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APPLICABLE GUIDE.

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A
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
GUIDE

TO
THE ISLE OF WIGHT,

COMPRISING
AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS
OF
ITS ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS,
AND
ROMANTIC SCENERY.

BY THOMAS BRETTELL.

"That lovely spot, which he who has once seen never forgets, through whatever part of the world his future path may lead him."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"How beautiful seems all upon this Isle!
How bright the verdure of the forest trees!
How clear and cloudless is the azure sky!
How fresh and fragrant is the gentle air!"

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TO THE READER.

The object of the following pages is to furnish the Tourist and general Reader with a brief, yet comprehensive account of every thing worthy of attention in "The Isle of Wight;" combining such remarkable facts connected with it, as have been handed down by the historian, as well as those which the researches of antiquaries have discovered.

To effect this, and also to exhibit at one view the present state of the Island, with its numerous local attractions and improvements, no pains have been spared. To the resident Magistracy and Clergy, and other influential Persons, who have so kindly favoured him with a variety of valuable information for the completion of this Work, the Author most respectfully and gratefully acknowledges his obligations. This

unpretending Volume is now submitted for public approval; and as it is his desire to render it as correct as possible, he avails himself of this opportunity to state, that any communications with which he may be honoured, will be thankfully received, and duly attended to in subsequent Editions.

T. B.

RUPERT STREET, HAYMARKET.

May 16, 1840.

TO
SIR RICHARD-GODIN SIMEON, BART.,

Of Swainston,

WITH EVERY FEELING OF RESPECT,

THESE PAGES

ARE

GRATEFULLY DEDICATED.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.



CHAPTER I.

	Page
History of the Isle of Wight	1—19

CHAPTER II.

Form, Situation, Extent, and Climate of the Isle of Wight	20
Population, Parliamentary Representatives, &c.	21
Agricultural Statistics	22
Products, &c.	26
Rivers	27
Mineral Springs	27
Divisions of the Island	28
Civil and Military Authorities	29
Magistrates, and their Residences	30

CHAPTER III.

RYDE.

- Town of Ryde, ^{Page} 31.—Pier, 33.—Assembly Rooms, 35.—Theatre, 36.—Post Office, 36.—Market House, 36.—Town Hall, 37.—Royal Victoria Arcade, 37.—Gas Company, 38.—Free School, 38.—Sunday Schools, 38.—St. Thomas's Chapel, 39.—St. James's Chapel, 40.—Independent Chapel, 41.—Methodist Chapel, 41.—Hotels and Inns, 41.—Banks, 41.—Baths, 42.—Sea Bathing, 42.—Fair, 43.—Regatta, 43.—Schools, 44.—Steam Packets, 44.—Coaches, 46.—Carriers, 46.—Cars, 47.—Trade, 47.
- Walks in the vicinity of Ryde, 48.—Binstead, 48.—Quarr, 49.—Fishbourne, 51.—The Dover, 52.—Wreck of the Royal George, 52.—Appley, 57.—Woodlands, 59.—St. John's, 59.—Excursions by Water, 61.—Excursion to St. Helens, 63.—Brading, 64.—Yaverland, 67.—Bembridge Down, 68.—Bembridge Point, 68.—Wootton Bridge, 70.—Fernhill, 71.

CHAPTER IV.

NEWPORT.

- Town of Newport, 73.—St. Thomas's Church, 77.—St. John's Church, 79.—Roman Catholic Chapel, 80.—Baptist Chapel, 80.—Wesleyan Chapel, 80.—Independent Chapels, 80.—Unitarian Chapel, 81.—Isle of Wight Institution, 81.—Mechanics' Institution, 81.—

Corporation, 82.—Market House, 83.—Town Hall, 84.—Post Office, 85.—Banks, 86.—Theatre, 86.—Hotels, Inns, &c., 86.—Assembly Rooms, 87.—Coaches, 87.—Gaol, 87.—Gas Works, 88.—Grammar School, 88.—National School, 89.—Free School, 89.—Seminaries, 89.—Fair, 90.—Bargain Saturdays, 90.—Archery, 91.

Walks round Newport; Dodner, 91.—Mount Joy, and St. George's Down, 91.—Albany Barracks, 92.—Prison for Juvenile Offenders, 93.—House of Industry, 93.—Village of Carisbrooke, 95.—Carisbrooke Castle, 97.—Newtown, 107.—Shalfleet, 110.

CHAPTER V.

EAST AND WEST COWES.

West Cowes, 111.—Marine Parade, 113.—Castle, 113.—Royal Yacht Club House, 114.—Regatta, 117.—Market House, 118.—Town Hall, 118.—Cowes Chapel, 119.—Trinity Chapel, 120.—Independent Chapel, 120.—Wesleyan Chapel, 120.—Roman Catholic Chapel, 121.—Baths, 121.—Bathing Machines, 121.—Libraries and Reading Rooms, 122.—Post Office, 122.—Hotels, Inns, &c. 122.—National School, 123.—Fair, 123.—Coaches, 123.—Steam Packets, 124.—Harbour, 126.—Ferry, 127.

East Cowes, 128.—Hotel, 129.—Assembly Rooms, 129.—Church, 129.—Independent Chapel, 129.

Walks in the vicinity of East and West Cowes, 130.—Northwood, 131.—East Cowes Castle, 132.—Norris Castle, 133.—Osborne, 137.—Whippingham, 137.

CHAPTER VI.

YARMOUTH.

Town of Yarmouth, 138.—Church, 139.—Wesleyan Chapel, 139.—Baptist Chapel, 140.—Market House and Town Hall, 140.—Corporation, 140.—Castle, 141.—Post Office, 141.—Hotels, Inns, &c. 141.—River, 142.—Ferry, 142.—Steam Packet, 142.—Mail Boat, 143.—Boats, 143.—Fair, 143.

Walks in the vicinity of Yarmouth, 144.—Norton, 144.—Freshwater, 145.—Alum Bay, 145.—Headon Hill, 147.—Needles Hotel, 148.—Needles Light-House, 148.—The Needles, and the Needles Point, 149.

Freshwater Gate, 153.—Freshwater Cave, 155.—Scratchell's Bay, 157.—Brook, 157.—Mottiston, 158.—Brixton, or Brightstone, 159.—Shorwell, 160.—Kingston, 162.—Chale, 162.—St. Catherine's Hill, 163.—New Light-House, at St. Catherine's Point, 165.—Niton, 166.—Westcliff, 168.

CHAPTER VII.

THE UNDERCLIFF.

The Undercliff, 169.—Sir James Clark's Remarks on the Climate, 170.—Royal Sand Rock Hotel, 174.—Sand Rock Spring, 175.—Black Gang Chine, 176.—St. Lawrence, 178.—SteePhill, 180.—Ventnor, 181.—Bonchurch, 182.—Luccombe Chine, 184.—Shanklin, 185.—Shanklin Hotel, 186.—Shanklin Chine, 187.—Sandown, 188.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXCURSIONS.

	Page
From Ryde to Appuldurcombe, returning through Godshill, Newchurch, &c.	190
— Cowes to Newport, Arreton, Pidford, Whit- well, Billingham, and Gatcombe	196
— Ryde, or Cowes, through Newport, to Swainston, Calbourne, Westover, Thorley, to Yarmouth	200
The Tour round the Island	202
The Voyage round the Island	204

List of the Parishes, with the Names of the Clergy	208
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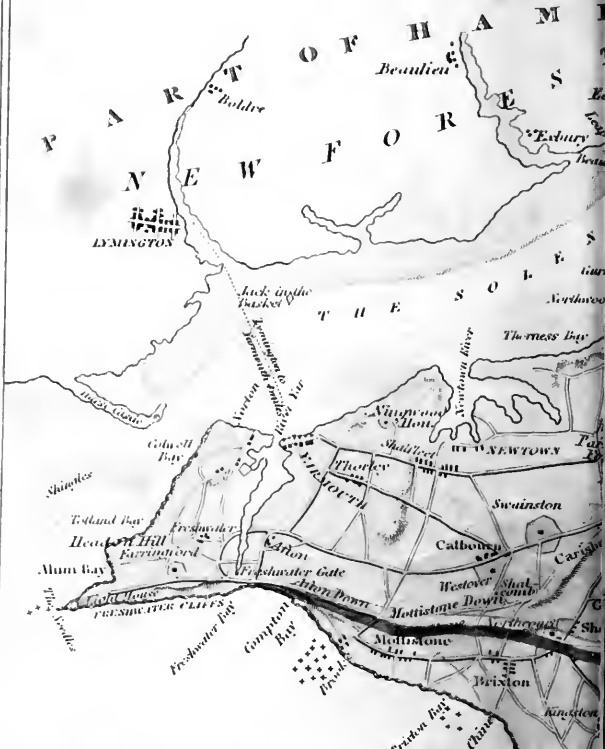
CHAPTER IX.

TOURS.

From Ryde to Newport and Carisbrooke, and return	210
— West and East Cowes, and return	210
— St. Helens, Brading, &c. and return	211
— Shanklin, and Appuldurcombe, and return	211
— Three Days' Tour round the Island .	212
— Another Route for Three Days .	214
— Two Days' Tour round the Island .	215

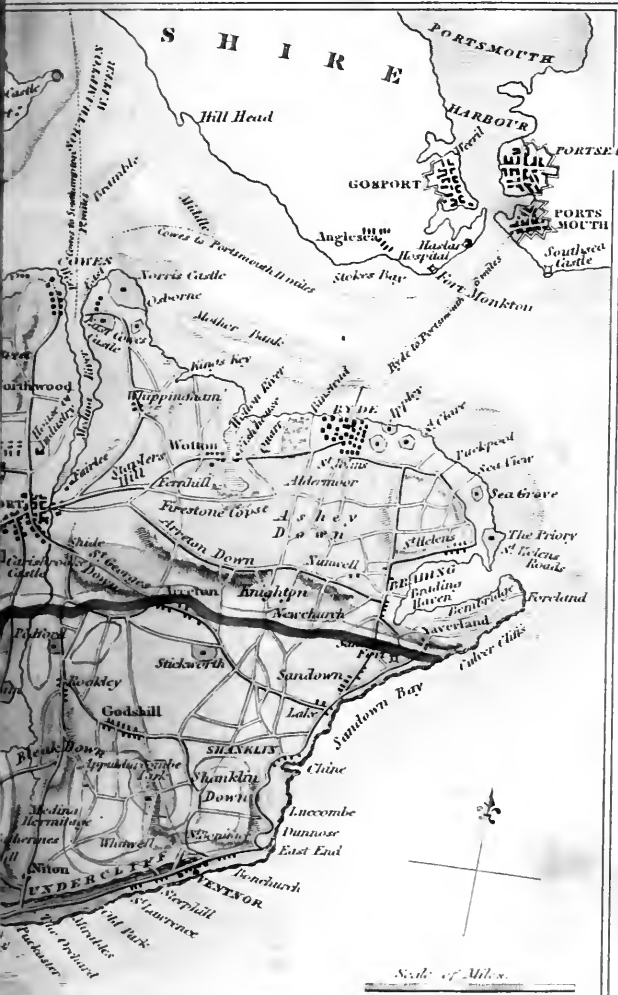
	Page
From Newport to West and East Cowes . . .	216
————— Ryde, Shanklin, &c. and return	217
————— Yarmouth, and return . . .	217
————— Niton and Sand Rock . . .	217
From West Cowes to Ryde, and return . . .	218
————— Shanklin, Ventnor, and return	218
————— Niton and Sand Rock . . .	218
————— Three Days' Tour round the Island	219





THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

- Argillaceous Limestone* ———
- Chalk, Marl, Sandstone, Sandy Limestone* ———
- Chalk, White Limestone, & Flint* ———
- Firestone, & Green Sand* ———
- Gault* ———





HISTORY

OF

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



CHAPTER I.

“ Too oft has this fair Island been the scene
Of fierce contention, massacre, and blood.
The sword,—great orphan-maker of the world!
Borne by the Saxon and the rugged Dane,
Laid waste for centuries the peasant's cot,
Filling each field and plain with heaps of dead,
And making every verdant valley blush
A crimson hue!”

It is both curious and interesting to trace the early history of a place, to which Fashion has “set her seal,” and which, in consequence, becomes the annual resort of thousands;—nine-tenths of whom are unaware either of

the "classic ground" on which they tread, or of the peculiar interest thrown around the spot by the deeds of remote ages.

Of the latter remarkable class is **THE ISLE OF WIGHT**. In earliest times, the seat of continued warfare and pitiless massacre; invaded by hordes of barbarians, who for centuries laid desolate the fertile lands.

In subsequent periods the Island became, at different epochs, most interestingly connected with the history of Great Britain, terminating its historic celebrity by the imprisonment of that ill-fated monarch, Charles the First, in Carisbrooke Castle.

The ancient history of the Isle of Wight has been a subject of considerable controversy with several topographical writers of celebrity. Whitaker, in his "History of Manchester," contends that it was formerly connected with the main land, and that it is "the *Ictis*" of Diodorus Siculus; and it is worthy of remark, that the venerable Bede calls the channel, or strait, "Pelago Solvente," which at the present day is named "the Solent," or the Solvent Sea, from the manner in which its waters are supposed to have separated the island from the adjacent shore. This separation, however, must have taken place before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, who describe "Vecha," or "Vectis" (Wight) as an island.

At this port, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Romans shipped their tin for Gaul; but it does not appear they had any station or settlement here, although they had formed two or three considerable stations on the oppo-

site coast ; one at Clausentum, near Southampton, and another at Portchester.

Suetonius, the first of the Roman authors who notices the Island, states that it was subdued by Vespasian in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, about the year 45 of the Christian era. The Roman armies having subsequently subjugated many of the southern provinces (comprehending a district now known as the counties of Kent, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, the Isle of Wight, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and Essex), these places were visited by their conqueror Claudius, who came to receive their submission in person.

Historians make no mention of the Isle of Wight during a period extending over four hundred years. Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex, in the year 495, made a second conquest of the Isle, cutting off, it is said, the few aboriginal Britons that still remained there. Cerdic appointed his nephews, Sterff and Withgar, to govern the inhabitants, to whose sway the Island was subjected until the year 661, when it was again subdued by Wulphure, king of Mercia ; but this monarch was dispossessed of this tract of land within the space of fifteen years.

During the Saxon Heptarchy, when England was torn by contending factions, and the country divided into small, and barbarous kingdoms and communities, jealous of and almost incessantly at war with one another, the hills and valleys of the Isle of Wight were

often the seat of fierce contests, and were continually deluged with blood.

In the year 678, when the inhabitants of the Island still rigidly adhered to the ancient Druidical superstitions, Cædwalla, king of the West Saxons, made war upon Edelwach, king of the South Saxons, in whose possession the Island then was. Cædwalla prevailed in the struggle; slew his rival, and, passing over to the Isle of Wight, he put all the people to the sword, except about 300 families, who were forcibly compelled to embrace Christianity. Having fully succeeded in his enterprise, he, in conformity to a vow, which he had previously made, gave one-fourth part of the whole Island to Wilfred, Archbishop of York. He then made an expiatory pilgrimage to Rome, where he died in 689.

During the incursions and invasions of the Danish marauders from the years 787 to 897, the Island was frequently plundered and desolated. Notwithstanding the entire destruction of their ships and crews, which took place during the latter year, in the reign of Ethelred they once more visited the Isle of Wight, and retained possession of it for many years, preserving a port there, and making numerous predatory excursions to the coasts of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, and Sussex.

In 1052, in the time of Edward the Confessor, Earl Goodwin, who was then an exile and an outlaw, having obtained a fleet from the Earl of Flanders, stripped the wretched inhabitants of all that had escaped the rapacity of their former invaders.

Upon the overthrow of Harold, by William the Conqueror, in 1068, his kinsman and follower, William Fitz Osborne, with fire and sword, subdued the Island "for his own use and profit," and became the first Lord of Wight. After partitioning sundry lands among his followers, whose remorseless zeal had seconded his lawless efforts, he founded a stately priory, near Carisbrooke, and built several churches. The monks who officiated in them were of the Cistercian order.

During the two succeeding centuries the Island continued to be governed by its independent Lords, who exercised all the rights of sovereignty. That tyrannous and feeble-minded monarch, King John, is stated by some historians to have resided in great obscurity in the Isle of Wight, during the period that he was soliciting the Pope to grant him a dispensation to free himself from the engagements which had been extorted from him.

In 1293 Edward the First purchased the regalities for a sum of money, after which the Kings of England retained for themselves the title of "Lord of the Island," and governed it by *Custodes*, or Wardens*. The person who sold the regalities was Isabella de Fortibus, "Lady of Wight," &c., to whom the Lordship had reverted the year preceding, by the death of her brother Baldwin, fifth Earl of Devonshire, and Lord of the Isle of Wight. The money she received from the Crown was six thousand marks (about £.4,000), and she is said to

* The two first who were appointed to that office, were Sir William Russell, and Sir Adam de Gurdon.

have died on the day that she concluded the contract, and thus alienated the rights of sovereignty from her family.

The validity of this alienation was subsequently disputed in Parliament, by the next heir, Hugh de Courtenay, on the ground of undue influence having been used to obtain it, and after the question had been agitated for a period extending over twenty-two years, the cause was at last decided in the King's favour.

That imprudent monarch, Edward the Second, with his accustomed and imbecile recklessness, gave the Lordship of the Isle of Wight to his court-favourite, Piers Gaveston, who held it until the loud murmurs and justifiable clamours of the nobility compelled the King to resume the grant of this Lordship, which he then bestowed on his eldest son, then styled Earl of Chester, afterwards Edward the Third; who, expecting the Island would be attacked by the French, erected twenty-nine beacons and watch-towers at different points, in order simultaneously to spread the alarm over the whole of the Isle when an enemy was seen approaching the shores. He also made many wise regulations regarding both the clergy and laity, providing men and arms.

As the sagacious Prince had conjectured, several attacks were made; on one occasion the French landed at St. Helens, and plundered the inhabitants; and Carisbrooke castle was often attacked by them, but never taken; the islanders on every occasion making a most gallant defence. So severe were the skirmishes between the invaders and the inhabitants that, in 1340,

Sir Theobald Russell, one of the Wardens of Carisbrooke castle, was killed. The French, however, were thoroughly beaten, and driven back to their ships with great loss.

The Island now continued free from invasion till the commencement of Richard the Second's reign, when, from the regulations at this time made, the islanders possessed a means of regular defence, having a militia consisting of nine companies, of one hundred men in each company. Moreover, as the French preparations afforded them timely intimation of their hostile intentions, they had been reinforced both from Southampton and London.

The enemy having effected a landing at Ryde, which they destroyed; also the towns of Newtown and Yarmouth; the inhabitants fled for security and refuge to the Castle of Carisbrooke, whither the French pursued them, and besieged the castle. Great numbers of the assailants were slain in this siege, and a large party of them, in attempting to force their way close to the castle, were cut off by an ambuscade, formed purposely to intercept them. The lane by which they attempted to pass, still bears the name of *Deadman's Lane*; and the present *Node Hill*, which forms one of the avenues to the town of Newport, and now built upon, is a corruption of *Noddies Hill*, as the tumulus where the slain were buried, was then exultingly denominated.

As the natives in general—those few excepted who had found protection in the Castle,—were still at the mercy of the foe, the French levied a contribution of

a thousand marks, which was readily yielded to prevent the houses from being destroyed. An oath was also administered to them to ensure their submission to the French, if, within a year, they should revisit the Island.

In 1377 the French, who had laid a regular siege to it, were obliged to retire with great loss.

In the century succeeding, while Henry the Fifth was desolating France with his rash wars, a body of intrepid Frenchmen, resolved to carry a similar destruction into his own dominions, suddenly appeared off the Isle of Wight, and effected a landing there. After burning some detached cottages and farm-houses, during which a thousand of their party were engaged in driving away the cattle of the natives to their ships, they were compelled to relinquish their booty, and driven from the Island.

“ A short time after this (says Sir Richard Worsley) they made another hostile visit, demanding a subsidy, in the name of Richard II. and of Isabella his queen; they were answered that ‘ Richard was dead, and his queen sent back to France, without 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.”

From this time until the reign of Henry the Eighth,

the French made no new effort, but then they succeeded in landing on the Island, and plundered a great part of it.

Shortly after this sad event, the islanders furnished themselves with a parochial artillery; each parish provided one piece of light brass ordnance, which was carefully kept either in the church or in a small house built for the purpose close by the church. Towards the end of the last century some sixteen or eighteen of these guns were still preserved in the Island; they were of low calibre, some being six-pounders and all the rest one-pounders. The islanders, by frequent practice, are said to have made themselves excellent artillerymen. The gun-carriages and ammunition were provided by the parishes, and particular farms were charged with the duty of finding horses to draw them*.

It is worthy of remark that Henry the Eighth caused the small castle or block-house at the entrance of Yarmouth, to be built, to defend the town from the naval attacks which Francis the First commenced after Henry had leagued himself with the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

In 1541, Henry honoured the Island with a visit, at which period Richard Worsley, Esq., of Appuldurcombe, was captain, by whom he was entertained. The excursion was probably undertaken by the King to enjoy the diversion of hawking, a sport in those days greatly practised by the nobility, and of which this pleasure-

* Pennant's "Journey from London to the Isle of Wight;" Sir Richard Worsley's "History of the Isle of Wight."

seeking monarch was remarkably fond. Richard Worsley was dismissed by Queen Mary, and restored by Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was ordered "to care for the increase of *Harquebusry* in the Island." In Culver cliffs there was, at this period, a breed of hawks, and it was made a matter of "special trust to the Governor, that they might not be destroyed."

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, during the time the Spanish armada was in preparation for the invasion of England, Sir George Carey was Captain of the Isle of Wight. He was nearly related to the Queen, his father, Lord Hunsdon, being the nephew of Anne Boleyn. He, being a man of great prescience, and fully aware of the formidable maritime power that threatened England, lost no time in causing the various forts to be repaired, and put into a complete state of defence, by the appointment of men and arms.

These vigorous proceedings, which the fearful state of the times imperatively called for, happened unfortunately to be directly hostile to the feelings of the inhabitants, who had always been ready to repel an invading enemy. The gentlemen of the Island felt their fidelity and allegiance called in question; and deeming Sir George Carey entirely regardless of their approbation, for he had long been obnoxious to them by a degree of *hauteur* which he invariably manifested, and which they conceived arose from his rank and affinity to the Queen; they drew up and forwarded a remonstrance to the Lords of the Council, which was dismissed. Nothing daunted by this defeat, they addressed a letter to Sir

Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor, and at the same time sent another to Sir George Carey, whose reply, as might be easily conceived, was sensible—spirited—and uncourteous.

This appears to have been the first instance of any complaint exhibited by the inhabitants of the Island against their Captain for exerting his authority to provide for their security, they having heretofore readily concurred in every measure ; and, as it were, anticipated every requisition for that purpose.

We cannot dismiss so distinguished a man as Sir George Carey without apprising the reader that Sir John Oglander, in his Memoirs, speaks of the time of his government as the period when the Island was in its most flourishing state*.

* “ In Queen Elizabeth’s time,” says Sir John, “ money was
 “ as plenty in yeomen’s purses, as now in the best of the
 “ gentry, and all the gentry full of money, and out of debt.
 “ The markt full, comodities vending themselves at most high
 “ rates. Prizes and men of warr at the Cowes, which gave great
 “ rates for our comodities, and exchanged other good ones with
 “ us. If you had any thing to sell, you should not have needed
 “ to have looked for a chapman, for you would not almost ask
 “ but have ; all things were exported and imported at your
 “ hearts desire ; your tenants rich, and a bargain would not stand
 “ at any rate. The state was well ordered ; we had in a good
 “ manner warrs with Spain, and peace with France ; and the Low
 “ countrymen were our servants, not our masters. Then it was
 “ *Insula fortunata, now infortunata.*”—From Sir John Oglander’s
 MSS., A. D. 1615.

Sir John Oglander also furnishes the following ludicrous

From this period to the commencement of the civil wars the Isle of Wight was in every respect prosperous: at that eventful epoch, Jerome, Earl of Portland, who was Captain of the Island, rendered himself repulsive to the Puritanical faction, by what Lord Clarendon, in his History, quaintly terms "his extraordinary vivacity."

extract, which is here inserted, as it exhibits a very striking portrait of the manners of the times.

"I have heard," says Sir John, "and partly know it to be true, that not only heretofore there was no lawyer nor attorney coming 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, with bells about his legs, hunted owte of the island; insomuch as owre 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."

