct kingdom, having powerful monarchs of their own. It is probable that the Picts possessed these islands till the subversion of the British kingdom by Kenneth II.; and that they continued annexed to the Scottish crown to the middle of the 13th century; after which they were frequently disturbed by the pretensions of the Norwegians till the year 1470, when James III. of Scotland married Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway, when they were finally given up in lieu of her dowry; and upon the birth of her son (James IV.) they were finally ceded; which was afterwards confirmed, when James IV. of Scotland married Anne daughter of the king of Denmark. These islands having been so long and repeatedly in the possession of the Danes and Norwegians, many of the names of persons, as well as places, are derived from the Danish or Scandinavian language.

Having thus given a general account of these islands, we shall now proceed with a separate description of the principal ones, beginning with,

POMONA the largest, and therefore, also called MAINLAND, is 35 miles long and nine broad, and contains nine parishes and four excellent harbours, at Kirkwall, Deersund or Deerland, Grahamshall, and Cairston.

There is limestone in various parts of this island, but it is not much used as a manure; probably owing to the scarcity of fuel to burn it. There is also abundance of freestone, and about the year 1735, a lead-mine was wrought by an English company in the village of Stromness, but it has never been attempted since. There are several lakes and rivulets abounding with salmon and other fish, also divers bays and headlands. The highest hill is on the north point of the island, it is called Rona's hill, and is 3944 feet above the level of the sea: on it there are the remains of several towers and watch houses.

Kirkwall, a royal burgh, and chief town of the Orkneys, is situated in the parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola, in this island. It stands on a neck of land washed on one side by the road and bay of Kirkwall, and on the other by a pleasant inlet of the sea, which flows at high water by the back of the houses.

It consists of one street, about a mile long, very narrow, and badly paved; and the ends of the houses are placed next the street, giving it an aukward appearance. It contains 417 houses, and 2621 inhabitants; viz. 1078 males, and 1543 females, of whom 365 were returned as being employed in trade.

The cathedral of St. Magnus, supposed to be named after Magnus king of Norway, the founder of the town, is a large Gothic pile, built in the year 1138 by Rognwald, earl of Orkney: it is still entire, and part of it is occupied as the parish church. It is 226 feet in length and 56 broad; and the height of the steeple is 133 feet. The roof is supported by fourteen pillars and arches; besides four which support the steeple. The gates are decorated with a kind of Mosaic work. Opposite to the cathedral are the ruins of King's castle,  
and

near it the earls and bishops palaces, which appear to have been formerly very extensive and elegant buildings.

The harbour is excellent, with good anchorage in the outer road, and the whole commanded by a fortification, erected in the time of Oliver Cromwell, surrounded by a ditch and rampart mounted with cannon.

The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, coarse linen cloth, kelp, and in years of plentifulness, corn in considerable quantities. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wines, sauff, tobacco, flour, biscuit, soap, leather, hardware, broad cloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747, and about the year 1730 the manufacture of kelp.

Kirkwall is governed by a provost, four bailiffs, a treasurer, dean, and guild, and a council elected annually. It joins with the boroughs of Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, and Tain, in returning one member to parliament. It lies in latitude 58 deg. 33 min. longitude 2 deg. 57 min. west.

Next to Pomona in importance is SOUTH RONALDSEY, one of the most southerly of the Orkneys; it is six miles long and three broad, and is divided into two parishes; it is of a level surface, and the soil is thin, but not unproductive. Fishing and making kelp are the chief sources of wealth. It contains about 1615 inhabitants.

NORTH RONALDSAY is a small island, about two miles long and one broad. It is low and flat, and belongs to the parochial district of Cross and Burness: it contains about 420 inhabitants.

Hoy is a considerable island, being about ten miles long, and six broad; encumbered with many huge rocks, one of which is about a mile perpendicular from the level of the sea. It contains 56 houses,  
and

and 244 inhabitants, chiefly employed in rearing sheep. There is a curious relic of antiquity here, called the *Dwarfic stone*, about 32 feet long, and 16 broad, and seven and a half high, hollowed into apartments.

Some time ago a lead mine was discovered in Hoy, the ore of which contains a larger portion of silver than usual. The extra produce of this island is carried to Kirkwall, to assist in victualling the ships that touch there.

SANDY is twelve miles long, and from one to three in breadth. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points and indented bays: it contains two parishes, *Crosskirk* and *Ladykirk*. The number of inhabitants is about 1772; their chief employment during summer being the making of kelp. The soil is light and sandy, but it produces pretty good crops of oats and potatoes.

STRONSAY is computed to be five miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; it contains 156 houses and 924 inhabitants. There are the remains of four chapels on the island; which is much intersected with bays; and a ridge of high ground covered with heath runs from one end to the other; the corn-fields lie along the skirts of the islands.

PAPAY STRONSAY is nearly three miles in circumference; it is not inhabited, but cultivated by persons residing in Stronsay. It is very fertile, and, under good management, might be made one continued corn-field.

EDAY is computed to be five miles long, and one and a half broad; it contains about 600 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in fishing. The surface of this island consists of several hills covered with good pasture. It has two good harbours. The ruins of an old chapel and several religious houses are to be seen here.

WESTRAY lies 20 miles north from Kirkwall, being between nine and ten miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. The coast is rocky, and has only one safe





contains fourteen families; on the east it is cultivated, but the inner parts are hills covered with heath.

ROUSAY is about seven miles of a continued range of hills. It is considered as healthful, and the soil is good. It contains about 770 inhabitants.

ENGLISHAY is a pleasant low-lying island, with a small Gothic church at the west end. The soil is good, but ill cultivated. The number of inhabitants is 210.

WEIR ISLAND is small and lies low, the soil is tolerably good, but badly cultivated. Its shore is much frequented by seals. The number of inhabitants is 65.

INHALLOW ISLAND is very small, but pleasantly situated. It has also a good soil, but very negligently cultivated. The number of inhabitants upon it is about twenty-five.

## THE HEBRIDES, OR WESTERN ISLES.

THE Hebrides is the general name of a large cluster of islands, lying on the north-west part of Scotland. They are supposed to be about 300 in number, and to contain 50,000 inhabitants.

The situation of these islands in the Great Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold and moist in the greater part of them. The soil varies in different islands, and in different parts of the same island; some are mountainous and barren, producing little else than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little grass; whilst others, being cultivated and manured with sea-weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley. Lead mines have been discovered in some of these islands, but they have not been worked to much advantage: others have been found to contain quarries of marble, limestone, and free-stone; nor are these islands destitute of iron, talc, crystals, and many curious pebbles, some of which resemble the Brazilian topaz. They produce spontaneously a variety of plants; but there is hardly a shrub or tree to be seen, except in a few spots, where some gentlemen have endeavoured to rear them with more trouble than success.

The people are of the same race with those who live in the Highlands of Scotland, speak the same language, wear the same habits, and observe the same customs.

The commodities which may be deemed the staples of these islands are black cattle, sheep, and fish, which they sell to their fellow subjects of Scotland. Part of the wool they work up into knit stockings, coarse cloth, and that variegated stuff called *Tartan*. Cod, ling, mackerel, whiting, haddock, and soles, are here caught in abundance; but the greatest treasure that the ocean pours forth, is the prodigious quantity of herrings, which at one season swarms in all the creeks and bays along the western coast of Scotland. The commerce of these islands might be extended in such

a manner, as to render them a staple of trade, and an excellent nursery for seamen.

