







D. H. Brown del.

TADLEY MEETING-HANTS

En Stone by T. M. Burgess

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
Description
OF THE
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON;

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS

TOWNS, || ANTIQUITIES, || PUBLIC EDIFICES,
SEATS, || CHURCHES, || SCENERY,

AND RESIDENCES OF THE

NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.

Accompanied with Biographical Notices of Eminent and Learned
Men to whom this County has given Birth.

BY JOHN BRITTON AND EDWARD BRAYLEY.

VOL. 2.

Illustrated with Engravings.

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on Stone by W. Flaghe

CHRIST CHURCH

Published by R. Gal



Painted by Gilbert.

VIEW OF BICANTON'S

Lymington, Hants.

Day & Haish. 1847. to the Queen



wood. In the grounds are several large fish-ponds, from which the inmates of the Priory were supplied with fish.*

CHRIST-CHURCH,

OR CHRIST-CHURCH TWYNEHAM, but more correctly *Twynan-bourne*, or *Tweon-ea*, as it was called in the Saxon times,† is situated, as these latter names imply, between two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, which unite their streams at a short distance below the town, and then spreading to the south-east, flow into the sea at Christ-Church Bay. The appellation Christ-Church, was derived from the ancient Church and Priory erected here, and consecrated to the Saviour Christ.

The origin of this town is unquestionably extremely remote, and if not of British, it was probably of Roman building, as may be inferred from a discovery made by the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. who, in ascertaining the ichnography of the demolished Priory, discovered within the foundations, a cavity about two feet square, that had been covered with a stone, carefully cemented with lead into the adjoining pavement, and contained to the amount of half a bushel of bird's bones, and these of herons, bitterns, cocks, and hens, mostly well preserved.‡

Extraordinary as such a phenomenon may seem, observes Mr. Warner, "there is no difficulty in accounting for it, if we advert to the superstition of the ancient Romans, and to the practices of the early Christians. Among the former, many different species of birds were held in high veneration, and carefully preserved for the purposes of sacrifice and augurial divination. Adopting the numerous absurdities of Egyptian and Grecian worship, these tolerating

* Grose's Antiquities, Vol. II.

† The appellation *Tweon-ea*, occurs in the Saxon Chronicle; that of Twyneham is mentioned in a charter granted by King Athelstan, and printed in the Monasticon.

‡ Archaeologia, Vol. IV. p. 118.

rating conquerors had affixed a sacredness to the cock, the hawk, the heron, the chicken, and other birds; the bones of which, after their decease, were not unfrequently deposited within the walls of the temple of the deity to whom they were considered as peculiarly appropriated. It seems then probable that the spot on which the Priory of Christ-Church was erected, had originally been occupied by some *Heathen Temple*.

“That a Christian place of worship should be erected on the site of a Pagan Temple at Christ-Church, is not an incredible circumstance, since similar instances occur, not only in our own kingdom, but throughout the whole Continent of Europe; and we learn from Keysler, that it was a common practice with those who undertook the conversion of the Heathens, to fix on such spots for their new places of worship, as had been hallowed in the opinion of the converts, by ancient consecration.”*

The earliest historical document relating to this town, occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, from which it appears, that Ethelwold, cousin-german to Edward the Elder, took possession of it during his short-lived revolt in the reign of the latter Prince. In the Domesday Book, it is mentioned as a Royal Manor, and a Burgh, by the name of *Thuinam*; and recorded to have thirty-one messuages, paying a yearly tax of sixteen pence.

Christ-Church continued parcel of the Royal demesne till the reign of Henry the First, who gave it to Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, with many other possessions of immense value. This powerful Baron is supposed to have strengthened the town by walls, and to have erected a CASTLE here,† though Norden has recorded the latter to have been raised by Edward the Elder. In a charter granted to the Priory by Baldwin de Redvers, son of the above Richard, early in the twelfth century, the *fossatum castelli* is expressly mentioned; the fortress itself, therefore, must have been previously erected. Christ-Church remained in the possession of the De Redvers family, with a short alienation by the marriage of

* Topographical Remarks, Vol. II. p. 41—44.

† Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 56.



D. J.

Christ's Church Castle, Hants.
Published 16. Sep. 1783 by S. Hooper.



of a daughter, till the time of Edward the Second, when it was re-leased to that Sovereign by Isabella de Fortibus.*

Edward the Third, in the ninth of his reign, granted the borough, manor, and hundred of Christ-Church, to Sir William de Montacute, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, and his wife Catherine, in whose descendants they continued till about the year 1400, when Sir John de Montacute was beheaded for conspiring against Henry the Fourth, and his possessions escheated to the Crown. In the thirty-second of Henry the Sixth, this manor, borough, and hundred, were leased to Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury in right of the Lady Alice, his wife, for the term of twelve years, by the annual rent of a red rose. Whether or not this lease was renewed, is uncertain, though most probably it was, as these possessions were numbered with the other estates of the celebrated Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, Richard's grand-daughter, whom the tyrant, Henry the Eighth, caused to be attainted of treason, and decapitated in her seventieth year.

James the First, by indenture, dated in the eighteenth of his reign, vested the manor of Christ-Church, with many others, in certain trustees, for the use of his son Prince Charles; after whose accession to the throne, it was granted, with all its appurtenances, to four persons, named Ditchfield, Highlord, Clarke, and Mosse, to hold in fee-farm, at the annual rent of 32l. 4s. 1d. In the twenty-second of Charles the Second, it appears, from the adjustments of the claims on the New Forest, to have belonged to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, whose family continued owners till the close of that century, when it became the property of Sir Peter Mew. By the descendants of that gentleman, it was transmitted to the late J. Clark, Esq. who bequeathed it to Sir George Tapps, Bart. The Right Honorable George Rose, the present proprietor, became possessed by purchase in the year 1790.

The principal parts of the *Castle* that now remain, are the ruins of the Keep, or Citadel, and of an ancient stone building, that was probably the State apartment. The former occupied the summit

* See under Lymington, p. 185.

mit of a small artificial mount, and, from the remains of the east and west walls now standing, appears to have inclosed an area of about twenty-eight feet by twenty-four: these walls are ten feet thick; their original height is unknown, as the upper parts have been taken down. The building supposed to have been the state apartment, or Governor's residence, is upwards of seventy feet long, and nearly thirty broad; its walls, like those of the Keep, being exceedingly thick. On the ground floor are a number of loop-holes, formed by a large semicircular arch within, lessening by degrees, and terminating in a chink. From the ground floor was an ascent to the upper apartments by a stone stair-case, part of which yet remains. "The place for receiving the floor of the first story is very visible; it seems to have had one room only, lighted by three large windows on the east, and as many on the west side: they were all included in semicircular arches, formed of stones very neatly cut, and divided by a small pillar in the centre. In the east side, and somewhat north of the centre, was a very large fire-place, worked circularly into the main wall, having also a high cylindrical stone chimney, seemingly the only (original) one in the building. At the north end there appears to have been a large arched window; the columns, and part of the internal arch, are still remaining, and answer to a handsome semicircular arch on the outside, decorated with zig-zag ornaments. This has been stopped up, and two brick fire-places, with a chimney of the same materials, built up in it, seemingly of no antiquity, whence it is evident that this building has been converted into a dwelling. Over the south end, near the top, is a circular window, which seems to have been made for lighting some upper apartment. From what remains of the ornamental part of this building, it appears to have been elegantly finished, and cased with squared stones; most of which, however, have been taken away: by the ruins of several walls, there were some ancient buildings at right angles to this hall, stretching away towards the Keep."*

The PRIORY of Christ-Church was a very ancient foundation; so ancient, indeed, that we have no records of the time of its original

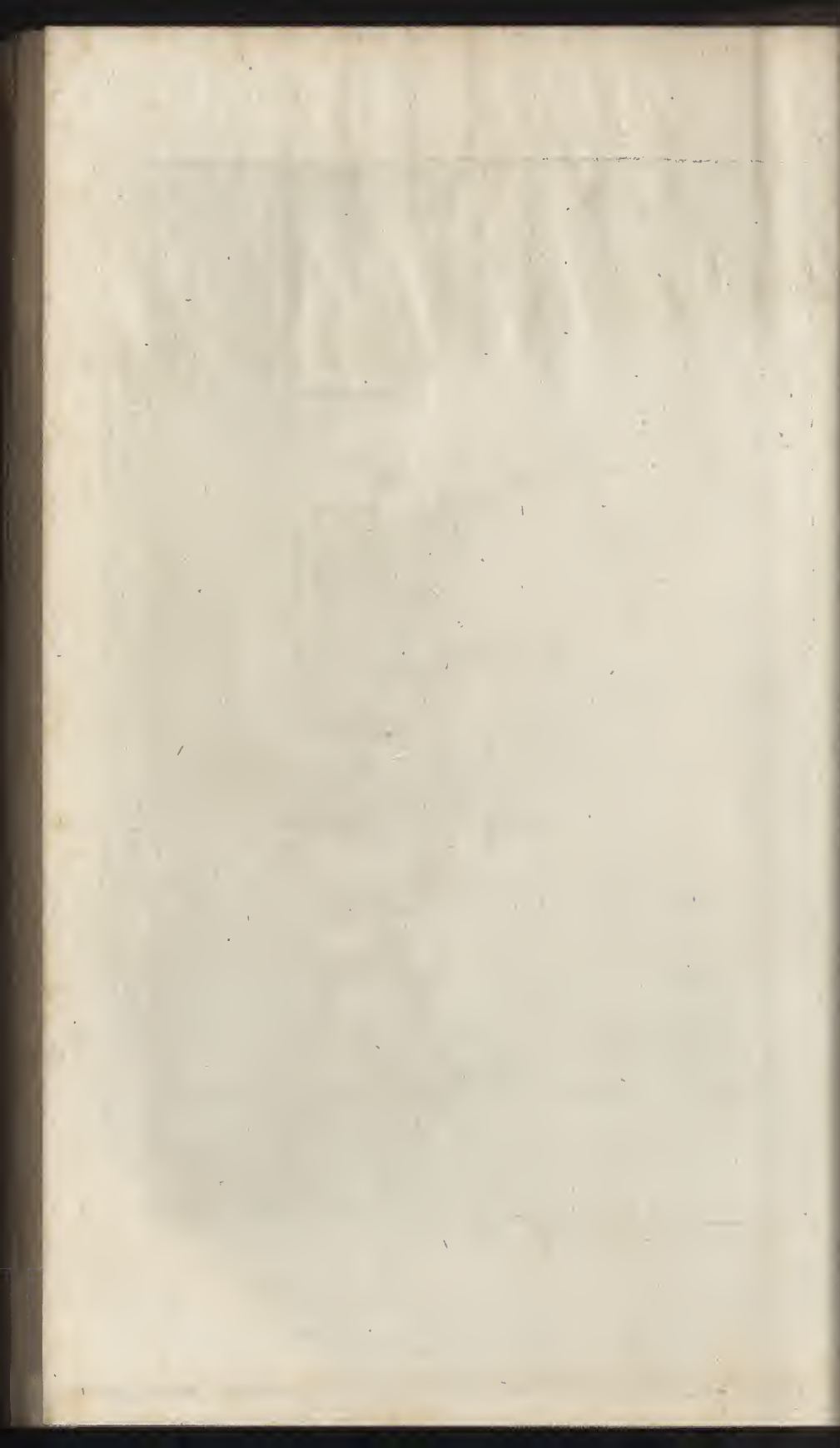
* Grose's Antiquities, Vol. II.



Sparrow sculp.

CHRIST CHURCH PRIORY, IN HAMPSHIRE.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Alex. Hogg, No. 16, Paternoster Row.



ginal establishment. Camden only observes, that it was founded early in the Saxon times; and other writers are equally deficient as to the exact period of its origin. Its inmates were secular Canons of the order of St. Augustine; and the establishment, as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, consisted of a Dean and twenty-four Canons.* William Rufus bestowed the Church and Convent on Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, the minion of his tyranny, who had been Dean here in the early part of his life. This prelate determined to rebuild the Church, and the other conventual edifices, which he found extremely out of repair, on a more extensive and superb scale than they had been originally constructed; and for this purpose seized the revenues of the Canons, allowing each of them merely a sufficiency for his sustenance. Godric, the then Dean, who strenuously opposed this infringement of the rights of his brethren, was degraded from his office, and obliged to seek refuge on the Continent; whence, however, he was afterwards permitted to return, and was reinstated in his former dignity. Flambard having thus overcome all opposition to his designs, levelled the ancient buildings with the ground;† and having sufficiently completed his new works, the Church was solemnly dedicated to Christ. About this period, the Bishop purposed to remove the secular Canons, and to replace them by regular Canons of the same order; but his extortions, and oppressive conduct, having offended the new Monarch, Henry the First, he was deprived of all his wealth and honors, and imprisoned in the Tower. From this fortress he escaped by stratagem, and fled to Normandy, to the court of Robert, the eldest brother of Henry, whom he excited to invade England, and by whose influence he was restored to his bishopric; yet the Priory of Christ-Church was retained by Henry, and afterwards granted with the manor to Richard de Redvers. This nobleman increased the endowments by the gift of various rich estates, and vested the community with many valuable privileges. His son, Baldwin, confirmed all the grants

VOL. VI. FEB. 1805.

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grants

* Tanner's Notitia.

† Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 95.

grants made by his father, and bestowed several additional immunities. Soon afterwards, Baldwin introduced a certain number of regular Canons into the society, and placed them under the government of a Prior; thus completing the alteration projected by Flambard; he permitted, however, the secular Canons to continue members till their respective deaths, though in a state of subordination to the new-comers.* Richard de Redvers, son of Baldwin, by grant, dated anno 1161, invested the Priory with many new privileges. Numerous grants, with additional liberties, were made by the subsequent possessors of the family estates; yet this increase in property and consequence, does not appear to have been accompanied with any proportionate increase in the knowledge of either science or literature; the only book in the Priory Library, at the period of the Dissolution, being the *Leges aliquot regum Saxonice*; † a Saxon version of a few laws.

When the possessions of this Priory were surrendered to Henry the Eighth, their annual nett value was estimated by the Commissioners at 312l. 7s. 9d. the gross income, according to Speed, was 544l. 6s. 0d. John Draper, the last Abbot, had a pension allowed of 133l. 6s. 8d. and was also permitted to occupy, during life, the Prior's Lodgings, and Grange at Somersford. These considerable investments were most probably in return for his pliant conduct, the Commissioners having reported him to be a *very honest conformable person*; and one too, it should seem, who had not secreted any of the riches of his establishment; as the same letter has the sentence, "we found the house welle furnyshede with juellys and plate, whereof some be meete for the King's Majestie's use." † On the fourteenth of September, in the thirty-first of his reign, Henry the Eighth granted the site of the Priory to Stephen Kirton, and Margaret, his wife, to hold by the service of the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and the rent of 31s. 6d $\frac{1}{4}$.

In

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 115.

† Lelandi Col. Vol. III. p. 149.

‡ Brit. Mus. Cottonian Library. Cleopatra, 4.



N. L.

Christ Church Hamtun.

Pub. Jan. 28, 1844 by J. Hooper.





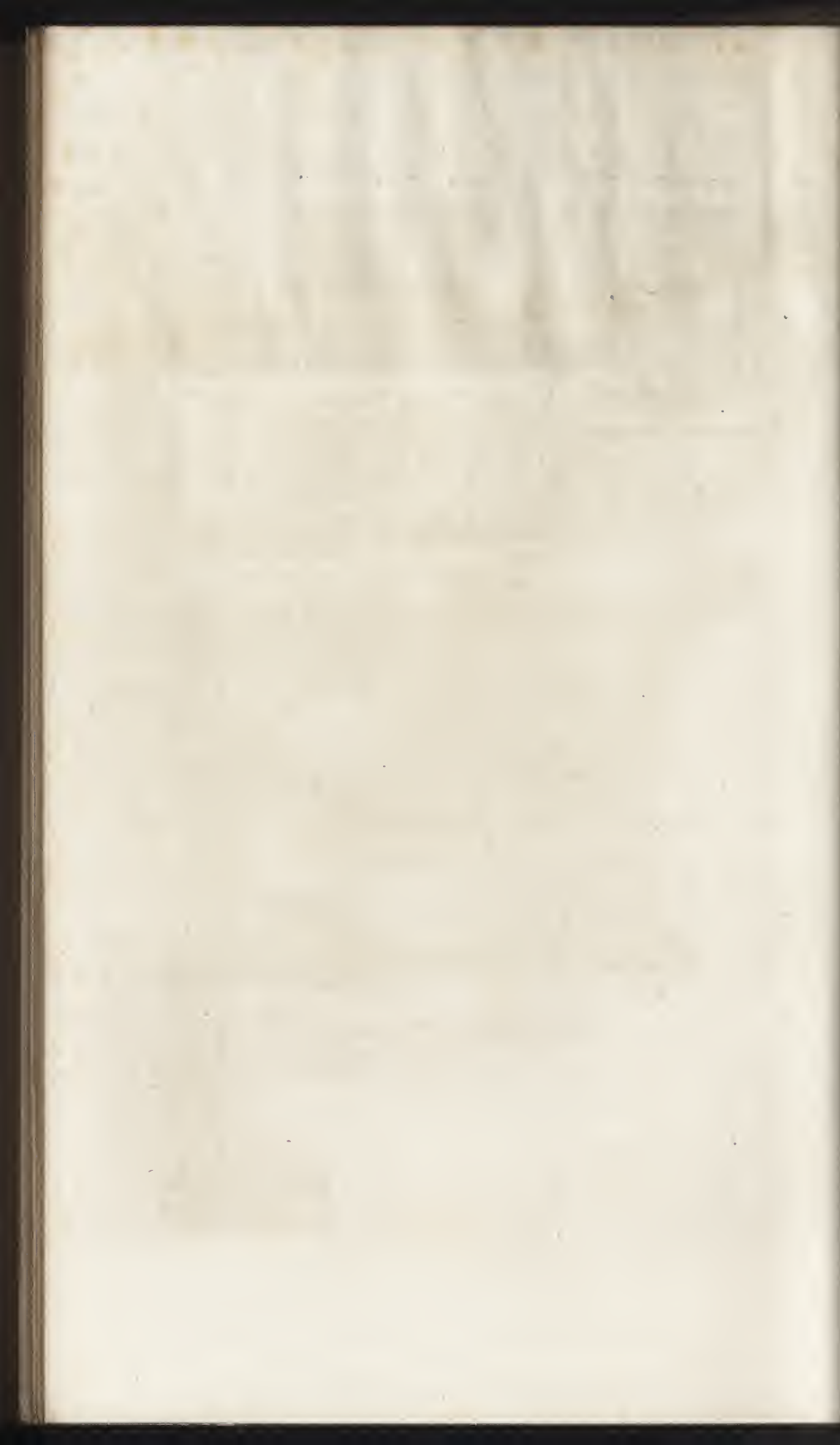
East Door of Christchurch, Hants.





The Priory of Christ Church, Twynham Hants.
Pub. 5 May 1844 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow St.



In the ensuing year, the Priory Church, with the Church-yard, and all appurtenances, were granted to the Churchwardens and inhabitants of the town, for ever: this grant was confirmed by James the First, in the ninth of his reign, and has undoubtedly been the means of preserving the Church from the destruction that has overwhelmed the other buildings which appear to have been situated to the south of the Church, near the spot now occupied by the house and gardens that belonged to the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. who purchased the site of the Priory about forty years ago. Some remains of the wall, that inclosed the conventual buildings, are yet standing; and without it, to the south-east, is a meadow, still called the Convent Garden; in a field adjoining to which, are the vestiges of several fish-ponds, and stews. Another trace of this religious foundation may be found in a walk, or ambulatory, called Paradise, now used as a place of recreation for the scholars of Christ-Church school. What seems to have been the Lodge of the Priory, is now occupied by a miller; and, from the initials J. D. which appear on various parts of the building, it is thought to have been erected during the time of John Draper, the last Prior. The site, and part of the walls of the *Refectory*, which measured thirty-six feet by twenty, and of some other buildings, were laid open by the late Mr. Brander, when he attempted to ascertain the ground-plan of the whole pile.

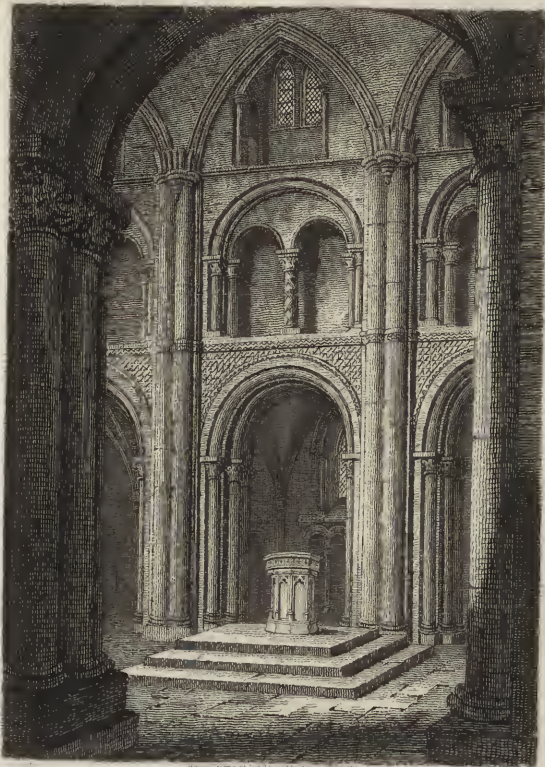
The CHURCH is a very large and interesting building; and though it has been greatly altered since the time of Bishop Flam-bard, still displays some considerable portions of his work, particularly in the nave, the south-western aisle, and the northern transept. "The *Nave* is formed by a double row of massive square pillars, ornamented with demi-columns: between these pillars are semicircular arches, springing from grouped pilasters, which are lateral projections from the main pillars. Each of these arches has a zig-zag moulding, or cornice, and the space between them, and the second story of arches, is filled up with little triangular indentations. The arches of this second story are also semicircular; the capitals of their pillars displaying various examples of feuillage; and the shafts of some of them ornamented with dia-

mond net-work, chevrons, and other figures.* This tier of arches is surmounted by a third, apparently of more modern date, as the arches are pointed, and have windows in them: round these is a triforium. The roof is of timber, and very ancient; but whether it formed part of the original building, is doubtful, as the groins of a stone roof spring from the terminations of the main pillars, and tradition records that the whole vaulting was once of stone. The south-western aisle, called also the lower walk, exhibits some semicircular arches, with the zig-zag moulding, and other ornaments. At the end of this aisle is a neat Chapel, supposed to have been built as a burial-place by John Draper, the first Prior of that name, who was installed in 1477.

The *North Transept* has been much altered, but still displays evident marks of the Norman style; particularly on the outside, in the scallop and net-work ornaments. Here are two small Chantries, or Oratories, adjoining each other, supposed to have been erected at the same time, by some Earl of Salisbury and his Lady, as the pavement, both within and contiguous to these, has been formed of square tiles, ornamented with the family arms. The intersection of the nave and transept is thought to have been originally crowned by a square tower, as the abutments are peculiarly strong, and have every appearance of having been formed to support some great incumbent weight: this opinion is corroborated by the traditions of the inhabitants. The appearance of the nave is greatly disfigured by the pews, which crowd and obscure many parts of it.

The *Chancel*, and all the eastern part of the edifice from the transept, is of more modern date than the portions above described. Most of the windows are large, and ornamented with mullions and tracery: from the low aisles at the sides, the upper part is strengthened by flying buttresses. The ramifications of the vaulting are handsome; and the bosses, or orbs, and the intersections are all ornamented with small busts, in various habits. The sides are wainscotted with oak, curiously carved; and particularly

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 147.



Engraved by J. G. Kneller from a drawing by W. P. Woodcock.

East of the Nave, Christchurch.



larly a fascia, or fillet, of grapes and vine-leaves, which runs along the top of the wainscotting. The ancient stalls for the Canons still remain; three of them have carved canopies: the whole number is thirty-six. The under sides of the benches of the stalls, and of many other seats, exhibit a curious series of grotesque and satirical representations, supposed to refer to the arts of the mendicant Friars, who began to establish themselves in England in the thirteenth century. 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 set of geese, who, unconscious of the fallacy, are greedily listening to his deceitful words. In another, a zany, (which is intended to characterize the people at large,) whilst he turns his back upon a dish of porridge, has it licked up from him by a rat, (under which form we again recognize the friar,) who takes this opportunity of committing the theft. Under another of the seats, is a baboon, with a cowl on his head, reposing on a pillow, and exhibiting an enormous swollen paunch."*

The ascent to the altar is by a flight of four steps; on the uppermost of which, is an inscribed stone in memory of Baldwin de Redvers, the second of that name, who died in 1216. The *Altar-Piece* is a very curious specimen of ancient carving in wood, supposed, by Mr. Warner, to be coeval with Bishop Flambard. It represents the Genealogy of Christ, by a tree springing from the loins of Jesse, who is displayed in a recumbent position, supporting his head with his left hand. On each side of Jesse is a niche; in one of which is David, playing on his harp; and in the other, Solomon, in a musing attitude. Above these the Virgin is displayed, seated, with the child Jesus in her lap, and near her Joseph, with the magi, and the projecting heads of an ox and an ass; in allusion to the circumstances of our Lord's birth. "These are again surmounted by shepherds and sheep in high relief; the former looking upward 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 two-and-thirty smaller ones of different saints, placed in regular corre-

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sponding

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 179.

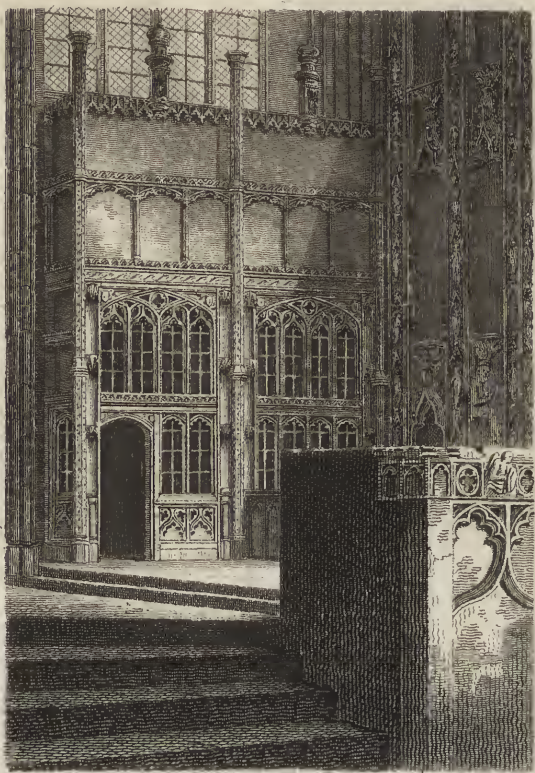
sponding niches, which any one, well skilled in the Romish calender, might identify, from the attributes or emblems they all individually bear: nine large niches are now destitute of the images that formerly ornamented them.* On the terminations of the groins of the roof, above the *Concameratio*, or open space behind the altar, are small half-length figures, bearing music scrolls, and wind and other musical instruments. Under the altar is a subterraneous Chapel, or crypt, in which the vestiges of a small altar may yet be discerned.

In this part of the fabric, north from the altar, is the beautiful but mutilated Chapel, erected by the venerable Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, for her burial-place, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The ornaments are extremely well sculptured, and the whole interior is in the most florid style of that age. The roof, or vaulting, is intersected in a very elegant manner, having a representation of the Holy Trinity, within a circle in the centre, and a figure of the Countess kneeling at the feet of God the Father. At the eastern extremity are the Montacute arms, with supporters, and the motto, *Spes mea in Deo est*; and beneath these a shield, with the five wounds of Christ embossed upon it. The hexagonal pilasters which support the Chapel, are highly enriched with sculptured ornaments: it has two fronts, one on the north-east side, and the other towards the altar. The original beauty of this structure must have been very great; its mutilations are owing to the more than Gothic barbarism that influenced the Commissioners who visited this Church at the Dissolution, and whose wilful dilapidations are thus recorded by themselves, in the document before referred to, as preserved in the British Museum. "In the Church we found a chapel and monument made of Cane (Caen) stone, perperyd by the late mother of Renold Pole for herre buriall, which we have causyd to be defacyd, and all the armys and badgis clerely to be *delete*."†

The eastern extremity of this Church is formed by a spacious Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supposed to have been built

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. II. p. 188.

† Cottonian Library, Cleopatra, 4. *Delete* signifies to erase, or blot out.



Engraved and Published by J. Brierley, 10, Pall Mall.

Countess of Salisbury's Chapel, Christchurch.





Designed and engraved by Thomas Agnew & Sons, London. Engraved by Charles Joseph Smith, London.

Draper's Chapel, Christ Church.





5th Entrance to the Charterhouse



built by the West family, ancestors to the Lords Delawar, about the conclusion of the fourteenth century; as Sir Thomas West, by will, dated in April, 1405, ordered his body to be interred in the *New Chapel*, and bequeathed 100l. towards the completion of the works of the Church. Several other confessional recesses ornament this building: the altar still remains, having somewhat the appearance of a table monument; the slab that forms the top, measuring eleven feet in length: above this is a piece of elegant carved work, ten feet high, ornamented with a profusion of small pointed niches. On each side of the altar is a tomb, made in the respective walls, and presumed to contain the remains of Alice, wife of Sir Thomas West, who died in 1395; and Thomas, her son. The arch of each recess displays some elegant light shafts of Purbeck marble. Immediately over this Chapel is a large room, called St. Michael's Loft, which has been set apart and used as a *Free Grammar School-Room*, ever since the year 1662; as appears by an entry in the old register of this parish: whether this was its original appropriation, is uncertain; but a school is known to have existed in this town so early as the time of the first Baldwin de Redvers, as appears from his confirmation of the rights granted by his father to the Priory.

The principal entrance into the Church, at the north-west extremity, is beneath a large *Porch*, apparently of the architecture of the fourteenth century. "The arches under which the doors are placed were originally very beautiful, being formed by a variety of mouldings, supported by slender pillars, elegantly shaped, receding inwards, and gradually narrowing the arch:" these shafts are of Purbeck stone. At the west end of the Church rises a square and well-proportioned embattled *Tower*, which seems to have been erected in the fifteenth century, by the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, after their alliance with the Monthermers, as appears by the escutcheons of arms on each side the portal. The great window is nearly thirty feet high, and embellished with tracery: above it is a figure of the Saviour standing in a canopied niche, with his right hand raised, a cross in his left, and a crown of thorns on his head. The prospect from the summit of the tower includes a

very extensive tract, teeming with rich meadows, enlivened by the windings of the Avon and the Stour.

Among the sepulchral memorials in this pile, are various slabs, covering the remains of Priors and Canons, most of which have had brasses, displaying the full-length effigies of the deceased; and also inscriptions round the verge of each stone, in Saxon or Gothic characters: the most ancient of these marks the burial-place of Richard Mauri, who died Prior in the year 1297. In a small Chantry near the north transept, in front of which it formerly stood, is a curious altar-monument, with the full-length effigies in alabaster, of a Knight and his lady, traditionally recorded to have been erected to the memory of a Sir John Chidioc, of Dorsetshire, and his wife; the former of whom perished in one of the battles fought during the struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The Knight is arrayed in armour, with his feet resting on a lion couchant; round his neck is a collar of S.S: the lady is attired in the mitred head-dress, and close garb of the fifteenth century. This tomb has been greatly injured, and the figures mutilated. A monument has been raised here in memory of the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. who bequeathed a sum of money for the purchase of the organ erected in this structure.

The dimensions of the principal parts of this Church are as follow: whole length, including St. Mary's Chapel and the tower, 311 feet; extreme breadth at the western extremity, sixty feet; extent of the transept, 104 feet; breadth of transept, twenty-four feet; length of chancel, seventy feet; breadth, twenty feet; breadth of the nave, twenty-seven feet; circumference of the great pillars, thirty-six feet, six inches; height of the same, thirty-six feet; height of the tower 120 feet.

According to a monkish legend connected with the history of this Church, the building of it was expedited by the assistance of Heaven, a supernumerary workman being always observed during the hours of labor; though at the times of refreshment, and receiving wages, only the stated number appeared. By his aid, every thing prospered till the fabric was nearly finished, when, on raising a large beam to a particular situation, where it was intended to be

fixed, it was found to be too short; no remedy appearing, the embarrassed workmen retired to their dwellings. On returning to the Church the ensuing morning, they discovered that the beam had been placed in its right position, and was now extended a foot longer than was requisite. Speechless with surprise, the additional workman occurred to their thoughts; and on recovering their tongues, they agreed, that no other than Our Saviour could have thus assisted them; and on this account, concludes the story, was the edifice dedicated to Christ. The *miraculous beam* is still pointed out by the finger of Credulity.

In the reign of Edward the First, Christ-Church received a precept, ordering the return of two members to the National Council: and this was repeated in the first and second of Edward the Second, but no returns were made, through the 'poverty of the Burgesses.' In the thirteenth of Elizabeth, it was again summoned as a prescriptive borough; and the circumstances of the times inducing compliance, it has ever since been represented by two members. The right of election is exercised by the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, a Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and a Common Council; in all twenty-four persons: but Browne Willis, and others, have stated the real right to reside in the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot.

According to the returns under the Population Act, in 1801, the inhabitants of Christ-Church amounted to 1410; and the number of houses to 295. Many of the former derive employment from two large breweries that have been established here; others are employed in the salmon fishery, on the rivers Avon and Stour, or in fishing round the neighbouring shores, which abound with various kinds of fine fish. The poorer class of females, both in the town and neighbourhood, are mostly engaged in knitting stockings; and many children are employed in a manufactory of watch-spring chains, established a few years ago, by a Mr. Robert Cox, of this town. The Poor-House is conducted on a very excellent plan, by which considerable sums are saved to the parish in the course of a year. The former expenditure has also been greatly lessened by the establishment of several friendly societies; the

the benefits arising from which have been greatly increased under the fostering care of Mr. Rose.* From the Hotel at Christ-Church, which is entirely new built, and fitted up with every convenience that can be found in a private house, is a beautiful view of the Sea, and of the Needle Rocks at the west end of the Isle of Wight.

The BAY or HARBOUR of Christ-Church is spacious; but, from various local causes, it is too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels that draw more than five feet and a half of water. This is chiefly occasioned by a bar or ledge of sand, that extends from the point called Hengistbury Head, on the Hampshire side, to St. Christopher's Cliff, in the Isle of Wight. The situation of this bar is occasionally shifted, and that from two circumstances; either a succession of heavy rains, which increase the force of the waters discharged into the Bay by the rivers Avon and Stour, or by sea storms attended by southerly winds. Another circumstance peculiar to this Harbour, and the neighbouring Port of Poole, in Dorsetshire, is that of every tide producing two high waters. This phenomenon, so inexplicable from the general laws of tides, is occasioned by the situation of this coast with respect to the Isle of Wight, and from the contraction of the channel by the jutting out of the point of land on which Hurst Castle stands. The tide flows into this channel from the west; and though at Hurst Castle it sets in with uncommon violence, it does not meet the tide that passes round the Island, till it has reached Spithead: now the passage being too narrow for all the water to pass through, the time of high water at Hengistbury Head, is of course much earlier than either at Portsmouth or Chichester; at the full and change of the moon, the difference is three hours and a half. When the water begins to ebb, by flowing off from the west, the contraction in the channel at Hurst Castle operates in a contrary direction; and by confining the

* The Bill for regulating Benefit Societies, and placing the property they might possess on a secure footing, was chiefly drawn up by this gentleman, assisted by communications from a Committee of Delegates chosen by the Societies themselves; and was afterwards passed into an act, through his attention and influence.





In Stone by H. Knight.

HAVEN HOUSE, near C

Pub^d by R C

D.

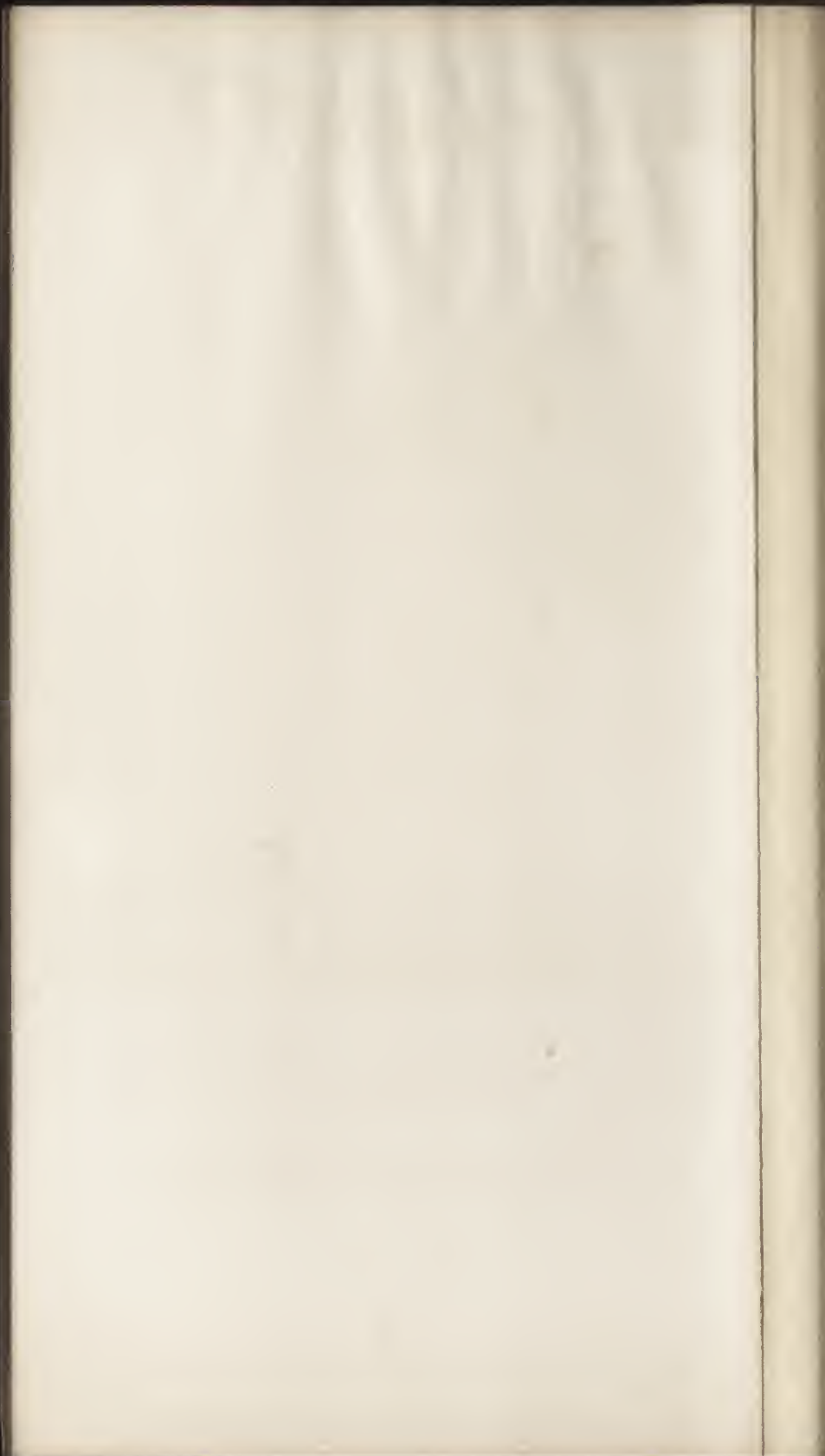


Painted by J. M. Gilbert

EASTCHURCH, HANTS.

near Lynton, Hants.

the 1st 1870 to the Queen



the water that has spread itself over the whole surface of the Southampton Water, and of the channel within the Island, gives the water in Christ-Church Bay, an opportunity of flowing off much quicker, by which means it becomes so low, that the water that now pours through with great velocity at Hurst Castle, is sufficient to produce a second rise in Christ-Church and Poole Harbours, of nearly three feet.*

HENGISTBURY HEAD, generally called *Christ-Church Head* by seamen, from its apparent connection with that Church, as viewed from the sea, is a bold head-land, or promontory, forming the western termination of Christ-Church Bay. About a mile from the extremity of the point, the cliff dips for a considerable distance, and the estuary of the Stour and Avon is there only separated from the sea by a narrow neck of land. Across this, at the narrowest point of communication, is an ancient *Entrenchment*, consisting of a fosse, and double rampart; its whole length being about 630 yards. The outer rampart has been formed by the earth thrown up from the ditch; the innermost is the most considerable, and, from the bottom of the fosse, measures about eight yards in perpendicular height. It has three entrances; the most northern of which is flanked by two irregular mounds: between this and the middle entrance, the works are the most perfect; the southern extremity is partly obliterated by the drifted sand-hills, which are heaped on this coast. Near the northern termination is a large barrow, in which human bones, and an urn, have been found. From the name of this promontory being so evidently formed from Saxon appellations, it seems extremely probable, that the Entrenchment was of Saxon origin; though some have attributed it to the Danes, as the Harbour was so peculiarly well adapted to shelter their small vessels.

On ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, (a *ridge* of hills so called,) about one mile and a half north of Christ-Church, and a mile west from the Avon, "is an exploratory Camp, fifty-five yards square, double trenched on every side, except the south, with three entrances.

* For additional particulars concerning the Harbour and Tides of Christ-Church, see Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. p. 169, 171.

trances. About twenty yards from the east end of the north side, a small rampart runs south, and at length unites with the south front: the east side seems to have been continued sixty yards north, till it is crossed by another line. Six small mounts are scattered round this Camp: and not far from the foot of the hill, are two large barrows, one of which was found to contain some human bones. About 300 yards north of the last mentioned line, is an elliptical earth-work, measuring thirty-five yards by twenty-five.* Other remains of Entrenchments may be traced in this vicinity.

RINGWOOD

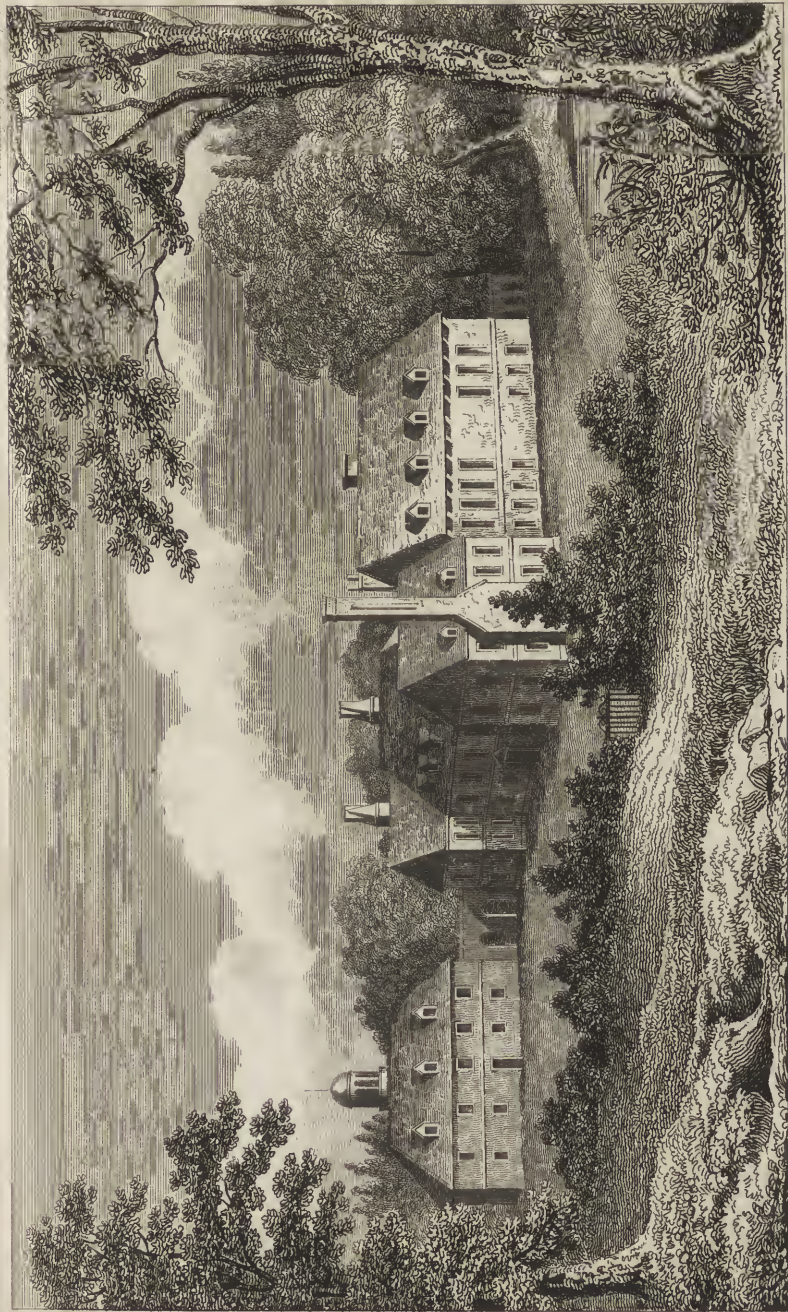
Is a small town, of considerable antiquity, situated on the east side of the Avon, which here spreads frequently over the meadows, into a broad sheet, studded with small islands. This, as appears from the Domesday Book, was, in the Saxon times, a place of considerable importance, and apparently, of greater value than even Thuinam, or Christ-Church. Here Camden has erroneously placed the *Regnum* of the Itinerary, which other antiquaries, with greater probability, have fixed at Chichester. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, and stockings; and in the making of strong beer and ale: the Ringwood beer has obtained much celebrity. According to the returns under the act of 1801, the population of this town amounted to 3222; the number of houses to 693. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth is said, by several writers, to have been taken in a field near Ringwood, after his defeat at Sedgemoor; but this is a mistake, the place of his seizure being the Woodlands, in Dorsetshire.†

At ELLINGHAM, to the north of Ringwood, was a *Cell*, founded by William de Salariis, in the reign of Henry the Second, and made subordinate to the Abbey of St. Saviour Le Vicompte, in Normandy: its possessions, together with the parochial tythes, were granted to Eton College by Henry the Sixth.

Some

* Gough's Additions to Camden, from Archæologia, Vol. V.

† See Beauties, Vol. IV. p. 436.



MOYLES COURT, ELLINGHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

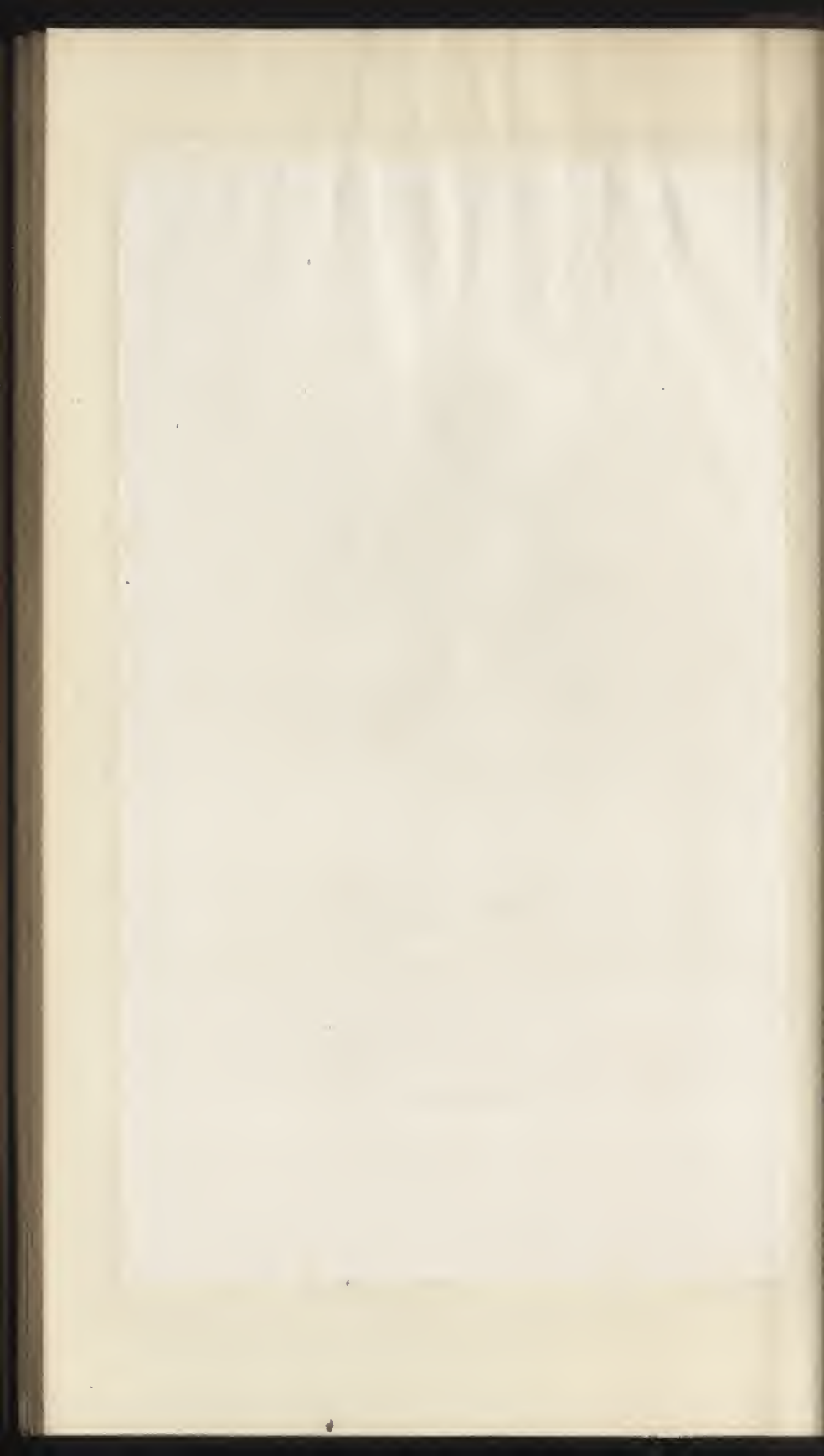




A DEER HUNTER,
in his Cap and Sack.

Published by J. Nichols & Co. March 16, 1818.

Who resided with Lord Windsor at Moyles Court



Some remains of the ancient building is supposed to exist in the nave of the Church: the altar-piece displays a fine painting of the Day of Judgment, which was given to the parish by the late Lord Windsor, whose ancestor, Brigadier Windsor, brought it from Port St. Mary, in the Bay of Cadiz, where the troops employed in an expedition in the year 1702, made good their landing, and, among other excesses, ransacked several churches, from one of which this picture was brought. A plain stone in the Church-yard, is inscribed to the memory of DAME ALICIA LISLE, whom the blood-thirsty Jeffreys condemned to be executed in her old age, on a charge of harboring known rebels, in her mansion at Moyles Court in this parish.* The sentence was reversed on the Restoration.

MOYLES COURT, an ancient seat of the Lisle family, is a good building, standing in a pleasant, but small park. This family derived their name from the Isle of Wight, where, and in Hampshire, they had large estates. John, called *de Insula Vecta*, was summoned by that name to the House of Lords in the reign of Edward the Second. Colonel John Lisle, husband of the above Alicia, was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in the time of Cromwell; and also a Judge on the trial of Charles the First: this was doubtless the occasion of the unprincipled condemnation and murder of his widow, though she herself was a known loyalist, and had a son in the King's army, that fought against the Duke at Sedgemoor. The Colonel, who had retired to the Continent on the eve of the Restoration, was proscribed by the Parliament of Charles the Second, and shot dead at Lausanne, in Switzerland, by three ruffians engaged for the purpose by some of the royal family. The grand-daughter of this ill-fated couple married Lord James Russel, fifth son of the first Duke of Bedford, and brother to the amiable but unhappy Lord Russel.†

FORDINGBRIDGE,

* See under Winchester, p. 48.

† Noble's Memoirs, Vol. I. p. 374.

FORDINGBRIDGE,

A SMALL town on the north-west side of the Avon, is mentioned in the Domesday Book, under the name of *Forde*, and is there recorded to have a Church, and two mills. Here is a manufactory of checks and bed-ticks, and a calico-printing ground. The inhabitants of this parish, as returned under the late act, amounted to 2335; the number of houses to 461.

At GOD'S HILL, formerly *Godmanescap*, about two miles from Fordingbridge, is an ancient *Encampment*, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, and secured on the other by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

TATCHBURY MOUNT is supposed to have been an ancient military station; and tradition records it as the site of a Royal hunting seat. The vallations may yet be traced from the terrace that surrounds the area. Here is a neat mansion and plantations, late in the occupation of Charles Connelly, Esq. The prospects beheld from this eminence are very fine, particularly those which include the Southampton Water.

PAULTONS, a seat of Lord Viscount Mendip, embraces a circumference of about five miles of beautiful wooded country. The grounds were laid out by Brown, and present a pleasing specimen of his skill, the area being judiciously opened into ample lawns, where too thickly crowded with timber: the house is in a low and secluded situation.

About one mile south of Romsey is BROADLANDS, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, whose father, the late Lord Palmerston, purchased it of the St. Barbe family, who had possessed it nearly two centuries; the last of that name who resided here, was Sir John St. Barbe, Bart. who died in the year 1723. The house is a neat edifice of white brick, standing on the eastern side of the river Test, which flows through the park: it was nearly rebuilt by the late Lord Palmerston, who was ranked among the most eminent of the connoisseurs of his time. The collection of paintings made by this nobleman, and preserved in this mansion,
is

Engraved by L. & E. Britain.

BROOKLANDS,
HAMPSHIRE

Drawn by J. P. Neill.





is extremely fine: the following may be enumerated with the most beautiful.

An Old Man's Head, with a ruff and a large hat, half length; Vandyck.

An Old Man's Head, with a long flowing white beard; Gerard Douw: extremely high-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; Carracci.

Two Landscapes, with Figures; N. Poussin.

The Children in the Wood; Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A large Landscape, with Figures; Sal. Rosa.

Landscape; Ruysdael; very fine.

The Infant Academy; Sir Joshua Reynolds: this beautiful picture was bequeathed by the artist to the late Lord Palmerston.

A Sea Piece, with Ruins; Claude Lorraine.

Sea View; Louthembourg.

Landscape, with Figures of the Holy Family; Claude Lorraine.

Landscape, with Men and Horses; Wouvermans.

ROMSEY

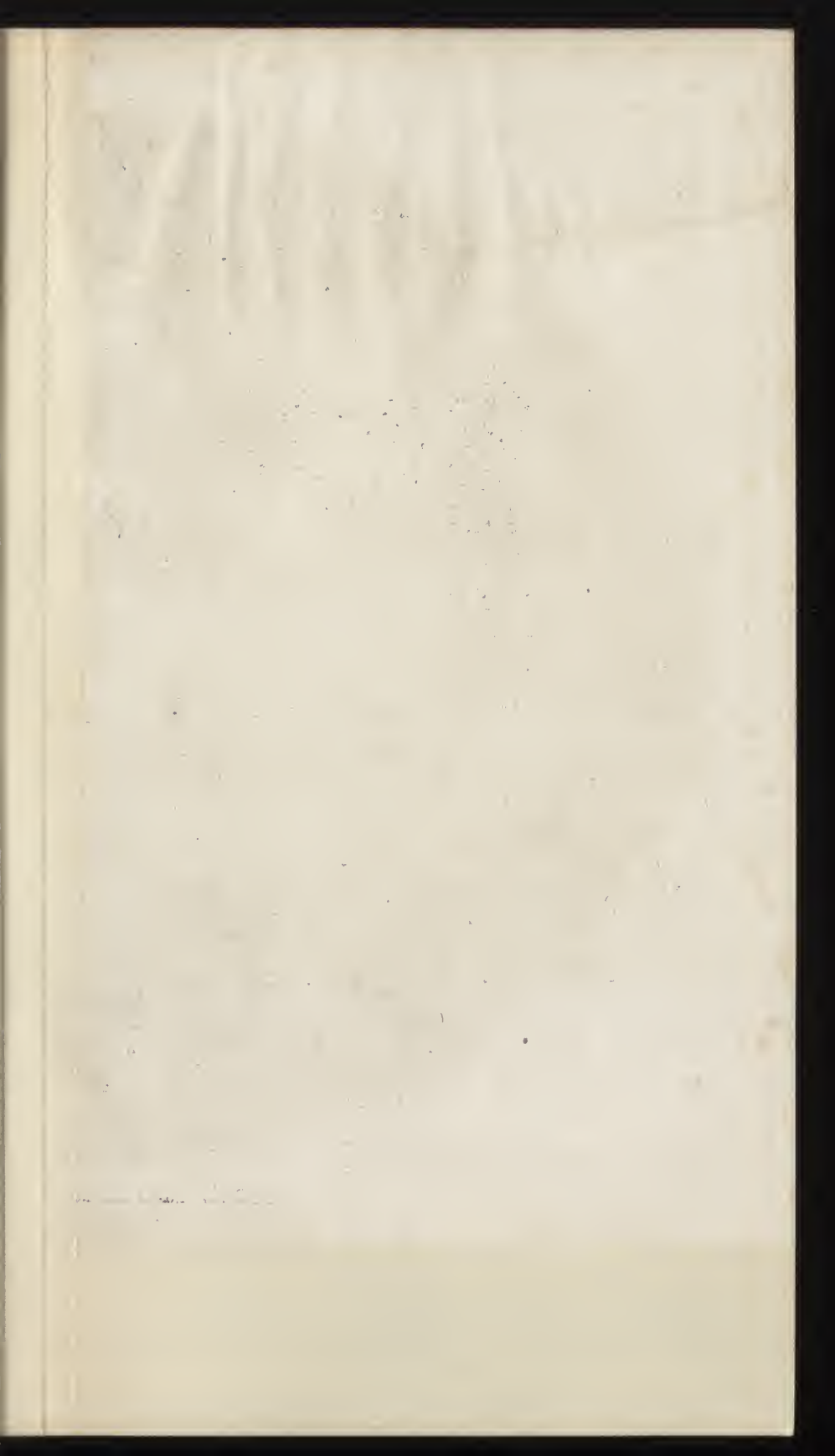
Is a large and ancient town, situated in a flat part of the county, and surrounded by pleasant meadows, which are rendered extremely productive by the overflowing waters of the river Test, or Anton. Here was a considerable ABBEY, founded for Benedictine Nuns, by Edward the Elder, whose daughter, Elfeda, was the first Abbess. This foundation was enlarged by King Edgar, whose son, Edmund, was buried in the Abbey Church. All the first Abbesses were of Royal birth, and became so distinguished

for their holy lives, as to be regarded as saints. About the year 992, the Abbey was plundered by the Danes; but the Nuns, relics, and chief valuables, had been previously removed to Winchester for safety, by the Abbess Elwina.

In the Domesday Book, is a list of some of the possessions of this Abbey, which is there called the *Abbey de Romesyg*. In the year 1085, Christina, a cousin to Edward the Confessor, took the veil here; and to her care was entrusted the education of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and afterwards wife to Henry the First. In the next reign, Mary, daughter to the King, (Stephen,) became Abbess here; but was afterwards prevailed on to quit her charge, by Matthew, younger son of Theodoric, Earl of Flanders, to whom she was married. This triumph of the rights of Nature over the shackles of superstitious piety, gave so much offence to the Papal See, that all the thunders of the Church were levelled at the devoted pair; and the unfortunate Mary was at length constrained to return to her Convent, even after she had borne her husband two children. The benefactors to this Abbey were numerous; and its possessions, at the Dissolution, were, according to Dugdale, estimated at the annual value of 339l. 10s. 10¼d. Speed records its yearly income at 528l. 8s. 10¼d. In the thirty-fifth of Henry the Eighth, the site of the Abbey was granted to the inhabitants of the town; and three years afterwards to John Bellow, and R. Bigot.*

But little of the nunnery buildings are now standing, except the venerable and interesting ABBEY CHURCH; the other parts are chiefly confined to a few fragments of walls. The Church is a spacious fabric, in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. It bears "various evidences," observes Mr. Carter, who has engraved some of the monuments, and capitals, for his *Specimens of ancient Sculpture and Painting*, "both within and without, of the period in which it was erected, which was the middle of the tenth century." Since that period, however, parts of it have been rebuilt, or altered into the
pointed

* Tanner's Notitia.





Ed. RUMSEY

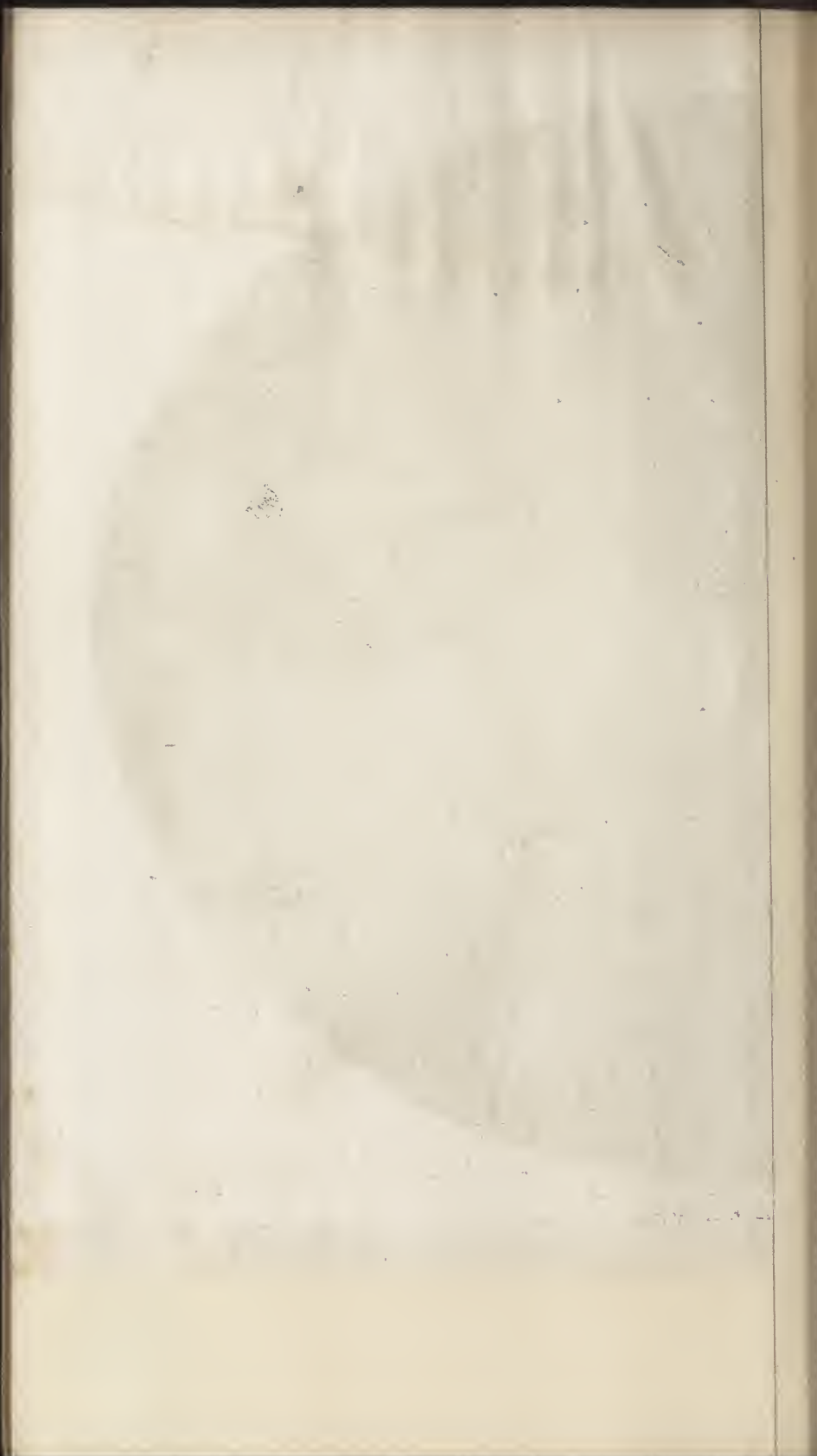
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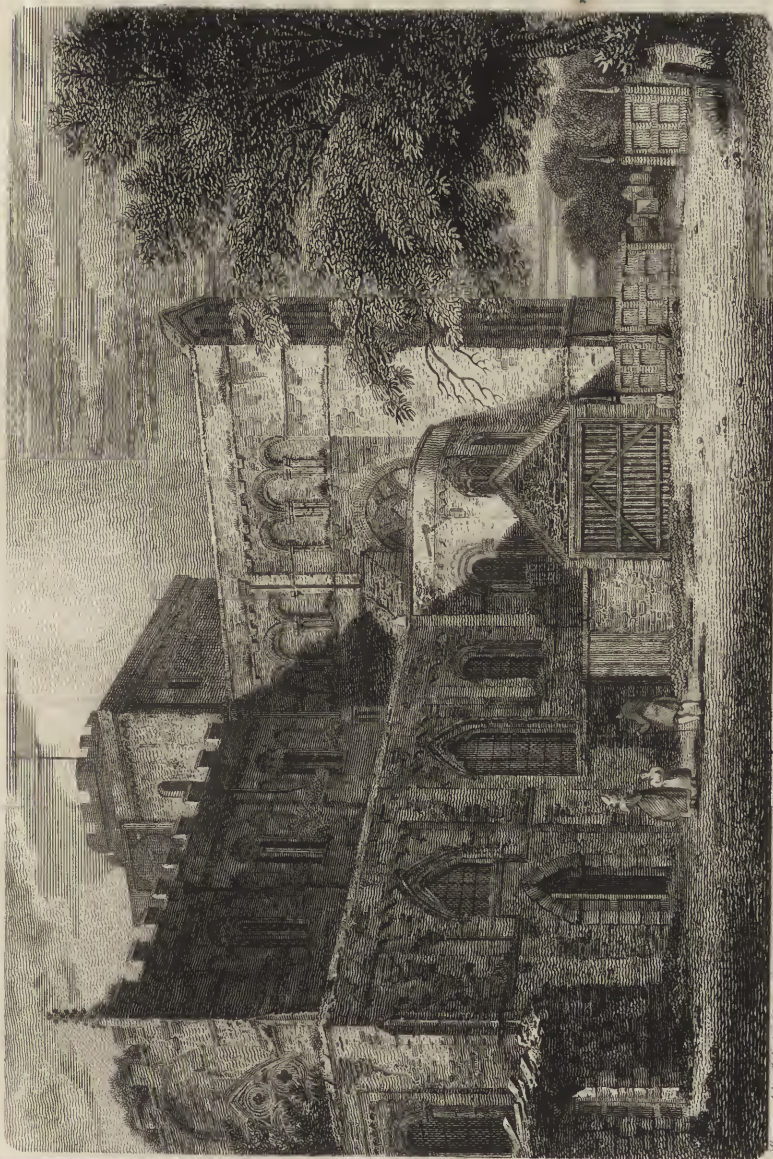


Godfrey Sc.

CHURCH

July 1. 1777.



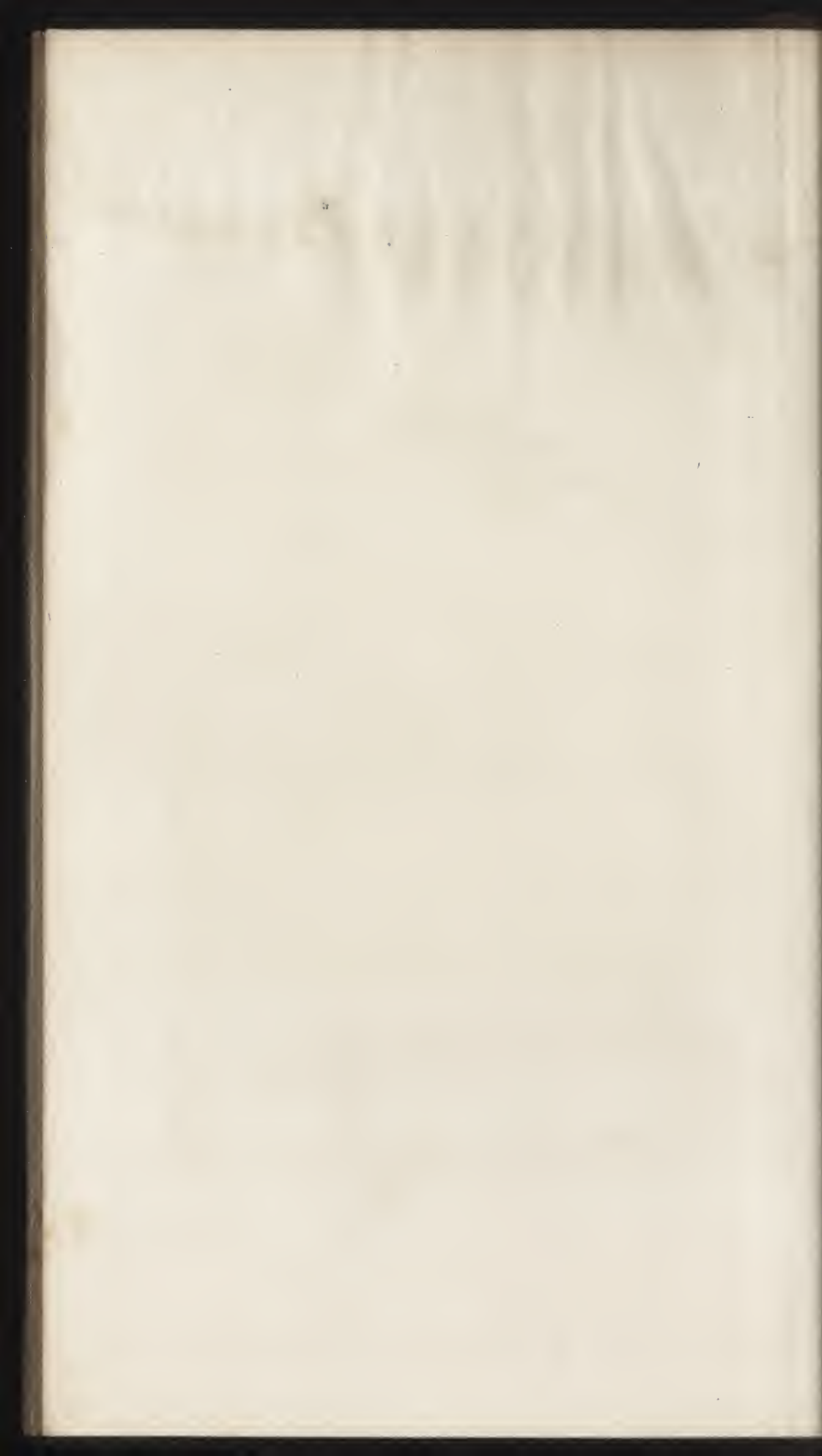


for the Beauties of England and Wales.

RUMSEY CHURCH.
Hampshire.

London: Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, 1852.

Engraved by St. John, from a drawing by St. John.



pointed style; and the whole exhibits a very instructive series of examples in the different kinds of architecture, that have successively prevailed in this country. Several ancient memorials of the Abbesses that have been interred here, still remain. Here is also a very elegant inscription to the memory of FRANCES, Viscountess Palmerston, who died in child-bed in the year 1769; and a flat stone in remembrance of Sir William Petty, ancestor to the Marquis of Lansdown, inscribed thus:

HERE LIES SIR WILLIAM PETTY.*

VOL. VI. FEB. 1805.

P

On

* Another remarkable monument in this Church was erected for John St. Barbe, Esq. (who represented the county of Southampton in Parliament, A. D. 1654,) and his lady: it is ornamented with their busts, and the effigies, at full length, of their four sons. Both husband and wife died in the year 1659. On the monument is the following curious inscription.*

An Epitaph upon JOHN ST. BARBE, Esq. the sonne of HENRY ST. BARBE, Esq. and GRISSELL his wife, the daughter of JOHN PYNSENT, Esq. He about the 42nd yeare of his age, and she the 22nd yeare of her age, leaving fower sonns, Henry, John, Francis, and Edward, lies in the Lord.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Earth's Rich in mines of pretious dust | (4) whom nature, wedlock, grace, did tie |
| | (3) and faithful ones |
| (2) Since in her bowels rest these just | (5) In one fast chain of vanity |
| | (6) whose silent bones |
| (7) dead here doe rest, yet left not earth | (9) because such righteouse and their seed |
| | (10) In fame and state |
| (8) but brought fower sonns to perfect birth | (11) shall flourish here and shall in deed |
| | (12) tryumph o'er fate. |

An anagram upon their Names { John } St. Barbe.
 { Grissell }

Be in shares in blest glorie.

The Memory of the wicked shall rott, but the remembrance of the just shall live for ever.

* The figures are annexed to denote the reading.

On the outer wall of the south transept, is a singular piece of sculpture, in basso-relievo, representing Our Saviour on the Cross; and near it is a square hole, or recess, in the wall, the use of which is unknown: at a little distance is a finely ornamented Saxon arch, which formerly communicated between the Church and cloisters. The outside of the north transept displays marks of cannon-balls, which are traditionally said to have been fired against it during the Civil Wars, for the purpose of destroying the building.*

The Corporation of Romsey consists of a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, twelve Burgesses, and inferior officers. The *Audit-House*, is a large square building, near the centre of the town, standing on piers, with an open space beneath for the market-people: it was erected by the late Lord Palmerston in the year 1744. The *Town-Hall* is a small old building, near the Hundred Bridge, which divides Romsey-Infra from Romsey-Extra. A large Meeting House, for Presbyterians, was built here during the last year. Three small *Schools* have been established at Romsey, respectively by Sir William Petty; — St. Barbe; and Mrs. Nowes.

This town had formerly a considerable clothing trade; but that business is now principally reduced to the manufacture of a few shalloons: additional employment is furnished to the inhabitants by some paper works, and a sacking manufactory. The population of the two parishes of Romsey-Infra, and Romsey-Extra, as ascertained under the late act, was 4277; the number of houses was 872.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY, already mentioned as having been buried in Romsey Church, was a native of this town, where his father pursued the occupation of a Clothier. He was born on the sixteenth of May, 1623, and, from his earliest years, manifested uncommon ingenuity, acquiring a ready knowledge of the principles of every trade, the operations of which he had opportunity to inspect.

* Very copious materials have been collected for a History of this Church, together with the Abbey and town of Romsey, by Dr. Lathom, who resides here.

inspect. Nor was his skill in the practical branches less evident, as he quickly attained the facility of an experienced workman, and at the age of twelve, had made several curious machines with his own hands, in imitation of those employed in the clothing trade. His acquaintance with languages was equally uncommon; at fifteen, he was master of French, Latin, and Greek; and had also attained a competent knowledge of those branches of mathematical science which relate to navigation. Medicine and surgery, however, appear to have been favorite studies; and, to increase his acquaintance with anatomy, he went to the Schools in France. On his return, he obtained a command in the navy, and for some time bent his attention to ship-building. In 1648, he taught anatomy and chemistry at Oxford, where he was created Doctor of Physic; in 1650, he was made Professor of Anatomy in that University, and a Member of the College of Physicians in London. Two years afterwards, he was appointed Physician to the army in Ireland, in which country he continued nine years, and acquired considerable affluence. Independent of the time employed in the requisite attentions to the duties of his profession, he found sufficient leisure to pursue, and to develope, the subtle principles of political economy, a science but then in its infancy, and even now, but too greatly subjected to the prejudices of education. In 1661, he was knighted by Charles the Second; the following year, he published his celebrated Treatise on Taxes and Contributions. In 1663, he constructed a double-bottomed ship, for the purpose of sailing against wind and tide; but this invention, though generally admitted to be extremely ingenious, was not attended with sufficient success to ensure its adoption. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his foot, and occurred on the sixteenth of December, 1687. At this period, his property is supposed to have produced a yearly income of 15,000*l*. His books and manuscripts, now in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdown, were extremely select and valuable. One instance of his skill is deserving of record, from its singularity; this is the circumstance of his restoring, with three other practitioners, the suspended animation of a woman, who had been hanged the usual time, at Oxford.