Sir John, in another part of his Memoirs, observes, that

"The Isle of Wight, since my memory, is infinitely decayed; for either it is by reason of so many attorneys that hath of late made this their habitation, and so by sutes undone the country (for I have known an attorney bring down after a tearm *three hundred writts*, I have also known *twenty nisi prius* of our country tried at our assizes, when as in the Queen's time we had not *six writts* in a yeare, nor *one nisi prius* in six yeares) or else, wanting the good bargains they were wont to buy from men of war, who also vented our commoditys at very high prices; and readie money was easie to be had for all things. Now peace and law hath beggered us all, so that within my memorie many of the gentlemen, and almost all the yeomanry are undone."

“ The Parliament,” says the same high authority, “ threatened the Earl of Portland that they would remove him from his charge and government of the Isle of Wight (which last they did *de facto*, by committing him to prison without assigning a cause), and to that purpose, objected to 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 ever he had been at, in his government, from the first hour of his entering upon it.”

The peace of the Isle of Wight now became greatly disturbed by the rupture between the King and Parliament, which began to break out into acts of open violence and fury. The spirit of party soon rose to an alarming height, and great intestine animosity prevailed.

The inhabitants, at the head of whom were many of the principal gentlemen of the Island, had petitioned warmly in favour of the restoration of the Earl of Portland, and, at the same time, sent in a declaration of their adhesion to the Parliament.

Notwithstanding these proceedings, one Moses Read, the mayor of Newport, represented to the Parliament, that the town could not be deemed safe, as long as Colonel Brett and the Countess of Portland remained in Carisbrooke castle. The Colonel having been nominated by King Charles to the command of the garrison, consisting of only twenty men; and the Countess, relying upon the affection expressed by the inhabitants for her husband in the petition above alluded to, having sought a refuge there, with her five children, accompanied by

her husband's brother and sister, and at the same time hoping, by her presence and skill, to preserve that fortress for the King.

The Parliament having directed the captains of the ships in the river to assist Read, he placed himself at the head of the Newport militia, and backed by four hundred naval auxiliaries, summoned the Castle to surrender.

The heroism displayed by the Countess of Portland on this occasion, is, perhaps, one of the noblest instances of female fortitude on record. The Castle had not at that time three days' provisions for its slender garrison, yet she undauntedly advanced to the platform, with a lighted match in her hand, declaring she would herself fire the first cannon against the assailants, and defend the Castle to the utmost extremity, unless honourable terms were granted.

This gallant conduct had its desired effect : after some negotiations, articles of capitulation were agreed to, highly honourable to the besieged, and the castle was given up. The Countess was, however, allowed to remain therein, until the pleasure of Parliament on that subject was signified.

Shortly afterwards an order arrived from the Parliament, directing the Countess's removal from the Island within two days after receiving this notice. She therefore withdrew, and was indebted to the humanity of some seamen for the vessel which conveyed her and her family from the island.

All the forts in the Island were now seized by orders of the Parliament, and the Earl of Pembroke was

appointed Governor. On his arrival in the Island, he was cordially received by the gentry and principal farmers, who assembled at Cowes, and tendered him their best services.

The inhabitants having thus sagaciously manifested their friendly feelings towards the prevailing powers, were spared the miseries attendant on civil war, and remained undisturbed spectators of the commotions that ensued, until King Charles unhappily sought an asylum in the Isle.

Whether the unfortunate monarch was instigated solely by his own fears to fly from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight, or whether (in taking this step) he was the dupe of others, has long been a subject of controversy among biographers and historians. In Mr. Jesse's interesting "Court of the Stuarts,"—a work combining much research, with an able analysis of the characters of the important actors in the dark drama that closed with the career of King Charles—a chain of almost irrefragable evidence is furnished, which prove that Charles fell a victim, on this occasion, to the craft of the usurping Cromwell*.

His ill-fated history, as connected with the Isle of Wight, may be thus briefly narrated :

Colonel Robert Hammond was Governor of the Isle of Wight, when King Charles the First took refuge there : Hammond was a friend and dependant of Cromwell's, and the son-in-law of Hampden ; but he was also

* Of the circumstances attending his confinement, a more detailed account will be found under the head of "Carisbrooke Castle."

the nephew of the King's favourite chaplain, and on that account the King resigned himself unconditionally into his hands, and looked for protection from him.

On the arrival of the King, which took place November 12, 1647, Colonel Hammond lodged him in Carisbrooke castle, and treated him not as a prisoner but as a guest*. The king, however, was not long indulged in this distinction.

* " After every consideration, it appears most probable that Charles was, after all, a mere puppet in the hands of Cromwell; —that the latter had been previously perfectly well acquainted with the proposed time and manner of the King's intended flight;—that it was Cromwell himself who had caused the fear of assassination to be conveyed to the mind of his victim; and that, in fact, Charles merely fell into a pit which had been prepared for him by that arch-traitor and extraordinary man.

" It was undoubtedly the policy of Cromwell to remove the King as far as possible from the Parliament, and to surround him with his own creatures. The latter measure could only be effected by devising some plausible excuse for enforcing a more rigorous confinement, while both objects would naturally be accomplished by a flight, which the projector would contrive should be unsuccessful.

" Cromwell is even said to have privately intimated to Charles, through his relation Colonel Whaley, that he could no longer be responsible for his safety. There is not the slightest doubt but that there was a traitor in the Court of Charles, and that his most secret counsels were instantly conveyed to Cromwell. It is remarkable too that Colonel Hammond, the Governor of the Isle of Wight, to whom Ashburnham afterwards entrusted the King's person, should have left London almost at the same time that Charles departed from Hampton Court, and that too at a particular crisis, when there was no ostensible motive for his returning to his post, and when the agitations in the army rendered it

He was soon after deprived of his favourite chaplains and servants—then confined within the walls of the Castle, where, during the times of his walking within the lines, “ persons (says Mr. Jesse) afflicted with the “ evil, continued to resort to him in infinite numbers, “ and from the remotest parts.”

After a confinement of several months at Carisbrooke, during which period he made two ineffectual attempts to escape, he was removed to Newport (1648). A fresh treaty being set on foot between the King and the Parliamentary Commissioners, much hollow diplomacy ensued, which the army put an end to, by once more seizing the person of the King. He was then removed to London, and soon afterwards tried, and executed.

From this period the Isle of Wight is not connected with any event of historical importance, or worthy of particular remark.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were successively Governors or Wardens:—

1644. William Sydenham, Esq.

1660. Lord Culpepper. The conduct of this nobleman was so arbitrary to the islanders, that it was made the subject of a petition to the King, which was, however, ineffectual; but, probably, feeling the unpleasant-

“ important to his own interests that he should remain in London.

“ The fact is the more curious, since (according to Clarendon)

“ Ashburnham had made up his mind that the King should en-

“ trust himself with Hammond some time before their departure

“ from Hampton Court.”—*Jesse's Memoirs*, Vol. II., p. 133.

ness of a situation where he was universally disliked, he resigned, and was succeeded by

Admiral Sir Robert Holmes. This gallant seaman, who had greatly distinguished himself against the Dutch, formed a contrast to his predecessor, and was a very popular governor. He was much esteemed by King Charles II., who visited him at Yarmouth; and that Monarch landed in Gurnet Bay, near Cowes, in 1671. Sir Robert died in 1692, and was buried at Yarmouth.

John, Lord Cutts, was next appointed, by William III., in 1693. The early part of this nobleman's government was very unpopular, but he afterwards became more liked. He was general of the forces in Ireland, where he died in 1706.

Charles, Marquess of Winchester, afterwards Duke of Bolton, succeeded Lord Cutts in 1707. His many more important duties preventing him from taking up his residence in the Island, the first appointment by the Crown of a Lieutenant-governor now took place.

Colonel Morgan was the gentleman on whom this office was conferred, who received a salary of twenty shillings per day.

1710. On the removal of the Marquess of Winchester, General Webb was appointed in his place. He was succeeded, in

1715, by that distinguished soldier and statesman, William, Lord Cadogan: he died in 1726. The next governor was

Charles, Duke of Bolton (son of a former governor), who was appointed August 26, 1726, but dismissed

from the Governorship and other important offices in 1733; and was succeeded by John, Duke of Montague, who held the office only eleven months, when he resigned.

John, Viscount Lymington, was then Governor and Vice-admiral. He resigned in 1742; and in the following year was created Earl of Portsmouth. Charles, Duke of Bolton, was then reinstated, and again resigned; and in 1745, the Earl of Portsmouth was re-appointed, and held the place till his death, in 1762. The Earl was succeeded by

Thomas, Lord Holmes, who died in 1764. To him immediately succeeded Hans Stanley, Esq.; but the changes of administration caused his removal in 1766; and

Harry, Duke of Bolton, succeeded him in the same year. He was removed in 1770, and again the Right Hon. Hans Stanley appointed, with a grant for life. He died in 1780. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley was his successor, in which office he continued until 1782, when the Duke of Bolton was again appointed. He died in the year 1789. The appointment was then conferred on the Right Hon. Thomas Orde, afterwards Lord Bolton.

Lord Malmesbury, the present Governor, succeeded to the appointment, August 22, 1807.

The office will expire with the life of the present Governor, it being one of those sinecures, the abolition of which was recommended by a committee of the House of Commons.—The salary is £.1,500 per annum.

CHAPTER II.

FORM, SITUATION, EXTENT, CLIMATE, &c.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT is in the form of an irregular lozenge ; its length, from East to West, *i. e.* from the Needles to the Foreland, is about twenty-three miles ; and its extreme breadth, from Cowes in the North, to St. Catherine's Point in the South, is rather more than thirteen miles.

The circumference of the Isle of Wight is estimated at from seventy to seventy-five miles, and the superficial area has been computed to be about 105,000 acres.

It is separated from the main land by the Solent Sea, the channel of which varies from two to six miles ; and which, although its navigation is intricate, affords a safe roadstead and shelter to the numerous vessels that are occasionally wind-bound in the channel ; or which, in time of war, assemble here, waiting for convoy. Its bold, and, in some places, precipitous Southern coast is washed by the waves of the English channel, which frequently beat against these cliffs with tremendous and destructive fury ; a fact sometimes painfully attested by the loss of both ships and crews.

The air of the Island is exceedingly pure and salubrious ;—the mildness of the temperature is evinced by the luxuriance with which myrtles and other delicate

plants flourish, in the open air, and the size which they attain.

The general appearance of the country is exceedingly diversified, possessing almost every feature which can contribute to beauty in landscape scenery: a constant succession of hill and dale,—fine tracts of wood,—a well cultivated and productive soil—and a pleasing interchange of land and sea, along the whole of its coast, some part of which is visible from nearly every point of the Island. It presents thus an endless variety of almost unequalled scenery.

On the Northern side, the banks are clothed with woods and coppices, or gently slope in meadows to the water's edge. The Southern side, or, as it is frequently termed, "The Back of the Island," abounds with scenery of a very different character.—Bold and precipitous rocks, of a highly imposing description, extend throughout the whole line of coast:—in these rocky barriers, frequent chasms, or ravines, called "Chines," are observed, which extend a long way into the land; a trickling brook occasionally steals down the steep descent in mimic cascade;—though, after heavy and continued rains, it swells into a torrent, which, raging among masses of fallen rock, forms itself into one broad volume, and takes a headlong course to the beach, and to the sea.

POPULATION, REPRESENTATIVES, &c.

The population of the Isle of Wight is estimated at about 40,000 inhabitants—of whom, Newport and its

suburbs, contain 9,000; Cowes, East and West, 5,000; Ryde, 4,000; and Yarmouth, 600. It returns three members to the Imperial Parliament; one Knight for the Island*, and two Burgesses for Newport. The present representatives are the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, for the Island; and John-Heywood Hawkins, Esq., and William-John Blake, Esq., for the borough of Newport. According to the Revising Barrister's list, the number of electors for the county of the Isle of Wight, is 1180, and for the borough of Newport, 540.

Previously to the Reform Act, the Isle of Wight sent six members to the House of Commons.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

The superficial area of the Island (as before observed) contains about 105,000 acres, of which only a small portion is waste land, the rest being either arable or pasture. Formerly a considerable portion of the Island was occupied by woods, but these have long since been much reduced; the proximity of the dock-yard at Portsmouth has tended in a great degree to deprive the Isle of Wight of its finest timber; yet there still remains a considerable extent of ornamental and thickly foliaged woods.

The Isle of Wight has long enjoyed the reputation of great natural fertility; and has been repeatedly called "THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND."

* The Island sent one Member to Parliament, in the twenty-fourth year of Edward IV.

Both its fertility and its cultivation have been over-rated. Its picturesque beauties, and the peculiar loveliness of much of its scenery, are viewed by all with unqualified admiration ; but we must use more measured and moderate terms, when we speak of the natural fruitfulness of the soil, and of the means which have been hitherto applied to its improvement.

Its agriculture is of a very varied character, dependent upon the marked varieties of soil into which it is divided. The range of Downs which cross it from East to West separate it into two districts ; which in their general character are totally distinct from each other. The greater part of the land to the North side of the Downs being of a stiff cold clay, whilst that on the South side is very generally of a fertile sandy loam.

The cultivation, the size of the farms, the quality of the stock, and the opulence and station of the yeomanry and tenantry, are all more or less affected by this distinction. To the North of the Down, are found small farms, moderate capital, inferior live stock, an indifferent state of cultivation, and heavy attendant expenses ; whilst in the more fertile district of the South we find a wealthy yeomanry, an improved system of tillage, and cattle and sheep of the best breeds.

The general appearance of these districts plainly indicate their respective characters. To the North, the passing tourist sees a district abounding in coppices and indifferent pasture—to the South, his eyes are cheered by a rich prospect of fertile and well-cultivated fields.

The course of cropping upon the farms to the North side of the Downs is not of a very fixed or definite kind—a succession of fallow, wheat, oats, clover for one or, in some rare instances, two years, forms the more usual course; and the scanty and indifferent crops, and the numerous weeds by which they are infested, too frequently attest the indifference of the soil and of the tillage.

It is in this district that we may hope to witness, before many more years are over our heads, those great improvements which are now offered by the use of the subsoil plough;—the introduction of a system of thorough and permanent draining;—and the more general application of lime, which offers itself in a rich mine of wealth from the neighbouring hills.

For the purposes of drainage, ample supplies of flintstones and of chalk are procurable from the whole line of Downs; or if the more costly, but more effectual and permanent system of tile-draining be preferred, the clays of the low land give facilities upon the spot for the manufacture of excellent tiles at a moderate cost.

Upon the South side of the ridge of Downs, the Norfolk four-course system, turnips, barley, clover, and wheat, is making rapid progress.

The increased breadth of turnips in this district, and the air of neatness and good husbandry which prevail, bear witness to the activity of the husbandman and the good quality of the land; and the recent application of bone dust for the purpose of the turnip crop, and of the

turnip cutter for the use of the fold, cannot fail to lead to a further and rapid amelioration in the stock and in the soil.

The cattle are not of first-rate quality; but, from year to year, they are improving in blood and in symmetry. The half-bred animals which were formerly either produced in the Island, without any fixed views of improvement, and almost under the guidance of chance, or were imported from the nearest fairs upon the other side of the water, are giving way before a purer breed from the North of Devon or the midland counties; and, where the dairy is the principal object, care has in some instances been taken to obtain the best and handsomest cows from the islands of Jersey and Alderney.

The sheep too have been improved, and are still improving, in a degree which excites the attention and respect of every one conversant with the subject. There are many excellent South Down flocks, and large numbers of early lambs are bred from Dorset ewes, and sent fat to the London markets. This is a large and valuable branch of the farmer's business; about seven thousand lambs being sent annually across the water for the use of the Metropolitan *bon vivans*.

Within the last few years a great stimulus has been given to the improvement of stock of all kinds, by an Agricultural Society, which receives an extensive support from the great body of the yeomanry; and those persons who have seen the Christmas show of fat cattle at the annual exhibition at Newport, will know how to value the exertions which have been made, and will bear witness to the success by which those well-directed

efforts have been attended. To these efforts the principal landowners of the Island have been liberal contributors ; and if they are continued with the same spirit with which they were commenced, and have been hitherto carried on, this happy and beautiful Island, to which Nature has been so bountiful, will be also one of the best cultivated districts in Great Britain, and will well deserve, upon every ground, the name of "THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND."

PRODUCTS, &c.

Great quantities of flour are annually shipped from the island, on which there are forty-five mills ; thirty-eight worked by water power, and seven by the wind. In different parts of the island are strata of fuller's-earth, pipe-clay, red and yellow ochres, &c., all of which are articles of export.

A seam of coal is also found to run through some parts, but not of sufficient size or quality to repay the expense of working. An attempt was made to win it some years ago, but it was given up for the reasons just mentioned.

A beautiful white sand is dug from pits in the vicinity of Alum Bay and Freshwater, large quantities of which are sent to the glass and porcelain manufactories of London, Worcester, Bristol ; and also to the East Indies.

On several parts of the coast a soft blue substance is seen oozing from the shores, which the progressive change of nature converts from a watery clay to a solid and hard rock. In its first state, great quantities of small shells, flints, &c. adhere to it ; and, by constant

exposure to the action of the sea and atmosphere, the mass at length forms one perfect petrification.

RIVERS.

The only river of consequence in the Island is the Medina, which, as its name signifies, divides the Island into equal parts, and is the boundary of the Hundred to which it gives name. Its rise is at the foot of St. Catherine's Down; and after passing through Newport, where it is navigable for vessels of eighty tons burthen, it joins the sea at Cowes, and forms a secure and sufficiently capacious harbour for shipping. It is, however, in contemplation to improve the depth of the Medina, so as to render it available for vessels of larger tonnage.

The Wootton river, or Fishbourne creek, is navigable, for small craft only, as far the village of Wootton.

The Yar rises near Freshwater Gate, and flows into the Solent at Yarmouth.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Springs of clear water are numerous, and are, in general, very pure and transparent, from the natural percolation they undergo through the limestone, of which all the higher portions of the island are composed.

Mineral springs have from time to time been discovered in different parts.

At Shanklin, one of the most romantic spots in the island, a spring was discovered by Dr. Frazer, physician to Charles II., the waters of which are slightly tinged with alum. At Pitland, there is another, containing sulphur. And of those impregnated with iron,

that at Black Gang Chine, under Chale Cliff, is the most celebrated.

DIVISIONS.

The Medina, as before mentioned, divides the Island into two divisions, the East and West Medine. The East Medine contains fourteen parishes, the West Medine sixteen parishes.

EAST MEDINE.

Brading.	Whitwell.
St. Helens.	Niton.
Yaverland.	Godshill.
Shanklin.	Arreton.
Bonchurch.	Binstead.
Newchurch.	Wootton.
St. Lawrence.	Whippingham.

WEST MEDINE.

Northwood.	Brixton.
Newport.	Mottistone.
St. Nicholas.	Calbourne.
Carisbrooke.	Shalfleet.
Gatcombe.	Brooke.
Kingston.	Thorley.
Chale.	Yarmouth.
Shorwell.	Freshwater.

The Isle of Wight is in the Diocese of Winchester.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES
OF THE ISLAND.

<i>Governor, Capt. General, and Sheriff.....</i>	}	EARL OF MALMESBURY.
<i>Vice-Admiral.....</i>		EARL OF YARBOROUGH.
<i>Captain of Carisbrooke Castle.....</i>	}	LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W. PATERSON, K.C.H.
<i>Cones Castle.....</i>	{	MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.
<i>Yarmouth Castle</i>	{	MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. WATERS, K.C.B.
<i>Sandown Fort.....</i>		CAPTAIN SIR W. WYNN.
<i>Deputy-Governor.....</i>		THOMAS SEWELL, ESQ.
<i>Vice-Admiral.....</i>		WILLIAM HEARN, ESQ.
<i>Sheriff of the County of Hants.....</i>	}	JOHN HOLE, ESQ.
<i>County Member.....</i>	{	HON. WILLIAM HENRY ASHE A'COURT HOLMES.
<i>Borough Members.....</i>	{	J. H. HAWKINS, ESQ. AND W. J. BLAKE, ESQ.
<i>Coroner.....</i>		HENRY SEWELL, ESQ.

MAGISTRATES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT,
AND THEIR RESIDENCES.

SIR RICHARD GODIN SIMEON, Bart. *Swainston.*

EARL OF YARBOROUGH, *Appuldurcombe.*

LORD WORSLEY, *St. Lawrence.*

JOHN FLEMING, Esq. M.P. *Binstead, near Ryde.*

GEORGE PLAYER, Esq. *Ryde House.*

THOMAS ROBERT BRIGSTOCKE, Esq. *Stone Pitts, near
Ryde.*

WILLIAM HUGHES HUGHES, Esq. *Bellerue House, Ryde.*

JAMES PLAYER LIND, Esq. *Ryde.*

THOMAS COOKE, Esq. *New Close.*

SIR WILLIAM OGLANDER, Bart. *Nunwell.*

CHARLES BASSETT ROE, Esq. *Padmore.*

REV. R. WALTON WHITE, *Wootton Rectory.*

HON. WILLIAM HENRY ASHE A'COURT HOLMES, M.P.
Westover.

JAMES BARLOW HOY, Esq. *Medina Hermitage.*

HENRY WORSLEY, D.D. *Gatcombe Rectory.*

SAMUEL SAUNDERS, Esq. *Fern Hill.*

REV. SIR GEORGE BURRARD, Bart. *Yarmouth.*

P. A. FARNALL, Esq., *Bowner.*

SIR GRAHAM EDEN HAMOND, Baronet, *Norton, near
Yarmouth.*

WILLIAM FFARINGTON, Esq. *Wood Vale Cottage, Cowes.*

JOHN SIMEON, Esq.

CHAPTER III.

RYDE.

<i>Distant from Ryde,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Distant from Ryde,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Brading . . .	4	Wootton . . .	3
Sandown . . .	6	Newport . . .	7
Yaverland . . .	7	Carisbrooke . . .	8½
Shanklin . . .	9	East Cowes . . .	9
Bonchurch . . .	12	West Cowes . . .	12
Ventnor . . .	13	Arreton . . .	7½
St. Lawrence . . .	15	Newchurch . . .	7
Sandrock (by Undercliff)	19	Appuldurcombe . . .	10
Freshwater Gate (ditto)	35	Niton . . .	16
Alum Bay (ditto)	37½	Sandrock . . .	17
		Yarmouth . . .	18
		Alum Bay (by Yarmouth)	23
		Freshwater Gate (ditto)	25½

THOSE who visit the Isle of Wight, intending to land at Ryde, can, on leaving the Metropolis, or the North of England, either travel by the high road to Portsmouth, or avail themselves of the superior facilities of conveyance thither afforded them by the railroad. From Portsmouth they can take the steam boat to Ryde, which, during the summer months, is passing and repassing every hour.

The appearance of the town of Ryde, as it is approached from the water, is, in a remarkable degree, pleasing and picturesque. The different masses of building, which completely cover the brow of a rather declivitous hill, are visible from afar;—they seem to rise as if in tiers above each other, and appear greatly interspersed with trees and shrubs, especially evergreens. Last of all, on nearing the strand, one recognises the principal streets of this delightful watering place, its elegant Church, and commodious Pier, which, stretching far away into the water, seems to bid the visitor welcome to its island shore.

The Pier first commands the attention of the stranger: to the right of it is a handsome range of buildings, called Brigstocke Terrace; behind which rises the elegant spire of St. Thomas's Church: further to the right stand the Market House and Town Hall, and adjoining them to the westward is the neat chapel of St. James. The top of the hill is crowned by conspicuous and picturesque buildings. Nearer the shore, the marine residences of Thomas Thistlethwayt, Esq., and the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, and the elegant villas recently erected in Pelham Fields, attract notice.

The town is laid out with regularity; the streets are wide, and the foot ways well paved. The buildings are chiefly detached, with gardens before them, or are situated in the midst of smooth lawns. Every diversity of style and fancy may here be found in the construction of the houses.

Within the last few years, houses of a superior descrip-

tion have been built, possessing every comfort and requisite to form desirable winter residences; and many families of the highest respectability are now permanently domiciled in the town, wherein shops of all kinds supply, in every variety and abundance, all that ministers to the necessities and the luxuries of life.

Among the most recent improvements of Ryde, is the formation of a new road from the Dover to St. John's, thereby avoiding the hills of Ryde, and shortening the distance to Shanklin, &c. It is also proposed to extend this road along the beach by the Pier to Pelham Fields, thereby forming an excellent promenade along the Sea beach, after the model of the Parade at Dovor, or the Esplanade at Weymouth.

The equable temperature and mildness of the climate render Ryde a desirable place of resort for the invalid during the winter months: its open situation, and the constant interest excited by the arrival and departure of the homeward and outward-bound merchantmen, and other vessels, furnish all persons with objects for amusement and contemplation.