LEWIS is one of the largest of these islands, or more properly speaking, a peninsula among the Hebrides, forming, with Harris, a large island, extending from north to south about sixty miles, and thirteen in breadth. They are parted by the sea into two divisions.

Lewis, which is the northern part, belongs to the shire of Ross, and is forty-six miles in length, and its mean breadth about thirteen. It is divided into four parishes, viz. Batvas, Locks, Stornaway, and Uig, and contains 1,751 houses. and 9,168 inhabitants, viz. 4,240 males, and 4,928 females. It is, on every part of its coast, very much indented with bays. The country is in general wild and bleak, though, from the many roots of trees dug up, it appears once to have been covered with wood. The hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other fish. The air is extremely moist, and the climate rainy.

The inhabitants of this island are somewhat different from those of the other islands, being taller and of a fairer and more sanguine complexion.

The only town in Lewis is Stornaway, situated on the east side of the north division of the island: it has a very excellent and well-frequented harbour, where vessels of every description may anchor.

In the parish of Barvas there is a huge stone called the *Thrushel*, above twenty-feet high, and as many broad; on the north side of Loch Carway, there are similar stones twelve feet high, and many such throughout the island; but the most remarkable piece of antiquity of the kind is a clump of pyramidal stones near the village of Classerness, thirty-nine in number, from six to seven feet in height; they are all supposed to be erections of the Druids.

Harris Islands, comprehending the southern part of  
Lewis,

Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, are subject to the shire of Inverness; they are divided into two districts by the east and west Loch Tarbert, which approach each other, leaving an isthmus about a quarter of a mile broad. On the main land are many Druidical monuments. The number of inhabitants of the whole district was computed a few years since to be about 2,536.

Of the islands four are inhabited, viz. Berneray, Pabby, Calligray, and Ensay. The names of these, and almost of all the islands about Harris, are supposed to be of Danish origin. Their general appearance is either flat, or gently sloping from a little elevation in the middle.

*Berneray* lies about a mile north of *Uist*, and is a beautiful and fertile island, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; its north-west side is much damaged by the breaking of sand banks.

*Pabby* is situated about a league north-west of *Berneray*; is of a conical appearance, rising to a peak considerably higher than any part of the other islands in the Sound. Its greatest diameter may measure about two miles and a half.

This island was once the granary of Harris, but it has lost much of its fertility by the encroachment of the sand drift, which now covers its south-east side, exhibiting a very desolate appearance. The south-west side is verdant, and well cultivated; the north-west side, exposed to the Atlantic, yields little or no vegetation, the spray of the sea in stormy weather washing over it.

The islands of *Calligray* and *Ensay* lie about one league and a half from *Berneray*. They are separated from each other by a narrow sound, called *Caalas Scaire*, through which the tide passes with the most impetuous current known about these coasts. These islands lie in a line from north to south, along the south-west end of Harris. The intermediate opening

is called the Sound of Harris, and is most frequented by shipping.

*Calligray* is about two miles long, and one mile broad. The south end is a deep moss, and for the most part uncultivated; the north end is a sandy soil, well cultivated.

*Ensay* lies to the northward of the last-mentioned island, which it resembles nearly in size and shape, being verdant all over, and having a good soil, well cultivated.

To the west of Lewis and Harris, the coast is annually visited by shoals of herrings, and so immense are those of the dog-fish that pursue them, that their dorsal fins are sometimes seen like a thick bush of sedges above the water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dog-fish a considerable quantity of oil is extracted. In the season these shores are the resort of many fishing-vessels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as on the northern isles, live chiefly by fishing, and by a miserable mode of cultivating the land. The Gælic language prevails among the lower people, but the English is taught in the schools.

**NORTH VIST**, subject to Inverness-shire, is twenty miles long, and from twelve to eighteen broad, and contains about 3,200 inhabitants. Around the north and west coast it is pretty level; for a mile and a half inland it rises into hills, but these are of no great height, they are, however, moorish, naked, and barren.

Some barley and oats are produced on this island, but the principal object of attention is the making of kelp, upon which the principal rental almost solely depends. The breed of horses, though small, is likewise of some importance, as they export a considerable number. No trees are now to be seen, though it was formerly clothed with wood, which appears from the roots and trunks dug up from the mosses.

BEN-

**BENBECULA** is situated between the two Vists, and likewise belongs to Inverness-shire; it measures about four miles each way. It is pretty flat; the east part is arable; and on the east coast there is a good bay for anchorage. There are several fresh-water lakes in it; and some remains of Danish forts.

**SOUTH VIST** is separated from the last-mentioned island by a narrow arm of the sea. It likewise belongs to Inverness-shire; and is about forty miles in length, and from nine to twelve in breadth; and contains about 4600 inhabitants.

The staple commodity is kelp, though some bear oats, and rye are raised. This island also affords pasture for a great number of sheep and horses, besides black cattle. Some remains of Danish forts are to be seen here.

**BARRY, or BARA**, is about twelve miles in length, and from three to four in breadth: it is annexed to the county of Inverness, together with several smaller islands, as Watersay, Dabay, &c. called the Bishops' Isles, which surround it, most of which are inhabited; the whole containing about 1900 persons.

Both barley and oats are cropped, but the chief attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and manufacturing of kelp. It has a pretty good harbour, and there is excellent fishing on the coast, particularly of cod. On the whole this island has a mountainous and barren appearance; and there are several Danish forts, called Duns, in different parts of the island.

**SKY** is one of the most considerable of the Western Isles; it belongs to the shire of Inverness, and is about sixty miles long, and as many broad. It is divided into seven parochial districts; containing about 1500 inhabitants. It is separated from the main land of Scotland, by a channel about three leagues broad; but at the ferry of Glenelly it is not more than half a mile over.

The coast is bold and rocky, abounding with many safe and commodious bays; the face of the country is very



very hilly, and some of the tops of the mountains are covered with snow in the middle of summer; between the hills and mountains, however, there are fertile glens and vallies to be seen. The island is well watered with a number of rivulets, about thirty of which afford salmon: the horse-muscle, in which pearls are bred, has been found in the rivers Kilmartin and Ord. There are also a number of fresh-water lakes, well stored with trout and eels.

From its insular situation, the air of Sky is in general loaded with vapours, and scarcely a day throughout the year is free from rains, which is sometimes so heavy, as even to destroy the crops. The inhabitants are much subject to agues, fevers, rheumatisms, and dysenteries, yet they are long-lived.

The soil is in general black and mossy, and better adapted for pasture than tillage, and the crooked spade is almost the sole utensil of agriculture. Sky has long been noted for an excellent breed of small cattle, numbers of which are annually sold at the fairs of Portree. Besides the wild birds and reptiles in common with the rest of the islands, there are three species of serpents peculiar here, all of them poisonous.

Though the only remaining wood in the island is to be found in the parish of Sleat, yet it appears to have been once all covered, from the numberless trees found in the mosses. Valuable minerals of different kinds have been discovered in this island, but none ever wrought to any advantage. In the parish of Strath there is plenty of lime-stone and marl; also fine veins of marble. Lead and iron ores have been found also in various places. Coal has also been found on Lord M'Donald's property, but the working of it has not been crowned with success. Near the village of Sartle, fine variegated pebbles are found; and in the neighbourhood of Loch Fullart there are fine agates to be picked up in the beds of the rivulets. Crystal, of various colours, is found in differ-

ent places; and red and white coral abounds on the south and west coast.