Another native of Romsey, whose name has acquired some eminence in the scale of literature, was Mr. GILES JACOB, author of the Law Dictionary, and of the Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets. He died in 1744, at the age of fifty-four.

MOTTISFONT-HOUSE, the seat of Sir Charles Mill, Bart. is a spacious and venerable edifice, occupying a portion of the site of a PRIORY of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William Briwere, in the beginning of the reign of King John.* In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the number of religious persons being reduced from eleven, its original establishment, to three, the King procured a bull from Pope Alexander to suppress it; yet this was not acted on, and it continued till the Dissolution, at which period its income according to Dugdale, amounted to 124l. 3s. 5d. annually; but according to Speed, to 167l. 15s. 8d.

The Lord Sandys "that lately died," observes Leland in his Itinerary, "made an exchange with the King, and gave Chelsea by Westminster for Motesfont Priory in Hamptonsire, wher he began to translate the old building of the Priory, and to make a fair maner-place, but the work is lefte onperfecte." After the sale, in the year 1654, of the *Vine* near Basingstoke, the ancient seat of the Sandys, this became the principal residence of the family, in whose possession it continued till about the year 1700, when Edwyn, the last male heir, dying without issue, the estates were divided among his six sisters, and Mottisfont fell to the share of Margaret, who had married Sir John Mill, Bart. of Tatchbury, in this county, from whom the present possessor is descended.

In Mottisfont-House, a curious ancient painting is preserved that appears to have belonged to the Priory, and is supposed to represent in compartments, two events in the life of the celebrated Thomas Aquinas, whom the Romish calender has dignified with the title of Saint. In one compartment he is represented as receiving a visit from St. Peter and St. Paul, after having passed three days and nights in fasting and prayer, in order to discover the meaning

* Tanner's Notitia; Speed, and some other writers, have attributed this foundation to Flambard, Bishop of Durham.

meaning of a particular passage in Isaiah; the other represents him as busy in writing, while the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, is dictating at his ear; and his friend Bonaventure observing him at the door, which stands partly open. The gardens and pleasure-grounds at Mottisfont are very commodious, and embellished with several fine plane trees.

KING'S SOMBORNE, or *Somberne Regis*, now a small village, was part of the ancient demesne belonging to the Crown previous to the Conquest, and is recorded, in the Domesday Book, to have two Churches; but one of these, most probably, belonged to some dependent manor. John of Gaunt is said to have had a seat, or palace, here; and the tradition is supported, by the appearance of a large mansion in ruins, in a vicinity abounding in yew-trees, which appear to have been assiduously cultivated about his age, for the use of archery. The surrounding grounds are laid out in a peculiar manner; one part assumes the form of a parallelogram, with earthen banks thrown up nearly round it, and about four or five feet in height. About 100 yards from the Church, is a bank of earth, supposed to have been a butt for the exercise of archers: between half and three quarters of a mile distant, is also an area of about thirty acres, which tradition obscurely notices as a large fish-pond, now converted into water meadows; and on the opposite side of a brook, that washes this ground, is a large tract of about 400 acres, called the Park; which is now held under the Duchy of Lancaster, by lease, renewable after a given period. In the Church at Somborne Regis, within a recess on the north side of the chancel, is an ancient tomb, with a mutilated effigies of either an ecclesiastic, or a lady; the inscription, which appears to have been in the Saxon character, is nearly defaced: the arch exhibits the trefoil ornament. This parish includes the chapelries of Stockbridge and Little Somborne; formerly also, there was a Chapel of Ease at Compton, but this has been long destroyed. **LITTLE SOMBORNE** is the property of Walter Smith, Esq. brother to Mrs. Fitzherbert; but is at present rented by William Powlett Powlett, Esq.

The *Roman Road*, between Winchester and Old Sarum, passes this village, taking its course from the West Gate or the former city, by the following places: Cock-Lane, St. Cross Corner, Pitt-Fields, Pitt-Down, Garlick Farm, Somborne, South-Field, Horse-bridge, Bossington Mill, Buckholt Warren, Winterslow, and Pitten-Field and Down. The vestiges of this road may not attract the incurious eye, but are still sufficiently conspicuous, through their whole course, to engage the observation of the antiquary.

In the twelfth and fifteenth Iters of Antoninus, an intermediate station, named BRIGE, occurs between *Venta Belgarum*, and *Sorbiodunum*, which Camden supposes to be indicated by the name of BROUGHTON, (Borough-town,) a small village, about one mile to the north of the Roman Road. Salmon places this station on a hill near Broughton, observing, that the eminence must have been the site of the fortress; and Mr. Gale, in a manuscript note, quoted in Gough's Camden, says, that in the year 1719, he saw very large banks, the remains of this town, in a wood near Broughton, in the way to Salisbury. The appellation *Brige* is distinctly preserved in the name of *Horsebridge*, which lies immediately on the Roman Road; but its situation is very low, and closely bordering on the marshes.

In Broughton Church-yard, is a tomb inscribed to the memory of Miss ANNE STEELE, a native of this village, who published two volumes of Poems, on sacred and moral subjects, under the assumed name of *Theodosia*. Another Miss Steele, of the same respectable family, and now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dunscombe, has also published a poem, entitled *Danebury Hill*, from the name of an eminence north-west of Stockbridge; on which are the evident traces of an ancient Camp.

STOCKBRIDGE,

THOUGH a chapelry to King's Somborne, is a small market-town, situated on the east side of the Test, on the road from Winchester to Salisbury, and chiefly consisting of a range of houses on each side of the highway. The inhabitants are principally supported by

the passage of travellers; this being a considerable thoroughfare, though possessing but little trade of its own: the inns and public-houses are numerous. A new bridge was built here a few years ago. Stockbridge is a borough by prescriptive right; but it does not appear to have returned any members to Parliament till the first of Queen Elizabeth: the right of election is possessed by all who pay church and poor-rates; the number of voters is fifty-seven.* The government of the town is vested in a Bailiff, Constable, and Sergeant at Mace. On Houghton Down, about two miles westward, is a good *Race Course*. The population, as returned in 1801, was 642; the number of houses 161.

DANEbury HILL, erroneously called *Deanbury Hill* in Milne's large map of this county, is a long elevated ridge, running nearly east and west, and terminating abruptly in a point, or head. On this is a circular *Entrenchment*, in good preservation, inclosing an extensive area, with very high ramparts. The entrance is by a winding course, protected by great banks, and very strong. The ditch on the east and north sides, where the ground is most abrupt and steep, is single; on the west and south-west, where the ground is more level, there is an outer work at a little distance. On the west and north-west of this Camp are several barrows: one of them, about a mile distant, has the name of Canute's Barrow.

Five miles north-west from Danebury Hill, is another considerable *Camp*, occupying a part of the summit of QUARLEY MOUNT, and supposed to be the opposing camp to that of Danebury. On the south side, the works are quadruple; the outward trenches are sixty paces asunder, and from the second to the third, the space measures thirty-six paces. The east side is ploughed up; the other sides are of the respective admeasurements of 210, 240, and 290 paces. Various tumuli are scattered over the downs in this vicinity.

RED-RICE, the seat of Henry Errington, Esq. about two miles northward of Danebury Hill, is pleasantly embosomed in woods, and surrounded by open downs.

P 4

About

* In the History of the Boroughs, Vol. II. p. 73, is a singular anecdote of the method by which Sir Richard Steele obtained his election for this borough, in opposition to the Court, in the reign of Queen Anne.

About three miles west from Andover, and within the out-hundred belonging to that town, is WEY-HILL, the site of an annual fair, which originated in a revel kept on the Sunday before Michaelmas-day, and was afterwards rendered legal by a charter, granted in the forty-first of Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Andover, and confirmed by Charles the Second. The fair commences on the day before Old Michaelmas-day, for the sale of sheep, of which upwards of 140,000 have been sold here in one day. On Michaelmas-day the farmers hire their servants, and on the next the sale of hops begins; and the fair continues a more or less number of days after, according to the quantities of this commodity that may be exposed for sale. A vast number of horses are also sold here, particularly cart-colts; together with great quantities of cheese, clothes, and various other kind of wares. Different places are appropriated for the hops; one of them is called Farnham Row, from its being assigned exclusively to the use of the dealers in Farnham hops. The Bailiff of Andover holds a court of pie-powder during the fair, and receives two-pence from each booth, or standing. The fair generally lasts six or seven days, and is attended by persons from almost every part of England. The day before the commencement of Wey-Hill fair, a very considerable one is held at Appleshaw, about three miles northward,

ANDOVER,

A LARGE, respectable, and ancient town, situated on the borders of the downs, near the Anton River, is supposed, by Dr. Stukeley, to be the *Andaorcon* of Ravennas; and probably with truth, as several ancient Encampments may be traced in the vicinity: the Roman Road from Winchester to Cirencester, also passes near the town, and is yet visible in Harewood Copse. Here, in the year 994, was made the treaty between Anlaf, the Dane, and King Ethelred, by which the former engaged never to re-commence hostilities against the English. In the Domesday Book, *Andover* is recorded as being held by the King, and previously by Edward the Confessor; as having six mills, and woods which furnish pannage for 100 hogs. The

The *Church* is a spacious structure, standing at the north end of the town, and consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low tower rising from the centre: at the west end is a fine semicircular arched door-way, with zig-zag mouldings. This Church existed in the time of the Conqueror, by whom it was given to the Abbey of St. Florence, at Salmur, in Anjou, and afterwards made a cell to that foundation. On the final dissolution of the Alien Priors, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, it was given to St. Mary's College, near Winchester. Here was also an *Hospital* for brethren and sisters, founded as early as the time of Henry the Third.

The Corporation boasts an antiquity as remote as the reign of King John; but, however this may be, the charter under which it is now governed, was granted by Queen Elizabeth. The corporate officers consist of twelve capital Burgesses, from whom a Bailiff, and two other Magistrates, are chosen annually, and twelve Assistants: here is also a Steward, Recorder, and Town-Clerk. The earliest return to Parliament, was made in the time of Edward the First; but after the first of Edward the Second, no members were sent till the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth, since which the returns have been regular. The right of election has been long assumed by the Corporation; the number of voters is twenty-four. The *Town-Hall* is a large modern building of brick, with an open space beneath for the markets. Among the charitable institutions are, an *Hospital* for six poor men, founded by John Pollen, Esq. who represented Andover in several Parliaments in the reign of William the Third; a *Free-School*, founded by John Hanson, Esq. in 1569; and a *Charity-School* for thirty boys. The population, in the year 1801, was returned at 3304; and the number of houses at 679: the latter are principally ranged in two long streets. This is a great thoroughfare; a considerable trade is also carried on here in shallons and malt. Besides two or three *Encampments* in the immediate neighbourhood of Andover, there is a large one about two miles to the south-west, on the summit of Bury Hill.

At WHORWELL, about three miles south from Andover, was a very considerable NUNNERY, founded by Elfrida, second wife
of

of King Edgar, in atonement for the murder of Edward the Martyr, at Corfe Castle;* and also for that of Ethelwold, her first husband, whom Edgar is recorded to have slain, in a wood near Whorwell, that he might obtain her in marriage. In this Nunnery, Elfrida took the veil, and was buried. Many privileges were granted to the foundation by Pope Gregory the Ninth; and its possessions were so numerous, that their annual value, at the Dissolution, was estimated at 339l. 8s. 7d. according to Dugdale; and at 403l. 12s. 10d. according to Speed. The site of the Nunnery was granted to Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawar.†

HURSTBOURNE PARK, the beautiful seat of John-Charles Wallop Fellows, Earl of Portsmouth, is about one mile to the west of Whitchurch. The mansion stands on elevated ground, commanding various extensive and fine prospects to the south and north: it consists of a centre and two uniform wings, connected with the body of the house by colonnades; in the eastern wing is the Library and Chapel; the other contains the offices and servants' apartments. In the centre part are several noble rooms, decorated with numerous paintings, some of which are the productions of the best masters. This structure was erected by Mr. Meadows, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. From the south or principal front, the ground gradually slopes to a large piece of water, which winds through the Park: the latter is delightfully wooded, and abounds with fine deer and timber, particularly to the east of the house, where the beech and oak have attained great size, and are very flourishing.

The noble owner of this estate, is descended from an ancient Saxon family, who possessed, and derived their name from the manor of Upper Wallop, on the river of that name in this county, at least as early as the time of Edward the Confessor: '*Quatuor Angli tenent,*' says the Domesday Book, '*de Rege, Wallope; pater eorum tenuit, in alodium, de Rege Edwardo.*' This family have for many generations been intrusted with important offices, and distinguished for their loyalty. Matthew de Wallop had the custody

* See under Corfe Castle, Vol. IV. p. 392—396.

† Tanner's Notitia.

custody of Winchester Castle in the time of King John. John de Wallop had a grant of lands in Ireland bestowed on him for his faithful services, by Edward the First. Sir Robert de Wallop was appointed one of the council to settle the differences between the King and the Barons, in the fifty-first of Henry the Third. Sir Robert Wallop, who was several times Sheriff of Southampton in the reign of Henry the Seventh, was, in the fifth of Henry the Eighth, nominated, by Act of Parliament, as a proper and "discreet person" for assisting in collecting a subsidy of 163,000*l.* by a poll-tax. Sir John Wallop, his nephew, and heir, afterwards Knight of the Garter, was greatly distinguished for his martial exploits, and particularly for the destruction of several villages and ships on the coast of Normandy, in revenge for the French setting fire to the town of Brighthelmstone. He was also employed in several important embassies, and entrusted with various military commands of the first magnitude. His nephew, Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. was eminently distinguished for his conduct in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who, besides conferring on him other trusts, constituted him one of the Lords Justices, in that country, where he acquired great property. John Wallop, fifth in descent from Sir Henry, and first *Earl* of Portsmouth, was created a Peer, by letters patent of George the First; the preamble to which bears a very dignified and honorable testimony to his talents and his virtues: the *Earldom* of Portsmouth was conferred on him by George the Second, in April 1743. His grandson, the present and third *Earl*, assumed the name of Fellows, by permission of his present Majesty, on acceding to the property of his uncle by the maternal line.

WHITCHURCH

Is a small straggling town, situated in a bottom under the Chalk Hills, and possessing the rights of a borough by prescription. Its government is vested in a Mayor, who is chosen annually at the court-leet of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, to whom the manor belongs. The first return to Parliament was made in the
twenty-

twenty-seventh of Queen Elizabeth. The members are elected by the freeholders, who, at the period of election, are nominally about *seventy*; but as all the freeholds appear to be possessed by two noblemen, the real number of electors must be regarded as the same. The population of this parish, as ascertained in 1801, was 1275; the number of houses 224: the laboring classes are chiefly employed in the woollen trade, and in agriculture.

At FREEFOLK, a small hamlet east of Whitchurch, are the *Paper Mills*, and seat, belonging to John Portal Brydges, Esq. where the paper for Bank notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George the First. At LAVERSTOCK, adjoining, is the seat of William Portal, Esq. and in the neighbouring parish of OVERTON, on an eminence, is a handsome new-built House, with a lofty Portico, the property and residence of ——— Jarvis, Esq. In this village a Silk Mill has been established.

LICH-FIELD appears, from its name, to have been the site of a battle, as this compound literally signifies a field of carcases. The Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, is very visible on the downs of this and the adjoining parishes of Sydmonton and King's-clere: it is chiefly composed of flint, and is termed, by the country people, the *Devil's Bank*.

CRUXEASTON, once famous for its *Grotto*, constructed by nine sisters, of the name of Lisle, and celebrated by the lines of Pope, is about two miles from High-clere, on the turnpike road between Andover and Newbury. Only the shell of the Grotto remains; the estate having passed into other hands, it was suffered to go to ruin. The front was of flint; the interior studded with shells, scoræ of iron ore, and other substances: it contained a seat for each sister, with a niche for the presiding magician. Pope's lines upon it were as follow:

Here shunning idleness at once and praise,
This radiant pile nine rural sisters raise;
The glittering emblem of each spotless dame,
Pure as her soul, and shining as her fame:—

Beauty

Beauty which nature only can impart,
 And such a polish as disgraces art;
 But fate dispos'd them in this humble sort,
 And hid in deserts what would charm a court.

The Hon. Nicholas Herbert, son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, also wrote some verses on the same subject:

So much the building entertains my sight,
 Nought but the builders can give more delight;
 In them the master-piece of Nature's shown—
 In this I see Art's master-piece in stone.
 Oh! Nature, Nature, thou hast conquer'd Art;
 She charms the sight alone, but you the heart.

Edward Lisle, Esq. the father of the nine sisters, died at Crux-easton, in 1722. He had twenty children, seventeen of whom survived him: he was author of a work intituled, "Observations upon Agriculture." One of his sons, Dr. Thomas Lisle, was author of *Porsenua, King of Russia*, and other ingenious productions, preserved in Dodsley's Collection: he died Rector of Burgh-clere, in 1765-6. Margaret, the youngest sister, possessed great talents for painting; three of her pieces in crayons are preserved by Lord Carnarvon; two of them at High-clere House, are copies of ancient portraits of Sir Richard and Lady Kingsmill, admirably executed. On the trees of the grove surrounding the Grotto, she painted the portraits of several of her acquaintance, in a manner which produced a singular effect, as they appeared to form parts of the trees themselves. This lady is said to have died two or three years ago, between ninety and a hundred years of age. The derivation of Cruxeaston is curious, as it appears in the Domesday Book; "*In Andevre Hundred Terra Croch Venatoris. Isdem Croch tenet Estone.*"

HIGH-CLERE, the manor and residence of Henry Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Porchester, was formerly parcel of the Bishopric of Winchester. In the Domesday Book, it is said, '*Semper fuit in Ecclesiam tempore Regis Edwardi:*' and in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas, made in the year 1291,

it is thus stated as making one property, with other manors; '*Clere* cui hamelet de Newinton, (now Newtown;) Widihai, (East Woodhay;) Armereworth, (Ashmansworth;) Estmieswell, (Itchingswell;) and Burclere, (Burghclere;) and with them computed at 210l. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.'

The Bishops of Winchester had a House and Park here, at which they occasionally dwelt. Several of the public acts of the celebrated William of Wykeham, are dated at High-clere; and in a Codicil to his Will, he bequeaths five pounds to the Minister; and directs his executors to reward the Park-keeper according to their discretion. The bailiwick of High-clere continued^e in possession of the Bishopric till the reign of Edward the Sixth, when it was dismembered by John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, who granted to the King, on the fourth of June, 1552, in the fifth year of his reign, the manors and free warrens of High-clere and Burgh-clere, with the advowsons and rights of patronage to the Churches. The September following, the King granted these manors to William Fitz-William, Esq. afterwards Sir William, one of the Gentlemen of his bed-chamber. This grant, with many others of a similar nature, was annulled by Queen Mary; but again established by Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign.*

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* Strype, in his Annals, gives the following account of this transaction: "Feb. 15, 1558, a Bill was brought in the Commons House, for restoring of the patentees of the Bishop of Winchester's lands, of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents evacuated; and the said lands procured back to Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors. This Bill was (Feb. 18) read a second time; and again ten days after, (Feb. 28,) the Bill was amended, or rather renewed, and now entituled, a Bill for Assurance of Lands, late Parcel of the Bishoprick of Winchester, granted to King Edward the Sixth, and by his Letters Patent, granted to the Earl of Pembroke, Sir William Fitz-William, Sir Philip Hobby, Sir John Mason, Sir Henry Seymour, Sir Henry Nevill, and Sir Richard Sackville: the Bill was now read a first time." Strype proceeds to relate the unsuccessful opposition of the Bishop of Winchester, (who, in opening his title, said, that these lands had been parcel of his Bishopric for 1300 years,) and the final passing of the Bill on the eighteenth of March.

This estate continued in possession of the assigns of Sir William Fitz-William till it was purchased by Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney General to Charles the Second, and James the Second. He resided at High-clere, the latter years of his life, and was buried in the Parish Church, which he rebuilt. His only daughter, Margaret, married Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, the last Lord High Admiral of England; and by Sir R. Sawyer's Will, this property devolved upon her second son, the Hon. Robert Herbert; and on his death, without issue, in 1769, it came by succession to his nephew, the present Earl of Carnarvon, (son of William, fifth son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke,) who has purchased of the Bishop of Winchester, under the act for the redemption of the land-tax, the manors of East Woodhay, Ashmansworth, Itchingswell, and Newtown, forming the remainder of the ancient bailiwick of High-clere.

The Mansion is situated on a rising ground, in a noble Park, upwards of thirteen miles in circumference. Part of it was built upon the old site, by the Hon. Robert Herbert; but it was greatly enlarged, and has received its present form from Lord Carnarvon. It is a brick structure, stuccoed, in a modern style of architecture, and more distinguished for elegance, than splendor of appearance; the Entrance Hall measures seventy feet, by twenty-four; the Library, thirty-three feet, by twenty-three: the Dining-Room is of the same extent as the Library; and the other apartments of proportionable size.

Various portraits are preserved in this House, with other good paintings, and cabinet pictures: the following may be selected as the principal.

CHARLES THE FIRST, on Horseback, the DUC D'EPERNON holding his Helmet; large as life, after Vandyck, by Old Stone.

LADY CARNARVON, and LORD PORCHESTER; Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Three Poor Children, whole lengths; Gainsborough.

LORD PORCHESTER as Bacchus; Sir J. Reynolds.

Holy Family, with Angels threading the Needle; Vandyck.

A Shipwreck; Mortimer.

Cupid

Cupid sleeping on Clouds; Sir J. Reynolds.

PHILIP, Earl of Pembroke, and his Family; three feet seven, by two feet eight; Vandyck. This was a marriage gift of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, to James Herbert, the third son, represented in the picture, and was given to the Earl of Carnarvon by Mrs. Ann Herbert, of Kingsey, the last descendant of that branch bearing the name of Herbert. It carries along with it clear evidence of having been painted by Vandyck, and may possibly have been the first executed, and have given rise to the large picture by this artist, which occupies the end of the Saloon at Wilton.

Dead Swan, Peacock, and other Birds; Weenix.

PHILIP, Earl of Pembroke; Vandyck.

Dead Game; Weenix.

Pirates dividing their Spoil; Mortimer.

But the chief glory of High-clere is its Park and Pleasure-grounds, of which, it may be truly observed, that few places of similar extent in the inland parts of the Kingdom, can boast of surface more varied, or scenery more interesting. It owes its present beauty to its noble owner. When it came into his Lordship's possession, part of it had been converted into a farm; it was divided into numerous inclosures; few trees remained, except in the hedge rows and woods; and the old Park was formed into a rabbit warren. It is now clothed with a profusion of foliage; and, from the judicious disposition of the plantations, the prospects are extremely improved. The most striking feature of the Park is *Sidon Hill*, the ascent of which begins about half a mile to the south from the House: the summit of this eminence boldly rises upwards of 400 feet in perpendicular height above the level of a neighbouring valley, and is crowned with a ruined arch, backed by venerable woods; the plantations on its sides are also disposed with great beauty; and the drives, which wind along to the summit, present various extensive views over the Park and surrounding country. Beacon Hill, to the south-east of this, and just without the Park Gate, forms a striking contrast to it, not a single tree appearing thereon. The entrance into the Park from Winchester, is between these hills, by an arched gateway, bearing a trophy of arms

arms over the principal arch. On the opposite side of Sidon Hill is a castellated Lodge, "bosom'd high in tufted trees," of a triangular form, with a turret at each angle. The view from Tent Hill, a bold elevation on the northern side of the Park, with a grove on its summit, is very extensive. The House is seen at a mile and a half distance, with Sidon Hill, and its plantations, magnificently rising in the back-ground: in front is a most luxuriant display of wood and water. To the right, Milford Water appears in the distance; this extensive sheet derives peculiar charms from its secluded situation, and the venerable antiquity of the surrounding woods, in which it is completely enveloped. On this water is a pile of building, comprehending a Dining-Room, Kitchen, and other appendages. From this spot drives have been formed through the plantations to Clare Brow, where the prospect of the House, and surrounding scenery, is very fine. Extensive rides, admitting beautiful views, have also been made through Pen Wood, a large tract of oak, interspersed with abundance of hollies, many of them of unusual size. Several ornamental buildings have been erected in different parts of this demesne, which possesses many beauties that our limits compel us to pass unnoticed, though deserving of minute examination: the observer

From scene to scene, by random steps convey'd,
Admires the distant views, the secret shade;
Dwells on each spot; with eager eye devours
The woods, the lawns, the buildings, and the bowers;
New sweets, new joys, at every glance arise,
And every turn creates a fresh surprise.

LISLE'S PORSENNA.

BEACON HILL, mentioned in the preceding description, is remarkable for the ancient *Camp* which occupies its flat summit, and which, though so conspicuously situated, and in such excellent preservation, has scarcely been noticed by antiquaries. Camden only mentions it as a military fortification, surrounded by a ditch of great compass, and as the site of a Beacon; and Mr. Gough merely refers to the extent of the northern prospect. The form of the

Camp is irregular, the entrenchment following the outline of the Hill: the ditch is well preserved, and very deep where the ascent is most easy: the entrance is on the south side, where it is defended by two ravelins: within the area, are several vestiges of ancient huts, probably of British origin, as they are of circular form, rather elevated, with a small depression in the centre; and on removing the thick moss, appear pitched with flints: upon a ridge to the north is a turf elevation, apparently intended as an out-post.*

On a plain, about a mile from this Camp, are seven *tumuli*, or barrows, of considerable size; and three of much less elevation: some of each description have been opened by Lord Carnarvon. In the elevated barrow, there first appeared a large quantity of collected mould, occupying about half of its height; and next a great heap of flints, reaching to the surface of the down, whereon, under an arch of flints, burnt bones and ashes were found. In the low barrow, there was no accumulation either of mould or flints, and the bones and ashes were contained in holes made in the chalky sub-stratum of the downs. The circumference of the large barrows is bounded by a sort of ditch, the earth of which appears to have been thrown up in the centre. The largest barrow is about 100 yards in circumference, and ten or twelve feet high. In some of the barrows, charcoal, apparently of beech wood, was found. The centre of the largest of the low barrows is crossed by the turnpike road.

About one mile and a half eastward from Beacon Hill, on an eminence called LADLE HILL, is a circular *Encampment*, including an area of nearly eight acres; and at a little distance north-north-east, on the declivity of the Hill, is another small circular work, probably intended as an out-post; this is entirely pitched with flints. Southward of the larger Camp are three barrows.

CANHAM,

* The altitudes of Beacon Hill, Sidon Hill, and High-clere House, above the sea at low-water mark, are as follow: Beacon Hill, 900 feet; Sidon Hill, 942 feet, seven inches; High-clere House, 587 feet, nine inches. The height of Beacon Hill was taken by Captain (now Colonel) Mudge, during his Trigonometrical Survey; the other altitudes were ascertained by Baron Zach, Astronomer to the Duke of Saxo Gotha.

CANHAM, or CANNONS LODGE, two miles south-west of Kings-clere, in a hollow of the chalk downs, was built by Charles, Duke of Bolton: it was afterwards a residence of the Earl of Mexborough, and then of the late Duke of Cumberland, who kept part of his stud at this place. Here his Royal Highness frequently assembled a select party of friends, among whom were the celebrated Foote, and Sir Francis Blake Delaval; the former of whom broke his leg here: the memory of their exploits is still, and will long be, preserved in the neighbourhood. It has since been occupied many years by Mr. Lade, a well-known character in the annals of sporting. Lord Bolton is now demolishing the house, the site and vicinity of which are extremely barren and uninteresting.

SYDMONTON HOUSE, the residence of Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill, was granted to his ancestors John Kingsmill, and Constantia, his wife, by Henry the Eighth, on the dissolution of the Monasteries: the building is irregular, it having been erected at different periods. Part of Sydmonton, comprehending 764 acres, belonged to the Abbey at Romsey, and pays only one acre of wheat, and one of barley, in lieu of rectorial tythes; and forty pounds annually in lieu of vicarial tythes.

KINGS-CLERE

Is a small place, of mean appearance, and only remarkable for having been a seat of the West Saxon Kings; though Camden mentions it as being a considerable market-town. The Church is a small stuccoed building, with a low tower, and has a monument erected in memory of the Kingsmill family. The number of inhabitants of this parish, in 1801, was returned at 1939; that of houses at 394. It is probable that the Palace of the Saxon Sovereigns was connected with FREEMANTLE PARK, a short distance to the south, as that is known to have been a Royal residence in King John's time, by the following passage in the *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*, of the 6th King John: "*Rx. Generalis Pardonatio Apud Freitmantell 15°. Apr. 16°. D°—Cives London: reddiderunt inimicis regis civitatem London: die dominica proxante festum*

Sancto Dunstani. Apud Frigidum Mantell 18°. Maij. In the twenty-fifth of Henry the Sixth, the keeping of Freemantle Park was granted to the famous William de la Pole, Earl and subsequently Duke of Suffolk. In Queen Elizabeth's time, it was still in possession of the Crown, as appears from an entry in the Civil List: "Freemantle, Hantshire, Keeper of the Park, fee, 4l. 11s. 3d. The herbage and pannage, fee, 11l." The Mansion, which stood in a very exposed and bleak situation, has been lately pulled down by — Blount, Esq. and the Park has been ploughed up, and converted into a farm.

SILCHESTER, the *Caer Seiont*, or *Segont*, of the Britons, and *Vindonum* of the Romans, is one of the most perfect of the ancient stations in the south of England. It is situated near the borders of Hampshire, adjoining Berks, and, from its elevated site, commands very extensive prospects over the surrounding country. Its name, *Caer Segont*, was obtained through its having been the chief city of the *Segontiaci*; and by this name it occurs on a stone dug up here, with the following imperfect inscription:*

DEO HER
SAEGON
T. TAMMON
SAEN. TAMMON
VITALIS
OB HONO

That this was a principal Roman station, is evinced not only by its magnitude, and the mode of construction observed in the building of the walls,† but also by the various Roman roads which branch off

* "Thus supplied by Mr. Ward; *Deo Herculi Sagontiacorum Titus Tammonius Sæni Tammonii Vitalis filius ob honorem,*" &c.

Gough's Camden.

† "The first foundation of the *Wall*, which is to be discovered on the north and south-east sides of the city, appears to have been made with large flag-stones, from two to four feet in breadth, and four in length; and of unequal thickness, as sometimes, six, seven, eight, and nine inches:



Antiquaries Club

SPICEWATER, HEANTS. Angle of WALL, near East Gate, 1850.

W. H. L.

Pl. 63. 1850.



off in different directions, and by numerous vestiges of Roman occupation that have been discovered here.

Q 3

Camden,

inches: their depth could not be ascertained, because they yet remain firmly fixed in the wall. Upon these stones was laid a stratum of rubble-stone, or large cragged flints, large pebbles, &c. filled up and held together with a strong cement. This was continued to the height of about two feet and a half; and then succeeded another layer of large flat stones, though not so big as the former; for the largest of these seldom exceeded three feet in length, and oftener were not so long: they ran in general from four to six inches in thickness, and seldom exceeded eighteen or twenty inches in breadth. This course or layer of flat stones runs round the whole city, and may easily be discovered in any part of the walls, its bottom being almost every where level with the ground. Upon this layer again was another stratum of rubble-stone, which, according to the measurement on the south side, was in height three feet: then succeeded another layer of small flat stones, made as near as possible to the shape of the Roman brick, but larger and thicker, so that the thickness of the stone interspersed with the cement, amounted to four inches. On this layer was laid another stratum of rubble-stones, composed of smaller flints, placed in more order than the former; this stratum was about two feet and a half in height: then followed a double row of flat stones, in shape and thickness exactly the same as those before described. On these again was laid another stratum of rubble-stone, of the finer sort, like the former, and exactly of the same height, viz. two feet and a half. On the top of this was a repetition of a double row of flat stones, something larger and thicker than the former; for these two rows, with the mortar, made the space of nine inches. The stratum of rubble which was again raised on these, was three feet high; and on the top succeeded by a double row of flat stones, still increasing in size, and then the rubble continues on the top, higher, or lower, as the walls have been more or less damaged; yet in many places, a succeeding layer of flat stones is to be seen, followed also by another stratum of rubble of still finer cast. One thing was observable, as well in the foundation as in the second row of large stones, described as above; these great stones were not continued regularly, but there appeared frequent breaks, filled up with smaller flat stones, set shelving one over the other; also in the second, in the third, fourth, and fifth stratum of rubble

Camden, on the authority of Nennius, and Gervasius Durober-nensis, affirms, that the Usurper Constantine was invested with the purple in this city, in the year 407. The British King, Arthur, is also said to have been crowned here; but with manifest error;*

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rubble (from the ground) great pains appeared to have been taken with the flints, to place them in exact order; so that for a considerable distance they are observed to form a kind of zig-zag, or herring-bone work, laid in rows, some one way, and some another. The wall at the south gate being measured, was found to be full twenty-four feet thick.

“The whole of this city was surrounded by a large *deep ditch*, great part of which is now filled up with the ruins of the wall, so as to form a bank, on which one may easily walk round about, having the wall itself on one side, and the ditch below on the other: but this was not its original state, for formerly the ditch came up close to the wall, and this bank was not then in being. Beyond the ditch again, is the external *vallum*, very perfect, and easily to be traced out round the whole city; its highest parts, even in the present state, are at least fifteen feet perpendicular from the bottom of the ditch. A straight line, drawn from the top of this bank to the wall on the north-east side, measured thirty-four yards, its full breadth. The two main *streets*, which led from gate to gate, are broader than any of the rest, and measured more than ten yards across. Near the middle of the city, within a spacious square, formed partly by the intersection of the two main streets, was discovered the foundation of a large structure, consisting of free-stone, three feet thick, which is reported to have been a Temple; because near it, and in the inside, were found the remains of a little elevated building, an altar, as it was thought, from the quantity of ashes, wood, and burnt coal, that lay round about: it was three feet in height, four in length, and three in breadth, and entirely built of Roman bricks, the dimensions of which were as follow: seventeen inches and a half long, twelve inches and a half broad, and nearly two in thickness.† Not far from the same place was also ploughed up a large column of free-stone, in diameter one foot eight inches; and a piece of wall of rubble-stone, strongly cemented. The city was supplied with water from a fine plentiful spring, which rises in a south-east direction, and running to the walls, discharges itself underneath into the ditch.” *Strutt's Chronicle*.

* See under Winchester, p. 22.

† Phil. Trans. Vol. XLV. fol. 603,

as in his time the former splendor of Silchester was only attested by its bare walls, and heaps of ruins; it having been destroyed by the fierce Ella, on his march to Bath, about the year 493. This warlike Saxon landed in Sussex with a new levy of his countrymen in 477; his first enterprise was against the British city of *Caer Andred*, afterwards called *Andredesceastre*, which, after a brave resistance, was taken, and levelled with the ground, by the triumphant conqueror; every inhabitant was at the same time massacred.* Marching forward, he besieged this city, which being unable to resist his prowess, exhibited similar scenes of massacre and fell desolation. The important battle of Bath terminated for awhile both his conquests and his cruelty, the Saxons being defeated with immense slaughter, by the gallant *Ambrosius*.

Whether the Romans found this city already so strongly fortified, that they judged it expedient to build their walls according to the original plan, cannot be told; but it is certain that in this instance they departed from the form generally observed in the construction of their stations; the walls making an irregular octagon; so irregular, indeed, that scarcely any two of the sides are of equal length. The inclosed area is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, and contains about one hundred acres, which have long been cultivated, and are divided into seven fields. The parochial Church, and Church-yard, are also within the walls, together with a farm-house, and its requisite offices. The ground slopes gently from the centre to the south, in which direction a small spring flows, that rises near the farm-house: other small springs also rise here, so that parts of the fosse which surrounds the walls are generally filled with water. On the south side, the walls are the most perfect, and in some places measure nearly twenty feet high; the general height is from fifteen to eighteen or twenty feet.

Q 4

The

* *Chron. Sax. Hen. Hunt. &c.* "Omnes ore gladii devorati sunt cum mulieribus et parvulis, ita quod nec unus solus evasit. Et quia tot ibi damna toleravere extranei, ita urbem destruxerunt; quæ nunquam postea reedificata est. Locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus." *Hen, Hunt. Hist. l. 11. Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 64.*

The foundations of the streets may yet be traced running in various parallel lines across the area: the four principal streets communicate with the entrances, which were on the north, east, south, and west sides: besides these, there are now two other entrances, which have been formed as waggon or cart ways. An open space, near the centre of the area, is supposed to have been the site of the forum, from the foundations of a large building, and other remains, that were dug up here. On the south side are traces of a small postern, or sally-port, running beneath the wall, and called by the country people, *Onion's Hole*, from a fabled giant of that name, who is affirmed by tradition to have made this city his residence; and in correspondence with this idea, the coins that have been dug up here, are frequently called *Onion's pennies*: they were even thus denominated in the days of Camden, who also mentions various inscribed stones as having been found in this station; but again lost, or destroyed, through the ignorance of the peasantry. On one stone, which he mentions as still preserved in the gardens of Lord Burleigh, and which appears from Horsley to have been afterwards in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton, was this inscription:

MEMORIÆ
FL. VICTORI
NÆ. T. TAM:
VICTOR CONJUX
POSVIT.

Camden also mentions many coins of Constantine the Younger, as having been found here by himself, having on the reverse, a building with this inscription: *PROVIDENTIÆ CÆS.* Another inscribed stone, but imperfect, was discovered here in the year 1732; and referred by Mr. Ward to Julia Domma, wife of Severus, or Julia Mammea, the mother of Alexander, both of whom, he observes, have the same titles on coins and inscriptions as appeared on the stone,

In Gough's Additions to Camden, mention is made of a person named Stair, who formerly kept a public-house in the neighbouring village of Aldermaston, and had a "great collection of coins, both
brass

brass and silver, from Julius Cæsar to the latest Emperors, found hereabouts; and some gold and silver, British: two onyx seals; one with a cock picking out of a cornucopia; the other only ZACP. Of the Roman coins found here, one of the rarest is a gold Allectus; rev. Apollo, with a whip and globe; at his feet, two captives, ORIENS AVG. ML. and gold ones of Valentinian and Arcadius. One spot, called Silver-Hill, where are foundations of large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of silver coins. In or near the Temple (Forum) above mentioned, Stair told me, he found twelve or more pedestals, and fragments of stone statues, too imperfect to bring away: he shewed me the small alabaster head of a man, with curled hair, about three inches high, and said that many copper *penates* had been found: he had a sword with two serpents encircling the hilt, found within the walls."

Among the various relics of antiquity that have been more recently discovered, are some gold coins and rings, now in the possession of the farmer who rents the estate: one of the rings has a singular shaped key attached to it, but whether for use, or ornament, is doubtful. Roman bricks and pottery are frequently dug up; indeed, the whole area is strewn with fragments of this description; and in the farm-yard, and a ditch adjacent, are parts of a large column. Necklaces of blue beads, or links, saws, bells, swords, and masons' tools, have likewise been found here; and also a curious Roman eagle in steel, which was shown to the Society of Antiquaries by a former Bishop of Carlisle.*

About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the walls, is a Roman AMPHITHEATRE, the form of which is similar to that near Dorchester, with high and steep banks, now covered with a grove of trees, and two entrances. The elevation of the Amphitheatre consists of a mixture of clay and gravel, and the seats were ranged in five rows, one above the other; the slope between each measuring about six feet. The bank, or wall, is nearly twenty yards thick at the bottom, but decreases gradually towards the summit, where its thickness is about four yards. The area is commonly

* Gough's Camden, Vol. I.

monly covered with water: in one part, close on the south side, which credulity now represents as unfathomable, appears to have been the *cavea*,* or den, where the wild beasts were kept before they were let out into the *arena*.

“At about 300 yards from the walls is a bank and ditch, covering nearly two-thirds of the city: and about one mile and a half to the north-west, near a small village, called the *Soak*, are remains of a Camp; and half a mile from that village, a bank and ditch, of several miles extent, which may be part of a Roman road to *Spinæ*.”† The country round Silchester is extremely wild and romantic, presenting a continued succession of hill and dale.

The road which leads from the south entrance of this ancient city to the north gate of Winchester, appears, from Stukeley, to have been called *Longbank*, and *Grimsdyke*; and that which leads by Andover to Old Sarum, to have been named the *Port-way*. Another road which issues from this station, on the north, crosses MORTIMER HEATH, at right angles with the Bath road, and has several tumuli on each side. About 1200 acres of this Heath, or Common, were inclosed during the year 1803, and if the inclosures then made, have not obliterated them, here are traces of several entrenched *Camps*, the largest of which is on the east side of the road leading to Reading. This is evidently of considerable antiquity, as the side running north and south, and which is the most perfect, is now the boundary line between the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire: its form appears to have been square. In the centre of the area, is a small barrow; and on the opposite side of the road, at the distance of about 100 yards, are several others. This was probably the scene of one of the many battles fought between the West Saxons and the Danes in the course of a year,‡ This opinion may be corroborated by a circumstance that has hitherto, we believe, escaped the researches of antiquaries. At a short distance from the Camp are two small farms, (now united,) one of which is called *Alfred's Acres*; and the

* See Vol. IV. p. 343. Note.

† Ibid. p. 142.

‡ Life of the Great Alfred, in Vol. I. p. 140, et seq.



View of the University of Cambridge



the other, *Dane's Acres*: near the same spot are also several little cottages, one of which is constructed in a very peculiar manner, and bears the name of *Dane's House*; the timbers, or ribs, that compose the sides, are of solid oak, rising from the ground, and meeting in the centre, and thus assuming the appearance of the keel of a ship reversed: each rib is about two feet wide, and one thick. The length of this cottage is about thirty feet; its width at bottom, fourteen.

About five or six years ago, a somewhat similar *Phenomenon* was observed on this Heath, to that noticed under the description of the Souter-fell, in Cumberland.* Two gentlemen, from the vicinity of Reading, riding across it, (we believe in regimentals,) observed, as they thought, some *Soldiers on horseback*, galloping along the brow of a low hill, rising from a valley, which was partly involved in a mist, or fog. Surprised at the appearance of cavalry in this secluded situation, they hastened to the spot; but the objects *vanished* as they approached, leaving them strongly impressed with the singularity of the adventure. The operation of the same physical principles that occasioned the appearances on the Souter-fell, it is probable, gave rise to the phenomenon here described.

STRATFIELD-SAY, a seat of George Pitt, Lord Rivers, was anciently the property of a family named Say, by whose heiress it was conveyed in marriage to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, Knt, who was Sheriff of Hampshire in the thirteenth of Richard the Second. In this family it continued till the reign of Charles the First, when it was purchased by Sir William Pitt, Comptroller of the Household, who made it his residence; and dying in 1636, was buried in the Parish Church. The late Lord Rivers, who was fourth in descent from Sir William, was created a Peer, by his present Majesty, in May, 1776. The House stands in an extensive Park, but rather low; though the scenery is pleasing, from the quantity of wood, which combining with a small stream that flows through the grounds, forms some good views.

About three miles south-west from Stratfield-Say, is the VINE, formerly a celebrated seat of the Lords Sandys, but now of William Chute,

* See Vol. III. p. 58.

Chute, Esq. one of the representatives for this county. "The Vine, by Basingstoke," says Leland, "was also of the ancient landes of the Sannes; but it was given owt in marriage to one of the Brokasses, and so remained until the late Lord Sandes, afore he was made Baron, recoverid it into his possession; at which tyme ther was no very great or sumptuous manor-place, and was only containid within the mote; but he after so translatid and augmented yt, and beside buildid a fair base court, that at thys time it is one of the principale houses in goodly building of all Hamp-tonshire."

Dugdale observes, in his Baronetage, that though none of the Sandys' family arrived at the dignity of the Peerage till the time of Henry the Eighth, yet they had superior rank among the gentry of Hampshire long before. Sir John de Sandys, Knt. was Sheriff of the county in the sixth of Richard the Second; and again in the eighteenth; as was also Sir William Sandys, Knt. in the twelfth of Henry the Fourth, and first of Henry the Sixth. The advancement of the family to wealth and honors, was, however, principally owing to the eminent services of Sir William Sandys, who, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, with many others of the English nobility, assisted the Emperor Maximilian against the French; and subsequently fought against the insurgents, who had advanced from the west to Blackheath, in the twelfth of that reign. In the fourth of Henry the Eighth, he was sent, with other brave Englishmen, to assist Ferdinand of Arragon, against the French; and in the fourteenth of the same reign, having been previously made a Knight of the Garter, he was constituted treasurer of Calais; in the same year, in concert with Sir Richard Wingfield, he had the command of the rear of the Earl of Surrey's army. The following year he was created a Baron, by the title of Lord Sandys; and soon afterwards led the vanguard of the army, commanded by the Duke of Suffolk, into France. After exercising various other important offices, he died in 1542, being then Lord Chamberlain of the King's household. His grandson, William, sat as one of the Peers on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the fifteenth of Elizabeth; and again, on the trial of the Queen of

Scots, at Fotheringhay; but in the forty-third of the same reign, he was himself imprisoned, for his concern in the insurrection raised in London by the Earl of Essex. He was twice married; his second wife was Catherine, daughter of Edmund, second Lord Chandois, who is celebrated by the Poet Gascoigne for her beauty, in the song '*On the fair Bridges,*' printed in Percy's Ballads. Elizabeth, his daughter by this marriage, married Sir Edward Sandys, Knt. and their son, Henry, succeeded to this estate. This gentleman was a Colonel under Charles the First, in whose cause he was mortally wounded, in the battle at Branden, near Alresford, in this county. William, his son and successor, was obliged to part with this estate, which, about the year 1654, became the property of Chaloner Chute, Esq. an eminent lawyer, who was twice a representative for Middlesex, and also Speaker in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell; but the troubles of the times overpowering his strength of mind, he became indisposed, and, after lingering some time, died in 1659: his second wife was Lady Dacre, who survived him, and, after considerable litigation with his son and grandson, respecting jointure, obtained an order for the sequestration of the Vine estate, and other lands; but this was not acted on to its full extent, and the decree was afterwards reversed by Parliament. John Chute, Esq. who succeeded to this estate in 1754, and became Sheriff of Hampshire in 1757, was the friend of Walpole and of Gray, and was famed for his acquaintance with the arts. He died in April, 1776, and was succeeded by Thomas Lobbe Chute, Esq. of Norfolk, who had long before assumed the name of his mother, a collateral branch of this family: William, his son, and successor, is the present owner of this estate.*

Camden mentions the *Vine* as having derived its name from the vines introduced into this country in the time of the Emperor Probus. The situation of this seat is low; the grounds are not extensive, but well wooded; and a small stream of water crosses the lawn

* Additional particulars relating to the Sandys and Chute families, may be found in the Topographer, Vol. I. p. 51—61.

lawn that extends from the back front of the house. The mansion itself is a long range of brick building, with wings: many alterations have been made in it since the time of its erection, by the first Lord Sandys, and particularly by the Speaker Chute, under the superintendence 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 stair-case, on a design of his own. He also began the small Chapel, or *Tomb-Room*, adjoining the ancient and curious *Chapel* in this mansion, which the first Lord Sandys repaired and embellished. On each side of this Chapel are stalls, or seats, curiously carved: the three windows at the east end, are glazed with fine painted glass, brought from Boulogne, together with most of the pavement, which consists of tiles of various sizes, each of them having a figure, motto, or device upon it. The three upper compartments of the windows contain subjects from the New Testament; the lower compartments have the figures of Francis the First, with his two wives, Claude and Margaret, and their tutelary Saints. In the *Tomb-House* is an altar-tomb, erected to the memory of CHALONER CHUTE, Esq. who is represented in his robes as Speaker of the House of Commons by a recumbent figure, sculptured by Banks, from a painting by Vandyck, still preserved in this mansion; together with a painting by the same artist, of his second wife DOROTHY, Lady Dacre. Several curious marbles, brought from Italy by the late J. Chute, Esq. with Greek and Latin inscriptions, are preserved here.

The lower part of one of the wings is occupied as a Green-House, above which is a long *Gallery*, wainscotted with oak, and curiously carved with the arms, cyphers, and other devices, of most of the Nobility that composed the Court of Henry the Eighth in the time of Lord Sandys. Here are also a few full-length portraits: among them are HENRY THE EIGHTH; CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk; SIR FRANCIS BACON, Lord Verulam; the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM; and a three-quarter length of a Nun, of the ancient family of the *Cufauds*.

At

At WEST, or MONK'S SHERBORNE, was a PRIORY of Benedictines, founded by Henry de Port, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry the First, and soon afterwards given to the Abbey of St. Vigor, at Cerasie, in Normandy. After the dissolution of the Alien Priors, it was granted, by Edward the Fourth, to the Hospital called Domus Dei, at Southampton, as an appurtenance to which it now belongs to Queen's College, Oxford.

MALSANGER, in the parish of Oakley, was the family seat and birth-place of WILLIAM WARHAM, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth. He received the early part of his education at Wyckham's College, Winchester, and afterwards removed to New College, Oxford; where his assiduous attention to study procured him various promotions. His abilities were not more eminent in a civil than ecclesiastical capacity; and Henry the Seventh, with whom he was a great favorite, intrusted him with several important offices; so that he was at once a Divine, a Lawyer, and a Statesman. He was successively Keeper of the Rolls, Ambassador to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, Keeper of the Broad Seal, Bishop of London, Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury: the latter situation he held from the year 1504 till the time of his death, in August, 1532; but many of his privileges were usurped by Wolsey, who supplanted him at Court, and sought every occasion to mortify him. His portrait has been engraved by Virtue, from an original and very fine painting, by Holbein, which is yet preserved in the Gallery at Lambeth Palace.

BASINGSTOKE

Is a large ancient and populous town, situated in a pleasant and well-wooded part of the county, and commanding a considerable trade from its standing at the junction of five great roads. In the Domesday Book, it is mentioned by the appellation *Basingtoches*, and is recorded as having always been a Royal manor; as never having paid tax, nor ever been distributed into hides: it is also noticed in that Survey, as having a market worth thirty shillings.

On the establishment of the woollen manufacture, Basingstoke obtained an extensive share in that business, and has been particularly noticed for its druggets and shallons; but the manufacture of these articles has long ceased. The malting business is, however, carried on to a considerable extent, and employs a great number of persons.

The *Church* is a spacious and handsome structure, said to have been built under the auspices of Bishop Fox; it consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low square tower: the south side of the Church is of stone, but the north side is constructed with alternate squares of stone and flint. On the spandrils, and over the doorway leading into the chancel, on the north side, are several shields, of different sizes, inscribed with the initials I. H. S. and other letters, of which an engraving has been given in Gough's Additions to the Britannia. The advowson of this Church,* with that of Basing, was granted, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, to the Priory of Selborne, and, with the other possessions of that foundation, was transferred, in the year 1459, to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which it yet belongs: the living is very valuable. Several of the Vicars have been eminent for their talents and learning. Among them, was *Sir George Wheeler*, the celebrated
Eastern

* The annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of Basingstoke Parish, commences and concludes with the singing of a psalm, at the great elm tree, before the Vicarage House. This custom, which has been long neglected in most other places, is probably a remnant of the ancient ceremony alluded to in the following extract from Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion. "At the Reformation, when all processions were abolished, the perambulations of the circuits of parishes were thought necessary to be retained; and it was ordered that the minister and substantial men of the parish, should walk about the bounds thereof, and at certain convenient places, should give thanks to God in the beholding of his benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the earth, with the saying of the 104th Psalm; at which time also the minister is to inculcate this and the like sentences: 'Cursed is he that translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbours;' or, as we now read it, 'Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's land-mark.'"

Eastern traveller, who founded a Library in a part of the Church said to have been originally dedicated to St. Stephen; and *Thomas Warton*, B. D. some time Professor of Poetry in Oxford University, and father of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Warton, and of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Warton; both of whom were born in this town.

Henry the Third founded an *Hospital* at Basingstoke, for the maintenance of aged and impotent Priests, at the request, and on the estate of, Walter de Merton, who was Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester: he was also the founder of Merton College, Oxford; for the reception of the incurable fellows or scholars belonging to which, this Hospital was eventually appropriated.* It stood on the north side of the river, a little below the town bridge; some remains may yet be traced. The government of Basingstoke is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Capital Burgesses, and other officers. The *Town-Hall* is a large and new edifice. Several *Schools* have been instituted here for the education of youth; particularly a *Free-School* of some repute; and a Charity School, in which twelve boys are clothed, and maintained at the expense of the Skinner's Company, of London. According to the returns under the Population Act of 1801, the inhabitants of Basingstoke amounted to 2589; the number of houses to 512.

Basingstoke possesses a considerable trade in corn, the transit of which is greatly facilitated by a *Canal* that has been made from the river Wey, in Surrey, to this town, under the authority of an act obtained in the year 1778. The length of the canal to the river Wey, by which it communicates with the Thames, is thirty-seven miles and a quarter: the expense of cutting it amounted to about 100,000*l.* A large portion of this sum was expended in forming a tunnel, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, through Grewill Hill, near Odiham: the tunnel is arched, and lined with brick. Besides corn and flour, coals, timber, manure, and goods of almost every description, are conveyed to different parts of the

VOL. VI. APRIL 1805.

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country

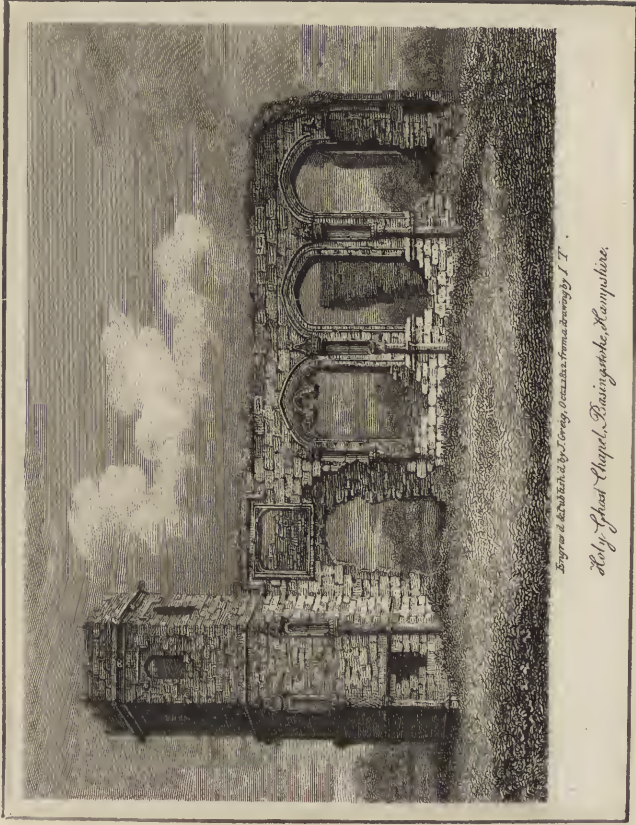
* Tanner's Notitia.

country by this channel: the first barge arrived at the wharf at Basingstoke in January, 1794. Among the numerous projected advantages that led to the formation of the canal, was the presumed cultivation of Bagshot, and other heaths within the line of its course. The dividends have as yet been small, but are annually increasing.

On an eminence, at the northern extremity of Basingstoke, are situated the remains of *Holy Ghost Chapel*, so called from its having been connected with a brotherhood, or guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted by Sir William Sandys, Knt. afterwards first Lord Sandys, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester, under a license from Henry the Eighth. This fraternity was dissolved in the first of Edward the Sixth, and its possessions vested in the Crown; but in the first of Philip and Mary, a brotherhood was again established here, and the former possessions re-granted for "the maintenance of a Priest for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction of the young men and boys of the town of Basingstoke." About the commencement of the reign of James the First, the brotherhood became extinct; and during the confusions of the Civil Wars, the Chapel estate was seized by the Parliament, and the School shut up; but through the care of Bishop Morley, the estate was again restored, about the year 1670.

The site of this Chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure from the period of the Saxon times; and though the present building is generally ascribed to the above Sir William Sandys, the opinion of a celebrated draughtsman and antiquary,* seems to countenance the report of its having been erected much earlier. "The style of the architecture," he observes, "appears of the day of Edward the Fourth. The design, though small, is much enriched; and among the ornaments, are many of the Roman and Grecian turn, which shows that examples of this sort had been earlier introduced among us than is generally understood: however, it is not impossible, but that many of the carvings,

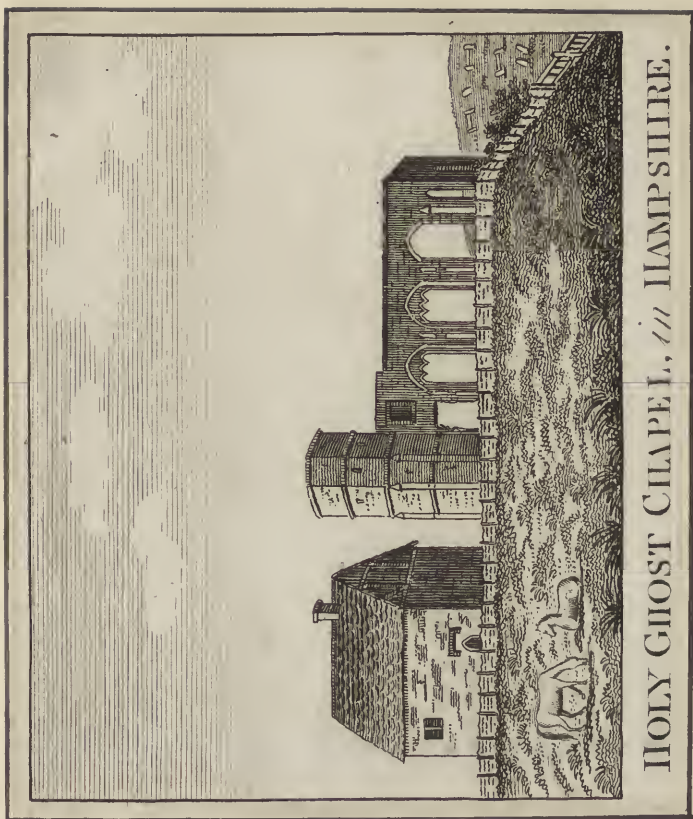
* Mr. Carter, in his Pursuits of Architectural Innovation; see
Gent. Mag. Nov. 1802.



Engraved by J. J. Cook, from a drawing by J. J.

Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, Hampshire.





HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, // HAMPSHIRE.



carvings, with some shields of arms, were added in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in consequence of repairs or alterations then taking place." Camden describes it as having been erected by Sir William Sandys, and particularly mentions the roof, as being excellently adorned from scripture history. The only parts now standing are the south and east walls, with an hexangular tower at the south-west angle, in which was formerly a stair-case. On the piers between the windows on the south side, are long narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are similarly decorated: the walls are of brick, cased with free-stone. The effect arising from the elevated situation of these ruins is very beautiful. The building appears to have been first dilapidated in the Civil Wars, and has been almost entirely neglected ever since. The large regular apartment to the westward of the Chapel, is supposed, by Mr. Carter, to have been the body of an ancient Church, "to which the Chapel was attached, constituting the chancel or choir." Camden affirms, that Sir William Sandys was buried in this Chapel, but no traces of his tomb remains. In the adjoining burying-ground, which is here called the *Liten*, are several defaced inscriptions in memory of the *Cufauds*, a respectable family, who were allied to the Plantagenets, and had been settled at Cufaud, near the Vine, from the early Norman times.* Here also, are several inscriptions to the *Blundens*, of Basingstoke, none of whom are now remaining: one of these deserves preservation from the elegant Latin in which it is written.

H. S. E.

GUILIELMUS BLUNDEN, GEN.

Guilielmi Blunden de Basingstoke generosi filius unicus

Novi Collegii Oxon superioris ordinis Commensalis

Florentissimi istius Societatis grande Ornamentum,

Totius etiam Academiae Deliciae,

Honorabilis societatis Hospitii Graiensis studens,

R 2

Egregio

* The Cufaud estate was purchased by T. L. Chute, Esq. the late proprietor of the Vine, above thirty years ago.

Egregio asmodum Ingenio, Moribus, Prudentia;
 Et, quod raro alias repertum est, inter ceteras
 Animi dotes Modestia singulari,
 Erga Patrem pius, omnium amans, ab omnibus amatus:
 Sed vitam ejus diuturnam facere non poterant
 Quæ fecerunt desideratum,
 Ut qui occidit immaturam, Variolum spoliū,
 Et Triumphus Mortis nulli bono
 Nimum Dolendus.
 Obiit 10 Jan.—1706.
 Ætat. Suæ—25.

Among the eminent natives of Basingstoke, the first that occurs in order of time, is JOHN DE BASINGSTOKE, or *Basingstochius*, who became of great repute towards the middle of the thirteenth century; and, as was then customary, assumed his surname from the place of his birth. He was highly eminent for virtue and learning; for having a strong and vigorous understanding, he so improved it by study, that, besides acquiring a “perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, he became an eloquent orator, a complete mathematician, a subtle philosopher, and a sound divine.” He commenced his studies at the University of Oxford; but, for further improvement, went to Paris, where he resided some years, and afterwards travelled to Athens, “the seat of the Muses, and mother of all polite literature.” Here he greatly increased his knowledge, particularly of ancient Greek literature; and, on his return to England, he brought with him several curious Greek manuscripts, and introduced the use of the Greek (Arabic) numerals. He also translated a Greek Grammar into Latin, intitling it the ‘Donatus of the Greeks,’ in order to facilitate the study of the former language. He was highly esteemed for his learning; and was particularly favored by the celebrated Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who preferred him to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in the year 1252; the twenty-sixth of Henry the Third.*

RICHARD

* Biographia Britannica, Vol. I. p. 669, 670.

RICHARD WHITE, called also *Basingstochius*, a Romish exile, and Regius Professor at Douay in the time of James the First, was likewise a native of this town. He wrote a 'History of Britain,' with valuable notes, 'from the first planting of this nation to Brute, and so on to Constantius, and Cadwallader, in nine books:' this history was much commended by the learned Selden.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER, an eminent navigator in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, was born at Basingstoke, where also he was buried in the year 1617, having bequeathed several legacies to his native place. He was one of the earliest traders to the East Indies, and gave his own name to a sound in Baffin's Bay.

DR. JOSEPH WARTON, F. R. S. was born at Basingstoke, about the year 1722, and very early imbibed a distinguished fondness for letters, from the instructions and pursuits of his reverend father, who has been already mentioned as a Vicar of this parish. He then became a Student at Winchester College, and afterwards was elected Master; a situation that he continued to fill for a number of years, with great and deserved celebrity. His knowledge of classical literature was very extensive, and, combined with his benevolence, and amiable temper, procured him numerous friends among the most cultivated classes of society. His poetical talents were good, but were chiefly confined to the production of short pieces, of which, perhaps, his Ode to Fancy is the best, and has been most admired. His *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope* is an excellent work, and remarkable from the circumstance of the first volume having been printed nearly thirty years before the second and last was submitted to the public. In the year 1797, appeared his edition of the Works of Pope, in nine volumes, octavo, with notes critical and illustrative: this, though bearing evident marks of haste, is the best edition of that Poet that has yet been published. He died in March, 1800; deservedly regretted by a very large circle of acquaintance.

The Rev. THOMAS WARTON, B. D. the late Poet Laureat, was born here in the year 1728; and received the rudiments of instruction at the School, of which his father was then Master. At the age

of fifteen he was admitted a Commoner, and soon afterwards was elected a scholar at Trinity College, Oxford. His attachment to books, and the early maturity of his mental powers, were very unusual; and he was quickly distinguished as well by various poetical productions, as by his critical acumen, and knowledge of classical literature. His literary undertakings were many: his editions of Theocritus, and of the smaller poems of Milton, are highly curious and valuable. His most eminent production is the *History of English Poetry*, in three volumes, quarto; though not completed to the extent proposed, as a fourth volume was in the press at the time of his decease. He also published *Observations on the Fairie Queen of Spenser*, two volumes, 1762; and a *History of the Parish of Kiddington*; the latter of which is regarded as one of the best specimens of a parochial history ever published. He died at Oxford, in May, 1790; having long previously been chosen a Fellow of Trinity College, and made Camden Professor of History in that University. His disposition was amiable, and his accomplishments great and varied. He was considered, observes his biographer,* and editor of his poetical works, "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."

At a short distance west from Basingstoke is an ancient *Encampment*, the proper name of which appears to be WINCLESBURY; though several other appellations have been given to it. The embankment is about 1100 yards in circumference, but no traces of a ditch are visible; it has two entrances, respectively west and east: its form is an irregular oval, approaching to an oblong square.

BASING, or OLD BASING, a small village, about two miles north-east from Basingstoke, is memorable for a bloody battle fought here between the Danes, and the Saxons commanded by King

* Richard Mant, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College.

King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, in the year 871, in which the latter were defeated. It became still more famous, however, from the gallant stand made against the forces of the Parliament, in the reign of Charles the First, by John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, a lineal descendant from Hugh de Port, who, at the period of the Domesday Survey, held fifty-five lordships in this county. Basing was the head of these extensive possessions, and appears to have been very early the site of a Castle, as mention of the 'land of the *Old Castle* of Basing,' occurs in a grant made by John de Port, to the neighbouring Priory at Monk's Sherborne, in the reign of Henry the Second.* William, his grandson, assumed the surname of St. John; and Robert, Lord St. John, in the forty-third of Henry the Third, obtained a 'license to fix a pole upon the bann of his moat at Basing, and also permission to continue it so fortified during the King's pleasure.†' In the time of Richard the Second, Basing, with other estates of this family, was transferred, by marriage, to the *Poynings*; and again in the time of Henry the Sixth to the *Paulets*, by the marriage of Constance, heiress to the former, with Sir John Paulet, of Nunny Castle, in Somersetshire.

Sir William Paulet, Knt. third in descent from this couple, created Baron St. John, of Basing, by Henry the Eighth; and Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward the Sixth; was a very polite nobleman, and greatly in favor at Court through most of the successive changes that occurred in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He held the office of Treasurer nearly thirty years, sustaining himself by the courtly maxim of "being a willow, and not an oak." He rebuilt the Castle at Basing in a magnificent and even princely style, so much so indeed, that Camden, in allusion to the vast expense of living entailed on his family by its splendor, observes, that "it was so overpowered by its own weight, that his posterity have been forced to pull down a part of it." Here, in the year 1560, he entertained Queen Elizabeth,

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with

* Gentleman's Mag. Aug. 1787.

† Ibid.

with 'all good cheer,' and so much to her satisfaction, that she playfully lamented his great age; "for, by my troth," said the delighted Sovereign, "if my Lord Treasurer were but a young man, I could find in my heart to have him for a husband, before any man in England."* This nobleman died in 1572, at the age of ninety-seven, having lived to see 113 of his own immediate descendants; he was buried in Basing Church.

William, his great grandson, and fourth Marquis of Winchester, had likewise, in the year 1601, the honor of having Queen Elizabeth for a guest, and that for a period of "thirteen dayes, to the *greate charge* of the sayde Lorde Marquesse." During her residence here, the Duke of Biron, accompanied by about twenty of the French nobility, and a retinue of nearly 400 persons, were lodged at the Vine, the seat of Lord Sandys, which house had been purposely furnished with hangings and plate from the Tower, and Hampton Court, "and with sevenscore beds and furniture, which the willing and obedient people of the cuntry of Southampton, upon two dayes warning, had brought in thither to lend the Queene."† When Elizabeth departed from Basing, she affirmed, that "she had done that in Hampshire, that none of her ancestors ever did, neither that any Prince in Christendome could doe: that was, she had in her progresses in her subjects' houses, entertained a Royal Ambassador, and had royally entertained him."‡ This Marquis died in 1628, at Hawkwood, now Hackwood, the present seat of his descendants.

John, his son, the fifth Marquis of Winchester, was the brave nobleman who rendered his name immortal by his gallant defence of BASING HOUSE, in the cause of Charles the First, during a tedious siege and blockade, or rather a succession of them, which, with short intermissions, continued upwards of two years. The Journal of the Siege was printed in Oxford, in 1645, and is said, by Granger, to be one of the most eventful pieces of history during the Civil War. The investment commenced in August, 1643;

* See Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, Vol. I. p. 56.

† Ibid. Vol. II. p. 5. ‡ Ibid. Vol. II.

1643; the first material assaults were made by Sir William Waller, who thrice within nine days attempted to take it by storm, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat with great loss to Farnham.

This repulse was only the prelude to a more obstinate investment by the Parliamentary forces of Hampshire and Sussex, who were united under the command of Colonel Norton, of Southwick, in this county. The summons to surrender was contemned by the Marquis, who was heard to observe, that "if the King had no more ground in England than Basing House, he would maintain it to the uttermost." Occasional sallies were made by the besieged, and with much success; but provisions failing, the Marquis sent for succour to Oxford, where the King then held his councils. The difficulty of the enterprise, as all the country between Abingdon and Basing was in the possession of the Parliament, who had also strong garrisons at Abingdon and Reading, rendered his first solicitations ineffectual; yet, on his sending a last express, with a positive assurance that famine would compel him to surrender in ten days, it was determined to attempt his relief; and the brave Colonel Gage was, at his own request, intrusted with the execution of this dangerous service.

On the night of September the ninth, 1644, the Colonel left Oxford with a strong party of horse and foot, many of whom were volunteers; and being strengthened at Wallingford by an additional body of about 100 persons, marched with celerity to Aldermaston, where he arrived on Tuesday evening, and rested his troops from eight till eleven. Here they were discovered to be Royalists from the imprudence of the Commander of a troop of horse, who had been sent before to collect refreshments, and who, forgetting the orange tawny scarfs and ribbands by which they had disguised themselves, had betrayed their real colors by attacking, and making prisoners, of some of the Parliament's horse. On the next morning, between four and five, the Colonel had arrived within a mile of Basing, where he halted his men; and, on the almost immediate receipt of a letter from Sir William Ogle, Governor of Winchester, who had engaged to make a diversion in his favor, but now declined it from the extreme danger, held a council

of his officers, in which it was determined to attack the besiegers in an undivided body; though this was contrary to the original design. For this purpose the troops were arranged in battalions, and marched rapidly towards Basing House; but they had advanced only a short distance, when the Parliament musqueteers commenced a smart fire from the hedges; and beyond them, on a rising ground, five cornets of horse were seen, drawn up in good order, to receive the assault. The charge made by the Royalists was, however, so furious, that they immediately gave ground, and fled to a considerable and safe distance. The foot disputed the attack with greater spirit; but were at length obliged to retire, from hedge to hedge, and, after a hard contest of two hours, were also driven from their works on that side on which the attack commenced, and a complete passage was opened with the besieged.

The Colonel having saluted the Marquis, and supplied him with ammunition, immediately marched into Basingstoke, where the Parliament committees had previously sat, and where he found considerable quantities of provision, of which he sent as much to the garrison as he could obtain means of conveyance for, together with forty or fifty head of cattle, and 100 sheep. At night, the Colonel retired with all his force into Basing House, whence, on the ensuing morning, he again dispatched his horse and foot to Basingstoke, as well to procure them refreshments, as to continue to supply the garrison with necessaries. In the course of the day, he received intelligence that Colonel Norton was drawing his forces together, with intent to fall on his rear on his return to Oxford; and that the Parliament's troops from Abingdon, Newbury, and Reading, were also assembling, to dispute his passage over the river Kennet. On this he determined to commence his retreat the same night; but, to deceive the enemy, drew all his troops to the Basing House as before; and sent orders, which he knew must fall into their hands, for the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to supply certain proportions of corn by the next day noon, on pain of having their houses destroyed by fire. The scheme succeeded; and about eleven he began his march, and crossed the Kennet, undiscovered, by a ford near Burghfield Bridge; the bridge itself

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having

having been previously broken down. The ensuing morning, Friday, he forded the Thames near Pangbourn, and arriving at Wallingford in safety, quartered there for the night: the next day he returned to Oxford. His whole loss, in completing this gallant enterprise, was only eleven killed, and between forty and fifty wounded.

The blockade and siege of Basing House were immediately re-commenced: in about two months the garrison was again in distress for provision; and Colonel Gage, who had now received the order of knighthood, was a second time chosen to afford it relief, with a party of 1000 horse. Each trooper was to carry a bag of corn, or other provisions; and, on reaching Basing House, was to cast it down, and the retreat to be then commenced in the best order possible. This enterprise was also completely successful, though by a different means than had been conjectured; for the Parliament's troops had raised the siege the day before the Colonel's arrival, and retired into winter quarters.

The final investment of Basing House appears to have been undertaken by Cromwell, who took it by storm in October, 1645, and burnt it to the ground, in despite of the *Aidez Loyaulté*, which the Marquis had written with a diamond in every window, and which has ever since been the motto of the family arms. The plunder obtained on this occasion, is said to have amounted to 200,000*l.* in cash, jewels, and rich furniture.* The number of soldiers slain before the walls, from the first commencement of the siege, is recorded to have been upwards of 2000.

It appears, from a survey made in the year 1798, that the area of the works, including the garden, and entrenchments, occupied about fourteen acres and a half. The form was extremely irregular; the ditches very deep, and the ramparts high and strong:
some

* There is a traditionary report, that the garrison was partly surprised, through some of the troops being engaged at cards when the assault commenced; and we have been informed, that the card-players of the neighbourhood have a common saying of, '*Clubs trumps, as when Basing House was taken.*'

some of the remains are yet very bold and striking. The citadel was circular, having an oblong square platform on the north, defended by a rampart and covered way. The north gateway is yet standing, together with parts of the outward wall, and is constructed with brick, jointed with great care and nicety. The site of the ruins is particularly commanding: the canal from Basingstoke has been cut through a part of the works; and the outward entrenchments have been rendered very obscure and imperfect, from some late improvements in the grounds. The medium depth of the fosse which surrounded the citadel, is about thirty-six feet perpendicular.

The brave Marquis, whose property was thus reduced to ruin in the cause of his Sovereign, lived till the Restoration, but received no recompense from an ungrateful court for his immense losses. During the latter part of his life, he resided at Englefield, in Berkshire, and was there buried in the parish Church: the epitaph on his monument was written by the poet Dryden, and is as follows:

He, who in impious times undaunted stood,
 And midst rebellion durst be just and good;
 Whose arms asserted, and whose sufferings more
 Confirm'd the cause for which he fought before;
 Rests here:—rewarded by an heav'nly Prince
 For what his earthly could not recompense.
 Pray, reader, that such times no more appear;
 Or if they happen, learn true honor here.
 Ark of this age's faith and loyalty,
 Which to preserve them, Heav'n confin'd in thee,
 Few subjects could a King like thine deserve;
 And fewer such a King so well could serve.
 Blest King, blest Subject, whose exalted state
 By sufferings rose, and gave the law to fate.
 Such souls are rare; but mighty patterns given
 To earth, and meant for ornaments to Heav'n.*

The

* The first wife of the Marquis was Jane, the very accomplished daughter of Thomas, Viscount Savage: she was the mother of Charles, first Duke of Bolton, but died in the delivery of her second child. An epitaph to her memory was written by Milton.

The Marquis, who died in 1674, was succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son, Charles, of whom Granger gives the following character. "This Nobleman, when he saw that other 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 the next morning; during which time he eat, drank, smoked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him, were at liberty to rise, and amuse themselves, or to 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

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" Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To house with darkness, and with death.

* * * *

" Once had the early matrons run
To greet her with a lovely son;
And now with second hope she goes,
And calls Lucina to her throes;
But whether by mischance, or blame,
Atropos for Lucina came;
And with remorseless cruelty,
Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree.
The hapless babe, before his birth,
Had burial, yet not laid in earth,
And the languish'd mother's womb
Was not long a living tomb.