THE PIER.

This extensive and useful structure, forming perhaps one of the most interesting marine promenades in the kingdom, is, in length, 2226 feet, or nearly half a mile. An Act of Parliament having been obtained for its erection in 1813, the foundation stone was laid in due form by the late Richard Holmes, Esq., on the 29th

of June, in the same year; and the Pier was opened the year following, the funds having been raised by shares of £.50 each.

There are eight flights of steps leading to the water at regular intervals, and two at the extremity, to facilitate communication with the water, at all times of the tide, which afford accommodation to the invalid, and to parties landing or embarking. Seats, sheltered from the weather, are erected by the sides of the promenade, and a railing extends the whole distance. The Pier runs out from the shore in a direction due North. An arched gateway, and a handsome lodge for the collector of the toll, distinguish the entrance. The toll is twopence for each individual, every time of passing on to the Pier; but visitors and families may subscribe by the week, month, or year. The subscription for an individual is one shilling and sixpence per week; for a family, six shillings*.

Calshot Castle, and the entrance to the Solent water, with the spires of the churches, and the houses of Southampton, are visible in fine weather from the Pier of Ryde: following the shore, Stokes Bay and Anglesea conduct the eye to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, and to Portsmouth, where the masts of the navy, and the buildings of the dock-yard are seen in the distance. Pursuing the line of coast, Southsea Castle, and Hayling Island present themselves, over which may be

* In November 1839, the Pier Company laid down pipes to the end of the Pier for the supply of fresh water to the shipping at the Motherbank, Spithead, and St. Helens.

occasionally recognised the spire and bell tower of Chichester cathedral.

To the timid, and to those who are deterred by other causes than fear, from venturing on the "heaving wave," the Pier affords innumerable attractions. The arrival and departure of the steam packets;—the numerous boats every where sailing about;—the merchantmen, constantly under weigh;—together with the occasional naval salutes, announcing the arrival or departure of ships of war, compose a scene of unusual interest and excitement. Nor is the spectacle on the Pier itself the least attractive object, from the number, and often from the elegance and beauty of the fair promenaders.

A more delightful scene can hardly be conceived than this Pier affords when the placid brightness of a summer's moon rests upon it. The combination of motion and stillness which the sea presents on a fine and tranquil night is inexpressibly pleasing.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are situated in Union Street, at the Marine Library and Reading Rooms of Mr. P. T. Hellyer, who is agent for the Southern District Banking Company, as well as postmaster. A great variety of London papers, reviews, magazines, pamphlets, &c., are always on the table; while music and card parties form attractions in the evening. There is also a weekly assembly during the season. In the winter, assemblies are held once a month. The front is adorned with a handsome balcony, the viranda commanding a fine marine view. There is

also an elegant billiard table, for the recreation of those who play.

THE THEATRE

is at the top of Union Street ; it is small, but neatly fitted up. It is usually open during the months of July, August, and September.

It was at this theatre that the admirable comic actress, Mrs. Jordan, appeared for the last time on the stage. She was then proceeding to France. She died in great pecuniary distress, July 5, 1816, at St. Cloud, and lies buried there.

THE POST OFFICE

is situated at the Marine Library in Union Street. The postmaster is Mr. P. T. Hellyer. The London mail arrives at eight o'clock, A.M., and the letters are in course of delivery at half-past eight. The Western mail arrives at eleven o'clock, A.M., and the letters are delivered shortly afterwards. The mail leaves for London at seven o'clock during the summer months ; the Western mail at five, P.M., but it is necessary that letters should be posted an hour and a half previous to the hour of departure, to avoid the fees payable on letters posted after the box is closed. From April 6th to October 5th, bags are made up for Cowes and Southampton, and leave the office at three o'clock, P.M. Letters by this route are delivered the same day.

THE MARKET HOUSE,

which was completed in 1831, is situated in Lind

Street ; it is a handsome building, having a frontage to the South of 198 feet. At the West end is the Fish Market ; next are the butchers' shops, with a pump of excellent water. The centre is intended for the Corn Market ; and the eastern division is appropriated to fruit, poultry, vegetables, &c.

The market is well supplied with fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, poultry, butter, &c., many of the country people resorting hither from the back of the island. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays ; but the market is open daily, to meet the wants of the residents. The Cattle Market is in front of the building.

THE TOWN HALL

is over the Corn Market, and forms the centre of the building ; it consists of an elegant room, 44 feet by 26, opening by sliding doors into a room, 15 feet by 20, where the Commissioners for Improving the Town hold monthly meetings. When both rooms are thrown into one, it forms a room 60 feet in length :—the view from this apartment is very extensive. Balls are occasionally held here.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA ARCADE

stands on the East side of Union Street. This small but elegant structure was erected from the designs of Mr. Westmacott, the architect, at a cost of about 12,000*l*. It consists of fourteen shops, and a saloon, or picture gallery, 54 feet long and 22 feet high.

GAS AND COKE COMPANY.

This highly respectable company, which has been productive of the most substantial benefits to the town of Ryde, was formed (by deed of association) March 31, 1838. Its capital consists of 5,000*l.*, held in 500 shares of 10*l.* each: the engineer and permanent director is William Morley Stears, Esq. from Stroud, Gloucestershire.

THE FREE SCHOOL

was erected by voluntary contributions, and opened the 31st of August, 1812. It stands in Melville Street. The building, though simple, is in every respect well adapted to purposes of education. The entrance is through a small court yard, enclosed by a wall, which leads to a spacious room, where the boys are instructed. On the sides are wings: in the eastern wing the committees meet, and the girls are instructed; the western wing is the residence of the master. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and by charity sermons preached at St. Thomas's Chapel, twice in the season. The number of children in the school is 340; 220 boys, and 120 girls. The children are educated on the national plan; and the school is in every way deserving the support of the affluent and humane.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Attached to St. James's Chapel, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, are Sunday Schools; all of which are very creditably conducted.

ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

The parish of Newchurch, in which the Town of Ryde is situated, is the most extensive in the Island, extending from Ryde in the North to Ventnor in the South, both inclusive; the parish church is seven miles from Ryde. To obviate the inconvenience, arising from the distance of the parish church, Thomas Player, Esq., in the year 1719, erected a chapel, on the site of the present building, endowing it with a yearly stipend of ten pounds, payable to the vicar of the parish for officiating therein, or providing some one to do the duty. The number of inhabitants, and annual visitors, having greatly increased within the last few years, the chapel was found to be too small to afford the accommodation required.

In the year 1827, George Player, Esq. erected the present structure on the foundation of the old chapel. The elevation is very elegant. A well-proportioned tower rises to a considerable height, terminating in a light and lofty spire, which serves as a landmark to the mariner, and forms a pleasing object in the landscape. Gothic windows give light to the interior, which is fitted up with simplicity. A gallery runs round three sides of the building, and in the recesses of the wings there are galleries for the charity children. The choir is placed in a central recess, in which is placed a handsome organ. Under the tower are the catacombs. Divine service is performed in this chapel at eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings, and three o'clock in the afternoon, during the summer six months; but the latter hour is altered in the winter to half-past two.

The Rev. H. J. Vernon, M. A., is the present curate. In October 1839, the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, was instituted to the vicarage of Newchurch, on the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL

is in Lind Street, on the West of the Market House ; it was erected in the year 1827, by William Hughes Hughes, Esq., who sold it to the Rev. Waldo Sibthorp. Mr. Sibthorp has considerably augmented and improved it.

The interior is fitted with elegance. There is a gallery round three sides of the building ; and an excellent organ in the West gallery. The window of the altar is adorned with a fine specimen of modern stained glass. Over the West entrance is a cupola and clock. Divine service is performed here at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past six in the evening, on Sunday, and at the same hour on Thursday evening. The following is the scale of prices at which sittings are let :—

		£.	s.	d.
Middle aisle, in the body	- per annum	1	4	0
Sides under the Galleries	- - „	1	1	0
Front Seats in the Gallery	- - „	0	15	0
Back Seats in the Gallery	- „	0	10	0

And a due proportion of Free Seats.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL

is in George Street ; the interior is neat, the galleries extend around the building ; and the organ is in a semi-circular recess, behind the pulpit. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Guyer.

THE METHODIST CHAPEL

is situated in Spencer Road. It is a small building, with a gallery on three sides, and the interior is fitted up with neatness.

HOTELS AND INNS.

The principal Hotels, are Yelf's, in Union Street ; and the Royal Pier Hotel, kept by Messrs. Hale and Rendall, close to the Pier. The situation of the Pier Hotel is unrivalled for its prospect, which embraces the expanse of water from Selsey Bill to the Solent Sea. This Hotel has been the general resort of the Royal Family, when they have honoured the Isle of Wight with their presence.

The Crown Commercial Hotel, High Street, conducted by Woodrow ; and the Royal Kent Hotel, Union Street, by A. Stephens, are well adapted for commercial gentlemen. The Star, Upper Ryde, is a comfortable house, and the charges moderate ; it is under the superintendence of Mrs. Lock.

BANKS.

There are three branch bank establishments in Ryde :

—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co., who draw on Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co. ;—the Southern District Banking Company, who draw on the London and Westminster Bank ;—and Messrs. Bassett and Co., who draw on Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. and Co. The Banks are open daily from eleven till four.

BATHS.

Near the Pier are Kemp's and Williams's Hot and Cold Baths, Shower Baths, &c., which are well fitted up. Rayner's Baths, in Pier Street, are a new building, in which the latest and best arrangements have been adopted.

Both establishments are well conducted, and persons visiting them are certain of receiving civility and attention.

SEA BATHING.

Sea Bathing, at Ryde, is particularly good, and may be enjoyed at all times of the tide ; the sands run out to a great distance, and in the summer time absorb so much heat from the sun, that the flowing tide receives considerable warmth, rendering the water particularly grateful to the bather.

The situation of Ryde gives it peculiar advantages as a bathing station over those places which open directly on a wide expanse of the Sea. In such situations the wind often produces a swell, which renders bathing not only insecure, but even impracticable.

The machines, which belong to Kemp and Williams, are numerous and well arranged.

THE FAIR

is held annually, on the 6th of July; and if not of much importance, still it affords a little recreation to the inhabitants of the town and adjacent villages.

It is held in the High Street.

THE REGATTA

generally takes place at the end of August, when prizes are contended for by the different wherries, rowing boats, and pilot vessels.

The beneficial effects of the Regatta are obvious. It produces amongst the boatmen a rivalry to keep their boats and sails in the best possible order, as well as to attain a superiority in the management of their craft. The visitors on their part derive advantage from the skill acquired by these well-contested sailing matches. The whole of the course is visible from the Pier, which on these occasions is invariably crowded with spectators from all parts of the surrounding shores and country. During the day, the company assembled on the Pier are enlivened by a band of music; in the evening there is a display of fireworks on the same spot; and a Regatta ball is held at the Town Hall.

His late Majesty was a contributor to the Regatta fund, as also George IV. The noblemen in the town

and neighbourhood, and the inhabitants at large, subscribe handsomely; and thus maintain with spirit the objects which first led to the establishment of the Regatta.

The Ryde wherries have long been celebrated. They are not only exceedingly well-built, and *well found* (to use a nautical phrase), but are managed with a degree of skill, and well-disciplined steadiness, perhaps unequalled on any part of the coast of England. They may be hired for two shillings and sixpence the hour, or by the trip, or day; in the latter cases, it is best to make an agreement previous to starting. The boatmen are cleanly, civil, and intelligent, and ready to afford the stranger every information in their power.

THE SCHOOLS

are of great respectability. Mr. Brown, of Play Street, about a mile from Ryde, has a large establishment for young gentlemen, in a beautiful situation. Mr. Bass, of Cambrian House; and Mr. Guichet, also keep schools. The establishment of Mrs. Butt, "La Solitude," in Upper Ryde, for young ladies, is highly commended.

STEAM PACKETS

were first introduced between this place and Portsmouth, in the year 1825. They were established by a number of spirited individuals, who subscribed the capital required, in £.25 shares. The facility of intercourse thus afforded, has added materially to the resources, not only of Ryde, but of the Island generally. The Steam Boats sail

From Ryde to Portsmouth, every day, during the summer months, at 7, 9, 11, 12, 2, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock.

Portsmouth to Ryde, every day, at 7, 8, 10, 12, 2, 3, 4, and 6 o'clock.

The Passage on the Quarter Deck is 1s. 6d. each.

Ditto Forecastle, 1s.

The distance is about six miles, and is usually performed in thirty-five or forty minutes. Passengers are conveyed on board and from the steamers without additional charge*.

The Packets convey horses and carriages across by tow boats; and such is the facility with which they are embarked and debarked, that visitors may leave London in their own carriages, and never quit them till arriving at their destination in the island.

The Rocket and Independent London coaches, and the Brighton coach, wait the arrival of the nine o'clock packets from Ryde, thus enabling travellers to reach London or Brighton the same evening. The same coaches reach Portsmouth in time for the five o'clock Ryde packet, thereby affording passengers an opportunity of crossing to the island by six o'clock*.

Steam packets call off the end of the Pier, for Southampton and Cowes, at half-past nine in the morning, and three o'clock in the afternoon, during the summer, and at two o'clock only in the winter.

* For the convenience of travellers, it may be desirable to mention, that the best Hotels at Portsmouth are the Fountain; the George; and the Quebec, immediately adjoining the landing place from the Steamers.

		s.	d.	
The fare, in the best cabin, to Southampton, is		3	0	each.
Ditto	to Cowes,	1	6	„
Forecastle,	to Southampton,	2	0	„
Ditto	to Cowes,	1	0	„

A steam-packet daily during the summer to Southampton at two o'clock, from the Pier; fares, 3s. and 2s. This packet leaves Southampton at eleven o'clock, and arrives at Ryde at one.

During the summer, a steam packet leaves every Monday morning, at ten o'clock, for Brighton, and returns at the same hour from Brighton on the following day. Fare, ten shillings each person, each way. On Wednesday, a steam packet goes round the Island, which voyage is generally performed in seven or eight hours, according to the wind; the charge is five shillings each.

COACHES.

Coaches start from the Pier Hotel for Newport, at nine, eleven, and five in the afternoon; and they arrive from the Bugle, Newport, a quarter before eight, half-past twelve, and half-past three o'clock, daily.

A coach goes daily at nine to Ventnor, through Shanklin, and returns to Ryde at five, in time for the steam packet to Portsmouth.

CARRIERS.

There are two carriers, Mundell and Edwards, daily, from Newport to Ryde; and Salter and Purkiss from Ryde to Newport.

CARS, &c.

To visit the back or interior of the island, post chaises, sociables, or cars, may be hired for the day or excursion, at Yelf's, Knight's, or Wedgwood's, in Union Street; at Rayner's, in Pier Street; or at Hale and Rendall's, the Pier Hotel.

The charges are,

For a Carriage, and pair,	per day,	£.1 11 6
Car - - - - -	„	0 18 0
Gig - - - - -	„	14s. to 16s.

If for a shorter period, 1s. 6d. per mile, and half-price back.

TRADE, &c.

A considerable retail trade is carried on in Ryde. Numbers of vessels bound to the East or West Indies, and other parts, call at the Motherbank, to take in their stock from Ryde. There is also a ship and boat builder's yard, from whence many yachts have been launched. Vast numbers of calves, lambs, and sheep, are shipped from this for the London market; and much business is done by the corn-factors. The shops are excellent, and every article of luxury, or necessity, may be obtained with the greatest facility.

The lodging houses are numerous, well furnished, and most of them beautifully situated, with gardens and pleasure grounds, commanding marine views, and a considerable extent of the opposite shore.

The population of the town of Ryde, according to the last census, amounted to nearly 5000 souls.

WALKS IN THE VICINITY OF RYDE.

BINSTEAD.

BINSTEAD is about a mile and a half from Ryde. In walking thither through Spencer Road, a villa, called Bucklands, forms a pleasing object on the right. A short distance farther is the entrance lodge to the grounds of Ryde House, the seat of George Player, Esq. ; from thence a footpath across the fields, commanding the most lovely views of the coast, conducts the pedestrian to the grounds of Brookfield Cottage, and Brookfield Lodge the picturesque residence of the Rev. Augustus Hewett Minister of St. John's, Newport.

Leaving the grounds on the left, we proceed to the church of Binstead, a small building said to have been erected by one of the early bishops of Winchester. A rude and ancient piece of sculpture forms the key stone of the arch of the South door, and is supposed by some to have resemblance to the Thor of our Saxon ancestors.

Contiguous to the church-yard is the Parsonage, the delightful residence of the Rev. Philip Hewitt.

Adjoining the North side of the church-yard, stand the marine cottage of John Fleming, Esq., M.P. for the county of Hants, who has recently erected, on the adjoining shore, a bath in the Swiss style. The magnificent trees, and the luxurious growth of the shrubs, in great variety, combined with the extent of the sea-view lend an extraordinary charm to this peaceful retreat.

————— “ Meditation here

“ May think down hours to moments. Here the heart

“ May give a useful lesson to the head,

“ And Learning wiser grow without her books.”

The cottage is small, but its interior arrangements are convenient.

The parish of Binstead was originally a grant of half a hide of land, from William the Conqueror and William Rufus, to Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester, for the purpose of digging stone for repairing the cathedral.

When William of Wykeham rebuilt the body of that ancient edifice, the stone was procured from the Isle of Wight; and the Abbot of the adjacent monastery of Quarr was entrusted with the conveyance of the stone to the shore.

The situation of those ancient quarries is marked by the uneven surface of the ground in the vicinity of the church.

A beautiful and shaded walk, through Quarr Wood, leads to Quarr Farm, where may be traced the remains of the ancient abbey of that name.

This celebrated abbey was founded in the year 1131, in the reign of Henry I., by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monks, by whom it was inhabited, were removed from Savigny, in Normandy, and are supposed to be the first of the Cistercian order that came into England. The manor of Arreton was given, by Baldwin, to the Abbot of Savigny, in order to establish this monastery. In 1132, its revenue amounted to £.134 per annum.

The chapel of the establishment contained the remains of Earl Baldwin, Adeliza, his countess, and Henry, their son. The Earl died at Quarr, in the year 1154, being the first year of Henry II. Three hundred pounds (an immense sum in those days) were bequeathed by William de Vernon, the son of the founder, for the purpose of erecting a tomb for his father and himself*. A monument to the memory of the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward IV., was also erected in the chapel.

After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the chapel was purchased, for the sake of its materials, by George Mills, a merchant of Southampton. With a spirit worthy of the darkest ages, he devoted to destruction this venerable pile, with all its altars, monuments, and sepulchres of the illustrious dead. Subsequently, the property was purchased by the Lord Chief Justice Fleming, and still remains in the hands of his descendants.

From the stone quarries in its vicinity, it probably received its name of Quarr, or, as it is called in some of the old grants, "Quarraria."

It was anciently encircled by a wall, nearly a mile in circumference, the greater part of which still remains. The ancient building is nearly demolished,—a few of the walls alone remain. The architecture, as far as th

* William de Vernon left lands to the Abbey, for masses to be said for the souls of King Henry II.; his father, Baldwin, the founder; his mother, Adeliza; his elder brother, Baldwin; Mabel his wife; and his son, Baldwin. This deed is dated the 4th September, 1206.

ruins will allow an opinion to be formed, was a mixture of Saxon and Gothic.

The chapel of the monastery may be traced at the East end, and some vaulted cellars are discernible at the West end*. Part of the walls which remain form part of the barns and stables; and a farm-house has been erected out of the ruins as a residence for the bailiff. The distance from the shore is inconsiderable; and just above high water mark, Edward III. built a fort for its defence, but not a vestige of it now remains.

The country around is richly wooded down to the sea shore, and a pleasant walk of about a mile leads to a small village, at the mouth of Wootton Creek, called Fish Bourne. Here is a shipwright's yard, in which several frigates have been built, and likewise some of the finest yachts, belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Club.

From hence the pedestrian may return to Ryde, by turning to the left, and entering the main road from Newport; or, if the tide is out, a walk is practicable along the shore, although the large pieces of rock may occasionally present impediments in the way.

The mill, at Aldermore, about a mile and a half to the South of Ryde, will amply repay the trouble of a walk, by the extent and beauty of the prospect.

In the vicinity of the mill is Haylands, the seat of

* The North gate of this once magnificent abbey, leading to the sea, was armed with a portcullis.

Captain Lock, R.N.; and Upton House, the newly-erected mansion of Captain Hoare, R.N. There are several other excellent houses in the neighbourhood. Turning to the left, is a road towards Small Brook Heath, where four roads meet, one of which leads back to Ryde.

The Dover, to the East of the Pier, is a remarkable tract of waste land immediately opposite Portsmouth. It is much to be regretted that the beauty of a place possessing such natural advantages, should not excite in Ryde sufficient public spirit to convert it into a promenade. This might probably be easily effected by an arrangement with the proprietor; particularly as a great portion of the Dover has recently been let for building on.

The Dover is the burial place of many of the brave but unfortunate crew of the *Royal George*, of 108 guns, which noble vessel sunk at Spithead, on the 29th August, 1782, about half-way between Ryde and Portsmouth. She formed part of a fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar; was considered at that period the finest ship in the navy; and was commanded by Admiral Kempenfeldt.

Previous to sailing, it was deemed necessary to examine the ship's bottom; and for that purpose she was laid on her side. This was done early in the morning of the above day. The Admiral was writing in his cabin, and most of the people were between decks, when about 3 o'clock, P.M., an unexpected squall of wind threw her so much on her broadside, that the flag at her mast head dipped in the water; she then rolled over on the

other side, her yard arms touching the sea ; after which she righted, and sunk in nearly an upright position.

A victualling vessel was alongside, which was swallowed up in the whirlpool, caused by the sinking of so vast a body. Other small craft in the vicinity were much endangered, but escaped.

The ship was much crowded with people from the shore, who were taking leave of their relatives and friends. It was estimated that three hundred persons, including the wives and children of the sailors, were on board. The crew amounted to nearly nine hundred. The boats of the fleet saved many who were on the deck ; but the Admiral, with several officers, and the greater part of the men who were below, sunk with the vessel. Only three hundred were preserved. It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of souls on board, at the time of the catastrophe, but it was calculated that nearly one thousand individuals were thus hurried into eternity.

Admiral Kempenfeldt was nearly seventy years of age, and was universally lamented. He was considered one of the first of our naval officers for courage, judgment, nautical skill, and humanity.

The *Royal George* had had more flags hoisted in her than any other ship in the navy ; she had been the flag-ship of our greatest commanders, and on the most important occasions ; she also carried heavier metal and taller masts than any other vessel in the service. Many of the bodies were washed on shore, near the Dover, and found a rude burial within its sandy soil.

This melancholy occurrence has given rise to much beautiful poetry. The following lines, from the classic pen of Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, combine a great depth of feeling, with poetic elegance.

INSCRIPTION FOR A MONUMENT,

To the Memory of those Sailors, whose bodies were cast upon the beach, and buried in a small meadow, under the Woods of St. John's.

THOU! who dost tread this smooth and verdant mead,
Viewing, delighted, the fair hills that rise
On either hand, a sylvan theatre :
While in the front, with snowy pinions closed,
And thunders silent, Britain's guardian fleet
On the deep bosom of the azure sea
Reposes awful; pass not heedless by
These mould'ring heaps, which the blue spiry grass
Scarce guards from mingling with the common earth.
Mark! in how many a melancholy rank
The graves are marshall'd. Dost thou know the fate,
Disastrous, of their tenants? Hushed the winds,
And smooth the billow, when an unseen hand
Smote the great ship, and rift her massy beams :
She reeled, and sunk. Over her swarming decks
The flashing wave in horrid whirlpool rushed :
While, from a thousand throats, one wailing shriek
Burst,—and was heard no more.

Then, day by day,
The ebbing tide left frequent on the sand
The livid corpse. And his o'erloaded net
The shuddering fisher loathed to drag ashore.
And here, by friends unknown, unmarked, unwept,
They rest.—Refuse not thou a passing sigh,
And wish of quiet consummation,
For in thy country's service these men died.

In the year 1839, Colonel C. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, was employed by the Government to remove the obstructions which the ruins of this large ship had occasioned in the most eligible part of the anchorage of Spithead.

Colonel Pasley's plan was to blow the huge ship to pieces with gunpowder: cylinders of gunpowder were deposited by divers under the more exposed parts of the wreck, and then ignited from the surface by means of galvanic wires.