At the northern extremity of a ridge of mountains, which terminates in the parish of Kilmuir, there is a very remarkable valley, which surprises the visitor. It is quite surrounded by rugged hills, excepting at two or three narrow passes, known only to the inhabitants: all of a sudden the stranger is introduced into an area wherein 4000 cattle may pasture. In times of confusion it was used as a safe retreat and lurking place, both for men and cattle.

The inhabitants of this island are a strong, healthy, and very hardy race. They are sober, hospitable, and peaceable, with a considerable acuteness of understanding. There are seven clergymen in the island, and all the inhabitants of the island are protestants. They speak the language, wear the short coat, and trousers, and observe the customs common to the inhabitants of the Hebrides. They live chiefly on fish, particularly herrings, milk, oatmeal, cheese, and potatoes. The manufacture of kelp is a very considerable article of gain. Whales and sun-fish are sometimes caught in the bays, but the chief avocation is the herring-fishery.

The town of Portree is small, but thriving, and well adapted for trade and fishery. It has two cattle fairs in May and July. Its harbour is spacious, with excellent anchorage.

The whole island of Sky belongs to two proprietors, viz. the laird of Macleod, and Lord Macdonald. Latitude 57 deg. 35 min. north, longitude 60 deg. 20 min. west.

RAASAY is a considerable island, lying between the main land of Scotland and the last-mentioned island, it is about twelve miles long, and from one to four in breadth. It is annexed to the parish of Portree, and the shire of Inverness. At the north end stands Castle Broichin, situated on a lime-stone rock, which was the chief seat of the ancestors of the lairds of Raasay.

RONA,

RONA, which lies near Raasay, is only six miles long and two and a half broad. It likewise belongs to the parish of Portree, and is tolerably fertile. The vestiges of several Danish forts are pointed out, and some large caves, from one of which a number of stalactites are suspended.

CANNA lies six miles west from Rum; it is annexed to the shire of Argyle, and is computed to four miles long and one broad. The surface is partly hilly, and partly low ground; the hills afford pasture and the vallies yield tolerably good crops. The black cattle are of a larger size than those of the other islands.

The coast abounds with cod and ling, and the harbour is very convenient for fishing.

Many basaltic pillars are to be seen here; and one of the hills is remarkable for its effects on the mariner's compass, having power to reverse the direction. This island abounds with the breccia, called plumb-pudding stone. It contains about 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing.

Mr. Pennant relates the following singular custom in use among the inhabitants of this island.

“ Here (says that writer) are very few sheep; but horses in abundance. The chief use of them in this little district is to form an annual cavalcade at *Michaelmas*. Every man on the island mounts his horse, unfurnished with saddle, and takes behind him either some young girl, or his neighbour's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain cross, without being able to give any reason for the origin of this custom. After the procession is over, they alight at some public house, where strange to say, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houses, an entertainment is prepared with primæval simplicity: the chief part consists of a great oat-cake, called *Struan-Michiel*, or *St. Michael's cake*, composed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle: it is daubed  
over

over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire."

"Matrimony (says Mr. Pennant) is held in such esteem here, that an old maid or old batchelor is scarcely known; such firm belief have they in the doctrine of the ape-leading disgrace in the world below. So to avoid that danger, the youth marry at twenty; the lasses at seventeen. The fair sex are used here with more tenderness than common, being employed only in domestic affairs, and never forced into the labours of the field."

RUM is one of the cluster of islands which forms the parish of Small Isles, it is annexed to the shire of Argyle; and is situated seven miles west from Eigg, and measures eight miles both ways, and contains about 500 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, mountainous, and rocky, and appears to have been once a forest, well stocked with deer and birds of prey. Many of the hills are of great elevation, but entirely barren. There is a considerable number of native sheep in this island, they are of a small size: their flesh is delicious, and their wool soft and valuable. Very beautiful pebbles, which admit of a fine polish, are picked up on the shore.

EIGG is also one the cluster of four islands, of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, which have been called the parish of Small Isles. Eigg is politically annexed to the shire of Inverness, the other three to the county of Argle.

Eigg is between six and seven miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, and contains about 450 inhabitants. Through the middle of it there is a glen or hollow, but it is principally hilly and rocky: the rocks are chiefly composed of a heony-comb lava, resembling pumice stone.

MUCK belongs to the parish of Small Isles, and the shire of Argyle; it lies four miles west from Eigg, and contains about 200 inhabitants. The surface is pretty level, excepting one hill of no great height, and the

the soil is in general good. The coast is rocky and indented with several creeks, affording good shelter for fishing boats. The cod and ling fishery is very productive, and a considerable quantity of oil is extracted from the livers of the sun-fish, called by the natives Cearban, and sold annually to the Glasgow merchants.

ST. KILDA, called by the ancients Hirta, is the most westerly island of Great Britain, being about sixty miles distant from the land of Harris, and 140 from the nearest point of the main land of Scotland; it is about three miles long and two broad, entirely surrounded with rocks, and very dangerous of approach.

The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and the taking of wild fowl, in the latter of which they are particularly dextrous, being linked together by couples, each having the end of a cord about thirty fathoms long, made of raw cow hides fastened about his waist; they let themselves down alternately from the summit of the highest rocks, where they clamber among the cliffs for birds and eggs. They pay their rents by the sale of the feathers of these fowls. The natives are a simple inoffensive race, passionately fond of music; their musical airs are simple and plaintive, and their songs are replete with sentiment that would do honour to a more polished people: they are likewise remarkable for their hospitality and attention to strangers.

St. Kilda contains about 100 inhabitants, and their houses are built in two regular rows. The walls are built of free stone, and consist of two apartments, one for the family, and the other for the cattle in the winter season. The island grows barley and oats, which ripen very early. The equinoctial gales are here very violent, and the rains excessive.

COLL is annexed to Argyleshire, and is about fourteen miles in length, and two in breadth, and containing about 1000 inhabitants. The coast is rugged and bold, and though pretty low, not above one sixteenth part is arable, being rocky and rugged; but it is excellent

lent for rearing cattle. It contains about forty-eight small lochs, many of which abound in trout. There is a lead-mire at Crossapool, which was worked some time since.

TYRY or TYRIE, belonging to the shire of Aberdeen, lies twenty-one miles west of the island of Mull: it is about eleven miles long and about two and a half broad; the whole intersected by many bays of considerable extent; nearly one half of the island is arable, the soil mostly sandy. The surface is diversified with five or six green hills, which rise from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and with no fewer than 24 lochs. Owing to the great abundance of eels no trout can live in these lochs: there is no wood on the island.

Though Tyrie be surrounded with excellent fishing-banks, yet the inhabitants are so indolent that no attention is paid to the fishing.

The minerals are whin-stone and granite; a peculiar species of marble abounds here, it is very hard, and takes a fine polish, it is of various colours, and is now come into pretty general use, for the inside ornaments of houses.

Tyrie contains 273 houses, and 1044 inhabitants. The duke of Argyle is the proprietor, whose factor has a neat residence on a small island, in one of the lakes.

MULL is a large island, belonging to the shire of Argyle, about twenty-five miles in length, and nearly as many in breadth, intersected by several small arms of the sea, and separated from the district of Lorne by a narrow sound. It is divided into three parochial districts, Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, and comprehends the adjacent isles of I-colm Kill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometree, &c. and contains a population of 8,367 persons.