* * * *

" Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have.

broiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court; but he exerted himself so much in 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 at the age of sixty-nine, February the 27th, 1698. This Nobleman chiefly resided at Bolton Hall, in Yorkshire, an estate which he acquired by marriage with Mary, a natural daughter of Scrope, Earl of Sunderland; the Hall was built by himself. In his time also, *Hackwood*, now the principal seat of Lord Bolton, was first fitted up as a family residence.

Charles, son of the above, and second Duke of Bolton, assisted, like his father, in the great work of the Revolution; and was one of the Noblemen appointed at Exeter, in November, 1688, to manage the revenues of the Prince of Orange, as Sovereign of England. Besides receiving various honorable appointments in the intermediate years, he was constituted one of the Lords Justices of Ireland in 1697. In 1706, he was appointed a Commissioner to settle the terms of the Union between England and Scotland. In 1714, he was chosen a Knight of the Garter; and three years afterwards was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died in January, 1721-2, in his sixty-second year. By his first marriage with Frances, daughter of William Ramsden, Esq. of Byrom, in Yorkshire, he had two sons, Charles, and Harry, who were successively Dukes of Bolton.

Charles, the eldest, and third Duke, was installed a Knight of the Garter, in November, 1722; and, like his father, was appointed to several high offices in the state. This Nobleman was twice married: on the death of his first wife, from whom he had long been separated, he wedded the celebrated Lavinia Beswick, or Fenton, more known by the name of *Polly Peachem*, from her celebrity in the performance of that character in the *Beggar's Opera*. It is uncertain, observes a modern author,* "whether the opera itself, or Polly Peachem, had the greater share of popularity. Her lovers, of course, were very numerous; she decided in favor
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* Lysons's *Environs of London*, Vol. III. p. 482.

of the Duke of Bolton, who, to the great loss of the public, took her from the stage, to which she never returned." She survived the Duke six years, and died Duchess Dowager of Bolton, in January, 1760.*

Harry, the fourth Duke, succeeded his brother in his honors and estates, in August, 1754, having previously represented the county of Southampton in five successive parliaments. He died in October, 1759, and, like his grandfather, left two sons, both of whom succeeded to the Dukedom. Charles, the fifth Duke, carried the Queen's crown, at the coronation of their present Majesties. He died, unmarried, in July, 1765, in his forty-seventh year. Henry, his brother, and last Duke of Bolton, died at the age of seventy-four, in the year 1794. The Basing and Hackwood estates became the property of the present Lord Bolton in right of his wife, the daughter of Charles, fifth Duke of Bolton, agreeably to the entail created by the latter.

Basing Church is a large, ancient, and curious structure, standing at a short distance from the site of Basing House, and consisting of three aisles, with a tower rising from the centre: in a niche, at the west end, is a figure of the Virgin Mary: the roof is supported by round arches, springing from massive columns. This edifice, as appears from a Latin inscription in the north aisle, was repaired in the year 1519, by Sir John Paulet, Knt. father of the first Marquis of Winchester, whose arms appear on various parts of the building. The above SIR JOHN PAULET, with his father, JOHN PAULET, Esq. and their respective wives, lie buried beneath two open-arched tombs, one on each side the chancel. Beneath the south aisle is the family vault of the Paulets, in which all the

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* The rapid increase in the salaries of actors, can hardly be better illustrated, than by a reference to the wages of this Lady. When her performance of Polly Peachem had obtained the unqualified approbation of the town, the Manager, Rich, increased her salary from *fifteen* to *thirty shillings* per week, that he might secure her continuance at his theatre. We now read of a boy of thirteen, being secured in the receipt of 6000 guineas for performing fifty-one nights: what an astonishing difference!

six Dukes of Bolton, with many of their noble relations, are deposited. Various banners, with impalements of the arms of the different families allied to the Paulets, remain hanging in the aisle, with fragments of others that are nearly destroyed. A mural monument has also been erected in this Church, to the memory of FRANCIS RUSSEL, Esq. a native of Basingstoke, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, who assisted Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire: he died at the age of fifty-five, in September, 1795.

About two miles south-west from Old Basing, is HACKWOOD PARK, the seat and property of Thomas Orde Poulett, Baron Bolton, in right of his lady, as before observed. The Park is very extensive: the surface is boldly irregular, and partakes of the beautiful character of the neighbouring chalk downs. The scenery is picturesque; and the views are diversified by large groves of fine oak, ash, and beech trees, interspersed with thorns of extraordinary size and luxuriance. The soil is peculiarly congenial to the beech trees, which rise to an immense height, with boles of uncommon girth, and large and spreading branches: these trees, covering large tracts, both in the park, and on a contiguous farm, assume, when seen at a distance, the appearance of an extensive forest.

The House is situated towards the western boundary of the park, and encompassed by about 100 acres of pleasure grounds, disposed into lawn, terrace, shrubbery, and a noble wood, bearing the name of Spring Wood, in which are many of the finest trees of the whole demesne. Over these the mantling ivy has been suffered to grow; and, by its rising to the highest branches, and thence hanging in rich and loose chains of thick foliage, it produces a very singular effect of beauty; and even in winter, it greatly tends to enliven and animate the gloom of the season. Various alterations, on a liberal and extended scale, have been made in the pleasure grounds, by Lord Bolton, particularly on the south, which had been originally arranged in the old style, by terraces, flights of steps, with pedestals and statues, leading to a great reservoir of water, and terminated by angular ramparts, bastions, &c. the views from the house were also intercepted by high yew-tree hedges, skirting



Drawn by J. F. Neale.

HACKWOOD PARK,
HAMPSHIRE.

Engraved by H. W. Bond



skirting long and formal avenues. By the late improvements, Nature has regained her rights; the avenues have been broken into walks and glades, and several distant views admitted. At the southern extremity of the reservoir, upon a very elevated pedestal, still stands an equestrian statue of George the First, but intended to be removed to a spot opposite the centre of the north front: this statue was a gift of the King to the Duke of Bolton, who had been honored with his Majesty's notice and correspondence before he succeeded to the Crown.

In the wood near the house are two ornamental buildings, used in the summer for purposes of recreation. One of these is in a part, called, and formerly used as, a menagerie for aquatic birds; and there is still within its circuit a considerable sheet of fine water. This building has a very handsome front of the Doric order, with an open colonnade in the centre, and a small, neat apartment, on each side; the whole assuming the appearance of a vestibule. The other building is situated in a part called the French Garden; and the grounds immediately surrounding it, were, indeed, formerly twisted into shapes, which fully entitled it to that appellation. It consists of four equal fronts, with a central dome, having somewhat of the heavy character that marked the general style of its architect, Sir John Vanbrugh. The apartment within is spacious, and is handsomely stuccoed, and paved with marble. This is said to have been used as a music room, during the time of the third Duke, and was then devoted to the vocal exercise of the celebrated Polly Peachem. The wild unbrageous vistas opening from three of the fronts, and decorated with flowering shrubs, and double blossoming fruit trees, are striking and beautiful.

The lower parts of the wood are in a state of wild and luxuriant nature, with coppice plants and shrubs, sheltered beneath great and lofty timber trees. In the midst of this wilderness, is a space containing above four acres, assuming the form of a vast ancient theatre, the boundary of which is composed of elms closely planted, and rather inclining inward, so as to project their lofty heads, and extended branches, over the sides and ends of the area: the stage is a flat lawn, at the lower end, from which seats of turf gra-

dually rise in sweeping divisions, leaving one grand broad passage in the middle, from the bottom to the top, which terminates in a large circular recess, having in the midst the ruins of a circular Grecian temple, which, from the remains, appears to have been constructed with great elegance. The most striking view of this theatre is obtained from the entry through the thicket at the bottom of the stage.

The whole of these pleasure-grounds, with the adjoining parts of the park, are thought to have formerly composed one large wood; and it appears to have been connected with Basing House and Castle, by long avenues of chesnuts, some of which still exist; and long stems, of considerable height, have grown up from the undecayed parts of others. It was then appropriated to the favorite diversion of hawking; and the name which it seems originally to have borne, was *Hawking Wood*; though now, by a corrupt abbreviation, rendered Hackwood. The Park is animated by between 500 and 600 head of deer: the only part, indeed, in which it seems deficient, is in the want of a continued expanse of water, though several reservoirs, and small sheets, exist in different parts. Even this, however, is intended to be remedied, by the introduction of a stream from some very abundant springs, which rise about half a mile distant on the north, and form the chief sources of the river Loddon.

The Mansion was originally a Lodge, built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and used as a place of meeting for the company assembled for the purpose of hawking, and as a Banqueting Room after the sport was over: the Lodge now forms the central part of the building. After the demolition of the principal seat at Old Basing, some habitable substitute seems to have been formed out of the ruins of the lower house; and here John, Marquis of Winchester, and his son, afterwards first Duke of Bolton, occasionally resided. Hackwood appears to have been completed about the year 1688, as the great exterior pipes from the roof, the cisterns, cheeks and backs of grates, &c. bear that date. The general form of the house, as then altered, was a large central building, connected with two considerable wings by open corridors. Various alterations have since

since been made; and in the time of the last Charles, Duke of Bolton, the great Hall, which, in its original state, was open from the ground-floor to the roof, had a new floor introduced at the height of twenty feet: the space below it was, at the same period, adapted to the reception of some very fine old wainscot, that was brought from Abbotstone,* near Alresford, and had been enriched by a great deal of most excellent carving by Gibbons. Various other improvements were also then made; the corridors were closed in; and some good offices were erected, together with the stables, and a spacious riding-house. Notwithstanding these alterations, the mansion was found in many respects inconvenient, when it came into the possession of Lord Bolton, who has, in consequence, commenced the execution of a plan for essentially improving the accommodations; and which, among other objects, embraces the erection of a new front on the north, about twenty-four feet from the present, and to be connected with the old wings by a sweep of more grace and utility. By this means, an excellent entrance Hall will be formed, forty feet, by twenty-four; several of the old apartments will be enlarged, and various new ones added, so as to render the whole a handsome and complete family residence. Among the numerous portraits in this mansion are these: a Head of the first MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, on panel, in the style of Holbein.

A full-length of the MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER, second wife to John, the fifth Marquis. This lady was distinguished for courage and prudence, like the celebrated Blanche, Lady Arundel. She valiantly aided in the defence of Basing Castle; and also wrote a journal of the proceedings relating to the siege: the Castle was taken during her absence.

A full-length of JOHN PAULET, fifth Marquis of Winchester. A small oval portrait has been engraved of this Nobleman, by Hollar, who also engraved a small view of Basing House, which is

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extremely

* Abbotstone was a vast pile of building, that had been inhabited by the first Duke of Bolton: it was pulled down by the above Charles, the fifth Duke.

extremely rare. Mr. Gilpin states, that Hollar made his escape from Basing when it was taken by Cromwell.

Full-length portraits of KING WILLIAM in his robes of state; and of GEORGE THE FIRST. These pictures were given by the respective Monarchs to the first Duke of Bolton.

A three-quarter portrait of the third DUKE OF BOLTON, who married Miss Fenton.

About one mile north-west from Odiham, at North Warnborough, are the remains of ODIHAM CASTLE, the origin of which is anterior to the reign of King John, when it belonged to the See of Winchester, and became celebrated for its resistance against the army of Lewis, the Dauphin of France. Though only garrisoned by three officers and ten private soldiers, it sustained a siege of fifteen days, and was then only surrendered by its brave defenders, on condition of retaining their freedom, their horses, and their arms.* In the twenty-seventh of Edward the First, anno 1299, it was granted, together with the Town, Park, and Hundred of Odiham, to Queen Margaret, as part of her dower; but becoming again vested in the Crown, was afterwards several times re-granted to different persons; and at length finally bestowed, in the fifteenth of James the First, on Edward Lord Zouche, and his heirs for ever, together with the "Hundred, Lordship, and Manor of Odyham," and all their appurtenances. The extensive property of Lord Zouche in this neighbourhood, was purchased, about sixty years ago, out of the Court of Chancery, into which it had been thrown on the demise of the last representative of the Zouche family, by the late Sir Paulet St. John, grandfather to Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, the present owner.

The original extent and form of the Castle cannot now be ascertained; the fragments that remain, are those of the Keep, which was an octagonal building: some of the ditches may yet be traced. Here David Bruce, King of Scotland, who was made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham,† was confined for eleven years; and only obtained his release, by paying 100,000 marks, and giving hostages for his future conduct.

ODIHAM

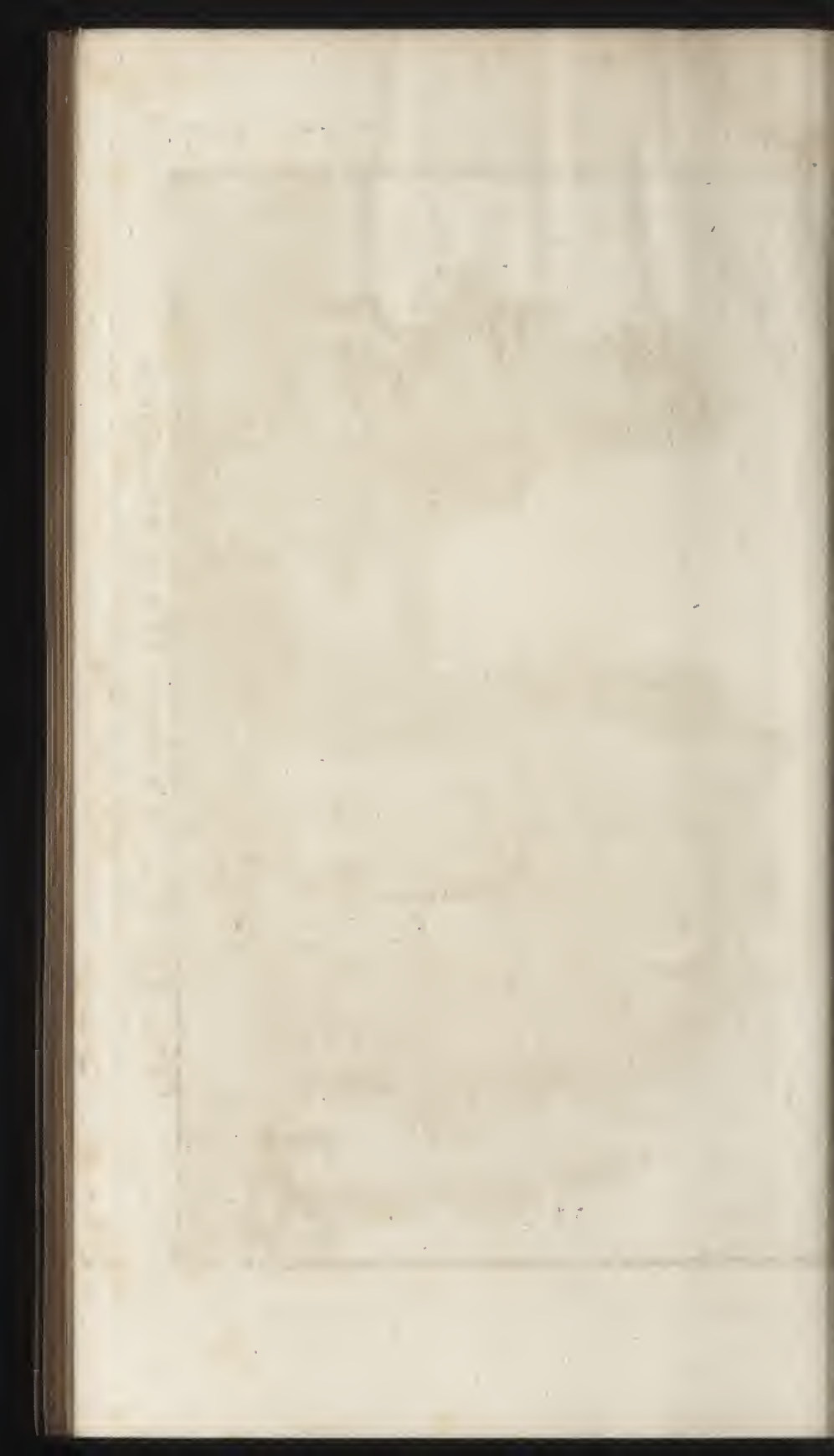
* Matthew Paris. † See Vol. I. p. 228; and Vol. V. p. 193.

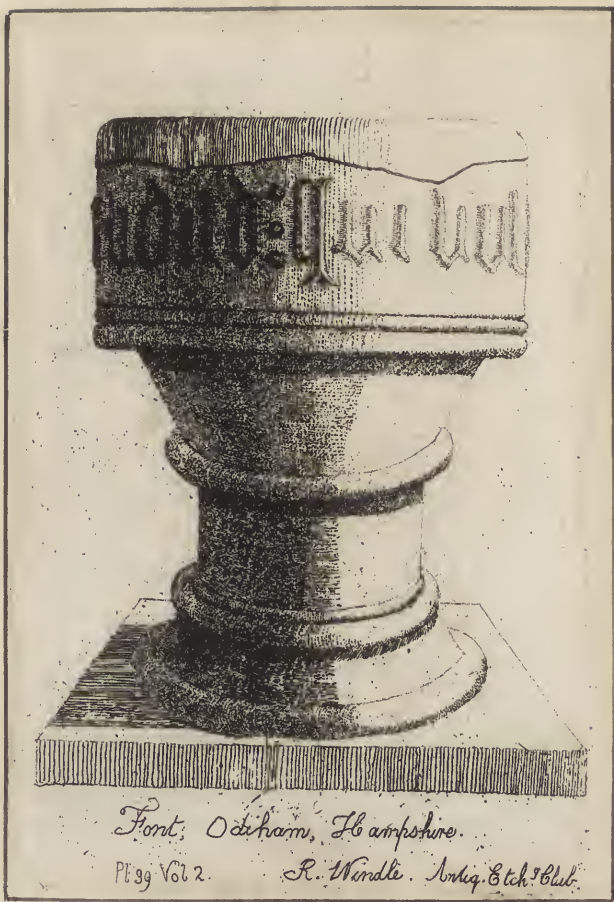


ODIHAM CASTLE, in HAMPSHIRE.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Messrs. Hoag, N^o 16, Titian-street Row.

Sparrow-street.







ODIHAM

Is a small corporate and market-town, and was formerly a free borough, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. The parish is very extensive, and includes some of the best arable land in this quarter of the county. In one part of it hops are cultivated with great success: the lands have been inclosed under an act passed in the year 1791. The number of houses in Odiham, was returned under the late act, at 186; that of inhabitants, at 1058. At the courts-leet, which are held here, the Constables, and other officers, are chosen for many of the adjoining villages. At Odiham was formerly a Royal Palace, and park: the only part that remains has been converted into the residence of a farmer, and still retains the name of *Palace*, or *Place Gate*. The Church is a large ancient structure, built with brick; and near it is an old Aims-house. A little west of the Church is an immense chalk pit.

Odiham was the birth-place of the celebrated grammarian WILLIAM LILLY, who was born about the year 1466. He became a student at Magdalen College, Oxford, which he quitted when he had attained the degree of B. A. and went to Jerusalem; and, on his return, studied the Greek language at the Isle of Rhodes. He afterwards travelled to Rome, to perfect himself in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, under the learned men, Sulpitius, and Pomponius Sabinus. In 1509, he returned to England; and having fixed on the Metropolis as his place of residence, taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, with so much success, that in 1510, he was appointed first master of St. Paul's School, by its founder, Dean Colet: in this situation he became the instructor of several of the greatest men that this country has produced. He was intimate with the most erudite men of his time; and obtained the particular eulogiums of Erasmus, for his skill in languages, and grammatical science. He died of the plague in the year 1522. He published several valuable works in the Latin tongue; but his *Latin Grammar* was the most successful, and has descended even to our own times.

Between one and two miles south-east from Odiham is DOGMERSFIELD PARK, the seat and property of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. Member of Parliament for Winchester. This gentleman is paternally descended from the Ports, Lords of Basing, and maternally from William de St. John, a Norman Chieftain, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and whose name occurs in the roll of Battle Abbey. John, his second son, who, on the death of his brother, inherited his father's lands, was one of the twelve Knights that accompanied Robert Fitz-Hamon, in his expedition against the Welsh, and was rewarded for his services with the Castle of Falmont, or Faumont, in Glamorganshire. His grand-daughter, Mabil, married Adam de Port, Lord of Basing; and their son, William, assumed the name of St. John, writing himself *Willielmus de Sancto Johanne Filius & Hæres Adæ de Port*. Oliver St. John, fifteenth in descent from this William, on his decease, left an only daughter, named Frances, married to her first cousin, Ellis Mewe, Esq. who assumed the name of St. John, in consequence of succeeding to that part of the family possessions that were situated at Farley St. John, in Hampshire. On the death of Frances, he married secondly, Martha, daughter of John Goodyer, in whose right he became possessed of the estate and residence at Dogmersfield. His great grand-son, married to Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Carew Mildmay, of Shawford House, in this county, is the present owner: he assumed the name of Mildmay in 1790, on succeeding to the estates of the late Carew Henry Mildmay, Esq. of Haslegrave, in Somersetshire.

The mansion at Dogmersfield is a very extensive building, standing on an eminence, in a Park containing about 700 acres, and, independent of the home prospects, commanding on the south and east, some distant views of the open country. It has two fronts, and contains several spacious and elegant apartments, decorated with some good paintings of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish schools. In the Library is a very valuable collection of books, amounting to upwards of 5000 volumes, among which are a choice selection of Topographical works. From the pictures, the following may be selected as the most eminent.

Twelve



DOGMEERSFIELD PARK.
HAMPSHIRE.



Twelve Views of Venice, and its Neighbourhood; Canaletti.
Rembrandt's Mistress, and an Old Man's Head; Rembrandt.
Landscape, small, yet highly finished; Claude Lorraine.
Bacchanalians; Titian.

Cattle and Figures; Cuyp.

Light Landscape and Figures; Bergham.

Landscape and Figures; Both.

Bacchanalians; N. Poussin.

Belshazzar's Feast; Old Franks,

Landscape and Figures; A. Van de Velde.

Sea Piece with Figures; W. Van de Velde.

JAMES THE FIRST, full length; Rubens.

PRINCE RUPERT; Sir Peter Lely.

VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham; C. Jansen.

D. TENIERS, and Tenier's Wife and Child; Teniers.

LADY MILDMAY and Child, and Mr. P. MILDMAY; Hopner;
exhibited 1803.

Head of RUBENS; a copy by Van Dyck.

ERASMUS; Holbein.

Landscape and Figures; Pynaker.

Inside of a Church; P. Neefs.

Two Views on the Thames; Scott.

The Park includes a great diversity of ground, and is very beautifully wooded, the present possessor having embellished it with several plantations, in addition to its woods of ancient growth. The Shrubbery and Pleasure Grounds were laid out by Emes. Near the house is a lake of about forty-four acres. Immediately adjoining the Park, lies an extensive Common, covered with oak trees and hollies, and in many parts bearing a striking resemblance to the New Forest. In the new plantations, made by Sir H. Mildmay, very considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of ash timber, and with so much success, that the rapid growth of it in some places is scarcely credible.* The ash plants, when put

S 4

into

* In one of the plantations, a spot of ground, about an acre in extent, the soil consisting of a moist loamy sand, was planted, six years ago,

into the ground, are of three years growth from the seed: the land, so planted, is then allotted in proportions of about half an acre, to different poor families in the neighbourhood, who are suffered for three years to cultivate potatoes among them at certain distances; at the expiration of which time, the ash plants are generally risen to the height of six or nine feet. A certain number of the most promising are then left for timber, and the remainder cut down for stools, which, from the contiguity of the hop plantations, become extremely profitable.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had a *Palace* at Dogmersfield as early as the twelfth century; and here Jocelyn Fitz-Jocelyn, who was translated from the See of Bath and Wells in 1190, died in the following year: some extensive foundations, supposed to belong to this building, were lately discovered at no great distance from the present mansion.

In the parish of HARTLEY WINTNEY, was a Cistercian* NUNNERY, reputed to have been founded in the time of the Conqueror. It contained a Prioress, and seventeen Nuns, about the period of the Dissolution, in the time of Henry the Eighth, when its possessions were valued, according to Dugdale, at 43l. 3s. 0d. per annum; but according to Speed, at 59l. 1s. 0d.

BRAMSHILL, the principal mansion in the parish of Eversley, is situated on a bold eminence, in a spacious Park, and forms one of the most commanding features of this county. It was the residence of the last Lord Zouche, and is reported to have been built by him as a palace for Prince Henry, son of James the First; but whether from the untimely death of that Prince, or some other cause, it was never completed to the extent proposed. The centre part only was finished: had the whole been executed according to the original design, it would have been one of the most splendid and

ago, with ash, &c. taken from a nursery; and about two feet high. Many of them are now from eighteen to twenty feet high; and one of the most flourishing already measures twelve inches in circumference at the base.

* Tanner. Dugdale calls it a Benedictine Nunnery.



BRAMSHILL HOUSE.
HAMPSHIRE.



and striking edifices in the kingdom: the present proprietor and inhabitant, is the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, B. D.

ELVETHAM, about one mile to the south of the well-known inn at *Hartford Bridge*, was formerly a place of considerable extent and magnificence, and celebrated from a splendid entertainment given here by the Earl of Hertford to Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1591. The entertainments were continued through the space of four days; and, in addition to the delights of the table, consisted of a splendid display of pageantry, intermixed with discharges of artillery and fire-works, and enlivened by music, dancing, and singing; with occasional orations spoken by the characters in the pageants. The fulsome adulation paid to the doting Queen, may be exemplified by one of the ditties sung on this occasion, by the sea nymphs, and which may be regarded as a fair specimen of the poetry of that age.

THE SEA NYMPHES DITTIE.

How haps that now, when prime is don,
Another spring-time is begun?—
Our hemisphere is overrunne
With beauty of a second Sunne!

Eccho. A second Sunne.

What second Sunne hath raies so bright,
To cause this unacquainted light?—
'Tis fair ELIZA'S matchlesse grace,
Who with her beames doth blesse the place.

Eccho. Doth blesse the place.

The beauty and virtues of the maiden Sovereign, were the grand themes that larded the daily festivities; and, on the departure of the Queen, the sum of her perfections were thus emblazoned in a two-part song:

O come againe, fair Nature's treasure!
Whose lookes yeeld joyes exceeding measure.

O come againe, Heav'n's chiefe delight!
Thine absence makes eternall night.

O come

O come againe, World's star-bright eye !
Whose presence doth adorne the sky.

O come againe, sweet Beauties Sunne !
When thou are gone, our joyes are done.

The Queen was so highly satisfied with her entertainment, that she promised the Earl her especial favor; and, indeed, every thing that pomp could devise, and money procure, had been obtained to gratify her. Various buildings, for the accommodation of her retinue, had been raised in the Park, as well as artificial mounts for the better display of the "sports and pastimes." Nymphs and tritons, sylvan gods and goddesses, Neptune and Oceanus, the Hours and the Graces, were alike employed to thread the mazes of the dance, and strew the way of the virgin Queen with flowers.*

William, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, grand-son of the Nobleman who thus entertained Elizabeth, sold Elvetham to Robert Reynolds, Esq. whose daughter and heiress, Priscilla, married Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq. from whom the present owner, Henry Gough Calthorpe, Baron Calthorpe, is maternally descended. The Mansion, which had been considerably reduced by the late Sir Henry Gough, and greatly dilapidated from neglect, has been lately repaired, and rendered an eligible residence: it is now inhabited by Lieut. Gen. Gwynne. The Park and grounds, which include an area of about two miles in circumference, were much improved by Mr. Emes, the landscape gardener, who had a lease of this estate for twenty-one years: several of his alterations have been since obliterated.

EWSHOT, in the parish of Crundel, is the seat of Henry Maxwell, Esq. but was formerly the principal residence of the *Giffords*, one of the most ancient and eminent families in Hampshire, some
of

* A particular description of these festivities was printed in the same year they took place, under the title of "THE HONORABLE ENTERTAINMENT, given to the QUEENE'S MAJESTIE, in Progress, at ELVETHAM, in HAMPSHIRE, by the Right Honorable the EARLE OF HERTFORD." This has been re-printed by Nichols in his *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*.

of whom were Sheriffs of the county in different reigns, from that of Henry the Sixth, to that of Elizabeth. It was afterwards a seat of the *Bathursts*, who possessed it for several generations. The Mansion is spacious, and the grounds diversified and beautiful: they were laid out by the celebrated Brown. The country in the vicinity is finely varied, and well-wooded.

ALTON

Is a respectable market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wey. Here Sir William Waller, in December, 1643, obtained some advantage over the forces of Lord Hopton, who had taken post in the town: the regiment commanded by Colonel Bowles retreated to the Church; but not having time to barricade the doors, threw down their arms, and surrendered; but the Colonel himself refusing quarter, was slain on the spot. The *Church* is a small, but neat building. The number of houses, as ascertained in 1801, was 388; that of inhabitants, 2026: some of the latter derive employment from the manufacture of corded stuffs, serges, &c. In this vicinity are several excellent hop plantations.

Alton has given birth to WILLIAM DE ALTON, a Dominican Friar, who lived in the time of Edward the Second, and wrote on the Universality of the Pollution of Mankind by Original Sin; to John Pitts, the famous Biographer; and to the late celebrated Botanist, William Curtis.

JOHN PITTS was born in the year 1560, and received his education at Wyckham's College, Winchester. Having embraced the Catholic religion, he afterwards left England as an exile, and went to Douay: he then taught rhetoric, and the Greek language at Rheims, and was made Canon of Verdun by the Cardinal de Lorraine: he died in the year 1616. He was author of the work, *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*, printed in 1619, and containing an account of the most famous writers of this Island from the year of the world 2879, to A. D. 1612.

WILLIAM CURTIS, the Botanist, was the son of a respectable quaker and apothecary, who instructed him in his own profession,

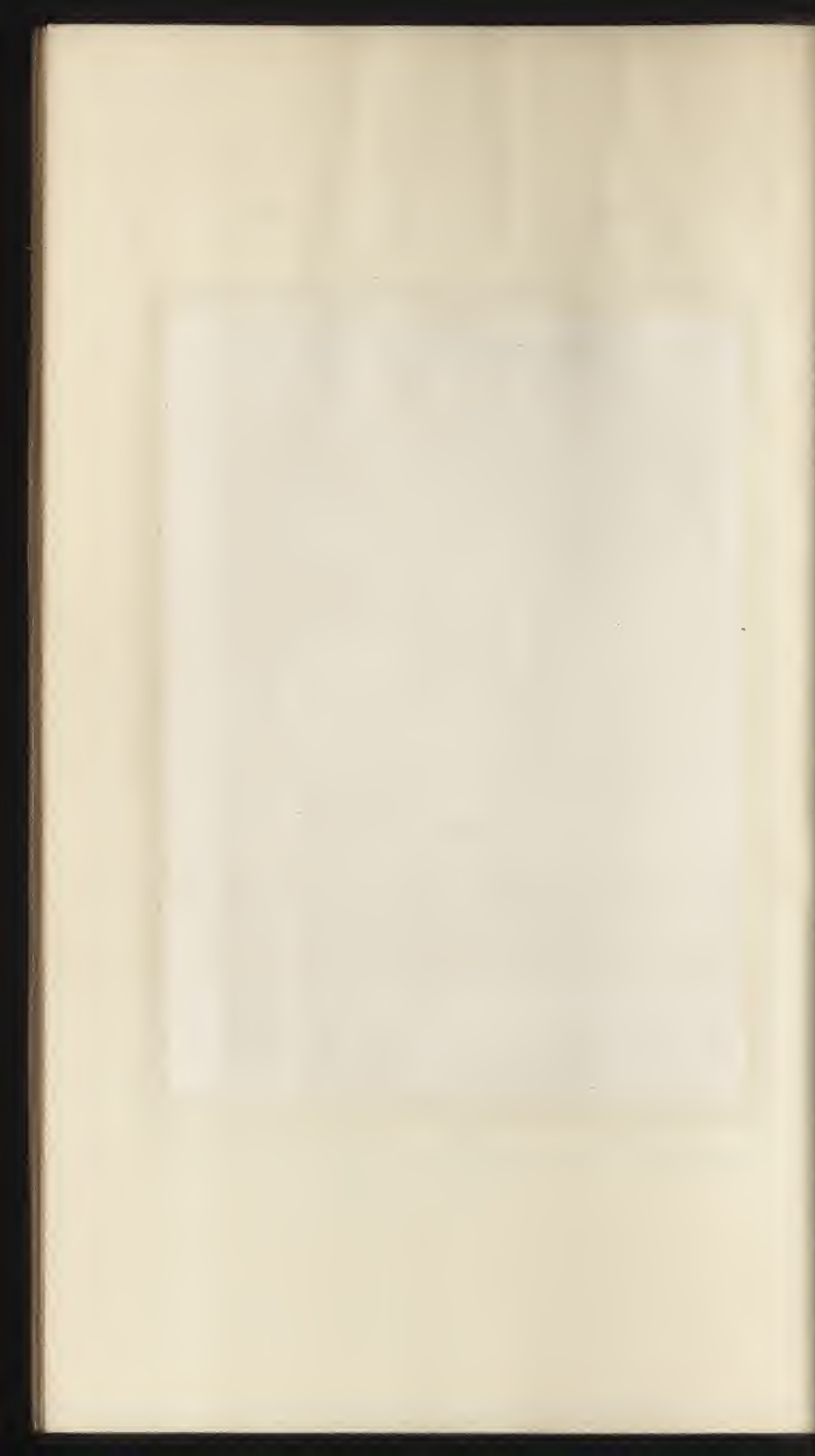
and also in the elements of botany, by the assistance of the writings of Gerard, and Parkinson. In his twentieth year, he left his native place for the Metropolis, where one of his first pursuits, independent of medicine, was the study of medals; but the great expense of forming a collection, occasioned him to return with more ardor to natural history, and he very quickly distinguished himself in the science of entomology. This study induced him, by a natural transition, to a more attentive investigation of the plants from which insects derive their support, and, like the immortal Linnæus, he obtained an intimate knowledge of their characters and habits; though his progress was impeded by the pressure of various difficulties. As his acquaintance with botanical science increased, his original profession became irksome, and he at length quitted it altogether, though not till after he had commenced his great work, the *Flora Londinensis*. He then formed a botanical garden near the Magdalen Hospital, that he might the more readily trace the progress of vegetation, and minutely investigate its varied products, as well as to enable him to impress his lessons more forcibly on the minds of his pupils. The great expenses which attended the publishing of the *Flora Londinensis*, led him to project the *Botanical Magazine*, which, though less scientific than the former, became more profitable, and enabled him both to surmount pecuniary difficulties, and to form a more extensive establishment at Brompton. Here, as before, his plants were systematically arranged; and his gardens were opened for the advantage of the scientific, at a small annual subscription. He died in July, 1799, aged about fifty-three years; having for upwards of a twelvemonth previously complained of a great difficulty in breathing, and other internal pains, which gradually exhausted the powers of life.*

Between three and four miles south-west from Basingstoke, is the Manor and Park of KEMPSHOT, the ancient seat of the Pink family, of whom ROBERT PINK, who attained celebrity for his acquaintance with philosophy and divinity, was born here in the reign

* This biographical sketch is condensed from a more extended memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1799.



STRATTON PARK,
HAMPSHIRE.



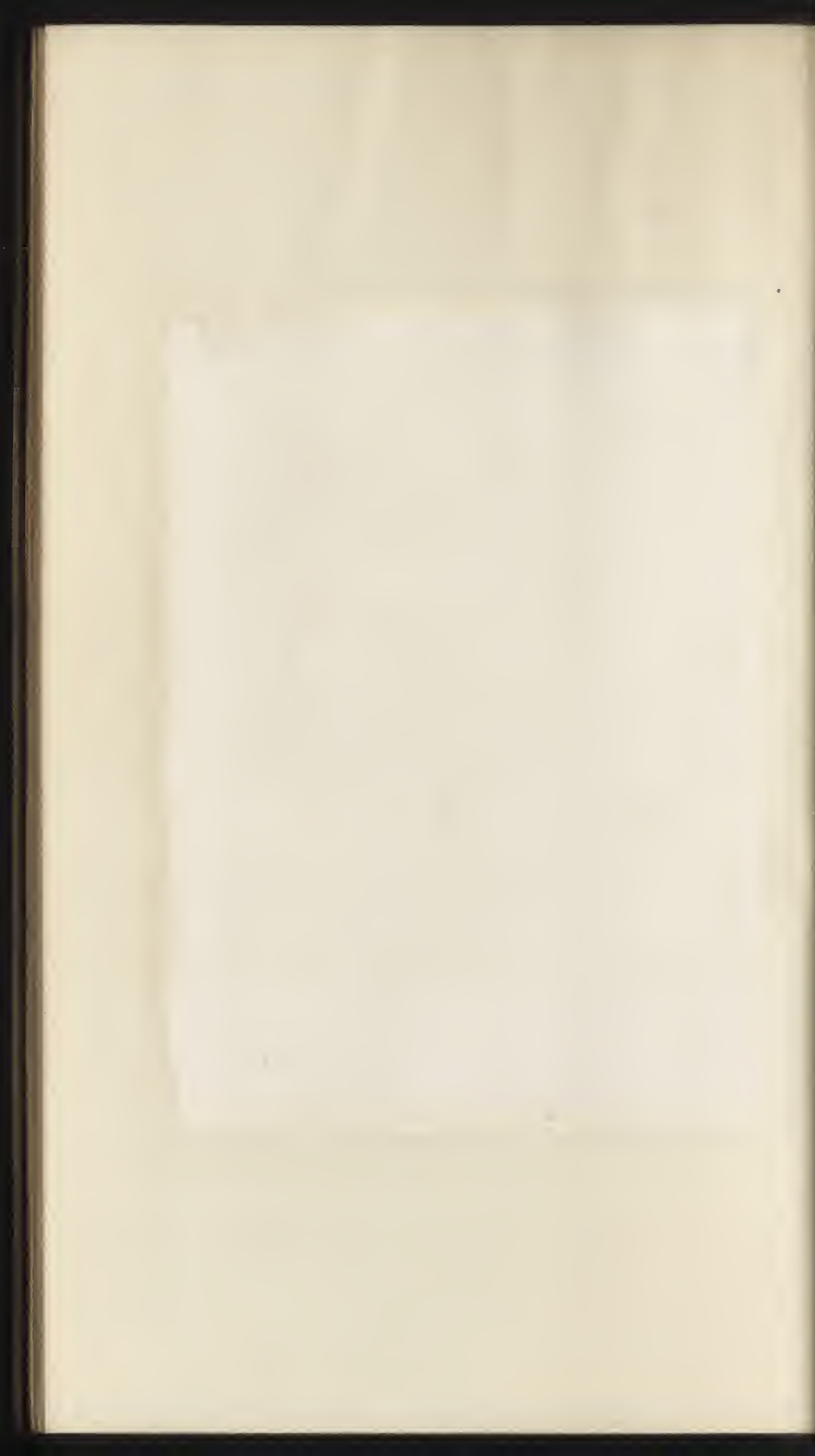


Agrigento, Sicily

GRANGE PARK.

1841

Drawn by A. L. Neville.



Genl. Mag., June 1871, Pl. II, p. 521.



NEW ALRESFORD, HANTS, S.W.



reign of Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards became Warden of New College, Oxford, of which he had been admitted perpetual Fellow in 1596; and on his death, in 1647, was buried there in the outer Chapel. The last of his family sold Kempshot about forty years ago, and it has since passed through various hands to J. C. Cooke, Esq. the House is a large and handsome brick building.

POPHAM was the ancient seat of, and gave name to, the family of Popham, who afterwards extended themselves into Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and some of whom were Sheriffs of this county in the reigns of Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Sixth: the principal branch of this family became extinct in the time of the latter.

STRATTON PARK, an estate formerly belonging to the Dukes of Bedford, was a favorite hunting residence of the late lamented Marquis of Tavistock, who is said to have had a large part of the ancient mansion here pulled down, lest his successors should prefer it to Woburn. It now belongs to Sir Francis Baring, Bart. who is making considerable improvements in the house and grounds.

GRANGE PARK, near Northington, was the seat of the *Henleys* for nearly a century and a half, and till their extinction on the death of the late Earl of Northington; after which, the estate was sold by his sisters and co-heiresses, to Henry Drummond, Esq. a celebrated Banker. The House was built by Sir Robert Henley, Master of the King's Bench Office, from the designs of Inigo Jones; and Horace Walpole pronounces it one of his best works. Its situation is low: the grounds are varied and beautiful. The Henleys had great interest in this county: Anthony Henley, who married a daughter of James, second Earl Berkeley, was a wit of considerable fashionable celebrity: Robert, his brother, who succeeded him, was bred to the bar, and appointed Lord Keeper in 1757: in 1760, he was created a Peer by the title of Baron Grange; and four years afterwards, he was made Earl of Northington. Robert, his son, the second and last Earl, died unmarried, in 1786.

ALRESFORD,

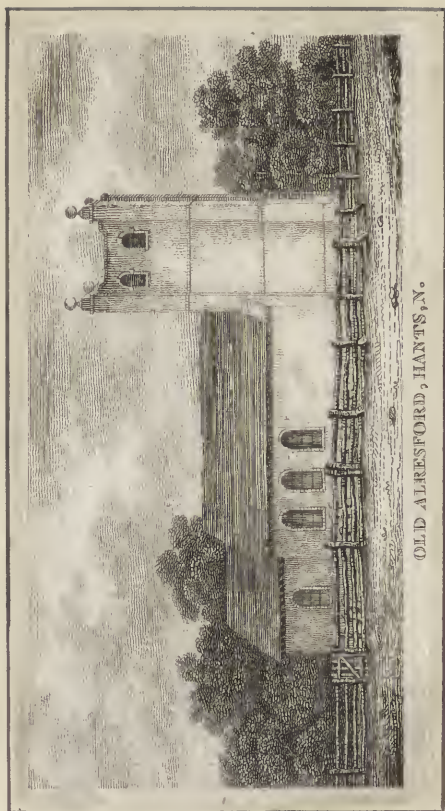
OR NEW ALRESFORD, as it is sometimes called, to distinguish it from a village of the same name, a short distance to the north,

was given, by King Kenewalch, to the Church at Winchester: it appears to have been a market and borough-town from time immemorial; and is recorded to have once returned a single representative to Parliament. Bishop Lucy, about the year 1220, re-established the market, which had decayed. On May-day, 1690, most of the town was destroyed by fire, which broke out in several parts at once. In 1710, it was again burnt down; and has since been a third time destroyed in a similar way. The houses, as returned under the late act, amounted to 196; the number of inhabitants to 1132: the market is principally held for the sale of corn and sheep. The management of the police is vested in a Bailiff, and eight Burgesses.

Alresford Pond, to the south-west of the town, is a noble piece of water, covering about 200 acres, and forming a head to the Itchin river. This source of supply owes its origin to Bishop de Lucy, who completed it under a charter from King John, and, by means of locks and aqueducts, rendered the river navigable from Alresford to Winchester, and thence to Southampton Water. The head of the pond is formed by an immense mole or causeway, nearly 500 yards in length, and formerly serving as part of the main road to London, but disused since the year 1753, when the new road was made through Bishop's Sutton. In recompense for this vast and expensive work, De Lucy obtained for himself, and his successors, the entire Royalty of the river from this reservoir to the Sea, besides other privileges. Several boats are kept on this lake by the proprietors of the neighbouring estates; and the breed of swans, and other water fowl, being encouraged on it, its surface frequently assumes a very cheerful and animated appearance. At OLD ALRESFORD the late Lord Rodney built a handsome mansion, which now belongs to his son Colonel Rodney.

TICHBORNE, about three miles south from Alresford, is the property and seat of Sir Henry Tichborne,* Bart. a descendant from one of the oldest families in the kingdom, and which was seated

* This name is contracted from *De Itchin-Bourne*, alluding to the situation of the manor on the chief spring of the Itchin River.



OLD ALRESTFORD, HART'S, N.



TICHBORNE CHURCH, HANTS, S. E.

Genl. Mag. April 1840. Pl. I. p. 305.



W. Harrison, del. Oct. 5. 1847.



seated here previous to the Conquest. Sir Roger de Ticheburne, who possessed this Lordship in the reign of Henry the Second, was a bold and daring knight, and several of his descendants have been eminent for similar qualities. Sir Benjamin Tichborne, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, has been already noticed for his spirited conduct in proclaiming the latter, King of England.* Richard, his eldest son, and successor, was sent by Charles the First, on an embassy to the Queen of Bohemia. On his death, Henry, his youngest and only surviving son, succeeded to the estates and title; but was sufficiently unfortunate to be implicated in the sham plot of the infamous Titus Oates, and was committed to the Tower, where he continued a prisoner for some years. In 1685, about a year after, he obtained his enlargement; and was made Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Since this period, the family have not been employed in state affairs, on account of their adherence to the Catholic Religion.† The ancient family mansion, called TICHBORNE HOUSE, has been just pulled down; it was a very venerable building, and of great age: the new house is a handsome edifice.

At the village of COLMERE, was born, in the year 1602, JOHN GRAVES, the renowned Astronomical and Mathematical Professor. His father was Rector of the parish; and had four sons, all of whom became eminent from their talents and learning.‡ John, the eldest, the subject of the present sketch, was equally, with his brethren, indebted to his reverend parent for the early instructions by which he acquired a taste for knowledge, both scientific and classical. At the age of fifteen, he was entered of Baliol College,

* See under Winchester, p. 45.

† The present Sir Henry Tichborne has been detained a prisoner in France from the commencement of the present war.

‡ Of these, NICHOLAS, the Elder, was Proctor of Oxford University in 1640, and afterwards Dean of Dromore in Ireland; THOMAS, the second, was Canon of Peterborough; and EDWARD, the youngest, was Physician in Ordinary to Charles the Second, who created him a Baronet.

lege, Oxford; but afterwards removed to Merton College, for the greater advantage of his mathematical and philosophical pursuits. Here, following the estimable practice recommended by the immortal Verulam, he sought the arcana of Nature through the medium of experiment, and obtained so much reputation, that in 1628 he was admitted perpetual Fellow of his College, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts. To increase his knowledge of the mathematics he studied the Oriental Languages, and at length determined to explore the fountains of science in the countries from which they sprung; and receiving pecuniary assistance from Archbishop Laud, he quitted his native land for Egypt in the year 1637. Visiting Rome in his progress, he became acquainted with the venerable Kircher. He afterwards proceeded to Padua and Venice; and again embarking at Leghorn, sailed for Constantinople, where he experienced a most flattering reception from the illustrious Patriarch Cyril Lucar, who greatly assisted him in his search after valuable Greek and Arabic manuscripts; to purchase which, at whatever price, he had obtained a commission from his patron, Archbishop Laud. Proceeding to Egypt, he contemplated the antiquities of Alexandria, where his minute investigations delayed him for several months. The Pyramids, or Sepulchres of the Egyptian Kings, were the next objects of his research; and his interesting observations on these stupendous monuments were published in 1646, under the title of *Pyramidographia*. Having gratified his thirst for knowledge in ancient lore, as far as circumstances would permit, and formed an ample collection of gems, statues, manuscripts, &c. he again embarked for Europe in 1639. Four years afterwards he was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy; and as the estates charged with the support of that Professorship had then suffered from the fatal scourge of Civil War, he was permitted to retain his Fellowship; though, according to the Savilian Statute, it should have been vacated within six months after his acceptance of the vacant chair. On the triumph of the Parliament, he suffered in the general fate of the Royalists, and was expelled from the University, which he quitted with deep regret. He then repaired to London; and, to render a trifling patrimony

patrimony adequate to his maintenance, commenced the publication of his writings. He died in 1652, soon after the completion of his fiftieth year, and was interred in St. Bennet's Church. Several of his works were made public after his decease, and others are yet in manuscript: a complete list of his productions has been given in the first volume of the Hampshire Repository. His death is thought to have been hastened by his incessant application to study, and by the anguish of mind that followed his expulsion from College.

At SELBORNE, a sequestered but pleasant village on the western skirts of Woolmer Forest, was a PRIORY of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, in the year 1232. The original endowments were but small; yet in the century succeeding its establishment, a very large proportion of the contiguous lands were annexed to its possessions. The first considerable benefactor after the founder, was Sir Adam Gurdon, a bold and daring outlaw, who supported the Barons in the troublesome reign of Henry the Third; and even after the defeat and death of their leader Montfort, Earl of Leicester, fed the flames of war from his own resources. His residence appears to have been at TEMPLE, in this parish; and to this vicinity he retired, and entrenched himself in the woods towards Farnham, on the discomfiture of his party. Occasionally quitting his fastnesses, he spread desolation and terror through the adjacent country; till the fame of his deeds having determined the gallant Prince Edward to effect his downfall, he was attacked in his camp by a body of forces, commanded by the Prince in person. Finding all lost, he endeavored to escape; but being pursued by Edward, was overtaken, wounded, and thrown to the ground. The magnanimity of the Prince was equal to his bravery; and his greatness of mind determined him to convert an enemy to a friend: he raised the fallen veteran, pardoned him, and introduced him to the Queen, who was then at Guildford, that very evening. This unmerited and unexpected lenity melted the heart of the rugged Gurdon at once; he became in an instant a loyal and useful subject, was trusted and employed in matters of moment by Edward, when King, and confided in till the day of his death.

Among the gifts made by Gurdon to the Priory, was that of a piece of land near the Church, called the *Pleystow*, or Play-place, now the *Plestor*; this was no sooner granted, than the Prior procured a charter for a market from Henry the Third, anno 1271, and Selborne became a market-town; but how long it enjoyed that privilege is uncertain. The Priory continued to flourish till the fifteenth century, when dissensions arising among the Canons, it was gradually deserted, and at length dissolved, and its possessions granted, by Bishop Waynflete, to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1482; the suppression was confirmed in the second year following by Pope Innocent the Eighth. The Priory buildings have all been entirely demolished. Among the relics in the possession of the Canons, was enumerated 'a bone of the little finger of St. John Baptist.*

In the Saxon times, Selborne was a Royal manor; and Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor, is mentioned in the Domesday Book, as a former owner: that record also notices a *Church* here; and it is probable that the low massive columns that support the roof of the present fabric were parts of the ancient edifice. The tower is embattled: the whole building is low and plain, consisting of three aisles, with a kind of transept, or chantry, on the north side. The altar-piece is decorated with an excellent painting by Albert Drurer, representing, in two compartments, the offerings of the Magi: this was presented to the parish by the late Rev. Gilbert White, the celebrated Historian of Selborne.† The number of inhabitants of this parish as enumerated in 1801, was 762; that of houses 127. *Cornua Ammonis* are frequently found near the village; and fossil shells are very common in the surrounding district.

At SOUTHINGTON, formerly *Sudington*, about one mile east of Selborne, was a PRECEPTORY of Knights Templers, who are conjectured

* White's Antiquities of Selborne; from Mat. Paris; et Triveti Annale.

† The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, by this gentleman, is a very entertaining and instructive work. It was originally published in quarto; but the Natural History has been lately separated from the Antiquities, and published in two volumes 8vo.



H. Bond, Sc.

THE MARKET PLACE
Petersfield.

J. G. Shepherd, Del.



conjectured to have had the Gurdon manor-house, and manor of Temple, bestowed on them by Johanna, daughter of Sir Adam Gurdon, above-mentioned: this Preceptory is not noticed by Bishop Tanner.

In the marshy bottoms of WOOLMER FOREST, many subterraneous trees have been found, and dug up with the peat; and during the dry summer of 1741, the extensive sheet of water called *Woolmer Pond*, having been dried up by the heat, its bed was carefully searched, and many hundreds of Roman coins, and some medallions, were discovered in it: among them were many of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and of the Empress Faustina.

PETERSFIELD,

THOUGH only a Chapelry to Buriton, is a market and borough town, of considerable antiquity, and now chiefly supported by the passage of travellers, it being situated on the high road to Portsmouth. Its first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth, who vested its government in a Mayor and Commonalty, and empowered them to return two members to Parliament; two returns had, however, been previously made; the one in the thirty-fifth of Edward the First; the other in the time of Edward the Sixth. The right of election, as determined by a committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1727, "is in the freeholders of lands, or ancient dwelling-houses or shambles, or dwelling-houses or shambles built upon ancient foundations, within the said borough:" the number of voters is about 150. Near the Chapel is an equestrian statue of WILLIAM THE THIRD, standing on a lofty pedestal, and inscribed to his memory by the late William Jolliffe, Esq. of much fame in the political annals of this borough. The number of houses in this parish, was returned under the clauses of the Population Act, at 208; that of inhabitants at 1159.

MAPLEDURHAM, about two miles south of Petersfield, was the seat, and some time residence, of the historian Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose father purchased the estate in the reign of George the First from the heirs at law of Ralph Bucknal, Esq. and it was

afterwards confirmed to him by the trustees of the South Sea Company. The manor has since been sold to Lord Staweli; and again to Henry Bonham, Esq. At BUTSER HILL, a short distance to the south, Aubrey places a considerable *Camp*.

A few miles to the west from Petersfield, are the villages of EAST and WEST MEON, mentioned in the Domesday Book as the property of the Bishop of Winchester, and then known by the general name of *Mene*, or *Menes*. In the *Church* at East Meon is a very ancient FONT, bearing an exact resemblance to that in Winchester Cathedral,* and most probably the work of the same artist, and given by the same Bishop.† The upper part, or bason, is placed on a circular shaft of three large single stones, and its corners are supported on circular pillars without bases, and having capitals of plain upright leaves.

At WARNFORD, in the grounds belonging to a seat long occupied by the late Marquis of Clanricarde, is a venerable ruin of an ancient mansion, corruptly called KING JOHN'S HOUSE, but more properly *St. John's House*, from its having been the property of the St. Johns, Lords of Basing, who inherited it from the De Ports. This ruin is about eighty feet long, and fifty-four wide; its walls are four feet thick, and constructed of flint set in groud work. It is divided into two apartments; the largest was probably the Barons' Hall, and measures forty-six feet by forty-eight. Four well-proportioned columns, with their bases and capitals entire, and four half columns let into the east and west walls, appear to have supported the vaulted roof, now wholly down; most of the arches of the windows and doors are circular. In some maps, of as distant a date as 1610, this is marked as a ruined place; and in writings which belonged to the Marquis of a still earlier date, it is named the *Old House*. Grose, and some other antiquaries, have imagined it the shell of the original Church erected here on the spreading of Christianity; but the two Latin inscriptions, on the walls

* See its description, p. 75, *et seq.*

† Walkelin, who was himself the founder of East Meon Church.

UP HAM CHURCH, Hants, S. P.
Genl. Mag. Feb. 1808. Pl. I. p.





walls of the present *Church*, which stands within about twenty yards, though quoted in support of this opinion, are demonstrative of the contrary: both of them refer to Adam de Port; and both of them evince, that the building on which they appear, was rebuilt, or renovated, on the ancient site. The tower of the present Church is also in a different order of architecture from the other parts, which are in the pointed style. On OLD WINCHESTER HILL, a considerable eminence rising south from Warnford, some writers have placed a *Roman Camp*.

UPHAM, about three miles north-westward from Bishops Waltham, was the birth-place of DR. EDWARD YOUNG, the far-famed author of the *Night Thoughts*. He was born in June, 1681: his father was then Fellow of Winchester College, and Rector of this parish; but he afterwards resigned his fellowship, and was appointed Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary, and made Dean of Sarum. The Dean placed his son upon the foundation of Winchester College, where he had himself been educated: from this seminary, in his nineteenth year, he was removed to New College, Oxford: hence, he removed to Corpus Christi College; and again, in 1708, to All Souls, where he was nominated to a law fellowship by Archbishop Tennison. In 1714, he took his degree as Bachelor of Civil Laws; and five years afterwards, his Doctor's degree. His application and learning may be inferred from a singular speech of the atheist Tindal, who spent much of his time at All Souls, and used to argue with him on topics of religion. "The other boys," said Tindal, "I can always answer, because I always know whence they have their arguments, which I have read a hundred times; but that fellow, Young, is continually pestering me with something of his own." Young, however, is most known as a poet; and though ambition prompted him to venture upon the troubled sea of politics, he obtained from it but little celebrity, and no promotion. In May, 1731, he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter to the Earl of Lichfield, and widow of Colonel Lee, by whom she had had three children; one of whom, who has been always considered as the poet's Narcissa, died in her seventeenth

year, at Nice, and, as Young's biographer* expresses it, in her *bridal hour*. Her husband, the Philander of the *Night Thoughts*, was Mr. Temple, son of Lord Palmerston; he died shortly after the decease of his bride, and soon afterwards Lady E. Young followed her much-lamented relatives: how nearly together their deaths occurred the poet himself informs us.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
 Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain!
 And thrice, ere thrice yon moon had fill'd her horn!

To the sorrow Young felt at his losses, the world is indebted for the *Night Thoughts*. By his marriage he had one child, whom calumny has marked as the infidel Lorenzo; yet, with how little justice, will at once be felt from the remark, that he was but a boy of eight years of age when the character of Lorenzo was written! Of the other poems of Young, the *Universal Passion* is characterized by Dr. Johnson as a very great performance. "His species of satire (observes the English moralist) is between those of Horace and of Juvenal; he has the gaiety of Horace, without his laxity of numbers; and the morality of Juvenal, with greater variation of images." Of his three tragedies, the *Revenge* is incontestibly the best: his *Busiris* is too remote from Nature to satisfy the judgment; and his *Brothers* is strikingly insufficient in most of the qualities of dramatic writing. Of his prose works, the *Centaur not Fabulous*, has obtained the principal share of the approbation of posterity. He died in the year 1765, at the age of eighty-four,

BISHOP'S WALTHAM,

SAYS Leland, "is a praty tounlet. Here the Bishop of Winchester hath a right ample and goodly maner-place, motid about, and a praty brooke (the Hamble) running hard by it. The maner-place hath been of many Bishops' building; most part of the three parts

* The Rev. (now) Sir Herbert Croft, by whom it was written for Dr. Johnson to be published in his edition of the Poets.

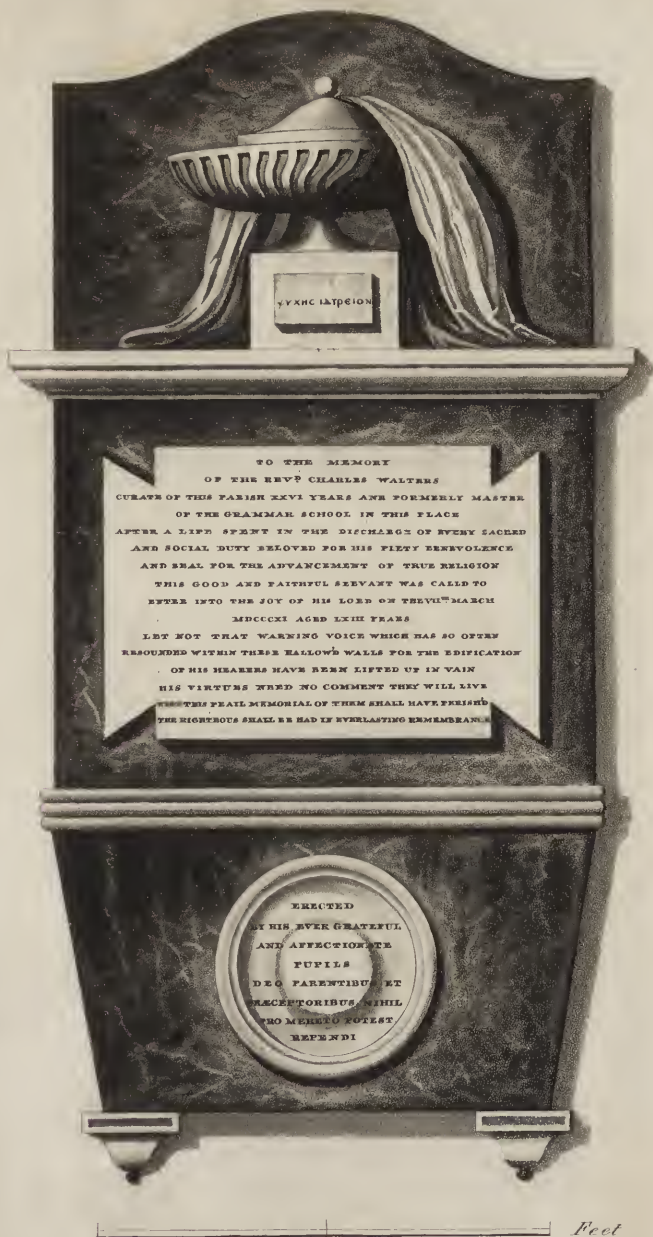


Pub. by W. & A. G. & Co., 27, Abchurch Lane, London.

Sp. of Winchester's House, at Waltham, Hants.

J. D. Sculp.





Monument at Bishop's Waltham, Hants.



parts of the base court was buildid of brik and timbre by Bishop Langton; the residew of the inner part is all of stone." This manor, which includes Waltham Chace, has belonged, from time immemorial, to the See of Winchester: *Semper fuit de Episcopatu*, is the memorandum concerning it in the Domesday Book. The town is still small, as in Leland's time, but enjoys a good trade, and sends large quantities of leather to Guernsey and London, and to the neighbouring fairs. The population of this parish in 1801, was returned at 1773; the number of houses at 191.

The Bishop's PALACE, or CASTLE, is situated on the south-west side of the town, and still exhibits traces of its ancient magnificence. It was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen; but was altered and repaired by many succeeding Bishops. Much of its grandeur was probably owing to the architectural taste of William of Wykeham, who made it his favorite residence, and here terminated his active career at the age of eighty. The area of the outer or base court, which, according to Leland, was built by Bishop Langton, is now a farm-yard: the remains of several brick chimnies, apparently of the time of that prelate, are still to be seen on the north side. The Great Hall, in the second or inner court, the front wall of which remains almost entire, was sixty-six feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and twenty-five high, and lighted by five large windows of magnificent proportions: the ruins are mantled with ivy. Besides the Hall, here are the remains of a tower, about seventeen feet square. This Castle was demolished in the Civil Wars; the Bishop's park is now a farm.

In the early part of the last century, this neighbourhood was infested by a notorious gang of deer-stealers, who, from their custom of blacking their faces before they sallied forth to commit their depredations in the adjacent forests, obtained the name of WALTHAM BLACKS. So strange was the infatuation, indeed, that, for a time, no young person, unless he was a *Hunter*, to use their own phrase, was allowed to be possessed of either manhood or gallantry.*

T 4

At

* White's History, &c. of Selborne, p. 17, 18.

At length the atrocities practised by some of the confederates became so great as to demand the interference of the Legislature; and in the ninth of George the Second, anno 1723, an act was passed to restrain their enormities. Severity was necessary; but this act, called the *Black Act*, has another character; it is sanguinary, and now comprehends more felonies than any law that has ever been previously framed for domestic regulation. For this reason, the late Bishop Hoadley, when urged to re-stock Waltham Chace, refused, observing, that "it had done mischief enough already."*

The road over Waltham Chace conducts to the pleasant village of WICKHAM, anciently the manor and seat of the family of Uvedale, one of whom, Nicholas Uvedale, deserves to be remembered with gratitude by the *Wyckhamists*,† because that, when Constable

* White's History, &c. of Selborne, p. 17, 18. The *Waltham Blacks* are said, by some writers, to have received their name from carrying on their depredations in Waltham Forest, in Essex; but this is evidently a mistake. The preamble to the *Black Act* is as follows: "Whereas several ill-designing and disorderly persons have of late associated themselves under the name of *Blacks*, and entered into confederacies to support one another in stealing and destroying of deer, robbing of warrens and fish-ponds, cutting down plantations of trees, and other illegal practices; and have, in great numbers, armed with swords, fire-arms, and other offensive weapons, several of them with their faces blacked, or in disguised habits, unlawfully hunted in forests belonging to his Majesty, and in the parks of divers of his Majesty's subjects; and destroyed, killed, and carried away the deer; robbed warrens, rivers, and fish-ponds; cut down plantations of trees; and have likewise solicited several of his Majesty's subjects, with promises of money, and other rewards, to join them; and have sent letters, in fictitious names, to several persons, demanding venison and money, and threatening some great violence, if such, their unlawful demands, should be refused; or if they should be interrupted in, or prosecuted for, such their wicked practices; and have actually done great damage to several persons who have either refused to comply with such demands, or have endeavoured to bring them to justice, to the great terror of his Majesty's peaceable subjects: Be it therefore enacted," &c.

† *Wyckhamist* is the colloquial name assumed by all that have been educated in the College founded by Wyckham, at Winchester.

stable of Winchester Castle, he became the patron of WILLIAM OF WYCKHAM, their great founder; and, in conjunction with Bishop Edyngton, first introduced him to Edward the Third. Wyckham was born here in the year 1324; his origin was humble, but his talents and address were superior to those of the majority of his fellow-men. Under the patronage of Edward, his genius could not fail to exert its powers: the Monarch loaded him with preferment, and the Bishop proved himself worthy of his Sovereign's favors; for never did a mitre adorn the brow of a more illustrious and munificent prelate. His skill in architecture was very great; and most of the great works executed in the latter days of Edward, were done under his direction. In 1364, he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal; and two years afterwards, Bishop of Winchester, which he held till his death in 1404.*

The Church at Wickham is a neat structure, with some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture at the western entrance. WICKHAM CORNER, the Parsonage-house, in which Dr. Warton passed the evening of life, is agreeably situated at the eastern extremity of the village. Several other pleasant seats ornament this vicinity.

From Wickham a sandy and gravelly road leads along the skirts of the Forest of Bere to SOUTHWICK, where was formerly a PRIORY of Black Canons, which became of some historical celebrity, from its having been the scene of the marriage of Henry the Sixth with Margaret of Anjou.† The Priory was originally built at Porchester, by Henry the First, in the year 1133, but was shortly afterwards removed to Southwick, where it continued to flourish till the period of the Dissolution. Its privileges were extensive; and in 1235, the Canons procured the grant of a market and a fair
to

* For additional particulars relating to this Prelate, see Vol. I. p. 202, and Vol. VI. p. 53, 81.

† A curious picture of these nuptials was engraved to illustrate Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Kemp, Archbishop of York, is represented holding the *pallium* over the conjoined hands of Henry and Margaret: among the attendants are Cardinal Beaufort, and the Dukes of Gloucester and Suffolk.

to be held here, but the former has been long disused: they also obtained liberty of free-warren in the year 1321. At the Dissolution, the annual revenues of this establishment were, according to Dugdale, valued at 257l. 4s. 4d. but, according to Speed, at 314l. 7s. 10d. The site and demesnes of the Priory were then granted to John White, Esq. and his wife Catherine; and descended from them, by the female line, to Colonel Norton, who signalized himself in behalf of the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and whose family had long resided at Southwick, in great respectability. His grandson, Richard, the last male heir, was celebrated for his extraordinary will, by which he bequeathed Southwick, and all his other estates, to the amount of 6000l. per annum, together with personal property of the value of 60,000l. to the Parliament of Great Britain, in trust for the use of "the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world." The will was afterwards set aside, from the evident marks of insanity which appeared to have dictated its clauses. The late owner of these estates was Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. maternally descended from the Nortons. SOUTHWICK PARK, now the seat of — Ellis, Esq. includes the site of the Priory, only a small part of which now remains. The Manor-house is a large building of some antiquity, having two wings terminating in gable ends, and embattled. In this edifice two Monarchs have been entertained; Charles the First, and George the First. The former was here when the Duke of Buckingham, whom he had accompanied thus far from London, was assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth.

PORTSDOWN HILL is a narrow, lofty eminence, running east and west for nearly seven miles: the upper part consists of chalk, broken into vast hollows; the lower part is a brown loam. The prospects from the summit are of great extent, and considerable variety. On the south, it commands a noble view of the British Channel, which is lost only in the mist of distance, with its majestic feature the Isle of Wight, which is here seen through nearly its whole length. The dark blue tints of the New Forest mingle with the horizon in the west; on the north, the eye commands the extensive

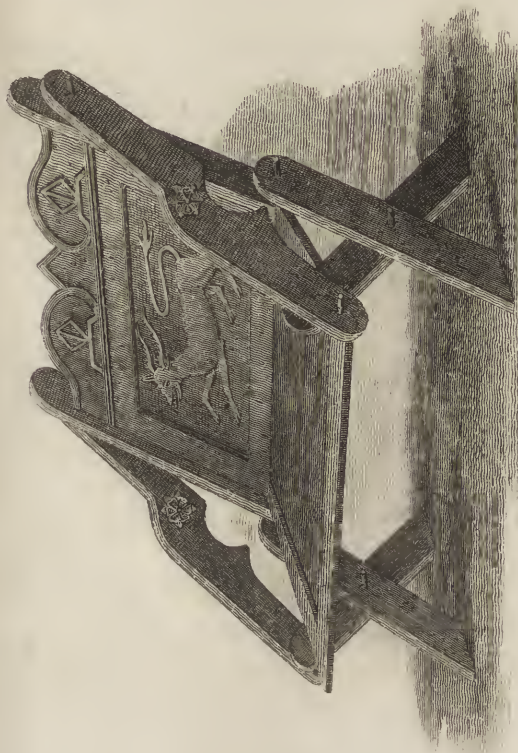


Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by J. H. H. H. H.

SOUTHWICK PARK
HAMPSHIRE





A View of the Chair, designed by the late Mr. Thomas Chippendale, and engraved by T. Chippendale.

Chippendale's Chair, designed by the late Mr. Thomas Chippendale, and engraved by T. Chippendale.

The Chair is sold by Messrs. G. & J. Spence, 101, Strand, London.





The Priors Chair of Southwick Hants

near Farnham





Engraved by T.L. Buxton, from a drawing by A. Hunter Esq. of the Royal Academy.

Portsmouth & Spithead from Spithead.



tensive Vale of the Forest of Bere; not as in ancient times, impervious and inaccessible, but agreeably interspersed with inclosures, corn-fields, and cottages; and on the east, the graceful spire of Chichester Cathedral appears rising above the level of the wolds of Sussex. To enliven and animate the whole, multitudes of ships and vessels, of every denomination and size, are seen navigating the channel, or remaining stationary in the harbour and Dock-yard of Portsmouth. On the eastern extremity of Portsdown, a Telegraph was erected during the last war. On Portsdown Hill, an annual *Fair* is held on the twenty-sixth of July, for the sale of goods, wearing apparel, grocery wares, toys, horses, cheese, &c. The fair is attended by great multitudes of people; and all kind of sports, including horse-racing, are carried on during its continuance. Its contiguity to Portsmouth renders it of much use to the small traders and shop-keepers of that town.

Near the bottom of Portsdown Hill is PURBROOK, late the seat of Charles Taylor, Esq. by whose laudable attention to agriculture, the surrounding lands have been greatly improved. The Mansion erected by that gentleman, is a handsome building, with detached wings for offices.

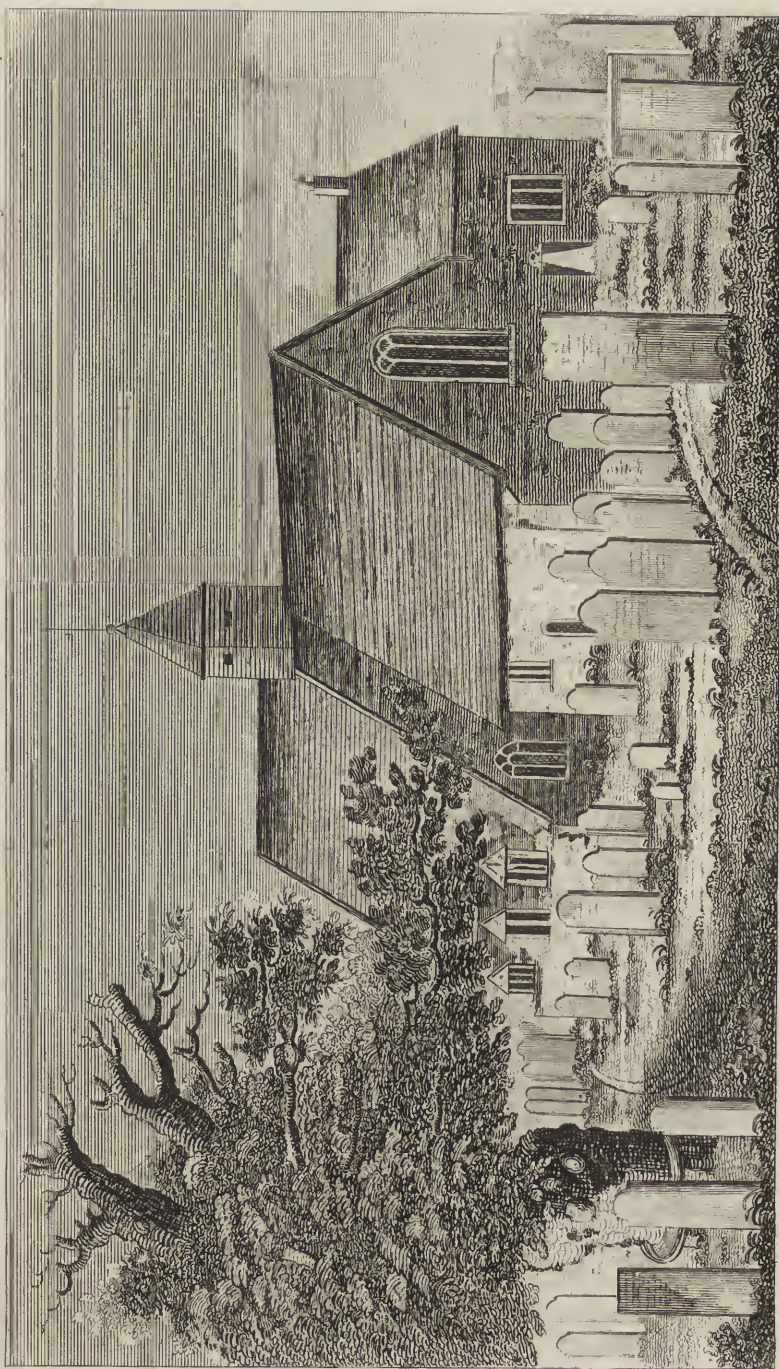
HAVANT

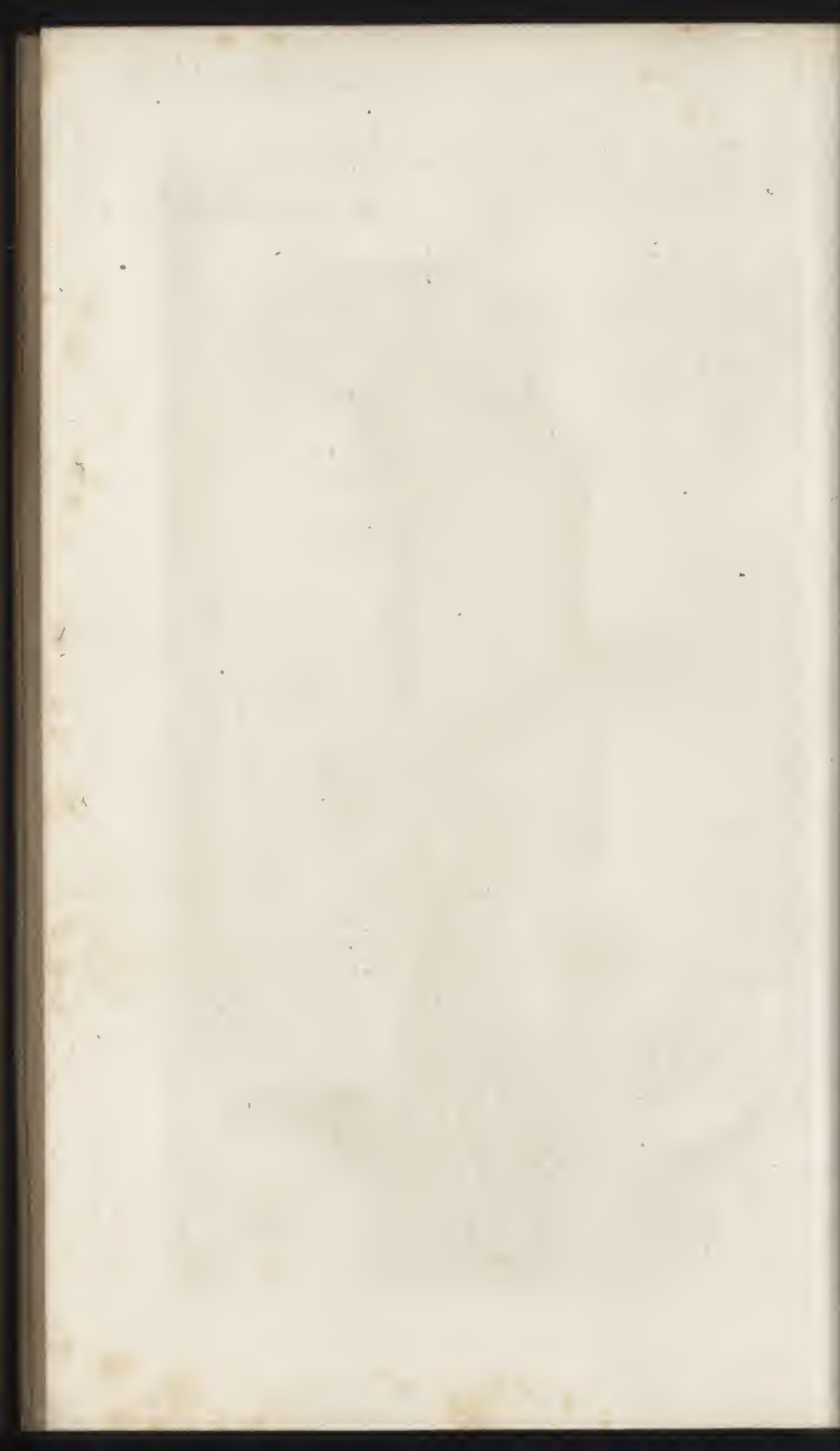
Is a neat and respectable town, consisting principally of one long street, crossed by a second at right angles. Here, in the morning of the twenty-fifth of October, 1734, a shock of an earthquake was felt, which continued for two or three minutes; and, after a short intermission, another shock, which lasted a similar space of time, was also experienced: no damage was done; but the tremulous motion that accompanied the shocks spread great alarm. The number of houses in this town, as returned in 1801, was 345; that of inhabitants, 1670: the latter are chiefly supported by fowling and fishing. The market was granted by King John, probably through the intercession of the Monks of Winchester, to whom the manor was granted by Ethelred. The *Church* is dedicated to St. Faith, and stands in the centre of the town: it is built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection;

tion; the columns of the nave are of Saxon architecture; the arches are pointed. In the wall of the south transept are some remains of stone seats. The whole building displays specimens of the style of very different periods.