Colonel Pasley commenced his operations in August, and concluded them in November. The quantity of powder consumed during the various experiments was 12,940lb. Two explosions (one in August and one in September) took place, and altogether, Colonel Pasley states, that there was recovered from the wreck, "Twelve guns, five gun-carriages, one hundred beams and riders, or large fragments of them, exclusive of other timbers, planks, and copper, besides the cooking-place and boilers complete, the stem, and great part of the bows on each side of it, the two capstans, part of the mainmast, and all that remained of the foremast of the Royal George."

The following lines, descriptive of the second explosion, which occurred September 22, 1839, have been written expressly for this work.

THE BLOWING-UP OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

For half-a-century, deep in the bosom
Of the ever-rolling sea, this wreck had laid.

But mark the triumphs of the diver's skill!
 A huge cylinder, with gunpowder fill'd,
 Was lower'd to the bottom of the deep,
 And by the daring divers plac'd on that part
 Of the mighty wreck which time had left most
 Solid and compact.

Then were riven, by a
 Battery voltaic, each giant timber,
 And every massy beam, so firmly bound
 Together : planks, spars, riders, and fragments,
 Of the long-sunk vessel to the surface
 Of the waters did float up, bit by bit,
 And left this fam'd and noble anchorage clear.

Ere this vast explosion, Ocean's surface
 Was as some polish'd mirror, calm and smooth,
 Reflecting back each cloud, that sail'd above!
 But now each wave heav'd light and tremulous,
 As if 'twere breathed upon by gentle winds.
 Then, from the midst of the blue billows, rose
 A huge dome of water, shaped like a cone.
 Slowly and grandly did this mass arise,
 And when it had attain'd a height immense,
 It thunder'd down, like some vast cataract,
 Creating o'er the deep wide spreading rings,
 And circles all around.

R. R.

It is a singular circumstance that, in the reign of Henry VIII., during an engagement between the English fleet, under Viscount Lisle in the *Great Harry*, and a French fleet commanded by Admiral D'Annebaut, the *Mary Rose*, one of the largest of the British ships, commanded by Sir George Carew, was overpowered from the weight of her own ordnance, and in consequence of

keeling considerably, the water rushed in at the port-holes, and caused her to sink, near the same spot.

At the extremity of the Dover stands Appley House, the residence of Mrs. Bennett; it is much and deservedly admired for the singular beauty of its situation. The wood, which grows close down to the sea-shore, is a noble object from the house, and presents an agreeable retreat from the heat of summer.

Appley was for many years the mansion house of the Hutt family. The last proprietor of this beautiful estate of that name is now Governor of the Colony of Western Australia. The gallant Captain John Hutt, who so greatly distinguished himself, and fell in command of *The Queen*, in Lord Howe's glorious victory on the 1st of June, 1794, was also of this family. He was interred in the church-yard of Gosport situated opposite. A splendid monument was afterwards raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Quitting Appley, a road through the fields leads to the Brading and Ryde road.

Proceeding along the shore, the Swiss cottage of Lewis Wyatt, Esq. surrounded with trees, arrests the attention.

Passing Sea Field, the charming villa of Mrs. Beach, we arrive at Sea View (formerly called Old Fort), and also Nettlestone. The latter village is exceedingly small, consisting of a few lodging-houses, which, from the beauty of their situation, are during the summer months constantly occupied. The sea here opens with much

boldness, and the opposite coast of Sussex bounds the distant view.

The Priory is an estate belonging to Edward Grose Smith, Esq. The grounds are ornamented with fine trees in considerable number. The present mansion stands on the site of a house of Cluniac monks, which was formerly attached to a Priory in Normandy. A farmhouse succeeded to the monastery, at its suppression by Henry III. who bestowed the living on Eton College, to which it still belongs. The building was greatly enlarged and improved by the late Sir Nash Grose, Knight, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

In contemplating the beauty of its situation, which in some respects can scarcely be equalled throughout the island, we feel little wonder at its having been the site of a priory. The grounds, which skirt the shore, are well laid out, and contain some fine trees.

There is a small square tower in ruins at the eastern extremity of the Priory grounds towards the sea, which is said to be of Saxon origin; it is probably the erection of a later, but still of a very remote period. The Promontory on which it is raised is called "Watch-House Point."

The Watch-House Point closes the scene towards St. Helens, and overlooks the charming picture of Brading Haven, with the village of Bembridge, and its chapel on the opposite side of the harbour.

A floating beacon, called the Nab Light, has been placed by the Trinity House off this point, as a guide to vessels

entering St. Helens roads, or Spithead, during the night.

Returning towards Ryde, near where the road turns to Sea View, is Sea Grove, the residence of the Rev. John Le Merchant. At a little distance, in a commanding situation, stands the villa of John Leacock, Esq. It is a singular looking structure, displaying more of grotesque fancy than of architectural skill.

About two miles from Ryde, on the right, stands Woodlands, the elegant villa of John Percival, Esq. surrounded with timber of fine growth, and commanding charming views of the sea, and opposite shore. At a little distance to the left is Westridge, the seat of John Young, Esq. About a mile and a half from Ryde, the road takes a turn to the shore, leading to Puckpool, near which is St. Clare. This miniature castle is the residence of Colonel Harcourt, and is beautifully situated: the grounds are adorned with various groups of trees, and laid out with considerable taste. The prospect from the summit is very beautiful, comprising Southampton, the New Forest, Portsmouth with its harbour, Selsey Bill, with the Channel opening to the Eastward; while the sylvan scenery of the interior of the island completes a view, of which description can give but a faint idea.

A new hotel has recently been erected at Springfield, called the "Vernon Hotel," and is under the superintendence of Mr. Ham.

A little to the west of Colonel Harcourt's is St. John's, the property and, during many years, the residence of

Sir Richard-Godin Simeon, Bart. who has a considerable estate around it.

St. John's was built by the first Lord Amherst, who gave it this name in commemoration of his victory in America. It was afterwards purchased by a predecessor of the present owner, and by him considerably embellished. The grounds, which he caused to be laid out under the superintendence of the celebrated Mr. Repton, have been greatly admired as a graceful specimen of the taste and fancy of this eminent landscape gardener. The mansion has been enlarged by its present proprietor, and is now spacious and handsome.

From the eminence on which it stands, St. John's commands a noble prospect, East, North, and West, including almost every object which gives beauty or interest to the scenery of the Island.

The grounds in the immediate vicinity of St. John's have been recently offered to the public upon building leases; and it is impossible to overrate the extraordinary beauty of the rich and active scene which they overlook. A noble line of road has been formed by Sir Richard Simeon; and there is little doubt that the opportunity which is thus afforded will lead to a series of villas, the site of which will be one of unrivalled interest and beauty.

To the westward of the eminence on which St. John's stands, is Monk's Mead, so called from having originally belonged to the monks of Quarr Abbey. Ascending the opposite hill, at a short distance from the turnpike, stands the mansion of Rear-Admiral Ribouveau. This excursion may be shortened at plea-

sure, as several turns lead to the shore, thus enabling the pedestrian to shorten his tour at discretion. Rural walks present themselves in every direction, each affording a great variety of interesting views*.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

The superiority of the Ryde boats, and the favourable situation of the town, offer unusual advantages to those who are fond of aquatic trips; nor are there wanting objects in the neighbourhood to call forth admiration from all who admire Nature in her most picturesque forms. The venerable ruins of Netley Abbey, on the banks of the Southampton Water, can scarcely fail of exciting feelings of the deepest interest in every beholder. There is something inexpressibly touching in the sight of this enormous pile of architecture, gray with antiquity, and slowly sinking to decay. It seems to have reposed in the seclusion of its lordly woods, shut up from the world, as though it were important enough to have existed merely for itself. It stands now embosomed in a leafy covert, in all the grandeur of colossal ruin; contrasting the transient and perishing glories of art with the ever springing and reviving energies of Nature. The ivy is luxuriant and picturesque, and the body of the chapel is seen filled with fragments of the building, overgrown with weeds and moss.

* A pleasant drive from Ryde is to the summit of Binstead Hill, where, turning to the left, is a good road through Firestone Copse, joining the Newport road at Wootton Bridge, and returning by the turnpike-road to Ryde.

“ From the rent roof and portico sublime,
Where rev'rend shrines in Gothic grandeur stood,
The nettle or the noxious night-shade spreads;
And ashlings, wafted from the neighbouring wood,
Through the worn turret wave their trembling heads.”

A visit to Portsmouth will be more than usually interesting, as affording a prospect of the prodigious naval resources of England; indeed, the Dock-yard, and the vessels in the harbour, &c. must form subjects for no ordinary contemplation.

The Dock-yard, with its various stores and founderies, can be viewed, daily, at ten o'clock in the morning, or at two in the afternoon, on application to the Master Warden. The Block machinery of Portsmouth is one of the most perfect constructions of the kind in the world. The visitor is enabled to observe at once the whole process of the manufacture from the moment the timber is brought into the building till the block is completely finished, and fit for use.

If a proper state of the tide is selected, the excursion may be extended to Porchester: its old castle will interest the antiquarian. The date of its erection is unknown, but in all probability it was a place of defence before the Christian era. The ruin evidences various styles of architecture: the massive tower is an object of considerable importance in the view. It may be remarked, also, that a short cruise from Ryde to Anglesea and Stokes Bay, is not devoid of interest.

To the Eastward, a sail of greater extent than the preceding may be made to Bembridge, at the mouth of

Brading Haven, where a small inn will furnish all the usual refreshments. Taking advantage of the tide, a delightful trip may be taken to Wootton Bridge. The banks of the Creek, by which it is approached, are beautifully clothed with timber. Further to the West, Cowes presents itself, where the party may land ; and, after enjoying a ramble in the neighbourhood, sail back to the Pier, which affords a convenient point for landing at all states of the tide. The scenery that presents itself in these trips will be more amply pointed out in the excursion round the island by water.

EXCURSION TO ST. HELENS, YAVERLAND, BEMBRIDGE,
BRADING, ASHEY, AND RETURN TO RYDE.

The road to St. Helens follows the route described from the Priory to Ryde. Passing St. John's, St. Clare, Woodlands, Fairy Hill, and the entrance to the Priory, we reach the church of St. Helens, situated about a mile from the village. It was consecrated by Bishop Trelawney, in 1719, and was considerably enlarged and improved in 1829. The old church stood on the Dover, at the entrance of Brading Haven ; but the sea made such considerable encroachments that it was destroyed, the tower alone remaining. This tower has been strengthened with solid masonry, to serve as a mark for vessels entering St. Helens roads.

The approach to the village of St. Helens commands extensive views of the Channel and Brading Haven, which, at the time of high water, has all the appearance

of a beautiful lake. The village is situated on a rising ground, and forms a square, with the green in the centre. A ferry-boat plies between the Dover and Bembridge; and there is also a horse boat for the conveyance of horses and carriages.

On reaching the Brading highway, a short distance from the town, is a road diverging to the right leading to Nunwell, the fine old family mansion of Sir William Oglander, Bart. The downs shelter the house from the South-west winds. It is supposed to derive its name from the nuns of Asheby monastery resorting to a well (still recognised near the house), on the domain, for their supply of water.

Pursuing the road, we arrive at Brading.

BRADING

is a market town, four miles from Ryde, and eight from Newport. The town consists of one long street, and has a market for corn on Mondays (the original grant for which was for Wednesday): also two fairs annually, one on the day of St. Philip and St. James; the other on the eve and day of St. Matthew; but they are now kept on the 12th of May and 2nd of October. It has also a court of *pié poudre*.

Its earliest charter is dated in the reign of Edward VI., and the town is governed by a senior and junior bailiff, chosen annually, a recorder (for life), and thirteen jurats. The common seal is encircled with the motto of "The Kyng's Towne of Bradyng." The corporation pay an annual fine, or fee-farm rent, into the Exchequer,

of £.2 13s. 4d., or four marks ; their revenue is derived from certain dues on shops and trades, assessed according to ancient charter.

The former Town Hall, a small structure, now used as a school-room, is over the Market House. Near it is the Church, which is considered one of the oldest in the Island ; indeed, the earliest religious establishment in the Island is supposed to have been on its site. This edifice is conjectured to have been erected in 704, by Wilfred, Bishop of Winchester, and here his first convert to Christianity is said to have been baptized.

The present building consists of a chancel, nave, and side aisles : the roof is supported by Saxon pillars*. The following epitaph, on Mrs. Berry, who was interred in this churchyard, has been rendered universally known by the admirable music of Dr. Calcott†, who, being sensibly alive to the pathos so happily expressed, conferred an immortality on the poet's verse, by enshrining it, in one of the emanations of his refined and creative genius.

To gratify that portion of our readers who may be musical, and at the same time to render this volume the more attractive and complete, we have caused to be engraved

* A small chapel at the East end of the South aisle, behind a screen, is the place of interment of the ancient family of the Oglanders. The parish retains the sovereignty over the parishes of Yaverland and Shanklin, who are compelled to bury their dead here. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

† This music Dr. Calcott is said to have composed while on a visit at St. John's.

this composition of Dr. Callcott's, which has attained such well merited celebrity. It is placed at the end of the volume.

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 confined to grov'ling 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.

The epitaph on Mr. John Berry, whose grave lies near that of his wife, is also deserving notice :—

It must be so—our father Adam's fall
 And disobedience, brought this lot on all.
 All die in him, and hopeless should we be,
 Blest Revelation, were it not for thee!
 Hail, glorious Gospel! heavenly light, whereby
 We live in comfort and in comfort die,
 And view in that bright world beyond the tomb
 A life of endless happiness to come.

This may not be poetry of a very elevated description, but it is simple, and becoming its purpose.

Nothing is known of Mr. and Mrs. Berry, except that he was engaged in the humble duties of an excise-man. Of the poet, whose pious and pathetic verses on the latter have given celebrity to the churchyard of this remote provincial town, not even the name has been preserved.

Brading Haven contains between eight and nine hundred acres of marshy ground, which is covered at high water, and admits small vessels to the quay, where agricultural produce is shipped for other markets*.

YAUERLAND

is about a mile and a half from Brading. The parish is small, and its little church, surrounded with a grove of elms, is one of the most interesting and ancient in the Isle of Wight. It is supposed to have been built by one of the Russell family, in the reign of Edward I. It consists of a body and chancel, and has a well-preserved semicircular arch, of Norman architecture, ornamented with various mouldings.

Previous to being used as a parish church, it was probably a private chapel, belonging to the lords of the manor. It pays ten shillings annually, as an acknowledgment, to the mother church of Brading, where the inhabitants of Yaverland exercise the right of burial, under the care of their own minister. The parsonage is a beautiful object; the architecture is elegant; and some fine elms add considerably to its ornament. The Manor Farm, which is near it, is a respectable mansion of the period of James I. From hence is a fine view

* Brading Haven, containing 856 acres of marshy ground, is covered every tide by the sea, which flows through the narrow inlet between St. Helens and Bembridge. Various attempts have been made to recover the land; but the sea making such constant breaches, has compelled the abandonment of so desirable an object.

of Sandown Bay, and Dunnose Promontory in the distance.

Proceeding over

BEMBRIDGE DOWN,

which forms the summit of the Culver Cliffs (and is four hundred feet above the level of the sea), the scenery is peculiarly beautiful, perhaps the grandest in the Island.

At the West end of the Culver Cliffs, and thirty feet below its summit, is "The Hermit's Hole;" a cavern which penetrates about twenty feet into the rock. There is a path leading to it, but so steep, rugged, and dangerous, that only the most venturesome would attempt to descend. Nor is there any thing in the cavern to compensate for the danger and difficulty incurred in reaching it. These cliffs are much resorted to by gulls and pigeons; from the latter it received its name, *culpe* being the Saxon word for pigeon. Pursuing our way along the cliffs we reach the Foreland, the easternmost point of the island; thence we proceed to

BEMBRIDGE POINT,

where several pleasant villas and lodging-houses have been recently erected; as also a commodious hotel. The situation of this village is beautiful, and it has the advantage of an elegant Chapel of ease. This building, which was raised by subscription, was consecrated by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, in 1827.

On our return, we cross the Brading road, and, pass-

ng over the down of the same name, arrive at "Ashey 'Sea-mark," on the lofty point of Ashey Down. This conspicuous land-mark was erected by Government in 1735, to facilitate the navigation into St. Helens roads and Spithead. It is a triangular pyramid, of stone, about twenty feet high. From this elevated point is one of the most extensive views in the Island, comprising Portsmouth, Spithead, Chichester, Hayling Island, Selsey Bill, Southampton Water, with the Solent, and the English Channel, the Haven of Brading, Sandown Bay, the woods towards Wootton Bridge, Nunwell, and the richly-cultivated vales of Arreton and of Newchurch; interspersed with farm-houses, seats, villas, and churches.

At the foot of the hill, on the right of the road, stands Ashey Manor House and Farm, originally the site of a monastery, possessing spacious and elegant suites of apartments, with chapel, cemetery, &c. From the period of Edward I. to Henry VIII. it was attached to the monastery of Whorley, near Andover. In the reign of Elizabeth, a poor woman, named Agnes Foster, was accused here, before the lord of the manor, of witchcraft; and such was the ignorance and bigotry of the period, that her little property was confiscated, and she herself narrowly escaped a cruel death.

The lord of the manor held a court here annually in November, when the constables for Ashey and Ryde were chosen; but the court was discontinued in the year 1839.

The road from hence to Ryde is pleasant, and the views interesting.

FROM RYDE TO NEWPORT.

On leaving Ryde we pass Westmont, the seat of Mrs Lind; a little farther on the right is Stone Pitts, the residence of Captain Brigstocke, R.N. Ascending the hill, the road on the right conducts to Binstead, while that on the left leads to Firestone Copse, and Wootton returning to Ryde by the high road. Two miles from Ryde, we pass Quarr Farm, which has been previously described.

Nothing of peculiar interest occurs until we reach Kite Hill, near Wootton Bridge, the seat of Mr. Andrews; and from this spot a prospect is presented exceedingly picturesque. The village of Wootton, with its whitened cottages; Fern Hill, standing on the opposite summit, with its park-like grounds descending to the river's edge,—the beautiful sheet of water, extending to Firestone Copse;—the rustic bridge;—the mill and the vessels at its quay, together with the finely wooded banks, cannot fail to make a strong impression on the mind of the beholder. This lovely spot is most advantageously viewed at high water.

A passage-boat plies between Wootton Bridge and Portsmouth, daily; it leaves Wootton at nine o'clock in the morning, and returns at four in the afternoon.

Proceeding up the hill, we pass a neat Wesleyan chapel. At the summit of the hill, on the right, is the residence of the Rev. R. Walton White, the incumbent of the living of Wootton, and a magistrate of the island

A road on the right leads to the church, and King's Quay. The church stands a short distance from the village, and is built on the site of a more ancient edifice, which was destroyed by fire. It is a chapelry to Whippingham, and pays ten shillings annually, as an acknowledgment of its dependence.

Pursuing the road to Newport, on the left is Fern Hill, the residence of Samuel Saunders, Esq. This is not an inelegant but singularly looking mansion; its lofty tower, which gives such a peculiarity to its appearance, renders it conspicuous on all sides from a great distance. The grounds are laid out with much judgment, and contain shrubs and trees of very fine growth.

A turn to the right leads to Whippingham, and East Cowes; while another in the opposite direction leads to Arreton. Ascending the hill to Staplers, one of the finest views in the island opens around. Newport, which seems almost buried in the bosom of a quiet valley, here suddenly presents itself: beyond these, the eye quickly recognises the oft-depicted Ruins of Carisbrooke Castle, as it stands in stern loneliness on the summit of the distant hill, like the phantom of departed power.

By the Castle's side, and as if within its protecting shadow, the picturesque village and ancient church of Carisbrooke are discerned;—Newtown creek, East and West Cowes, the New Forest, Calshot Castle, the Southampton Water, East Cowes' Castle, the roads, with the vessels at anchor,—all form points calculated to arrest the attention. But the most pleasing object

perhaps is the bird's-eye view afforded of the Medina river, with the life-like variety of its chasing sails, and changeful hues ; and further on the beautiful glimmer of the distant sea.

A new church is being built near Newport, the foundation-stone of which was laid in April 1840, by Lady Worsley Holmes.

Descending the hill to Newport, we pass Belcroft, the residence of John Cooke, Esq. A little below it is an important lace factory, the property of Messrs. Nunn. At the bottom of the hill, a turn to the right leads to East Cowes. Pursuing our way through the turnpike, we arrive at Newport, the capital of the Island.

CHAPTER IV.

NEWPORT.

<i>Distant from Newport,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Distant from Newport,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alum Bay . . .	17½	Norris Castle . . .	5
Appuldurcombe . . .	7	Rookley . . .	4
Brading . . .	8	Ryde . . .	7
Calbourne . . .	5	Sandrock . . .	10
Carisbrooke . . .	11½	Shalfleet . . .	7
Chale . . .	11½	Shanklin . . .	10
Cowes . . .	5	St. Catherine's Hill . . .	10
Freshwater Gate . . .	14½	Ventnor . . .	13
London . . .	86	Whippingham . . .	2½
Newtown . . .	6	Wootton . . .	4
Niton . . .	9	Yarmouth . . .	10

NEWPORT, the capital, and the most ancient town existing in the Island, claims, both from its former and present importance, a circumstantial account of its origin, which, as it is a curious portion of History, we think cannot fail to interest our readers.

While the Castle of Carisbrooke was inhabited by the "Lords of the Isle of Wight," and the Priory retained its ecclesiastical dignity, the town of Carisbrooke was,

in fact, the metropolis of the Island, and Newport no more than an insignificant village, inhabited by fishermen.

When the lordship of the Isle was sold to the Crown, the Castle lost its consequence as the court of a potent baron, nor did feudality any further resort to it; and in the wars with France, which ensued soon afterwards, the Priory was sequestered as an alien priory.

Thus deprived of its two principal supports, the town of Carisbrooke fell to decay, while Newport rose gradually to importance, owing to the superior advantages of its situation.

The land of the Island being fertile, corn, at an early period became the staple commodity; but Carisbrooke market proved unsuited and inconvenient for trade, on account of its distance from a port; while not far from it, a clear and copious stream from the Southern hills directed its course into the channel which separated the Island from the British coast; and the tide flowing up almost to the centre of the Isle, pointed out Newport as a most desirable spot, it being well-sheltered, and well-watered, and lying most convenient for communication with every part of it.

The River worked mills to grind the corn, and the tide from the sea not only furnished a conveyance for it to any part of the world, but also for such foreign commodities in return, as the Islanders might want for their own consumption.

These circumstances sufficiently account for the decline of Carisbrooke to an inconsiderable village, while New-

port rose by degrees, and became the most flourishing town in the Isle of Wight.

Newport is nearly in the centre of the island; and its situation, as has been already stated, is highly advantageous for commerce, as the Medina is navigable to the town for small craft; and will become more so, if Sir John Rennie's plan for widening and deepening the river be carried into effect.

This stream, which takes its rise at St. Catherine's Hill, in the South of the Island, forms a natural division of the Island into East and West Medine, and is here joined by another small stream, which rises about three miles to the West of the town, in a place called Gaynor's Grove. At the confluence of these streams, a convenient quay and landing slip have been erected, and several warehouses are situated on the water's edge.

Here the fertile, pleasant valley of the river, chequered with gardens and groves, the neat, thriving town, the vessels loading and unloading, and the fertile hills that encircle the whole, afford a scene which is at once tranquil and animated.

The agriculturist ships his corn and other produce on the Medina, which bears it down to the sea-port at Cowes, and the returning barges bring articles of manufacture, coals, iron, timber, tea, coffee, and whatever else may be wanted, to Newport, which is a central depôt, and furnishes nearly all the interior and back of the Island.

Sir Richard Worsley tells us that, in his time, on every Saturday (the principal market-day), no fewer than 200

waggon loads of different kinds of grain were brought into Newport, amounting to 1400 or 1500 quarters great part of which was made on the Island into flour or malt, or biscuit for the navy.

From the central situation of Newport, and other causes, the market is the great resort of the Island farmers, and much business is transacted here weekly in corn and other agricultural produce; while the villages in the interior and back of the Island draw from it all their supplies.

The town is situated on a very easy ascent of ground and chiefly disposed in five parallel streets in length and as many in breadth. At the points where these streets intersect, there are three squares which serve as market-places, but which have been much encroached upon by recent builders. The dwelling-houses, generally built of brick, are neat and convenient. The town, on the whole, notwithstanding its antiquity, has a modern air, but there are a few old buildings in it. The streets are wide, and well paved, and the gas gives them a lively appearance in the evening. The shops are numerous, many of them well fitted up, and abundantly supplied with every article of ordinary demand: indeed, it may be asserted, that the shops are equal to those of any provincial town in the kingdom, and their trade far greater than the stranger, glancing at the size of the place, could imagine.