The interior is very hilly and covered with heath, from which great numbers of black cattle are annually exported. According to the statistical account of



Scotland, agriculture throughout the island is performed in a slovenly manner, and the principal manure is obtained from the sea-weed or shell-sand. The soil is a light reddish earth mixed with moss, and very unproductive: the climate is very moist, the rains being frequent and heavy, and the roads rugged and mountainous.

Limestone abounds in this island, and a marble quarry was opened some years ago, under the patronage of the late duke of Argyle, in the neighbouring island of I, but has been given up; several attempts have also been made to work the coal of this island, but they have all failed: two seams have been discovered one three feet, and another eighteen inches thick; sandstone of a very superior quality, whin-stone, and granite abound; fine pebbles are got upon the shore.

The only village of any considerable size is Tobermony at the northern extremity, where a fishing situation has been erected; there are several fresh water lakes in it, well stored with trout.

Upon a bold headland projecting into the sea, is situated Dowart Castle, formerly the seat of the Macleans, proprietors of one half of the island: it is now mostly in ruins, one part of it being made habitable for a detachment from the garrison at Fort William to repress smugglers. The ruins of several ancient castles are also to be seen on this island.

The hill of Beninmore on this island, is said to be 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and on the mountain Benenich or Bein-a-nunich, there is one of the most uncommon productions to be met with, a zeolite, or silix, impregnated with petroleum; this is a very singular combination, and not, so far as we know, described by any naturalist. The granite cliffs here show every form of stratification.

In many places the rocks are basaltic, and often assume a regular columnar form. Near the small village Aros, some of the rocks are of white lava; at  
Balphetrish



Balphetrish, there is a famous ringing stone, its dimensions are seven feet long, six broad, and four and a half thick; it is of a dull grey colour, very hard and compact, and totally different from the surrounding rocks; it is evidently spotted with stars of black mica; its hardness is so great, that it is not possible, with a common hammer, to break off even the smallest piece, and it is not intersected by any vein. Its solidity, and equal texture, accounts for the clear metallic sound; for when struck on any place with a stone or hammer, it sounds or rings like brass or cast iron. It has for ages past, excited the admiration of the common people.

The cave of M'Dona'd, which lies on the west side of the island, is one of the largest in Scotland, the roof being eighty feet in height, with a proportional wideness.

STAFFA is a small island, five leagues west of the Isle of Mull, being about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is celebrated for its basaltic columns, much superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Staffa is only accessible by a small entrance on the western side, where the surface slopes towards the sea, and then only in calm weather.

This wonderful island was visited by Joseph Banks, Esq. from whose journal we shall extract the following interesting account.

“ In the sound of Mull (says that intelligent writer) we came to anchor, on the Morvern side, opposite to a gentleman's house, called *Drummers*; the owner of it, Mr. *Macleane*, having found out who we were, very cordially asked us ashore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house, where we met an English gentleman, Mr. Leach, who no sooner saw us than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an island where he believed no one even in the highlands had been, on which were pillars like those of the *Giant's Causeway*; this was a great object to me who had

wished to have seen the causeway itself, would time have allowed: I therefore resolved to proceed directly, especially as it was just in the way to the *Columb-kill*; accordingly, having put up two day's provisions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ship to wait for us in *Tobirmore*, a very fine harbour on the *Mull* side.

“ At nine o'clock, after a tedious passage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. *M'Leane's* son, and Mr. *Leach*. It was too dark to see any thing, so we carried our tent and baggage near the only house upon the island, and began to cook our suppers, in order to be prepared for the earlist dawn, to enjoy that which, from the conversation of the gentlemen we had, now raised the highest expectations of.

“ The impatience which every body felt to see the wonders we had heard so largely described, prevented our morning's rest; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the first light was arrived at the south-west part of the island, the seat of the most remarkable pillars; where we no sooner arrived than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the most sanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the island supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above fifty feet high, standing in natural colonades, according as the bays or points of land formed themselves, upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock. Above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as the island itself formed into hills or valleys; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; some of these above sixty feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed, by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture.

“ Compared to this, what are the cathedrals or the  
palaces,

palaces built by men? mere models of playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature. Where is now the boast of the architect? Regularity, the only part in which he fancied himself to exceed his mistress, Nature, is here found in her possession, and here it has been for ages undescribed. Is not this the school where the art was originally studied, and what had been added to this by the whole Grecian school? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could only execute a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a bush of *Acanthus*. How amply does nature repay those who study her wonderful works!

“With our minds full of such reflections we proceeded along the shore, treading upon another *Giant's Causeway*, every stone being regularly formed into a certain number of sides and angles, 'till in a short time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent, I suppose, that has ever been described by travellers.

“The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of those, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

“We asked the name of it. Said our guide, “The cave of *Fiuhn*.” “What is *Fiuhn*?” said we. “*Fiuhn Mac Coul*, whom the translator of *Ossian's* works has called *Fingal*.” How fortunate that in this cave

we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole *Epic* poem, is almost doubted in *England*.

“ Enough for the beauties of Staffa: I shall now proceed to describe it and its productions more philosophically.

“ The little island of STAFFA lies on the west coast of *Mull*, about three leagues N. E. from *Iona*, or the *Columb-Kill*: its greatest length is about an *English* mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the island is a small bay, where boats generally land; a little to the southward of which the first appearance of pillars are to be observed; they are small, and instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle: from thence you pass a small cave, above which, the pillars now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions: in one place in particular, a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship: from hence having passed the cave, which if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over against this place is a small island, called in *Erse*, *Boo-sha-la*, separated from the main, by a channel not many fathoms wide; this whole island is composed of pillars, without any stratum above them; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

“ The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre: on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you see how beautifully they are packed together; their ends coming out square with the bank which they form: all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much question, however,

however, if any one of this whole island of Boo-sha-la, is two feet in diameter.

“ The main island opposite to Boo-sha-la, and farther towards the N. W. is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and tho’ not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent; these are of three, four, five, six, and seven sides; but the numbers of five and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest I measured was of seven; it was four feet five inches in diameter.

“ The surfaces of these large pillars in general are rough and uneven full of cracks in all directions; the transverse figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions: the surfaces upon which we walked, were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity: the larger number however were concave, tho’ some were evidently convex; in some places the interstices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar: in one place a vein passed in among the mass of pillars, carrying here and there small threads of spar. Tho’ they were broken and cracked through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might easily be traced; from whence it is easy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that caused the dislocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

From hence proceeding along shore, you arrive at Fingal’s Cave, which runs into the rock, in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compass.

“ Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description: here they are bare to their very basis, and the stratum below them is, also visible: in a short time it rises many feet  
above

above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality : its surface rough, and has often large lumps of stone sticking in it, as if half immersed ; itself, when broken, is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a *Lava* ; and the more so as many of the lumps appear to be of the very same stone of which the pillars are formed ; this whole stratum lies in an inclined position, dipping gradually towards the S. E.

“ The stratum above the pillars is uniformly the same, consisting of numberless small pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, sometimes so irregularly that the stones can only be said to have an inclination to assume a columnar form ; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or disturbing the stratum of large pillars, whose tops every where keep an uniform and regular line.

“ Proceeding now along shore round the north end of the island, you arrive at *Oua na scarve*, or the *Corrorant's-Cave* ; here the stratum under the pillars is lifted up very high ; the pillars above it are considerably less than those at the N. W. end of the island, but still very considerable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the island, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the sides of this bay, especially beyond a little valley, which almost cuts the island into two, are two stages of pillars, but small ; however, having a stratum between them, exactly the same as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars, shaken out of their places and leaning in all directions.