WARBLINGTON, about half a mile eastward from Havant, gave name to the ancient family of the De Warblingtons, who settled here about the time of Henry the Third, and continued to flourish till the time of Edward the Third; several of them having filled the offices of Sheriffs and Knights of the shire. The manor having escheated to the Crown, was given to Ralph de Monthermer, second husband to Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward the First and Queen Eleanor: from him it descended to the *Montacutes*, of whom John, Earl of Salisbury, was beheaded by the inhabitants of Cirencester, for conspiring to assassinate Henry the Fourth.* From this family it passed to the *Cottons*, of whom Sir Richard Cotton, Knt. was Comptroller of the Household to Henry the Eighth; and the last of whom, Thomas Cotton, Esq. bequeathed it to Thomas Panton, Esq. in 1736, since which it has become the property of Mrs. Ann Morris. The ruins called WARBLINGTON CASTLE, are supposed to have formed part of the ancient mansion of the Warblingtons, or of the Montacutes; but most probably of the latter, as the style of building does not agree with an earlier period: part of the materials are also of brick, faced with hewn stones. It appears to have originally been a square pile of about 200 feet, surrounding a quadrangular court; but the only part now standing, is the gateway and tower; and even this is fast mouldering to decay. The whole was surrounded by a fosse, about ten feet deep, and including about an acre of ground. Before the northern angle appears to have been a sort of entrenched camp, of five acres, now overgrown with wood, surrounded by a bank nearly eight feet high, and a ditch of a similar depth to that round the Castle. The *Church*, which stands at a little distance from the Castle, is traditionally said to have been founded by two maiden sisters, the last of the De Warblingtons; and the singularities of the

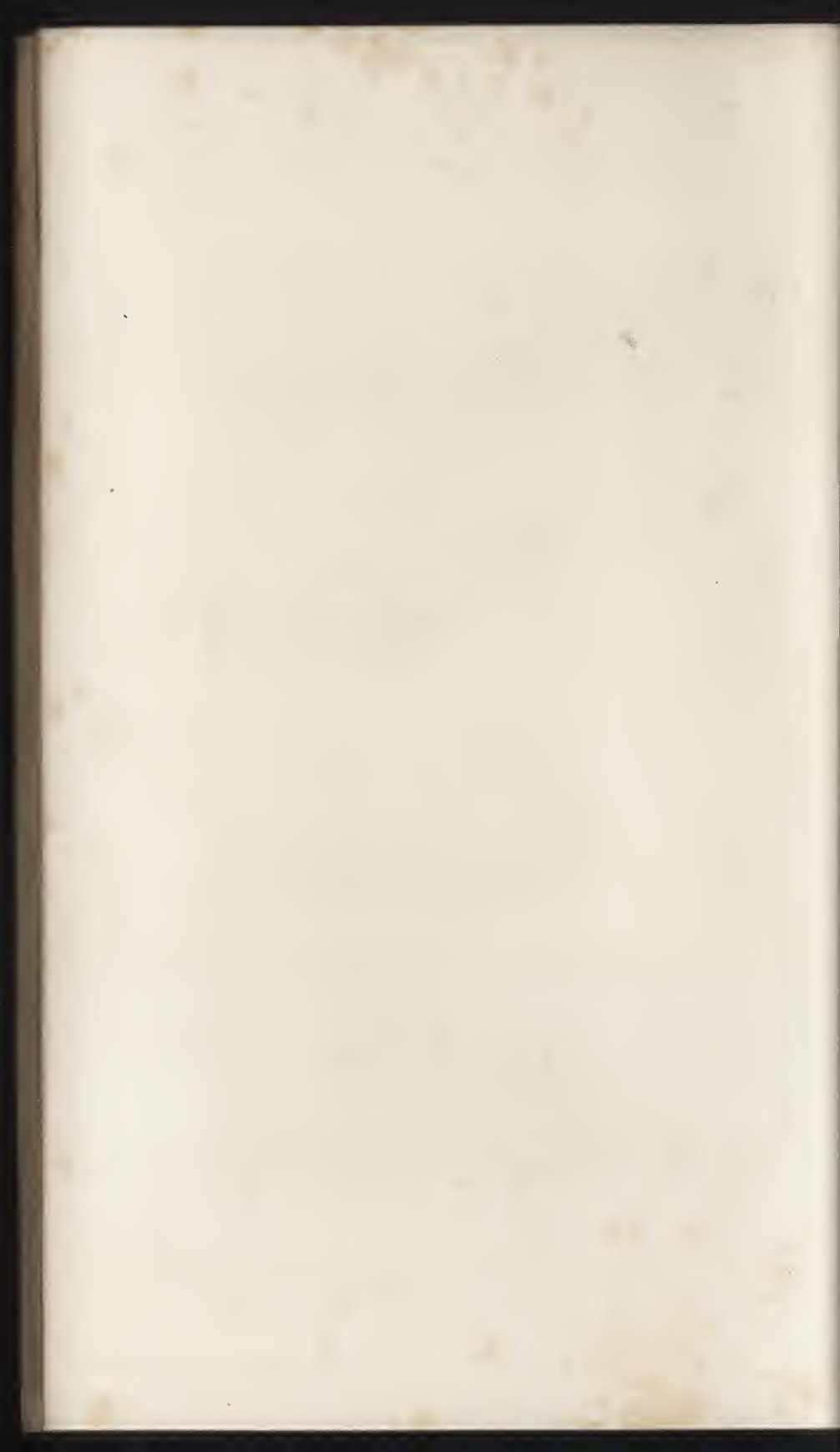
* See Vol. V. p. 603.







Warrington Church and Castle.



the interior architecture give countenance to this report. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a small Chapel, or Oratory, at the termination of each aisle. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, "erected on columns, with this distinction, that the columns on the north side are plain, firm, and solid, about eight feet in height, including the bases and capitals, and about two feet in diameter. The arches on the south side are supported by groups of columns of singular elegance; in the centre of each group is a small octagon pillar of free-stone, which is surrounded by four pillars of grey marble: the bases, which connect these groups, are neatly moulded, as are the capitals; and the latter have also additional ornaments."* Several stone coffins are deposited in the aisles; two of them, which, from their situation, effigies, and other circumstances, appeared to have belonged to the foundresses, were lately opened; in one was a perfect female skeleton; and in the other, the remains of a second skeleton, with the teeth perfectly sound, and beautiful, and the hair undecayed. All the coffins are similar in form, but of various lengths, from five feet and a half, to seven feet, and gradually diminishing from the head to the foot. "They are each made of one solid stone, hollowed out for containing the corpse, with receptacles for the head, neck, shoulders, arms, legs, and feet, particularly and curiously formed."† The chancel has been formerly paved with small square tiles, of various patterns, inlaid with a yellow composition; several of the designs are grotesque; some display the spread eagle, and others three fleurs des lis, supported by two birds.

EMSWORTH, in Warblington parish, and on the verge of Sussex, is an improving and busy place, pleasantly situated at the head of an inlet of the sea, and immediately opposite to Thorney Isle. Many small vessels are employed in the trade of this port; and the inhabitants derive additional sustenance from ship-building, rope-making, and other maritime occupations. In the winter of 1739, a *Swan* was killed here in the harbour, having a collar round its neck, impressed with the Royal arms of Denmark.

HAYLING

* Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. p. 146.

† Ibid, p. 148.

HAYLING ISLE includes about 5000 acres of land, completely surrounded by the sea, and divided into the parishes of North Hayling and South Hayling. The land is mostly arable, and separated into small farms: the general rotation of crops, is first, wheat; second, barley, or oats; and third, barley and clover: every fourth year the ground lies fallow: the harvest is commonly reaped in July or August: the average rent of the land, which in North Hayling is chiefly common field, is about fifteen shillings an acre. In some parts the soil is too retentive of water to be cultivated, and nearly 1000 acres consists of sea-beach: about 1000 more acres are appropriated to pasture, but these are frequently overflowed by the sea. The principal branch of trade carried on in this Island, is the making of *Salt*, which has been an article of manufacture here time immemorial. One saltern is recorded in the Domesday Survey, which paid six shillings and eightpence; at present there are five. Two fisheries are also mentioned in the same record, as being then existing here. This manor was very early given to the Monastery at Winchester, but was by some means alienated, and afterwards granted by Henry the First to a PRIORY, which had been founded here previous to the Norman Conquest: this became a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gymege in Normandy; but on the suppression of the Alien Priories, its possessions were given by Henry the Fifth to his new foundation of Carthusians at Sheen. On the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries, the lands of Hayling Priory were granted to the College at Arundel, in exchange for other estates: on the surrender of that College, they were regranted to Henry, Earl of Arundel, and now belong to his descendant, the Duke of Norfolk. A small *Church* has been built in each parish: that of Hayling South is a neat edifice. The houses are principally constructed of brick, manufactured on the Island: their number, as returned in 1801, was 102; that of inhabitants, 578. On this Island is an establishment of about twenty persons belonging to the Excise, who are stationed here to prevent smuggling. Over the bar, or bed of sand, at the entrance of LANGSTONE HARBOUR, which lies between this Island and that of Portsea, is sufficient depth of water for vessels





Drawn & Engraved by F. Mogg, 14 Great Russell Str. Covent Garden.

Map
OF
HAYLING ISLAND
AND
the Country ino
its vicinity.



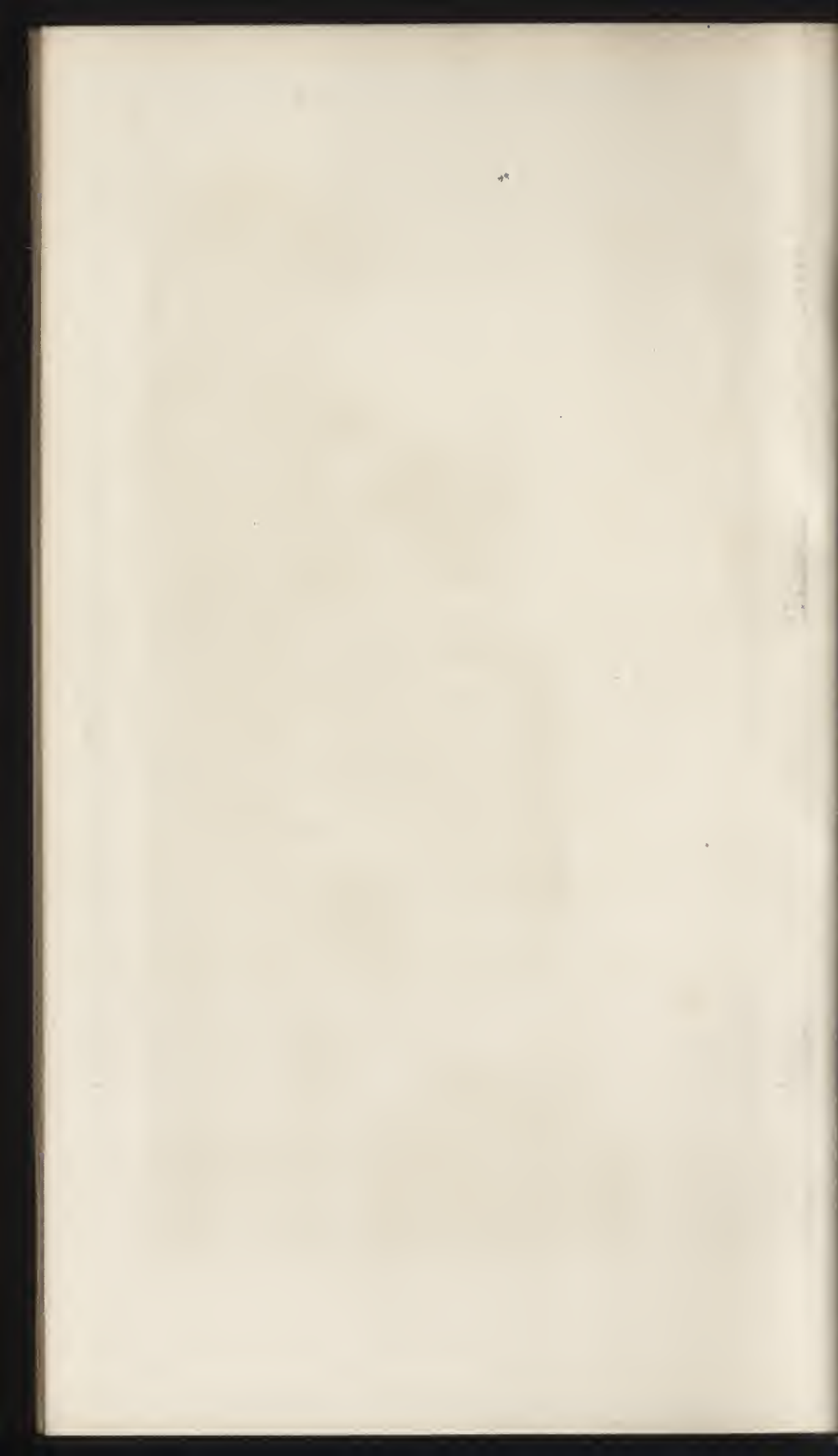
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Hayling Manor House.





Old Vicarage House, Hayling Island, South.



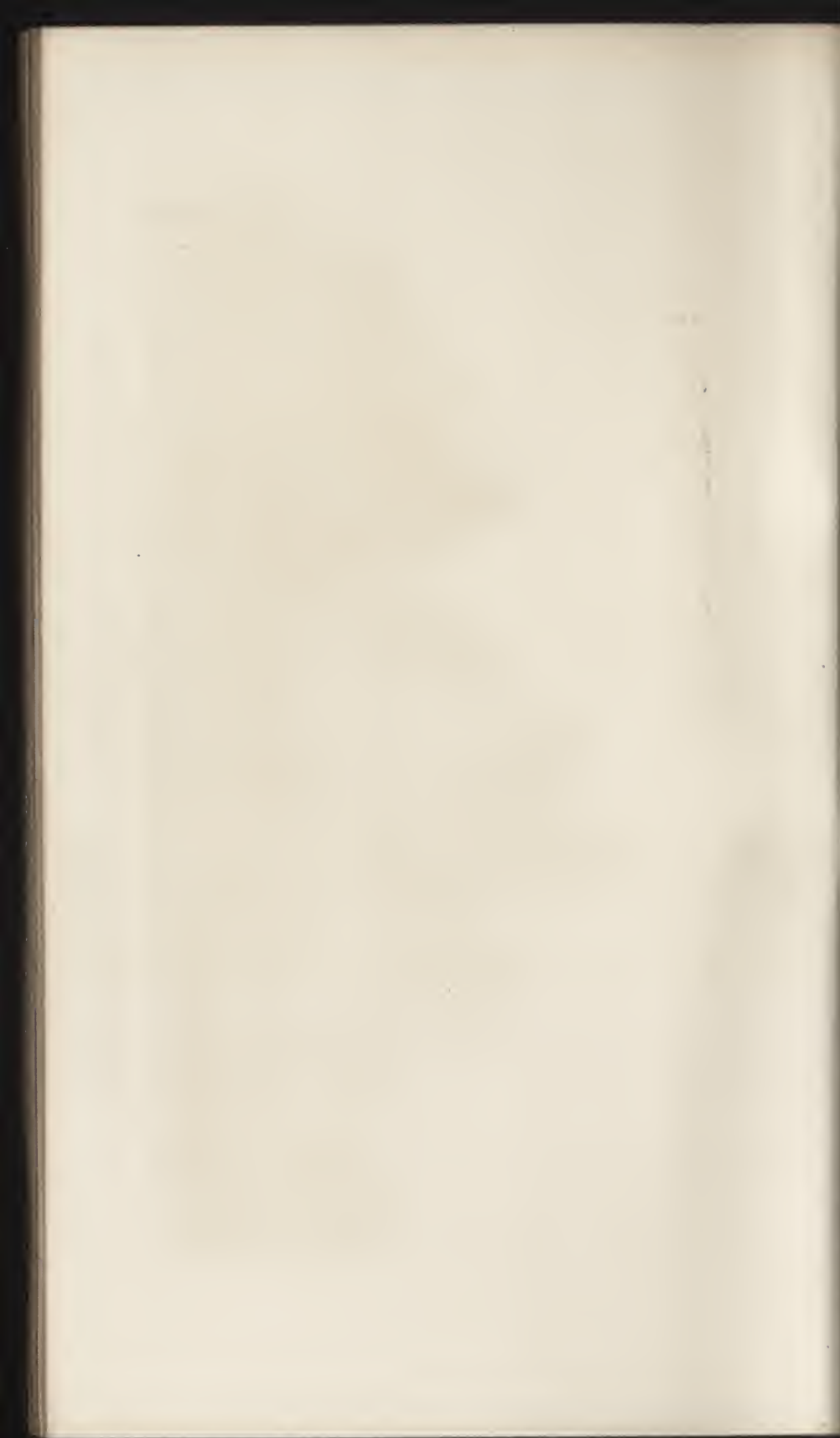


New Vicarage House - Hayling South.





North Hayling Chapel and Old Weirage House.





MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MISS CROMWELL.

Hayling Is Land





For the Beauties of England & Wales.

Engraved by A. Miller, from a drawing by G. Richardson.

PORCHESTER CASTLE.

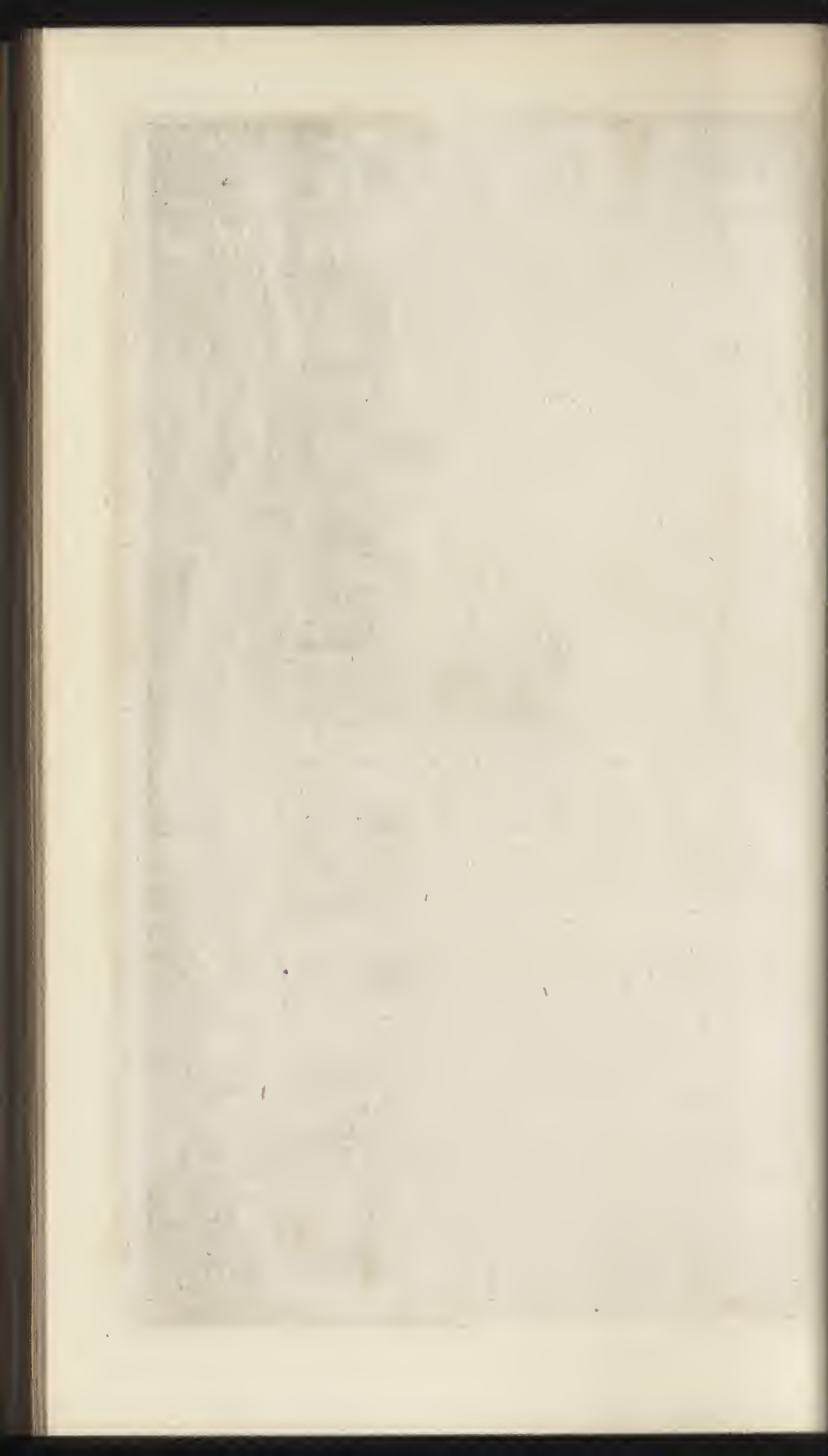
Hants.

London: Published by Currier & Mitchell, 15, Pall Mall, 1825.





A View of Rochester Castle in Hampshire.



of from thirty to seventy tons; and several of those sizes are employed in importing corn and coal. The oyster fishery was formerly considerable here, but has latterly declined through the numbers of persons engaged in it: the oysters are of very fine flavor. The *Convict* ships are stationed in this Harbour.

The narrow channel, or branch of the sea, which separates *Portsea Isle* from the main land, on the north-west side of Langstone Harbour, connects the latter with Portsmouth Harbour, a principal station of the Roman navy, and at the head of which 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*: this 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.

This 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 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."

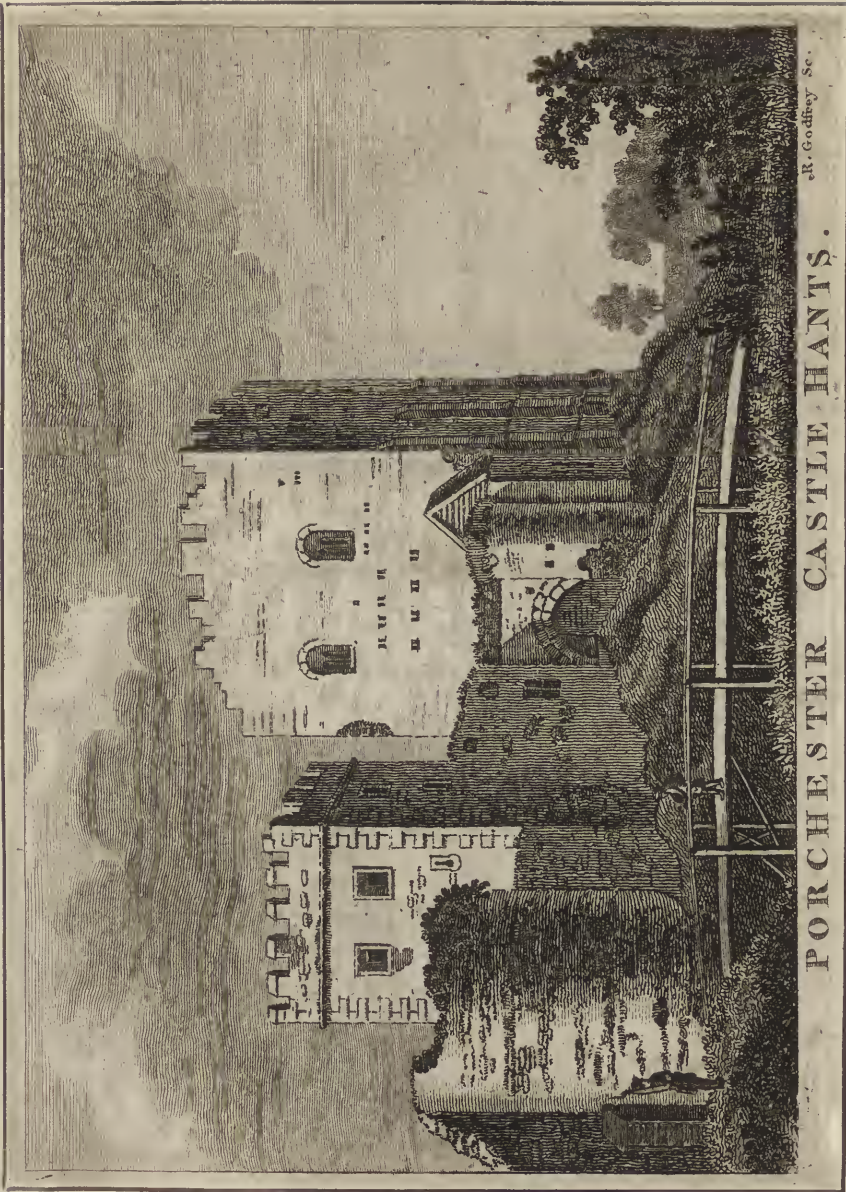
"The

“The keep encompasses a parallelogram of sixty-five by one hundred and fifteen 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.”*

In a more minute description of this Castle, it will be found, that the remains of Roman workmanship are particularly observable in the outward walls, and in the round and semi-circular towers that defend it at unequal distances. The round towers are placed at the north-east, south-east, and south-west angles; the north-west angle is now taken up by the great square tower of the keep: some of these towers are twenty feet, and others nineteen in diameter; and, in general, they project about eighteen feet and a half from the wall. In several of them are still visible regular rows of Roman brick, dividing the rows of stone-work; and particularly in one, on the south side, in which are three rows very distinct: in the wall itself on this side they may also be traced, and indeed in many other parts; though, from the vast alterations made in successive ages, the regular courses have in many places been broken off, and in others wholly obliterated. A great circular arch of stone, about eight feet in width on the interior side of the east gate, or entrance, “has very much the appearance of having been originally Roman, and perhaps even a remaining part of the identical *Prætorian* portal.”† Many Roman coins, and Roman medals, have been dug up here at different times. The extent of the outward walls, exclusive of the projecting parts of the round corner towers, is about 620 feet on the north and south sides; and 610 on the east and west. In

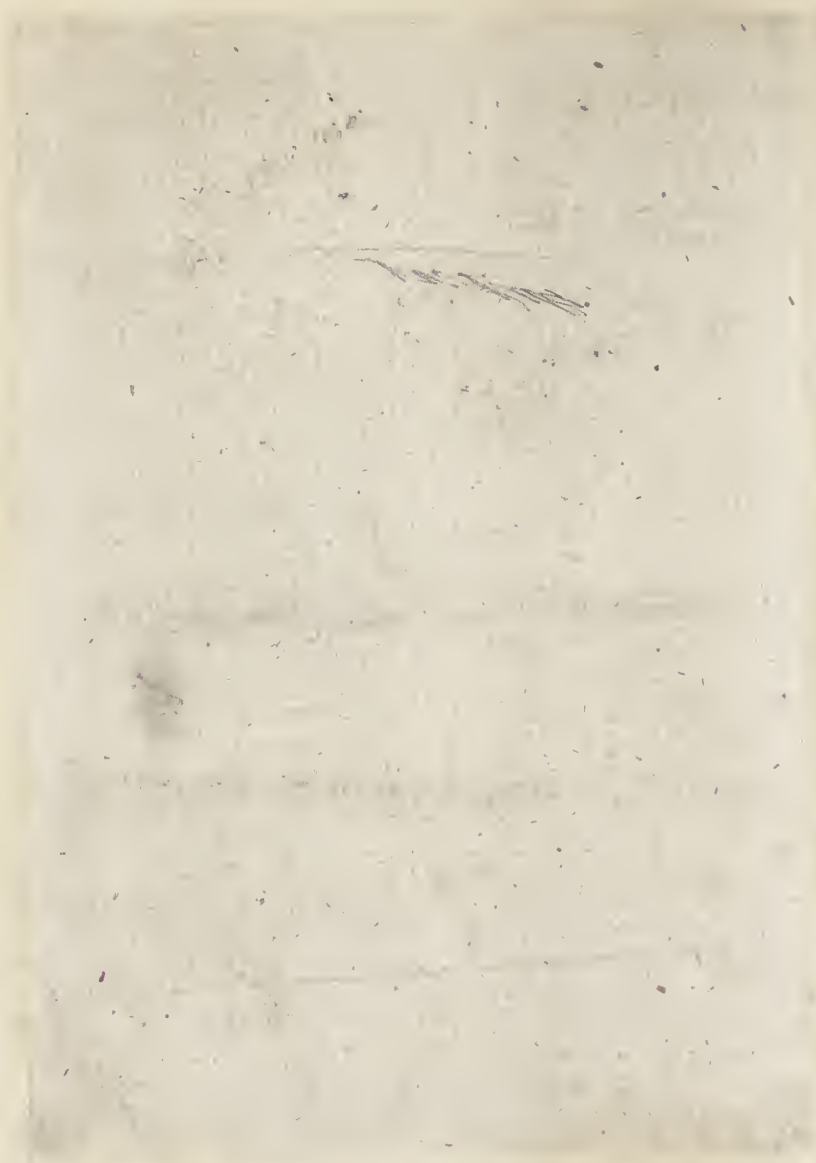
* Grose's Antiquities, Vol. II. p. 212.

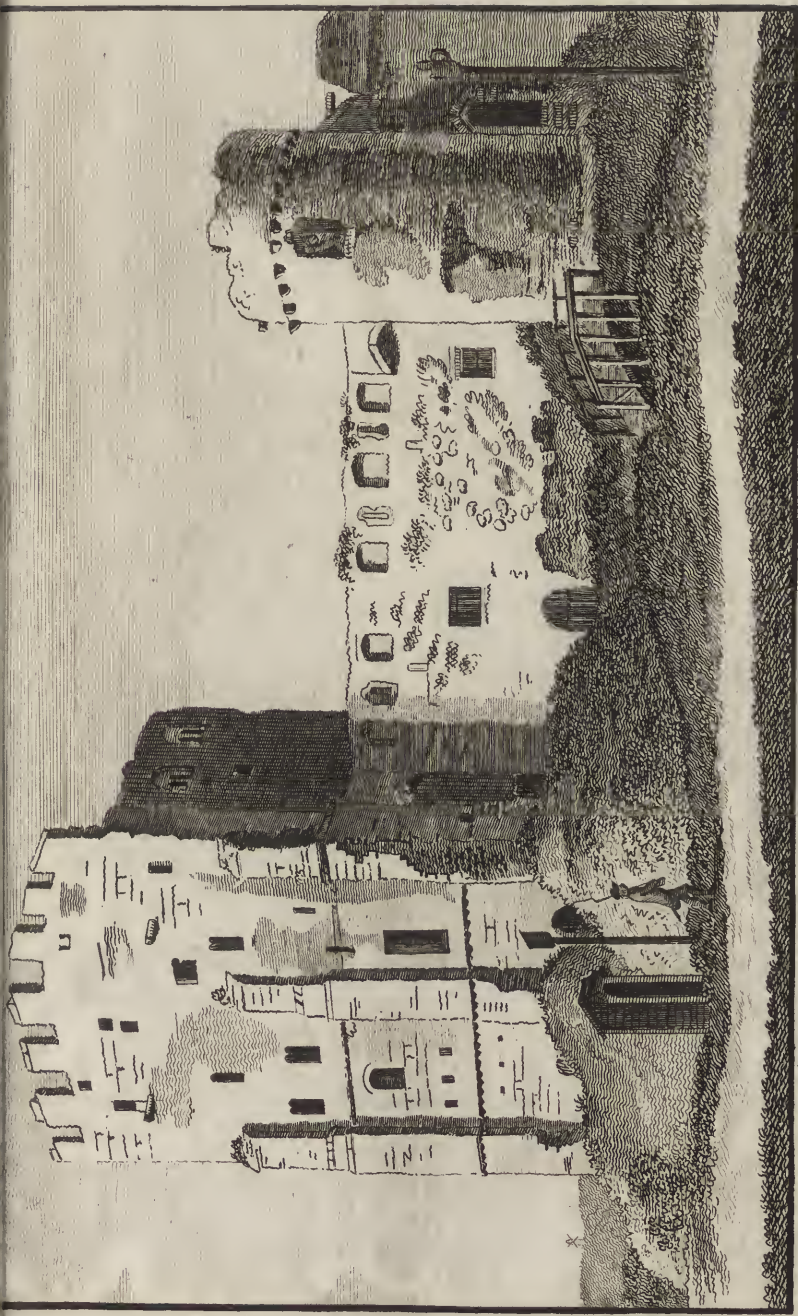
† King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, Vol. II. p. 27. In this work is a very particular description of this Castle, illustrated by elevations and ground-plans.



R. Godfrey Sc.

PORCHESTER CASTLE HANTS.





Sparron del. et sculp.

PORCHESTER CASTLE, in HAMPSHIRE.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Messrs. Hoag, 1766 Paternoster Row.

THE HISTORY OF THE



In the keep, which forms the north-west angle of the Castle, traces of the architecture of the Saxon and Norman periods, and even of yet later ages, to the time of Queen Elizabeth, are plainly to be seen. The great tower is lofty, and contains two vaults, or dungeons, at bottom; with the remains of three double apartments above them, in so many several stories: its walls are nearly eight feet thick; and its external dimensions on the north and south, fifty-seven feet; and on the east and west, fifty-eight feet. All the light it receives is from narrow loop-holes; excepting only in the third story, where, on two sides, in what appears to have been the state apartments, are small windows in the very plainest Saxon style: all the windows are on the sides, within the area. Adjacent to this tower on the east, and, indeed, immediately connected with it, are the remains of a building which appears to have been subsequently formed as an entrance; the original entrance having apparently been by a flight of steps on the same side.

As a protection to this tower, which, in its original construction, Mr. King supposes to be Saxon,* the works now connected with it, and which surround the inner court, were unquestionably erected in the Norman times, and, as supposed, between the period of the Conquest and the reign of Edward the First. Many alterations have, however, been made in this part, and particularly about the time of Edward the Third; and again in the reigns of the Henrys Sixth and Seventh. In these additional buildings were a great dining hall, and various apartments for domestic purposes, with apartments over them for lodging the garrison and servants; and also a grand stair-case, leading into the great tower: But the original destination of all the parts in this quarter of the Castle cannot now be ascertained, as they have frequently been altered during the last century. The most curious part, however, of this inner, or *Norman* court, as it may be called, is its fortified entrance, which opens from the outer area on the east. At the extremity on this side was a noble portal, with an obtuse pointed arch; and in this was a great strong gate, about eight feet

. VOL. VI. APRIL, 1805. U wide:

* *Munimenta Antiqua*, Vol. II. p. 27.

wide: further on, at about sixteen feet and a half from this, was a portcullis; and beyond that, a second great gate. Eighteen feet more inward still, was a second portcullis; and about eleven feet and a half beyond this, was a third great gate: thus far the whole passage of entrance was only eight feet four inches in width. Nearer the court, the side walls increase in thickness, from four feet nine inches, to nearly six feet; and here the entrance passage, which is still continued to the extent of forty-three feet more, becomes wider; its whole breadth being eighteen feet and a half; in this part was designed a place for barricadoes; whilst over the whole vaulted passage, the entire length of which is nearly ninety-four feet, were perforations, and machicolations, for pouring melted lead, boiling water, &c. on the heads of assailants: and to these machicolations, and to the battlements above, was a passage from the top of the surrounding walls of the inner court.* In this court was a draw-well, which still remains open.

The entrance to the outer area, or court, on the east, is by a great Norman tower, built on the Roman works, now much dilapidated; and formerly secured by a portcullis, and double folding doors, strongly barricadoed. The west, or opposite entrance, is also by a strong Norman tower, about thirty-five feet wide, and thirty deep, having a passage through the centre, about eight feet in width: this also is in ruins.

The *Sacellum of the Prætorium* of the Romans is supposed, by Mr. King, to have been on the spot now occupied as the site of the parish Church, which is an edifice of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Mary, standing within the outer court, and nearly opposite to the east entrance. Though part of it has been rebuilt, and other parts repaired at various periods, it still displays many specimens of Saxon architecture, particularly in the west front. Its original form was that of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection; but the south transept has been taken down. All the doors and windows of the ancient part have semicircular arches; and those of the west end are decorated with double zig-zag ornaments:

* *Munimenta Antiqua*, Vol. II. p. 34—35.



Sparrow sc.

PORTCHESTER CHURCH, HANTS:

Published 28th of July 1785 by J. Hooper



ornaments: the arch of the west doorway has likewise some other ornamental mouldings; and all of them spring from two columns on each side, with sculptured capitals: the great west window is bricked up. Here it was that Henry the First founded the Priory of Black Canons, afterwards removed to Southwick. Within the Church is a monument to the memory of SIR THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Knt. Groom Porter to Queen Elizabeth, and James the First, who died in November, 1618: his bust represents him with short hair and beard, and a sash over his shoulder. The font is curious.

“ In the rolls of Parliament, eighteenth of Edward the First, anno 1290, a complaint is exhibited against Henry Huse, Constable of the King’s Castle of Porchester, reciting that John, Bishop of Winchester, being absent in foreign parts on the King’s service, and all his possessions being in the King’s protection, he the said Henry, with his armed men, foresters, and others unknown, hunted at their pleasure in the free chace of the said Bishop.”

In the year 1299, twenty-seventh of Edward the First, the town and Castle of Porchester, with the forest, then valued at 16l. 13s. were settled on Queen Margaret as part of her dower: and in a register of the Abbey of Glastonbury, it appears that, in the twelfth of Edward the Third, John Hacket, Lieutenant to the Earl of Arundel, was Constable of this Castle; for the defence of which, and the guard of Portsmouth, the Abbot was bound to find three men at arms for his lands in Wiltshire, and one for those in Berks.* This Castle descended from the *Nortons* of Southwick, in the same manner as their other estates, to the late Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. of whose family it has been rented by Government, since it became a place of confinement for prisoners. The prisoners are lodged in ranges of wooden buildings two stories high, erected on the north side of the great court, which is separated from the south side by a double picketing, so disposed as to leave a passage through the Castle from gate to gate. In another range of building, that extends towards the middle of the area

U 2

from

* Grose’s Antiquities, Vol. II. p. 214.

from the south side of the east entrance, is the Cookery, &c. The south-west quarter of the area is parted off, as an airing place; and a certain number of prisoners, in proportion to the whole, are daily admitted to walk here: within this division also is the Hospital for the sick. Round the north-west angle of the Castle, beyond the moat, is a parade and barracks for the soldiers who guard the prisoners.

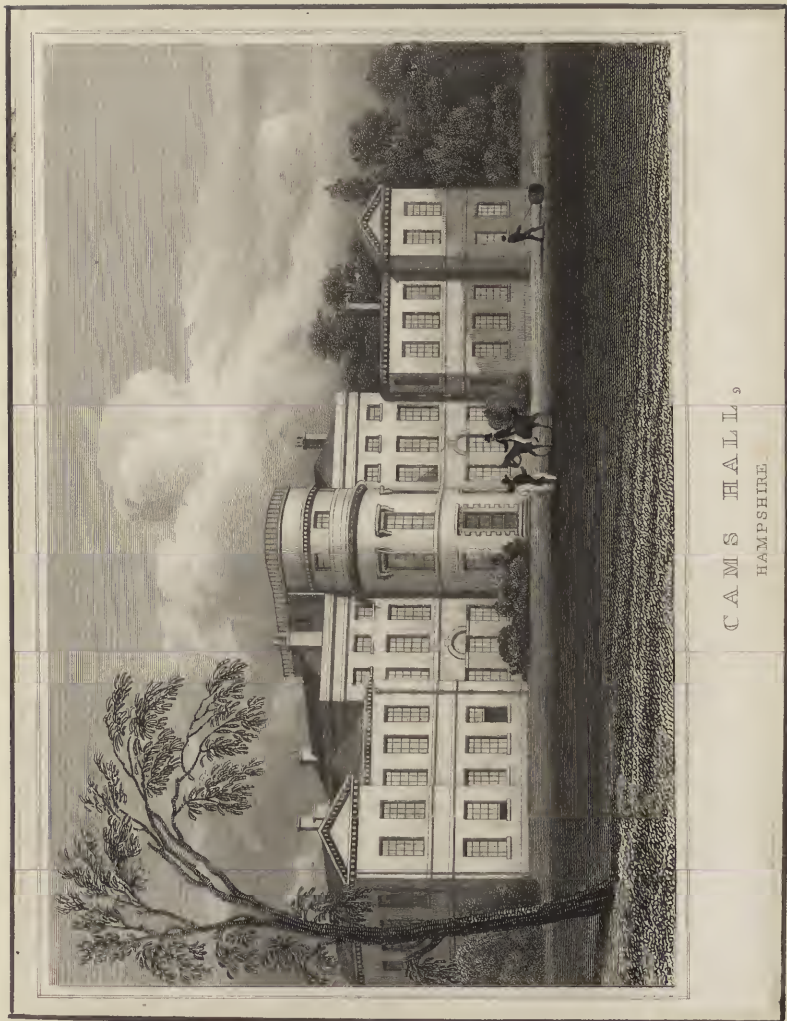
It has been asserted by some authors, that the Roman General Vespasian, landed here, on his first arrival in Britain; but this has been contradicted by others on better testimony. That it must have been in his possession, is, however, extremely probable; as the conquest of the Isle of Wight could hardly have been otherwise effected. That several of the Saxon invaders landed here is more certain, and particularly Porta, with his sons, Bieda and Megla, by whose aid Cerdic was enabled to establish the kingdom of the West Saxons. At what period it was deserted of inhabitants is unknown; though presumed to be on the rise of Portsmouth, after the sea had in some degree retired from the upper parts of the harbour.

The village of Porchester, or PORCHESTER-STREET, is about a mile long, ranging on the road towards Fareham. Here, between nine and ten years ago, the sea rose so high in a tremendous storm, that boats went up to the very extremity of the village; the banks having in many places been broken down by the strength of the waves. The publicans of Porchester and Southwick, enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, of being exempted from having any soldiers billeted on them, or quartered in their houses.

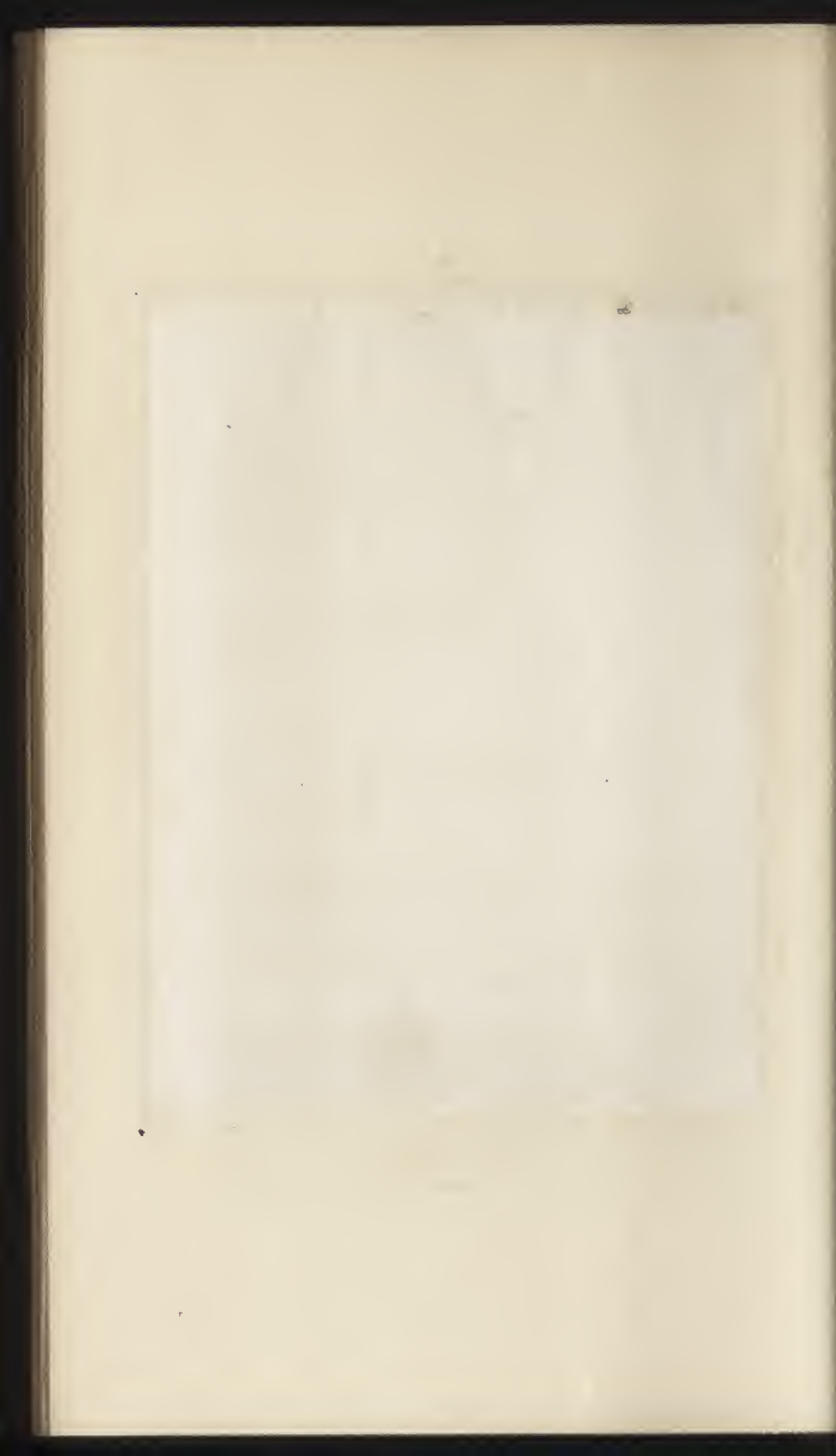
CAM'S HALL, the seat of John Delnè, Esq. is an elegant modern building, standing in a pleasant park, on the east side of the lake or inlet of Portsmouth Harbour, that runs up to Fareham.

FAREHAM,

THOUGH only "a fischar village" in Leland's time, is now a respectable and populous town, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in maritime occupations; and, indeed, indebted for its whole



C A M S H A L L,
HAMP SHIRE.



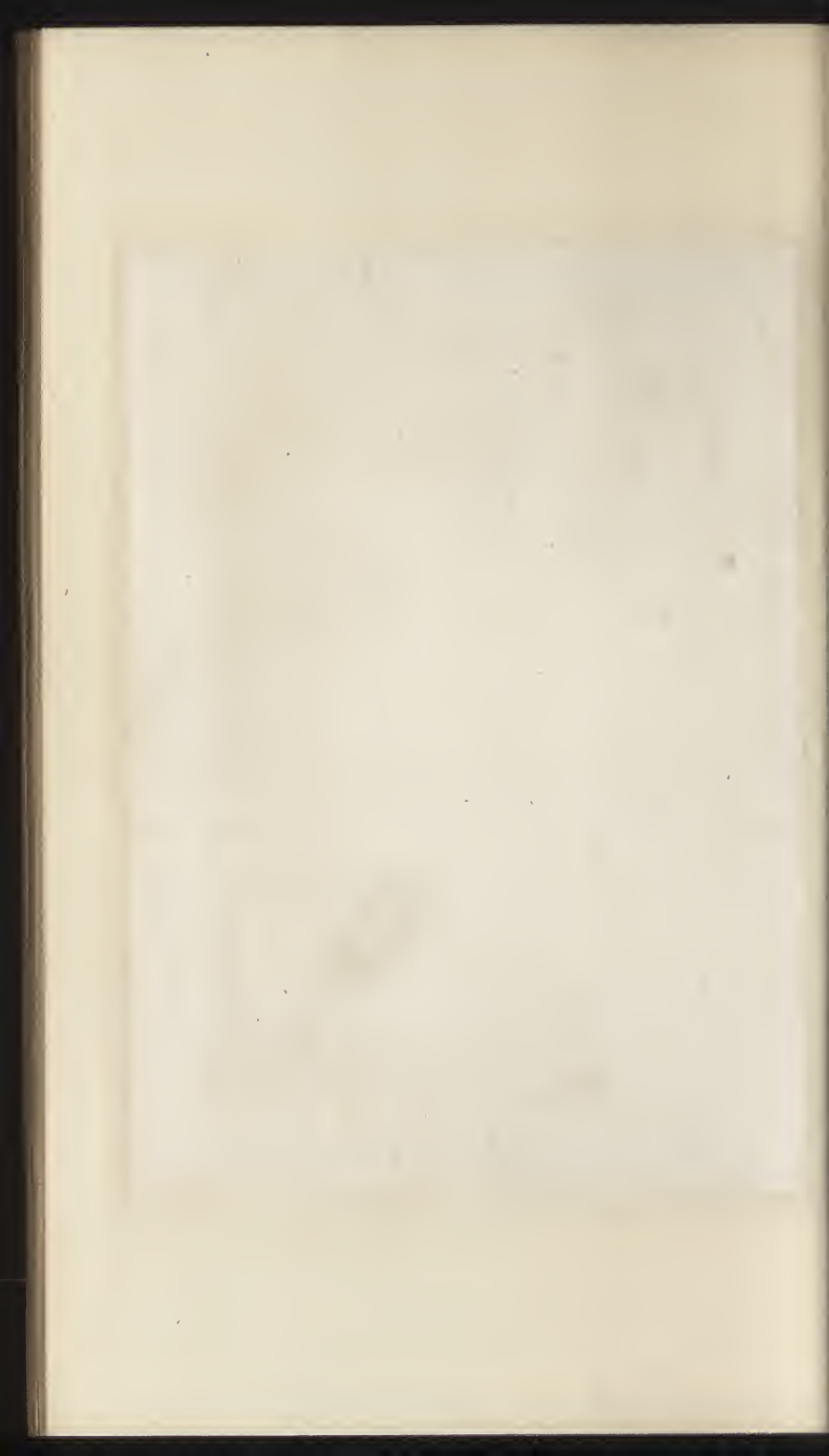


Engraved by W. & A. S.

For the Proprietors of Chapman's Magazine.

BLACKBROOK PLACE.
the Seat of George Perceé Esq; near Barchin.
Hampshire.

London Published by W. & A. S. No. 7, Strand, 1846.





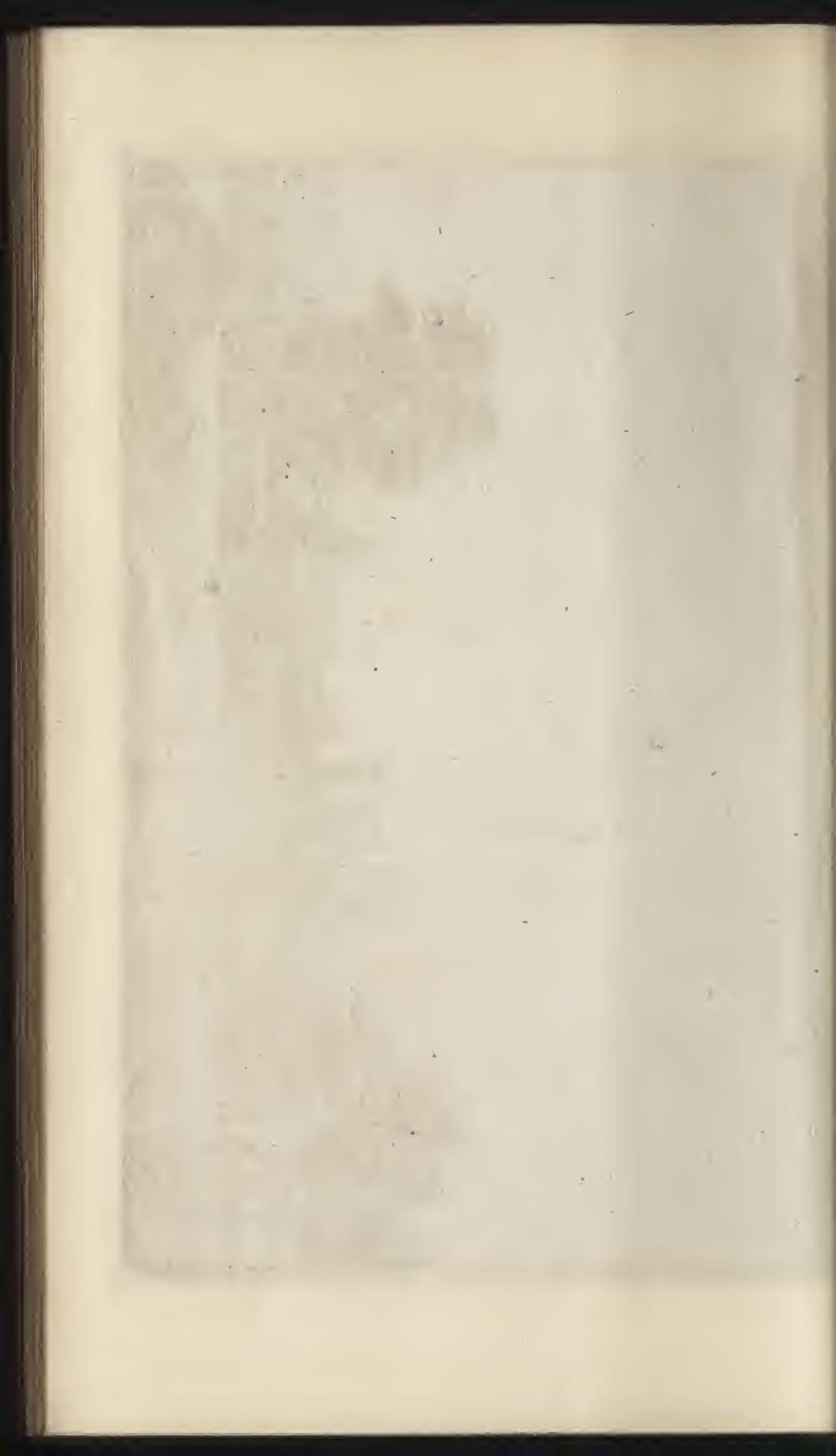
Godfrey sc.

Titchfield, Hants, Hampshire.
Pub. April 1841, by S. Lloyd.





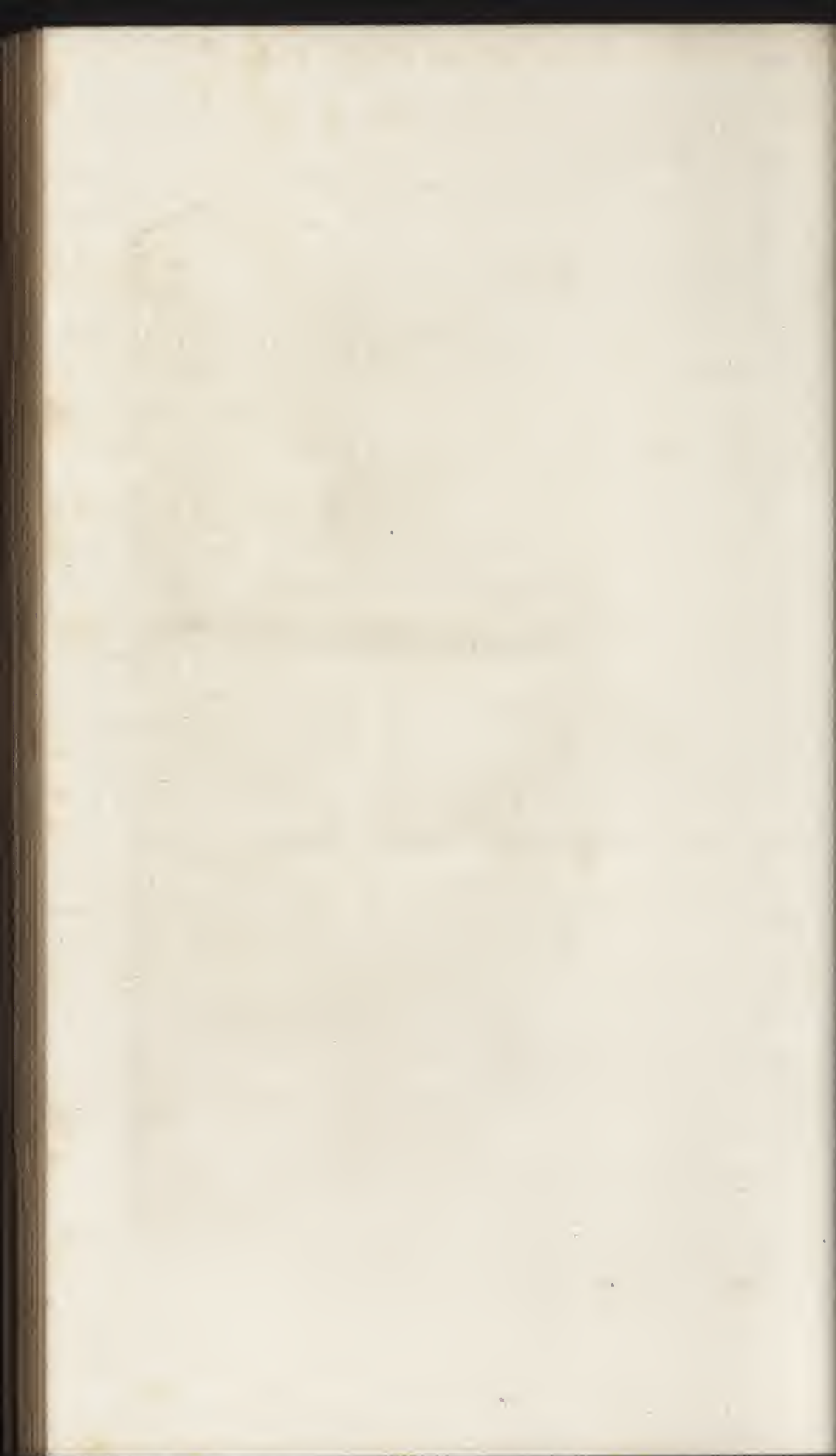
TICHFIELD HOUSE, MANTS.





Alperton, engr. etc.

TITCHFIELD-HOUSE, CHAPEL.
Published the 11th of January 1783 by S. Hooper



whole importance to the naval establishment at Portsmouth. Sloop's, and smaller vessels, are built here; and a considerable trade in coal and corn is carried on. The government of the town is vested in a Bailiff, two Constables, and two Ale-tasters. The number of houses, as returned under the late act, was 555: that of inhabitants, 3030. The neighbourhood is pleasant, and enlivened by various handsome seats.

TITCHFIELD,

ABOUT three miles westward from Fareham, is a small town, pleasantly situated near the Titchfield River, and inhabited by many respectable families. The *Church* is a spacious fabric, of the workmanship of different ages: the north side is reported to have been built by William of Wyckham; the south side is more ancient. In the part called the south chancel, is an interesting monument to the memory of SIR THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, afterwards first Earl of Southampton; JANE, his Lady; and HENRY, their son, the second Earl; all of whom are represented by effigies on the tomb. Four fairs are held here annually. Under the act of 1801, the houses in this parish were enumerated at 554; and the inhabitants at 2949.

At a short distance from this town, on the north, are the ruins of TITCHFIELD HOUSE, the ancient seat of the Wriothesleys. It was erected, by the first Earl of Southampton, on the site and with the materials of an ABBEY, founded for Premonstratensian Canons, by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, in the year 1231. The annual revenues of this establishment, at the period of the Dissolution, amounted, according to Dugdale, to 249l. 16s. 1d. but according to Speed, to 280l. 19s. 4½d. Its possessions were then granted by Henry the Eighth to his favorite Secretary, Wriothesley, who built here, says Leland, "a righte statelie house embattled, and having a goodlie gate, and a conducte castelid in the middle of the court of it, in the very same place wher the late Monasterie stode." This building is now in a very dilapidated state, the entrance gateway being the principal part left standing;

sixteen rooms having been pulled down within these few years for the sake of the materials. The old stables yet remain, and are worthy of notice. The Chapel is wholly in ruins. This estate is the property of John Delmè, Esq. of Cam's Hall, whose father purchased it of the third Duke of Beaufort, who had married a co-heiress of the first Earl of Gainsborough, and who had himself obtained it by his marriage with the daughter of Thomas, last Earl of Southampton. In Titchfield House, Charles the First was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647, and previous to his again resigning himself to the power of Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight.

Near FORTON LAKE, a creek of Portsmouth Harbour, about a mile to the north from Gosport, is the NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL connected with the establishment of Portsmouth. The buildings consist of four pavilions, united by an arcade, with houses for offices, &c. In each pavilion are six large wards, and proper accommodations for attendants. On the north side of the Lake, and near the entrance, is the MAGAZINE, where, and in a smaller building dependent on this, on an Island above, all the Powder for the service of this port is stored. The Magazine is bomb-proof, and strongly arched: a small cut runs up from the harbour to this depository. Near it are the ruins of an ancient Castle, called *Borough* Castle, traditionally ascribed to King Stephen.

Near FORTON, a pleasant and populous hamlet, on the road to Gosport, is the FRENCH PRISON, an extensive range of buildings, with an Hospital, and proper offices: the whole is secured by a strong inclosure, strictly guarded.

GOSPORT,

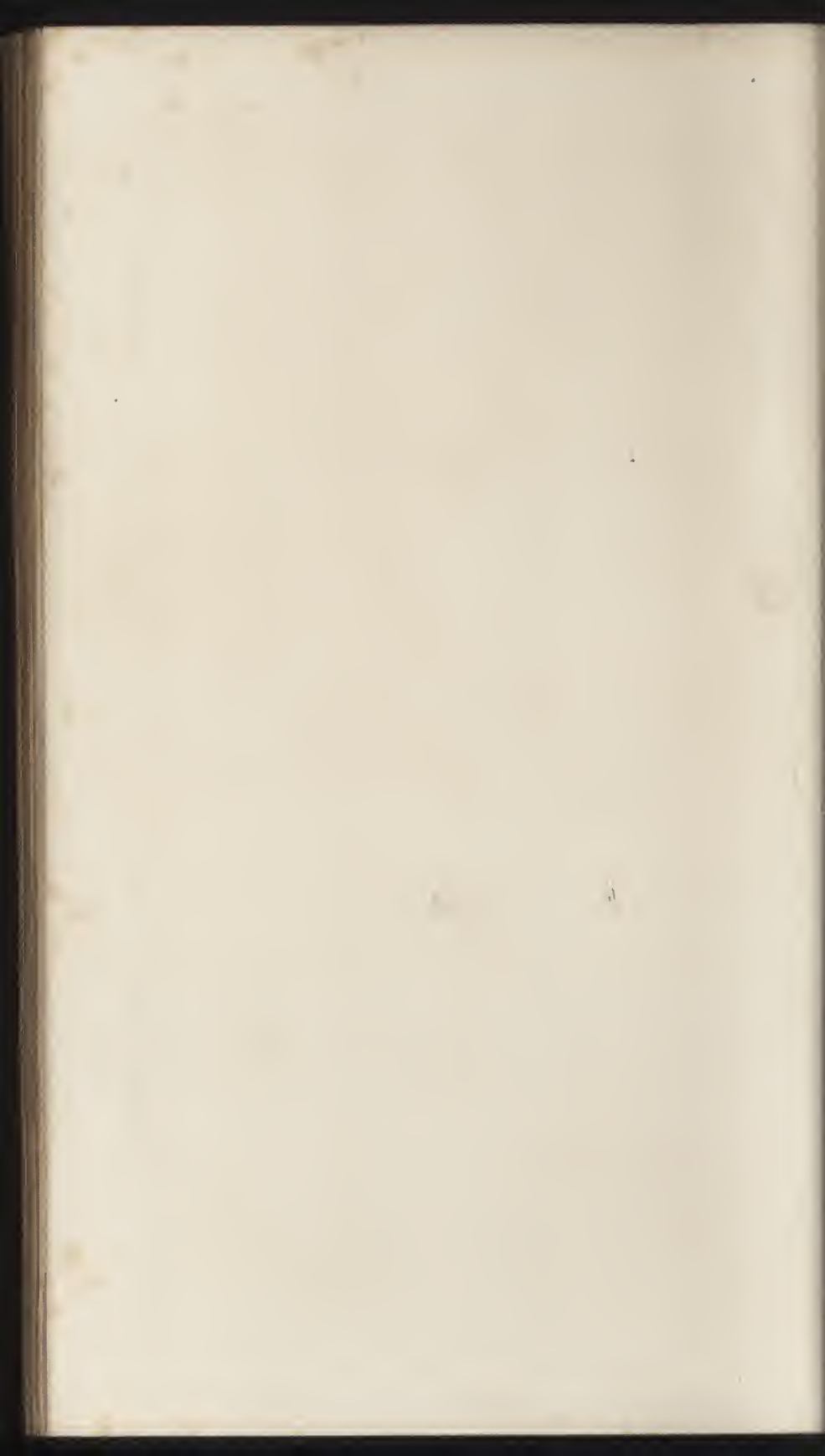
LIKE Fareham, was, in Leland's time, only a village, inhabited by fishermen; but it is now an extensive market-town, with a very considerable trade, and particularly flourishing in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. Its importance, indeed, is now so great, that of late years it has been regularly fortified on the land side, by a line of bastions, redoubts, counterscarps,



Painted by A. W. Cooke

GOSPORT.

Engraved by W. Stanger



counterscarps, &c. that extends from Weovil to *Stoke*, or more properly, *Alverstoke Lake*. Within the works on the WEOVIL side, is the King's *Brewery* and *Cooperage*, with an immense range of store-houses for wine, malt, hops, &c. This place communicates with the sea by means of a large bason and canal, with extensive quays, where vessels of considerable burthen can take in their stores. Many small sloops belonging to Weovil are employed in the conveyance of wine, beer, and water, to the ships in the harbour. On the Weovil side are also the new *Barracks*, an extensive range of buildings, with every convenience for a great number of men.

The approach to Gosport by water is extremely fine, as the various forts, and large piles of building in its vicinity, are then seen to great advantage: and the town itself, considered as a sea-port, is well built, and handsome. The principal street extends westward from the harbour to the works, but is somewhat obstructed by the Market-house; others run parallel with this, and, like it, are crossed by various lesser streets, &c. Exclusive of these, different ranges of building extend along the shore, and near the fortifications, for the most part consisting of respectable houses.

Gosport is a chapelry to the neighbouring village of Alverstoke. The *Chapel* is a spacious building, standing in a large well-planted cemetery, to the south of the town. The interior is neat, and disposed into a middle and two side aisles: the organ was formerly the property of the Duke of Chandos, of Canons. Here is also a large Meeting-house for Dissenters, and a Chapel for Roman Catholics. Several *Charity-Schools* have been established here by subscription; together with some *Alms-Houses* for distressed widows; and a large, airy and commodious *Work-House* for the poor. The markets are held three days weekly, and are much frequented: fish and vegetables are sold here in great plenty; the latter are not only brought from a considerable distance inland, but also from the Isle of Wight. Here are several *Breweries*, and a very extensive *Iron Foundry*, where numerous articles are manufactured for Government by contract. The amusements of the more respectable classes are sought in a monthly assembly, with occasional

concerts: a neat *Theatre* has also been erected here. The population of the parish of Alverstoke, including the inhabitants of this town, was returned under the act of 1801, at 11,295; the number of houses, at 1906. The police is well regulated. The connection between Gosport and Portsmouth is preserved by the numerous ferry-boats that ply across the harbour, which in this part is about three quarters of a mile in width.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL at HASLER, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen, was built between the years 1746 and 1762, on the very earnest recommendation of the late Earl of Sandwich. It is situated within 400 yards of the extremity of the point of land which bounds the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, and consists of an extensive front, and two wings, each consisting of two distinct ranges of building. These stand within the airing ground, which is almost a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. Opposite the grand entrance is a neat military Pavilion, or Guard-House, where a constant guard of marines is kept to prevent desertion. The extent of the grand front, or centre building, is 189 yards: the pediment displays a sculpture, in Portland stone, of the Royal arms, with the figures of Navigation and Commerce, (the former pouring balm upon the wounds of a sailor,) and other appropriate ornaments: the length of each wing is about 184 yards. The wards are all uniform, sixty feet long, and twenty-four broad; each containing accommodations for twenty patients, with apartments for nurses, &c. Several other buildings are also within the walls for the use of the Governor, Lieutenants, and other officers and servants belonging to the establishment, which consists of more than 260 persons: the Chapel is a neat edifice, seventy-two feet in length, and thirty-six broad. Upwards of 2000 sick or wounded men can be admitted at the same time into this Hospital. The regular expenses of the establishment in salaries, &c. is upwards of 5000*l.* annually. The utility of this institution is unquestionable; and the great attention that is here paid to the wants of the brave men whom the chance of war has obliged to seek shelter within this asylum, merits the highest praise.

About

About three quarters of a mile south-west from Haslemere Hospital, is FORT MONKTON, a modern and regular fortification, exceedingly strong, and defended by thirty-two pieces of heavy ordnance: to the westward, ranges a strong *Redoubt*; and this, together with the fort, effectually secures this part of the coast. On the shore to the eastward, a high and massive stone Wall has been erected, to preserve the land from the ravages of the sea.

Still further to the east, and near the extremity of the neck of land which bounds the entrance of the harbour on this side, is the BLOCK HOUSE, a very strong fort, defended by a tremendous battery.

THE ISLE OF PORTSEA,

WHICH includes the naval arsenal of Portsmouth within its limits, is wholly surrounded by the sea; its eastern boundary being formed by Portsmouth Harbour, and its western side by Langstone Harbour, while a narrow channel communicating between them, separates it from the main land on the north; the high sea washes its southern shores. Its circumference is about sixteen miles; its length, from north to south, being nearly five; and its breadth, in the widest part, between three and four. The cultivated land is chiefly arable; and some of the farms are of considerable size. Its population is very great; as, exclusive of the towns of Portsmouth, and Portsea, it includes several considerable villages and hamlets; as the Halfway Houses, Kingston Cross, Kingston, Hilsea, &c. On the land side it is defended by extensive fortifications, called the *Lines*; and next the sea, by various forts and batteries. On the east side are several *Salterns*, and a large tract of extra-parochial land ranging along the borders of Langstone Harbour. Part of the manor belongs to the College at Winchester, it having been granted to the *Newan Minster* by Queen Ethelfleda, wife of King Edgar. The communication with the main land is by two bridges, secured by a triple entrenchment; the one for the entrance, the other for the departure of passengers. Hence, a direct road extends to the important towns of

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA.

THESE, though separated in the more minute regulations of local polity, can hardly be considered as forming more than one town; they are, indeed, both included within the limits of the borough of Portsmouth, both governed by the same magistrates, and both admitted to a participation in the same immunities. Portsmouth, as the more ancient town, has preserved its dignity and precedence in still being the seat of the civil and military establishments; it is also the residence of the Port Admiral: its streets are likewise more spacious; and, in general, its houses and buildings are superior. Portsea, however, is by far the largest and most populous town; and has the advantage in having both the Dock Yard and Gun-Wharf within its precincts.

The origin of PORTSMOUTH is affirmed, by Camden, to have been owing to the retiring of the sea from the upper parts of the Harbour, which rendering Porchester less convenient, the inhabitants removed to Portsea Isle, and built Portsmouth. The earliest historical notice concerning it, appears in the Saxon Chronicle, *sub anno* 500, which styles it *Portesmuthe*, as the author imagines, from *Porta*, the Saxon Chieftain, who landed here; but more probably from its situation at the mouth of the port, or harbour. Here Robert, Duke of-Normandy, landed with a strong army, in 1101, with intent to dispute the possession of the throne with his brother, Henry the First; but the interference of the great Barons caused him to relinquish his design, and consent to terms of conciliation. About this period, or soon afterwards, Portsmouth seems to have attained to a considerable degree of importance, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us, that Henry the First passed the Whitsun week here in 1123; and in 1140, the Empress Maud landed at this port, with her brother Robert, the brave Earl of Gloucester, and marched hence to Arundel.