There are two Masonic Lodges in the town.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

The church for the populous town of Newport is a chapel of ease to the beautifully-situated village church of Carisbrooke, the vicar of which parish nominates the curate at Newport; a privilege once possessed by the inhabitants, who have recently manifested an inclination to re-assert their former right.

The church has little in its exterior to recommend it to the notice of visitors; it is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket (whose murder and canonization were then recent events), and was probably built about the year 1172, in the latter part of the reign of Henry II.

Having been repaired at various periods, it presents several varieties of architecture. It consists of a body and two aisles, one of which is separated from the rest by seven Gothic arches, and the other by six. The chancel is divided from the body by small oak arches and pillars, ornamented with carving. The pulpit is an uncommon relic of antiquity, and of elaborate workmanship, richly ornamented with fourteen carved emblematical figures, representing the Cardinal Virtues; the sounding board is also beautifully carved, and corresponds with the pulpit. This curious relic of antiquity bears the date of 1636.

At the West end there is a square tower, which contains a peal of six bells, and a clock. It has a gallery on three sides, with an excellent organ over the West entrance. There are no monuments of importance, except one, very curiously sculptured, in the South-east

corner of the church, to the memory of Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight, who died in the time of Queen Elizabeth*. Within its walls are deposited the remains of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle, about nineteen months after the execution of her father†. An arched vault was discovered in October 1793, near the altar; a stone, with the initials E. S., marked the spot. The leaden coffin, in which her remains were deposited, was found in a vault, which was perfectly dry when it was opened, and the coffin

* Sir Edward was a brave and fortunate commander, by sea and by land. He was much beloved by the favourite, the Earl of Leicester, who entrusted him with the secret of his clandestine marriage with Lady Douglas Sheffield, whom the knight gave away in person. This circumstance, however, did not prevent his denying or concealing all knowledge of the nuptials when the worthless earl fancied another fair one. In reward for service like these the favourite gave him the captaincy of the Island; and though foully obtained, he discharged his trust (a period of seven teen years) very much to the satisfaction of the islanders.

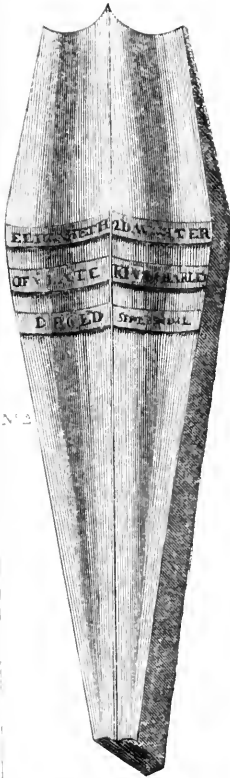
It is recorded of Sir Edward Horsey that he stocked the country with game, and gave a young lamb for every live hare brought into it that was fit for breeding.

† The Princess Elizabeth was two years younger than the Duke of York. "She was," says Clarendon, "a lady of distinguished parts, of great observation, and early understanding."

She sunk into an obscure grave at the early age of fifteen years three of which she had passed in confinement. According to Hume, it was intended to have apprenticed the Princess to a button-maker at Newport.

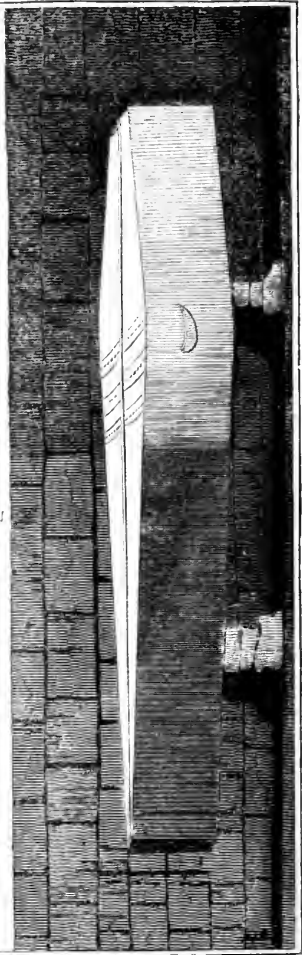
"Vatene in pace alma beata e bella!"





No 2

No 1



in a state almost new, with the following inscription on it:—

ELIZABETH, 2d DAUGHTER
OF Y^E. LATE KING CHARLES,
DECE'D SEPT. 8, MDCL.

The annexed sketch correctly represents the situation in which the coffin stood when the vault was opened*.

Divine service commences at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, three in the afternoon, and six in the evening. The Reverend Charles Worsley is the present highly respected minister. The sacred edifice stands in the Corn Market.

There is no church-yard immediately attached to the building, as the inhabitants formerly interred their dead at Carisbrooke; but the plague raging at Newport, in the reign of Elizabeth, the burial-ground at Carisbrooke was found too limited, and the inhabitants obtained the grant of a piece of ground to the South of the town, which since that period has been used as a cemetery.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

A new church, dedicated to St. John, has recently been erected at Node Hill, as a chapel of ease to the parish of Carisbrooke.

It is of neat modern Gothic architecture, built of

* Figure 1, shows the coffin in a side view, as it stood in the vault;—Figure 2, the lid, with the inscription.

freestone, and annexed to it is a burial place. The Reverend Augustus Hewett is the officiating minister.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL

is a large structure, situated in Pyle Street. It was built by the late Mrs. Heneage, who left a sum of money for the purpose of endowing it. The interior is handsomely fitted up; and it possesses a good organ. The Reverend Mr. Fryer is the officiating minister.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL

is situated in Castle Hold. It is neatly fitted up, with a gallery on three sides. The minister is the Reverend Mr. Trestrell.

A PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL

is in Holyrood Street; and the minister is the Reverend W. Harland.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL

is at the bottom of Pyle Street, and is a large building, possessing extensive accommodation, with a gallery on three sides. It has also the advantage of a good organ. The minister is the respected Reverend Robert Bentham.

INDEPENDENT CHAPELS.

One is situated on Node Hill; the other in St. James's Street. The Reverend Mr. Spence officiates at the former, and the Reverend Mr. Giles at the latter.

They are both roomy structures, with extensive galleries on three sides.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL

is a neat building, in the High Street. It has an organ, and a large gallery over the entrance, the interior is fitted up with much neatness. The Reverend Mr. Kell is the minister.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT INSTITUTION,

in St. James's Square, is a handsome stone edifice, with a piazza. It was erected in 1810, by subscription, at an expense of £.3000, and is certainly one of the most useful buildings in the town.

Members are admitted, on a payment of £.2 2s. and an annual subscription of the like amount. Members have the privilege of introducing a stranger. Non-residents, on a payment of £.1 5s. may become subscribers for six months.

The Institution has a good collection of books, to which liberal contributions are continually being made. The daily papers, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications, are constantly on the table. In a room adjoining the library, there is a collection of natural and artificial curiosities.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION

is situated in the Corn Market, and was established in the year 1825, and is extremely well supported; it possesses a decent library, and lectures are occasionally given.

THE CORPORATION

consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors ; nine for the North, and nine for the South ward.

This alteration from its former mode of government by the mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twelve burgesses, was effected by the Municipal Act, passed September 1835, to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales. The number of qualified voters for the municipality is 540.

The following brief chronological account of the various charters granted at different epochs to the town of Newport, forms a portion of its history of some interest. The first charter was granted to the town in 1184, by Richard, Earl of Devon, and Lord of the Isle of Wight ; another was granted by Isabella de Fortibus, between 1260 and 1293. This charter was successively confirmed by Edward III., Richard II., Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth ; some of the monarchs adding to it grants of the forfeitures of outlaws, felons, and fugitives within the borough, and of the petty customs within all ports and creeks of the Island.

Newport was not incorporated until the first year of the reign of James I.* , who granted a charter to the

* The original seals of the town made use of under the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, and the first seal used by the Corporation under the charter of King James the First, are still remaining. King James's seal is made of copper, and is in two pieces, formed so as to be screwed into one handle. One part of it is kept by the

borough as "Mayor and Burgesses." Charles II. granted the town another charter, which superseded the former, and constituted the corporation as it remained until 1835.

No members were sent to parliament by the borough from Edward the First's time until Elizabeth's; but from that period they have been regularly returned. Newport is indebted to Sir George Carey for the restitution of this privilege, and the gratitude of the bailiff and burgesses appears from a memorandum entered in the town books, by which they acknowledge the favour conferred upon them by Sir George, and agree that he shall nominate one of the burgesses during his life.

Newport has given title to four earls and one baron. In the fourth year of Charles I., Lord Mountjoy Blount, natural son of the Earl of Devonshire, was created Baron Thurlston and Earl of Newport. He was succeeded by his three sons, who all dying without issue, the title became extinct in 1679. Lord Windsor was also Baron Newport in the reign of Queen Anne.

THE MARKET HOUSE

is in the High Street, near the centre of the town. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, when the town is generally thronged by people from all parts of the Island. Provisions of every description are to be

mayor and the other by the town clerk, consequently the seal cannot be used without the presence or assent of the possessors of both parts.

had in abundance, and the Market-House possesses a pump of excellent water.

The Cattle Market is situated in St. James's Square, and is held on Wednesdays. The Corn Market is held on Saturdays in the Corn Market.

THE TOWN HALL

stands over the Market House. It is a structure of the Ionic order, built from a plan presented to the Corporation by the late John Nash, Esq. A colonnade of Ionic pillars, supported by arches, gives the building a noble elevation. It is erected on the site of the old market house, several of the adjoining houses having been purchased, and pulled down, in order to render the structure more commodious. It cost the Corporation about £.10,000.

The foundation stone was laid on the 20th day of March, 1814, and the building was completed in March 1816. The council chamber is a fine room, 28 feet by 30, communicating with the magistrates' room, which is about 70 feet by 30. The platform on which the magistrates sit, together with the Jury and Witness' boxes, &c., are fixed to the floor by screws, which can all be removed; the partition between the two rooms is also moveable, converting the apartments into one elegant room, 48 feet by 30, and 22 feet high. There are also rooms belonging to the Town Clerk, Petty Jury, &c.

The inhabitants of Newport presented the Corporation with a fine portrait of the late Sir Leonard-Thomas-

Worsley Holmes, Bart., which ornaments the Hall. The Magistrates of the Island assemble here every Saturday and Monday, in Petty Sessions. The Quarter Sessions for the Borough take place before the Recorder, or his Deputy.

A singular court, called *Curia Militum*, or Knight's Court, is held here every third Monday, unless that day happens to be a holiday. It is of feudal origin, and is supposed to have been instituted by William Fitz-Osborne, lord of the Island, in the reign of William the Conqueror.

The power is vested in those who hold a Knight's fee from the lord of the Island; and these judges, without appealing to the opinions of a jury, give judgment, as in courts of equity. The captain's steward, or his deputy, presides; and its jurisdiction extends through the whole Island, with the exception of the borough of Newport, in regard to all actions of debt and trespass, under the value of forty shillings.

In the year 1806, the inhabitants (by voluntary subscription) obtained an Act of Parliament for the recovery of small debts to the amount of five pounds, contracted in the Island.

THE POST OFFICE

is situated at the corner of Pyle Street and St. James's Square. The mails from London, and the West of England, arrive about half-past eight in the morning, and letters are in course of delivery about half an hour

afterwards. The mails are dispatched at half-past five o'clock in the summer months, and at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon during the winter months. The Postmistress is Mrs. Jane Pittis.

BANKS.

The Bankers are Sir Richard Bassett, Knt. Roe, and Blachford, in St. James's Square, who draw on Sir Richard-Carr Glyn, Bart., Mills, and Co. Bankers, London ;—Messrs. Joseph and James Kirkpatrick and Co. High Street, who draw on Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co. ;—and the Hampshire District Banking Company.

HOTELS, INNS, &c.

The Bugle Hotel is in the High Street, kept by Mr. Henry Mew, and is an excellent house. The coaches for Cowes and Ryde start from hence several times a day.

The Green Dragon Hotel is in Pyle Street, a short distance from the High Street, of which it commands a view ; it is under the direction of Mr. B. B. Tucker.

The Star, in St. James's Street, kept by Mr. William Newnham, is a comfortable establishment. There are also a number of houses affording good accommodation, on a more limited scale ; amongst others, the Wheat-sheaf, by Mr. Read, in the Corn Market ; and the Swan, in High Street, by Mr. R. Read. Most of the Inns keep Cars and Gigs for hire.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

These are attached to the Green Dragon Hotel ; balls, concerts, and public dinners, are occasionally held here.

COACHES.

The coach for Ryde leaves Newport daily at a quarter before eight, twelve, three, and five o'clock ; and returns from Ryde, at nine, eleven, five, and seven o'clock.

The coach for Cowes starts daily at eight, half-past nine, half-past three, and half-past five o'clock ; and returns to Newport at half-past ten, eleven, five, and half-past six o'clock.

A coach for Ventnor, through Rookley and Niton, leaves Newport daily (Sundays excepted), and returns to Cowes, in the evening, in time for the packet to Southampton.

GAOL.

The Gaol is situated at the bottom of Holyrood Street ; it is a small brick building, yet large enough for all the purposes required.

THE GAS WORKS

were built in the year 1821, by several spirited individuals, desirous of extending the advantages of this brilliant light to the town of Newport, and who obtained

an Act of Parliament, and procured the requisite funds, in shares of £.50 each. The works are near Pan Bridge.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This building stands in St. James's Street, and was erected by the Corporation, assisted by public subscription, in the year 1619, during the reign of James I.

Here, in 1648, James's son, the first Charles, then a prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle, entered upon the remarkable treaty with the commissioners from Parliament, which goes by the name of "the treaty of Newport." The school-room, in which the conferences that lasted forty days were held, is about fifty feet long, and internally has undergone slight alteration since the time when its walls echoed the voices of the unfortunate Charles and his advisers, of Hollis, Vane, Glyn, and the rest of those commissioners, who eventually left the Island with a firm determination to bring the king to the scaffold.

Charles the First appears to have inhabited this house during part of the time that the Commissioners were negotiating with him; and the letters of that period, which he dated "Newport," were probably written in this dwelling.

The building is considered the oldest in Newport, except the church. The Rev. John Richards, M. A., is the present able and respected master. It is endowed with about thirty-four acres of land, adjoining the forest of Parkhurst, granted by the Corporation.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL

is situated in Bedford Row, and was erected in 1816 ; it is supported by voluntary contributions, and affords instruction to a number of poor boys and girls.

THE BLUE SCHOOL

in Lugley Street, was first established in 1761, for the education of girls, and is supported by endowments and contributions. The number of children on the establishment is twenty, who are fed, lodged, and clothed.

SEMINARIES.

There are several educational establishments for both sexes, in the town ; among those having the greatest reputation, for young gentlemen, are Mr. Clarke's, Corn Market ; Mr. Andrew's, High Street ; the Rev. Mr. Kell's, Quay Street ; Rev. Charles Worsley, St. John's Terrace ; and Mr. Martin's, Coppin's Bridge. For young ladies, may be enumerated Miss Nicholson's, High Street ; Miss Crooke's, Holyrood Street ; Misses Tupper, Croker House ; and Miss Nichols', Holyrood Street. There are also several able professors of Music, Dancing, Drawing, French, and other accomplishments.

THE FAIR

is held annually, at Whitsuntide, in the High Street and neighbourhood, and continues three days : like other fairs in various parts of the country, it has gradually

departed from its character of a market, and assumed that of a pleasure fair. The neighbourhood look forward to it for relaxation from the toils of the year, and as the period of innocent recreation.

During the continuance of this Fair no writ can be executed in Newport, except the writs issued from the Pié Poudre Court of the Borough.

THE BARGAIN SATURDAYS

are held on the three Saturdays nearest Michaelmas, for the bargaining or hiring servants for the ensuing year; the servant girls and the male servants assemble at different parts of the town, which on these occasions presents a scene of bustle and activity. The servants are hired for the year. It appears to be similar to the statute fair in other parts of England.

ARCHERY.

The fashionable and elegant amusement of Archery was introduced into the Island in the year 1828; and the annual trials of skill, in contending for the various prizes, generally take place at Carisbrooke Castle, during the month of August. The attraction afforded is best exemplified by the number, beauty, and fashion of the assemblage, having been honoured, in 1831, by the presence of Her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and their suites.

WALKS ROUND NEWPORT.

A delightful walk, and comparatively unknown to visitors, is by the side of the Medina river to Dodner, about two miles distant. It may be noticed that at Dodner, a very remarkable accident occurred, in the year 1826. A carrier was conveying a quantity of gunpowder from the barracks to the river, when, as was supposed, a spark, from the horse's shoe, caused the powder to explode. The unfortunate man was killed on the spot, together with his two horses, and considerable damage done to a neighbouring house.

Returning by the road, the House of Industry is passed on the right, when the road joins the Cowes and Newport road.

A walk from Node Hill, to Shide and Pan Down, thence to Mount Joy and St. George's Down, will amply repay the trouble, by the beauty, extent, and variety of the view, which comprehends the rich vale of Arreton, the hills at the back of the Island, the range of downs towards the Needles, Newtown, the Solent, the coast of Hampshire, Newport, the Medina River, Cowes, Calshot Castle, Portsmouth, Spithead, and the intervening country; such are a few of the leading points presented in a beautiful panoramic view, obtained by a walk of two miles.

About a mile and a quarter from Newport, on the road to Cowes, are

THE ALBANY BARRACKS,

occupying a piece of ground 1211 feet by 700 feet. These barracks consist of five officers' houses, eight large and twelve small barracks, with out-houses attached; an excellent house for the Commandant, and another for the Chief Accountant. The chapel stands on the South side of the parade, together with several additional buildings. The barracks are amply supplied with water from three excellent wells, about 285 feet deep, having engine pumps, the water rising to within about thirty feet of the top. Next to Chatham, the parade ground is considered the most complete in the kingdom.

The barracks were commenced in September, 1798, and originally bore the name of Parkhurst, from the name of the forest which formerly stood on the site of their erection; but which was afterwards altered, out of compliment to the late Duke of York and Albany, during the period he was commander-in-chief of the army, to their present name, that of the Albany Barracks.

The hospital stands to the North of the barracks, and contains four large and sixteen small wards, furnished with iron bedsteads, and every comfort and convenience to alleviate the pangs of illness. The surgeon's house stands in the centre, having store-houses in the rear. The ground appropriated to the hospital is about two acres. A piece of land, of one hundred square yards, walled in, forms the burial ground, and is situated to the North of the barracks, on the Cowes road.

The total enclosure of the barracks and hospital is about one hundred acres, encircled with a good plantation. In a sheltered situation, a little beyond the barracks, is a brick building, formerly used as a school for the orphan children of soldiers; from hence the children were removed at a suitable age to Chelsea.

PRISON FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

A portion of Albany barracks has been assigned by Government as a General Penitentiary for Juvenile Offenders. The establishment is under the superintendence of a governor, with taskmasters, &c. and the convicts are taught handicraft trades, to render them useful members of society so soon as they may be discharged. The number of prisoners is 250. According to the estimate laid before Parliament, the cost for this penitentiary, for the year ending March 1841, will be £.5807.

On the other side of the road, nearly opposite, stands the House of Industry.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

is erected on land formerly part of Parkhurst Forest. The principal building extends in front 300 feet, having other buildings attached.

It was founded soon after the year 1770, for the accommodation and education of the poor of the Island. Eighty acres of productive land are attached to it, and divided into fields and gardens, which are cultivated by its inmates.

The defects and vices in the constitution of nearly all

our old workhouses seem to have been avoided in this. Instead of a debasing idleness, industry has been encouraged, and the simple manufactures carried on within-doors have almost sufficed for the maintenance of the establishment, which has generally given shelter to from 500 to 600 individuals, and can afford proper accommodation for 1000. The aged and infirm have been supported in comfort—the young well instructed, and made fit for some useful trade or occupation in the world.

It is strange that so good an institution should not sooner have found imitators in other parts of the kingdom. The House of Industry, with its wise and humane laws and regulations, has no doubt contributed to keep the Island free of vagrants and beggars, which it has long been to a remarkable degree.

To the North of the principal building stands the chapel, of which the Rev. Thomas Philips, M.A. is the chaplain.

At the bottom of the hill, on the right-hand side of the road, sheltered by a grove of fine-grown trees, stands Saint Cross, the seat of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Esq. The spot commands attention, from the circumstance of its having been, previous to 1155, a priory, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and a cell to the Abbey of Tyronne, in France. During the reign of Richard II. it was used as an hospital. Subsequently it was seized by the crown, as an alien priory, and given to Winchester College, to which it at present appertains.

About a mile and a half from Newport, we arrive at Carisbrooke.

THE VILLAGE OF CARISBROOKE.

The walk along the Mall, which is the general promenade for the inhabitants of Newport, is very agreeable. The village stands on a hill, and, with its ancient church, forms one of the picturesque views in the Island.

The church was erected in 1064, two years prior to the Norman conquest; it was richly endowed by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford and first Lord De Lisle, in 1071, and dedicated to St. Mary. It was formerly much larger than at present, the chancel and North aisle having been taken down, to save the expense of repair, as the whole church was in a state of decay, and much too large for the wants of the parishioners. The tower, which is a fine specimen of the solid architecture of our forefathers, possesses a fine peal of eight musical bells. The church contains two ancient monuments, deserving inspection; one erected to the memory of the wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham, Governor of the Island in the reign of Henry the Seventh; and another to commemorate the services of William Keeling, Esq.*

* The inscription and the poetry annexed is too curious and characteristic of these by-gone times to be omitted.

“ Here lyeth the body of the right worthy William Keeling, Esq., groom of the chamber to our Sovereigne Lord King James, General for the Hon. East India Adventurers, whither he was thrice by them employed, and dying in this Isle, at the age of 42, An. 1619. Sep. 19, hath this remembrance heer fixed, by his loving and sorrowful wife, Ann Keeling.

Fortie and two years in this vessel fraile,
On the rough seas of life did Keeling saile,

The churches of Newport, West Cowes, and Northwood, belong properly to that of Carisbrooke.

A Priory of black monks, situated to the North of the church-yard, was founded in 1071, by William Fitz-Osborne, who presented to the Abbey of Lyra in Normandy, of which he was also the founder, the benefices of Carisbrooke and six out of the ten churches named in the Domesday Book as existing in the Isle of Wight. The churches were Arreton, Freshwater, Godshill, Newchurch, Niton, and Whippingham. These gifts were confirmed to the Abbey of Lyra by Henry II. ; but when Edward III. laid claim to the French throne, he seized all the priories dependent on foreign monasteries, and converted their revenues to his own use.

The priory of Carisbrooke, by this means, fell into the King's hands, and was subsequently granted to the abbey of Mount Grace, in Yorkshire. Henry IV. restored it to its original possessors, the monks of Lyra, which grant was revoked by his successor Henry V.,

A merchant fortunate, a captaine bould,
 A courtier gracious, yet, alas ! not old.
 Such wealth, experience, honour, and high praise,
 Few winne in twice so many 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, glorie his reward ;
 And thus with gales of grace, by happy venter,
 Through straits of death, heaven's harbor he did enter."

who presented the priory to the Cistercian brethren of Sheen Abbey, in Surrey, which he had founded. It remained in their hands till the dissolution of the monasteries, when it was leased by Henry VIII., together with the tithes of Godshill and Freshwater, for the annual rent of 200 marks*.

The site of this ancient priory is at present occupied by a farm, and scarcely a vestige remains of the original building. The parish is extensive, and the present village was originally the chief town in the island; its name of Carisbrooke, is supposed to be a corruption of its ancient name Whitgar-burgh. The town was evidently indebted for its origin and importance to the castle, which was well calculated, in the feudal times, to protect the neighbourhood.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

This castle, which is now a heap of ruins, is connected with so many historical associations, that it possesses greater interest than most ruins in England. It stands on a hill, at a short distance from the town; the remains are highly picturesque, for

“ Time, by his gradual touch,
Has moulder'd into beauty many a tower,
Which, when it frown'd with all its battlements,
Was only terrible.”

In contemplating these ruins more closely, the mind insensibly reverts to the period of feudal and regal

* In the time of Cardinal Beaufort, it was valued at 20 marks per annum, the vicarage at 16, and the pro-curacy of Lyra at 40 marks.

oppression, when structures, like that of Carisbrooke, necessarily became the scenes of stirring and highly important events.

How altered is the scene ! Where formerly were magnificence and splendour, the glittering array of military prowess, the crowded court of haughty nobles, and finally the prison of a king ; there is now but a heap of mouldering ruins. The victor and the vanquished, the oppressed and the oppressors, have long since laid down together in the peaceful grave !