“ Having passed this bay, the pillars totally cease ; the rock is of a dark brown stone, and no signs of regularity occur till you have passed round the S. E. end of the island, (a space almost as large as that occupied by the pillars) which you meet again on the west side, beginning to form themselves irregularly, as  
if



if the stratum had no inclination to that form, and soon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

“ The stone of which the pillars are formed is a coarse kind of *Basaltes*, very much resembling the *Giant's Causeway* in *Ireland*, though none of them are near so neat, as the specimens of the latter which I have seen in the *British Museum*, owing chiefly to the color, which in our's is a dirty brown, in the Irish a fine black : indeed the whole production seems very much to resemble the *Giant's Causeway* ; with which I should willingly compare it had I any account of the former before me.”

IONA OR ICOLM KILL, is a small island, separated from the Isle of Mull by a narrow channel ; it belongs to the parishes of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen ; and is three miles long and one broad ; the coast side is mostly flat, the middle rises into small hills, and the west side is very barren and rocky.

The village is a small mean place, containing about 60 houses and 336 inhabitants. This place was once the retreat of learning, while the whole of Western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarism ; and Dr. Johnson speaking of it says, “ it was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion.”

Iona derives its name from a Hebrew word, signifying a dove, in allusion to the name of the great saint, *Columba*, the founder of its fame. This holy man, instigated by his zeal, left his native country, *Ireland*, in the year 565, with the pious design of preaching the gospel to the Picts. It appears that he left his native soil with warm resentment, vowing never to make a settlement within sight of that hated island.— He made his first trial at Oransay, and on finding that place too near to *Ireland*, succeeded to his wish at *Hy*, for that was the name of Iona at the time of his arrival. He repeated here the experiment on several hills, erecting on each a heap of stones ; and that  
which



which he is said to have last ascended, is still called *Carnan-chul-reh-EIRIN*, or, the eminence of the back turned to Ireland.

Columba was soon distinguished by the sanctity of his manners: a miracle that he wrought so operated on the Pictish king, Bradeus, that he immediately made a present of the little isle to the saint. It seems that his majesty had refused Columba an audience, and even proceeded so far as to order the palace gates to be shut against him; but the saint, by the power of his word, instantly caused them to fly open.

As soon as he was possessed of Tona, he founded a cell of monks, borrowing his institutions from a certain oriental monastic order. It is said that the first religious were canons regular, of whom the founder was the first abbot; and that his monks, till the year 716, differed from those of the church of Rome, both in the observation of Easter, and in the clerical tonsure. Columba led here an exemplary life and was highly respected for the sanctity of his manners, for a considerable number of years. He is the first on record who is said to have possessed the faculty of second sight, for he told the victory of Aidan over the Picts and Saxons, on the very instant it happened.—He had the honour of burying in his island, Convallus and Kinnatil, two kings of Scotland, and of crowning a third. At length, worn out with age, he died in Tona, in the arms of his disciples; and was interred there, but (as the Irish pretend) in after-times translated to Down; where, according to the epitaph his remains were deposited with those of St. Bridget and St. Patrick:

“Hi tres in *Duno* tumulo tumulanter in uno;  
*Brigida*, *Patricius*, atque *Columba* pius.”

But this is totally denied by the Scots, who affirm that the contrary is shewn in the life of the saint, extracted out of the Pope's library, and translated out of the Latin into Erse, by father *Cail o horan*; which decides in favour of Iona, the momentous dispute.

After

After the death of St. Columba, this island received the name of *Y-columb-cell*, or the isle of the cell of Columba. In process of time the island itself was personified, and, by a common blunder in early times, converted into a saint, and worshipped under the title of St. *Columb-killa*.

The religious continued unmolested during two centuries, but in the year 807 were attacked by the Danes, who, with their usual barbarity, put part of the monks to the sword, and obliged the remainder, with their abbot Cellach, to seek safety by flying from their rage. The monastery remained depopulated for seven years; but on the retreat of the Danes received a new order, being then peopled by the Cluniacs, who continued there till the dissolution, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyle.

The ruins of many religious edifices remain, though much dilapidated, but they are now preserved by a strong wall erected round the chief parts, by the care of the Argyle family.

Not far from the village are the ruins of a nunnery, dedicated to St. Oran, and said to have been founded by Columba. The east roof of the church is still entire. On the floor, covered deep with cow-dung, is the tomb of the last prioress. Her figure is cut in the face of the stone; an angel on each side supports her head; and above them is a little plate and a comb.—The prioress occupies only one half of the surface: the other is filled with the form of the Virgin Mary, with her head crowned and mitred; the child in her arms; and to denote her *Queen of Heaven*, a sun and moon appear above. At her feet is this address from the prioress: “*SANCTA MARIA ora pro me.*” And round the lady is inscribed, “*Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Terleti filia quondam Priorissa de JONA quæ obiit anno m<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> xi mo. ejus animam ALTISSIMO commendamus.*”

Besides this place of sepulture was another on the outside, allotted for the nuns; where, at a respectable distance

distance from the virtuous recluses, lies, in solitude, a frail sister.

“This nunnery (says Mr. Pennant) could never have been founded, as some assert, in the days of St. Columba, who was no admirer of the fair sex: in fact he held them in such abhorrence, that he detested all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within sight of his sacred walls; because, “*Sfar am bi bo, bi'dh bean, 'Sfar am bi bean, bi'dh malla-cha:*”—“Where there is a cow, there must be a woman; and where there is a woman, there must be mischief.”

The cathedral is built in the form of a cross, 115 feet long, and 23 wide, the transept 70 feet; the pillars of the choir have their capitals charged with scripture pieces: the east window is a beautiful piece of Gothic workmanship. In the middle stands a tower, three stories high, supported by four arches. Near the altar-place is a beautiful tomb of black marble, with the figure of the abbot Macfingone. Most of the walls are built with granite. In the church-yard is a fine cross of a single piece of granite, 14 feet high, 22 broad, and 10 inches thick. On the right of the cathedral are the remains of the college, of which part of the hall and cloisters remain. To the north of it are some remains of the hishop's house. The see was endowed with thirteen islands.

In former times Icolm Kill was also the place where the archives of Scotland, and many old manuscripts were kept. Most of them were supposed to have been destroyed at the reformation; but many, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College, at Douay in France.

Reilig Ouran, or the burying place of Oran, is a large enclosure, where the kings of Scotland, Ireland, and of the isles and their descendants, were interred in three several chapels, containing, as the Chronicle says, the remains of forty-eight Scottish kings, from Fergus II. to Macbeth, and inscribed, “*Tumulus Regum*”

gum Scotia." The next was inscribed, "Tumulus Regum Hibernæ," and contained four Irish monarchs. The third, "Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ," and contained the remains of eight Norwegian princes, or viceroys.