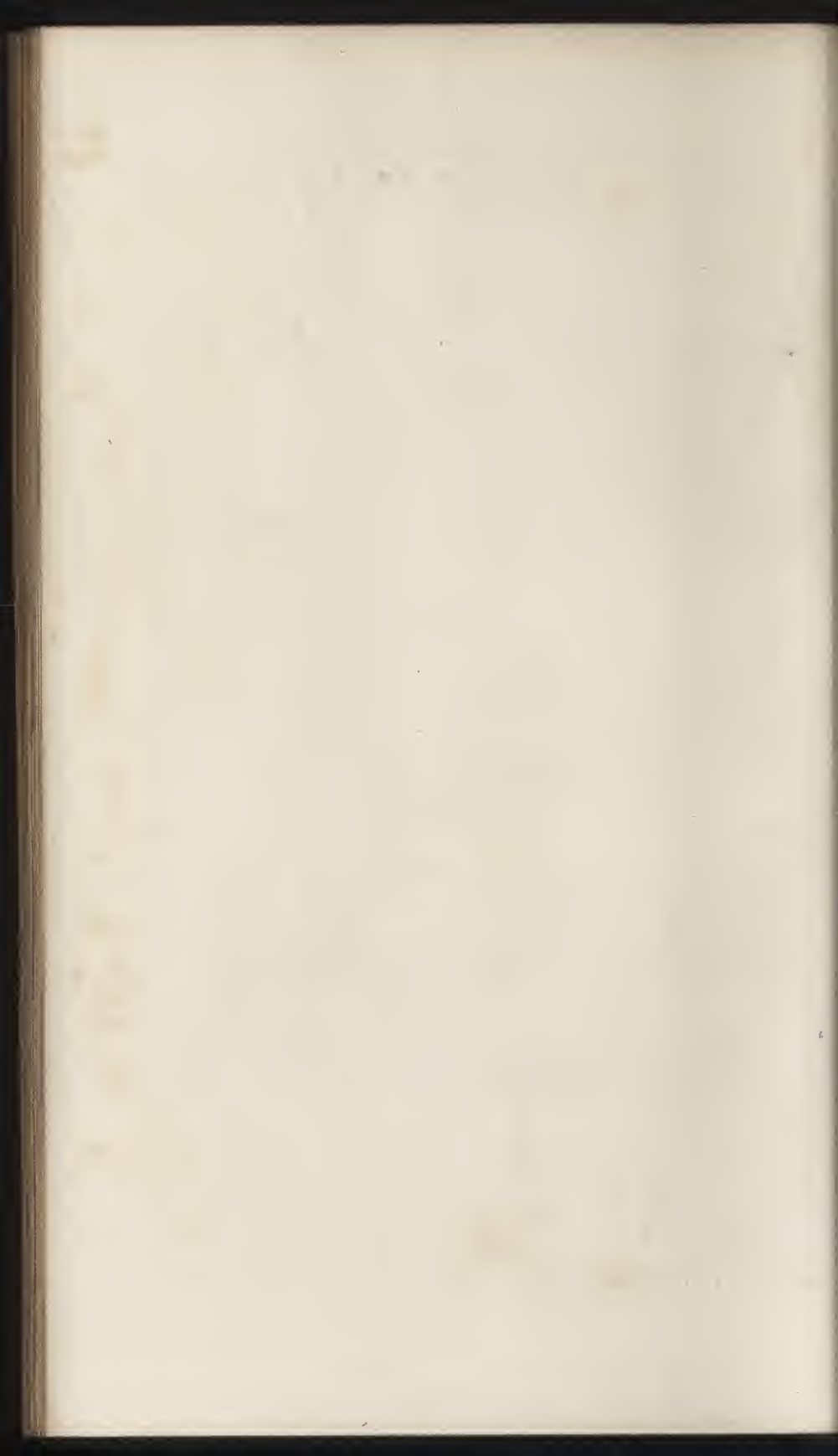
In the year 1193, Richard the First granted the town its charter, in which, after declaring that he retains *Portesmue* in his own hands, with all that belongs to it, he grants to its Burgesses the privileges
of



Engraved by J. P. Smith

PORTSMOUTH

PLATE 10





View of the Town, & Harbour of PORTSMOUTH,



of an annual fair for fifteen days, and a weekly market; together with all the immunities, &c. enjoyed by the citizens of Winchester and Oxford. As a consequence of this charter, the inhabitants requested the presence of the itinerant Justices, and presented Henry the Third with three casks of wine, in order to prevail on him to command their attendance. In the beginning of the reign of Richard the Second, the town was burnt by the French, its growing trade having excited the jealousy of that nation; and several attempts have been since made by them to destroy it by the same means. Edward the Fourth, fully sensible of the importance of this port to the rising glory of the British navy, began to secure it by fortifications; and Richard the Third, impressed by similar ideas, carried on and extended the works which his predecessor had commenced. From this period it gradually increased in strength as well as consequence; till, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it had become the principal naval arsenal in England; if not, indeed, the only port deserving that appellation. Leland, who visited it in this reign, describes it as follows:

“The land heere, on the east side of Portesmuth haven, rennith farther by a great way strait into the se, by south-est from the haven-mouth, than it doeth at the west poynte. There is, at this point of the haven, Portesmuth toun, and a great round toure, almost doble in quantite and strenkith to that that is on the west side of the haven right agayn it; and heere is a mighty chaine of yren, to draw from towre to towre. About a quarter of a mile above this toure is a great dok for shippes, and yn this dok lyeth part of the rybbes of the *Henry, Grace of Dieu*, one of the biggest shippes that hath beene made *in hominum memoria*.* Ther be above this dok crekes in this part of the haven.

“The towne of *Portesmuth* is murid from the est tour a forough length with a nudde waulle armid with tymbre, whereon be great
peaces

* This ship is represented in the painting formerly at Windsor (see Vol. I. p. 218) of *The Embarkation of Henry the Eighth at Dover*, preparatory to his interview with Francis the First in *Le Champ de Drap d'Or*. This picture, with its companion, representing the *Interview* itself, has been lately presented by his Majesty to the Antiquarian Society.

peaces both of yren and brassen ordinauns; and this peace of the waulle having a diche without it, rennith so far flat south south-est, and is the place moste apte to defende the town ther open on the haven. Ther rennith a diche almost flat est for a space, and wythin it is a waulle of mudde like to the other, and so thens goith round aboute the toun to the circuite of a myle. Ther is a gate of tymbre at the north-est ende of the toun, and by it is cast up an hille of erths diked, wherein be gunnes to defend entre into the toun by land. Ther is much vacant ground within the toun waulle. Ther is one fair streate in the toune from west to north-est.

“ I learnid in the toun, that the tourres in the haven-mouth were begon in King Edwarde the 4th tyme, and sette forwarde yn building by Richard the 3: Kyng Henry the vij. endyd them at the procuracion of Fox, Bishop of Winchester. King Henry viij. at his first warres into Fraunce, erected in the south part of the towne 3 great bruing houses, with the implements, to serve his shippes at such tyme as they should go to the se in tyme of warre. One Carpenter, a riche man, made of late tyme, in the mydle of the high streate of the toun, a Toun-house. The toun is bare, and little occupied in time of peace.”*

Henry the Eighth was the first Monarch under whom the Navy obtained a systematic establishment. In the preceding reigns, the naval force “ was either hired from the merchant, foreign or native, or supplied by the Cinque and other ports of the kingdom; but the navy was under no sort of regulation: the bargain was made with the first, or the demand made from the last, according to their different assessments.”† Henry the Seventh, indeed, appears to have made Portsmouth a Royal Dock; but no regular system was entered into before the time of his successor, to render the navy a national concern. Henry the Eighth first erected a Navy Office, and ranged his ships into different classes, keeping a regular inventory

* Itin. Vol. III. p. 81, 82.

† Pennant's Journey to the Isle of Wight, Vol. II. p. 137.

tory of their various stores.* In this reign, long after the famed Interview in *Le Champ de Drap d'Or*, Francis the First, having quarrelled with Henry, fitted out a vast fleet, under the command of D'Annebaut, Admiral of France; who, in July, 1544, came off the Isle of Wight, and stretched along the shore to St. Helen's, with intent to destroy Portsmouth. The English fleet, under Viscount Lisle, in the Great Harry, anchored off Spithead to receive them; and a distant cannonade continued for two days between the two fleets; but the French at length hauled their wind, and, after plundering some part of the Isle of Wight, retired to their own coasts. During the engagement, the *Mary Rose*, one of the largest of the English ships, and commanded by Sir George Carew, was overpowered by the weight of her own ordnance, and heeling greatly, the water rushed in at her port-holes, and sunk her: by this accident nearly 600 men, with Sir George, were drowned.

Even in the time of Edward the Sixth, Portsmouth was almost the only naval station, and the *only Dock-Yard* that could be considered as a national one. All the ships that Britain could then boast, and which, including galleys, pinnaces, and row-barges, were fifty-three, lay in this port; with the exception of two at Deptford strand, and one, the *Henry, Grace de Dieu*, at Woolwich.† The whole number of men belonging to these vessels, including soldiers, marines, and gunners, was 7780. Edward seems to have been deeply impressed with the necessity of making Portsmouth impervious to attack, as appears from his letter to his friend Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, written during his progress in 1552, and first published by Horace Walpole.

“From thes,” writes the youthful Sovereign, “we went to Portsmouth toune, and there viewed not only the toune itself, and the haven, but also divers bulwarkes; in viewing of which, we find the bulwarkes chargeable, massie, and ramparted, but il facioned, il flanked, and set in unmete places; the toune weak in comparison
of

* See *Archæologia*, Vol. VI. p. 179, &c.

† Merchant's vessels are of course not included in this statement.

of that it ought to be, to house great (for wⁱⁿ the wallis are faire and large closis, and much vacant rome;) the haven notable greate, and standing by nature easie to be fortified. And for the more strength thereof, we have divised two strong castellis on either side of the haven, at the mouth thereof: for at the mouth of the haven is not past ten score over, but in the middal almost a mile over, and in length for a mile and a hauf, hable to bear the greatest ship in Christendome." Since this period, the fortifications have been greatly increased, and are now in a state of sufficient se arity to be almost denominated impregnable.

In the reign of Charles the First, Portsmouth was appointed as the rendezvous for the armament destined to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, then besieged by Cardinal Richelieu. The Duke of Buckingham, the great favorite of the Sovereign, who had come from town purposely to hasten the preparations, was here assassinated, while surrounded by his principal officers, by the enthusiast Felton, a Lieutenant in one of the regiments ordered for embarkation, and who also had come from London solely to effect his dire purpose.* During the Civil Wars, Portsmouth was garrisoned for the Parliament.

Charles the Second was married in this town to Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal: this Monarch improved and enlarged the fortifications, particularly by surrounding *South-Sea Castle* with a kind of star-fort; but this was partly blown up by accident in the year 1759; soon after which, 6937l. was granted by the Parliament for improving the works. William the Third, also, made considerable additions; and many others have been completed since the year 1770, at a vast expense.

The most recent fortifications are those on the Portsea side; and here the line is so well secured, that the approaches of an enemy

* The house in which the Duke was stabbed, was No. 10, in the High Street, and is yet standing, but uninhabited, nearly opposite to the Meeting-House. The assassin, far from attempting to escape, justified the deed, considering the death of Buckingham as essential to the glory of his country: he was executed at Tyburn, and his body was afterwards hanged in chains at Portsmouth.

enemy could only be made in front; and even there, but on few points. The surrounding country is also so low, as to be completely commanded by the elevation of the works, which are faced with stone, as far as the angles of the parapet. The ditches are wide and deep; and the whole line is further strengthened by strong and capacious outworks. At the head of the creek which separates Portsea from Portsmouth, is an extensive ravelin, which connects these works with those of the latter town: the communication between the towns is preserved by a long bridge, which leads to St. Thomas's Gate.

The fortifications on the Portsmouth side, extending along the beach, from the town to South-Sea Castle, form a noble semicircular terrace, which is planted with elms, and being kept in excellent order, makes a delightful promenade, upwards of a mile in length. From the Platform, which is more immediately the resort of company, is an extremely fine sea-view, including the anchorage at Spithead, and the Isle of Wight in the distance: the more contiguous scenes are scarcely less beautiful.

The great and progressive increase in the naval establishments and trade of Portsmouth, and the vast augmentation of buildings dependant thereon, at length rendered the town by far too small for its population; and early in the last century, but not till then, an open common, on the north side, was chosen as the most convenient spot for additional houses. As these became inhabited, new ones were erected, and were again rapidly increased by others, till the new buildings assumed the appearance of a spacious suburb, and were denominated for many years, by the general name of the *Common*, or *Portsmouth Common*. Still increasing with an almost unparalleled rapidity, the offspring outgrew its parent town, which lying within the old fortifications, presented no vacant space for additional buildings. Assuming consequence with extent, its original name of the *Common* was discarded, and in an Act of the Legislature, passed in the year 1792, for paving, and otherwise improving the place, it displays its rising honors under the appellation of "*The Town of PORTSEA.*" Even in the suburbs of this new town, and beyond the fortifications that environ it, several ranges of building have been erected of late years. The

The DOCK-YARD, which must be considered as the germ of all the modern additions, and the *Gun-Wharf*, are both on the Portsea side; yet though close to the town, they are rigidly excluded from all connection with it, but what depends on the requisite accommodations of the workmen employed. The Dock-Yard is very extensive, and contains within its precincts, every article of which the navy can be in want. The number of its buildings are considerable; they consist of immense store-houses, handsome residences for the principal officers, a spacious and elegant mansion for the Commissioner, an Academy for naval instruction, a neat Chapel, extensive workshops, mast-houses, &c.

The entrance from the town is by a lofty Gateway, with a smaller one on the right; these are carefully attended, so that no strangers can be admitted without proper authority: the Porter's residence is a large building to the left. Passing the Mast-Houses, and a handsome modern-built Guard-house, the *Pay-Office* attracts attention: this has every convenience for its purpose; and beneath is a spacious piazza, to shelter those who cannot be immediately admitted to the upper offices in bad weather. Proceeding onwards, the *Royal Naval Academy* arrests the sight: it consists of a centre and two wings, furnished with every requisite accommodation for the important office of instruction it is designed to effect. In one of the wings is a very fine *Model* of the *Victory*, a first rate of 110 guns, that was lost near the Race of Alderney in 1774, with upwards of 1000 men, while under the command of Admiral Balchen: both the ship itself, and the model, were built in this yard; the latter is uncommonly curious: on this building is a very excellent Observatory.

Somewhat further is the *Commissioner's House*, a spacious building, consisting of a centre, with an elegant portico, and two wings, properly fitted up, both for the purposes of business and habitation. Here his present Majesty resided during his visit to Portsmouth, after Lord Howe's victory over the Republican fleet of France, on the first of June, 1794. This mansion has been built since the year 1773: behind it is a large and well-disposed garden. A long range of *Store-Houses* succeeds; and to the right of these a neat
modern

modern *Chapel*, in the cupola of which is hung the bell that belonged to the unfortunate Royal George, lost in the bosom of security, while careening at Spithead. Not far distant is the *New Guard-House*, having a handsome portico, fronting the entrance to Cumberland-Street.

Passing the *Anchor Wharf*, where a very extensive range of anchors of every dimension are kept ready for immediate service, the *Rope-House* attracts notice. This is a spacious pile, three stories high, and of vast length; its admeasurement, in this respect, being 1094 feet; its breadth is fifty-four feet. Here the cables are formed, a work of immense labor; but of late years much facilitated by the use of machines. The cables are twisted in the lower story; in the upper ones the various processes of spinning the hemp, and preparing the threads, are carried on. The operations in this division of the yard are particularly ingenious, and highly interesting.

Leaving the stables and other buildings on the right, and passing various store-houses, and piles of timber for the service of the yard, the visitor enters a kind of square, the east side of which is formed by a row of handsome houses, inhabited by the principal officers, and the north and south by a variety of offices, store-houses, &c. the west side is open. In the centre of this square, on a marble pedestal, is a gilt statue of WILLIAM THE THIRD, in a Roman habit; this was the gift of Colonel Richard Norton, of Southwick Park. The area of the square is used as a repository for timber, immense quantities of which are here piled up.

Proceeding to the vast building called the *Anchor Forge*, the sight and hearing are both confounded by the terrific din, and Cyclopean 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 labor of the Cyclops in the caverns of Etna, cannot be

more faithfully represented. Many of the anchors that are here wrought, weigh from forty to ninety tons each.

The next impressive objects which demand the attention of the visitor, are the ships of war upon the stocks; the height, the immense size, the solidity and compactness of the frame-work, and the bold curvatures formed by the spreading sides of these 'bulwarks of the ocean,' cannot fail to excite the most lively interest in the breast of every one who knows that the safety of England is wholly owing to its *Wooden Walls*.

The *Jetty-Heads*, with the *Basons* and *Docks*, are next in order, and, with the ships in the harbour, present a very grand and interesting spectacle; to which the extraordinary 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 labor, 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

* As the general arrangement and business of the Dock-Yards are similar, we shall refer the reader to the description of Plymouth in our Fourth Volume, for more enlarged particulars of their general economy. To a Briton, perhaps, the subject is one of the most interesting that can employ the mental powers.

† Monthly Magazine, Oct. 1801. Vol. XII.

man industry seem too weak and impotent to achieve the important works that are here displayed. To what, however, is the labor of man, practically exerted, absolutely incompetent? Even the inflexible and knarled oak* 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.

The number of workmen employed in the Portsmouth Yard is very great, but varies considerably, according to the business to be executed, and to the more or less dispatch that may be necessary. Even in peaceable times, upwards of 2000 men are commonly engaged in its different departments; but in times of war, this number is frequently doubled, and even 5000 persons have been employed here together. The officers, who have regular appointments, consist of a Commissioner, whose salary is 800*l.* per annum, with three Clerks; a Clerk of the Cheque, a Store-keeper, a Master Shipwright, a Surveyor's Clerk, two Master's Attendants, an Extra Master Attendant, three Assistant Master's Shipwright, a Clerk of the Rope Yard, a Master Rope-Maker, a Boatswain, a Purveyor, a Master Boat-Builder, Chaplain, Surgeon, &c. Here, as at Plymouth, the workmen have had of late years, an extra allowance of six-pence daily in lieu of chips, which were formerly considered as perquisites.

Though every precaution that can be devised, is taken to guard against the destructive element of fire, three great conflagrations have occurred here since the year 1760: the first of these appears to have been accidental; but the second was, most probably, the effect of design, as the last undoubtedly was. The first commenced in the night of the third of July, and raged for a long time with amazing fury. The night had been extremely tempestuous; the thunder was awfully loud, and the flashes of lightning were uncommonly vivid: the weather had also been uncommonly sultry. Many hundred tons of tar, oil, and other combustibles, were consumed, besides 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about

* Shakespeare.

700 sails. The fire was attributed to the lightning; and a watchman deposed, that a meteor, or fire-ball, passed near him about ten minutes before the fire broke out: it was remarked also, that the windows of the hemp store-house had that night been left open in order to air it. The second fire occurred on the morning of the twenty-seventh of July, 1770; and, from various circumstances, occasioned great suspicions of its having been purposely ignited. The effects were more tremendous than had accompanied the former: the store-house for pitch and tar was rapidly destroyed; and immediately afterwards, the flames burst out in four different parts at once, and that with such extreme vehemence, that the destruction of the whole Yard was fully expected. The wind, however, shifted to a favorable quarter; and, by the active exertions of the workmen, assisted by a body of seamen and marines, and the voluntary aid of numerous individuals, the progress of the fire was arrested, and at length finally overcome. The third and last fire was on the seventh of December, 1776: in this instance the incendiary was discovered, and suffered the punishment of death. His real name was John Aitkin; but the appellation by which he is most known, is that of *Jack, the Painter*. He is supposed to have acted under foreign influence; and his attempts had previously excited considerable alarm at Plymouth and Bristol. His plans were deeply laid; and to effect his designs, he had invented a very ingenious machine. With this he contrived to conceal himself in the Dock-Yard, and lodging his machine among the cordage, he set fire to it: in the morning he passed the gates without being seized, and on the same day the fire broke out, though earlier by some hours than he had purposed. Assistance being immediately given, and the wind blowing at the same time towards the water, the flames were prevented spreading in any considerable degree; though the Rope House, and some adjoining store-houses, were consumed. The incendiary soon quitted Portsmouth, but was apprehended about two months afterwards; and the whole progress of his villainy being traced, he was condemned at Winchester, on incontestible evidence, and was executed near the Dock Gates, on the seventh of March, 1777. Previous to his suffering the

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the penalty of the law, he made all the reparation in his power, by pointing out some effectual measures for securing the Dock-Yards from similar attempts.

The GUN WHARF includes several ranges of building for the reception of the naval and military artillery, stores, &c. Some of the store-houses are very large, particularly two, which, with their dependencies, are adapted to contain all kinds of necessaries for the sudden equipment both of a fleet and army. On the wharf is the grand depot for guns, carronades, and mortars, with shot and shells of almost every dimension and weight: these are ranged in immense piles of a pyramidal form. Here also, in times of peace, the guns from all the ships that are laid up in ordinary* at this port, are lodged; each ship's guns being kept in a separate tier, while the carriages are deposited away in the same regular manner in proper store-houses; so that all may be re-delivered at a moment's notice. The *Small Armoury* is a spacious building, of late erection, sufficiently large to contain arms for 25,000 men; the arms are arranged under various figures in exact order: the rooms below are appropriated to the artificers who are employed in keeping the arms in perfect readiness for service. The houses inhabited by the Storekeeper, and other officers, who have the care of the ordnance, are handsome structures.

The principal buildings dependent on this grand naval emporium, on the Portsmouth side, are the Victualling Office, the Government House, the houses of the Lieutenant Governor, and Port Admiral; and the Marine and Military Barracks. The *Victualling Office* comprehends several extensive ranges of building, including a noble house for the Agent Victualler, and a large Store-house, running the entire length of St. Thomas's Street, and containing the provisions and liquors for the supply of the navy: in the other buildings the beef and pork are prepared and salted, the biscuits baked, &c. The grain for the latter purpose is ground at the *King's Mill*, a building on the Portsea side, erected on piles, at an expense of nearly 7000*l*. The mill is worked by a stream

* For an explanation of this term see Vol. IV. p. 178, (note.)

of salt-water, admitted from the harbour by means of a great sluice on the creek which separates the towns. The sluice, or mill-dam, is closed at high water; and, on the ebbing of the tide, the water is again worked back into the harbour.

The *Government House* is situated at the upper end of the grand Parade; this is reputed to have originally formed part of a "faire HOSPITALE," or *Domus Dei*, founded for twelve poor men, by the Bishop Peter de Rupibus, and the annual revenues of which were, at the Dissolution, valued at 33l. 19s. 5¼d. It displays, however, but little vestige of its monastic origin, the alterations having been great and frequent. Since it became appropriated to the Right Hon. Sir W. A. Pitt, K. B. the present Governor of Portsmouth, many improvements have been made, and it now forms a very eligible residence. Near it is the ancient *Chapel* belonging to the Hospital; this has been repaired of late years, and assigned to the use of the officers and soldiers of the garrison. The residences of the Lieutenant Governor, and of the Port Admiral, are handsome and convenient buildings; particularly the latter, which is situated in the High Street, and has been fitted up in a very elegant manner at the expense of Government.

Portsmouth, as already mentioned, received its first charter from Richard Cœur de Lion, since which various charters have been granted by succeeding Kings: that under which the town is now governed, was bestowed by Charles the First. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, an unlimited number of Burgesses, and some inferior officers. The first return to Parliament was made in the twenty-third of Edward the First. The right of election, as determined by the House of Commons in the reign of William the Third, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses: the number of voters is about 110.* The public business is mostly transacted at the *Town-Hall*, a large building, injudiciously placed near the middle of the High Street, with an open space for the markets beneath: this edifice was repaired

* Some curious particulars relating to the parliamentary history of this town, may be seen in the *Hist. of Boroughs*, Vol. II.

paired and enlarged in the year 1796. In the High Street is also the *White House*, or *Town Prison*, having different apartments for separating the prisoners into classes.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Thomas á Becket, is a spacious building, erected at different periods of time: the tower, which is the most modern part, is 120 feet, forming a good mark for seamen. Behind the altar is a large and elaborate monument, or rather cenotaph, in memory of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, having in the centre a marble urn, in which the heart of that ill-fated nobleman is said to be deposited: the Duke's body was buried in Westminster Abbey. The parish *Church* of Portsea is situated at Kingston, a hamlet about two miles distant: this inconvenient circumstance, and the augmented population of the town, have occasioned two neat Chapels to be built here: these are respectively dedicated to St. George and St. John. The internal arrangement of *St. John's Chapel* is particularly elegant; the altar is placed in a semicircular recess, separated from the body of the Chapel by a screen of Corinthian columns, fluted; the ceiling is richly decorated with stucco-work. This Chapel was consecrated in the year 1789. Besides these places of worship, there are ten or twelve Meeting-Houses within these towns and the immediate environs, principally for Dissenters.

Among the charitable institutions is a *Free Grammar School*, founded in the last century, by Dr. Smith, a Physician of this town, and by whom it was placed under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. This has already become a sinecure; but several other *Schools* of more effective use have been established here; one of them is under the patronage of a Friendly Society, and is kept in the *Society Hall*: the honorary members of this society include many gentlemen of the first respectability in Hampshire. Here is also an *Alms-House* for eight poor widows, of late endowment. The poor of both parishes are chiefly employed in picking oakum; but the general system, under which they are managed is very distinct; and the rates are in consequence much higher at Portsmouth than at Portsea, where the regulations are most judicious. The *Poor-House* of Portsmouth is an old building,

ing, standing in a very dissolute part of the town, and much confined; that of Portsea occupies a more open spot about a mile distant, having a large area and garden within its walls: at Portsea, also, the parish officers may be considered as holding their appointments for life, as they are always re-chosen annually. They are generally shipwrights belonging to the Dock, who are deserving of preferment, and nominated on vacancies, by the principal officers of the yard.

Many improvements have been made in both towns within the last thirty or forty years. The paving of Portsmouth was completed in 1775, at an expense of nearly 9000*l.* levied under an act passed in 1768: the paving of Portsea commenced in 1792, but is not entirely completed. The ancient regulations of watch and ward are yet enforced at Portsea; and a certain number of the inhabitants parade nightly, or find substitutes for that purpose: in some parts, however, the expense of watching and lighting is defrayed by subscription. In Portsmouth, the charges of lighting and watching are defrayed by a rate raised under a particular act.

The commercial character of these towns has been greatly improved within the last century; and even in time of peace, the trade is now very considerable. The annual fair, or *Free Mart*, as it is called, originally granted by Richard the First, is still held in the High Street, and still lasts during its original term of fifteen days, commencing on the tenth of July: no person can be arrested within the precincts of Portsmouth during its continuance. The markets are held thrice weekly, and are well supplied with all kinds of provision. In Broad Street, which forms part of the western suburb, or Portsmouth Point, is the *Custom-House*, a large and convenient structure, with an extensive establishment, including several fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. "This part of the town is admirably situated for commerce, the inhabitants on the north side, having generally an immediate communication with the water. The place where the merchant ships lie, is a large bay between the gun-wharf and the point, having the advantage of an excellent quay, and all its appropriate appen-



Southsea Castle, Hants.

Published by S. Stoughton Sept 26. 1785

Engraved by J. Norton



dages: this communicates with Portsmouth by a large gate, denominated the Quay Gate, leading directly to the Victualling Office; and with Portsea, by a road which passes the King's mills and gun wharf." At the point, and close to the mouth of the harbour, is a spacious and convenient *Bathing-House*.

At high water, Portsmouth-Point is completely insulated; and the communication with the town is then by a draw-bridge. Several extensive *Breweries* are established at Portsmouth; and for commercial convenience, a *Bank* has been erected on the Parade.

The amusements of the upper classes are sought in subscription assemblies, held at the Crown inn, occasional concerts, &c. These, however, have less influence than the pleasures of the *Theatre*, which is always crowded, and generally suffered to remain open somewhat longer than the 'law allows.' Among the diversity of ranks that people a maritime town, and particularly one so extensive as this, some profligacy will always obtain admittance; yet, even in this respect, Portsmouth has certainly been the subject of undeserved reproach. The unfortunate women, whose general habits have rendered them amenable to the police, are mostly confined to particular districts, with which, by some late judicious regulations, the soldiery are debarred intercourse, at least openly. The literary character of Portsmouth is improving, and two newspapers are published here.

The general mode by which the inhabitants are supplied with water, is inconvenient: from the want of reservoirs, or aqueducts, it is carried about in carts, and sold for daily use. A more enlarged degree of public spirit would, perhaps, accomplish the desirable undertaking of conveying it to the houses through pipes, as in the Metropolis: the springs in the vicinity could certainly be formed into a head sufficient for the regular supply.

The population and number of houses in this district, are thus stated in the returns made under the act of 1801. Portsmouth: houses, 1134; inhabitants, 7839. Portsea: houses, 2554; inhabitants, 14,943. Liberty of Portsea, in that part within the Borough: houses, 1651; inhabitants, 9384. Guildable part, or vicinity of Portsea, beyond the Borough limits: houses, 231; inhabitants,

habitants, 1060. The whole number of houses in the district is, therefore, 5570; and that of inhabitants, 33,226. Of this number it is deserving of remark, that the females constitute the majority by 3538. This, however, is a disproportion more apparent than real, as the males who reside here belonging to the army, the navy, and the militia, are not included in the above statements. The number of inns and public houses, was returned at 231. The chief part of those who inhabit Portsea and its vicinity, are the artificers and laborers belonging to the Dock-Yard, and persons employed in retail trades, &c.

Among the natives of Portsmouth whose names deserve the approbation of posterity, is JONAS HANWAY, a celebrated philanthropist, who was born on the twelfth of August, 1712. He was bred a merchant, and having formed a connection with a commercial house at Petersburg, it occasioned him to travel into Persia, of which journey he published an account. He afterwards settled in London, and, in the intervals of business, devoted his whole time to the projecting, and establishment, of societies for benevolent purposes. The *Marine Society*, and the *Magdalen Hospital*, were among the number: and, for his exertions in behalf of the former institution, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Navy. He died in the year 1786.

The capaciousness and safety of PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR are decidedly superior to most others in the kingdom. Secure from every storm, the greatest first-rates may ride here, at the lowest ebbs, without touching ground; and its extent is almost sufficient for the whole Navy of England, great and multitudinous as it is. Even when the sea at Spithead is so agitated by the fury of the winds, that the largest ships are sometimes driven from their anchors, the ships within the harbour remain in perfect security. Every where the bottom affords good anchorage, and is so completely free from bars or impediments, that even a first-rate can make sail at any time of the tide, and quit the harbour in the deep water beneath South-Sea Castle. As the ebb tide is much stronger than the flood, all accumulation of sand is prevented, and the entrance of the port is perfectly free and open. Besides these ad-



Engraved by F. Probst.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

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vantages, Portsmouth Harbour possesses almost complete security from assault by sea, by reason of the various forts or batteries that defend the approach, and are almost level with the water's edge. Hardly any wind that can blow, could have power to endanger the shipping moored on its wide bosom, so effectually is it sheltered by the position of the surrounding lands.

During the last war, *L'Impetueux*, of seventy-four guns, and the *Boyne*, of ninety-eight, were destroyed by fire in this harbour. the former was one of the prizes taken by Lord Howe, on the first of June, and was set on fire by the accidental ignition of some gun-powder: she burnt to the water's edge; but no further damage was done. The destruction of the *Boyne* was a more tremendous sight: this happened on May-day, 1795. The fire broke out aft, with a fresh breeze at south-west, which occasioned the flames to spread through the whole ship with extreme rapidity. Most of the crew were saved by the numerous boats that went to assist them; but the heat at length became so great, and the danger so imminent, that no further assistance could be given; and, on the turn of the tide, she drifted slowly to the eastward, with the fire issuing through every port-hole. Her lower-deck guns were shotted; and as these went off, much damage was done, and some lives lost. Exactly at five o'clock, six or seven hours after the fire commenced, and when the blazing wreck had drifted nearly to South-Sea Castle, the after-magazine blew up, with an explosion that was sensibly felt over all Portsmouth. The effect was awfully grand; shot and pieces of timber were thrown to a vast distance; and a column of smoke ascended from the inflamed powder, that assumed the most sublime appearance, before it was dispersed by the winds. Several boats were blown to atoms by the explosion, and about twenty of their hands perished. The ships that were leeward when she began to drift, got under weigh, and ran down to St. Helen's to escape the danger.

In the famous reach of SPITHEAD, and immediately off the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, at about the distance of a mile, the ill-fated Royal George lies buried in the ocean. This ship, carrying 100 guns, and considered as one of the finest in the navy,
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was sunk by accident in August, 1782. Some repairs being wanting on her keel, to save the delay of going into harbour, she was hove on one side, by the removal of her guns, and while in that situation, a sudden squall from the north-west threw her broad-side on the water, and the lower deck ports not having been lashed down, she filled, and sunk in about three minutes. Her brave Admiral, Kempenfelt, and upwards of 400 of her crew, besides 200 women, perished in her; though every assistance was immediately given by the boats of the fleet, which had just returned from a successful cruize. Her top-masts are yet visible above water. The body of her gallant commander was never found; but a cenotaph in Alverstoke Church records his talents, and his virtues.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

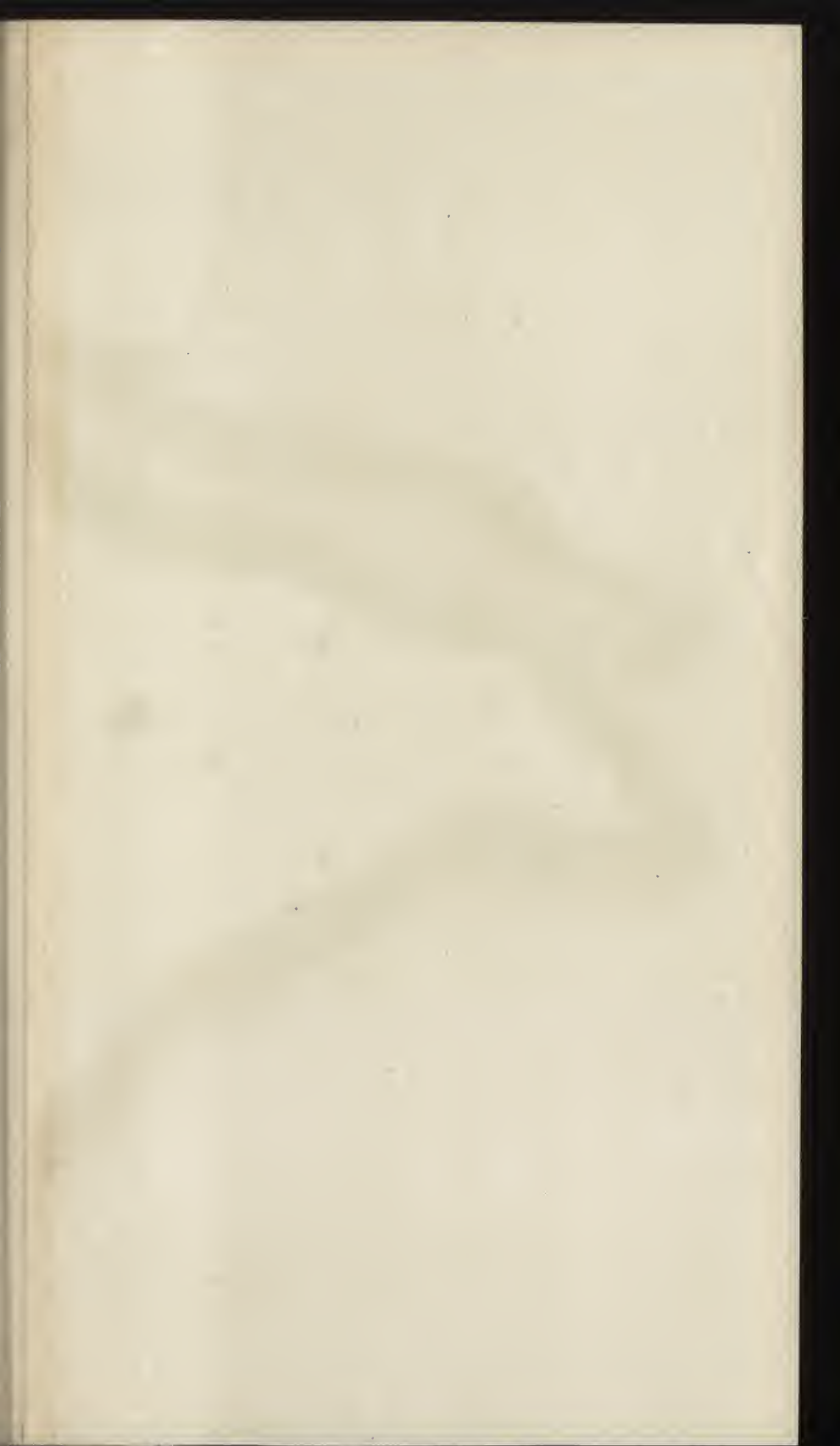
THE ISLE OF WIGHT, though included within the jurisdiction of this County, is separated from it by a channel, varying in breadth from two to seven miles, and in former ages distinguished by the appellation of the *Solent Sea*. Many have conjectured that this Isle was originally connected with the main land, but that the violence of the sea had gradually disjoined it from the neighbouring shore. Of this opinion is the learned Whitaker, who remarks, from older writers, that its name is evidently derived from the British *Guith*, or *Guict*, signifying the divorced, or separated: hence arose the appellation of VECTIS, or the separated region, for the Isle of Wight.* This opinion is not without its opponents; but the supporters of the affirmative appear to have the advantage both in talents and in number. Diodorus Siculus, who speaks of an Island by the name of *Ictis*, to which he affirms the Britons carried their tin over in carts at the recess of the tide, in order to export it to the opposite coasts of Gaul, is thought by many to allude to the Isle of Wight; and if this could be established, it would at once decide the controversy.

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* Hist. of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 416.







ISLE OF



Engraved by J. Roper, from a Drawing by G. Cole.

London. Published for the Proprietors.

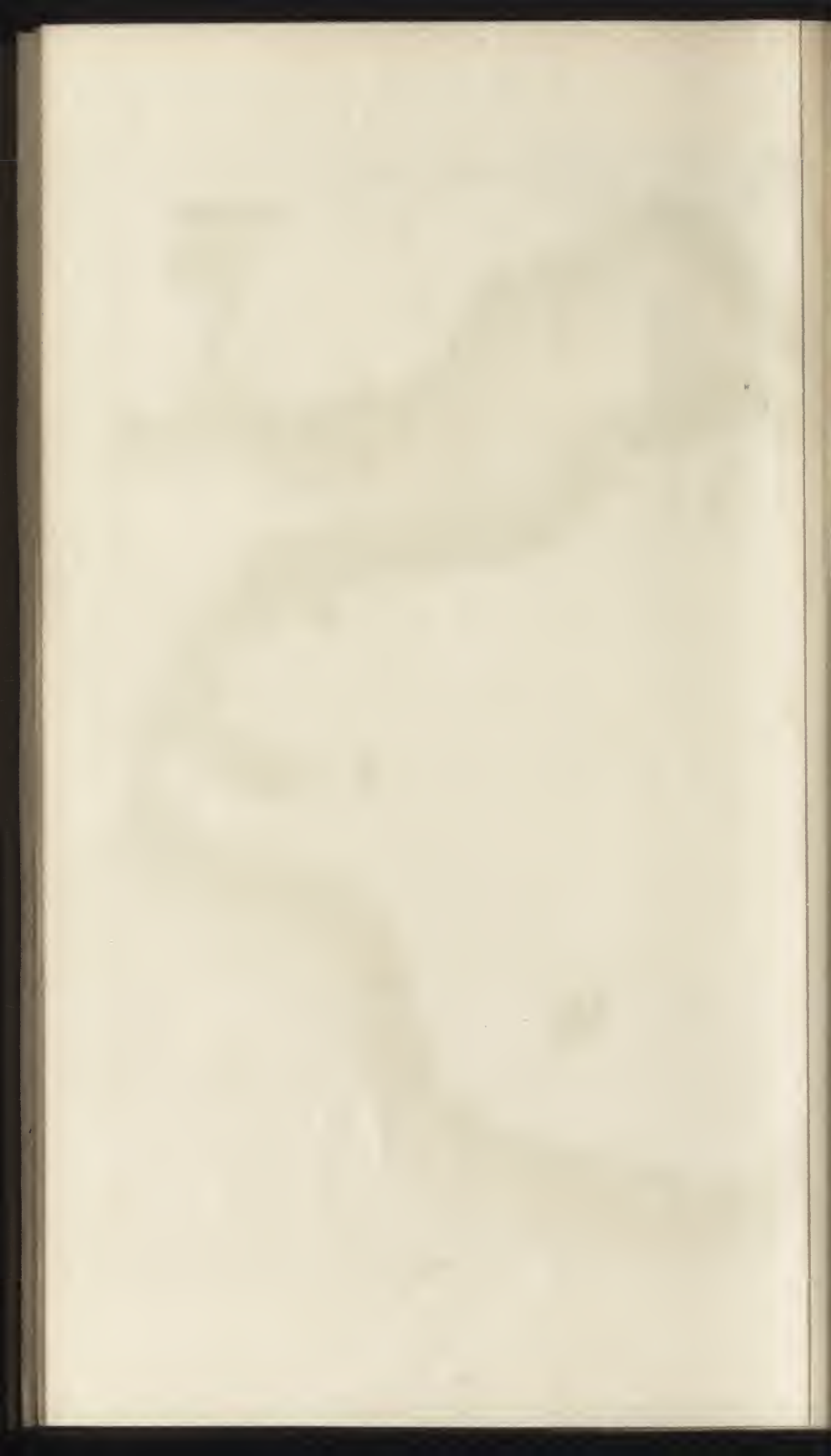
W I G H T



direction of J.J. Britton.

to accompany the Beauties of England & Wales

or & Hood, Publishers, Oct. 1st 1805.



The original *Tin Staple* was certainly at the *Cassiterides*, or Scilly Isles; but prior to the time of this historian, it had been removed to the Roman *Vectis*, or Isle of Wight. "The Greeks of Marsilles," observes Mr. Whitaker, who quotes Strabo and Diodorus as authorities, "first followed the tract of the Phœnician voyagers; and some time before the days of Polybius, and about 200 years before the age of Christ, began to share with them in the trade of tin. The Carthaginian commerce declined; the Massilian commerce increased: and in the reign of Augustus, the whole of the British traffic had been gradually directed into this channel. At that period the commerce of the Island was very considerable: two roads were laid across the country, and reached from Sandwich to Caernarvon on one side, and extended from Dorsetshire into Suffolk on the other: and the commerce of the coasts must have been carried along them into the interior regions of the Island. The great staple of tin was no longer settled in a distant corner: it was removed from Scilly, and was fixed in the Isle of Wight, or central part of the coast, lying equally betwixt the two roads, and better adapted to the new arrangement of the trade. Thither the tin was carried by the Belgæ; thither the foreign merchants resorted with their wares; and the trade was no longer carried on by vessels that coasted tediously along the winding shores of Spain and of Gaul: it was now transported over the neighbouring channel, and unshipped on the opposite coast. The Isle of Wight was now actually a part of the greater Island, disjoined from it only by the tide, and united to it always at the ebb: and during the recess of the waters, the Britons constantly passed over the low isthmus of land, and carried their loaded carts of tin directly across it."*

The circumstance of the *Tin Staple* being continued in the neighbouring port of Southampton, even so late as the fifteenth century, is thought to corroborate its having been previously fixed at the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Cotton, in a very curious tract relative to the estates of the Kings of England, observes, that

Henry

* Hist. of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 387.

Henry the Sixth, in the thirty-first of his reign, "arrested all the tin in Southampton, and sold it to his own present use." It appears also from the Rolls of Parliament of the twenty-ninth of the same Monarch, that the Merchants of Genoa, among other privileges, were empowered to receive all the customs and subsidies "arising and growing in the said port," upon all wools, woolfells, hides, tin, and other merchandise, till the sum of 8000*l.* should be paid to them for a certain quantity of allom foyle, which the King had taken for his own use.* The removal of the tin staple from the Isle of Wight to Southampton, is supposed to have taken place after the connecting isthmus had been broken through by the sea.

Among the supporters of the opinion, that this Isle was the *Ictis* of Diodorus, was the late Rev. W. Gilpin, who writes thus: "As we entered Lymington River, we found a fresh proof of the probability of the ancient union between Vectis and the main. The tide was gone, and had left vast stretches of ooze along the deserted shores. Here we saw lying on the right, a huge stump of a tree, which our boatmen informed us had been dragged out of the water. He assured us also, that the roots of oaks, and other trees, were often found on these banks of mud; which seems still to strengthen the opinion, that all this part of the coast now covered with the tide, had once been forest-land."† It has also been observed by a gentleman of the Isle of Wight, whose testimony is quoted by Sir Richard Worsley, that "a hard gravelly beach extends a great way across from the Isle, towards the coast of Hampshire, about midway from the extremity of the channel, and corresponding with the place called *Leap*, probably from the narrowness of the pass." Here then is supposed to be the isthmus along which the tin was originally carried to the Isle of Wight.

Borlase,

* Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. in his History of the Isle of Wight, mentions the House where the Stannaries were held at Southampton; and observes, that there is a large cellar, now the quay, which still retains the name of the Tin Cellar, and was most probably the place where the tin was deposited.

† Observations on the Western Parts of England, &c. p. 345.

Borlase, who, in his Natural History of Cornwall, has treated on this subject, conjectures that the *Ictis* of Diodorus must have been near the coast of Cornwall: and Polwhele, the historian of Devon, who adopts a similar mode of reasoning, and pursues it to a considerable extent, concludes, that the real *Ictis* was the place now called the Isle of St. Nicholas, nearly opposite the mouth of the Tamar.

Suetonius, who is the first of the Roman authors that notices the Isle of Wight, records that it was conquered by Vespasian about the year 43: no remains of Roman occupation, however, either of camps, or coins, appear to have been ever met with here. Cerdic, the Saxon Chieftain, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex, made the second conquest of the Isle; and having slain most of its inhabitants, re-placed them by Jutes and Saxons, over whom he placed his nephews, Stuff and Withgar. In the year 661, it was again subdued by Wulphure, King of Mercia, who bestowed it upon Adewach, King of Sussex, whom he had previously vanquished, and made prisoner. Ceadwalla, a descendant from Cerdic, again seized it about fifteen years afterwards, as his rightful inheritance; and Bede relates, that he had determined to root out the inhabitants as idolaters; but that Bishop Wilfrid had the address to prevail on him to spare all who would submit to receive baptism. The two youthful brothers of the deposed Sovereign, were, however, put to death, even after they had consented to embrace Christianity.*

The next remarkable occurrence recorded by historians, is the seizure of the Isle by the Danes in the year 787, with design to make it a place of retreat, to which they might retire with their plunder from the neighbouring coasts. How long they continued here is unknown; but in the reign of Alfred, they again landed, and plundered the inhabitants. In 1001, in the time of Ethelred the Unready, they once more seized the Isle, and retained it for many years, making it their head-quarters on this coast, and the place whence they issued to commit their piracies.

In

* See under Redbridge, p. 154.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was twice plundered by Earl Godwin; and again in the time of Harold, by Earl Tosti, also a son of the Earl, who had been driven from his government in Northumberland for his oppression and cruelty. On the accession of William the Conqueror, that Sovereign granted the Lordship of the Isle of Wight to his kinsman, William Fitz-Osborne, afterwards Earl of Hereford, "to be held by him as freely as he himself held the realm of England."* Fitz-Osborne had been Marshal of the Conqueror's army at the Battle of Hastings, and, independent of the ties of consanguinity, had, by his general conduct, obtained a very high degree of his favor, insomuch, that, besides being intrusted with the custody of the newly-built Castles of Winchester and York, he was constituted Chief Justiciary for the north of England. In this capacity he acted with distinguished equity and prudence; though, with respect to his Lordship of the Isle of Wight, he seems to have assumed a more absolute authority over his dependants there, than was exercised by William himself over his English subjects; for that King confiscated the lands of such only as had been active in the support of Harold; but Fitz-Osborne ejected indiscriminately all the original possessors, excepting the officers or servants of Edward the Confessor, and granted their lands to his followers.†

This powerful Baron was soon afterwards slain in battle on the Continent. Roger, Earl of Hereford, his youngest son, and successor to the seignory of the Isle of Wight, and all the other lands which had belonged to his father in England, engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone the Conqueror, with Ralph de Waer, Earl of Norfolk, and other nobles, among whom was Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. The latter, who had only acceded to the plan in a moment of exhilaration, soon disclosed it to the King, who was then in Normandy, and submitted himself to his clemency; but the obdurate Norman, no wise softened at his penitence,

* Chartulary of Carisbrooke Priory, in the possession of Sir Richard Worsley.

† Worsley's Isle of Wight, p. 48.

fence, caused him to be decapitated at Winchester. Earl Roger, who had assembled some forces in aid of his design, retired to his Castle at Hereford; but being arrested, and convicted of treason, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. "His spirit seems to have remained unbroken by his sufferings; for, at a solemn celebration of the feast of Easter, the King sent him his robes, when he, to show his contempt of what was doubtless meant as a compliment, caused a fire to be made, and burned them. This being reported to the King, he swore by the glory of God, that the Earl should spend the remainder of his life in prison; which oath he strictly kept, as Roger was never released, but died in confinement; and the Isle of Wight, with his other lands, escheated to the Crown."*

Henry the First granted the Lordship of this Isle, with many other lands in Hampshire, and other counties, to Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, who had faithfully adhered to his interests during his contention for the Throne with his elder brother, Robert. Baldwin, his son, the second Earl, was a zealous partizan of the Empress Maud, in whose cause he fortified the Isle; but was dispossessed by Stephen, and forced to become an exile. Some accommodation, however, soon afterwards taking place between the opposing claimants for empire, his estates and titles were restored, and descended to his son Richard, from whom they descended to William de Vernon, a collateral branch of the family, and whose surname was derived from the place of his birth in Normandy. This nobleman, who was styled Earl of the Isle of Wight, was one of the four who supported the silk canopy over Richard Cœur de Lion, at his second Coronation at Winchester, after his escape from captivity. King John obliged him to pay a fine of 500 marks, before he would give him permission to exercise the right that appertained to his landed possessions; among which, was the governing his tenants in the Isle of Wight by military service. This, and the many similar acts of oppression, exercised by John on his Barons, occasioned the memorable confederacy which

VOL. VI. MAY, 1805. Y forced

* Worsley's Isle of Wight, p. 50.

forced the degraded tyrant to sign the *Magna Charta*; which may justly be considered as the first bulwark raised to liberty after the Norman Conquest. John, however, to employ his own words, was not of a disposition "to suffer fetters of parchment" to restrain his actions; he therefore applied secretly to the Pope, for absolution from the tremendous oaths by which he had sworn to observe the extorted grants; and also empowered his minions to raise soldiers on the Continent, for the purpose of effecting his meditated revenge. While these negotiations were pending he retired to this Isle, that his conduct might be less exposed to observation; and during the time of his residence here, he chiefly associated with fishermen and sailors.*

Isabella de Fortibus, great grand-daughter to William de Vernon, released the Lordship of the Isle of Wight to Edward the First, on her death-bed, for the sum of 6000 marks: and though the validity of the grant was afterwards questioned in Parliament, it was finally determined in the King's favor.† Edward kept it in his own possession till death; entrusting its defence to *Custodes*, or Wardens; one of whom was the celebrated Adam de Gurdon.

Edward the Second granted the Isle of Wight to his favorite, Piers Gaveston: but through the remonstrances of his nobility, resumed the grant the following year, and bestowed it on his eldest son, afterwards Edward the Third, in whose reign, and in that of Richard the Second, it was several times assaulted by the French, and partially plundered. Carisbrooke Castle was then the only fortress on the Isle, and of course the only place to which the inhabitants could fly for refuge. This, in the year 1377, was besieged by the invaders, but without success; and a great number of the assailants was slain; many of them fell into an ambuscade, in
a narrow

* Rapin's Hist. Eng. Vol. I. p. 277.

† See Appendix to Sir R. Worsley's Hist. for the proceedings on this occasion, extracted from the Rot. Parl. eighth and ninth of Edward the Second.

a narrow lane, near the Castle.* When the French quitted the Isle of Wight, they levied a contribution of 1000 marks, and obliged the inhabitants to swear not to resist should they revisit them within a year. In this expedition they burnt the village of Rye, and the towns of Newtown and Yarmouth.

Richard the Second, in the ninth of his reign, granted the Isle of Wight to William Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, for life. After his death, this Lordship was granted to Edward, Earl of Rutland, and afterwards Duke of York, to which title he was restored in the seventh of Henry the Fourth. This nobleman led the van at the battle of Agincourt, in the third of Henry the Fifth; but being a fat and unwieldy man, he was thrown down in the throng, and smothered. In this reign a large party of Frenchmen again landed on the Isle of Wight, with intent, according to their own vauntings, to *keep their Christmas here*: they were, however, soon forced to retire to their ships with great loss. A short time after this defeat, they made another hostile visit, demanding a subsidy in the name of Richard the Second, and Isabella, his Queen. "They were answered, that Richard was dead; and his Queen sent back to France, without the payment of any subsidy being stipulated: but if the French had any desire to try their prowess, they should not only be permitted to land without molestation, but also be allowed six hours to refresh themselves, after which the Islanders would meet them in the field."† This spirited invitation the invaders thought prudent to decline.

In the seventeenth of Henry the Sixth; Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, succeeded to the Lordship of the Isle of Wight, by virtue of a grant of the reversion from the Duchess of York, to whom it had been regranted on the death of her husband at Agincourt.

Y 2

court.

* "The lane is still called Deadman's Lane; and a tumulus, where the slain were buried, was exultingly called *Noddies Hill*: the cause of this denomination was in danger of being lost; the hill being built upon, and forming one of the avenues to Newport, is now corrupted into *Node Hill*." *Worsley's Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 32.

† *Worsley's Hist.* p. 33.

court. This nobleman appears to have retained it till the time of his death; though two years previous to that event, Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, was crowned *King* of the Isle of Wight, by patent from Henry the Sixth, who himself assisted at the ceremony, and placed the crown on the Duke's head.* He died soon afterwards, without male issue; and, on the decease of Duke Humphrey, the Lordship again reverted to the Crown; but was shortly afterwards in the possession of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and father of Edward the Fourth, who was slain at the Battle of Wakefield.

In the thirty-first of Henry the Sixth, the Isle of Wight was granted to Edmund, Duke of Somerset, who had married the sister and coheirress of Henry, Duke of Warwick, in satisfaction, as it was alledged, for "certain sums of money due to him from the King's Exchequer, and for the duties of petty customs in the port of London, which were part of his inheritance."† This Duke was slain at the battle of St. Alban's; and his possessions, including this Lordship, descended to his son Henry, who was beheaded by the Yorkists, after the battle of Hexham.

In the sixth of Edward the Fourth, Anthony de Widville, afterwards Earl Rivers, had a grant of this Isle, together with the Castle of Carisbrooke, and all other rights appertaining to the Lordship. This ill-fated Lord was beheaded at Pontefract in 1483, to further the ambitious designs of Richard, Duke of Gloucester. His brother, Sir Edward Widville, was, in the first of Henry the Seventh, made Captain of the Isle of Wight; and about three years afterwards, to ingratiate himself in the King's favor, by promoting what he conceived to be his wishes, he convened the inhabitants, and persuaded them to undertake an expedition to France, in aid
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* This singular event, observes Sir Richard Worsley, has been hardly noticed by our historians. Leland is the chief authority; but his testimony is confirmed by a painting of the Duke in an ancient window of the collegiate Church at Warwick, in which he is represented with an Imperial crown on his head, and a sceptre before him.

† In Officio Remembr. Thes.

of the Duke of Brittany, who was then in arms against the French Monarch. From the numbers that flocked to his standard, he selected about forty gentlemen, and 400 of the commonalty, and embarked with them for Brittany in four vessels. These auxiliaries were clothed in white coats, with red crosses; and, to make them appear the more numerous, they were united to 1500 of the Duke's forces, arrayed in the same uniform. Victory, however, proved unpropitious; and in a battle fought at St. Aubin's, Sir Edward, and all the English, were slain, except one boy, who reached home with the melancholy tidings. There was scarcely a family in the Isle who lost not some relation or other on this mournful occasion. To encourage an increase of population, an act was soon afterwards passed, prohibiting any of the inhabitants from holding lands, farms, or tithes, above the annual rent of ten marks.

Whether Sir Edward had received a grant of the Lordship of the Isle of Wight is uncertain; but, from the period of his death, it has continued in the Crown; though some lands, that are annexed to the Castle at Carisbrooke, are held by the Governor *jure officii*. The *fee-farm* of the Isle, together with the Castle, and the manors of Swainston, Brixton, Thorley, and Wellow, were, however, leased for life to Sir Reginald Bray, by Henry the Seventh, in the tenth of his reign, subject to an annual payment to the Crown of 307 marks.

From the time that Edward the First purchased this Lordship from Isabella de Fortibus, its defence was generally entrusted to some person nominated by the Crown, and who was distinguished by the appellation of Warden, Captain, or Governor; titles which obtained in the order here enumerated. Richard Worsley, Esq. ancestor to Sir R. Worsley, Bart. of Appuldurcombe, was Captain here in the thirty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, when the French landed 2000 men from the fleet commanded by D'Annebaut.† The enemy held a council of war, in which it was proposed, to fortify and keep possession of the Isle; but this being deemed impracticable

Y 3

* Life of Henry the Seventh, by Lord Verulam, p. 48, 62.

† See under Portsmouth, p. 317.

practicable by the majority, they began to plunder and burn the villages. They were, however, suddenly attacked by the Captain, and obliged to fly to their ships with the loss of their General, and a great number of men. Several forts were soon afterwards constructed on different parts of the coast, for the future prevention of descents; and the Islanders were also induced by their Captain to provide a train of artillery at their own expense. He also introduced the use of fire arms; and an armourer was settled in Carisbrooke Castle to make harquebusses, and to keep them in order.*

When the liberties of Britain were menaced by the Invincible Armada, Sir George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunsdon, was Captain or Governor of the Isle of Wight; but his administration, though generally beneficial, was not entirely agreeable to the Islanders, who thought that he assumed more authority than either necessity demanded, or their rights allowed. A statement of grievances was in consequence drawn up, and laid before the Lords of the Council,

* Worsley's Hist. p. 95. "The ancient military force of this Island, with the arrays, arms, beacons, watches, and wards, prescribed in time of danger, may in some measure be collected from those authentic records, and genuine papers, which have escaped the ravages of time. By a return to an inquisition taken at Newport, in the seventh of Edward the Third, it appears, that the landholders were, by their tenures, obliged to defend the Castle of Carisbrooke for forty days at their own charges: and two other inquisitions, taken at Shide Bridge, the eighteenth of Edward the Second, specify the several watches and beacons; and likewise show that every person having 20l. per annum in lands, was obliged to find a horseman completely armed; or more or less so, in proportion to his possessions, according to the statute of Winchester. By another inquisition, taken at Newport in the sixteenth of Edward the Third, it is returned, that the Earls of Devon, Lords of the Isle, sent seventy-six men at arms from the County of Devon for its defence; and that after Edward the First obtained the Island from the Countess Isabella, men at arms were sent for its protection by divers Bishops, Abbots, and other persons who are therein specified. It also mentions that the King sent 100 slingers and bowmen, and the city of London 300 for
the

cil, but without producing any result of importance, the threatened danger of the state outweighing the minor considerations of individual security.* During the residence here of Henry, Earl of Southampton, who was appointed Governor and Captain by James the First, this Isle became very flourishing; the hospitality and affable disposition of the Earl attracting numerous visitants.

Early in the Civil Wars, the Parliament obtained possession of the Isle of Wight, by the removal of Jerom, Earl of Portland,

Y 4

who

the same service. The number of men raised by the landholders of the Island, are found in an old roll without date, but which, by the names of some of the persons charged, appears to have been made early in the reign of Edward the Third, &c.

The authority of the Warden seems to have been very extensive, as appears from a commission granted in the twenty-sixth of Edward the Third, to John de Gatteden, appointing him to that office: it authorised him to array the men at arms, hoblers,† and bowmen, with all others, as well horse as foot; to levy new forces, if those already arrayed were found insufficient; to provide them with weapons, and to marshal them. He was empowered to take men, who were to be paid by the King, from the County of Southampton, as well as from the Island; and that not only within, but also without the liberties. He was likewise to summon all absentees, who were bound by their tenures to defend Carisbrooke Castle, or the Isle; to order them to return with their families within a limited time, under penalty of forfeiting their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, to the King's use; and in case of non-compliance, the said men to supply their places." *Ibid.* p. 35, 36.

* The great power which the Captains of the Isle of Wight had about this period, may be instanced, by the curious anecdote respecting attorneys, quoted by Sir Richard Worsley from the papers of Sir John Oglander, a descendant from one of the most ancient families in this Island, and who lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. "I have heard," observes the Knight, "and partly know it to be true, that not only heretofore there was no lawyer nor attorney in owre Island; but in Sir George Carey's time, an attorney coming in to settle in the Island, was by his command, with a pound of candles hanging att his breech lighted,

† Hoblers were soldiers lightly armed, and mounted on small horses, or hobbies,

who was attached to the cause of the ill-fated Charles; and whose "extraordinary vivacity," observes Clarendon, "crossed their expectations."* They, indeed, not only removed, but committed him to prison, objecting against him, "all the acts of good fellowship, all the waste of powder, and all the waste of wine, in the drinking of healths, and other acts of jollity, which even he had been at in his government, from the hour of his entering upon it."† The principal inhabitants petitioned Parliament in his favor, and afterwards signed a declaration to support the cause of royalty; but the popular voice was wholly dissentient; and Moses Read, the Mayor of Newport, represented to the Parliament, that the safety of the Isle was endangered, while the Countess of Portland, and Colonel Brett, who had been appointed by the King, were suffered to retain possession of Carisbrooke Castle. "The Parliament, in consequence of Read's representation, directed the Captains of the ships in the river to assist him in any measures he should think necessary for securing the Island. Read accordingly marched the Newport militia, with 400 naval auxiliaries, against the Castle, where Brett had not above twenty men; many well-wishers to him and the Countess being deterred from assisting them by the menaces of the populace, who now threw off all respect for their superiors. Harby, the Curate of Newport, a man under peculiar obligations to the Earl of Portland, distinguished himself in spiriting up the besiegers against his lady and children; assigning for a reason, her being a Papist; and exhorting them, in the canting phraseology

lighted, with bells about his legs, hunted owte of the Island: insomuch that our ancestors lived here so quietly and securely, being neither troubled to London nor Winchester, so they seldom or never went owte of the Island; insomuch as when they went to London, thinking it an East-India voyage, they always made their wills, supposing no trouble like to travaile." In another part of his writings, Sir John remarks, that "peace and *law* hath beggared us all;" but since his time, the legal practitioners have so greatly increased, that many of the inhabitants make little scruple of wishing that Sir G. Carey was alive again.

* Clarendon's Hist. B. VI. p. 531.

† Ibid.

seology of the times, to be valiant, as they were about to fight the battle of the Lord.

“The Castle had not at that time three days provision for its slender garrison; yet the Countess, with the magnanimity of a Roman matron, went to the platform with a match in her hand, vowing she would fire the first cannon herself, and defend the Castle to the utmost extremity, unless honorable terms were granted. After some negotiations, articles of capitulation were agreed on, and the Castle surrendered: these were, that Colonel Brett, the gentlemen with him, and their servants, who composed the garrison, should be allowed the freedom of the Island: but were restricted from going to Portsmouth, which was then held for the King by Goring. The Countess was to retain her lodgings in the Castle, until the contrary should be directed by Parliament. An order arrived soon afterwards, prescribing her removal from the Isle within two days after notice given her; and she was then indebted to the humanity of the seamen for the vessel which conveyed her and her family”* to the coast of Hampshire.

The other forts in this Isle were also seized; and on the arrival of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, whom the Parliament had appointed Governor, he was respectfully received by the inhabitants, who tendered him their best services. This decisive step in favor of the prevailing powers, happily prevented the occurrence of those scenes of bloodshed which speedily desolated the other parts of the kingdom. Indeed, the security which was here enjoyed, induced many families to become residents; and the rent of land increased about twenty-five per cent. in consequence, but fell again soon after the Restoration.

The flight of Charles the First from Hampton Court, and the subsequent events of his melancholy life, have a memorable connection with this Isle; for hither the fallen Monarch was conducted after his unconditional surrender to Colonel Robert Hammond, at Titchfield House. Hammond was then Governor here; and Charles presuming on his relationship to Dr. Henry Hammond, his

* Worsley's Hist. p. 115, 116.

his own Chaplain,* thought that he should be safe under the Colonel's protection, till he had an opportunity to make proper terms of accommodation with his enemies. His expectations were, however, deceived; for Hammond had yet a closer connection with the adverse party than with the King's Chaplain; as, by the interest of Cromwell, he had married the daughter of the famous Hampden, and been promoted to the government of the Isle of Wight. For some time, however, he treated his Royal Master with every attention, lodging him in Carisbrooke Castle, not as a prisoner, but as a guest, and suffered him to ride out for recreation, when and wherever he pleased. This conduct was not agreeable to the designs of the ruling powers; and Hammond was ordered not to permit the attendance on the King, of any of the persons who had served him at Oxford; and also to prevent the King's Chaplains from the future exercise of their respective functions. The day succeeding the dismissal of the King's servants, rendered his own situation less equivocal; he was deprived of the liberty of ranging about the country, and confined within the walls of the Castle; but some degree of personal freedom was still permitted him by Hammond. Even this, however, was afterwards abridged, through the injudicious attempts made to contrive his rescue; and the King for a time suffered the vigor of his mind to bend to the pressure of his fate, and gave way to emotions of despondency.

At length, in the year 1648, the House of Commons determined to revive their negotiations with the captive Monarch; a new treaty was proposed, and the town of Newport was appointed as the place of deliberation. Here the King was to enjoy the same state of freedom as when last at Hampton Court; and to be attended by servants of his own appointment; after giving his Royal word not to leave the Isle during the treaty, nor for twenty days after, without the advice of both Houses of Parliament. The sway of the Parliament was now, however, more nominal than real; and, after negotiations had been opened, and continued for upwards of

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* Colonel Hammond was the Chaplain's nephew.

two months, the army, with Fairfax at their head, determined to seize the King, notwithstanding the pledge that had been given by the House of Commons. Colonel Ewes was dispatched to the Isle of Wight for this purpose; and Hammond, from whom some opposition was probably expected, was ordered in the mean time to attend at head-quarters.

On the evening of the twenty-ninth of November, the King received intimation, through a person in disguise, that the army meant to seize on him that night. Somewhat alarmed, though doubtful of the truth, he immediately required the attendance of the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Lindsay, and Colonel Cooke, to whom he communicated the information he had received. The Colonel was then sent to make inquiry of Major Rolfe, whom Hammond had left as Deputy Governor, whether any design of that nature was entertained. Rolfe denied all knowledge of such an intent; saying, "You may assure the King from me, that he may rest quietly this night; for on my life he shall have no disturbance this night." The Colonel remarking that he laid great emphasis on the words *this night*, urged him to declare whether there was any intention of seizing the King at all. After some pause, he answered, that "It was impossible for him to know the purposes of the army at so great a distance, but that as yet, he had received no such orders." After some further conversation on the same subject, the Colonel returned to inform the King; and was again sent back to inquire into the truth of a report which Charles had just heard, of a great number of troops having landed on the Island that evening.

During the short interval of the Colonel's second absence, the King was informed, that 2000 foot soldiers were drawn up round Carisbrooke Castle. At this he seemed greatly agitated; exclaiming, "Surely there must be some very extraordinary business in hand, that can cause such a body of men to be so secretly landed, and in so bitter a night as this, exposed to the extremity of the weather;" the wind then blowing very high, and the rain falling very fast. Expressing, also, an anxious desire for further information, Colonel Cooke again offered his services; and the night being extremely

tremely dark, with great difficulty found his way to the Castle; and having rode round it without meeting any troops, he took shelter under the gateway, to cover himself from the violence of the rain. Here he endeavored to obtain information from the soldiers, but without success; when recollecting that a Captain Bowrenian, with whom he was well acquainted, was in the garrison, he desired to speak with him. After some time, he was invited in, and was surprised by the sight of above a dozen officers of the army, most of whom he knew. After mutual salutations, he desired to speak with the Governor in private; but was plainly told by Captain Bowreman, "That he was no better than a prisoner in his own garrison, being threatened with immediate death, if he so much as whispered to any of his servants." Some other circumstances increased the Colonel's suspicion that the seizure of the King was actually intended, and he again departed for Newport.

On his arrival, he found that guards had been placed round the King's lodgings, and even at every avenue, not excepting the windows, and the chamber-door; so that the King was greatly incommoded by the smoke of their matches. The centinels, however, whose matches proved most offensive, were removed on application to Major Rolfe, and the Captain of the guard. The former accounted for the increased number of troops round the King, by observing, that the two companies had been drawn out so late, that quarters could not be provided for them that night; and he had therefore thought of the expedient of having the guards doubled.

Such a combination of events left little doubt on the mind of Charles, of the intention of his foes; and he was strongly urged to attempt his escape while it was yet practicable, both by the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Lindsay: and the former, to show the possibility of the measure, passed twice through all the guards, disguised in a cloak, and accompanied by Colonel Cooke. The King, however, strongly objected; but on the Lords resuming their persuasions, suddenly commanded the Colonel to give him his advice, which the latter immediately suggested in these words: "Suppose I should not only tell your Majesty, that the
army

army mean suddenly to seize upon your person, but, by concurring circumstances, should fully convince you of it: supposing also, that, beside the pass-word, I have horses ready at hand, a vessel attending, and hourly expecting me at Cowes, myself both ready and desirous of attending your Majesty, and the darkness of the night, as it were, suited to the purpose, so that I can foresee no visible difficulty in the thing: the only remaining question is, what will your Majesty resolve to do?" After a short pause, the King returned this positive answer: "They have promised me, and I have promised them: I will not break first."

This reply left very few hopes of shaking the King's determination; but the Earl of Lindsay and the Colonel still continued to press him to escape: he at length ordered them to retire to rest, and went himself to bed, the Duke of Richmond remaining in waiting. About day-break, the King heard a great knocking at his outer door; and sending the Duke to learn the cause, was informed, that several officers from the army were desirous of speaking with him. He immediately gave orders for their admission; when rushing into the bed-chamber before the King could rise from his bed, they abruptly told him, they had orders for his removal. He inquired, "Whither?" and was answered, "To the Castle." "The Castle," said the King, on receiving a similar answer to a second question, "is no Castle;" but adding, that he was well enough prepared for any Castle; they at length named Hurst Castle. "Indeed," said the Sovereign, "you could not well have named a worse." Thus was the King's confidence betrayed; and the short-lived freedom which he had enjoyed at Newport, proved the immediate prelude to captivity and death.

The Duke of Richmond, observing the anxiety of the officers for the immediate removal of the King, ordered his breakfast to be hastened; yet, before he was well ready, the horses arrived; and Charles was hurried away. The Duke accompanied him for about two miles; but was then told, that he 'must go no further!' on which, he took a sad farewell of the King, and returned to the lodgings of the Earl of Lindsay and Colonel Cooke, who were now first informed of the King's removal. They then all left the Island,

accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Southampton, and landing near Titchfield, the seat of the Earl, proceeded to his house; where, on the following morning, they drew up a narrative of the events in which they had been so lately engaged; and the original manuscript was afterwards deposited in the British Museum.* Charles was beheaded in about seven weeks after the occurrence of the events here related.

No transaction of distinguished historical importance has since been recorded in the annals of this Isle. Its defence from foreign invasion is now intrusted to a proper distribution of the regular force; to its militia, and to its numerous volunteers: the latter alone amount to 3500; several hundred of whom are sea fencibles. The present Governor is Lord Bolton, whose annual salary is 500l: besides the rents of the Isle, which he enjoys by his patent.

The form of the Isle of Wight is that of an irregular lozenge: from the eastern to the western angle it measures nearly twenty-three miles, and from the northern to the southern, about thirteen; its superficies is supposed to include 105,000 acres. Through the middle of it, in the longest direction, extends a range of high hills; affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the Isle, with the Ocean on the south side; and on the north, the beautiful coasts of Hampshire. The face of the country is very diversified; hill and dale, the swelling promontory and the lowly glen, appear in quick succession to animate, and give interest to the prospects. The land round the coast is, in some parts, very high, particularly on the south, or *back of the Island*, as it is commonly termed; here the cliffs are very steep, and vast fragments of rock, which the waves have undermined, lie scattered along the shore: on the northern side, the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities, excepting towards the *Needles*, or western point, where the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous.

The height of the cliffs, of which the *Needles* form the extreme point, is, in some places, 600 feet above the level of the sea, and
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* From this manuscript, as quoted by Sir Richard Worsley, the above particulars were derived.

when viewed from the distance of about a quarter of a mile, have a very sublime and stupendous effect. "These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds; as puffins, razor-bills, willocks, gulls, cormorants, Cornish-choughs, daws, starlings, and wild pigeons; some of which come, at stated times, to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain there all the year. The cliffs are in some places perpendicular; in others, they project and hang over, in a tremendous manner: the several strata form many shelves; these serve as lodgements for the birds, where they sit in thick rows, and discover themselves by their motions and flight, though not individually visible. Here are many caverns and deep chasms that seem to enter a great way into the rocks; and in many places, the issuing of springs forms small cascades of rippling water down to the sea. The country people take the birds that harbour in these rocks, by the perilous experiment of descending by ropes fixed to iron crows, driven into the ground: thus suspended, they with sticks beat down the birds as they fly out of their holes. A dozen birds generally yield one pound weight of soft feathers, for which the merchants give eightpence; the carcasses are bought by the fishermen, at sixpence per dozen, for the purpose of baiting their crab-pots."* The rocks called the Needles, obtained their name from a lofty pointed one, resembling a needle in shape, which had been disjoined, with the others, from the main land, by the force of the waves: this was 120 feet high above low-water mark; but nearly forty years ago, it fell, and totally disappeared, its base having been undermined by the sea.

All the higher parts of the Isle are composed of an immense mass of *Calcareous* matter, of a chalky nature, incumbent on *schistus*, which runs under the whole Isle, and appears, at low-water mark, on the coast near Mottiston: this becomes so indurated by exposure to the air, as to make very good whetstones. The lime-stone is burnt for manure; and in the pits where it is dug for that purpose, are found numerous echini, shark's teeth, and ammoniæ. These fossils are particularly abundant in the
range

* Worsley's Hist. p. 273.

range of cliffs which forms the southern shore; together with bivalve and turbinated shells of various descriptions: the cornua ammonis are of all sizes, from one inch, to a foot and a half in diameter. A stratum of *Coal* discovers itself at the foot of Bimbridge Cliff, and runs through the southern part of the Isle, appearing again at Warden Ledge, in Freshwater parish. On the north side of this stratum lies a vein of white *Sand*, and another of *Fuller's Earth*; and on the south side is another of red *Ochre*. The coal is reported to be of good quality: the upper part of the stratum is about three feet wide: it dips to the northward. A shaft was sunk by the late Sir Robert Worsley at Bimbridge, to ascertain its depth; but the vein was there so thin, that it was judged insufficient to defray the expense; and the undertaking was abandoned.

Free-stones, of several descriptions are found here; but none of superior quality; though that obtained in the quarries near Quarr Abbey, was some ages ago in much request; but the superior nature of the Portland stone has long destroyed its reputation. Red and yellow *Ochres* are particularly observable in Allum Bay, to the north of the Needles, where their mingled strata variegated the cliffs: in this Bay, native *Allum* is found in considerable quantities. Here also, and at Freshwater, are immense beds of micaceous or silvery *Sand*, great quantities of which are annually shipped off for the glass and china manufactories of London, Bristol, and Worcester. Small masses of native sulphur are frequently picked up on different parts of the shore, as well as *Copperas Stones*: the latter are so extremely abundant on the south coast, that several small vessels are employed in freighting them to London, for the purpose of extracting the copperas. *Argilla apyra*, or *pipe-clay*, is likewise very plentiful in different parts of the Isle.

The *Soils* are very various, but the prevailing kind is a strong, loamy earth, well-adapted for agricultural purposes, and extremely fertile. The quantity of grain annually raised here, is computed to amount to seven or eight times the quantity necessary for all the inhabitants. The farms vary in size; their general rental being from 100l. to 400l. per annum, with a few at 500l. The average rent per acre is about seventeen shillings. The sorts of grain chiefly cultivated,

cultivated, are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas: turnips, clover, trefoil, vetches, rye-grass, and potatoes, are also grown here. The rotation of crops varies according to the qualities of the soil: in the eastern and central parts, the course is wheat, barley, clover, and wheat; but on the stiff clays, the latter is only sown once in four years: in the southern part, the rotation is wheat, fallow and turnips, barley, and clover; in the western part, turnips, barley, clover, rye-grass, and wheat. The medium produce of wheat, throughout the whole Isle, is about twenty-one bushels per acre; the medium produce of barley and oats is about thirty bushels per acre; and of beans and pease, about twenty-eight bushels: potatoes are very productive, though not greatly in esteem; and turnips also yield a great increase. The meadow lands are extremely rich, and produce from one to three tons of fine hay per acre. The grain is in general sown broad-cast; but the drill-system has been introduced of late years, and found to answer exceedingly well in the light and sandy soils. The manures are, lime, marl, and the produce of the farm-yard: wheat is generally sown in October, and cut in August. The elevated tracts are mostly appropriated to pasturing sheep; the number annually shorn is about 40,000; the wool is extremely fine, and in much repute: the breed in general use is the Dorsetshire: about 5000 lambs are sold annually.