This castle has been supposed to be a fortress built by the ancient Britons. During the time the Romans were in possession of the Island, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, it was repaired, and enlarged by those conquerors of the ancient world, about forty-five years before the Christian era. It is generally admitted that the celebrated well in the castle yard was the work of the Romans, as it is well known they always made a point of procuring water, in despite of every obstacle, which neither the Saxons or Normans were so anxious about. The well is 300 feet deep, and cut through the solid rock 200 feet. In the donjon, or keep, is also another well ; it was originally of very considerable depth, but has since been partly filled up, as useless.

Cerdic, the first monarch of the kingdom of West Saxons, of which this Island was a part, in the year A.D. 530 besieged and took the fortress, and bestowed it on one of his generals, Whitgar-burgh*, when the

* Whitgar-burgh was the term given to the town or village built under the castle ; and which has since been corrupted into " brooke ;" Whitgarsburg—Garsbruk—Carisbrooke.

latter considerably strengthened it, and put it into a good state of defence. The castle then took his name, as it was customary with the Saxons, on effecting a conquest, to change the Roman name. The appellation has since been corrupted to its present title, Carisbrooke.

The present ruin consists of part of the structure erected, as an improvement to the old fortress, by William Fitz-Osborne, one of the principal commanders in the Norman invasion, and on whom William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of the Island, and created Earl of Hereford. The castle and its appendages after that period became the property of different possessors. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry I., by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire.

It passed into the hands of Lord Woodville, who sold it to Edward IV., since which time it has appertained to the crown. The arms of Lord Woodville are still to be recognised over the large gateway, and on each side is seen the white rose of the House of York. The building, having fallen greatly to decay, was repaired, and the works considerably enlarged, by Elizabeth. She likewise rebuilt the gateway, and the bridge at the entrance; on the arch of the gateway is the date, 1598, with the initials E. R. 40, being the period of the completion of the works. The attack on the castle at the time of the Commonwealth, by the Mayor of Newport and others, and the heroic defence made by the Countess of Portland, has already been narrated*.

During the disputes between Charles I. and his Par-

* Vide p. 13.

liament, when that unhappy prince fell into the hands of the parliamentary forces, Carisbrooke Castle was garrisoned by Cromwell's troops, who placed peculiar confidence in the men stationed there.

The chapel of Saint Nicholas was rebuilt on the site of an ancient chapel, in 1738, by George II. (during the government of Lord Lymington), behind which is the cemetery of the castle, now converted into a garden.

The parish of St. Nicholas consists of that part of Newport called Castle Hold; Corsham and lands, part of Shide Down; Great Park, part of Rowborough; and Shalcombe Farms, part of Dodner: the mother church, with the chief part of the parish, was originally in Normandy, in France.

The castle and grounds occupy about twenty acres. The exterior forms a delightful promenade of upwards of a mile, commanding charming and extensive views of the surrounding country. The grand entrance is over two bridges, on the West side of the structure, through a strong machicolated gate, strengthened by a portcullis, and flanked by two large round towers.

Passing the wicket of this ancient gate, the castle-yard presents itself to view, with the chapel of St. Nicholas on the right hand, where the Mayor of Newport, and the High Constables, are annually sworn into office, by the Governor of the Island, or his deputy. Divine service is not now performed here.

On the left of the entrance are the remains of several apartments; amongst others, the suite of rooms in which Charles I. was confined. The window is still visible

through which he attempted to escape. In the centre of the court stands the Governor's house, a comfortable mansion, but not otherwise distinguished. Passing which building, the well-house arrests attention.

The well is of a very unusual depth, being upwards of 200 feet. The cutting is exhibited to visitors by means of a lamp, which is gently lowered to the surface of the water. The water is exceedingly pure, and grateful to the taste. It is raised by means of a large tread-wheel, which is worked by an ass; a practice of long existence in the castle*. The time occupied by the descent of water thrown in, ere it reaches the bottom of the well, is nearly four seconds, and it strikes with a powerful sound.

The Keep is situated at the North-east corner of the fortifications of the court-yard, upon a spot considerably elevated above every other part; this elevation is evidently artificial, and most probably the work of the Romans, whose military were inured to every labour of martial or civil construction. The ascent is by seventy-three steps, and in the building are nine more, leading to the parapet.

The view from the summit is extensive and beautiful.

* It is worthy of remark that several of these animals have attained an extraordinary longevity in the service of the establishment. Of one it is recorded that it worked the wheel for the space of fifty-two years, and even then died in perfect health and strength, by accidentally falling over the ramparts of the castle. One of its successors was a pensioner of the Duke of Gloucester, uncle of George III., who settled on it an annuity of a penny loaf a day; a bounty which it enjoyed for a long period of years.

Immediately below stands the ancient church and village of Carisbrooke; more to the East is the town of Newport, with the Medina meandering to Cowes, and to the sea. On the South, St. Catherine's Hill, the loftiest in the Island, bounds the view, which combines every diversity of hill and dale, wood and water, with the land in a very high state of cultivation. This is one of the most lovely and extensive prospects in the Island.

In the South-East of the castle are the remains of Mountjoy's tower, the walls of which are 18 feet thick. A postern near the keep leads to the tilt-yard, or place of arms, which is surrounded with an artificial bank for the spectators.

The Castle, the scene of revelry and wassail, has fallen beneath the hand of time, and is now a splendid ruin; the heroes of the tournament have been for centuries the tenants of the tomb; and in place of the din of arms, the fair daughters of Vectis enter the lists, to contend for the prize awarded to the most skilful in the healthful and scientific pastime of archery. The meetings of the Archers of the Isle of Wight, are annually held in the tilt-yard; and in the summer of 1831, they were honoured with the presence of Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with their suite, at the time they were sojourning at Norris Castle, near Cowes.

The Castle is 300 feet above the level of the valley, and its exterior truly picturesque, from whatever point it may be viewed.

The ordinary charge of the Castle of Carisbrooke, in

the second year of Queen Elizabeth, amounted annually to £.69 19s. 2d., including an armourer at 8d. a day, another at 6d., an harquebuss maker at 8d. a day, and one bowyer, one fletcher, one carpenter, and one wheelwright, at 6d. a day each.

The military establishment at present is thus constituted:—the Governor of the Island has an appointment of £.1500 per annum; a Lieutenant-Governor £.365 per annum; one Captain, 10s. a day; one master gunner, at 2s. per day; and three gunners, at 1s. per day each.

This castle was the place of confinement of Charles I. During his detention he made, in concert with his friends, two unsuccessful attempts to escape*.

* Sir Richard Worsley furnishes the following minute account of the first attempt:

“ A faithful follower, of the name of Firebrace, having obtained permission to attend upon the king as one of his pages, made use of the opportunities this appointment afforded him, in consulting with Charles, and devising schemes by which his escape might be effected. Among other plans, Firebrace proposed his getting out of the chamber-window, and fearing the bars might render the passage too narrow, he proposed cutting them with a saw; but the king, objecting the danger of a discovery, commanded him to prepare all things else for his departure, being confident he could get through the window, having tried with his head, and judging that where the head could pass, the body would easily follow. The design was imparted to some trusty friends, and with them, the following plan of operation was agreed upon.

“ At the time appointed, Firebrace was to throw something up, against the window of the king’s apartment, as a signal that all was clear, on which the king was to let himself down by a cord provided for that purpose; Firebrace was then, under favour of the darkness, to conduct him across the court to the main wall of the Castle,

To Mr. Jesse's truly valuable addition to English History, "*The Court of England under the Stuarts,*" we are indebted for the following very curious particulars

from which he was again to descend into the ditch, by means of another cord with a stick fastened across it, serving as a seat.

" Beyond this wall was the counterscarp, which, being low, might easily be ascended; and near this place, two other friends, Worsley and Osborne, were to be ready mounted, having a spare horse, with pistols and boots, for the king; while a fourth, Mr. Newland, remained at the sea-side with a large boat, ready to convey His Majesty wherever he should think fit to direct.

" At the appointed time, all things being in readiness, and every one instructed in his part, Firebrace gave the expected signal, on which the king attempted to get out of the window; but found, when it was too late, that he had been fatally mistaken; for although he found an easy passage for his head, he stuck fast between the breast and shoulders, without the power of advancing or returning; but having the instant before mistrusted something of this nature, he had tied a piece of cord to the bar of the window, by the means of which he might force himself back again. Firebrace heard him groan, without being able to afford him the least assistance; however, the king at length, with much difficulty, having released himself from the window, placed a candle in it, as an intimation that his attempt was frustrated."

A subsequent attempt was made, and the bars of the window cut asunder by means of a saw; but it failed, from the treachery of some of the associates; and we are assured that parties on the watch, intended to shoot Charles, had he passed through the window.

The monarch had divided the iron bars, but perceiving more people beneath the window than he expected, he suspected that his intention was discovered; he, therefore, closed the casement, and returned to his chamber. This window, which has been spared amid surrounding ruin, is pointed out to the visitor.

His confederate friends were immediately seized and imprisoned.

relating to his imprisonment, and the manner in which he spent many of the hours of his captivity :—

“ For a brief period,” says Mr. Jesse, “ Charles was treated with every demonstration of respect, and permitted to ride about the Island as he pleased. Colonel Hammond had converted the barbican into a bowling green, which afforded him some amusement. A pretty summer-house had also been constructed on the ramparts, whither he frequently retired to commune with his own thoughts.

“ The bowling green, on the barbican, at Carisbrooke, with its turf-steps, the walls of the old castle frowning above it, and its beautiful marine view, is as perfect at the present moment as if it had been laid down but yesterday.

“ A great portion of his time at this period was passed by Charles either in the study of the Bible, or in earnest prayer.

“ The books in which the king most delighted at this period, next to the Holy Scriptures, were *Bishop Andrews's Sermons*, *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*, *Dr. Hammond's Works*, *Sand's Paraphrase of the Psalms*, *Herbert's Divine Poems*, *Fairfax's Translation of Tasso*, and *Spenser's Faery Queen*.

“ When at Carisbrooke, Charles himself clothed his melancholy feelings in poetry. The verses in question extend to a considerable length; but although Walpole has condescended to speak well of them, they are certainly far from happy. It was the custom of Charles, at this period, to insert mottos, or remarkable

“ verses, in the blank pages of his favourite authors.
 “ In many of them, he wrote the words, ‘ *Dum spiro,*
 “ ‘ *spero*’ (while I breathe, I have hope), and in others,
 “ lines in Latin, from Boëthius and Claudian*.”

On the 29th of November, 1647, the King was seized by the army at Newport, and conveyed to Hurst Castle. In his way thither, meeting Mr. Edward Worsley, who had sympathised with his misfortunes, and been active in promoting his escape, the monarch gave him the watch out of his pocket, as a token of his remembrance. “ The watch is still preserved in the
 “ family. It is of silver, large, and clumsy in its form.
 “ The case is neatly ornamented with filigree ; but the
 “ movements are of very ordinary workmanship, and
 “ wound up with catgut †.”

“ A more wretched spot,” observes Mr. Jesse, “ can
 “ scarcely be conceived, than that in which Charles
 “ once again found himself a prisoner.

“ Hurst Castle stood about a mile and a half into
 “ the sea, on a cold and gloomy promontory, remark-
 “ able for its noxious vapours, and so unwholesome,
 “ that the guards were constantly compelled to be
 “ changed.

“ During the three weeks that Charles remained at

* “ The copy of Shakspeare’s plays,” says Mr. Jesse, “ which belonged to Charles, containing several of these interesting insertions, is preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor : which relic is rendered the more curious, from its pages being interspersed with many autograph annotations of King George III.”

† Gilpin on the Western Parts of England, p. 325.

“ Hurst, there was little to divert the melancholy of his
 “ thoughts. His walks were confined to a shingly
 “ shore, the nature of which rendered his favourite exer-
 “ cise extremely unpleasant ; his accommodations were
 “ slender in the last degree ; and his apartment was so
 “ dark, that he required candles at noon-day.”

On the death of the king, his children were confined in Carisbrooke Castle ; and within its walls the Princess Elizabeth died.

The Protector Cromwell, and Charles II., used this castle as a prison.

Leaving the castle, a pleasant walk across the fields conducts to Marvel, with its copse. Marvel is celebrated as having been the site of a college of secular priests, founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen.

Pursuing the road to Newport, the entrance into the town is by Node Hill.

FROM NEWPORT TO NEWTOWN, SHALFLEET,
 YARMOUTH, &c.

Ascending Honey Hill, on arriving near the Barracks, a turn to the left leads for some distance over a good road, commanding fine views of Carisbrooke Castle and the interior of the Island ; a turning to the right leads to

NEWTOWN,

a small hamlet containing only fourteen cottages, and, according to the census of 1831, only sixty-eight inhabitants.

Its ancient name is Francheville; but having been destroyed by the French in 1377, the first year of Richard II., when they also devastated Yarmouth, it acquired its present appellation on being rebuilt. The direction of the various streets may yet be traced. It was formerly celebrated for its salterns, but they are not now worked. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in the Island, being of sufficient depth to admit vessels of 500 tons burthen.

There is a beautiful ruin, comparatively unknown,—it is that of the church, situated in the midst of its cemetery. It has long been roofless, and its ancient walls are crumbling beneath the hand of time. The Gothic windows are now covered, like its walls, with ivy, which preserves its verdure unimpaired, through the changing seasons, and flourishes in the midst of desolation. The chapel was dependent on the church of Calbourne, and its glebe is yet enjoyed by the rector of that parish.

Aylmer, Bishop of Winchester, lord of the borough, granted the first charter to Newtown; the instrument is dated at Swainston (at that period a palace belonging to the bishops of that see), and which was afterwards confirmed by the king. As a corporate body, the borough bought and sold lands under a common seal. By the charter of Edward II., a market was held on Wednesdays; and it also had a fair annually, which lasted three days, being held on the day preceding the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, and two following days.

These few cottages form a corporate town! The

municipal body consists of a Mayor and Burgesses. His worship is chosen annually, and at a Court Leet constables are appointed; they claim the right of the water, and fishery. Down to the year 1831, Newtown returned two Members to Parliament, who were elected by the mayor and burgesses. This distinguished honour it first enjoyed in 1584, the 27th year of Elizabeth. The right of election was vested in the mayor and burgesses of the said borough, having borough lands within the said borough. The greatest number of votes polled within the last thirty years is twenty-six*. It was disfranchised by the Reform Act. The last Members were Sir William Horne, and Hudson Gurney, Esq.

Newtown being a manor within that of Swainston, the holders of the borough lands pay an annual rent to the Lord of the Manor of Swainston.

The Town Hall is a stone building, standing on an eminence overlooking the harbour; on the ground floor is a cellar and kitchen. The Council Chamber is approached by a flight of steps, and visitors are allowed to make it a banqueting-room; but to do so, it will be necessary to carry their provisions with them. The chamber contains some curiously-carved antique chairs, of the days of Elizabeth.

It may be worthy of remark, that the body corporate does not consist of the inhabitants, but of the proprietors of certain burgage tenures.

* There is no person resident within this borough chargeable to the assessed taxes.

THE VILLAGE OF SHALFLEET

is about a mile from Newtown, and the church is an ancient edifice, having a low square tower and spires. The Norman style of architecture may be distinctly traced in some parts of the building. The arms of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Isabella de Fortibus, on glass, ornament some of the windows.

On the left, as we proceed to Yarmouth, is Ningwood Manor House, a handsome building, with fine views of the Downs and Freshwater Cliffs. As we approach Yarmouth, the road conducts along the side of the water, affording uninterrupted views of Lymington, with its River, Hurst Castle, and the Lighthouses.

Near the entrance of the town, is a handsome villa, the seat of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart.; passing which, we enter the town of Yarmouth.

CHAPTER V.

EAST AND WEST COWES.

<i>Distant from Cowes,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Distant from Cowes,</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northwood . . .	2½	Newport . . .	5
Newport . . .	5	Wootton . . .	9
Carisbrooke . . .	6½	Ryde . . .	12
Shide . . .	7	Rookley . . .	9
Arreton . . .	9	Appuldurcombe . . .	12
Lake . . .	13	Niton . . .	15
Shanklin . . .	15	Yarmouth . . .	12½
		Freshwater Gate . . .	16¾

ON the East and West sides of the entrance of the Medina River are East and West Cowes. It is impossible to imagine places more delightfully situated.

Cowes is the port of the Island, and all vessels bound to Newport, Ryde, Yarmouth, or any other part of the Island, must enter their cargoes, and when departing, clear out at the custom-house, which is at East Cowes.

WEST COWES.

The appearance of West Cowes and its environs from the water is imposing; they are seen to the greatest

advantage from the roadstead; and as the vessel advances up the harbour, the favourable impression is confirmed, as the eye rests in succession on West Cowes' Castle, the Marine Parade, with the Royal Yacht Club-House, East Cowes on the opposite shore, where, rising in picturesque effect over trees of noble growth, appears the modern erection of East Cowes' Castle.

The streets of Cowes are narrow; and those leading from the High Street are steep, but they contain excellent and well-built houses, commanding delightful views of the coast of Hampshire, with the New Forest, Calshot Castle, Southampton Water, Stokes Bay, Portsmouth and Spithead in the distance.

The constant arrival and departure of vessels, gives the town a most animated appearance; indeed, considerable business is transacted here. The roadstead is often crowded with vessels, for, from the commodious position of Cowes, it is generally selected as the port of rendezvous, where trading vessels of every denomination, and of every flag, call for orders as to their ultimate port of destination. Upwards of three hundred sail of vessels arrive here annually for such instructions. It is in contemplation to improve the entrance to the harbour, according to Sir John Rennie's report.

The Earl of Yarborough is the Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight, and William Hearn, Esq. of Newport, Deputy Vice-Admiral. Mr. Thomas Thorold is Harbour Master of the Port.

Vessels driven in by stress of weather anchor here in security; while those which have been damaged, can

readily obtain the necessary repairs, as there are two dock-yards, Mr. T. White's, at West, and Mr. Joseph White's, at East Cowes. Several of the finest vessels belonging to different members of the Yacht Club have been built here; and during the war, several ships of the line and frigates were launched.

With the bustle inseparable from commercial pursuits, Cowes may justly claim to be considered one of the most interesting and delightful watering places in England, with reference to the facility of sea-bathing, the beauty of its situation, and the attractive nature of the scenery by which it is on all sides surrounded. The shops are numerous, and many of them not inferior to any provincial establishments of a similar nature in the kingdom. The population, including Northwood, is about 5000.

THE MARINE PARADE.

This is the fashionable promenade, and from its situation commands the entrance of the harbour and the roadstead, which is rarely without shipping of some description, and in the summer time is crowded with pleasure vessels appertaining to the Yacht Club.

Passing the Castle, the walk extends along the beach towards Egypt, with a charming view of the Solent, Beaulieu River, Eaglehurst, Calshot Castle, &c.

COWES CASTLE

stands at the Northern extremity of the Marine Parade; it possesses little to interest the antiquarian or his-

torian. A fortress was built on this spot by Henry VIII., in 1539, about which period a number of fortresses were erected along the Southern shore of England, for the better defence of the kingdom against any attempt at invasion. A semi-circular battery, mounting eleven guns, nine-pounders, faces the sea, and commands the entrance of the harbour. At the rear of the battery stands the Castle, which, from recent alterations, has assumed the appearance of an extensive modern mansion.

The gallant Marquess of Anglesey is the present Governor of the Castle, and resides there when on the Island.

An ancient record furnishes the following curious account of the establishment, and salaries paid to different officers of West Cowes' Castle, in the Isle of Wight, in the reign of Henry VIII.; it is extracted from a list of the King's Officers of the Island, with their fees, &c.

Captain	-	-	1s. 0d. <i>per diem.</i>
Two Soldiers	-	0 6	„
One Porter	-	0 8	„
Six Gunners	-	0 6	„

ROYAL YACHT CLUB-HOUSE.

West Cowes is the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron; their house is on the Parade, near the Castle: it is open the whole year round for the accommodation of members, honorary members, and visitors.

It was first established June 1, 1815, and consisted of 42 members; there are now 157 members, *viz.* 3 dukes,

3 marquesses, 12 earls, 3 viscounts, 7 lords, 18 baronets, 7 honourables, 14 M.P.'s, 1 lieutenant-general, 6 colonels, 1 major, 5 post captains, and 77 esquires—and 102 yachts of different sizes, from 30 tons to 451 tons; total tonnage, 9632, employing upwards of 1,300 seamen, beside shipwrights, joiners, sailmakers, &c.

Any gentleman being the *bonâ fide* owner of a British yacht of 30 tons, or upwards, is eligible to become a member: there are four balloting days in the year, *viz.* second Saturday in May, at the Thatched House Tavern, London; one on the second Friday in July, one the second Friday in August, and one the first Friday in September; the three latter at the R. Y. S. House, Cowes.

There are 502 honorary members, consisting principally of admirals and captains in the royal navy.

The members pay a subscription of £.8 annually. The honorary members pay no subscription, except they use the house and reading room, and then £.1 per year; they are allowed to board and lodge in the house, the same as the members, except between the 15th and 25th of August.

Each member can introduce a friend to the house for fourteen days, and if longer, the member must renew his friend's name in the visitor's book at the end of every fourteen days; the member's friend so introduced has the use of the library, reading room, and house, gratis.

The members of this useful and distinguished club enjoy many privileges; each yacht is furnished with a warrant, signed by the lords of the Admiralty, authorising her to wear the St. George's Ensign. Yachts of

the squadron are admitted into all foreign parts free of port dues, and similar to men-of-war.

It is admitted by all parties that this club has been of infinite service to the country in the improvement of naval architecture and as a nursery for seamen. The yachts of the squadron visit at times every part of the world. James Brooke, Esq., is now on a voyage round the world, in his schooner yacht *Royalist*, of 142 tons; in October, 1839, he had opened a trade for British shipping with the Rajah of Borneo, an island in the Eastern seas, and had surveyed parts of it never before visited by Europeans. Another schooner of the squadron (the *Young Queen*, of 90 tons) belonging to William S. Boyd, Esq., is now at Bombay; the *Merlin* schooner, of 104 tons, William Lyon, Esq., is also at Barbadoes; the *Kate* schooner, of 94 tons, at Jamaica: the *Anonyma* brig, of 451 tons,—the *Flower of Yarrow* schooner, of 141 tons,—the *Menai* schooner, of 175 tons,—the *Louisa* yawl, of 162 tons, and several others, are in different parts of the Mediterranean.

The Royal Yacht Squadron house contains a very handsome library, a large reading-room, dining-room, bed-room, &c.; the house is kept remarkably clean, and affords every accommodation: an excellent cellar of wine belongs to the establishment—and the yachts of the squadron, as well as Her Majesty's vessels, are supplied with excellent fresh water from the house.

The season for the yachts at Cowes is from the middle of May to the 1st of November. Her Majesty's

plate, of 100 guineas, is always sailed for on the 21st of August, except that happens on a Sunday, and then on the following day. About the same time other cups are generally sailed for: the members dine together, and have one or two balls in a temporary room in front of the house, capable of holding 250 people. About the middle and latter part of August, from 40 to 60 yachts are generally assembled at Cowes. In front of the house is a battery of six 6-pounders, for firing salutes.

REGATTA.

This contest of fast-sailing vessels, during which their crews invariably exercise considerable nautical skill and seamanship, takes place annually in August, when the cups are sailed for by the Members of the Yacht Club. One cup is given by Her Majesty, and another by the inhabitants of Cowes.

The pilot vessels, which are of a very superior description, are also inspected on the occasion, and contend, among themselves, for prizes furnished by the subscriptions of those amateurs who patronise this useful and amusing art.

These amusements usually last three days, on which occasions the roadstead and harbour are literally crowded with craft of every description, including perhaps three or four hundred vessels of various sizes, and many nations; while the surrounding shores are lined with visitors from all parts of the country, attracted by the grandeur, the novelty, and beauty of this inspiring scene.

The course sailed is, to the Westward, round a vessel moored off Gurnet Bay, thence through Cowes roads to the Eastward, round the Nab Light (a floating light to the Eastward of St. Helens), and back to the starting point off Cowes.

THE MARKET HOUSE

is situated on Feather's Hill, in the vicinity of the High Street, and was erected in 1816, in which year an Act of Parliament was obtained for that purpose, as well as for otherwise improving the town. The building is plain and unpretending; accommodation and convenience having been judiciously preferred to show and ornament.

The market-day is Saturday, but the market is open daily; and being well supplied with excellent meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit, is a great accommodation both to the visitors and inhabitants.