All, however, that Mr. Pennant seems to have discovered were only slight remains, built in a ridged form arched within, but the inscriptions lost: these were called the ridge of Kings. The place is, in a manner, filled with grave-stones, but so overgrown with weeds, that few or none can be seen. Martin, in his description of the Western Islands, informs us that forty-eight kings of Scotland, four kings of Ireland, and five of Norway were buried in the church of Oran. That so many crowned heads, from different nations, should prefer this as the place of their interment, is said to have been owing to the following ancient prophecy:

*"Seachd bliadna roimh'n bhraù  
Thig muir thar ÈIRIS re aon trá  
Sthar ILE ghuirm ghlais  
Ach Snàmhaidh I CHOLUM cluirich."*

Which is thus translated by Dr. Smith:

"Seven years before that awful day,  
When time shall be no more,  
A watery deluge will o'er-sweep  
*Hibernia's* mossy shore.

The green-clad *Isla*, too, shall sink,  
While, with the great and good,  
*Columba's* happy isle will rear  
Her towers above the flood."

"The chapel of St. Oran (Mr. Pennant says) legend reports to have been the first building attempted by *St. Columba*; by the working of some evil spirit, the walls fell down as fast as they were built up.

"After some consultation, it was pronounced that they never would be permanent till a human victim was buried alive; *Oran*, a companion of the saint, ge-

nerously offered himself, and was interred accordingly; at the end of three days *St. Columba* had the curiosity to take a farewell look at his old friend, and caused the earth to be removed; to the surprise of all beholders Oran started up, and began to reveal the secrets of his prison-house; and particularly declared, that all that had been said of hell was a mere joke. This dangerous impiety so shocked *Columba*, that, with great policy, he instantly ordered the earth to be flung in again; poor Oran was overwhelmed, and an end for ever put to his prating. His grave is near the door, distinguished only by a plain red stone."

The minerals on the island of *Tona* are a beautiful yellow serpentine. There is also a cave in the south point of the island, formed out of snow-white marble; so that the altar of *St. Columba* was probably made of marble raised at the saint's own door, and not brought from Italy, as has been supposed. Some of this marble is spotted with green and black spots, and is very beautiful, but rather too hard for a common tool. The green smooth nodules of steatites, called *Icolm Kill* pebbles, are found no where else in the islands, or in Great Britain.

This once illustrious seat of learning and piety has now no school for education, no temple for worship, and no instructor for religion, unless visited by the parish minister of *Kilviceun*. Still, however, the traveller will agree with *Dr. Johnson*, that "the man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of *Marathon*, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of *Tona*."

The inhabitants have still a superstitious notion that this island will yet be restored to its former importance and grandeur, and quote a prophecy of *St. Columba* to that effect.

*JURA* is situated opposite to *Argyleshire*, to which county it is annexed. It is composed chiefly of huge rocks, in the most disorderly and naked state, some of them being 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. It contains

contains 238 houses, and 1,202 inhabitants: it is about twenty-five miles in length, and from two to six in breadth.

From the thinness of the population, there is generally barley and oats enough grown for the consumption of the inhabitants, if not distilled into whiskey; as shell-fish and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. Some black cattle are raised here, and about three or four hundred sold annually out of the island, and about one hundred horses. The wool is remarkable for its fineness, but the sheep are small, and not numerous; goats are in greater plenty; some wild deer are still remaining, but the number is continually growing less.

The inhabitants all reside in the village of Jura, on the east side of the island, the western part being too rugged for cultivation. There are two good harbours on the east side of the island, but no vessels above five or six tons belonging to them. A very fine sand is found here, which is exported for the use of the glass manufacturers; and iron ore is found in abundance.

The Paps of Jura, so called from their shape, are three lofty mountains, of a conic form, and of stupendous height; from the top of the highest, called Bienn-an-oir, or the mountain of gold, there is a most extensive prospect; the top is 2,420 feet above the level of the sea. The appearance of the whole island is romantic, and calculated to raise sublime and grand emotions in the mind of the traveller.

GIGHA and CARA, two small islands to the north of Jura, form the southern district of Kintyre, from which they are separated by a channel three miles and a half broad. Gigha is seven miles long, and two and a half broad. Cara lies one mile and a half south of Gigha, and is one mile long, and half a mile broad.

Both these islands are low, having few hills, and those hardly so high as the arable land on the opposite coast of Kintyre. In both the soil is fertile, vegetation quick, and the air healthful. The number of in-



habitants upon them is about six hundred. The want of wood for shelter on these islands is much felt. The minerals are whin-stone and flag-stone; and on Cara there is limestone. There are several curious caves amongst the rocks on the coast.

COLONSAY and ORONSAY may be considered as only one island, belonging to Argyleshire. It is flat, in comparison of Jura; there is, however, a considerable number of rugged hills, covered with heath on it. It consists of about three thousand acres of land, and contains about seven hundred inhabitants. Much kelp is made on this island, and the coast abounds with coral.

Here are the remains of several Romish chapels; and the walls of the priory of Oronsay are still standing, which, next to Icolm Kill, is one of the finest religious monuments of antiquity in the Hebrides.

SCABA is very rugged and mountainous, and measures about three miles each way.

LUNGA, which is two miles long, and half a mile broad, is not so mountainous as Scaba.

BALNAHUAIGH, is about a mile in circumference, and is entirely a slate quarry.

ILA, or Ilay, belonging to the county of Argyle, is separated from Jura by a narrow channel. It extends from north to south twenty-eight miles, and from east to west eighteen.

The coast is rocky, but has many small bays and safe landing-places, and at Lochindale is a good harbour for large vessels, with a quay opposite the village of Bowmore. There are also several lakes and streams abounding with trout and salmon. In the north is Loch Finlagan, about three miles in circuit; in the middle of which is a small islet, where the M'Donalds, lords of the isles of Ila, Jura, Colomay, Mull, Arran, &c. resided in all the pomp of royalty. Part of the ruins of their palace is still to be seen. Instead of a throne, the chieftain was placed on a square stone, in which was a hollow to receive his feet; here he took



the oath, and was anointed by the bishop of Argyle. Besides the castle on the island, the lords had a house and a chapel at Lagannon.

Ale is made here by mixing two-thirds of malt with one-third of the young tops of heath, a liquor much used by the Picts.

The island abounds with all kinds of domestic animals, as well as weasels, otters, hares, &c. with wild geese, ducks, eagles, falcons, and various kinds of fish. The heath swarms with vipers, whose bite the natives are said to cure with a poultice of hemlock and henbane.

The produce of corn is not considerable, and consists principally of barley and oats, with a considerable quantity of flax, which is spun into coarse yarn, of which the value of 3,000*l.* is annually exported.

The mineral productions of Ilay, are chiefly lead, copper and iron; some veins of quicksilver also have been found: limestone and marle are in abundance here.

The climate is moist, agues being pretty frequent; but on the whole, this island is tolerably healthy.

The three parishes of which this island consists, viz. Killconan, Kildalton, and Killarrow, united with Killmeny, contain 9,500 inhabitants, of whom about 700 are employed in weaving and fishing: it is remarked that they have a great turn for music, numbers being performers on the violin, as well as the bagpipe: they are fond of dancing, and have a natural air and gracefulness in the dance peculiar to themselves; they are contented and hospitable to strangers: Gaelic is the general language.

ARRAN is situated in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, forming part of the county of Bute. It is about twenty-three miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and contains about 6000 inhabitants; it is mountainous and hilly, amongst which there are a great number of locks, several of which produce good salmon. Goatfield, one of the highest hills, is

1840 feet above the level of the sea, upon which topazes, or Cairngorum stones are found.

The climate is severe, besides the violence of the wind<sup>l</sup> the cold is rigorous in winter; but in summer it is salubrious, and invalids from the continent resort here for the benefit of the air, and to drink the whey of goats' milk.