The *Cows* are principally of the Devonshire and the Alderney breed, though blended with other kinds: the butter is very good; but the cheese, which is made of the skim-milk, bears the appropriate name of *Isle of Wight Rock*: the calves are remarkably fine. The *Horses* are in general large; and as the farmers value themselves on the strength and beauty of their teams, great pains are taken to improve them. The breed of *Hogs* is somewhat peculiar; they are large and tall, and make excellent bacon.

The *Climate* is extremely salubrious, and highly favorable to vegetation; its genial qualities, and near approximation in mildness to more southern regions, may be instanced by the profusion of genial myrtles, and by the flourishing state of a vine-plantation in the grounds of Sir R. Worsley, at Appuldurcombe. The central parts

of the Isle are subject to frequent rains; the high range of hills proving a constant source of attraction to the vapours, and in the winter months, involving all beneath them in gloom and humidity. The general fertility, however, is so little affected, and the vegetation is so abundant, that this Island has often been styled the *Garden of England*; an appellation, perhaps, that is partly suggested to the mind by the innumerable plants and flowers which grow every where in wild luxuriance: among them are the *ophrys apifera*, or bee-orchis; the *digitalis*, or fox-glove; and the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock-samphire.

The contiguity of the Portsmouth, and other yards for ship-building, has operated to deprive the Isle of Wight of much of its timber; and even Parkhurst, or Carisbrooke Forest, which includes about 3000 acres of good land, is almost destitute of trees of any value. The woods of Swainston are of considerable extent; and those of Wooten and Quarr, cover a superficies of nearly 1100 acres: the oak and the elm are the most flourishing. Game is very plentiful, though not so abundant as formerly, owing to the greater havock made of late years by the numerous soldiers stationed here. Foxes, badgers, and polecats, are unknown in the Island; though vipers exist in great plenty, and are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. Domestic fowls, and poultry, are bred here in considerable quantities, for the supply of the outward-bound shipping.

Great variety of *Fish* is found on the coast, and in considerable abundance: those of the crustaceous kind are particularly numerous on the southern shores. The lobster and crab are of uncommon size, and extremely fine: some of the former are upwards of six pounds in weight; the latter is so abundant on a particular part of the coast, that a neighbouring village has obtained the name of *Crab-Niton* from this circumstance. The Isle of Wight cockles are very celebrated; the sand-eel is also very plentiful: the cuttle-fish is occasionally taken.

The trade of the Isle of Wight is flourishing; the harbour of Cowes is particularly convenient for shipping and unshipping merchandize. The chief imports are coals, timber, deals, iron, wine,



J. W. Barber del.

T. Barber sculp.

NEWPORT FROM THE SOUTH.



hemp, and fruits; the principal exports are wheat, flour, barley, malt, and salt. The chief manufactures are those of starch, hair-powder, and salt; and latterly, the making of woollens, sacks &c. has been carried to some extent in the House of Industry, near Newport.

Several *Chalybeate* springs have been found in different parts of the Island; one of them, at Black Gang, under Chale Cliff, is very strong: about half a mile from this, at Pitland, is a spring, impregnated with *sulphur*; and at Shanklin, is a spring whose waters are slightly tintured with *allun*. The springs of clear water are very numerous, and, in general, extremely pure and transparent, from the natural percolation which they undergo through the lime-stone strata.

The principal RIVERS are the *Medina*, the *Yar*, and the *Wooten*. The *Medina*, anciently called the *Mede*, rises near the bottom of St. Catherine's Down, and flowing directly northward, divides the Island into two equal parts: gradually widening in its course, it passes to the east of Newport, and in Cowes Harbour, unites its waters with the ocean. Numerous smaller streams also exist; and various creeks and bays run up from the sea. The two hundreds into which the Island is divided by the *Medina*, are named East and West *Medina*, from their respective situations to that river: they contain thirty parishes; and the three market and borough-towns of Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth, each of which returns two members to Parliament. The population of the Isle of Wight, as ascertained under the Act of 1801, was 22,097; the number of houses 3687.

NEWPORT

Is situated nearly in the centre, and may be considered as the Metropolis of the Island. Its recent origin, however, has prevented the accumulation of antiquities, and it presents but few objects of curiosity to engage the attention of the traveller. The more favorable situation of this place for commercial purposes, than that of Carisbrooke, appears to have occasioned the decay of the latter town, and

to have been the rise of this. Its first charter of immunities was granted by Richard de Redvers, second Earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry the Second; but contains little more than a grant of liberties in general terms. In a second and more important charter, granted by the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, this town is styled the *New Borough of Medina*; and its Burgesses are invested with all the market tolls, and "all other customs whence free Burgesses can have liberty," in as full and ample a manner as the Countess herself enjoyed them: various other privileges accompanied the grant; and for all the immunities and freedoms thus bestowed, a yearly rent of eighteen marks of silver was reserved to the Countess, and two marks annually to the Prior and Monks of Carisbrooke, to whom the tolls, &c. of the market of that town belonged. This charter was confirmed by Edward the Third, and various succeeding Sovereigns, to the time of Queen Elizabeth, whose immediate predecessor, Edward the Sixth, confirmed also to the Burgesses, the petty customs within all ports and creeks of the Island, which had been bestowed on them by Henry the Seventh.

The first charter of incorporation was granted to Newport by James the First; but that under which it is now governed, was given by Charles the Second, in his thirteenth year: by it the government is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, and twelve Burgesses; the latter of whom are to be chosen from among the principal inhabitants, and the Aldermen from these. The earliest return to Parliament was in the twenty-third of Edward the First; but no subsequent return was made till the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth, when the interest of Sir George Carey, Captain of the Isle, occasioned a restitution of the privilege; the mistaken gratitude of the Burgesses was evinced by the immediate surrender to Sir George, of the right to nominate one of the members during "his natural life:" the right of election is vested in the Corporation.

The situation of Newport is high and pleasant: on the east side it is watered by the chief branch of the Medina River, and on the west, by a small stream which rises at Rayner's Grove, about three miles



For the Friends of England & Wales, &c. &c.

NEWPORT,
(in the Late of 1840)
Hampshire.

London: Published by Vernon, Hood & Co. 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, June 15, 1841.

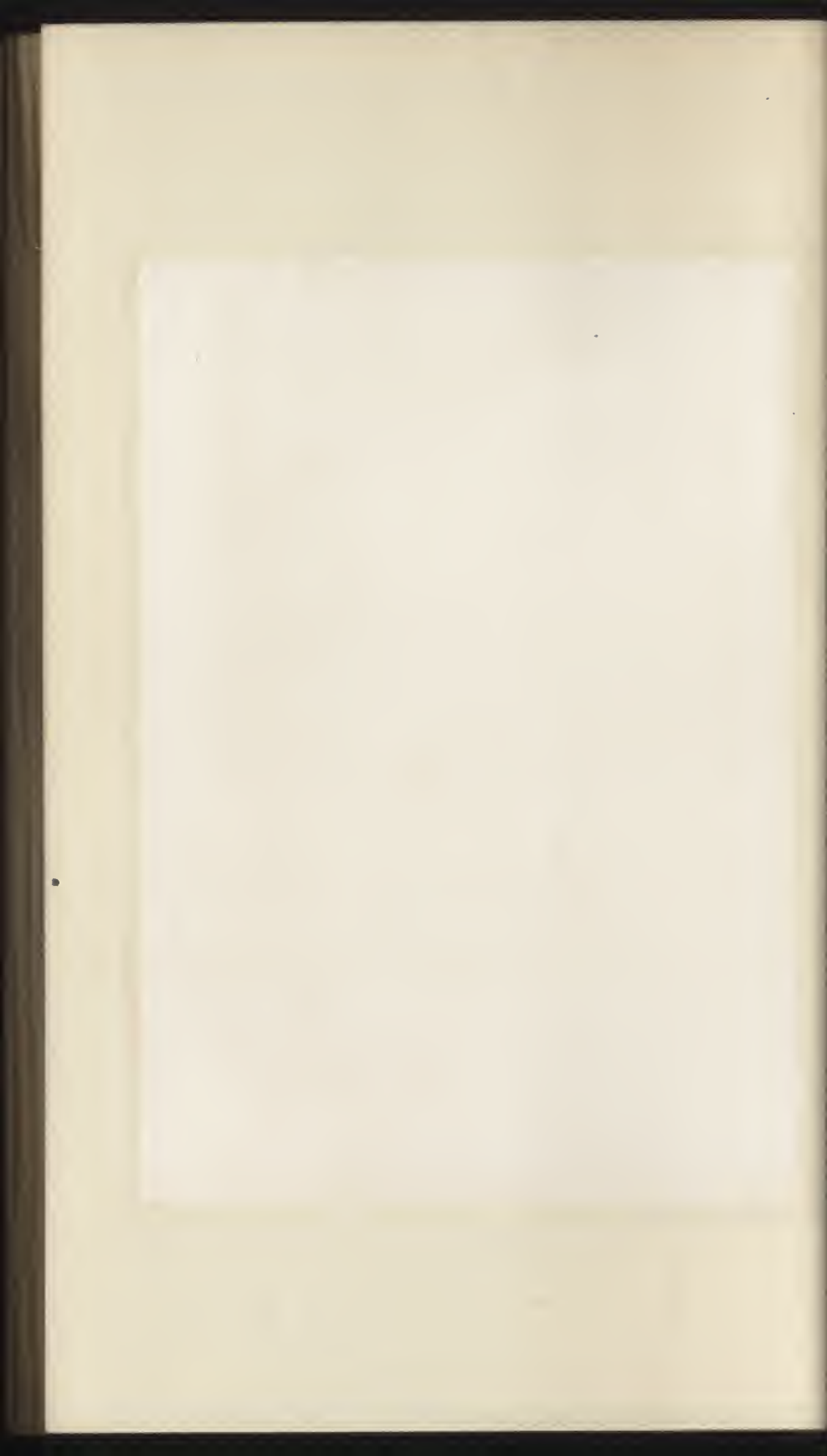
As prepared by John Smith, from a drawing by J. Cook.





J. Barber del't et sculp't.

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.



miles distant, and falls into the former at the Quay, where the Medina becomes navigable. The houses are disposed into five parallel streets, running east and west, and crossed by three others at right angles. The buildings are mostly of brick; and some of them are handsome. In the original plan of the town, it was intended that there should have been three large squares, at the intersections of the streets, to serve as markets for cattle, corn, and poultry; but the uniformity of this design has been destroyed by various encroachments.

The *Church* was originally (and still is) a Chapel of Ease to Carisbrooke, but the inhabitants appear to have gradually obtained a power of choosing their own ministers; and the parish seems to have been considered as independent, for many years previous to 1794, when the Vicar of Carisbrooke determined to resume his dormant rights, and on a vacancy, nominated a minister himself, in opposition to the wish of the inhabitants. This fabric stands in the centre of one of the squares of the town: it is spacious, but low, and consists of three aisles, of equal length, separated from each other by pointed arches; at the west end is an embattled tower. Its patron Saint is St. Thomas á Becket, from which circumstance it is supposed to have been founded about the time of Henry the Second; but the architecture is of different periods. The various mechanical instruments, that are sculptured on the south wall, as hammers, shears, &c. render the opinion probable, that part of the expenses of building was defrayed by a subscription of the mechanics of the town. The pulpit is of wainscot, ornamented with figures curiously carved on the pannels, in alto-relievo, representing the Cardinal Virtues and the Liberal Arts: under the sounding-board is the date 1636. The principal monument displays a recumbent statue of SIR EDWARD HORSEY, Knt. who was Captain of this Island in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Edward is represented in armour, with short hair, and a quilled ruff, lying on a mat, beneath an ornamented niche. Above is a Latin epitaph, expressive of his courage and virtues, with his arms quartered, and the date of his decease, March 29, 1582. This gentleman was descended from an ancient family, settled at

Melcombe-Horsey, in Dorsetshire, and acquired renown for his skill and valor in clearing the Channel from the enemy's ships. Though a far better man, he was particularly favored by the worthless Earl of Leicester, with the management of whose clandestine marriage with Lady Douglas Sheffield, he had been entrusted, and kept the secret so faithfully, 'that the crafty Earl was enabled to deny it, when under the temptation of a fresh amour.' By the interest of Leicester, he was appointed to the Captainship of this Isle; he was also employed by Queen Elizabeth as Ambassador to Don John of Austria in 1576-77.* Among the other persons buried in this fabric, was the Princess Elisabeth, second daughter of Charles the First, who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle at the age of fifteen. The leaden coffin including her remains, was discovered in a vault under the chancel, in October, 1793: on it is the following inscription in three lines: "ELISABETH 2^d DAUGHTER OF Y^e LATE KING CHARLES, DECED SEPT. 8. MDCL." Sandford, in his Genealogical History, affirms, that the Princess died of a broken heart. A burial-ground was first appropriated to this Church, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of a plague, in which the mortality was so great, that the Church-yard of Carisbrooke was not sufficiently capacious for the interment of the dead. The Roman Catholics, the Methodists, the Arminians, the Baptists, and the Quakers, have each a Meeting-House in this town.

In the *Town-Hall*, which is situated over the largest of the market-places, besides the Meetings of the Corporation, &c. is held the *Knighen Court*, or *Curia Militum*, under the precedency of the Governor's Steward, or his deputy. This court was instituted in the feudal times; and, as supposed, by William Fitz-Osborne, to whom the Island was granted by the Conqueror. The original judges were such as held a Knight's fee, or part of a fee, *in capite*, from the proprietor of the Lordship: the present judges are freeholders, holding of Carisbrooke Castle: these are empowered to decide without the intervention of a jury, and generally sit in rotation, or
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* The very great abundance of game with which this Island was stored, tradition refers to Sir Edward, who is reported to have given a lamb for every hare that was brought to him from the neighbouring counties.

as convenience dictates, three or more at a time. The court is held every Monday three weeks, except that happens to be a holiday, when the meeting is postponed for three weeks longer: it has jurisdiction over every part of the Island, but the Borough of Newport: "it holds pleas of all actions of debt and trespass under the value of forty shillings; and upon replevins granted by the Steward, or his Deputy: the proceedings are of the same nature as those in our Courts of Equity, and are carried on by attornies admitted by the court. The actions for debt are tried by proof of plaintiff or defendant; or the defendant's wager of law with two hands, if he prays it; and actions of trespass are determined by proof only."* The seal of this court represents a castle with battlements, with the inscription SIGIL: CVRIÆ: MIL: IN: INSVLA: VECTIS: †. Some endeavors were made by the inhabitants of the Island, in the reign of Charles the First, to render the powers of this Court more analagous to those wherein all causes are determined by jury; but without effect.

The markets are plentifully supplied with provision, but especially with poultry and butter; yet the latter is very dear: fish are extremely scarce, and are mostly brought from Southampton. Vast quantities of grain were formerly exposed for sale here, to the amount of 150 or 200 waggon-loads at a time; but the illegal practice of selling corn by sample, which has lately obtained, has so greatly reduced the market in this article, that not more than five or six waggons have been exposed at once for these five years. At the Michaelmas markets, Newport is a scene of great bustle; every street is crowded, and every public-house is thronged: gaiety has universal sway; and singing and dancing fill up the hours.

The education of youth has been attended to by the establishment of several Schools. A *Free Grammar School*, for a limited number of boys, was erected by subscription in the year 1619, and afterwards endowed with lands for the support of a master; but it has now almost dwindled to a sinecure: the school-room is fifty

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feet

* Worsley's Hist. p. 82.

feet long, and has become memorable from having been the place where the negotiations between Charles the First and the Parliamentary Commissioners were discussed. Another *School*, for clothing and instructing girls, has been instituted here, and is partly supported by endowments, and partly by subscription. Two *Sunday Schools* have also been established under the patronage of the principal inhabitants, and bid fair to become of the most essential utility.

The number of houses in Newport is about 700: that of inhabitants, as returned under the Act of 1801, was 3585; this, however, is subject to great variation, from local circumstances. Many of the working classes are employed in the manufacture of starch and hair-powder; and in the making of cracknells, biscuit, &c. for the use of the shipping. The amusements of the upper ranks are sought in a neat *Theatre*; and in *Assemblies*, held at stated times, in two elegant rooms that have been erected for the purpose.

For the promotion of science, a *Philosophical Society* has been lately established here. The streets were regularly paved a few years ago; and, in digging stone in the beast market for this purpose, a large reservoir was discovered, which appeared to have been formed for supplying the town with water for domestic use; an article in which it is extremely deficient, from its elevated situation: the chief part of what is now used by the inhabitants, is brought in water-carts from Carisbrooke, and retailed from house to house. The charges, made on strangers at the principal inns, are exorbitant: indeed, this is generally the case throughout the Island, the inn-keepers appearing to consider all visitors as objects of prey.* On the streams in the vicinity of the town, are several corn-mills.

DR.

* Those who are disposed to survey the whole Island, commonly fix their head-quarters at Newport, from the certainty of procuring lodging. In this case, three principal routes are laid down, denominated, from their respective courses, the western, the north-eastern, and the south-eastern:

DR. THOMAS JAMES, a learned divine and antiquary, appears from Wood,* to have been born in this town about the year 1571. The tuition of his early years was obtained at Wyckham's College, Winchester, from which he was removed to New College, Oxford; and became so celebrated for his erudition, that he was esteemed 'a living library.' He was the first Keeper on the Bodleian foundation; in which office he assisted the great Camden in collecting materials for his *Britannia*. He was afterwards made Sub-Dean of Wells, and had other promotions. His knowledge in the Manuscript Fathers was very great; and Wood affirms, that "he was the most industrious and indefatigable writer against popery, that had been educated at Oxford since the Reformation." He died in August, 1629.

About one mile north from Newport, is that admirable institution, the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY; which originated in the year 1770, from a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, assembled for the purpose of discussing the best mode of providing relief for the poor. In this assembly, it was proposed to consolidate the rates of the different parishes; and to erect a building for the general reception of the poor, sufficiently large for all the purposes of residence, education, and employment. Application was accordingly made to Parliament for the necessary powers; and the design being approved, His Majesty was empowered to grant a lease of eighty acres of land in his forest of Parkhurst, for the term of 999 years, at the reserved annual rent of 8l. 17s. 9d. and renewable at a fine certain.

On this ground the *House of Industry* was immediately began: it consists of several ranges of building, of sufficient magnitude for the

* *Athenæ Oxon.* p. 537.

south-eastern: these, with a few shorter trips, include all the scenery and objects worthy of inspection in the Island, and may be travelled over in five or six days; though the roads are very indifferent, and in some parts absolutely impassable for carriages, except in the finest weather: this probably arises from the roads being repaired by statute law, as there are no turnpikes throughout the Island.

the reception and employment of nearly 700 people; connected with courts, a garden, &c. The principal building is 300 feet in length, and twenty-seven in breadth; with windows on both sides, to promote the free circulation of air; in this is a Dining-Hall, 118 feet long, a Store-Room, a Committee-Room, and many other apartments. About 200 feet from the west end, another building ranges southward, to an extent of 170 feet: in this, on the ground floor, are the School-Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Bake-House, &c. and above them are various apartments, as lying-in rooms, sick wards, and twenty separate chambers, for married poor. At the end of this, and parallel with the main building, is another range, containing extensive workshops for the mechanics and manufacturers. Besides these, and within the inclosure, is a Chapel, and various offices; together with a Pest-house for those afflicted with contagious disorders; and a small building, erected a few years ago, for the admission of persons under inoculation.

The regulations and bye-laws by which this important establishment is governed, are excellently calculated to further the advancement of morals and of industry: even in an economical point of view, their effects have already greatly operated to the advantage of the community; the poor-rates having been decreased upwards of one half since the institution was planned. The sum borrowed for erecting the buildings, was 20,000*l.* chargeable with an interest of 800*l.* of this, upwards of one-third has been liquidated; and as the profits arising from the manufactures carried on here, has, of late years, amounted to nearly 200*l.* annually, there is every reason to imagine, that the whole will be discharged before the lapse of any great portion of time. The principal branches of manufacture are sacks for corn and flour; clothing, as kerseys, stockings, &c. dowlas sheeting; mops, shoes, and various other articles. The number of persons generally in the house at one period, varies from 500 to 550. Relief is also afforded to the families of the indigent, who, from local circumstances, do not require removal from their own abodes. Still further to promote the well-doing of society, an allowance of three guineas has been lately voted to "every servant in husbandry, day-laborer, and journeyman-mechanic,

chanic, on low wages, who shall marry the daughter of a cottager, or laborer." As this bounty is given with reference to the prevention of illicit intercourse, those who are known to have had any child born out of wedlock, are excluded from receiving it.

The entire management of this concern is vested in a Corporation, styled "The Guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight;" to which all persons are eligible who possess, in their own right, or in that of their wives, lands or property within the Island rated to the poor's-rate, at the yearly value of 50*l.* or are heirs apparent of such property, to the annual value of 100*l.* or are occupiers to the same amount; together with all rectors or vicars within the Island. From these twenty-four Directors, and thirty-six acting Guardians, are appointed, twelve of whom are removed on the last Thursday in June, annually, and their places filled by as many others who are eligible. These are divided and sub-divided into quarterly, monthly, and weekly committees; by which means the institution has the benefit of a regular superintendence of the best kind; that of the judicious, and the disinterested. The necessary officers for the internal government of the house, are appointed by the Directors and Guardians, and include a Governor, a Chaplain, a Steward, a Schoolmaster, a Matron, two Surgeons, a Secretary, &c. These have regular salaries; the only officer who fills a responsible situation without salary, is the Treasurer. That part of the eighty acres of land granted by His Majesty, which is not occupied by the buildings and garden, has been divided into fields, and cultivated with every appearance of success.

At a short distance south-west from the House of Industry, are the PARKHURST BARRACKS, and MILITARY HOSPITAL, which have been erected since the year 1778, and contain every requisite accommodation for upwards of 3000 soldiers. The Barracks consist of various ranges of building, running parallel with each other; and the principal of them measuring 163 feet and a half in length. The Hospital is formed by a centre, and two wings, with proper offices, as fumigating rooms, baths, &c. Great alterations have been lately made in this building, and many improvements have been effected. The whole inclosure occupies

an extent of twenty acres; of which about two acres are appropriated to the Hospital. The water for domestic purposes is procured from four wells, of different depths, from 262 to 286 feet. The streets between the ranges of Barracks are forty feet wide. The magnitude and regularity of these buildings give them an important and dignified appearance.

The Forest of PARKHURST, within the limits of which the Barracks and Hospital are situated, occurs in the Domesday Book, under the appellation of *Parco Regis*, or the King's Park. It was afterwards denominated the King's Forest: and in an account of rents and disbursements of the twenty-third of Henry the Seventh, is a charge for salaries paid to a ranger and two under keepers. Courts of Swaninote were also held here, as appears by an ancient warrant from the Duke of Suffolk.

About one mile south-west from Newport is CARISBROOKE CASTLE, the most ancient and important fortress in the Island. It stands on a high and commanding situation, on a conical eminence, rising above the village of Carisbrooke, and occupying about twenty acres of ground. When it was originally founded is uncertain: some authors have attributed it to the Britons; and Lloyd says, there was a city here called *Caer-broc*; words signifying the city or town of yew-trees. Others suppose its origin to be Roman; among whom is Dr. Stukeley, who assigns its erection to his favorite Emperor, Carausius: and Warner mentions six Roman coins, as being in his own possession, of the Emperors Tiberius Cæsar, Germanicus, Vespasian, Maximianus, &c.* that were dug up in a field to the north of the Castle about sixty years ago.

The earliest historical notice, however, of Carisbrooke, occurs in the Saxon annals, under the year 530, when the Castle was besieged and taken by Cerdic, who, as already mentioned,† bestowed the government of the Isle on his nephews, Stuff and Withgar; the latter of whom is said to have rebuilt the Castle: this affirmation is supposed to be corroborated by the appearance of part of the wall of the base-court, which bears evident traces of a different origin to the other parts of the fortress. The

* History of the Isle of Wight, &c. Appendix. † See p. 335.



Margel sculp.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, in the ISLE of WIGHT.



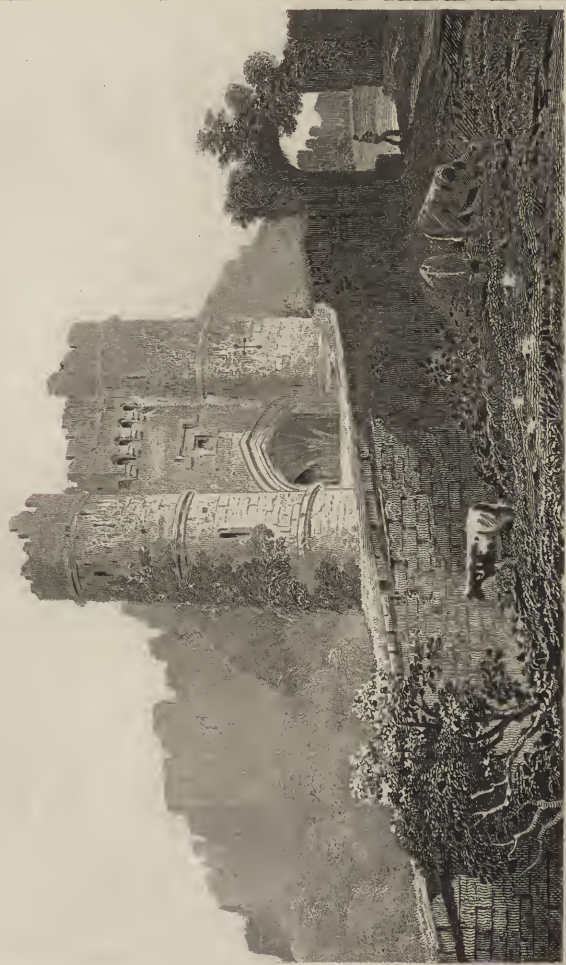


Drawn by J. G. Agnew.

Engraved by Edward T. Radclyffe.

CARLISLE CASTLE,
ISLE OF WIGHT.





H. Scrimshaw del.

CAIRNBROOK CASTLE,

Isle of Wight.

W. Wood sculp.





H. BARRIE, L.

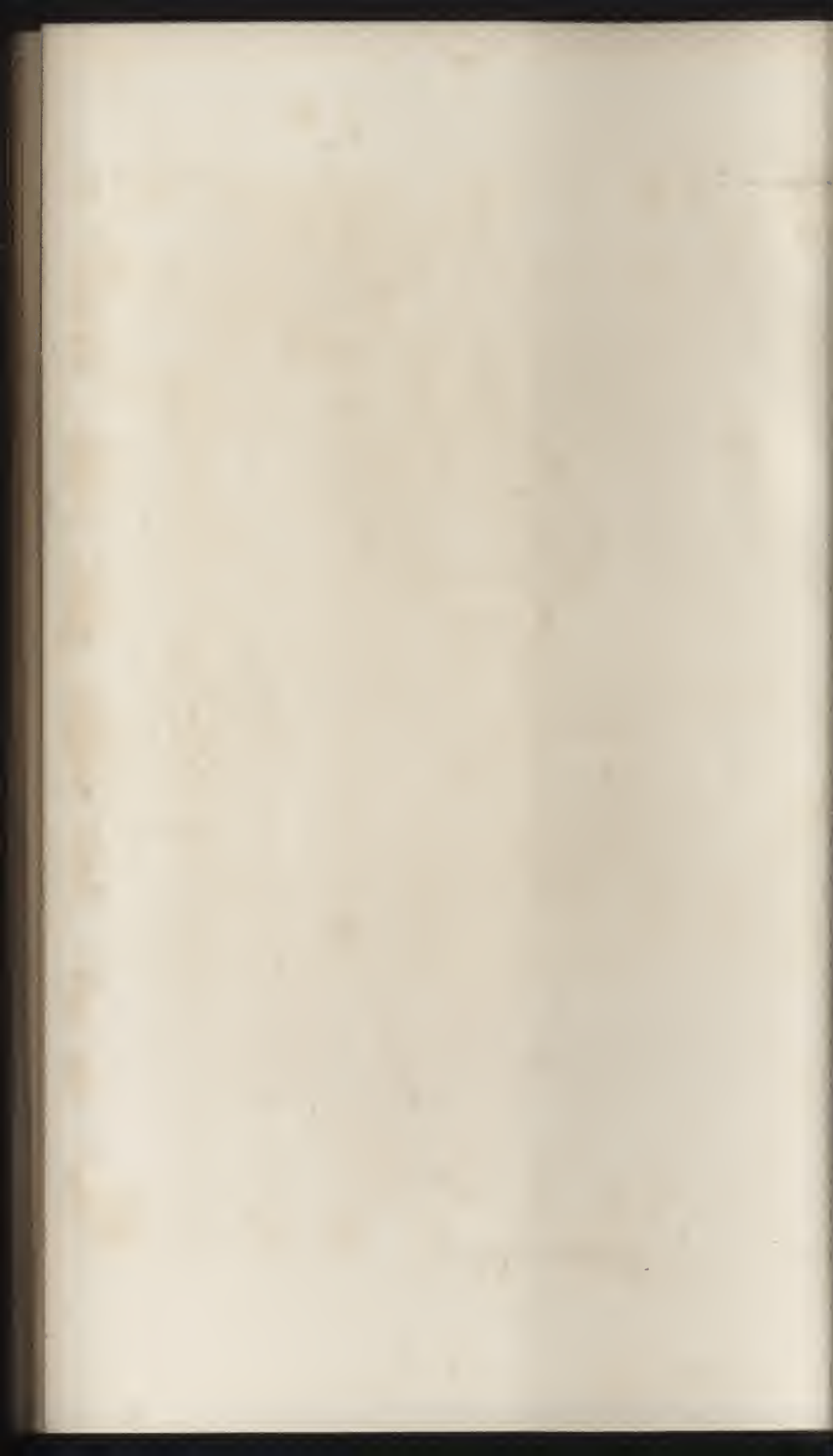
CARISBROOK CASTLE.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the history of the subject, the second with its present state, and the third with its future prospects. The second section is the most important, as it contains the main results of the author's research. It is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the theory, and the second with the practice. The first part is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the general theory, and the second with the special theory. The second part is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the general practice, and the second with the special practice. The third section is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the general prospects, and the second with the special prospects.



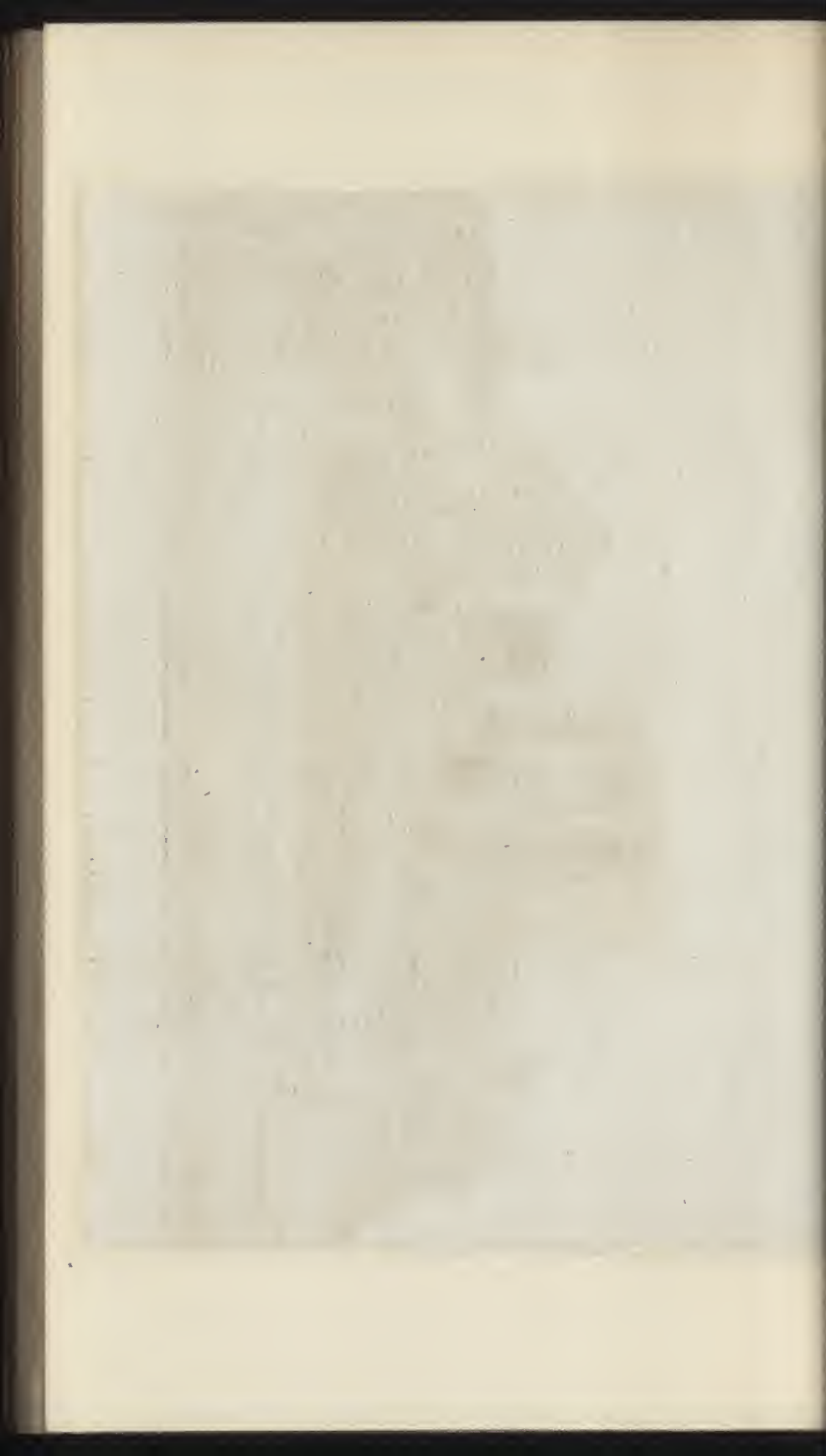
Carisbrooke
W. P. Woodcut





Roberts sculp.

View of CARISBROOK CASTLE, in the Isle of Wight.





Engraved by J. Lawrence for the Rev. J. G. Nichols, Esq. in the Philosophical Cabinet, from a drawing by a Frenchman.

Entrance to Carrickcree Castle, Isle of Wight.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Strand Street, May 1817.





Verigal sculp.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, in the ISLE of WIGHT.

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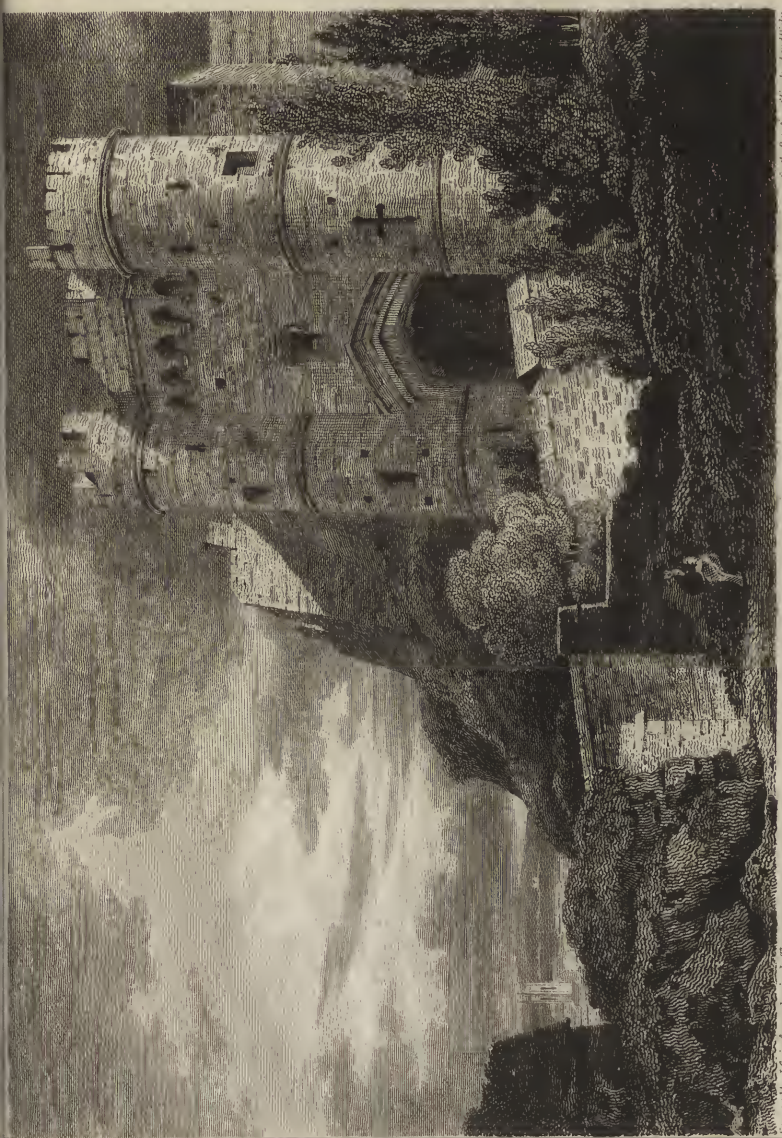
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Engraved by J. Gray from a drawing by Thompson

CARISBROOK CASTLE,
Isle of Wight.

London, Published by T. Agnew & Sons, Printers, 15, Abchurch Lane.

See the Illustrations of England and Wales.



The most important era in the erection of this Castle, at least in its present form, was undoubtedly the time immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest; as we learn from that invaluable record, the Domesday Book, that the manor of Avington, of which it was anciently a part, was, in the time of Edward the Confessor, rated at two hides and a half; but in that of the Conqueror, at only two hides; because the "Castle stands upon one virgate." This is a clear proof that, whatever was the ancient state of this fortress, it must have been greatly enlarged between the decease of King Edward, and the period of the Domesday Survey; but whether by William Fitz-Osborne, the first Lord of the Island, or by Roger de Breteville, his son, may be questioned; though most writers attribute it to the former; yet, as he was slain on the Continent within four years of the Norman Invasion, it seems probable that the completion of the Castle must have been left to his son. Various alterations were made in subsequent reigns; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth the whole of the original works was surrounded by an extensive fortification, faced with stone, encompassed by a deep moat, and defended by five bastions. The additions and repairs that have since been made, chiefly regard the improvement of some of the interior parts, for the purposes of residence.

The walls of the Norman fortress, including the keep, which is probably more ancient, inclose about an acre and a half of ground, approaching in form to a rectangular parallelogram, with the angles rounded: these angles seem to have been rebuilt when the works were enlarged by Elizabeth, as that to the south-east has the date 1601. The keep occupies the summit of an artificial mount, between fifty and sixty feet high, situated near the north-east angle of the walls; this, as well as the walls, was defended by a surrounding foss. The form of the keep is an irregular polygon, about sixty feet broad in its widest part, with walls of great strength and thickness: some of the angles are strengthened by buttresses of hewn stone, evidently more modern than the other parts. A flight of seventy-two steps leads up the mount to the entrance, which was anciently defended by a strong double gate and portcullis. On the left, within the entrance, is a larger apartment,

ment, in which is a well, now partly filled up as dangerous, said to have been 300 feet deep. The upper apartments are wholly destroyed; though a small decayed stair-case yet remains, which led to the platform on the summit of the keep, from the ruined walls of which, is a very extensive and beautiful prospect, including great part of the Island, together with parts of the New Forest, and the Portsdown Hills. On this spot the Royal flag is displayed on days of public rejoicing, or when the Governor resides at the Castle. At the bottom of the mount was a sally-port, which appears to have been defended by a bastion, now destroyed.

The principal of the Norman works occupy the north-western angle of the area; to which, the entrance is on the west side, by a handsome machicolated gate, with grooves for a portcullis, flanked by two round towers: this is supposed to have been built by Lord Widville, in the time of Edward the Fourth, his arms being carved on a stone near the top, with the rose, the badge of the house of York, on each side. This leads to the more ancient entrance; the old gate of which, with its wicket of lattice-work, made of oak, and covered with bars of iron, still remains, and opens into the inner area; on entering which, the first objects that meet the eye on the right, are the ruins of a Guard-House, and the Chapel of St. Nicholas. The latter was built in the year 1738, on the site of a more ancient Chapel, that stood here at the period of the Domesday Survey, and had various lands bestowed for its support by the different proprietors of the Lordship. In this structure the Mayor and High Constables of Newport are annually sworn into office. On the opposite and north side, are the ruins of the buildings occupied by Charles the First during his imprisonment in this Castle: a small room, said to have been his bed-chamber, is still shown. Further on, extending from the north wall, towards the middle of the area, are the Barracks, and Governor's House. These buildings have been the work of very different periods; and so many alterations have been made in them, that the original form of construction is almost obliterated. Among the arms on different parts of the walls, are those of William Fitz-Osborne; Isabella de Fortibus; Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and Sir George Carey.

The

The Governor's lodgings include several good apartments, with vaulted ceilings; they were improved, and made habitable, about the year 1700, by the then Governor, Lord Cutts; but having been afterwards neglected, were again repaired, and fitted up, by the present Lord Bolton.

At the south-west corner of the area, is a platform for cannon, made in the reign of Elizabeth: and near the centre of the south wall are the remains of a watch-tower. The ruins of another tower, called Montjoy's, though unquestionably part of the Norman fortress, stand at the south-east angle of the area: the walls are in some places eighteen feet thick, and the top may yet be ascended by a flight of decayed steps. On the east side are the remains of two other watch-towers, and some buildings formerly used as store-houses, &c. but now occupied as offices for the Governor's household. Near the centre of the area, under a small building, is a Well, 200 feet deep, supplying a very pure water for the use of the Castle.*

It seems evident that the fortification erected by Queen Elizabeth, must have been raised on the site of some outworks, or entrenchments, that had previously existed; as the space it includes is not more considerable in extent than the Castle itself is recorded to have occupied in the Domesday Book; that is, one virgate, or twenty acres. The entrance of this modern part corresponds with that of the original fortress, it being nearly opposite on the west side. Its form is that of an irregular pentagon, about three-quarters of a mile in circumference; the chief engineer was an Italian, named

* The water is raised by means of a tread-wheel, fifteen feet in diameter, worked by an *Ass*, who was promoted to his present office in the year 1798, on the death of one of his long-eared brethren, that had performed the same service twenty-six years. Another of these animals died in 1771, having patiently executed the duties of his station during the long period of forty-five years. When this well is shown to strangers, a curious experiment is generally made, by letting down a lighted lamp, which, in descending, occasions a strong sound, from the resistance of the air, like a hollow wind; and as the lamp rests upon the surface of the water, the walling of the well may be distinctly seen.

named Genebella,* who had been employed on the fortifications of Antwerp, to which these are said to bear considerable resemblance. The moat is crossed by a bridge, leading to the gate, which opens into the area; over it is a shield, with the date 1598, and the initials E. R. In the east part of this area, is the Place of Arms, a large open piece of ground, surrounded by a redoubt, or rampart, of considerable height: this was originally set apart for the purpose of training and exercising soldiers. The expense of the works raised in the time of Elizabeth, was partly defrayed by a subscription made by the inhabitants: those who could not afford money, are said to have contributed labor, so that the whole of the outer foss was excavated without any public charge.†

This Castle appears to have been the residence of the Lords of the Island from the very earliest period; and since it became the property of the Crown, it has been the constant seat of the Captains and Governors. Isabella de Fortibus resided here in great state and dignity; and her charter to Newport is dated from this place. Here also the will of Philippa, Duchess of York, who died in the ninth of Henry the Sixth, was opened; in which she styles herself Lady of the Isle of Wight.

The adventitious lustre reflected on this fortress, from its having been the scene of the imprisonment of Charles the First, has already been intimated; and there are yet some further circumstances relating to his confinement here that require detail. Among the books that served for the amusement of his lonesome hours, were Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Tasso's Jerusalem, and Spencer's Fairie Queen: these, with the Sacred Scriptures, and some works on religious subjects, formed nearly the whole of his library. Stated hours were set apart for devotion and writing; and his *Suspiria Regalia*, the manuscript of which was found among his books, is thought to have been composed during his captivity.

His

* Manuscripts of Sir John Oglander.

† In Sir R. Worsley's Hist. Appendix, No. xviii. is a very interesting and curious paper of all the various items of expense incurred in strengthening the Castle at this period.

His mornings, in the early part of his confinement, were generally employed in walking on the ramparts; and many persons obtained access to him at these times, under pretence of being touched for the King's Evil. The subsequent rigour of his imprisonment may be attributed to the attempts made to effect his rescue.

The second attempt, and which seems to have failed through the King's own inadvertency, is related at length in Herbert's Memoirs: from these it appears, that a correspondence had been secretly commenced with some gentlemen of the Island, and it was determined that Charles should let himself down by a cord from his chamber-window; and again from the top of the ramparts; under which a swift horse, with a guide, were to be placed in readiness, to convey him to a vessel purposely stationed at the sea side. The chief difficulty in the scheme, was the narrow space between the bars; but Charles affirmed that he had tried the passage, and did not doubt but that it was sufficiently large. The preparations were therefore completed; the hour of enterprize was come, the concerted signal was given, and Charles attempted to force himself through the window; but though he found an easy passage for his head, he stuck fast in endeavoring to portrude his neck and shoulders, and for some time he could neither advance nor retreat. His groans were heard by his friends below; but nothing could be done to relieve him; at length, by repeated efforts, he forced himself back, and immediately placed a candle in the window, as an intimation that the design was frustrated.

As this attempt was not discovered at the time, it was again resolved to have recourse to the same means; and files and aquafortis were conveyed to the King from London, for the purpose of removing the impediments that had before obstructed his escape. Some intelligence had, however, been received by Hammond, which occasioned a more strict degree of watchfulness; and Major Rolfe, by pretending to be in the King's interest, obtained the confidence of some of the persons concerned, and of course, was made acquainted with the plan. The night was however fixed; and Charles was getting through the window, when perceiving more persons beneath it than he expected, he drew back, and re-

tired to bed. Soon afterwards the Governor entered the chamber; and Charles found that the scheme had miscarried. The gentlemen who had been concerned, escaped with much difficulty; and Charles himself appears to have been in great danger, as Major Rolfe exhibited a charged pistol, declaring that he had resolved to shoot the King with it as he descended from the window. The seizure of Charles at Newport has been already related: on his way to the sea-side he met Sir E. Worsley, one of the gentlemen who had endeavored to aid his escape, and presented him with his watch, as a token of his remembrance and gratitude.*

The village of CARISBROOKE is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, at the bottom of the Castle-Hill, but retains few other vestiges of its former consequence, as a market-town, and the capital of the Island, than what are displayed in its *Church*, and even that was originally more extensive than at present. This structure occupies the site of a more ancient edifice, of Saxon origin, and was built by William Fitz-Osborne, and given by him, with several others, to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, of which he was also the founder. It consists of a body and south aisle, with a handsome embattled tower; the north aisle and chancel have long been destroyed. Near the altar is part of a monumental stone, rudely carved, with the figure of the head and upper part of the body of an ecclesiastic, with a book and paschal staff; supposed to represent one of the Priors of Carisbrooke. Against the north wall is a monument of the time of Henry the Seventh, in memory of the Lady of Sir Nicholas Wadhams, who was Captain of this Island in that reign: the lady is represented kneeling at a desk, in the attitude of prayer; at the back of the tomb are six small figures, represented as cripples, in allusion to the charity of the deceased: this monument is much mutilated. In the body of the Church is a wooden tablet, in memory of CAPTAIN
WILLIAM

* This watch is still preserved in the family: it is of silver, large and clumsy in its form, but the case neatly ornamented with filagree. The movements are of very ordinary workmanship, and the spring is wound up with catgut. *Gilpin's Western Observations*, p. 324.



Barthrup

CASTLE & VILLAGE OF CAKSEROOK.

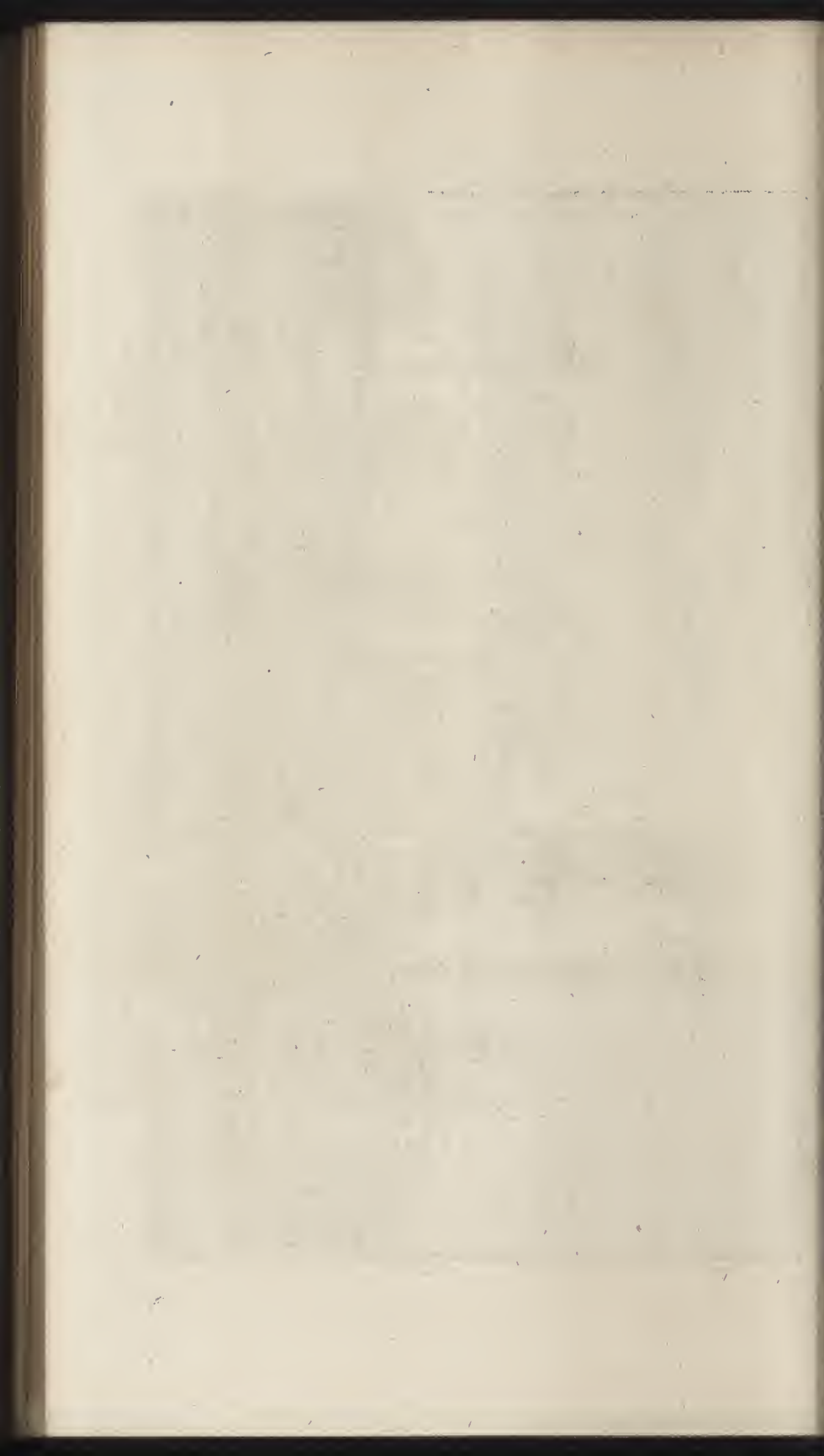




Sparrow sculp.

CARISBROOK CHURCH in the ISLE OF WIGHT.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Alex. Hogg N^o. 16 Paternoster Row.



WILLIAM KEELING, who is represented sitting on the deck of a ship, with a crown of glory suspended over him: *Fides* is written on the sail; on the compass, *verbum Dei*; and on the anchor, *Spes*. The inscription below the ship informs us, that he died in 1619, having been Groom of the Chamber to James the First, and General for the Honorable East India Adventurers; it concludes thus:

Fortie and two years in this vessel fraile,
 On the rough Seas of Life, did Keeling sail;
 A merchant fortunate, a Captain bould,
 A courtier gracious, yet, alas, not old.
 Such wealth, experience, honour, and high praise,
 Few winne in twice so manie years or daies.
 But what the world admired he deemed but drosse
 For Christ; without Christ all his gains but losse:
 For him and his dear love, with merrie cheere,
 To the Holy Land his last course he did steere:
Faith served for sails; the *Sacred Word* for card;
Hope was his anchor; *Glory* his reward:
 And thus with gales of Grace by happy venter,
 Through Straits of Death, Heav'ns Harbor he did enter.

The PRIORY of Carisbrooke, which stood near the Church, had also William Fitz-Osborne for its founder; and was equally appropriated to the Abbey of Lyra; and became a Cell of Benedictines to that foundation. Edward the Third granted it to the Abbey of Mont-grace, in Yorkshire; but Henry the Fourth restored it to the Monks of Lyra. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, it was again seized, with the other Alien Priors, and granted to the Abbey of Sheen, in Surrey, to which it continued annexed till the general Dissolution. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remain; and those are chiefly confined to the out-houses and barns of what is still called the Priory-Farm: the shell of one of these buildings is 100 feet long, and twenty-five feet broad; the walls are richly mantled with ivy.

GATCOMBE HOUSE, formerly the seat of the younger branches of the Worsley family, but now the residence of A. Campbell,

bell, Esq. is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, about two miles southward from Carisbrooke Castle. Some fine timber and coppice wood ornament the grounds; and the scenery derives interest from the contiguity of the river Medina, which flows on the east side. The house is a regular square building of stone, erected by Sir E. Worsley in the year 1750. Near it is *GATCOMBE Church*, in the chancel of which, in a recess of the north wall, is an ancient and curious effigy of a Knight carved in oak, supposed to represent the founder of the Church.

The manor of *GODSHILL* was anciently part of the lands of the Abbey of Lyra, and its Church was one of the six given to that House by William Fitz-Osborne; but after passing through various hands, it has become the property of Sir Richard Worsley by purchase. The Church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross, occupying the summit of an eminence, and commanding some fine prospects. Here are various monuments of the Worsleys, and other families: among them, under a richly sculptured arch, are the recumbent effigies of *SIR JOHN LEIGH*, and *MARY* his Lady, the daughter and heiress of John Hacket, Esq. who died in the reign of Henry the Eighth. On the borders of the Lady's robe are the arms of the Hackets, and on each side of her is a child: above the arch are three angels holding shields. Near this is the monument of *SIR JAMES WORSLEY*, and *ANNE* his wife, daughter of the above: their figures are represented kneeling under an architrave, supported by two Ionic pillars. The next monument commemorates *SIR ROBERT WORSLEY*, who died in 1747; and his brother, *HENRY WORSLEY*, Esq. who was Governor of Barbadoes, and died in March, 1740: their busts are placed on a sarcophagus: the pediment is supported by pillars of marble veined, with the figures of Hope and Fortitude on the sides. Here is also a mural monument to the memory of *CAPTAIN RICHARD WORSLEY*, son of Sir James, who died in May, 1565: on this is a long inscription in Latin, containing various historical particulars of the family.

APPULDURCOMBE, the principal seat of the Worsley family, and now the property and residence of Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.



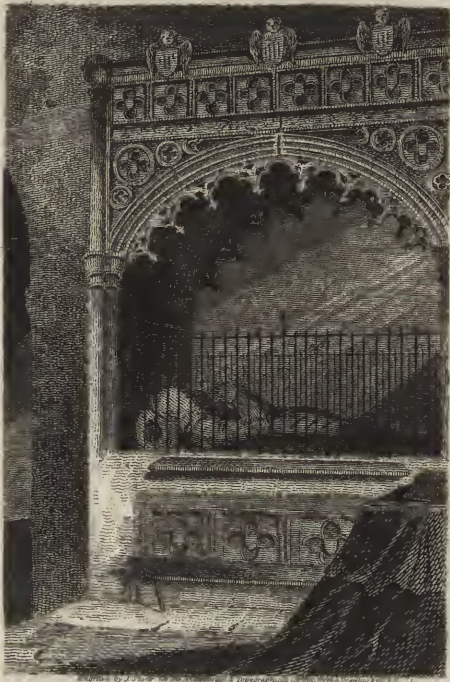
L. Barber del.

W. Wallis sculp.

INTERIOR OF
GODSHILL CHURCH.

London, Published by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court.





Monument in Godshill Church, Hampshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. March 1. 1846.



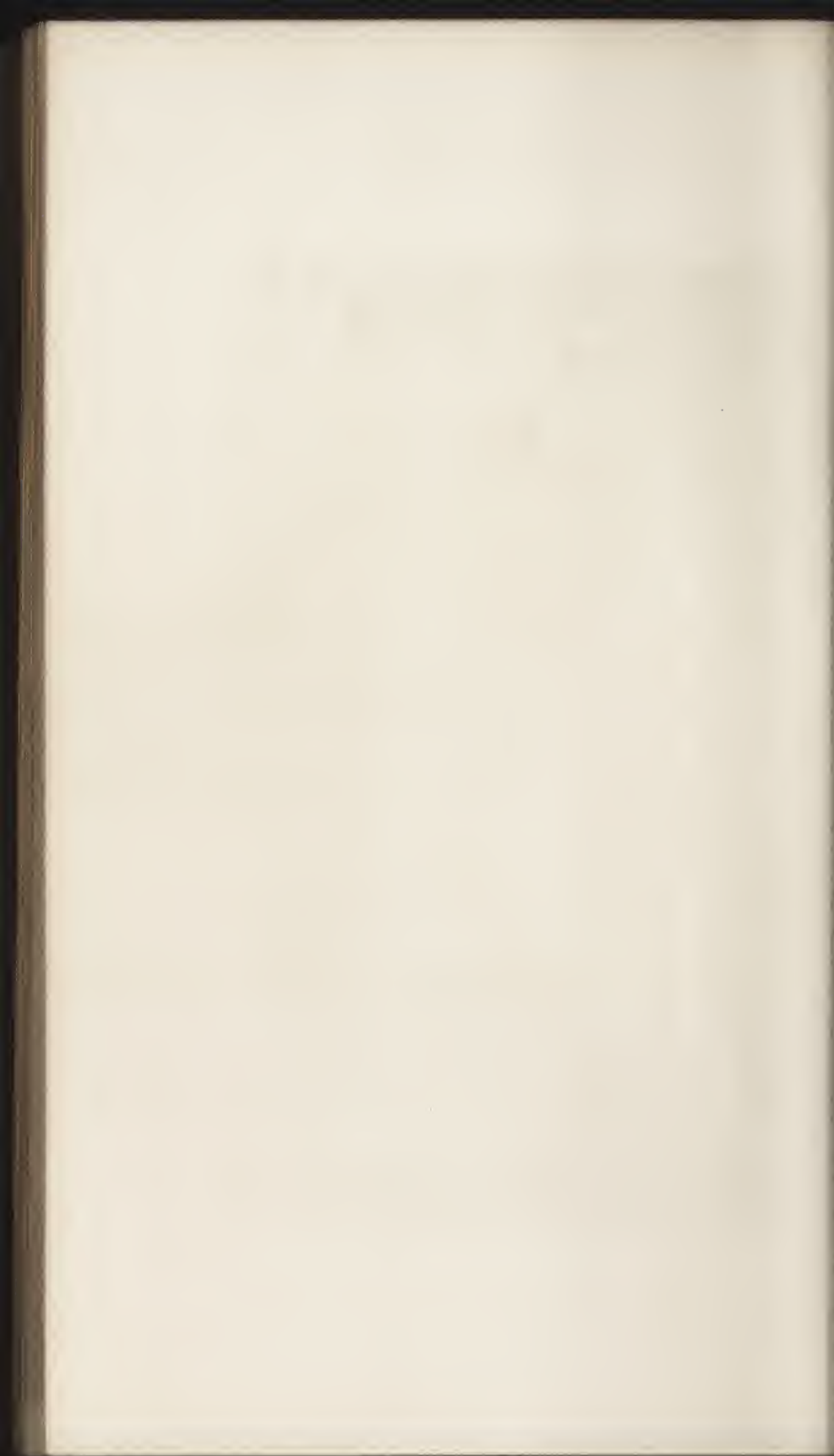


W. & A. G. 1852

ALFRED DUNCANBE P.F.



LORD YARBOROUGH'S.



is about one mile south-east from Godshill. Its name is derived from the British words, *Y pwll y dwr y cwm*; signifying the pool of water in the hollow or recess of a hill. The manor was anciently part of the possessions of the Abbey of Montsbury, in Normandy; and, after passing through several families, became the property of Sir James Worsley, of Worsley Hall, in Lancashire, by marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir John Leigh, of More, in Derbyshire, from whom it has descended to the present owner. The Worsleys trace their descent to Sir Elias de Workesley, who attended Robert, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to the Holy Land, and died and was interred in the Isle of Rhodes.

A PRIORY was founded here in the Norman times, and was given to the Abbey of Montsbury, by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon. Henry the Fourth granted it, during a war with France, to the Nuns without Aldgate, in London, who afterwards obtained a grant of all its lands, including Appuldurcombe, Sandford, and Week, from the above Abbey. The *Old Priory-House*, which appears to have been a venerable building,* was thoroughly repaired in the reign of Elizabeth, and made a family residence; probably by Sir Francis Walsingham, who married the widow of Sir James Worsley, and held these estates in her right. It was taken down in the beginning of the last century by Sir Robert Worsley, who, according to his own phrase, 'left not one stone standing:' by him, in the year 1710, the present mansion was begun at a short distance from the old Priory: he died, however, before it was completed; and it remained in a very unfinished state till it came into the possession of Sir R. Worsley, who has made considerable additions, and in several instances, departed from the original design.

The situation of this house is extremely fine: it stands in a spacious park, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, commanding various extensive and grand prospects: the slope which forms the back-ground, is ornamented with beeches of great size, interspersed with large and venerable oaks. The mansion itself is built with

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free-

* See the Engraving opposite p. 181, in Sir R. Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight.

free-stone, and, from its magnitude and situation, assumes an air of considerable grandeur; though the singularity of its construction detracts from its magnificence. It has four fronts, of the Corinthian order; with projecting buildings advancing from each front, and finished with pilasters and pediments of Portland stone: the principal entrance is on the east side.

The interior of this mansion is most superbly decorated with sculptures, paintings, and drawings; most of which were collected by the present owner, in a tour through Italy, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Tartary, during the years 1785, 1786, and 1787. The collection was made at a vast expense; Sir Richard having freighted a ship for himself and suite, and engaged some excellent Artists to accompany him. The marbles and paintings are principally arranged in the Entrance Hall, and in the apartments on the same floor: most of the drawings are preserved in port-folios. The Hall, which is fifty-four feet long, and twenty-four broad, is decorated with eight beautiful Ionic columns, of a composition resembling porphyry. Here many of the sculptures are displayed, intermixed with paintings, the judicious arrangement of which exhibits great taste. The most eminent of these valuables will now be described, under their appropriate heads, without regard to the apartments in which they are placed.

Among the MARBLES is a most beautiful group of *Bacchus*, and his mythological favorite *Acratus*, winged as a genius; a *Cupid*, found under the Colonna at Rome, and supposed to be an antique copy of the bronze obtained by a stratagem from *Praxiteles*, by *Lais*; *Asclepias*, the Priestess of *Diana*, with a curious inscription on the plinth, demonstrative of her nature and office; *Hercules Ebrius*, found in Egypt, represented crowned with flowers and ribbons; an *Egyptian Priest*, in basalt; a fragment of an *Egyptian Idol*; *Canephora*, found at Eleusis; two *Antique Chairs*, which originally belonged to the celebrated *Fulvius Ursinus*; an Hermean statue of *Sophocles*, found at Athens; *Alcibiades*, from the same place; *Anacreon*; *Pherecydes*, the Philosopher, cotemporary with *Thales*; a bust of *Hercules Juvenis*, with falling locks on each side of the head, which is covered with the lion's skin; *Achilles*, a bust dug up in
the

the Campagna of Rome; *Atilius Regulus*, a bust; a group of *Nilus*, in small, resembling that formerly in the Capitol; a bust of *Sappho*; a bust of *Jupiter*, finely sculptured; an Herma of *Hercules*, with a close beard; *Jupiter* and *Minerva* receiving the vows of an Athenian, a basso-relievo, supposed to have been part of a frieze designed by Phidias, for the Pantheon at Athens; a basso-relievo of an antique *Siren*; a fragment of the *Eleusinian Mysteries*, found at Eleusis; a basso-relievo of *Pluto*, with a youth standing before him, extremely curious, from displaying representations of the three kinds of cups used for consecrating wine; a fine specimen of the antique Terra-cotta, representing in basso-relievo, a *Man*, with *Three young Women*, washing the statue of the Deity of Lampsacus with a sponge; a large and very beautifully-sculptured basso-relievo of a *Bull*, the *Maxima Victima* of Virgil, found in Magna Græcia, near the ruins of Crotona, and thought to have belonged to some ancient temple; a basso-relievo of a *Young Woman caressing Doves*, found in the Isle of Paros, and conjectured to be the work of Praxiteles; a tripod belonging to the monument of Lysicrates, at Athens; and a fragment found at the Sigæan Promontory, representing an *Aunt* and *Niece* waiting the answer of the Oracle.*

The following PAINTINGS are of the very first degree of merit; the whole assemblage, indeed, is extremely fine.

HENRY THE EIGHTH, on pannel; Holbein: this was given by Henry himself to Sir James Worsley, then Governor of the Isle of Wight, after a visit to Sir James at Appuldurcombe.

CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk, and MARY, his wife, the Queen Dowager of France; small, on pannel; Mabuse: both these pieces are mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes.

EDWARD THE SIXTH; Holbein: a very curious small picture, in which Edward is depicted as very young, with a rattle in his hand.

A a 4

SIR

* Two very sumptuous volumes, descriptive of these Marbles, in Italian and English, with engravings, have been printed by Sir Richard Worsley; but are not to be purchased: a copy is preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset-Place.

SIR HENRY NEVILLE, of Billingbeer; on pannel; Cornelius Jansen: Sir Henry was Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Court of France; and father to FRANCES, who married Sir Richard Worsley in the reign of James the First, and whose portrait, by the same artist, is also preserved here.

PHILIP HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke, a small whole length; Vandyck.

WALTER, Earl of Essex, with the date 1572; Zuccharo.

ROXALANA, in the Georgian dress, half-length; Gentili Bellini. Roxalana was a Venetian, and was married to Soliman the Second, after having lived several years with him. Bellini painted this portrait at Constantinople, whither he had been sent for the purpose by the Doge of Venice, at the request of Soliman: she died in the year 1561.

PHILIP THE FOURTH of Spain, and his Queen ISABELLA of Bourbon, whole lengths, on horseback; Velasquez: these pictures were brought from Granada; both of them have been finely etched.

POPE ALEXANDER THE SIXTH, a fine head; Titian: this also was brought from Granada, where Alexander was born.

AMBROSIO CARADOSSO, the friend of Raphael, Engraver to Pope Julius the Second; Raphael.

Head of one of the MEDICI family; Carlo Dolci.

THOMAS HOBBS, the Philosopher of Malmsbury; Vandyck.

Six Landscapes, with Figures; Zuccharelli: extremely fine.

Two Landscapes, Berghem; and one ditto, Garalfi.

The Saviour, and St. John Baptist, embracing; Raphael.

Consecration of a Bishop; Tintoretto: the figures in this piece are as large as life: Paul the Third is represented as officiating.

Cleopatra applying the asp; Murillo. This was presented to Sir R. Worsley by a Spanish nobleman, whose family had possessed it for upwards of a century. The composition is extremely beautiful, and singularly expressive of these lines in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra:

Peace! Peace!

Dost thou not see my baby at my breast,
That sucks its nurse asleep?

Joseph

Joseph with the infant Christ; Titian: a very valuable picture.
St. Catherine; Murillo.

Daniel in the Lions' Den; Rubens.

The Stoning of St. Stephen; Titian: a very fine painting, and
in excellent preservation.

Nymph and Satyr; Rubens.

Susannah and the Elders; Guercino.

A View in Italy; Gas. Poussin: the figures by N. Poussin.

Portrait of a Lady; Rubens.

A Madona; Guido.

A Dead Christ; Annibal Caracci.

The DRAWINGS are very numerous: among them are two Views of Athens; the Head of the Sphinx, and the Pyramids at Alexandria; the Pits where the Mummies are obtained near Cairo; the Ruins of the Gymnasium, at Alexandria; Troas, in Asia Minor; the Aqueduct of Justinian, near Constantinople; View of Constantinople, and the Harbour called the Golden Horn; Ruins of the Homariam, near Smyrna; Ruins of Hierapolis, in Upper Phrygia; and Ruins of a Grand Temple at Corinth: most of these drawings are executed upon a large scale.

The attractions at Appuldurcombe are not confined to the interior of the mansion; the Park is well stocked with deer; and the grounds are disposed with much beauty, independent of the advantages they have derived from Nature. The prospects also from the eminences are extremely fine, and comprehend a great portion of the Isle of Wight, as well as Spithead, Portsmouth, and the adjacent parts of Hampshire. The artificial ruins called *Cooke's Castle*, which stand on a rocky cliff at a considerable distance to the east, form a good object from various points of view. On the summit of the principal eminence in the Park, is an obelisk of Cornish granite, nearly seventy feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley, by the present Baronet.

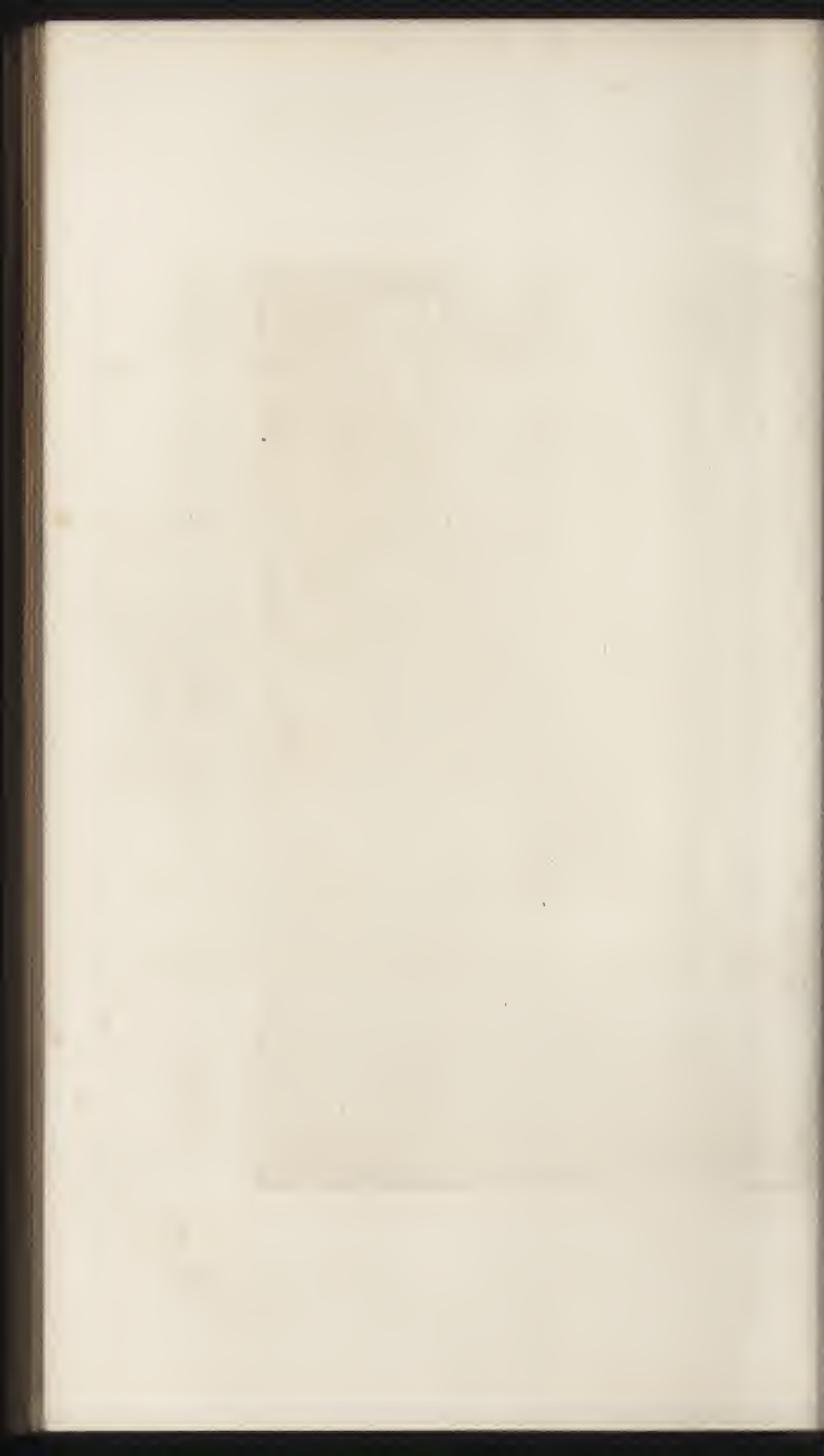
About two miles directly south from Appuldurcombe Park, on the sea-shore, in one of the most beautiful parts of the Island, near the Church of St. Lawrence, is an elegant COTTAGE, built a few years ago by Sir Richard Worsley, and surrounded by
grounds

grounds of an extremely romantic and picturesque character. Bold fragments of jutting rocks, irregular lawns, a crystal rivulet, and natural groups of fine elms, combine to give interest to the scenery; and still more to attract attention, on this spot is found the only VINEYARD in England. This has been raised by Sir Richard under the inspection of a French *Vignerons*, who commenced his operations in the year 1792, and the plants were put in the March following: it consists of two plantations, occupying about three acres of ground, sheltered from all unfriendly blasts by a high range of rocky hills. The vines, which are of the white Muscadine and Plant Verd sorts, are planted in beds twelve feet wide; being so arranged as to leave a foot and a half between each plant. The stems are about eight inches high, with two shoots on each stem, which are regularly cut off every spring, and their places supplied by other young ones; the shoots are kept at the length of two feet, or two feet and a half: a light white wine is made from the grapes. The novelty of this plantation, and the peculiar beauty of the coast, have attracted numerous visitants to this part of the Island.