THE TOWN HALL

stands over the Market House, and the Commissioners for improving the town meet here weekly, to transact public business. As is the case with Ryde, most of the business requiring the interference of the magistrates is transacted at Newport.

The constables are appointed annually, in the month of September, at a Court Leet, held at Carisbrooke.

COWES CHAPEL.

This building, which is a chapel of ease to the church of Northwood, in which parish the town is situated, is considered, and frequently called "the parish church of West Cowes."

It was erected in 1653, and though consecrated by George, Lord Bishop of Winchester, in 1662, is not dedicated, like other churches, to any particular saint.

The ground was given by Mr. Richard Stephens, who endowed the chapel, in 1667, with £.5 per annum. Eight years after, Morley, then Lord Bishop of Winchester, added an endowment of £.20, on condition that the inhabitants should make up a salary to the minister of £.40 per annum, in default of which the endowment was to be forfeited. The income has since received the addition of Queen Anne's bounty. In the year 1811, the late George Ward, Esq., lord of the manor, at an expense of nearly £.3000, enlarged and improved the chapel, and erected a handsome mausoleum tower at the West end; and, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Cowes, he furnished the tower with a clock and bell. The late John Nash, Esq. was the architect.

The interior of the building, which was further enlarged in 1832, has been fitted up with every regard to the comfort and accommodation of the congregation. There is a gallery round three sides of the building; and at the West end is a good organ. A monument to the memory of Mrs. Ward is worth inspection; from its

situation it produces an imposing effect. Divine service is performed here every Sunday at half-past ten, at three, and half-past six. The Reverend J. B. Atkinson is the present curate.

From the elevated situation of the building, its majestic tower forms an attractive feature, viewed in any direction, either from the water, the opposite coast of Hampshire, or many of the more distant parts of the Island.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Passing to the Westward, leaving the Castle to the right, is a new episcopal chapel, which was consecrated in 1832, by the Bishop of Winchester, having been built and endowed by the liberality of an individual, Mrs. Goodwin, according to Act of Parliament, with the interest of £.1000 and the pew rents.

The elevation is distinguished more by neatness than ornament, but its well-proportioned tower forms an additional and beautiful object in the delightful scenery of this place.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL

is situated on Sun Hill. It is a neat building, and fitted up with that simplicity which is so characteristic of these places of worship. The present minister is the Reverend Mr. Mann.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This chapel is an ornament to Birmingham Row.

The precipitate descent to the river has been rendered available by the architect, in forming a school-room, both for boys and girls, underneath the chapel.

The entrance to the school is down a flight of steps, which conduct to the back of the building, where the doors of the school-room open to a small lawn, communicating with the Medina.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

is situated in Carvel Lane, and from the commanding site of the building, is an important feature in the landscape, whether viewed from the water, or the opposite side of the river. It is fitted up in a superior manner; and there is an excellent organ.

This chapel is a great accommodation to the visitors and residents who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, as also to foreigners who resort to the Isle of Wight.

BATHS.

These are situated at Egypt, a short distance from the castle, and afford every facility to those who require hot or cold bathing.

BATHING MACHINES

are also in the vicinity of the baths. Although the declivity of the beach is very considerable, such is the arrangement of the machines, that the most timid may enjoy the advantage of Sea Bathing in security.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

Mr. Moir's Library and Reading Rooms, in the High Street, is a well conducted establishment. Mr. Pinhorn has a library and reading room also. There is likewise a Reading Room in the vicinity of the Baths at Egypt.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is situated in the High Street. The Post mistress is Mrs. Roach. The letters from the West of England and London arrive, *viâ* Southampton, about half-past nine every morning, in the winter, and eight o'clock in the summer; and the mails are dispatched every afternoon, during the summer months, at half-past six o'clock, and at five in the winter. Letters are delivered in Cowes about forty minutes after the arrival of the mail.

HOTELS, INNS, &c.

The principal hotels are the Marine Hotel, kept by Miss Helmore, on the Marine Parade.

The Fountain, Mr. James Webb, in the High Street, has a commodious quay in the rear, which enables the steam packets to come alongside at all states of the tide, and is a great convenience to the passengers, as they can land without being compelled to enter boats. The coaches for Newport wait the arrival of the packets, and also start from this hotel.

The Vine Hotel is a comfortable house; and to those

who wish to avoid the hurry, bustle, and confusion, attendant on the arrival and departure of the steam packets and coaches, offers many conveniences; it is also situated in the High Street, and nearly adjoining the Fountain*.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

This Institution originated in the benevolence of the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and was established in the year 1812, for the education of poor boys and girls.

FAIR.

Cowes fair is held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and partakes of the character of the other fairs in the island.

COACHES.

Coaches leave West Cowes for Newport daily, at eight, half-past nine, half-past three, and half-past five o'clock; and return at half-past ten, eleven, five, and half-past six o'clock.

A coach starts from the Fountain Hotel every morning (Sunday excepted), at half-past ten, through Newport, Hookley, and Niton, to Ventnor; leaving Ventnor at

* For the convenience of travellers, it may be desirable to mention that the best hotels at Southampton are the Coach and Horses; the George; the Dolphin; and the Star.

three o'clock, and returning by the same route to Cowes in time for the mail packets to Southampton. This coach meets the Rocket coach at Ventnor, which arrive at Ryde at five o'clock, in time for the packet to Portsmouth: *thus enabling parties to see the most romantic and picturesque part of the Isle of Wight in one day.*

STEAM PACKETS.

The Steam communication of Cowes is of a more extensive nature than at the neighbouring town of Ryde, it being the port for the Isle of Wight. Steam packets were first introduced between this port and Southampton in the year 1822; and as the Railway is now complete from London to Southampton, an influx of visitors will, doubtless, constantly arrive.

Steamers for *Southampton* leave West Cowes at seven, eight, and eleven in the morning; at three, four, and at half-past six in the afternoon: the latter take the mail, but goes an hour earlier in the winter months.

There is a Steamer daily (Sunday excepted) to *Portsmouth*, at nine in the morning; and at three, and half-past six in the evening.

A Steamer goes to *Yarmouth* and *Lymington*, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past four, which returns on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Steamers run daily (Sunday excepted) to *Ryde* and *Portsmouth*, at nine in the morning; and at three, and half-past six in the evening.

	s.	d.	
The fare, in the best cabin, } to Southampton, is }	2	0	each
———— to Ryde	1	6	„
———— to Yarmouth	2	0	„
———— to Lymington	2	6	„
Forecastle to Southampton	1	6	„
———— to Ryde	1	0	„
———— to Yarmouth	1	0	„
———— to Lymington	1	6	„

Tow Boats (built expressly for the conveyance of carriages and horses) travel to and from Southampton and Cowes, weather permitting. Their charges are: for a four-wheel carriage, 1*l.*; two-wheel ditto, 10*s.*; horses, each, 5*s.*; beasts, 4*s.*; calves, 1*s.*; sheep, per score, 7*s.*; lambs, 5*s.* per score. If only one horse or beast, 10*s.*

A Steam Boat calls off Cowes every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for *Poole*, at ten in the morning, and returns on the alternate days for Portsmouth.

A Steam Boat leaves *Lymington* for *Portsmouth* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight in the morning, calling at *Yarmouth* at half-past eight, and *Cowes* at ten; and returns from Portsmouth at three in the afternoon, calling at Cowes at half-past four, and arrives at Yarmouth at six. One runs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between Yarmouth and Lymington, four times in each day. And the mail goes morning and evening, daily.

A steamer for *Plymouth*, calls off Cowes, wind and weather permitting, on Tuesday and Friday evening about seven.

The *London* and *Dublin* steamers call at Cowes every Thursday morning from London on their way to Dublin and Friday evening from Dublin on their return to London, wind and weather permitting.

A steamer for *Weymouth*, every Monday morning about nine, calls at Cowes, and an hour sooner at Ryde from *Weymouth*, to London, calling at Cowes about noon, on Thursday, and an hour later at Ryde, wind and weather permitting*.

HARBOUR.

From its finely-sheltered situation, the harbour is perfectly safe. The anchorage is excellent in the roadstead, and, in the strongest gales of wind, vessels seldom drag their anchors, or break from their moorings.

The gales from the South West, which prevail so much in these latitudes, and which raise such turbulence in the Channel, rendering it unnavigable to outward bound ships, are perfectly harmless to vessels in the roadstead and harbour of Cowes; in fact, vessels of any burthen can ride here in the most perfect security. The harbour and roads are generally crowded with vessels of all sizes, and different nations, many of them calling here for orders.

* Isle of Wight Traders leave Cotton Wharf, London, every Saturday for Cowes and Newport; and sail for London every Wednesday.

In the summer time the river is particularly gay, from the number of Yachts cruising about, most of which are laid up in the harbour during the winter.

Many of the commercial establishments in the High Street possess wharfs and warehouses, to facilitate the landing and shipping of merchandise, which, running out into the river, enable vessels to discharge alongside.

FERRY.

The communication between West and East Cowes is by means of a Ferry across the river, for which passengers are charged a halfpenny each. Horses and carriages are conveyed in a boat, constructed for that purpose.

EAST COWES.

is situated on the East bank of the Medina river opposite West Cowes, and is in the parish of Whippingham. There is a short but pleasant promenade, between a fine row of trees, skirting the water. At the entrance of the river formerly stood a castle, distant about a mile from that at West Cowes, but it has long since been demolished.

In Camden's times, both Castles were in a ruinous condition; they are thus described by Leland, in his Itinerary: "There be two new Castelles sette up and furnished at the mouth of Newporte; that is the only Haven in Wighte to be spoken of.

"That that is sette up on Este syde of the haven, is caullid the Est Cow, and that that is sette up at the West syde, is caullid the West Cow, and is the biggest castelle of the 2. The trajectus, betwixt these 2 castelles, is a good myle."

Leland composed some Latin verses on these castles which are cited by Camden, and thus translated by Bishop Gibson:—

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

HOTEL.

The East Medina Hotel is conducted by Mrs. Cooper, and affords every accommodation to visitors, who may prefer the quiet and retirement of East Cowes, to the bustle and gaiety of the opposite shore.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The Assembly Rooms are attached to the Hotel, and balls are occasionally held here, as West Cowes has no rooms of public resort, for assemblies, &c.

THE CHURCH.

The want of a church of the established religion having been long felt by the inhabitants, the late John Nash, Esq. with great liberality presented them with a piece of ground, where, on the 6th day of September, 1831; Her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, assisted by her royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, laid the foundation-stone of a new church, amid the acclamations of a numerous and fashionable assemblage.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This chapel has been recently erected. It is a plain building; and the interior is neatly fitted up.

WALKS IN THE VICINITY OF EAST AND WEST COWES.

THERE are many beautiful walks in the neighbourhood. A pleasant walk along the shore, passing the castle, conducts to Egypt, which possesses several good houses, with lawns and shrubberies in front, commanding fine views of the Solent, the New Forest, and the entrance of Beaulieu; the constant passing of vessels of various sizes also adds materially to the animation of the scene.

Egypt House, the seat of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. occupies the most Northern part of the Island. Following the shore, we reach Gurnet Bay, where Charles I. landed, in 1671, when he visited Admiral Sir Richard Holmes, Governor of the Island. From hence, a pleasant walk leads to Rue Street; the view of the bay, creeks, and promontories of the Island, with the opposite shore, is particularly pleasing.

Returning to Cowes, the visitor passes Woodvaughan Cottage, the residence of Captain Ffarrington.

On the top of the hill, overlooking the town of Cowes, is Northwood Park, a beautiful domain, ornamented with some fine timber, the seat of George Henry Ward, Esq. The situation commands a fine view of the water, and the neighbouring coast.

The walk from Cowes to

NORTHWOOD

is replete with beauties. On the right of the road stands West Hill, a cottage erected in the picturesque style of Switzerland, and with a pleasant lawn and shrubbery in front. The Church, which is the parish church of East Cowes, has nothing in it worthy of particular notice.

Near the church there was formerly a religious house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as appears from a conveyance, in Latin, still extant, of a tenement and two or three strips of land, to the stewards of that fraternity, by John Wynnyatt. The deed is dated 1512, in the fourth year of Henry VIII., wherein the fraternity is said to have been lately established: hence it could have subsisted but a very short time, before all these establishments were suppressed. A court leet is held annually, at the Manor House, where constables for Cowes are appointed.

The Medina river, meandering through the valley, with the hills at the back of the Island, and the rich foliage of the trees on the Eastern side of the river, presents a scene of singular beauty. Here are two mills erected, on different sides of the river; these have been grotesquely nick-named "Botany Bay," and "Port Jackson;" they are capable of grinding forty loads of corn weekly. They were built by an industrious and enterprising individual, named Porter, originally a pie-man: his resources failing, by the stoppage

of a Newport Bank, he was again subjected to poverty, and soon after died. Besides these speculations, he had entered into other useful, and apparently profitable undertakings.

The neighbourhood of East Cowes possesses considerable attraction to the lovers of rural walks. The country around is decked with beautiful villas and cottages, standing on lawns, surrounded with a profusion of shrubs.

EAST COWES CASTLE

was formerly the property and residence of John Nash, Esq., the architect. It is an elegant structure, and fitted up in the interior with great taste. The grounds are judiciously laid out, and contain trees of great beauty. The conservatory also deserves inspection; it is of considerable extent, and contains a large collection of fine exotics. The appearance of the castle, from any point of view, is a beautiful object in the landscape. East Cowes Castle is now the marine residence of the Earl of Shannon.

NORRIS CASTLE.

This castle occupies a most beautiful part of the woodland tract, which extends on the Northern side of the Island, along the shores of the Solent Sea from East Cowes to St. Helens. It was originally built by Lord Henry Seymour, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt, and professing to be in imitation of an ancient castle of the Norman style, is of no small dimensions. Its favourable position has been thus admirably described by Sir H. Englefield:—

“ Seated on the steep descent of the coast to the Solent Sea, it perhaps commands a view of that strait, superior in beauty to any other point in the Island. To the East, Portsmouth, crowded with shipping, is in full view, and the richest line of the woody coast of the Island from Barton to Nettlestone, appears in long and varied perspective. To the North, the Southampton river is seen in its whole extent, and the town of Southampton, with its spires and towers, though at more than ten miles’ distance, is no inconsiderable object. The woods of the New Forest clothe the view to the West; while Calshot Castle, on the point of its long bank of shingle, stands boldly out amidst the waves, and marks the separation between the Solent Sea and Southampton River. The house is of a very noble general form, and its clustering towers, in every point of view, particularly when seen from the sea, are a striking and commanding object, and a most splendid addition to the general scenery of the coast. The choice of both the form and site of the mansion, reflects the highest honour on the taste of the noble owner.”

Few persons, upon viewing the Castle from a little distance, would imagine it to be a modern erection; for the massive towers by which it is surmounted, rising as they do from amongst the mantling woods, present to the eye a semblance of ancient state and grandeur; and whilst the materials of which the edifice was constructed, were themselves so prepared as to possess a prematurely weather-stained appearance, the

extraordinary rapid growth of the ivy that envelop even its loftiest portions, serves still more, perhaps to impress the whole with an air of venerable antiquity.

In the interior, there is little to be seen, but the arrangement of the apartments is considered to be admirable. Over a door in the passage, is the genealogical history of the Seymour family. One of the symbols represents the marriage of Henry the Eighth with Lady Jane Seymour, from whom Lord Seymour was descended. The grounds, which are beautifully varied by gentle rise and fall, are all laid out; and most interesting views of the sea and surrounding country, present themselves in every direction amongst the trees*.

“ Sweet interchange

Of hills and valleys, rivers, woods, and plains,

Now land, now sea, and shores with forest crown'd.”

At Norris Castle, Lord Henry Seymour, whose personal habits were those of extreme simplicity and frugality, entertained King George the Fourth, when that monarch was enjoying marine excursions in his yacht, in 1819. The banquet given by the host at Norris Castle was splendid in the extreme, and attended with circumstances of unusual conviviality.

During the summer of 1831, and also subsequently, Norris Castle was selected for the temporary sojourn of

* Norris Castle and its domains have recently been purchased by R. Bell, Esq., who proposes to convert the noble castle into a first-rate hotel; to erect terraces with villas; to build a spacious pier; to form public gardens, promenades, baths, &c. &c.

Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

From Norris Castle to the entrance of the pretty little inlet of King's Key, is about two miles. Here King John is said to have landed, when he fled, for concealment, to the Isle of Wight.

The fact of this monarch's having selected this Island for his hiding place, the reader will perceive is well authenticated. While on the field of Runnymede, and in the very act of signing the charter, John was devising the means of subverting all its provisions, and making himself again the absolute, unchecked sovereign he had hitherto been. His envy and spite were increased, by finding, after that imposing ceremony, that only seven gentlemen attended him, all the rest following the confederated barons. Withdrawing rapidly to Southampton, he privately dispatched letters by night to some of his trustiest Castellans, enjoining them to victual and strongly fortify their castles, and the next morning before daybreak he secretly retired to the Isle of Wight, where he remained about three months, leading, according to the old chronicler Grafton, "a solitary life among ryvers and fishermen*." Hollinshed says, "in which meantime many things were reported of him; some calling him a fisher, some a merchant, and some a pirate and rover. And many (for that no certain news could be heard of him) judged that he was either drowned, or dead by some other meanst."

* Grafton's "Chronicle at large," &c.

† Chronicle, Vol. III., p. 323.

It soon, however, was made manifest that John was neither dead nor sleeping. Some of his acts while lurking in the Island, and the neighbouring cinque ports, as nearly resembled piracy as could be; but his time was chiefly employed in winning over the seamen of England, and in petitioning and waiting for troops from abroad, with which to crush the barons.

Seeking redress both by the spiritual and temporal sword, he sent messengers to the pope, and to princes on the continent. The first sent him bulls, and a threat of excommunication, to hurl at Magna Charta, and his barons; the rest arms and soldiers; "and from Flanders, Gascony, Brabant, and other parts, such competent aids came in, as encouraged the king (after three months' secrecy and retiring) to show himself in the face of his enemies*."

Returning towards East Cowes, we pass Barton Farm, the property of Lady I. Blachford. A Monastery, or Oratory of Friars of the order of St. Augustin, was founded here in 1282, in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward I., by John de Insulâ, Rector of Shaftesbury, and Thomas de Winton, Rector of Godshill: it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and under the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The endowment consisted of the manor of Whippingham, with the lands of the manor of Barton, and some estates at Chale.

In the year 1439, being the eleventh of Henry VI., the estate was given, by the Order, to St. Mary's College, at Winchester. Few vestiges of the Oratory can now be traced. The present structure is beautifully situated,

* Speed, book IX., chap. 8.

and retains all the characteristics of buildings erected in the time of Elizabeth.

Pursuing the route, we come to Osborne, a fine old mansion, the seat of Lady Isabella Blachford. This seat may be ranked as having one of the best situations in the Island. It is on a spacious lawn, which leads to the sea, and the views from it are extensive.

It was in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament.

A copse on the estate is called the Money Coppice, from the traditional circumstance of Mann having buried some valuables there, which he could not find again.

A short walk across the fields, from which West Cowes is seen to great advantage, brings us to East Cowes.

WHIPPINGHAM.

The village of Whippingham is at a short distance from East Cowes. The church is a small neat building; it is situated to the right of the road to Newport, near the Medina, and was one of the six churches given by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy.

As we approach Newport, on the right, is Fairlee, the seat of Richard Oglander, esq., charmingly placed on the banks of the river, and commanding beautiful views. Proceeding onwards, we cross Coppin's Bridge, and enter Newport.

CHAPTER VI.

YARMOUTH.

THE only place of any importance in the West of the Island is Yarmouth, which is ten miles distant from Newport. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish is 650. The town of Yarmouth, which was anciently called *Eremuth*, is of considerable antiquity and contains several streets of well-built houses; one of which, at the north-west corner of the town, adjoining the Quay, was built by Lord Holmes at the time he was Governor of the Island; and here he entertained Charles the Second when he visited Yarmouth.

It shared the fate of Newtown, in the first year of Richard II., being destroyed by the French in 1377. In the time of Edward the Third, Yarmouth was one of the licensed ports. There is not much business carried on in the town; but vessels occasionally bring up in the roads, if the wind prevents their getting through the Needles. It was formerly much larger, and the sites of several old streets can be clearly traced.

The establishment of Steam Packets between the town and Lymington, has considerably increased the

intercourse with the opposite shore, and rendered the communication direct with Weymouth and the West of England.

Yarmouth has also the advantage of a regular steam communication with Portsmouth: these circumstances cause a considerable influx of visitors, who resort to the Western part of the Island, and tend materially to benefit the inhabitants of the town.

YARMOUTH CHURCH

is an ancient edifice, built in 1543, the 35th of Henry VIII., in whose reign the old church near the shore was destroyed by the French. In 1831, it underwent a complete repair; its tower was raised to a considerable elevation, by the munificence of J. Alexander, Esq.; and the gallery was erected at the expense of the Corporation. The church now forms a conspicuous and beautiful feature in the scenery of this part of the Island. It is dedicated to St. James. The Queen is the Patroness of the living.

The endowment of the church, being very small, was augmented by the bounty of Queen Anne, which was increased by a sum of money given by Colonel Henry Holmes for the same purpose.

In the chapel is a well-executed monument to the memory of Sir Robert Holmes, Bart., who was Governor of the Island in the Reign of Charles II.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL

is a neat building, and convenient in its interior arrangements.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL

is situated near the entrance of the town ; it is a plain, unpretending building, but fitted up with much attention to neatness and accommodation.

THE MARKET HOUSE AND TOWN HALL

stands a short distance from the church, and is a plain, but convenient, brick building. The market day is Wednesday. The Town Hall is over the Market House.

THE CORPORATION

formerly consisted of a Mayor, twelve Chief Burgesses, and an unlimited number of Free Burgesses, or Freemen.

The first charter of franchise was granted to the town, by Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, and Lord of the Isle of Wight, in 1135, the 36th year of the reign of Henry I., and it was confirmed by Edward I., Henry VI., Edward IV., and Queen Elizabeth. It was re-incorporated by James I., in the year 1608, the seventh year of his reign. This borough sent two Members to Parliament ; a privilege it first exercised, the 23rd of Edward I., in 1304, and was the first town in the Island selected for that honour. It is a curious fact, that although several writs were afterwards directed to Yarmouth, it does not appear that any Members were returned until the 27th of Elizabeth (1584), when it was again summoned, since which time it has been regularly represented until 1832, when, by the passing of the Reform Act, it was disfranchised.

The elective franchise was vested in the Mayor and Corporation. The greatest number of votes polled during the last thirty years, is nine.

It is not necessary to reside in the town or neighbourhood, to enjoy the dignified and honourable office of Mayor. The town has also a Court of *pié poudre*, and Court Leet.

THE CASTLE

is situated on the extreme point of land on the East side of the Yar; it was erected by Henry VIII., on the site of a church which had recently been destroyed by the French. The expenses of its buildings were defrayed out of the religious houses which that monarch dissolved.

The fortification consists of a platform with eight guns, which commands the narrow channel between the town and Hurst Castle. To the Northward of the Castle, is a platform with large guns.

THE POST OFFICE

is situated in Quay Street; the Postmasters are Messrs. Squire. The mail arrives about nine o'clock, and leaves about three in the afternoon. Letters to London pass through Lymington, and from thence to Southampton.

HOTELS, INNS, &c.

The principal Hotel is the George, near the Quay, which is kept by Mr. Philip Bright, who is also agent for Lloyds.

The Bugle, kept by Mr. J. Butler, is also a comfortable house.

THE RIVER.

The river Yar, from which the town derives its name presents at high water a beautiful entrance. It rises at the opposite side of the Island, near Freshwater Gate and within a few yards of the sea, which in stormy weather has been seen to break over the narrow ridge of separation, and mingle its salt waves with the fresh waters of the river head; it is navigable to Freshwater Mills.

The river and roads afford secure anchorage, and embarking or debarking is at all times easily effected.

FERRY.

In order to facilitate the communication with the Western extremity of the Island, a ferry has been established, to the hamlet of Norton, on the opposite bank of the river.

A STEAM PACKET

plies daily between Lyminster and Yarmouth; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, her excursion is extended to Cowes and Portsmouth in the morning returning to Yarmouth and Lyminster in the evening.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between Yarmouth and Lyminster, four times a day.