The inhabitants are much afflicted with the pleurisy; for a preventative of which, the duke of Hamilton keeps a surgeon in pay, who regularly visits the island at spring and fall. They are (says Mr. Pennant) strong, tall, and well made; all speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside: their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal, and during winter some dried mutton or goat, is added to this hard fare. The women manufacture the wool for their families; they plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax; they make butter for exportation and cheese for their own use.

There are two parishes in this island, Kilbride and Kilmorie. In the former there are strong appearances of coal, which would be of great advantage to this district. There is sand-stone, lime-stone, slate, and marble, in plenty. There are several remarkable natural caves; the most noted is that on the west, opposite to Campbletown, called the King's Cave, because it afforded shelter to Robert Bruce, before he defeated Baliol, and descended the throne of Scotland; it is 120 feet in length, 60 feet in height, and 48 wide; there are several antique figures cut out upon the rock.

In this island there is a large stratum of stony matter, which seems to have run down the hill in a liquid form, or lava; it is a blackish green vitreous stone, which breaks and splits lengthways: it scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel.

BUTE, together with Arran, the greater and lesser Dembray, and Inchmarnock, compose the county of Bute, and alternately with Caithness, send a member to Parliament. The earl of Bute is admiral of the county by commission from his majesty.

It is separated from Argyleshire by a narrow channel, and extends in length about eighteen miles, and from four to five in breadth, including the parishes of Cumbray, Killbride, Killmory, Kingarth, and Rothsay town, and royal borough; it contains 1911 houses, and 11,791 inhabitants, of whom 4821 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. The Erse and English are spoken indiscriminately by the natives.

The northern parts of the island are rocky and barren, but the southern are more fertile, well cultivated, and inclosed; the climate, though damp, is mild and temperate.

There are several remains of antiquity in this island: near Rothsay are the ruins of an ancient castle, with a fort, barracks, and draw-bridge, formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland. There are also the remains of several Danish towers.

Mount Stewart, the mansion of the earl of Bute, is a magnificent building, and has a fine view of the Frith of Clyde; here is a quarry of red stone, used in building.

INCHMARNOCH is a small island, near the west coast of the isle of Bute. The extent of this beautiful little island is about a mile; it has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brush-wood, near 300 of moor, with strata of coral, and lime-stone, replete with shells. In it the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnoch, are to be seen.

## SHETLAND OR LETLAND ISLANDS.

THESE Islands lie about 44 leagues west from Bergen in Norway, and about 15 leagues north of the Orkneys, and with them send a member to parliament. They are in number 86, but only 33 of them are inhabited; the others being only holms or rocky islets for pasturage.

The principal parishes are Aithsteng and Sandsteng, Bressay, Burray, and Quarf, Delting, Dunrossness, Sandwick, Cunningsburg, Lerwick, Nesting, Skerries, Northmavine, Tingwall, Whiteness, Weesdale, Unst, Walls, Samness, Papa-stowr, North and South Yell, Fetlar, and the Fair and Foula Isles; the whole containing 3541 houses, and 22,379 inhabitants; viz. 9945 males, and 12,434 females. These islands contain about three times as much land as the Orkneys.

The climate is not good, yet it is not so bad as it has generally been represented. The longest day in the island of Unst is nineteen hours and a quarter, and the shortest four hours and three quarters. The spring is late, the summer short, and the autumn wet and foggy. The winter quarter sets in in October, and lasts till April, bringing continual rains and frequent storms; and the sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months in the year their ports are inaccessible. During their long and gloomy winters, the *Aurora Borealis* is particularly splendid, and affords a light almost equal to that of a full moon.

The coast is well adapted for fishing, but this branch of trade having been much neglected, it was taken advantage of by the Dutch. The inhabitants indeed export great quantities of dry fish.

The greater part of the coast is high and rocky, but many of the bays are flat and sandy, and abound with shell-fish. They have also great numbers of otters and seals: sponge, ambergris, and amber are in common with the Orkneys.

The soil, although in many parts boggy and moorish,  
would

would admit of much better cultivation, but the inhabitants are indolent, and suffer the greater part to lie almost in a state of nature. They have few trees, and scarcely any shrubs except juniper. The fuel is peat and turf. The black cattle is much larger than those of the Orkneys; their horses are small, but very stout and hardy; and their sheep are exceedingly delicate, and afford excellent wool.

The inhabitants are a stout well-made comely people, the lower ranks having a swarthy complexion; they are a hardy, robust, laborious race, and hospitable to strangers. Their language is the English.

The only manufacture is a little linen, a strong blackish woollen cloth for their own use, and worsted stockings, some of which are of a fine quality and texture.

No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are, in many places, visible appearances of several kinds of metal, particularly of iron, copper, lead, and silver. From some of the islands beautiful specimens of jasper have been brought, its colour chiefly black and green: also rock crystal, garnets, and spars.

It has been matter of great dispute from whence the inhabitants of these islands first came, but it is the general opinion that they were originally from Norway. The islands were tributary to the crown of Norway, till the end of the 12th century, at which time they were again annexed to the Scottish crown, together with the Orkneys, being a dowry with the princess of Denmark, who married our King James I.

**MAINLAND**, the largest island in this cluster, is sixty miles long and nearly sixteen broad; it projects into the sea, and has many irregular bays and promontories. The interior is for the most part mountainous, and the soil is moorish and boggy. Near the coast there are sometimes, for miles together, flat pleasant spots, very fertile both in pasture and corn, but the great occupation of the inhabitants being fishing, the land is cultivated in the rudest manner: the corn they grow is chiefly bear, with some oats.

The

The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford excellent pasture for black cattle and sheep, which are suffered to run wild. Birds of prey are numerous here, and destructive to the lambs. Although the island is bare of trees at present, many of considerable size have been dug up in the mosses. There are no rivers, but they are well supplied with water by numerous springs and rivulets. The chief town in this island, called Lerwick, is situated in the eastern part. The houses are built of stone, exceeding coarse, and few of them are above two stories high. There are two churches, but neither contain any thing remarkable. Near the town is a small fort and barracks, garrisoned by a company of invalids.

FAIR ISLE lies about midway between the Orkneys and Shetland. It is about three miles long and two broad, rising into three lofty promontories, and rendered almost inaccessible by perpendicular rocks, of which that called the *Sheep Craig* rises in a conical form 480 feet high, and has a most magnificent appearance. The mountains produce good pasture for sheep. The cultivated ground produces tolerable good crops, and its shores are well supplied with fish of various kinds. This island is annexed to Dunrossness parish, and contains 220 inhabitants. In 1588 the flag-ship of the duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked here.

BRESSAY is about four miles long and two broad; it has several mosses of considerable extent, which supply the greatest part of Shetland Isles with fuel, and it is also famous for excellent slates. It contains about 650 inhabitants.

YELL, one of the most northerly of these islands, is in length 20 miles and in breadth 10 miles. It contains about 1876 persons, who are chiefly employed in fishing and rearing a few black cattle, no manufacture being carried on here. It is barren and rugged, except on the borders, where a sort of cultivation takes place.

FETLAR, which is four miles long and three broad, containing



containing about 800 inhabitants, consists mostly of a rich black loam, and some sand, and is remarkable for the number of mineral springs in it, chiefly chalybeate. It abounds also with veins of copper and iron ore; black lead is also found here; and garnets are sometimes met with near the centre of the island.