The *Church* of St. Lawrence is the smallest in the Island, and perhaps in the whole Kingdom, its length being not more than twenty feet, and its breadth only twelve. The greatest part of this parish consists of a slip of land, extending about a mile and a half along the sea shore, and forming part of the romantic tract called UNDERCLIFF, which reaches from a small house, called Knowles, on the west, to Bonchurch on the east; a distance of nearly six miles. Above this singular region, the downs terminate abruptly in a steep precipice of limestone rock, which accompanies the Undercliff through its whole length, in an almost uninterrupted line, assuming the appearance of an immense stone wall, particularly when seen from any distance. The general elevation of this precipitous descent is from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet: the tract of land immediately beneath it extends to the sea, varying in breadth, from a quarter to three quarters of a mile, or upwards. "Through this interval of rock and water, colossal fragments of stone, torn or sunk from the precipice by some great convulsion of nature,



CHURCH OF ST. MARY





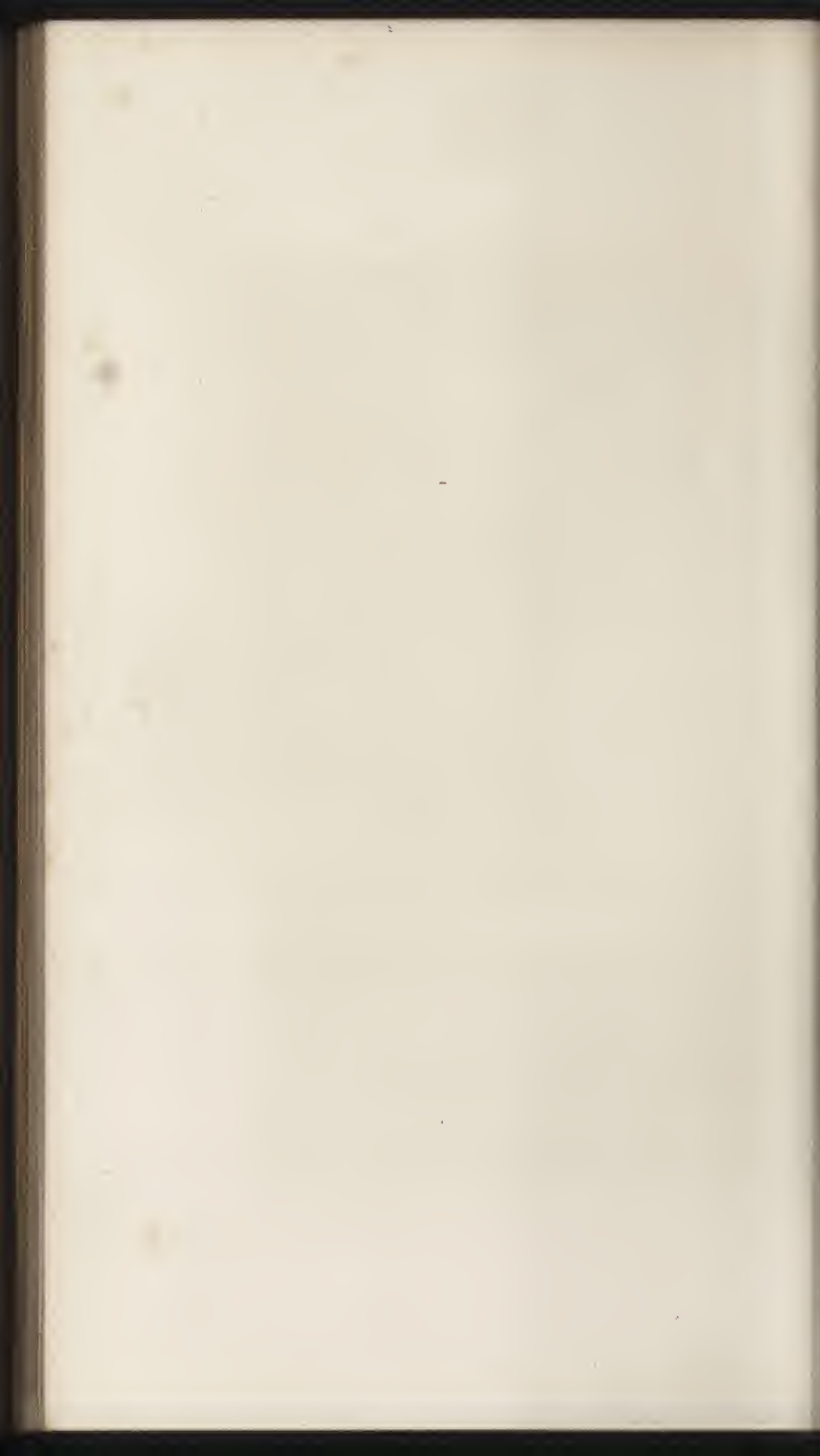
T. Huber, sculp.

H. Bader, del.

THE PEOPLE, THE SEAT OF THE CONFERENCE, 1850



After the Peace of 1850, by August A. Meyer, published 1851



naturé, lie scattered in the most irregular confusion. These solid masses are of such a ponderous magnitude, that they form eminences of the most capricious shapes; while the intermediate spaces become deep vallies, in which houses are built, and even ashes and elms are seen to flourish, sheltered from the storms and the spray of the sea, by the hospitable and lofty shades of these fragments. Every spot of this land, that can bear the impression of a plough, is uncommonly fertile, and well cultivated; but the fruitful patches are of all sizes and figures; and huge rocks, covered with briars, frequently arise from amidst a polygon inclosure of two or three acres.* The inequalities and rapid descents of many of the spots thus cultivated, occasion the ploughing them to be a work of considerable difficulty; and five or six horses are in some places necessary for that purpose. Many fresh separations from the precipices are visible; and the huge fragments beneath, frequently discover, by their form, the situations from which they have fallen. The road below the cliff is stony and irregular; but every inconvenience is compensated by the grandeur of the scenery. In some particular situations, a very distinct echo is returned from these rocks, even to the repetition of four syllables.

About a mile from St. Lawrence is another beautiful retreat, called STEEPHILL, now inhabited by the Earl of Dysart, but formerly belonging to the late Hans Stanley, Esq. who built the Cottage when Governor of this Isle. It stands on one of the dismembered rocks before described, nearly half way between the base of the precipice and the sea; and though small, is fitted up with much elegance. Some beautiful sea-pieces, by Vandevælde, ornament the interior. The cliffs, which are here covered with shrubs and coppice-wood, afford a fine and umbrageous canopy over the walks that have been formed beneath. The grounds are laid out with great taste. This part of the coast abounds with shell-fish of every kind; and vast quantities of crabs and lobsters are annually taken in the summer-season: the crab-pots, as they are called, are a sort of baskets made of wicker. The sun-fish is sometimes caught on this shore.

A few

* Wyndham's Picture of the Isle of Wight.

A few yards below, and almost under the Steephill Cottage, is the *New Inn*, where parties usually refresh themselves beneath the spreading foliage of a luxuriant fig-tree. From Steephill the country begins to wear a more open and cultivated appearance, but scarcely less romantic; the precipitous wall is succeeded by a rapid verdant slope of much greater elevation, trodden only by sheep, and in one part forcing the road to a narrow and tremendous pass, on the brink of a mouldering cliff, where a few ragged rails seem hardly sufficient to secure the traveller from danger. On doubling this point, the hamlet of VENTNOR presents itself, formed by a range of neat cottages, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, open to the sea in front, and backed by woods, and the high downs of St. Boniface. The situation of *Ventnor Mill* is well known to all the tourists of this Island, from its highly picturesque situation: it is worked by a small stream, which rises about a quarter of a mile above, and, after passing the mill-dam, falls in a cascade upon the beach.

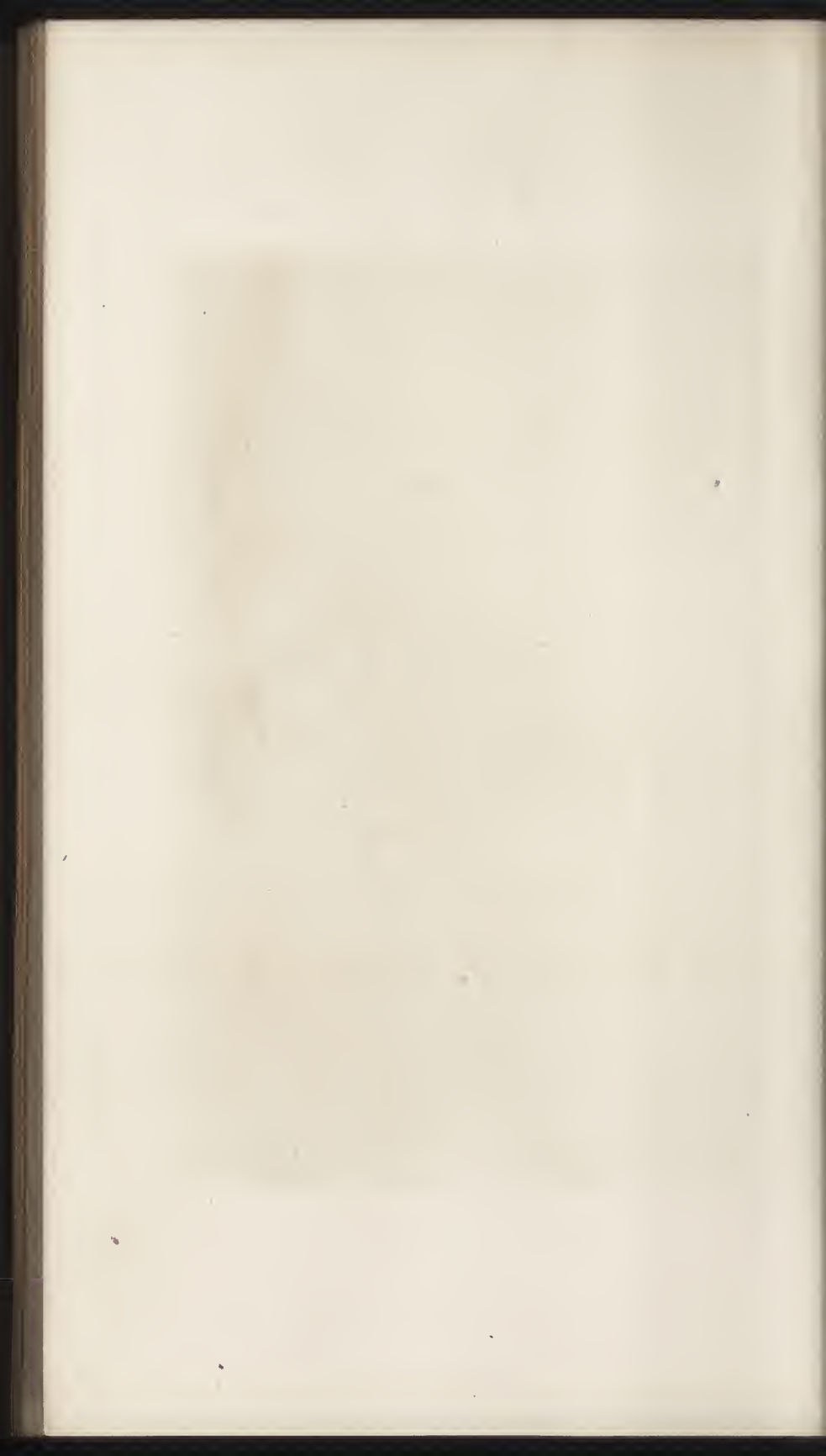
The COTTAGE of ST. BONIFACE is finely seated at the foot of the steep and mountainous eminence of the same name, on a small level plain. This was the property of the late Colonel Hill, who obtained it by marriage with an heiress of a branch of the Popham family: the grounds are disposed with much judgment, and possess great natural beauty. In front of the Cottage are several long ranges of rock, covered with coppice-wood; and admitting some partial views of the sea. At a short distance is a *Spring*, the virtues of which were formerly held in such high repute, that even seamen were accustomed to lower the fore-topmast on sailing past this place.

In approaching the village of ST. BONIFACE, or BONCHURCH, as it has long been corruptly termed, the scenery assumes a very different character: "the smooth declivity of the down is abruptly changed to a dreary and romantic waste of craggy, broken, and almost naked rocks; not of the magnitude of those between St. Lawrence and Steephill, but such as may be expected on the side of a mountain, where one great stone is checked in its progress by the projection of another, that is firm enough to resist its further fall,



Effect by Mr. Salmon

Engraved by T. Fisher

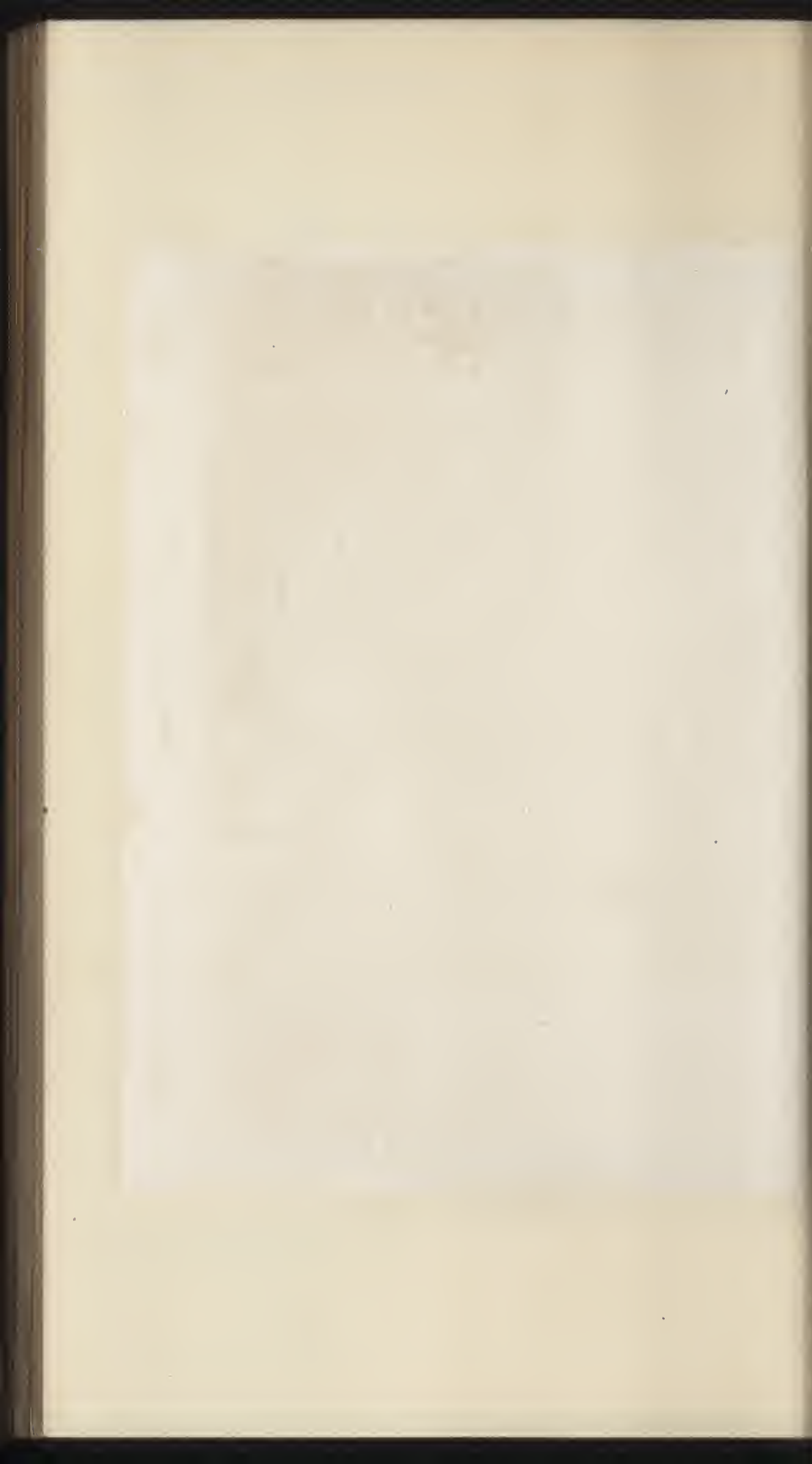




Effect by - Salmon

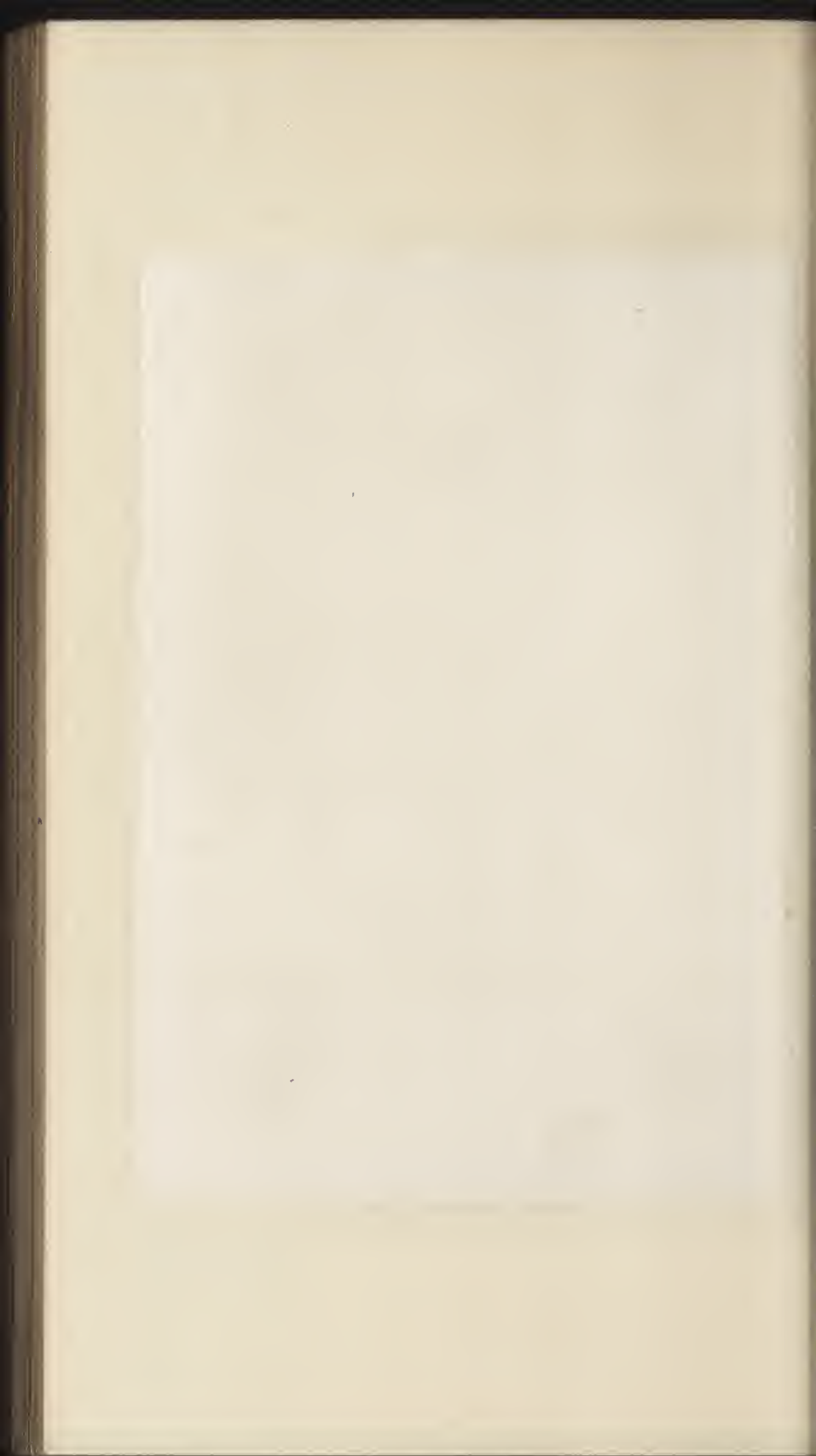
THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOWN, WINDMILL

Drawn & Engraved by L. Barber





BONCHIBUCE



fall. This is the leading feature of the higher parts of this small parish; the lower parts consist of the same stupendous fragments as are seen in the other spots of the Undercliff, on some of which arise isolated and natural pyramids.”*

BONCHURCH COTTAGE, the property of —— Hatfield, Esq. stands in a most romantic situation: nearly opposite, is a singular rock, abruptly starting from the ground; on this, the proprietor of the cottage has erected a prospect seat, giving it the appearance of a small fort. The village *Church* is embosomed in fine trees: it is a small building, displaying marks of antiquity, particularly in a semicircular arch at the entrance.

Bonchurch was the birth-place of the gallant ADMIRAL HOBSON, who having been left an orphan at a very early age, was apprenticed to a taylor; but disliking his situation, and inspired by the sight of a squadron of men of war coming round Dun-nose, he suddenly quitted his work, ran to the beach, jumped into the first boat he saw, and plied his oars so skilfully, that he quickly reached the Admiral's ship, where he entered as a sea-boy. Within a day or two afterwards, they met a French squadron; and during the action that ensued, while the Admiral and his antagonist were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm, young Hobson contrived to get on board the enemy's ship unperceived, and struck and carried off the French flag: at the moment when he regained his own vessel, the British tars shouted 'Victory,' without any other cause than that the enemy's colors had disappeared. The French crew, thrown into confusion by this event, ran from their guns, and while the officers were ineffectually endeavoring to rally them, the British seamen boarded their ship, and forced them to surrender. At this juncture, Hobson descended from the shrouds with the French flag wrapped round his arm; and, after triumphantly exhibiting his prize to the seamen on the main-deck, he was ordered to the quarter-deck, where the Admiral complimented him on his bravery, and assured him of his protection. From this period his promotion was rapid; and having passed through the inferior ranks
of

* Wyndham's Isle of Wight, p. 81.

of the service with much credit, he was made Admiral; and so great was the confidence which his Sovereign, Queen Anne, reposed in his discretion, that she gave him the command of a squadron, with a commission to cruize as his own judgment dictated.

The rude promontory of DUN-NOSE presents its craggy heights beyond Bonchurch, and, by precluding all passage along the shore, obliges the traveller to climb a steep and zig-zag road, that has been formed with much labor through the huge masses of disjointed rock, which lie scattered over the acclivity in all directions. On ascending the hill, and passing through some of the large and fertile fields on its summit, the eye is attracted by the chasm called LUCCOMBE CHINE: the sides of this ravine are clothed with shrubs and brush-wood; and at the bottom runs a stream of fine water, which, at the termination of the Chine, forms a small cascade. Before so much attention was given to prevent illicit trade, Luccombe Chine was the favorite haunt of smugglers; and many thousand pounds worth of property are known to have been securely concealed in its recesses.

The next remarkable object on this coast is SHANKLIN CHINE, a chasm of a similar description to that of Luccombe, but on a more enlarged scale; and, in consequence, assuming a greater proportion of magnificence and grandeur. It commences about half a mile from the shore, and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becomes, where it opens to the sea, nearly sixty yards wide, and ninety deep. Through the depths of the cavity flows the Shanklin rivulet, which rises to the south of the village, and, after supplying the inhabitants with its pellucid waters, hurries down the Chine, and in one part forms a fall of about twenty feet. On rocky ledges, of different elevations near the mouth of the ravine, are two picturesque cottages; near the lowermost of which, a winding path, and some irregular stone steps, lead the venturous traveller to the sea-shore. In some places, the water is almost concealed from sight, by the quantity of shrubs, briars, dwarf trees, and under-wood, which fringe the interior of the chasm.

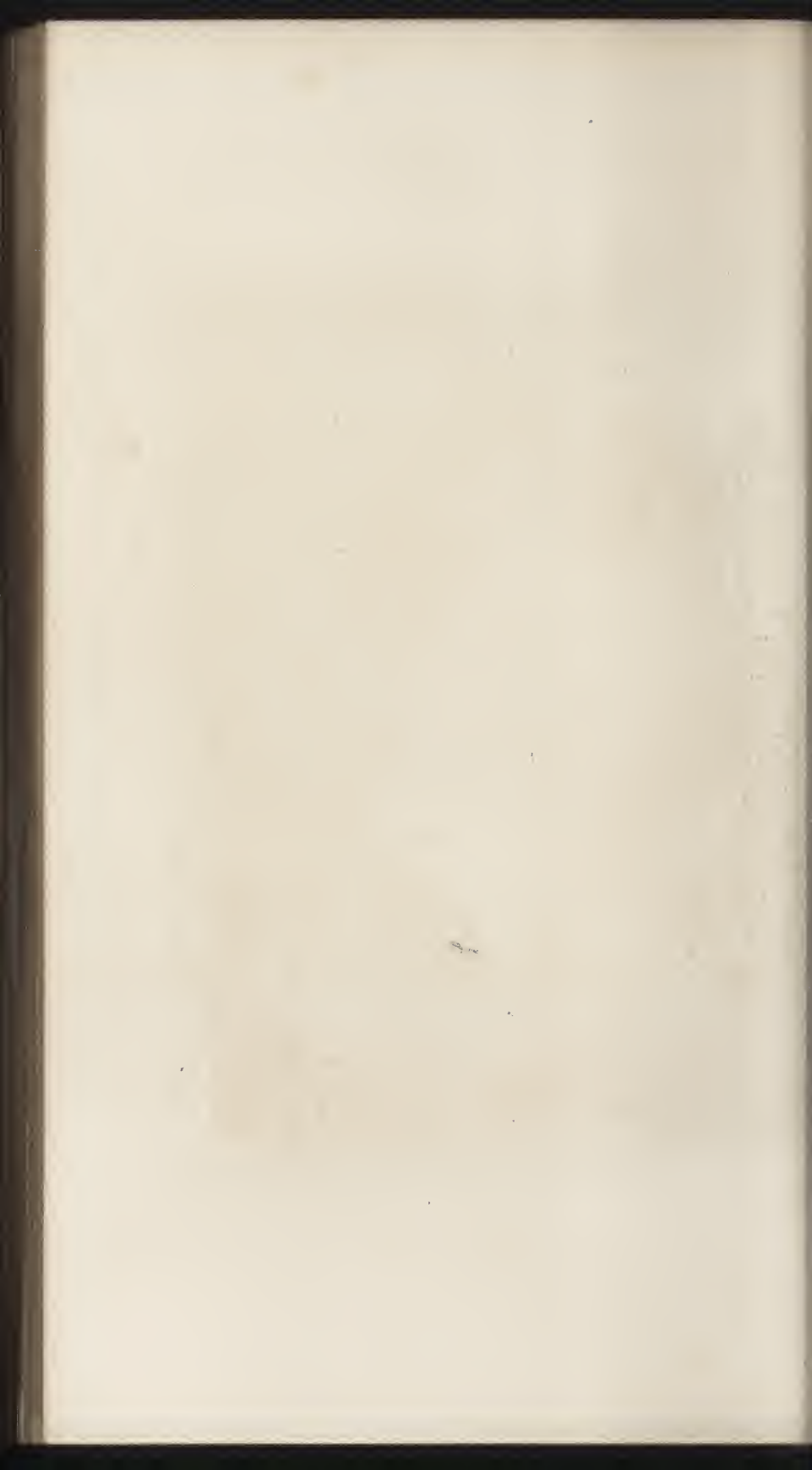
“ Exclusive



L. Macd. jhr. sculp.

STANFORD COLLEGE

W. H. Bartlett del.





T. Barber, del. et sculp.

HEAD OF
SHANKLIN CHINE.

London, Published by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court.

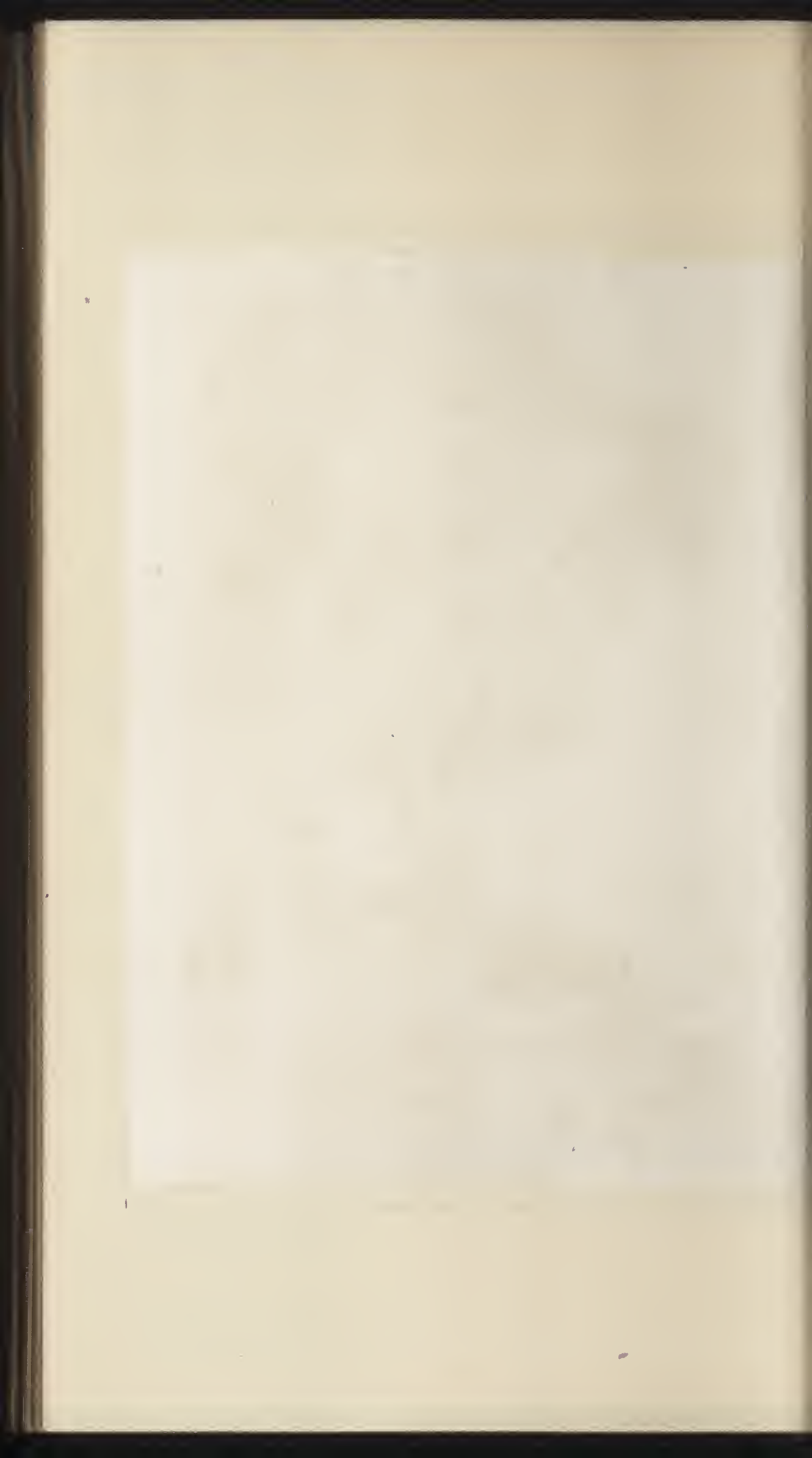


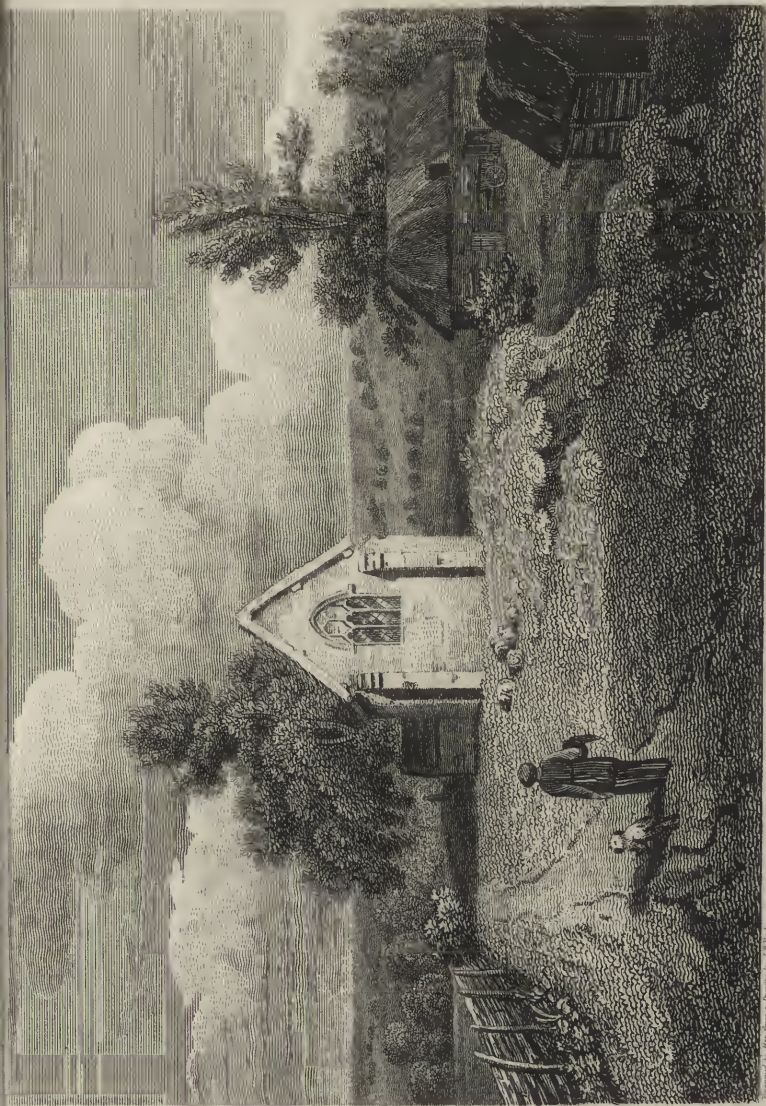


H. Barendse del.

W. Woodcut sculp.

SHAN-KING CHEINE.



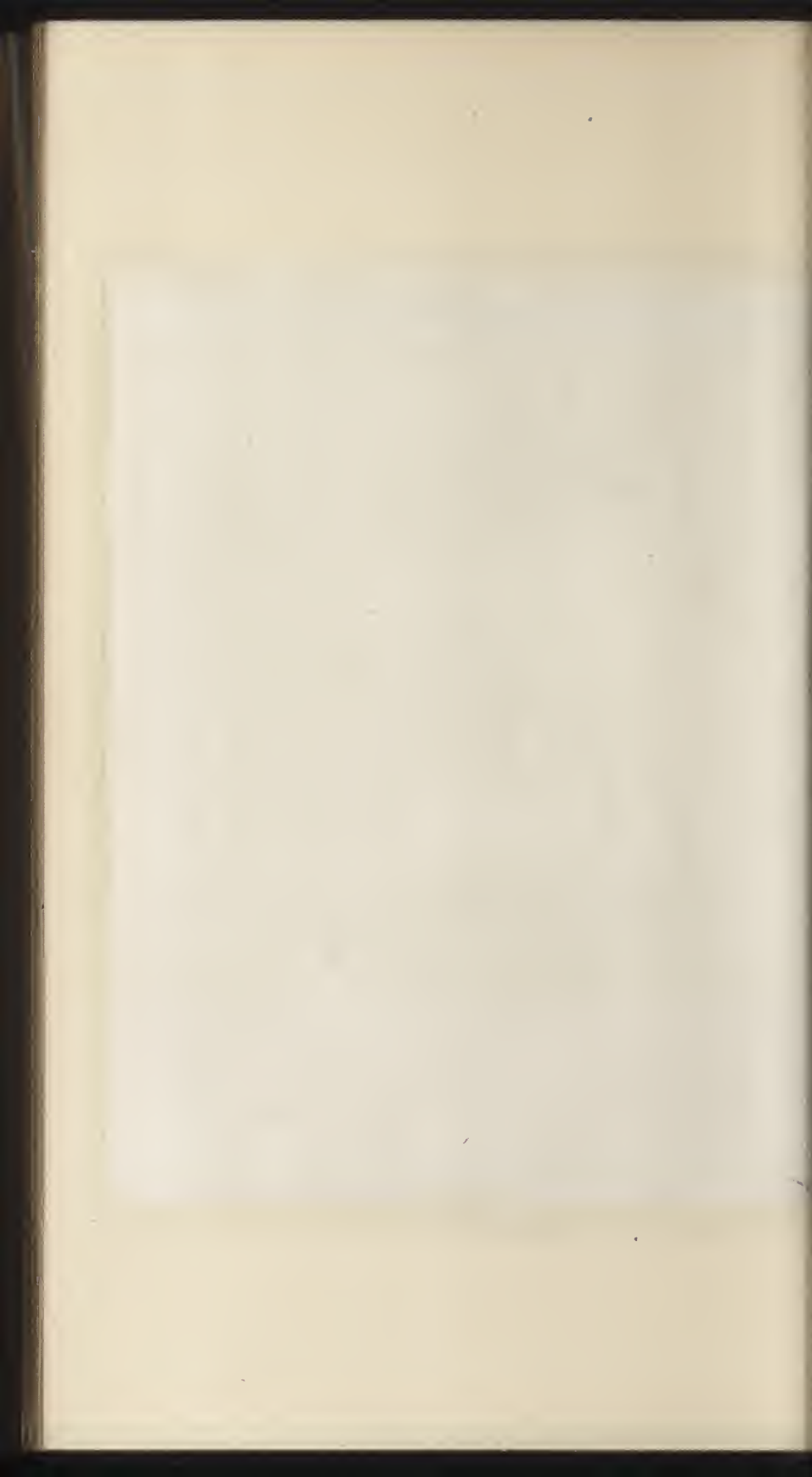


For the Authors of England & France.

**SHANKLEN CHURCH,
Isle of Wight.**

Engraved by John Bury, of the British School, from a drawing by J. B. Bury.

Engraved by John Bury, of the British School, from a drawing by J. B. Bury.



“ Exclusive of the Chine of Shanklin,” observes Mr. Wyndham, “ which is deservedly ranked among the principal objects of the Island, the parish itself invites the attention of every observing passenger; for though not large, the neatness of every cottage; the park-like lawns through which the shady current meanders to the Chine; the acclivities around them, enriched with coppices, and with respectable ashes and oaks; and the mountainous range of its coast,” form a variety of fine prospects, of striking beauty and contrast.

It has been frequently asserted, and that with an air of great confidence, that SHANKLIN DOWN, which rises to the south-west of the village, has considerably increased both in bulk and height within the last sixty or seventy years: Warner mentions it as a *well-known fact*; and other writers corroborate his testimony. The increase in its elevation is said to be at least ‘ one hundred feet;’ as demonstrated by its appearance from St. Catherine’s, from which, within the memory of man, it was not to be discovered, through the intervention of Week Down, but is now seen rising above the latter from the same spot, to the full height above mentioned.

SANDOWN COTTAGE, formerly the elegant retreat of the late John Wilkes, Esq. the chief star in the political horizon during the administration of the Earl of Bute, is situated near the shore of Sandown Bay, which extends about six miles, the eastern extremity being terminated by the chalky cliffs of Culver, and the south-western by the craggy rocks of the mountainous point of Dun-nose. The house is small, and elegantly fitted up: in the gardens are some detached and pleasant apartments, constructed with floor-cloth of the Kensington manufacture: these were ornamented with much neatness and classic taste by the late owner. The grounds are extremely pleasant, though not extensive. Immediately adjoining to the south-west, a range of BARRACKS has been erected for the accommodation of 300 men.

About half a mile eastward from the Cottage, is SANDOWN FORT, a regular quadrangular fortification, flanked with four bastions, situated on the level of the beach, and encompassed by a ditch. This was built in the reign of Henry the Eighth; yet

having been greatly neglected after the rise of the English navy, it became ruinous; but has of late years been repaired, and strengthened, at the expense of Government, and again placed on the military establishment: it is now the most considerable fort in the Island. During the American War, it was attacked by several privateers, though without effect.

CULVER CLIFFS, which rise to the height of 600 feet, and terminate the south-eastern extremity of Bimbridge Down, are supposed to derive their name from the Saxon *Culvæ*, signifying a pigeon: numerous flocks of this species, as well as other kinds of birds, breed in the precipitous recesses of the Cliffs; which were also famous for a peculiar breed of hawks, now less plentiful than formerly. An eagle's nest was likewise taken on these steeps so lately as the year 1780, by one of the gatherers of *Samphire*, which grows here in abundance.

At the eastern part of the Cliffs, about fifty or sixty feet below the summit, is a natural hollow, called the HERMIT'S HOLE, the path to which is steep, narrow, and rugged; only fit to be trod by those who are accustomed to explore the recesses of these craggy eminences. This opening is but of small extent, and scarcely repays the difficulty of reaching it, unless the idea of danger may be supposed to give point to the interest. The Cliffs command the whole sweep of Sandown Bay, with Shanklin and Dun-nose in the distance. The views from the summit of BIMBRIDGE DOWN are peculiarly fine, and in some respects superior to those from any other part of the Island; particularly at the time of high water, when Brading Harbour resembles an extensive lake, surrounded with gentle slopes, covered with wood. The northern prospects comprehend St. Helen's Road, Spithead, and the neighbouring shores of Hampshire. The peninsula of Bimbridge is extremely fertile, and well cultivated.

The Manor of YAUERLAND was anciently part of the possessions of Sir Thomas de Aula, whose heiress conveyed it to the Russels, by marriage, in the reign of Edward the First. In the time of Henry the Sixth, it passed by an heiress to Stephen Hatfield; and again devolving to females, was purchased, in the first of
Queen



T. Barber sculp.

READING LOOKING TOWARDS ST. EBBWENS

T. W. Bar. del.



Queen Mary, by German Richards, Esq. the last of whose family devised it, about forty years ago, to the Rev. Mr. Wright; and in default of his issue, to Exeter College, Oxford. The Manor-House is a spacious and respectable building, apparently of the time of Elizabeth, occupying a bold situation at the upper end of the village. Near it is the *Church*, a small edifice, supposed to have been built by the Russels; the door-way is ornamented with a curious semicircular arch.

BRADING

Is an ancient market-town, consisting of one long street of irregular buildings, situated at the upper end of Brading Haven, to which a convenient quay is attached, with store-houses for corn, &c. The inhabitants were formerly represented in Parliament; but were excused from returning members on their own petition, on account of inability to support them; each representative having been paid *four-pence* daily. No charter is extant of an earlier date than the first of Edward the Sixth; yet the town was incorporated long before that period; and is still governed by its corporate officers, consisting of a senior and junior Bailiff, a Recorder, and thirteen Jurats. The common seal is encircled with the words, THE KYNG'S TOWNE OF BRAYDYNGE; and the fee-farm annually paid into the Exchequer is four marks, or 2l. 13s. 4d. The *Town-Hall* is a small structure near the Church, with a market-place beneath.

The *Church* is supposed to be the most ancient foundation of the kind in the Island: Sir John Oglander attributes its erection to Wilfrid, Bishop of Chichester, in the year 704,* who is said to have baptised his first convert on this spot. The pillars of the nave are evidently of the Saxon order of architecture. It consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end: the aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches of different forms; and at the end of each aisle is a small Chapel; that to the south was the burial-place of the Oglander family. On the monument

VOL. VI. MAY, 1805.

B b

of

* See first leaf of the Old Register Book of this Parish,

of SIR JOHN OGLANDER, and his father SIR WILLIAM, are their effigies, represented in complete armour, carved in wood. In the chancel; curiously cut on a large slab, is the figure of a man in armour, with his feet resting on two dogs; together with the figures, in ornamental niches, of the Virgin with the infant Saviour, and twelve Apostles; round the verge is this inscription:

Hic jacet nobilis Johannis Cherabin armiger dum vivebat
 Constabularius castri de Porcestre, qui obiit anno dni. mille.^{mo}
 quadringen.^{mo} quadrage. primo, die ultima mens: octobris: anima
 ejus requiescat in pace. Amen.

In the Church-yard, on the grave-stone of MRS. ANN BERRY, is the following epitaph, which has been beautifully set to music by Dr. Calcott, as a glee for three voices:

Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear
 That mourns thy exit from a world like this;
 Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
 And stay'd thy progress to the seats of bliss.

No more confin'd to groveling scenes of night,
 No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
 Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,
 And trace thy journey to the realms of day.

BRADING HAVEN is an extensive tract of marshy ground, covered every tide by the sea, and at high water admitting the passage of small vessels to the quay. As the sea flows in through a very narrow channel, the proprietors of this manor have several times been induced to endeavor to exclude it by an embankment; and the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton, the ever-memorable projector of the New River, had at one period nearly effected this object; but in a wet season, the fresh water which filled the inner part of the haven, combining with the waves at a high spring tide, completely destroyed the works, which had been raised at an expense of 7000*l*. The Haven includes between eight and nine hundred acres: it abounds with excellent oysters, mullet, whittings,

and flat-fish: cockles are also caught here in prodigious plenty; the gathering them employs a great number of women and children in the summer season. Brading Parish is still one of the largest in the Island; though the parishes of St. Helen's, Yaverland, Shanklin, and Bonchurch, have all been taken out of its ancient limits. The number of houses it contained, as returned under the act of 1801, was 253; that of inhabitants, 1529.

NUNWELL, the ancient seat of the *Oglanders*, and now the property of Sir William Oglander, is situated about one mile west from Brading, on a gentle eminence, descending from the foot of Nunwell Down. The mansion is a plain building of brick, sheltered by a lofty grove of ash and lime-trees; it has been much improved by the present owner. The Park is about two miles in circumference, and contains some very fine oaks. The grounds are well diversified.

On the summit of ASHEY DOWN, which rises to the west of Nunwell, and forms the eastern termination of Arreton Down, is a triangular *Pyramid* of stone, about twenty feet high, with the apex finished in an oblique direction. This was erected by Government in the year 1735, as a *Sea-Mark*; the summit of the Down being conspicuous from almost every point of the horizon. The views from it are of proportionable extent and beauty. Near the Pyramid, a *Signal-House* has been lately built, for the purpose of communicating with three others placed in different parts of the Island, and designed to convey information of whatever shipping may appear on any quarter of the coast. At the foot of the Down, on the south, is an ancient and venerable mansion, called KNIGHTON HOUSE, the seat of G. M. Bisset, Esq. This, from the hills above, appears to be situated in the bosom of a valley; yet its prospects are extensive, from the yet lower elevation of the adjacent country. The grounds, though not extensive, contain some fine timber.

ST. HELEN'S GREEN is a small village of scattered cottages, neatly built with stone, and thatched: the ancient *Church* was partly taken down about the beginning of the last century, the Church-yard having been encroached on by the sea: the tower was

suffered to remain as a mark for seamen. The new *Church* is a small edifice, standing in a more elevated situation to the north-west of the village.

In this parish, in a beautiful situation opposite St. Helen's Road, was a *PRIORY* for Cluniac Monks, founded before the year 1155, and made subordinate to some Abbey in Normandy. The site of the ancient building is now occupied by the seat of Sir Nash Grose, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, whose mansion, denominated *PRIORY*, commands some delightful views of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts. This edifice has been much enlarged and improved by the present possessor: it stands at the head of a spacious lawn, that gently declines from the house to the brink of a high ridge, the steep bank of which is covered with wood down to the water's edge: through this wood various pleasant walks have been cut, of irregular breadths, according to the steepness of the declivity. In the southern part of the wood are the remains of an ancient *Watch Tower*, supposed to have belonged to the Priory. The whole of this demesne is formed of a narrow slip of ground, about a mile in length, extending along the shore.

About three quarters of a mile north-west from Priory, is *FAIRY HILL*, the seat of the Rev. Henry Oglander; the house is a neat structure, and the grounds are pleasantly disposed as a *ferme ornée*: the sea views comprehend Spithead, and the coast of Hampshire. On the sea-shore, near Old Fort, is a *Saltern*.

ST. JOHN'S, situated near the angle of the road between Brading and the north coast of the Island, is the residence of Edward Simeon, Esq. The House, a small but neat building, was erected by the late Lord Anierst: it stands on a lofty eminence, in the centre of a sloping lawn, environed by trees, and, from its elevated site, commands some very extensive prospects, particularly to the north: the grounds have been lately improved under the direction of Mr. Repton. Between this demesne and the sea, is *APLEY*, the pleasant residence of the Rev. Dr. Walker. The northern prospects from this mansion are similar to those from St. John's.

RYDE is an irregular, but flourishing place, consisting of two divisions, called *Upper* and *Lower Ryde*, from their relative situa-



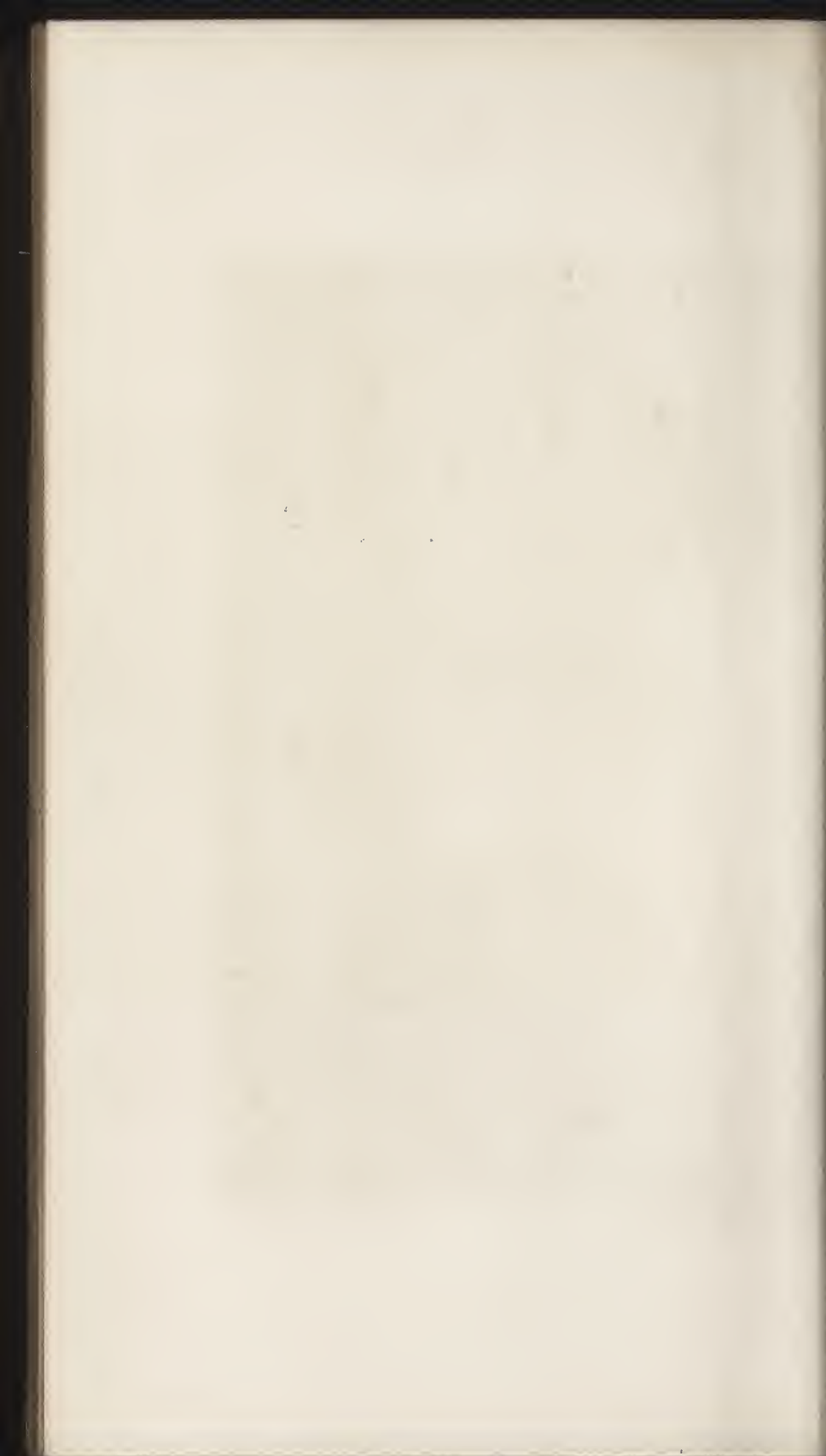
1870



THE FERTILIZER COMPANY

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

1870



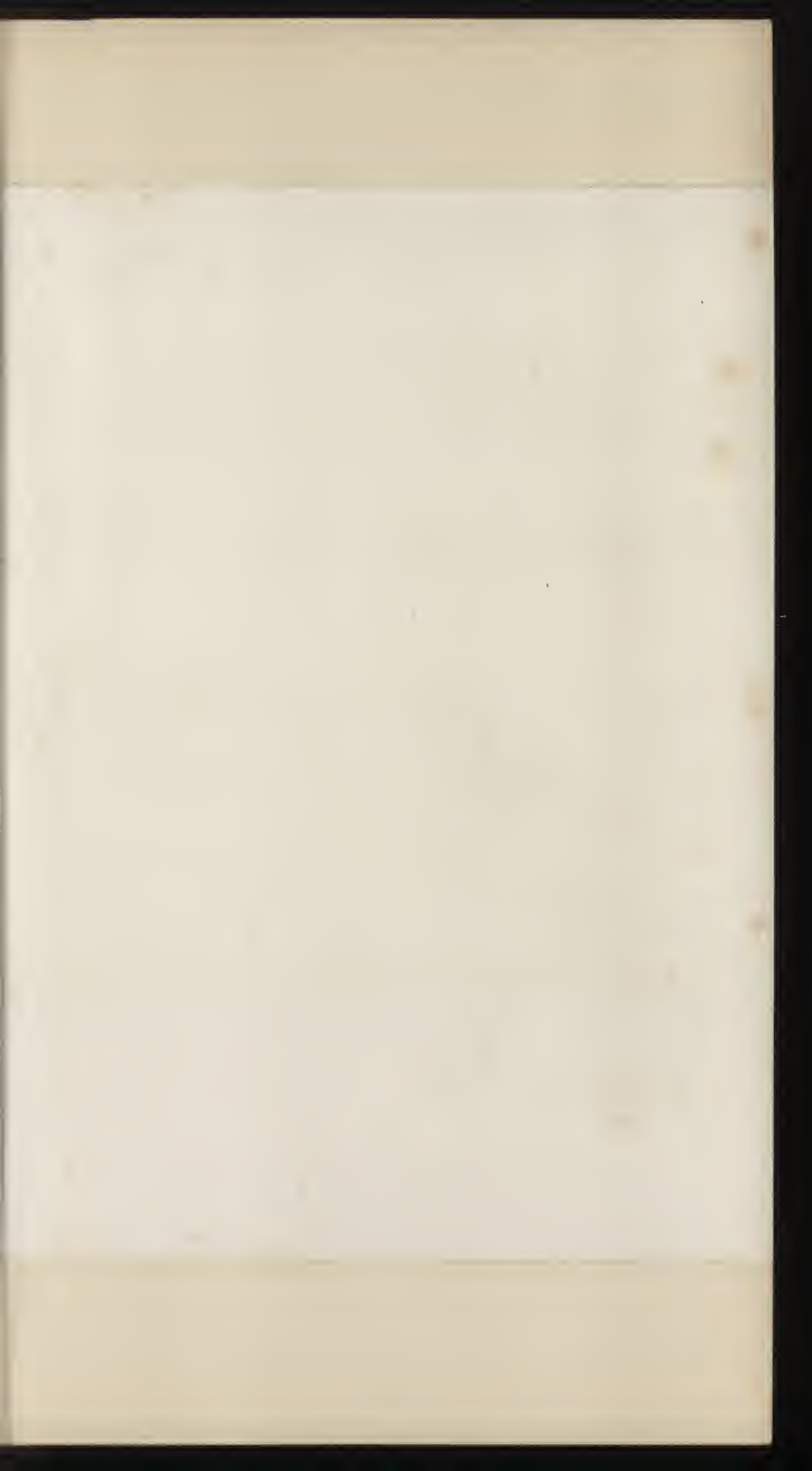


The Harbor at Ydely.

RYD E.

Printed by G. S. Smith & Son.

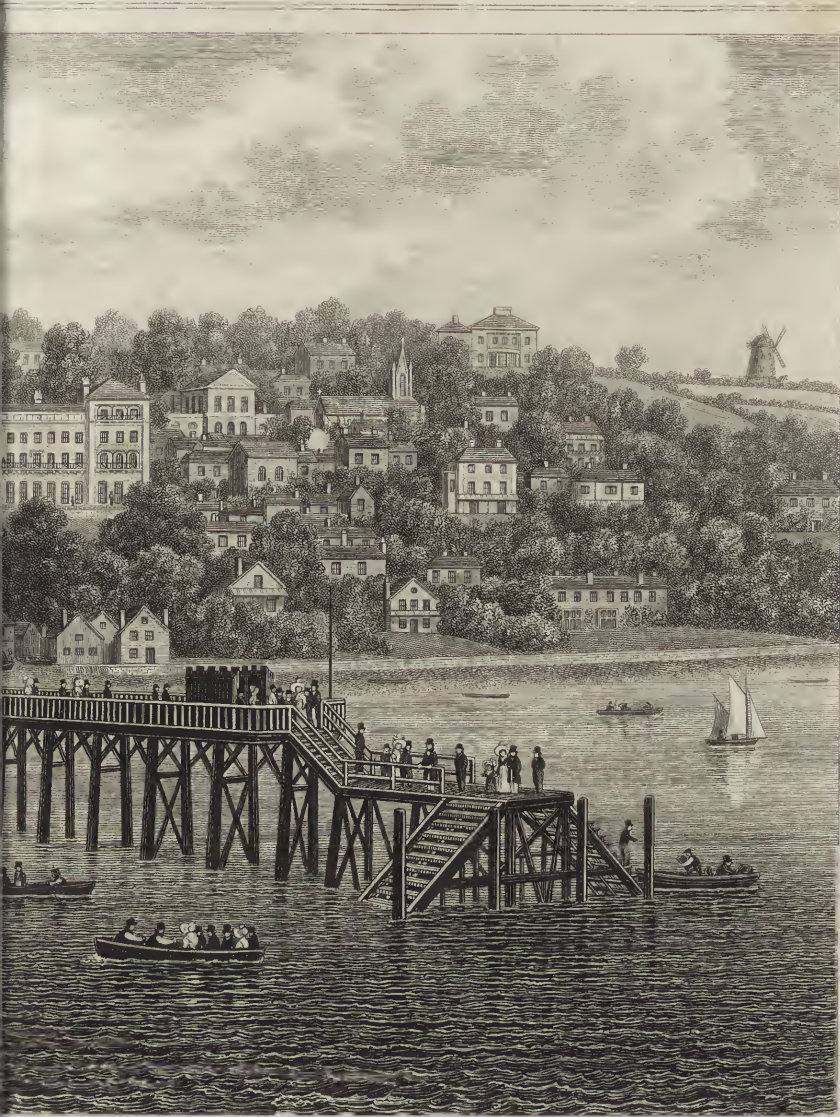






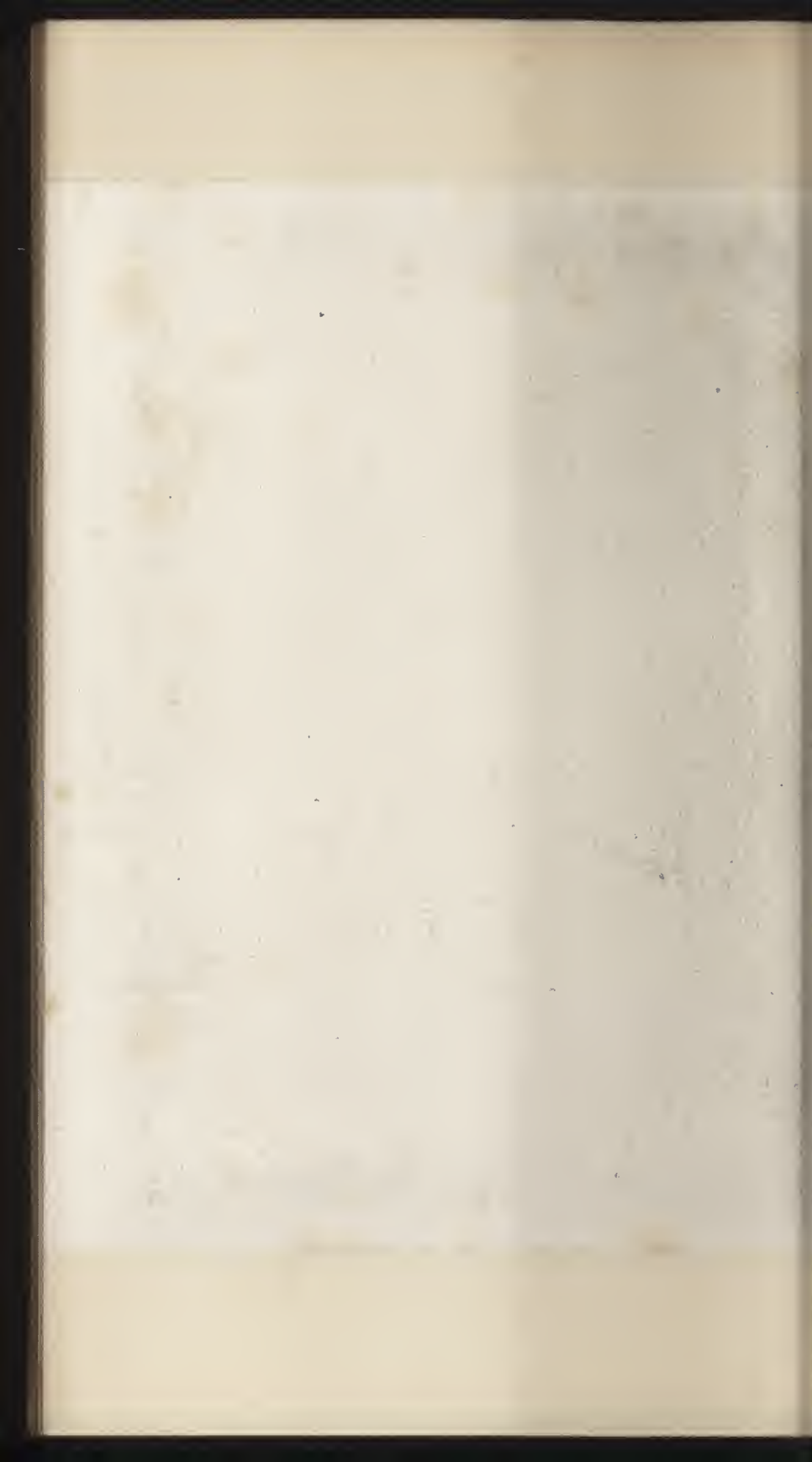
Drawn & Engraved by Geo. Urquhart.

RYDE, IS.
West



Pub^d by the Engraver Hotten Com^{rs} 117, July 18 1831

WRIGHT

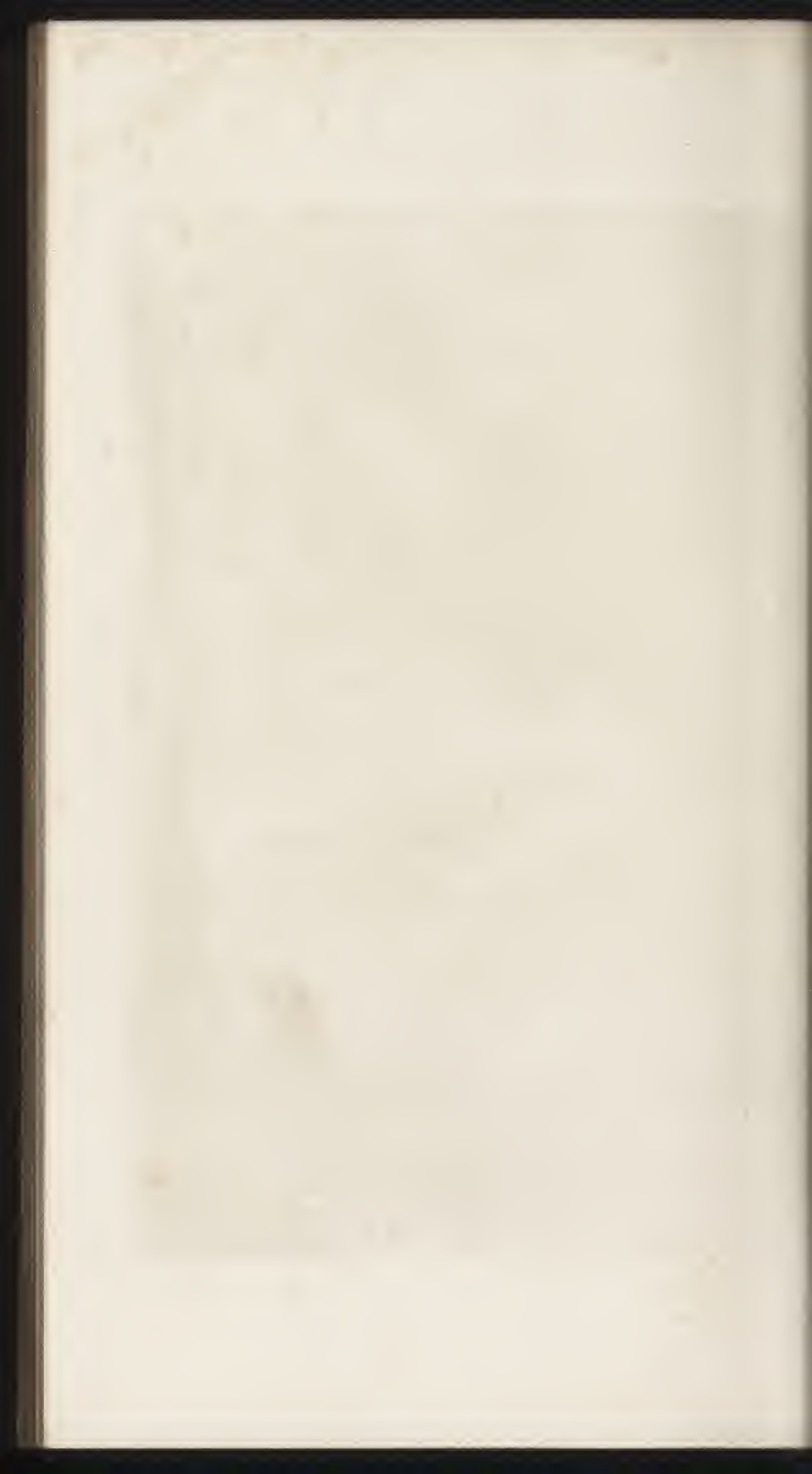




Engraved by J. G. P. 1853.

QUARR ABBEY, NEAR RYDE,
ISLE OF WIGHT.

Engraved by A. R. in 1853.



tions. Lower Ryde is near the water's edge, under a steep bank, at the extremity of a piece of land nearly twelve acres in extent, which separates it from Upper Ryde. This is the most populous and respectable part of the village; and the variety of prospects it affords, renders it extremely pleasant. Ryde is the principal thoroughfare between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth; and any person wanting to cross, is empowered by Act of Parliament, to command a boat to go off at any time of the tide, on paying five shillings: the usual charge in the regular boat, is only one shilling. Here is a bathing-machine; but, from the flatness of the shore, the time of bathing varies daily. The accommodations at Ryde have been much improved of late years; and several good lodging-houses have been opened.

The road between Ryde and Binstead is exceedingly pleasant. BINSTEAD Church displays marks of considerable antiquity, particularly in the arch which separates the nave and chancel; and in the arch of a door-way, now closed up, on the north-side, the key-stone of which is ornamented with a rudely sculptured figure, represented as sitting naked on a kind of bracket, resembling a horse's head. This sculpture, called the *Idol* by the country people, has given rise to much fanciful discussion.

Near Binstead are the ancient *Quarries*, from which part of the stone employed in the building Winchester Cathedral was obtained; and about three quarters of a mile to the west, are the remains of QUARR ABBEY, founded originally for Cistercians, by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, in the thirty-second of Henry the First. It was dedicated to St. Mary; and its benefactors were so numerous, that, at the period of the Dissolution, its annual revenues amounted to the sum of 134l. 13s. 11d. but Speed states them at 184l. 1s. 10d. Henry the Seventh granted the demesnes to John and George Mills, who destroyed the principal buildings for the sake of the materials. The Abbey estate was afterwards purchased by Lord Chief Justice Flemyng, in the possession of whose descendants it yet continues.

The situation of Quarr Abbey is very fine: the sea opens on the north; and on the south and east, are rich and luxuriant woods.

Most part of the boundary wall, which includes upwards of thirty acres of ground, is yet standing; together with remains of two gates, which formed the entrances on the north and south: each gate was secured by a portcullis; and from the ruins of a small stair-case attached to the north gate, it evidently appears to have been defended by a tower. The *Refectory* is now a barn, and the only building that remains entire; though the situation of several other parts of the monastic foundations may yet be traced. Part of the site is occupied by a modern farm-house, built with the old materials of the ruins; and some of the ancient monumental stones are seen in the pavement of the out-houses. Several illustrious personages were buried in this Abbey; among whom were Earl Baldwin, the founder, and his Countess, Adeliza. William de Vernon also bequeathed 300*l.* for erecting a tomb here for himself and father. And in the Chapel was a monument for the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward the Fourth. A metal ring was dug up a few years ago in the grounds, with the inscription MARIE + DEI + MENI.

The sequestered road which leads from Quarr Abbey to Wootten Bridge, passes through the beautiful and extensive wood called *Firestone*, which abounds with aged oaks, and renders the estuary of the Wootten River extremely picturesque; particularly at the times of high water, when the estuary resembles an extensive lake. WOOTTEN BRIDGE is a long narrow causeway, upwards of three hundred yards in length, on the high road to Newport. At *Wootten Farm*, which includes the tract described as a Park in Speed's Survey of this Island, is an ancient oak of remarkably large dimensions; its girth being forty-seven feet.

On a commanding eminence, southward from the Bridge, is FERN HILL, the seat of Charles Chute, Esq. The House was erected by the present Lord Bolton; it bears some resemblance to a Church; one end consisting of a lofty and handsome tower, rising above a single apartment of inferior height and breadth, at the opposite extremity. The prospect of Spithead, and the adjacent parts of Hampshire, from this eminence, can scarcely be exceeded in beauty by any view in the Island.



W B Barrett

F Brankard

OSBORNE HOUSE.



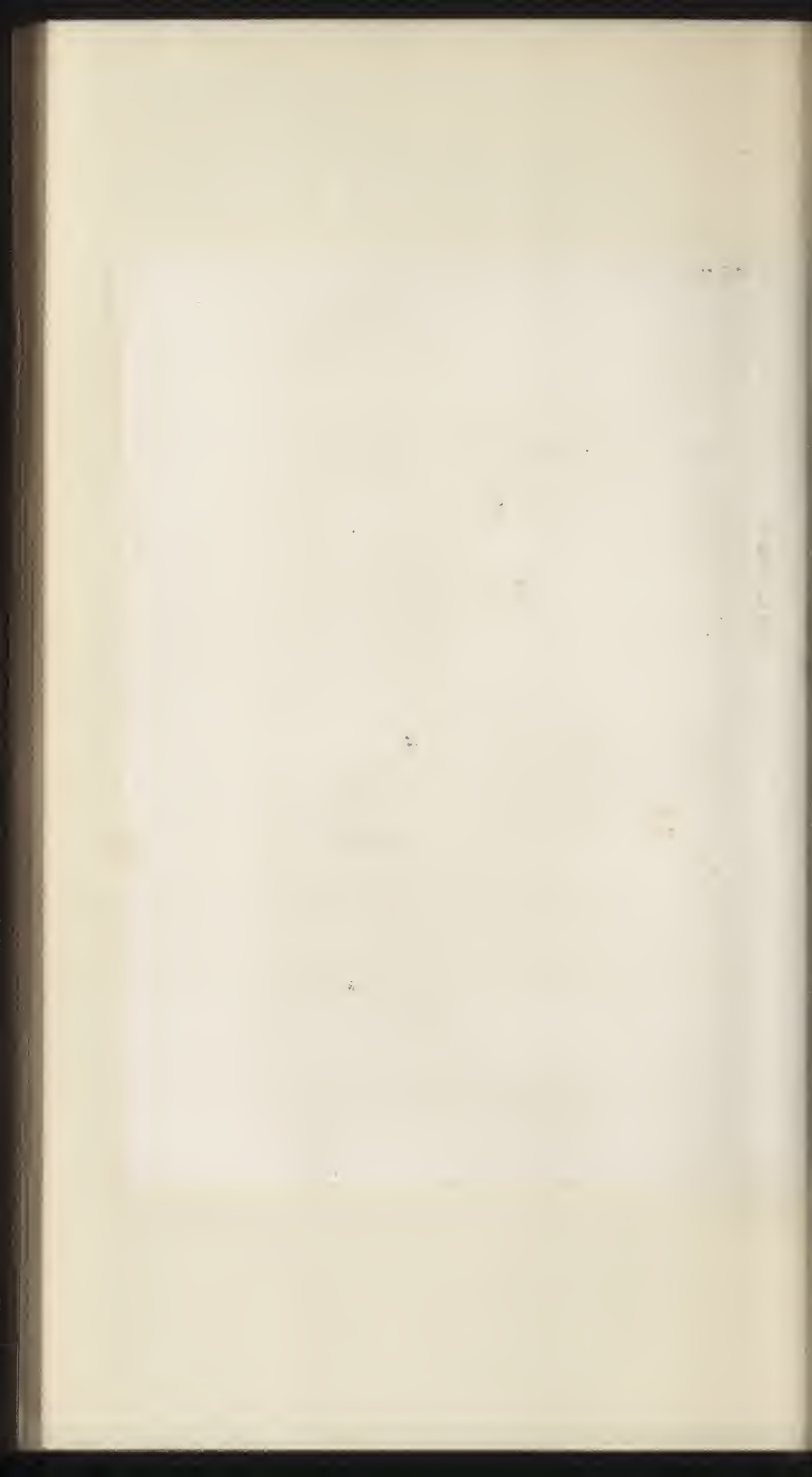


H. Barber del.

T. Barber sculp.



WILLIAMSON & CO. PRINTERS, 15, N. BROADWAY, N.Y.

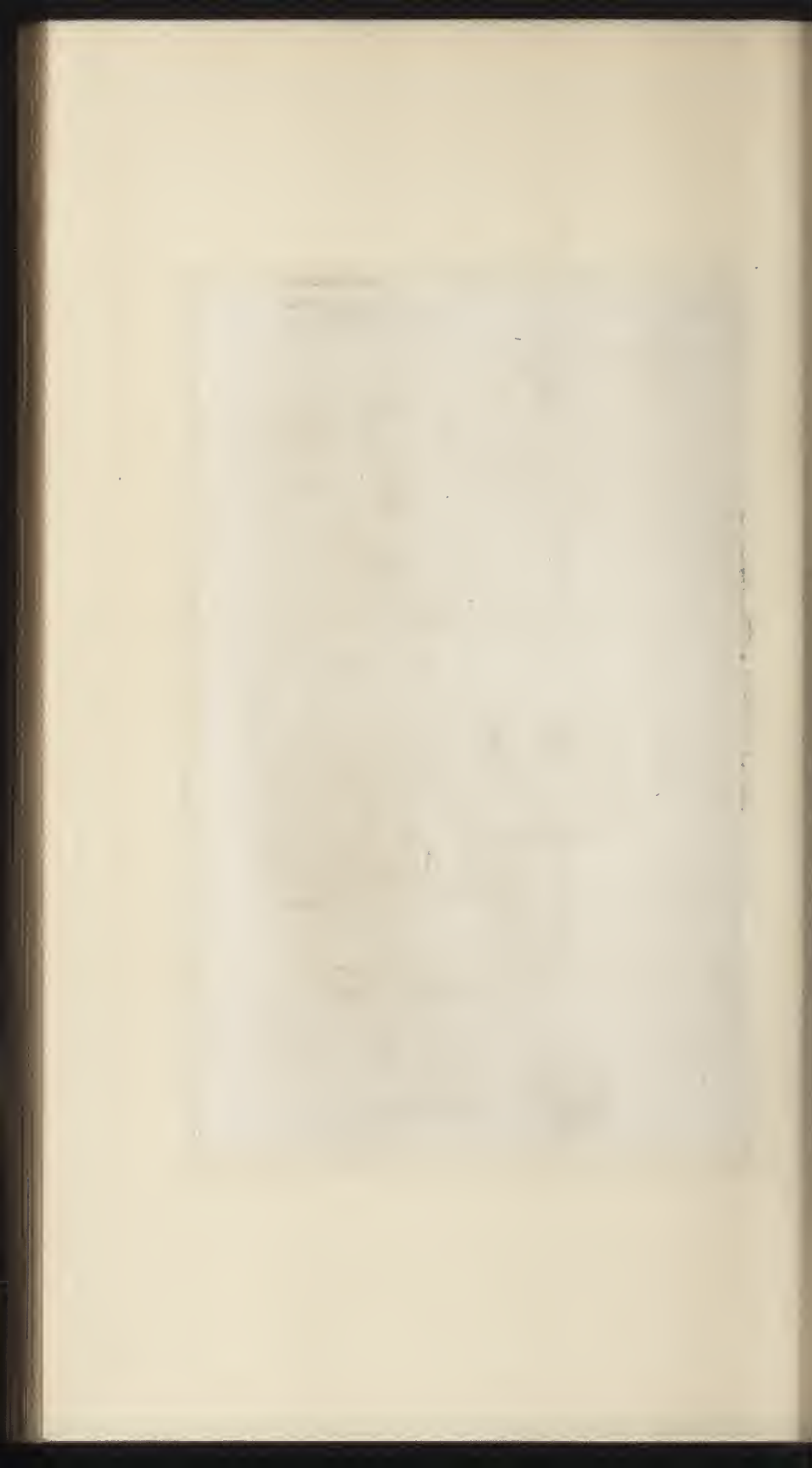




Engraved by C. B. Hamon

NORRIS, L. W.