The islands of NESTLING, LUNNESTING, and WHALSAY contain about 1450 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by fishing. It has been observed by mariners that the compass on approaching the Island of Whalsay becomes very unsteady. A considerable way to the west of these lie three small islands, called Skerries, which contain about 70 inhabitants, who are all fishers.

UNST, which is the most northern of the Shetland Islands, is in length about twelve miles and in breadth three miles; it lies in latitude 61 deg. 12 min. and contains 366 houses and 2259 inhabitants, mostly employed in the fishery. Its surface is diversified with moderately rising grounds and extensive vallies; it is intersected by no rivers, but has a good many fresh-water lochs, the scenery on whose banks is pleasant. The sea-coast is broken and indented by many bays and creeks, and exhibits a number of curious caves. Unst abounds in iron-stone, which, however, has not yet been applied to any useful purpose. This island also affords rock-crystal of a very pure quality, and several garnets have of late been picked up, of a very good size and fine lustre; also spars of different colours. The sponge, the algamarina, and a variety of corals, are found on the coasts of this island; it also contains sand-stone, slate, lime-stone, and marl. The soil is tolerably fertile, and affords excellent sheep-feed. Hogs and rabbits are abundant, and the horned cattle of good quality. This island had formerly 24 chapels, the ruins of which are still observable.

The remainder of the Shetland Islands lie scattered north and south: they are small, and nothing distinctive occurs respecting them.



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Guernsey, Isle of, 55

Hebrides, or Western  
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Jersey, Isle of, 44

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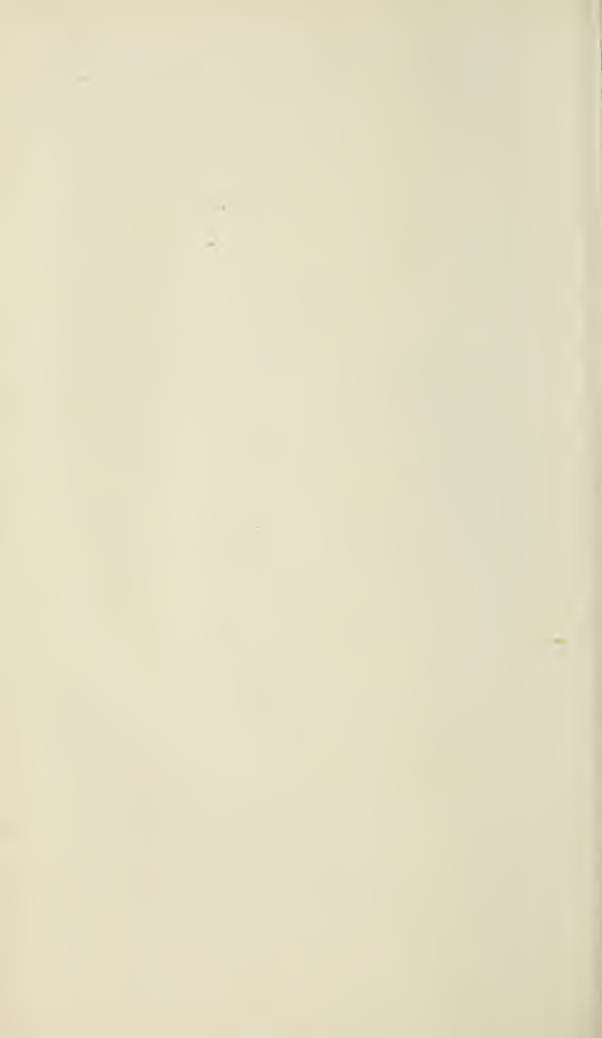
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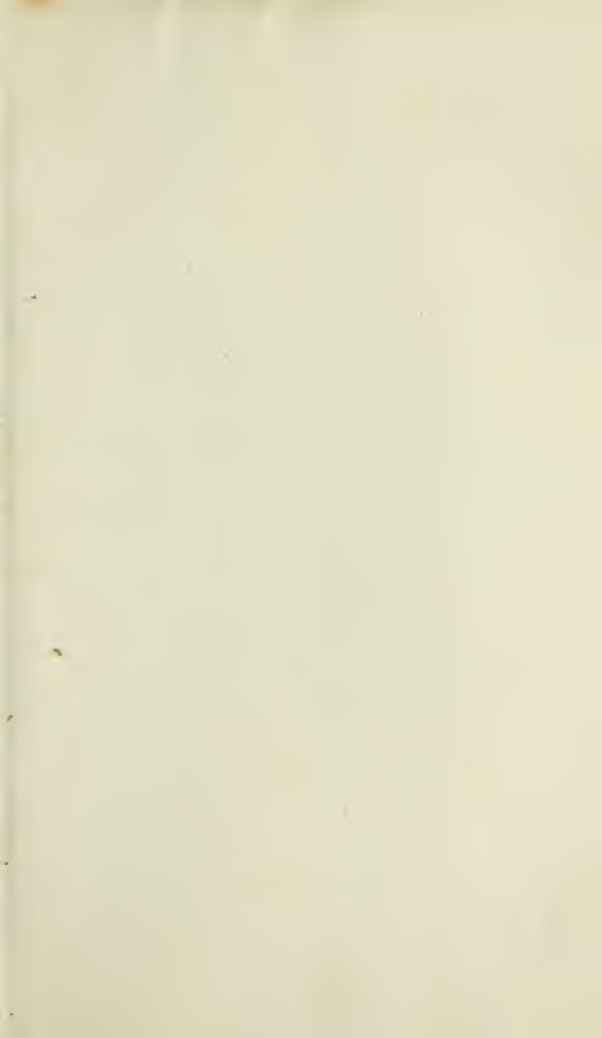
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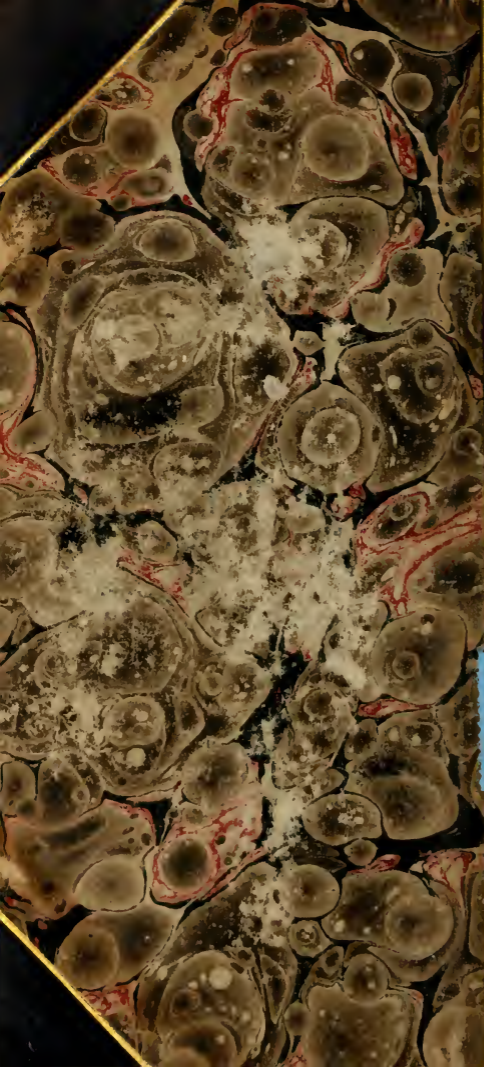


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