Printed by the Engraver for Wm. H. July 12, 1854





S. T. ANDY

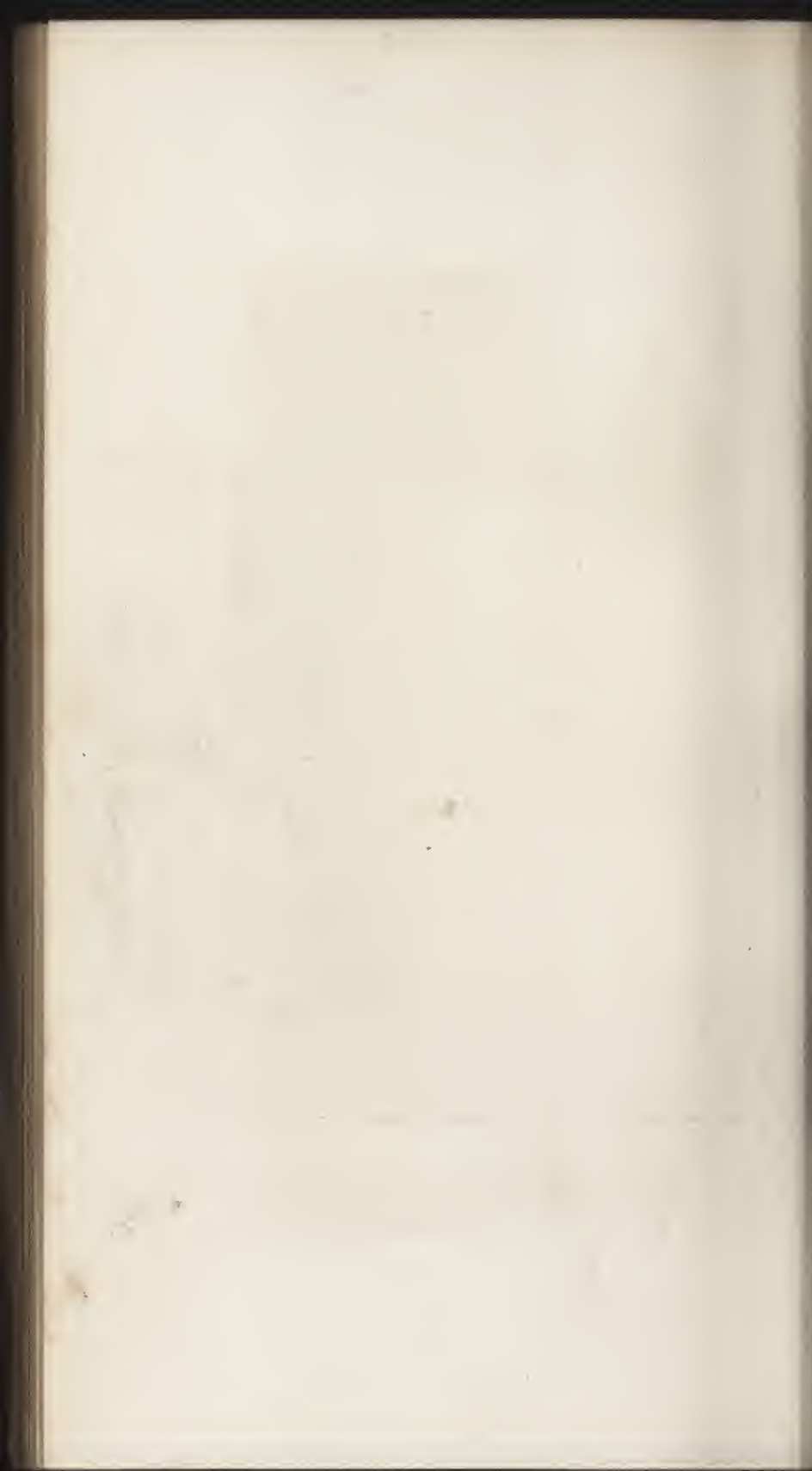
T. B. Asher del.

W. B. Woodcut.





COWES, FROM THE EAST.





Engraving by W. G. ...

© 1850
LONDON





T. Baker del. et sculp.

OF THE EARL OF SHANNON,



EAST COKER CASTLE, SEAT



On ARRETON DOWN, about three miles to the south, several ancient *Weapons* were found near a marl pit, in the year 1735-6. Some spear-heads and axes were among them, bearing a resemblance to similar instruments sculptured on Roman altars: on the same eminence are two large Barrows.*

On the east side of the Medina River, about three quarters of a mile below Newport, is FAIRLEE, the pleasant seat of John White, Esq. The House is a plain building of glazed brick, standing on a gentle eminence sloping to the river. One mile lower, and nearly opposite to each other, are the *East* and *West Mills*, two immense piles of brick and stone-work, said to be capable of grinding forty loads of corn weekly: here immense quantities of biscuits are made for the use of the navy; these fabrics possessing every convenience for the purpose.

At *Barton* was an ORATORY of Augustines, founded in the year 1282, by John de Insula, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, it was surrendered to Bishop Wainfleet, by whose interest its lands were granted to the College at Winchester. The farm-house on this estate includes some part of the ancient Oratory: it belongs to Barrington Pope Blachford, Esq. whose neighbouring Mansion, called OSBORNE HOUSE, formerly tenanted by the Earl of Glencairne, is one of the most spacious and best houses in the Island. This building occupies the summit of a hill, commanding some of the finest prospects on this part of the coast.

NORRIS, a handsome modern edifice, built by James Wyatt, Esq. for Lord Henry Seymour, stands in a peculiarly fine situation near the shore; and commands some grand and extensive views of Southampton Water, Portsmouth, and the adjacent parts.

EAST COWES, a thriving hamlet in the parish of Whippingham, is situated on the east side of the mouth of the Medina River, and immediately opposite to West Cowes. Many of the houses are respectable; but the buildings are not arranged in any regular form. This is a place of some trade, from its con-

B b 4

tiguity

* Archæologia, Vol. IV. p. 113.

tiguity to West Cowes: a small Custom-House has been built here. On the brow of the neighbouring hill is EAST COWES CASTLE, a modern edifice, commanding some fine sea-views: this was erected by John Nash, Esq. the present possessor, whose architectural ability has been eminently displayed in the north front of Corsham House, in Wiltshire. Its appearance is somewhat novel; as it consists of one square and two round towers, ornamented with battlements: the interior is disposed with much skill, to suit the domestic economy of a small family. The spot called *Old Castle Point*, on this coast, was the site of a Fort built by Henry the Eighth; no part of which is now standing.

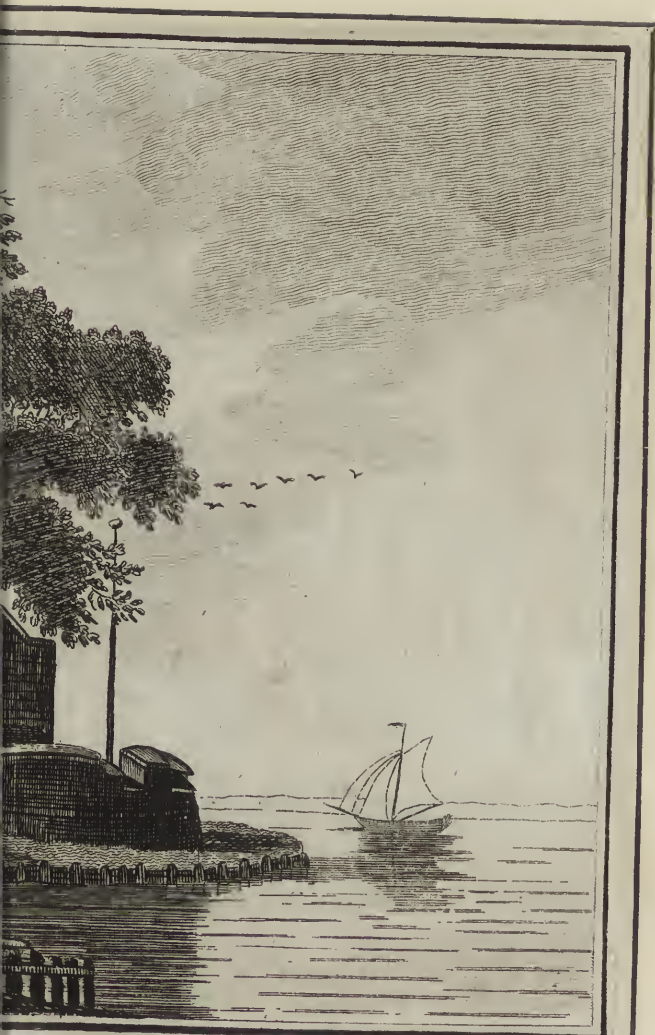
WEST COWES, situated on the declivity of a steep eminence, on the west side of the mouth of the Medina, is a chapelry to Northwood, and now a large and populous place; though its building was not commenced till Henry the Eighth erected a CASTLE here, which is yet standing at the entrance of the Harbour: this fortress principally consists of a small battery, in the form of a crescent. The streets of Cowes are narrow and ill-built; but, from the manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge, they have a singular and not displeasing appearance, both from the sea, and from the opposite banks of the river. The conveniency of this town for bathing, has of late years occasioned it to become the resort of much fashionable company; the general accommodations also are very good: the bathing-machines are stationed on a fine beach to the west of the Castle. The trade carried on here is extensive, particularly in provisions, and other articles, for the use of the shipping. The *Chapel* was consecrated in the year 1662: the number of the inhabitants is continually varying; but that of the general residents is upwards of 2000. Many handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families, have been built in the upper parts, and in the vicinity of this town. The pleasant seat to the west of the Castle, called EGYPT, the property of D. Collins, Esq. occupies the most northerly point of the Island.

NEWTOWN, though reduced to about *ten cottages*, is still a borough and corporate town; returning two representatives to Parliament,



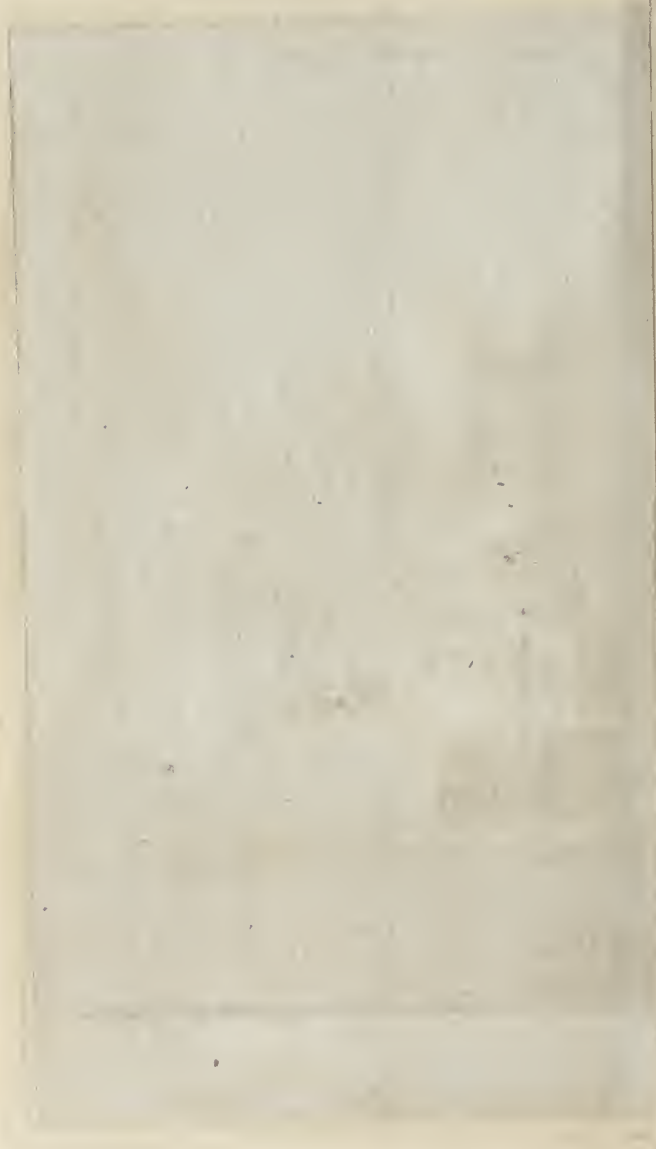


View *of* WEST COWES C



Roberts sculp^t

PLE, in the Isle of Wight.





West Cowes Castle.





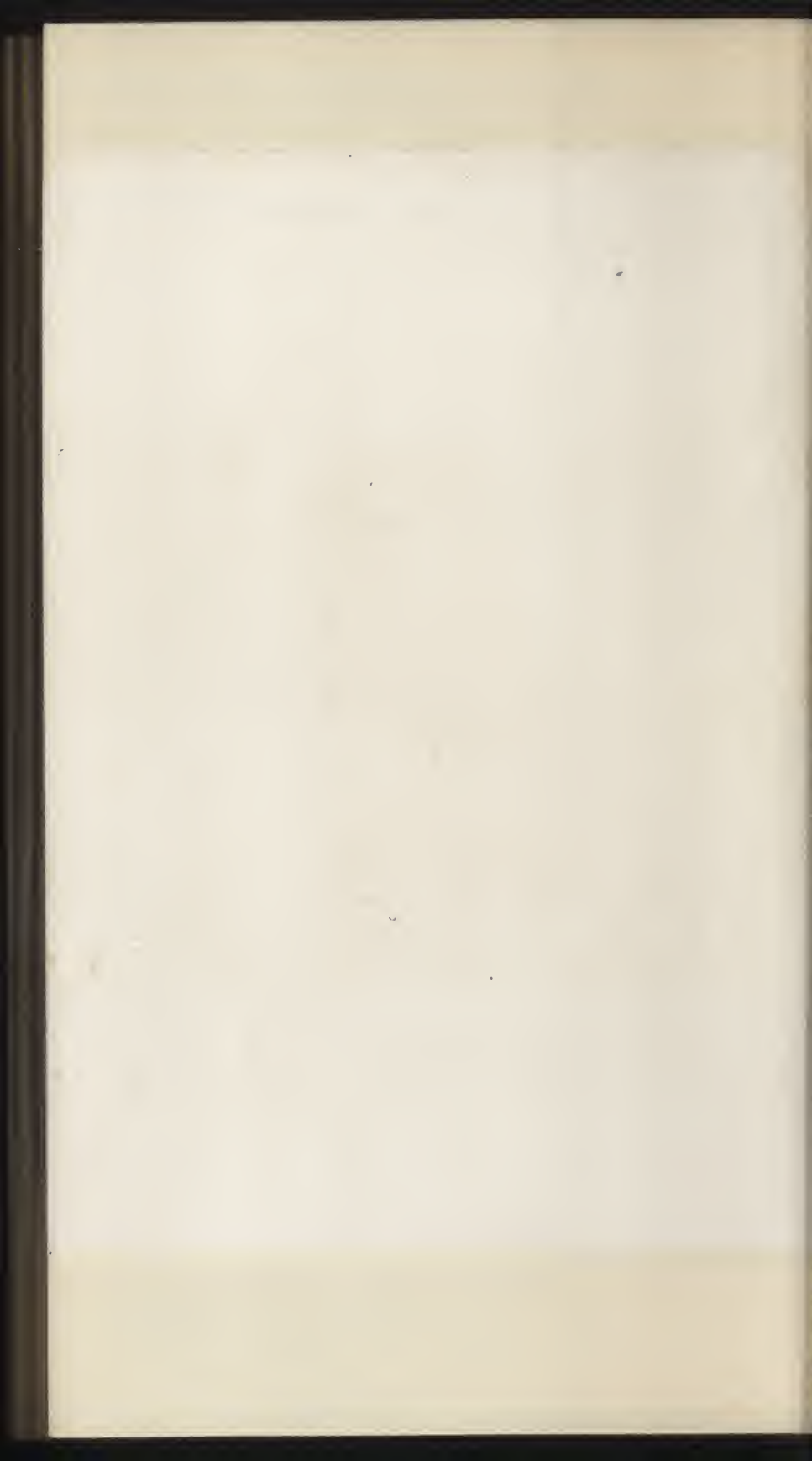


Drawn & Engr. by Geo. Braumon.

WEST CO



Pub. by the Engraver, Wotton, Isle of Wight, May 25, 1829





Engraved by George W. Hart, Architectural & Topographical, with text by F. W. L. [unreadable]

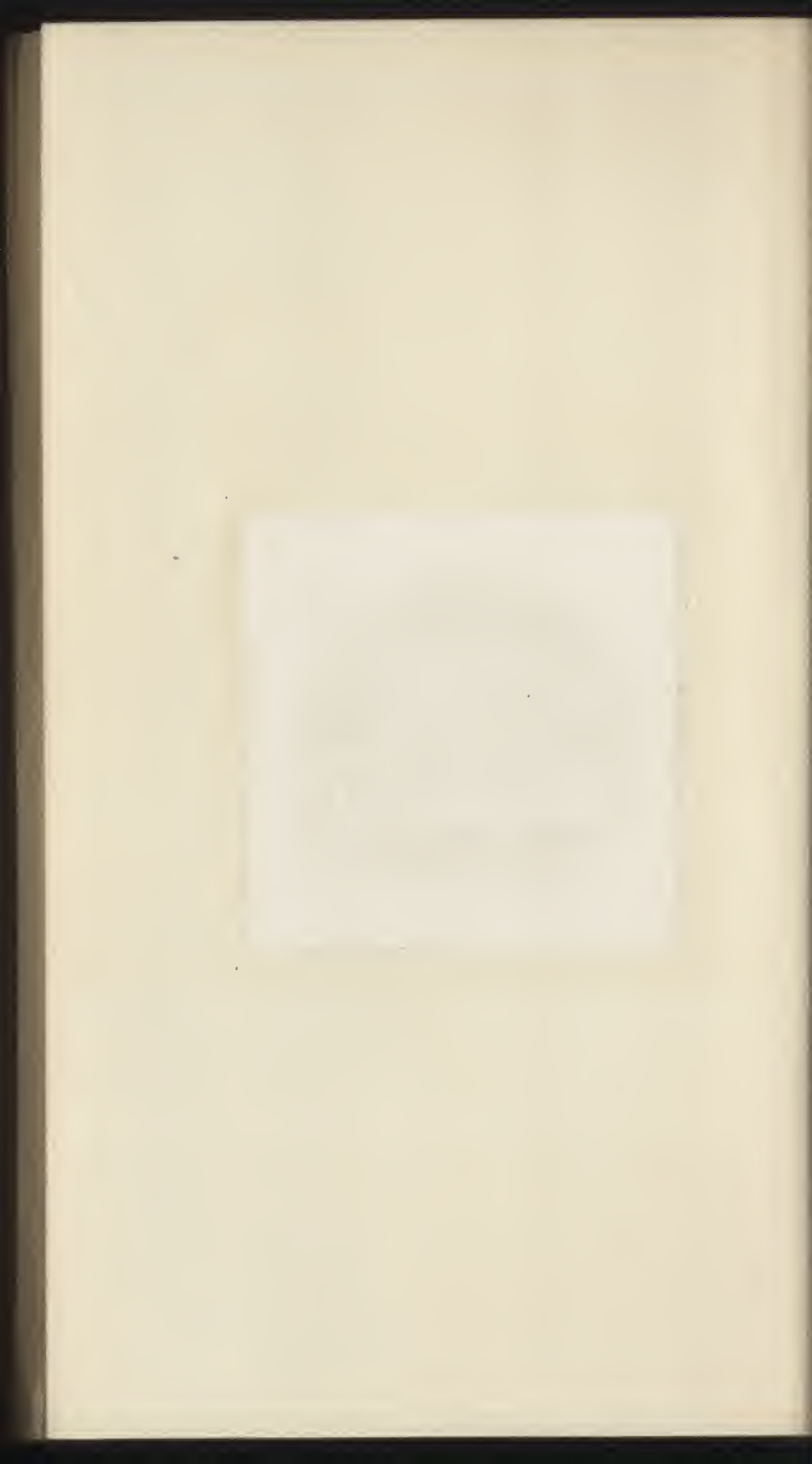
State of Wright

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New York, No. 109, Broadway, 1853, for 25 Cts.





Front view of the Tomb of the Kings
at Jerusalem



liament, and being governed by a Mayor and Corporation. It was formerly called *Francheville*, by which name it occurs in a charter granted by Aymer, Bishop of Winchester, who bestowed the same liberties and franchises on its Burgesses, as were enjoyed by the Burgesses of Taunton, Alisford, and Farnham. This charter was confirmed by Edward the Second, and Edward the Fourth; and was again ratified by Queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-seventh of whose reign the inhabitants were first represented in Parliament. The Members are chosen in the *Town-Hall*, which stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newtown Harbour: the right of election, as determined by the House of Commons in 1729, is vested in the Mayor and Burgesses having borough lands.

Newtown was formerly of much greater extent than at present; it is thought to have been burnt by the Danes in the year 1001, as it certainly was by the French in the reign of Richard the Second. From the appearance of the ground, it is evident that here were two long streets extending from east to west, connected by other streets running north and south. Many small burgage lands lie on each side the old streets; and in some ancient deeds are the names both of High Street and Gold Street. The *Haven* of Newtown, which is formed by the junction of Newtown River with the Sea, is extremely pleasant and secure; at high water it is of sufficient depth for vessels of 500 tons burthen: on the different creeks of this harbour are several *Salterns*.

On the west side of the Newport River, on HAMPSTED FARM, is a spacious and picturesque new farm-house, built by J. Nash, Esq. forming a fine object from several different points. The farm includes about 1100 acres, which have been brought into high cultivation within these few years, from a state approaching to sterility.

SHALFLEET Church is an ancient and singular structure; it consists of a body, chancel, and south-aisle, with a low tower of considerable magnitude. The north porch is of Norman architecture, embellished with a rude sculpture of a Bishop, with his arms extended, and his hands resting on animals resembling griffins. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass; the
arms

arms of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and of Isabella de Fortibus, still remain in them.

YARMOUTH,

ANCIENTLY called *Eremuth*, is a small borough and corporate town, situated on the east side of the mouth of the river Yar. This, like Newtown, was formerly a place of much greater importance than now; and, like that also, was destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard the Second. Its original charter was granted by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, and was confirmed by Edward the First, and other Sovereigns. The charter of re-incorporation, granted in the seventh of James the First, states, that the inhabitants were 'greatly impoverished when the town was burnt by the enemy;' and, after other remarks, it appoints a Common Council of twelve chief Burgesses, from among whom one should be annually chosen as Mayor. The right of election is *nominally* in these officers, and in free Burgesses, who are chosen by the capital Burgesses; but the real right is possessed by one or two individuals; as is the case both at Newtown, and Newport: the first return was made in the twenty-third of Edward the First; the number of voters is twelve.

At the west end of Yarmouth is a small Fort, or CASTLE, erected in the time of Henry the Eighth, on the site of the Church, which had been demolished by the French a short time before: it chiefly consists of a platform with eight guns. The present *Church* stands near the centre of the town; it consists of a nave and chancel, with a small Chapel separated from the latter: in the Chapel is a well-executed monument to the memory of the gallant Admiral SIR ROBERT HOLMES, who was Governor of the Island in the reign of Charles the Second, and entertained that Monarch at Yarmouth, in a house built purposely for his reception, but which is now an inn. The statue of Sir Robert is carved in white marble, and placed on a pedestal inscribed with a Latin epitaph, particularising some of the martial exploits of the deceased; he died in November, 1692. From the Quay a daily intercourse is maintained

with

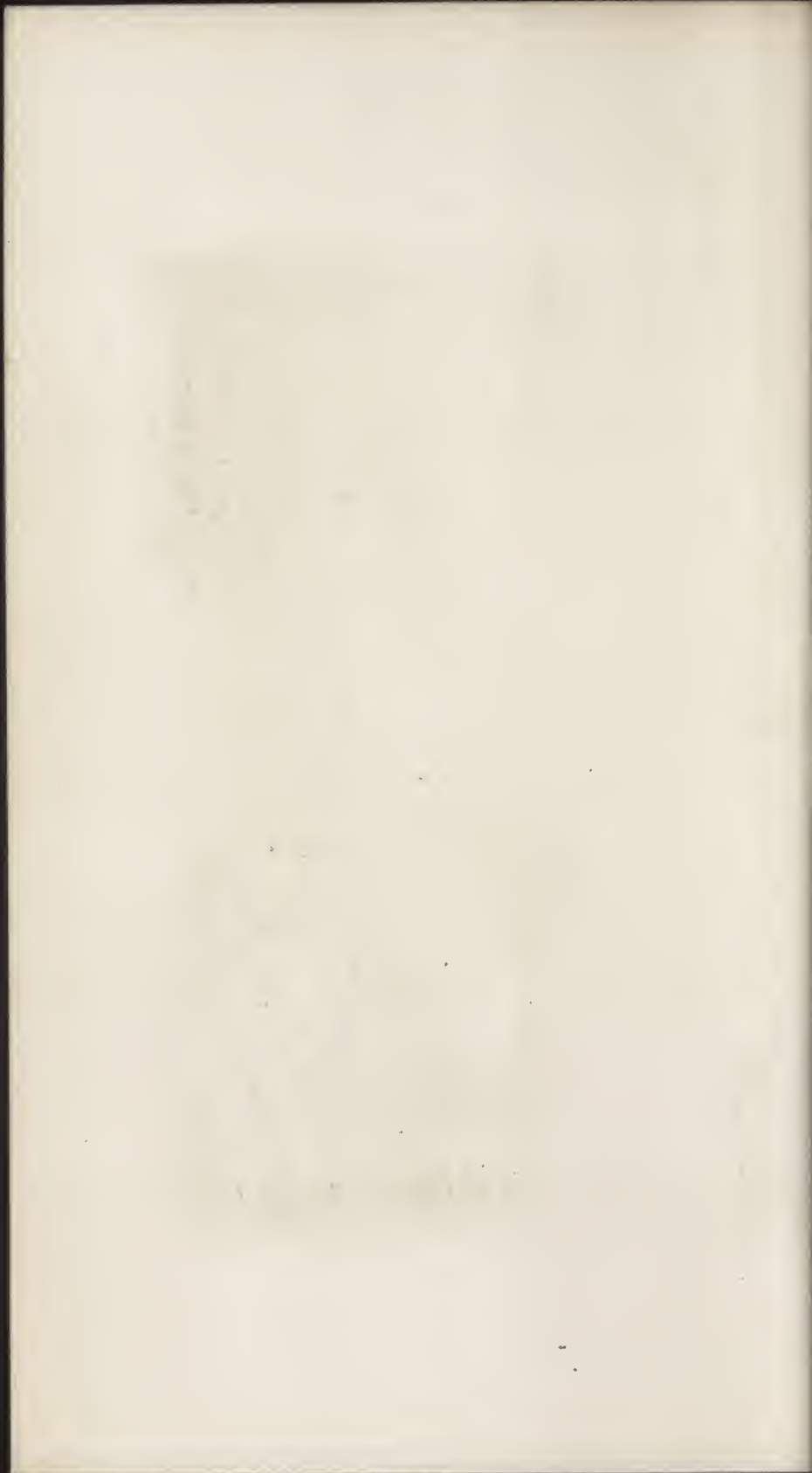


H. W. Bartlett, del.

T. Barber, sculp.

YARMOUTH.

London, Published by Simpkins & Marshall, Stationers, &c.

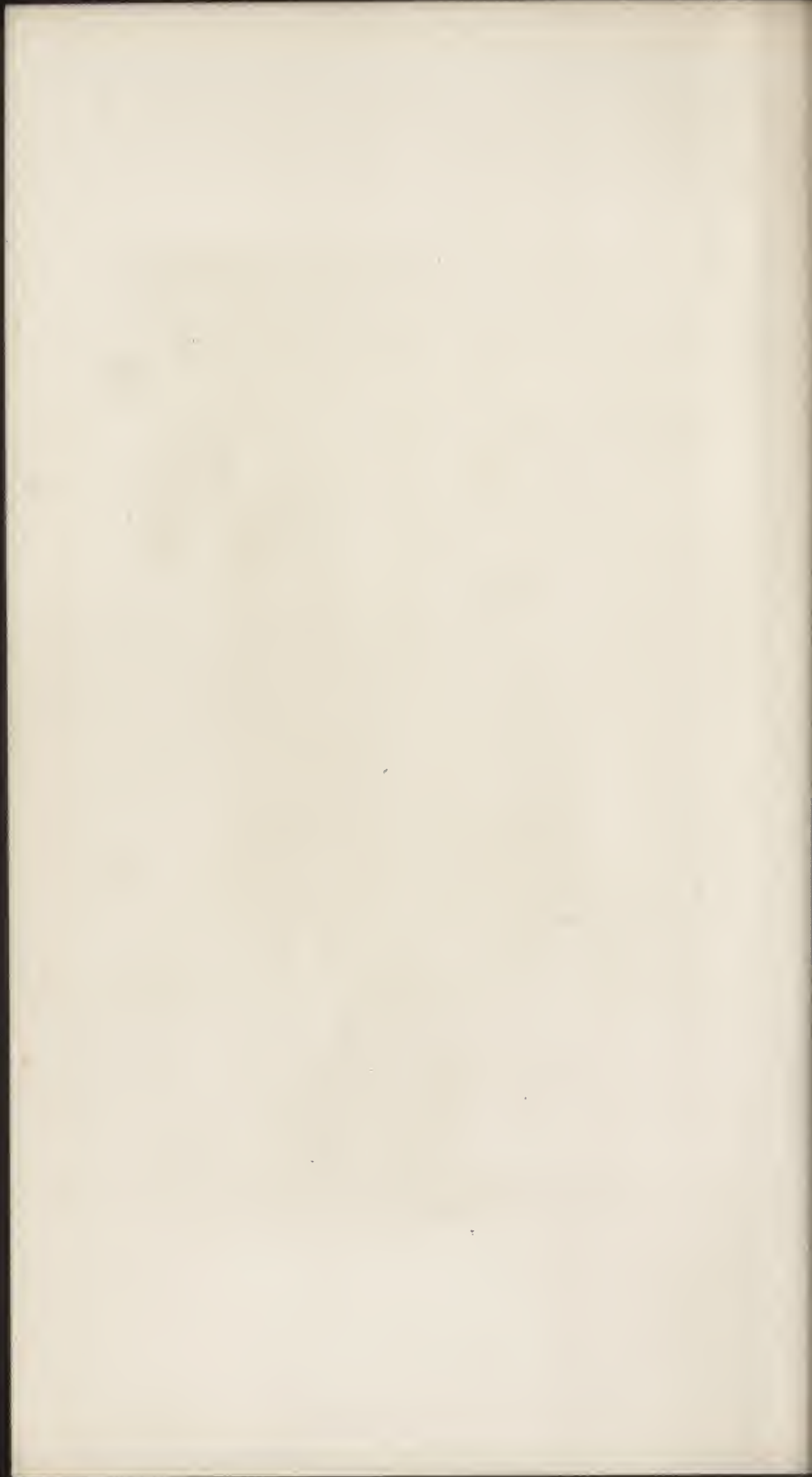




J. W. Peckert del.

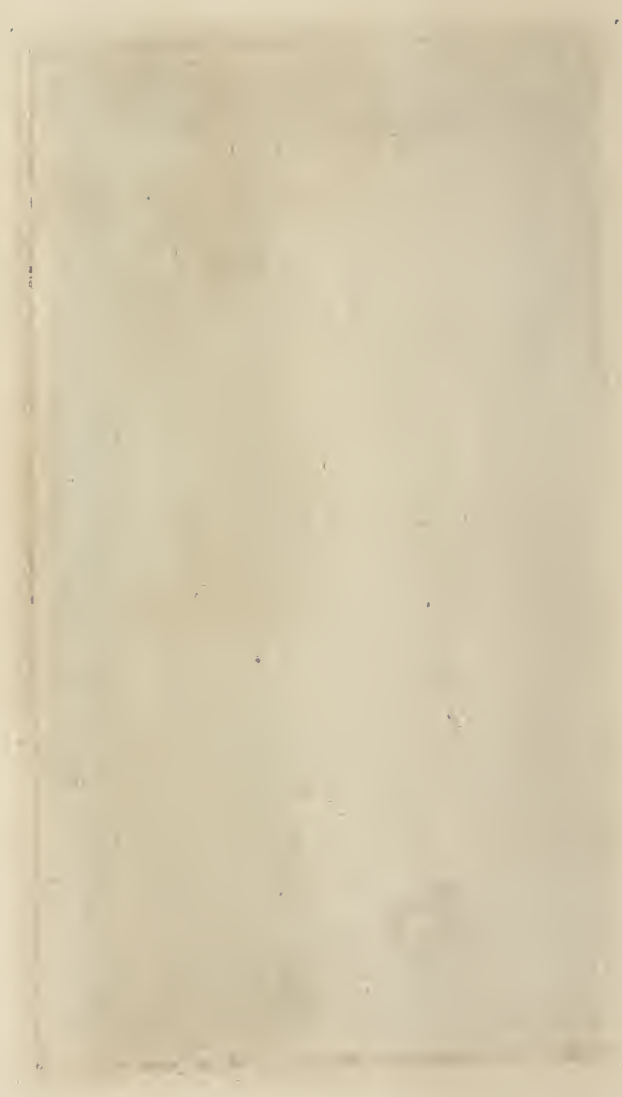
F R E S H W A T E R .

T. Barber sculp.





Freshwater Bay, in the Isle of Wight, with a distant View of the Needle Rocks.





W. Bieder

THE SICILIAN SEA



with Lymington, which lies nearly opposite. The inhabitants of Yarmouth, as returned under the late act, amounted to 343; the number of houses to 73.

On the sea-shore, westward from the Yar River, are the remains of WORSLEY'S TOWER, and CAREY'S SCONCE; two fortifications successively erected near the same spot, in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth. The former was built under the direction of Sir Richard Worsley, who also superintended the construction of Yarmouth Castle, but having fallen to decay, its place was supplied by another fort, built by Sir George Carey.

Near the village of FRESHWATER, on the western banks of the Yar, is FRESHWATER HOUSE, the seat of Edward Rushworth, Esq. The grounds are pleasant and extensive.

Freshwater was the birth-place of DR. ROBERT HOOKE, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for watches. He was born in the year 1635: his father was Curate of the parish; but dying while his son was young, the latter was taken into the house of the Rev. Dr. Busby, and educated under his care. Here he acquired a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, and also a considerable acquaintance with the Oriental languages. Removing to Christ-Church, Oxford, the attention which he bestowed on science, recommended him to Dr. Willis, whom he frequently assisted in his chemical operations; and by whom he was introduced to the Hon. Robert Boyle. This great man engaged him as an assistant in the mechanical and philosophical works he was then employed on; and Hooke's penetrating genius contributed in a considerable degree to the invention and construction of the air-pump. On the institution of the Royal Society, he became one of its Fellows. He was afterwards intrusted with the care of its repository, and made Professor of Mechanics to that learned body: about the same period he was elected Professor of Geometry in Gresham College. After the Fire of London, in 1666, he was appointed one of the city Surveyors, in which employment he attained affluence; but the mechanical sciences were still the favorite objects of his pursuit. In 1691 he was created M. D. by warrant from Archbishop Tillotson. It does not appear, however, that he was ever professionally

professionally engaged in the practice of physic. He died in the year 1702. Several of his papers were printed in the Philosophical Transactions; but the chief work published in his life-time, was intituled, 'Micographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of minute Bodies,' &c. His posthumous works appeared in 1705, in one volume folio. The sciences are indebted to him for many valuable instruments, as well as for various improvements in those previously in use.

FRESHWATER GATE is a small creek, in the centre of Freshwater Bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles from the source of the Yar River. On the west side, between two and three hundred yards from a convenient little inn, that has been built for the accommodation of travellers on this coast, is an extensive natural *Cavern*, opening to the sea. The principal entrance forms a rugged segment of a circle, about twenty feet high, and thirty-five feet wide: its depth is about 120 feet. This can only be approached at low water; even then the access is very difficult from the jutting craggs, and lofty fragments of rocks, that obstruct the passage. At some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves have formed an opening, resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast from the sea are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort and breeding-places of innumerable multitudes of marine birds,* whose various notes, mixed with the solemn roar of the waves that rush into the caverns, and break among the rocks beneath, produce a most singular, yet not unpleasing concert. The prospect from the *Light-House*, on the highest point of the Freshwater Cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the Needle Rocks. The violence of the sea is continually making devastations on this coast.

The road eastward from Freshwater, passes over a range of *High Downs*, from four to six hundred feet above the level of the sea; and commanding prospects of proportionable extent. The lands below these hills to the south, are extremely fertile, and well

* See Account of the Needles, p. 350, 351.



T. Barber del.

H. V. Smith sculp.

ARCTIC ROCK, PRESBYTERIAN BAY.





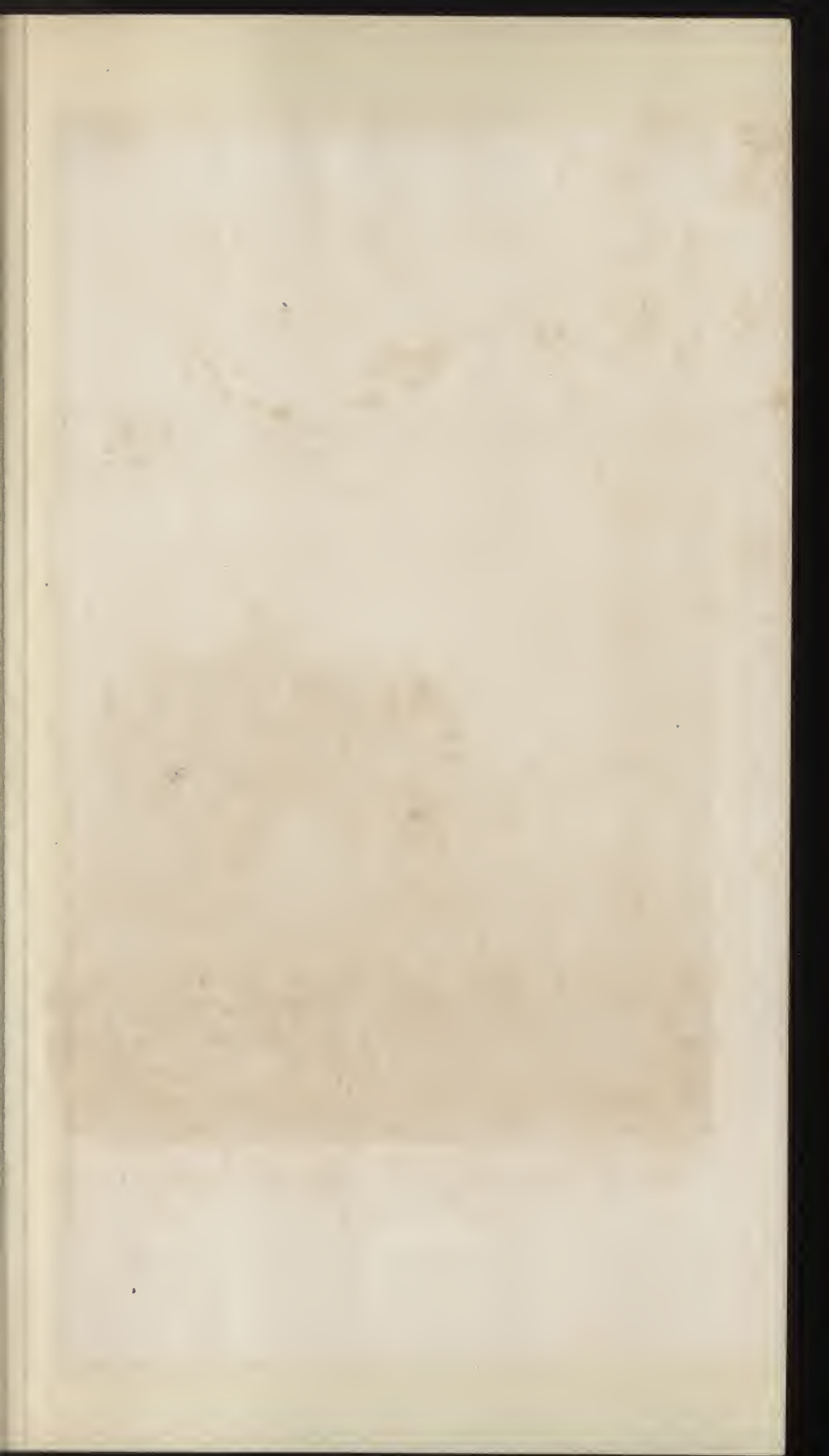
Engraved by John Smith from a drawing by R. Clark

FRESHWATER CAVE,
Isle of Wight
Hampshire.

London, Published by Vernon Harcourt & George Routledge, 5, Abchurch Lane, 1857.

For the Braille of England & Wales, Ltd.







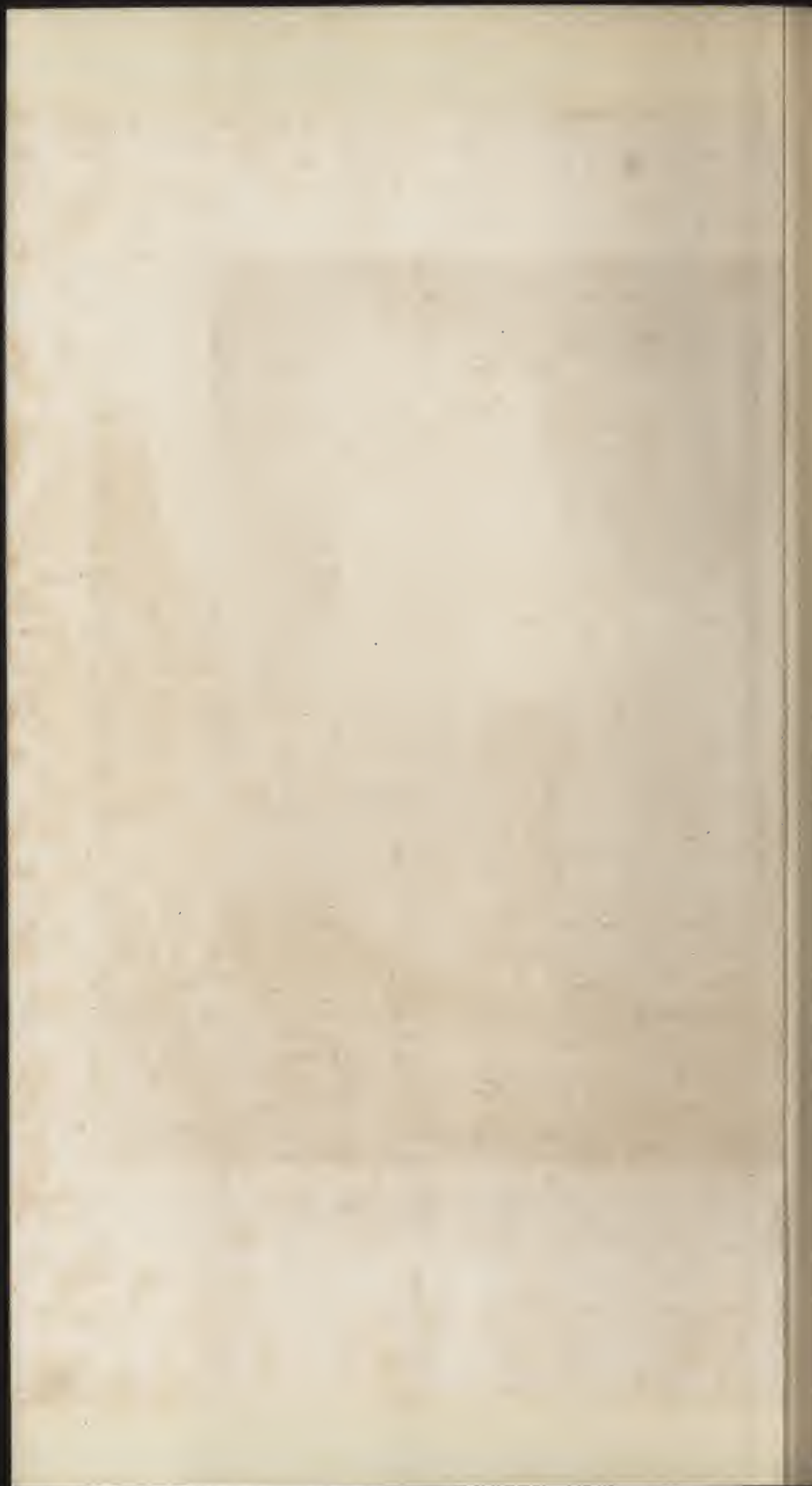
Drawn & Engr. by Geo. Brannon.

Freshwater - Rock



Pub. by the Engraver, Wotton-Common, Isle of Wight. March 1, 1830.

Isle of Wight.





J. Barber, sculp.

H. Whittaker, sculp.

FRESHWATER CAVE.

London: Published by G. and A. S. Wainwright, 25, Abchurch Lane.





J. B. B. B.

VIEW NEAR FRESHWATER BAY.

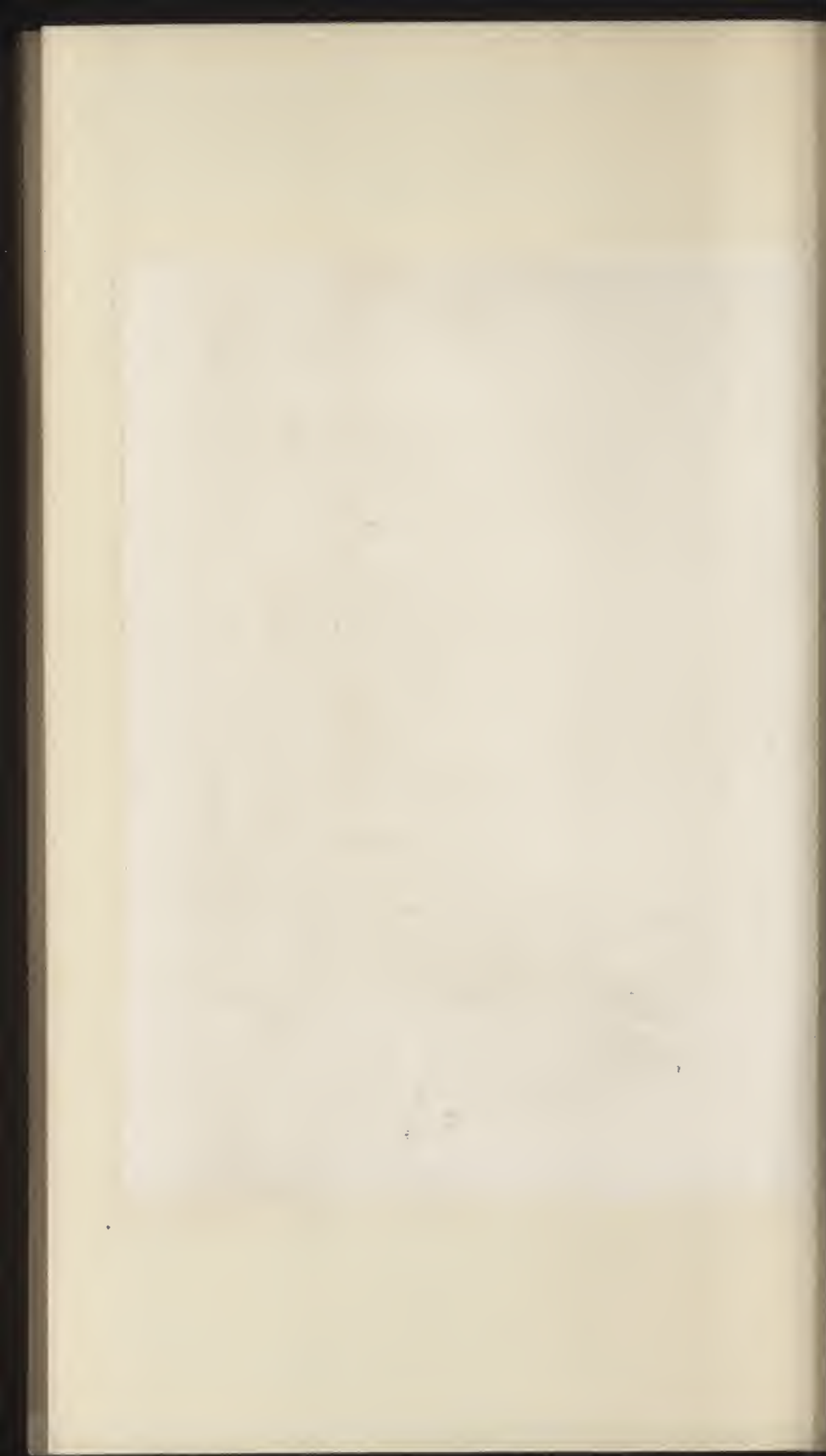




1. Mountain range

THE MOUNTAIN RANGE OF THE GREAT WESTERN PLAINS

W. H. WOOD







1872

THE MOUNTAIN

THE MOUNTAIN





1850



well cultivated; yet there is little to entertain the eye, but extensive fields, and a boundless expanse of water. These heights have different names, according to their situations: on **BROOK DOWN**, so called from its contiguity to the village of Brook, are several *Tumuli*, each encompassed with a small foss: these may possibly have been raised after a battle, as there is a place adjacent to the Down, called Dunsbury, most probably a corruption from Danesbury. At *Mead End*, near Brook, large timber and hazel-nuts are found at a considerable depth in the soil.

MOTTESTON is a small village, pleasantly situated, in full view of the sea. This manor was part of the possessions of the ancient family *De Insula*; but in the year 1374, it became the property of Edward Chyke, Esq. whose descendants retained it for upwards of 300 years. Of this family was the celebrated **SIR JOHN CHEKE**, Knt. who, according to some writers, was born here, in the Manor-House; but others have recorded the town of Cambridge as the place of his birth. Sir John was the first Greek scholar of his age.†

WESTOVER, in the parish of Calbourne, is a small hunting seat, the property of Lord Holmes: the Mansion stands on a gentle eminence, from which the north-west views are very fine.

In **CALBOURNE Church** is an ancient tomb, inlaid with a *Brass*, representing a Knight in complete armour, with his feet resting on a dog: the upper part of the figure is included by a niche, apparently of the workmanship of the fourteenth century. This edifice consists of a body, and transept, with a tower at the south-west angle.

FROG HILL, the seat of Fitzwilliam Barrington, Esq. is pleasantly situated to the north-west from Calbourne Church, near the margin of a pellucid stream, which rises on Swainston Down, and flows into the Newport River. The House, though small, is elegantly fitted up; and the grounds are disposed with much taste.

SWAINSTON, the seat of Sir John Barrington, Bart. was anciently the property of the Bishops of Winchester. In the reign of
Edward

† See Vol. II. p. 107.

Edward the First, it was surrendered to the Crown; and afterwards passed through various noble families, till, in the first of Queen Mary, it was finally granted to Winifred, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, son of the Countess of Salisbury, the last possessor, whom the tyrant, Henry the Eighth, had caused to be decapitated. This Lady, for her second husband, married Sir Thomas Barrington, Knt. whose son Francis was created a Baronet by James the First: from him the manor has regularly descended to its present possessor. The House is a small, yet convenient structure, finely situated in the midst of a wide and sylvan demesne. The grounds are extensive, and judiciously laid out: the woods and plantations have been much enlarged by the present owner.

NORTH-COURT HOUSE, near the village of Shorwell, is the property and residence of Richard Bull, Esq. who purchased it of the Leigh family, its ancient possessors. This building was commenced by Sir John Leigh, in the early part of the reign of James the First, and finished by his son; but it has been since altered, and the interior rendered more convenient: the east front retains its primary and venerable form. The grounds are nearly in the same state as originally disposed, in ranges of small terraces, with seats and walls for fruit: a small stream rises in a shrubbery near the lawn, and flows southward through the garden. In SHORWELL Church are several handsome monuments of the Leigh family. This was originally a Chapelry to Carisbrooke, but was made a separate parish in the reign of Edward the Third. On the borders of this parish, adjoining Carisbrooke, is BILLINGHAM, the seat of the Rev. James Worsley.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, the western ascent of which commences near Chale Church, is the highest eminence in the Island, its summit being 750 feet above high-water mark. The prospects are uncommonly fine, including both land and sea views, of great extent. On this eminence a *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in the year 1323, by Walter, Lord of the Manor of Godyton, in this neighbourhood; the tower was employed as a Light-House, and sea-mark; to the latter of which purposes it is yet appropriated, and is still called ST. CATHERINE'S TOWER.

Its



Drawn by J. E. Meade

Engraved by J. Craig

NORTH COTTON

WILSON





W. H. Russell

P. S. Colver

CHINA



H. W. Barker del.

BLACKGANG CHIEF

J. A. Taylor sculp.



Its utility having been frequently demonstrated in guiding the mariner from the rocks of this dangerous coast, the shell of this building was repaired a few years ago, and strengthened by buttresses; its height is thirty-six feet; on the outside it forms an octagon, but the vacuity within is quadrangular. Before the Chapel was built, an *Hermitage* had stood upon this spot, as appears from an entry in the register of the Diocese of Winchester, under the year 1312. Near the Tower, the Brethren of the Trinity-House erected a circular Light-House, about fifteen or twenty years ago; but it was found to be of no use, when its friendly aid was most necessary; the summit of the hill being continually obscured by vapours in bad weather: no light, therefore, is now exhibited in it.

On the south-western declivity of St. Catherine's Hill commences the rude chasm distinguished by the name of BLACK-GANG CHINE, which has partly been formed by the springs that rise here. "Two currents from distant parts of this hill, have made their way to its brow, and, from this height, have excavated two large and separate chasms, but their waters form a junction at the foot of a high prominent point, the sides of which have been torn away by the respective torrents. The chasms at this junction become one, and consequently much deepened; the waters more rapidly hurry down the steep channel, for about 200 yards, till they arrive at an impenetrable precipice of rock, from which they fall in a perpendicular sheet, of forty feet, upon the shore. The declivities of this Chine are lined alternately with strata of rock, and of a dark, crumbling earth, from the latter of which, its name of Black-Gang is probably derived. This earth having been washed away by the current, the rock above it, of course, became undermined, and has fallen: the stones lie in large fragments throughout every part of the channel; but a long and upright stratum of rock extends itself on each side of the chasm, and gives the appearance of a regular and grand embankment to the declivity."* The view of this Chine from the shore is very striking; from the impending and overhanging cliffs, and the dark hue and nakedness of the mouldering precipices.

* Wyndham's Isle of Wight, p. 126, 127.

precipices. The grandeur of this scene is much lessened in dry weather, from the want of water; but after hard rains, in stormy seasons, its appearance is impressively awful. Many smaller *Chines* exist on this exposed coast; but none of them of sufficient interest for description.

During the continuance of a hard frost in February, 1799, a remarkable *Phænomenon* happened on this coast, about half a mile south-eastward from Black-Gang Chine. The whole of a farm, called PITLANDS, on the confines of the parishes of Niton and Chale, and consisting of 100 acres of various kinds of land, was observed to be in motion, and continued so during two successive days, directing its course towards the sea, in nearly a direct line. The changes which took place upon the surface were extremely curious, as there was scarcely a square yard but what had altered its appearance; both rocks and trees shifting their situations, and forming as confused a scene, as if the ground had been convulsed by an earthquake. In many places, the earth sunk to the depth of thirty or forty feet; and a cottage, which had been tastefully fitted up as a prospect-house, was partly thrown down, and buried in the fissures. This *Landslip* appears to have been occasioned by the freezing of the springs in the chasms of the hill; the expansive force of the ice causing a separation at the base of the cliff beneath the hill, the ground began to move forward; and the lands of the farm being pressed on by the descending mass, were torn from their original foundations, and sullenly moved forward, till all further progress was stopped by the stability of a ridge of rocks, which, like an opposing barrier, prevented the dreary wreck from rushing headlong to the sea.





Somerford Grange, Hampshire.
Pub. April 13, 1787, by S. Hooper

J. Sparrow, Sc.



INDEX

Hampshire		i
Abbies	Hyde — —	96
————	St Mary's — —	98
————	Netley — —	148
————	Beaulieu — —	194
————	Romsey — —	223
————	Quarr — —	389
Agriculture	— — —	8
Aikin, John	— — —	324
Alresford, New	— — —	286
Alresford, Old	— — —	286
Alton town	— — —	283
Amphitheatre at Silchester	— — —	249
Andover town	— — —	232
Appuldurcombe	— — —	372
Arreton Down	— — —	391
Arthur, King, 21. 25. 91.	— — —	92
Avington	— — —	103
Baddesley Chapelry	— — —	191

Barrows 182. 183. 219. 231 242	391
Basing —————	262
Basingstoke ——— .	255
Beacon Hill ——— .	241
Beaulieu Village ———	194
——— Abbey ———	194
Belgæ, ancient inhabitants	5
Belle-Vue ——— .	153
Bentham, General —	155
Beris Mount ———	122
Berois, Sir, ———	121
Bishop's Waltham —	294
Bittern Farm ———	122
Bittern Lodge ———	153
Black Gang Chine —	399
Block House fort —	313
Boldre Village ———	189
Bonchurch Village —	380
Bonchurch Cottage —	381

Hampshire

3

Boniface St. Cottage	380
Botley Village	153
Boyme, Man of War	331
Brading	385
Bramshill	280
Broadlands	222
Brokenhurst	181
Brokenhurst Lodge	181
Broughton Village	230
Brydges family	103
Buckland Regis	184
Buckler's Hard	193
Bursledon	152
Bury Farm	202
Bury Hill	233
Cadland	201
Calbourne Church	397
Calshot Castle	201

A Hampshire

Carr's Hall	308
Canham	243
Carisbrooke Castle	364
Carisbrooke Village	370
Carteret, Captain	142
Castle Malwood Cottage	178
Casles - Wolsesey	86
_____ Winchester	89
_____ Southampton	139
_____ Calshot	201
_____ Hurst	203
_____ Christchurch	208
_____ Odiham	276
_____ Bps. Waltham	295
_____ Porchester	303
_____ Carisbrooke	364
Catherine's Hill, Winchester	113
_____ Christchurch	219
_____ Isle of Wight	398

Christchurch — — —	205
Christchurch Bay — — —	219
Churches at Winchester —	94
— St Cross — — —	109
— at Southampton —	139
— Holy Rood — — —	142
— Brokenhurst — —	181
— Boldre — — —	189
— Christchurch —	211
— Romsey — — —	224
— Andover — — —	233
— Basingstoke — —	256
— Basing — — —	271
— Wickham — — —	297
— Havant — — —	299
— Warblington — —	301
— Newport — — —	357
— Brading — — —	385
Chute family — — —	253

6 Hampshire

Clark, Christopher ~	204
Claesentum, Roman Station ~	122
Colmers Village ~ ~	287
Cowes, East ~ ~ ~	391
Cowes, West ~ ~ ~	392
Cranbury House ~	115
Cromwell, Richard ~	114
Cross, City, at Winchester .	93
Cross, St. Hospital ~ ~	106
Cross, St. Church ~ ~ ~	109
Cureston Village ~ ~	236
Cuffnells ~ ~ ~	178
Culver Cliffs ~ ~	384
Curtis, William ~	283
Danebury Hill ~ ~	231
Deer Stealer ~ ~ ~	173
Dibden Village ~ ~	201
Dock Yard Portsmouth	320

Hampshire	7
Dogmerfield Park —	278
Dulce Domum — — —	85
Dun-nose — — — —	382
Dyonisius (St) Priory —	120
Eagleshurst — — —	201
Edward the Confessor — —	33
Edwards, Bryan — — —	142
Edynston, Bishop — —	53
Egbert, King — — — —	27
Eleanor, Queen — — —	197
Elling Parish — — — —	202
Ellingham — — — —	220
Elvetham, seat — — —	281
Emma, Queen — — — —	33
Ensworth Port — — —	301
Encampments, Winchester 16—	113
———— Merton — — —	114
———— Buckland Rings — —	184

Encampments - Christchurch	220
—— Hengisbury Head	219
—— God's Hill —	222
—— Danebury Hill etc	231
—— Beacon Hill etc	242
—— near Soak etc	250
—— Winclesbury	262
—— Butser Hill	292
—— Winchester Hill	293
Ewshot ————	282
Exbury House — —	198
Fairlee, Isle of Wight —	391
Fareham ————	308
Fenton, Lavinia ———	270
Fern Hill, seat —	390
Foots, comedian —	243
Fording bridge ———	222
Forest of Alice Holt —	10

Hampshire

9

Forest of Bere ~~~~~	10
Fort Monkton ~~~~~	313
Forton Hamlet ~~~~~	310
Fox, Bishop ~~~~~	56
Freemantle, seat ~~~~~	134
Freefolk Hamlet ~~~~~	236
Freshwater Village ~~~~~	395
Freshwater House ~~~~~	395
Freshwater Gate ~~~~~	396
Frog Hill ~~~~~	397
Gatcombe, seat ~~~~~	371
Gilpin, Rev. W. ~~~~~	190
God's Hill encampment ~~~~~	222
Godshill Manor ~~~~~	372
Godwin, Earl ~~~~~	34
Gosport ~~~~~	310
Grange Park ~~~~~	285
Graves, John ~~~~~	287

Groaning tree of Baddesley	191
Gurdon, Sir Adam —	289
Guy, Earl of Warwick —	29
Hackwood Park — —	272
Hamble, Village —	152
Hampshire Topography	5
—— Agriculture —	8
—— Mineralogy —	11
—— Rivers —	12
Harway, Jones —	330
Hartley Wintney —	280
Hasler Hospital —	312
Havant town —	299
Hawling Island —	302
Helen's, St, Green —	387
Hengistbury Head —	219
High Clere Manor —	237
High Cliff, seat —	204

Hampshire

11

Hobson, Admiral —	381
Hocktide sports —	31
Hogs of Hampshire -	9
Holy Ghost Chapel —	258
Hooke, Dr Robert -	395
Hordle Manor — —	204
Hound's Down lawn -	202
Hursley Parish — —	114
Hurst Castle — —	203
Hurstbourne Park -	235
Hyde Abbey — —	96
Hythe Hamlet — .	201
Jacob, Giles — —	228
John's, St. seat — —	388
Isle of Wight —	332
—— Agriculture -	353
—— Rivers —	355

12 Hampshire

Kempshot, seat —	284
Kent, Edmund —	43
Kings Clere Parish —	243.
Kings Tombourne —	229
Ladle Hill encampment	242
Laversstock seat —	236
Leap Hamlet —	196
Leonard, St, Bourn —	193
Lichfield Parish —	236
Lilly, William —	277
Lisle, Alicia —	48
Lisle grotto —	236
Luccombe Chine —	382
Lucius, King —	17
Lucy, Godfrey de —	52
Luttrell's Tolly, seat —	201
Lymington —	185
Lynnhurst —	178

Hampshire

13

Malsanger, seat	255
Manufactures	11
Mapledeverham	291
Mary Rose, man of war	317
Massacre of the Danes	31
Maud, Empress	39
Moer, East & West	292
Mendon Castle	114
Milford Manor	204
Mineralogy, Havts	11
————— Isle of Wight	325
Mortimer Heath	250
Motteston Village	397
Mottisfont House	228
Moyles Court	221
Netley Abbey	148
Netley Castle	152
New Forest	156

Newport, Isle of Wight -	355
Newtown, Isle of Wight -	592
Newtown, a seat - -	191
Norris, Isle of Wight -	391
Northam hamlet -	125
North Court House -	398
Nurrwell, seat - -	387
Oaks in New Forest -	175
Oak, Cadenham - -	176
Odiham town - -	277
Odiham castle - -	276
Ordeal, Queen Emma's	33
Osborne House - -	391
Otterburne - - -	126
Oventon Parish - -	236
Owlesbury Village -	113
Park Farm & Chapel -	192

Hampshire

15

Parkhurst Barnacks —	364
Parkhurst Forest —	365
Pauletts family —	263
Paultons - seat —	222
Petersfield —	291
Petty, Sir William —	227
Pilewell House —	192
Pitlands Farm —	400
Popham - seat —	285
Porchester Village —	308
Porchester Castle —	303
Portsdown Hills —	298
Portsea Isle of —	313
Portsmouth —	314
—— Dockeyard —	320
Portwood House —	120
Priories, St Dionysius —	120
—— Hamble —	152
—— Beaulieu .	194

Priories, Christchurch	209
———— West Sherborne	255
———— Selborne —	289
———— Southwick —	297
———— Hayling —	302
———— Carisbrooke	371
———— Apuldurcombe	373
———— St Helens ..	388
Priory, seat, Isle of Wight	388
Purbrook, seat — —	299
Purkiss, Charcoal burner	177
Quarley Mount — — —	231
Rabbits — — — —	171
Redbridge — — — —	154
Ringwood — — — —	220
Rivers, Hampshire —	12
———— Isle of Wight —	355

Roman Antiquities 16. 116.	123
125 184 202	249
Roman Roads 230 244	236
Roman Stations 122. 230	244
Romsey — — — — —	223
Royal George, the — — —	351
Ryde — — — — —	388
Salt — — — — —	187
Sandown Cottage — — —	383
Sandys family — — —	252
Sea Fowl — — — — —	200
Selborne Village — — —	283
Shaafleet Church — — —	393
Shanklin Chine — — —	383
Sheep — — — — —	9
Sherborne, West — — —	255
Shingles — — — — —	203
Ship Building — — —	155

Showell	398
Sidon Hill	240
Silchester	2444
Soak Village	250
Somborne, Kings	229
Somborne, Little	229
Southampton	125
— Churches	149
— Corporation	144
Southington	290
Southwick	298
Sowley	192
St Lawrence	378
St Leonard's Barn & chapel	193
St Mary's Abbey	98
Statutes of Winchester	42
Steephill Isle of Wight	380
Stockbridge	230
Stoneham Park	116

Hampshire

19

Stratfield Say, seat	251
Stratton Park	285
Swainston, seat	397
Sydmonton House	243
Tatchbury Mount	222
Taylor, W, artisan	118
Taylor, Walter	151
Titchborne	287
Titchfield town	309
Titchfield House	309
Townhill, seat	153
Twyford manor	113
Undercliff	378
Upham	293
Ventnor	380
Victory, man of war	320

Vindonum, Roman station	320
Vine, seat —	251
Vine cultivated —	378
Walhampton seat —	190
Walkekin, his tower —	50
Wallop family —	235
Warblington manor	300
Warham, Abp. —	255
Warrford — —	292
Watts, Dr J. — —	147
Westover, Isle of Wight	397
Wey Hill — — —	232
Whitchurch — —	235
Whorwell — — —	233
Wickham — —	297
Winchester City —	13
— Cathedral —	49
— College —	81

Hampshire

21

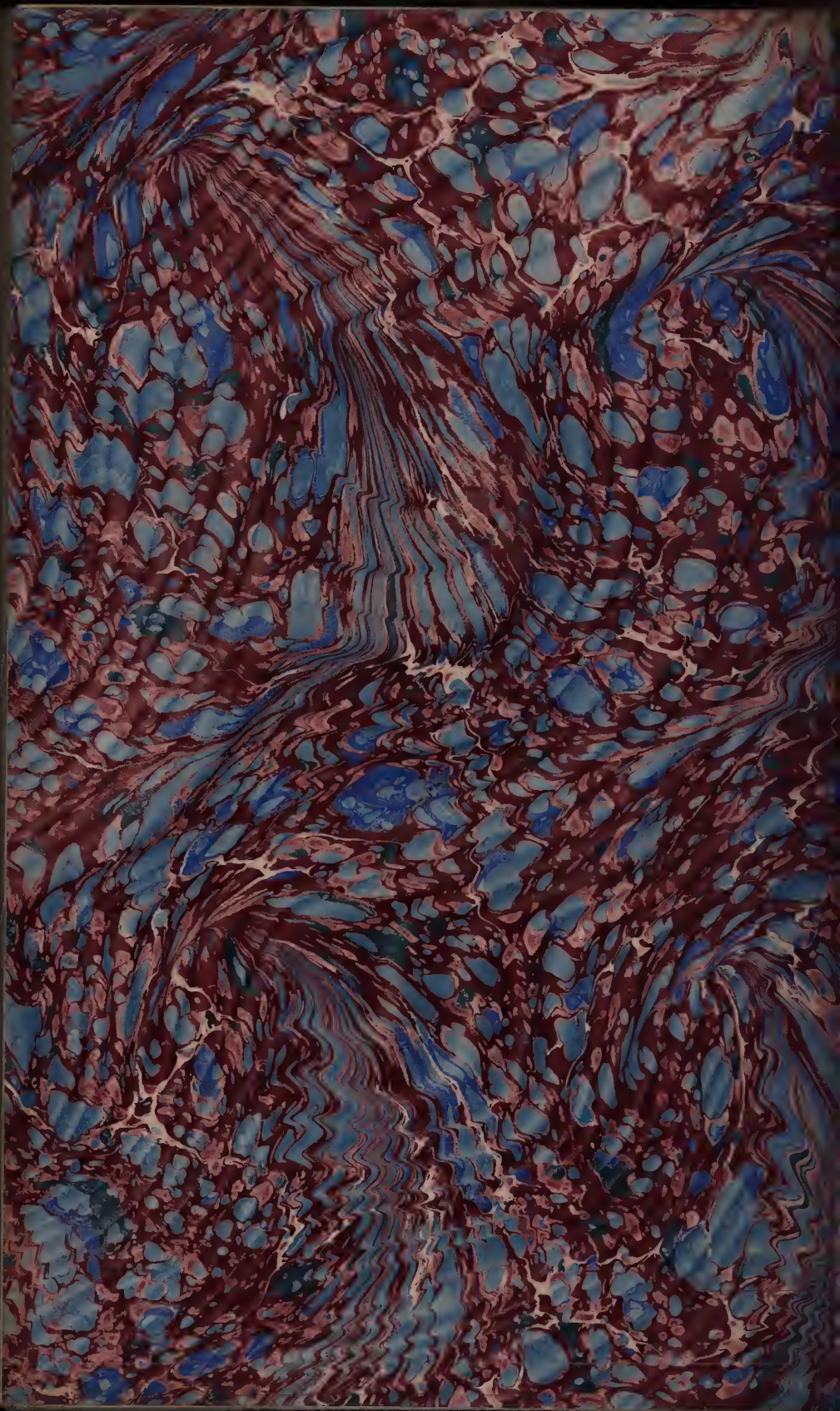
Winchester Castle —	89
—— Marquises of	263
Winclesbury encampment	262
Wolvesey Bastle —	86
Wood Mill ———	117
Woolmer Forest —	291
Wykeham, William of,	58
Yarmouth Isle of Wight	394
Yaverland ———	385
Young, Dr. Edward.	293

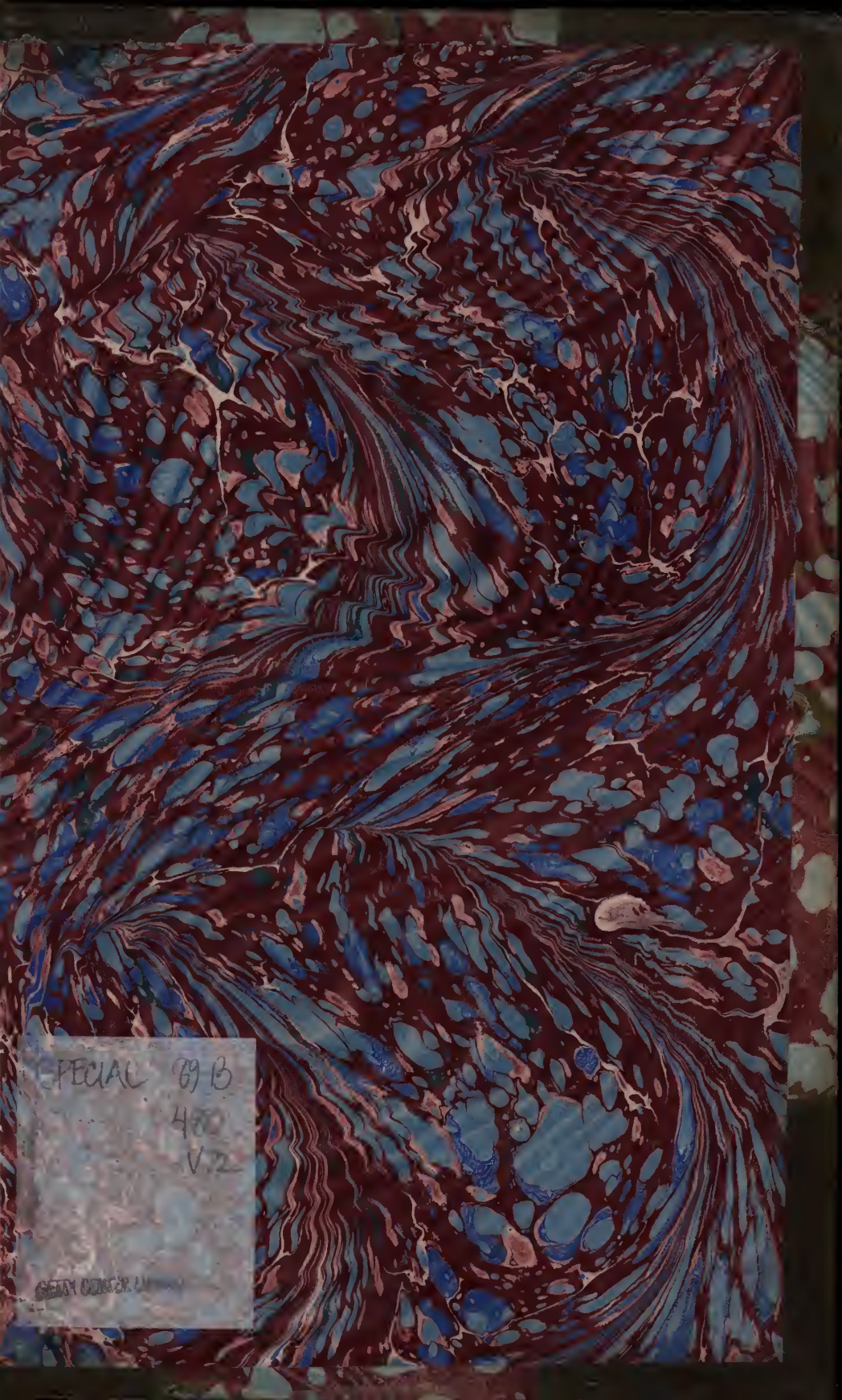












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