Fare.—Between Lyminster and Yar-	Deck.		Forecastle	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
mouth	1	0	0	9
Yarmouth and Cowes .	2	0	1	0
Lyminster and Cowes .	2	6	1	6
Lyminster and Portsmouth	3	6	2	6
Yarmouth and Portsmouth	3	0	2	0

By this conveyance, visitors are enabled to proceed direct from Portsmouth or Lymington to Yarmouth; and from Lymington or Yarmouth, by proceeding to Cowes, they can take the packet for Southampton or Ryde; whilst passengers from Southampton or Ryde, by taking the packet to Cowes, are enabled at Cowes to embark for Yarmouth or Lymington.

THE MAIL BOAT

Leaves Lymington, for Yarmouth, at eight o'clock in the morning; and Yarmouth, for Lymington, at three in the afternoon. The fare is one shilling each person.

BOATS.

Visitors desirous of crossing to Lymington, or sailing to Alum Bay, Hurst Castle, the Needles, or round to Freshwater Gate, by which means the magnificent coast scenery of this part of the Island is viewed to the greatest advantage, can hire boats of a most excellent class here, manned by skilful and steady boatmen.

FAIR.

The fair is held annually, on the day preceding St. James's day, the titular saint of the church, and two following days.

THE
WALKS, IN THE VICINITY OF YARMOUTH

are rural and retired, commanding views of Lymington Hurst Castle, and the Dorsetshire hills. Crossing the ferry, we arrive at

NORTON,

a pleasant village on the opposite side of the river where there are several delightful villas and cottages. A walk from here to the Downs will repay the labour by the beauty of the scenery. To the Westward, on Norton Common, opposite to Hurst Castle, are the sites of Carey's Sconce, and Worsley's Tower, two fortifications successively erected near the same spot, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, for the defence of the narrow sea.

At the turning of Sconce Point into Colwell Bay the peculiarities of the coast begin to appear. The cliffs become lofty and vertical, exposing their different strata; the lowest of which is of white sand, and more than thirty feet thick. This continues along Totland Bay to the grand eminence of Headon Hill, which rises 40 feet above the level of the sea, which is here remarkably clear, with a fine rocky bottom. On turning this point the voyager finds himself in a remarkable bay, at the Southern side of which the Needles show their fantastic shapes,—their rugged narrow ridges, in summer time being generally covered with sea-fowl.

Returning to Yarmouth, we proceed from thence to

FRESHWATER,

a pleasant ride, of about two miles and a half. The church formerly belonged to the priory at Carisbrooke, and was given by William Fitz-Osborne, with five others, to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. The patronage of the Rectory of Freshwater was bestowed by James I. on the Bishop of Lincoln, who soon afterwards granted it to St. John's College, Cambridge, the present patrons. It is the most valuable living in the Island. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a body and chancel. It has a North and South aisle, at the East end of each of which is a small chapel.

Near the church is the Red Lion Inn, a small, but comfortable house.

Freshwater parish was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Robert Hooke, M.D., in the year 1635, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for watches.

Proceeding over the Downs, and passing Farringford Hill, the property of John Hambrough, Esq., we arrive at Alum Bay.

ALUM BAY

derives its name from the quantity of that valuable mineral found on the shore, and presents one of the most striking scenes on this curious coast. On one side it is bounded by lofty precipices of chalk, of a pearly colour, broken and indented;—on the other, by cliffs strangely, but beautifully variegated, with different colours, arising from the strata of red and yellow ochres,

fuller's earth, black flints, and sands, both gray and snowy white.

The white sand is valuable for the manufacture of glass and chinaware, and is exported in considerable quantities to all parts of the globe.

Of the coloured sands, which are uncommonly bright and pretty, the people of the Island make little chimney piece ornaments, by putting them into phials, and so arranging and contrasting the different tints as to form fantastic designs.

Alum and copperas-stones are also picked up on the shores of the bay, and exported in small quantities.

The cliffs that form Alum Bay are terrific, when viewed from the beach, the descent to which is easy. A huge angle of rock, forming the Needle Point, is the boundary of the bay to the West. The charming scenery of the bay has been thus eloquently described by Sir H. Englefield, in his Picturesque Account of the Island:—"The chalk forms an unbroken face ever
" where, nearly perpendicular, and in some parts for
" midably projecting; and the tenderest stains of
" ochreous yellow, and greenish moist vegetation vary
" without breaking, its sublime uniformity. This vast
" wall extends more than a quarter of a mile, and
" probably near 400 feet in height; its termination
" by a thin edge of bold broken outline; and the
" wedge-like Needle rocks, rising out of the blue
" waters, continue the cliff in idea, beyond its present
" boundary, and give an awful impression of the storm
" ages which have gradually devoured its enormous

“ mass. The pearly hue of the chalk is beyond description by words, probably out of the power even of the pencil.

“ The magical repose of this side of the bay is most wonderfully contrasted by the torn forms and vivid colouring of the clay cliffs on the opposite side. These offer a series of points, of a sort of scalloped form, and which are often quite sharp and spiry. Deep rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a vestige of vegetation appears in any part; —all is wild ruin. The tints of these cliffs are so bright, and so varied, that they have not the appearance of any thing natural. Deep purplish red, dusky blue, bright ochreous yellow, gray nearly approaching to white, and absolute black, succeed each other, as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain, the sun, which, from about noon till its setting, in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these, nearly as resplendent as the high lights on real silk. Small vessels often lie in this bay, for the purpose of loading chalk; and they most admirably show the majestic size of the cliffs, under whose shade they lie diminished almost to nothing.”

On the North side of Alum Bay is Headon Hill, about four hundred feet high. In this hill only is distinctly seen the alternation of marine and freshwater deposits; it is in a state of constant ruin. A landslip of above seven acres took place on the North side of this hill in November, 1839, affording a valuable and practical lesson to geologists.

THE NEEDLES HOTEL,

in the immediate vicinity of Alum Bay, is an excellent house, under the superintendence of Mr. James Groves. A day or two may be pleasantly and profitably spent in examining the various objects of interest with which this part of the Island abounds; particularly its geological curiosities, it having been long looked upon by the scientific world as an admirable "school for geologists."

Visitors, partial to aquatic excursions, may procure a boat, on reasonable terms, to the Needle Rocks, Scratchell's Bay, and round to the Albion Hotel, Freshwater Gate, or to the opposite shore. Horses and carriages are also kept for the accommodation of visitors.

THE NEEDLE LIGHTHOUSE

is a low truncated cone, situated on the highest point of the lofty cliffs, which are 715 feet above the level of the sea, and near the edge of the cliff forming the Western extremity of the Island.

The Lighthouse contains thirteen Argand lamps, having a deep concave reflector of copper behind each, plated with silver, and kept beautifully clean. A curtain is placed before the lamps in the day-time, the wick of a lamp in a corresponding situation having taken fire, in consequence of the concentration of the rays of the sun upon it, from one of the reflectors.

The light, it is stated, has been at times distinctly seen at the distance of eleven leagues; but it is the opinion of many experienced mariners, that the Lighthouse is placed at too high an elevation to be generally useful.

SONNET.

On these white cliffs, that, calm above the flood,
 Uplift their shadowing heads, and, at their feet,
 Scarce hear the surge that has for ages beat,
 Sure many a lonely wand'rer has stood ;
 And, whilst the lifted murmur met his ear,
 And o'er the distant billows the still eve
 Sailed slow, has thought of all his heart must leave
 To-morrow ; of the friends he lov'd most dear ;
 Of social scenes, from which he wept to part.
 But if, like me, he knew how fruitless all
 The thoughts that would full fain the past recal,
 Soon would he quell the risings of his heart,
 And brave the wild winds and unhearing tide,
 The world his country, and his God his guide.

REV. W. L. BOWLES.

THE NEEDLES,
 AND
 THE NEEDLES' POINT.

As the tourist changes his position in Alum Bay, the Needle rocks, which are five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water, vary their irregular forms to the eye in a most singular manner. From some points they appear as if united in one broad rugged mass ; from others they are seen detached, and looking like old fortresses which had battered each other to pieces, or fallen into one common ruin under the weight of time and the violence of tempests.

It would require the pencil instead of the pen, and

many successive views, to give a notion of the variety of these combinations; but the natural causes which have produced these phenomena admit of an easy and brief explanation.

A very sharp point of land forms the Western end of the Isle of Wight. This has been broken by the sea, and divided into several large columnar rocks, that now seem to have risen out of the waters. These rocks, which are famous under the name of "The Needles," stand on a line with the extremity of the Island, of which they were formerly a part. They are white, with a black base, and curiously streaked with black dots, from the alternate strata of flints.

The only one of them to which the name of needle was at all applicable was of a cylindrical shape, thin, and above 100 feet high, measuring from low-water mark; this one fell down and almost entirely disappeared about sixty years ago, its base having been worn through by the continual action of the waves and tides. Seamen used to call it the "pillar of Lot's wife." It was the farthest from the Island: its base, consisting mostly of flint, is still visible, and in stormy weather it forms a dangerous reef.

From the chalky nature of this remarkable group of rocks, and of the coast of the Island from which they have been detached, continual changes are taking place in their form and disposition. In some places the sea has eaten them through, and formed large and irregular archways; in others, it has so washed away their sides, that they look rather like walls than solid rocks; while

deep caverns have been formed in the chalky cliffs of the Island, which fall in from time to time, and gradually diminish the Island in that direction.

The view from the Needle Point is beautiful in the extreme; it comprises a line of the Hampshire coast, and New Forest; Lymington, and its River; Hurst Castle; the Shingles, a shifting sand between the Needles and Hurst Castle; Christchurch, with its spacious bay; the entrance to Poole Harbour; Bournemouth; Swanage; the Isle of Purbeck, with its iron-bound coast; and the Dorsetshire coast, to St. Alban's Head; and, in clear weather, to Portland Isle. To the Southward, the English Channel appears in all its majesty, enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels, of all sizes and all descriptions. The coast of the Island is clearly defined to its Southern extremity.

On the 11th of June, 1811, the *Pomona*, a fifty-gun frigate, struck on the Needles, and shortly went to pieces. The crew and passengers, amongst whom were some Persian princes, were fortunately saved. The wind here, at times, blows quite a hurricane; and a storm viewed from this point is awfully grand. Nothing can surpass the serenity of this spot on a summer's night, when the silver moon shines o'er the dark blue waves, and in its ripple reflects a long stream of brilliancy. The wild sublimity of the scenery here contrasts finely with the highly cultivated portion of the Island to the Eastward.

The Freshwater Cliffs, from their immense height, and chalky appearance, may rival any of the white cliffs

of Albion; even those of Dover; and from the beach they appear in all the tremendous majesty of perpendicular precipices, furrowed by repeated landslips, and assailed by the incessant beating of the sea. The height of the famed cliff alluded to by Shakspeare, is here equalled by a long-extended range of perpendicular precipices: and the awful occupation of the bold gatherer of samphire is here combined with the taking of the eggs, and destroying the birds that nestle in the crevices below the summit of the cliff.

The homely residents of this part of the Island are very dextrous in taking the eggs of the sea birds, which resort here, in innumerable quantities, from May till September. They consist chiefly of puffins, wild pigeons, razor-bills, guillemots, starlings, willocks, daws, gulls, cormorants, Cornish choughs, and that valuable species of anas, the Eider duck, the down of which is so celebrated for its softness.

These people incur great risk. An iron crow is fixed in the top of the cliff, to which a rope is attached, having a piece of wood at the end; as soon as the man is seated, he halloos, upon which the birds quit the holes wherein their eggs are deposited, and flying away, leave them a prey to the adventurous plunderer.

It is said, that a man engaged in this perilous work, tempted by the prospect of a large collection of eggs, situated in a crevice beyond the perpendicular of the cliff, left his rope unthinkingly, and while intent upon his prize, the seat vibrating less and less, nearly gained its position perpendicularly with the top of the cliff.

But one chance, and that a desperate one, presented itself for his escape from starvation, and that chance incurred the risk of instantaneous death, by being dashed to pieces at the foot of the precipice, had he missed the rope. His daring was crowned with success, and he succeeded in reaching the summit of the cliff in safety.

This part of the Island yields a mass of subjects highly picturesque. The cliffs, with the sea boldly swelling at their base, or dashing with wild sublimity into foam—the screaming of the wild sea-birds—the passing ships—the fishermen and boats, in all their varied circumstances and occupations—the changing seasons—the varying weather—present scenes of peculiar beauty, and which rivetted the attention of that pupil of nature, MORLAND, most of whose sea views were sketched about this part of the Island.

The pebbles over which the sea rolls are black and shiny, being mainly flints loosened or dissolved from their beds in the chalk, and broken and polished by the friction of ages, produced by the never-resting tides and waves. The water at the foot of the cliffs is so clear, that one can see many fathoms deep to the bottom of it.

Pursuing the course along the down, and passing a sea-mark, we follow the decline of the cliffs, till we arrive at

FRESHWATER GATE.

THE ALBION HOTEL is situated on the beach; it is an excellent establishment, kept by Mrs. Plumbly and

son, affording every requisite accommodation. The house is close to the sea shore, in a most romantic part of Freshwater, admirably adapted to form a resting-place for those who wish to view the stupendous rocky scenery around to the greatest advantage, which is done from the water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

On the beach are bathing machines. The stabling is good, and cars and gigs are also kept.

Boats can always be procured, which will enable the tourist to behold the beauties and curiosities of this romantic portion of the Island in the most favourable points of view.

The following is a list of some of the principal objects of attraction:—

1. Freshwater Cave.
2. Watcombe Bays and Rock.
3. The four Caves of Watcombe.
4. Neptune's large Cave, which is 200 feet deep, and a smaller Cave, 90 feet in depth.
5. Bar Cave, 90 feet deep.
6. High Down Cliffs, 617 feet above the level of the sea.
7. Frenchman's Hole, a cave 90 feet in depth.
8. Lord Holmes's Parlour and Kitchen.
9. Roe's Hall, Cliffs 600 feet high; and the Wedge Rock, an object of great curiosity.
10. Old Pepper Rock.
11. Preston's Bower.

12. A range of Cliffs, called the Main Bench, the principal nesting place of puffins, willocks, razor-bills, choughs, hawks, cormorants, &c. &c.
13. Scratchell's Bay.
14. The five Needle Rocks.
15. Alum Bay, and Headon Hill.

FRESHWATER CAVE

can only be entered at low water ; it is an excavation made beneath a lofty cliff, by the constant assaults of the sea ; the entrance is rather narrow, but the depth is forty yards. The passage is strewed with fragments, while the roof is hung with terrific masses, threatening to fall every moment. A lofty rugged arch admits light to its inmost recess, and thus lessens the horror of the scene.

This cave, opening under the cliff, expands into a marine grotto of considerable dimensions, and forms an interesting and impressive object to the curious traveller. A slight pier of chalk divides the mouth of the cave into two unequal arches, beyond the smaller of which is another of the same size. The principal arch is between twenty and thirty feet in height. The interior of the arches, with their dark mantle of moss and sea-weed, affords a fine contrast to the white chalky cliffs outside ; and the sea-view from the upper part of the cave, with

its wild fore-ground, formed by large fragments of the rock, which lie scattered at the feet of the spectator, is strikingly beautiful. Through the lesser opening are seen the opposite cliffs of Freshwater Bay; while the main arch displays a wide expanse of ocean, and, in the distance, the noble summit of St. Catherine's Hill. The floor of the cave is a clear pebbly beach, strewn with masses of the rock of every size and shape; and, being washed by each returning tide, is always dripping with the briny moisture, which, added to the cool crystal drops that continually trickle from the roofs above, gives a reviving freshness to this retreat, that in the hot months of summer is inexpressibly delightful.

The views from the various caves commanding the British Channel, are enlivened by the labours of the fisherman following his occupation; and the passing and re-passing of vessels of all sizes and descriptions.

On the Eastern side of Freshwater Bay, are two remarkable isolated rocks, one conical, the other forming a bold and rugged arch; both have long withstood the attack of winds and waves. Thence the eye glances along Afton Down, the South-Western coast of the Island, till it reaches St. Catherine's Hill and Rocken End.

Freshwater Gate is twelve miles from Newport, five miles from Yarmouth, three miles and a half from the Needles, and three miles from Alum Bay.

SCRATCHELL'S BAY,

situated in the cliffs nearer the Needles, presents various curious strata, which overhang nearly 200 feet. The shore offers numerous attractions to the scientific, in an interminable variety of fossils, impregnated with the rocky substance of the cliff, together with native spars. Copperas stones are frequently thrown by the tide on the beach, and pieces of iron ore, in their primitive state, are sometimes found.

Veins of rock, shooting from the cliffs, run to a length that cannot be ascertained, terminating in the sea. At a distance they appear like water pipes, and, on examination, are found to consist, in the middle, of a vein of black rock, covered with an incrustation of iron. The shape of these veins is singular, but very regular, and pointed; they dart into the sea among the other rocks, which form the entrance of Freshwater Cave. The Needle Cave is 300 feet deep.

From Freshwater Gate, we proceed over the downs of Afton, commanding noble and extensive sea and land views, to the village of

BROOK,

which lies in a recess, formed by two mountains, thus sheltering it from the violence of the winds. The church is picturesque, viewed from the valley; it is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a body and chancel, with a tower on the south side: it was formerly a chapelry to Freshwater, but is now a distinct

parish. The Manor House is remarkable, as having, in 1514, been the birth-place of Sir John Cheke, who was tutor to King Edward VI.

It is related of King Henry the Seventh, that, coming into the Isle of Wight in the fourteenth year of his reign, he honoured Dame Joanna Bowerman, then Lady of the Manor of Brook, with a visit, and, in acknowledgment of his entertainment, he not only left behind him a drinking horn as a present, but gave her a warrant for a fat buck of the season, to be yearly delivered out of his Forest of Carisbrooke during her life.

On the shore is a small chine. Leaving Brook, we arrive at

MOTTISTON,

a little village, beautifully situated, and commanding extensive views of the country, and the English Channel.

On an eminence, overlooking the village, is a curious relic of antiquity, called Longstone, which, as its name imports, is a rude piece of rock, of considerable size, apparently erected by art. It is a mass of the hardest stratum of sandstone, abundant in the neighbourhood, and contains much iron. It is twelve feet high, above the level of the ground, and approaches to a quadrangular form, though by no means of a regular shape. It has not the least appearance of having been hewn or wrought, except by having had the most prominent parts beaten off.

Near it, another stone, about eight feet long, lies on

the ground, but it is uncertain whether it was ever in an erect position. No trace of a ditch, or earth-work of any sort, is discoverable near it ; its sides are deeply furrowed by the weather, covered with lichens ; and the rudeness of the scenery around it accords with the antique character of the stone.

The next village we arrive at, is

BRIXTON, OR BRIGHTSTONE,

called by the country people Brison. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a body, chancel, and South aisle, is of a very primitive character ; it has a low tower, with a short leaden spire, and a peal of five bells ; the pews are plainly fitted up, and its internal decorations are exceedingly neat.

Brixton Bay commences at Atherfield Point, about which, and Fishing Cove, pyrites are found.

In the neighbourhood are several chines of minor importance, as Cowleaze on the East, and Stripledge, Jackmans, and Chilton, on the West. Of these, Jackmans is the principal, and leads from the village of Brixton to the shore. Between Cowleaze and Stripledge Chines, is Barnes Hole, a very remarkable cavern ; the sides are black, and near 400 feet high. Grange Chine Point, to the West of Jackmans, is also remarkable for a cave, called "The Dutchman's Hole," so named from a Dutch ship running into it. The bay is surrounded by dangerous rocks, and by cliffs cut and rent towards the sea in an extraordinary manner*.

* These chasms, which, in the language of the islanders, are

Brixton village is about seven miles South-West from Newport, and nearly the same from Yarmouth and Freshwater ; it is a pleasant spot, commanding an extensive prospect of the British Channel. There are two inns in the village ; the New Inn, kept by George Hallett ; and the Five Bells.

Two miles hence is Shorwell.

SHORWELL

was a chapelry belonging to the Priory of Carisbrooke, till the reign of Edward III., when it was made a separate parish, on account of the inconvenience of burying their dead at Carisbrooke. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of a body and chancel, with North and South aisles, separated from the body by five Gothic arches. The pulpit is of stone. In the chancel is a stone slab, in which is inlaid the figure represented in the plate.

called *Chines*, form one of the most characteristic features of the coast. Sir Richard Worsley has endeavoured to explain the etymology of the term "chine." "This term," he says, "is applied to the back-bone of an animal (both in the *manège* and culinary language), which forms the highest ridge of the body. *Echine*, in the French, is used in the same sense ; and Boyer has the word *chinfreneau* for a great cut or slash. Hence the word chine might be thought peculiarly expressive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down ; and the several parts of the Southern coast denominated chines all correspond with this description."



In the North aisle are several handsome monuments of the Leigh family, the former possessors of Northcourt House.

The greatest attraction in this charmingly-situated village is Northcourt, the seat of H. P. E. Gordon, Esq., son of Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Bart. This spacious and venerable mansion was erected in the reign of James I.; it was commenced by Sir John Leigh, who died in 1629, and finished by his son. The grounds are well worthy inspection, and possess some of the finest grown timber in the Island. The elegant little dairy is fitted up with much taste, having windows of coloured glass, and the other appointments

to correspond. In a secluded glen in the grounds, a beautiful mausoleum to the memory of a beloved daughter of the late R. Bull, Esq., was erected, by her father, in 1795, containing several appropriate inscriptions in various languages. There are numerous admirably-disposed rustic seats in various parts of the grounds; and an Alpine bridge, over the Newport road, leads to the Temple of the Sun, commanding fine views of the British Channel, St. Catherine's Hill, and the rich groves and plantations of Northcourt.

The next village in the route is Kingston.

KINGSTON

is the smallest parish in the Island. The church is pleasantly situated, and shaded by a magnificent grove of elms. There is a fine land view from the bowling green on the North side of the sacred pile. From Kingston we proceed to Chale.

CHALE

is a long straggling village; its church, which has a handsome square tower, and is dedicated to St. Andrew, was built by Hugh Vernon in the reign of Henry I. It is similar in the lower part to Carisbrooke, but not so large.

The Eastern part of Chale Farm is, from the ancient style of its architecture, an object of gratification and interest to the antiquary. From hence we ascend the summit of St. Catherine's Hill.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL

is the most elevated point of the whole Island, being nine hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea at low water mark. From hence there is a magnificent view completely round the Isle, except in one point, which is interrupted by the Brixton Downs. To the West, the islands of Portland and Purbeck may be clearly distinguished, on a fine day. Cooke, in his "*New Picture of the Isle of Wight*," says, "Sometimes, in the clearest weather, may be seen even the highest part of the French coast, adjoining Cherbourg; but this is rare, to the sight even of the party stationed at the Signal House."

The land near Lymington seems almost to join the island, a small portion only of the Solent being visible; the New Forest, the Southampton Water, Portsdown Hill, the hills of Sussex, and, in a clear day, Beachey Head, form the Eastern extremity of the view beyond Brighton. The Medina river takes its rise at the foot of this hill, and, after passing through Newport, joins the sea at Cowes. It is an inconsiderable stream from hence to Newport, unworthy the distinguished appellation of a river.

St. Catherine's Down is always visited by admirers of the romantic and sublime, as the varied prospect cannot be surpassed. St. Catherine's Tower, and a signal station (now abandoned), are of essential service, every day, to vessels navigating the Channel. The down derives its name from the tower, having been previously called Chale Down.

This stern "round tower of other days," has a happy effect in the landscape, and is not uninteresting in its history. It was built above those terrible precipices a far back as the year 1323, by Walter, lord of the neighbouring manor of Godyton, who assigned certain rent for a chaunting priest to sing mass in it, and also to provide light in the tower (which was once a chapel, a hermitage, and a pharos), for the safety of seamen in dark and stormy weather. At the Reformation, the trifling revenues were sequestrated or alienated,—the poor monk ceased his mass, and the lights to shine across the deep, where rocks and shoals threatened destruction to the "night-faring skiff." On the latter point, however, our regret may be the less, as it is asserted that, owing to its great elevation, the pharos is so frequently surrounded with mists as to render even the best of modern lights of no avail there, when they are most wanted. By day, and in fine weather, however, the old tower still renders good service, being an excellent landmark.

Mr. Pennant informs us, that it was thought of such importance in his time, that it was thoroughly and solidly repaired, and that, in clearing away the rubbish that had fallen in, the workmen discovered the form of the little chapel, and the floor of the little cell in which the pious priest used to sleep.

The tower is thirty-five feet six inches high, octangular without and quadrangular within, finished with a pyramidal roof; each side, interior as well as exterior, being exactly four feet.

THE NEW LIGHT HOUSE,

at St. Catherine's Point, was erected in 1838-40, by the Trinity House, on ground granted by George-Peter Holford, Esq., brother and heir of the late Robert Holford, Esq. The building was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dashwood, of Ryde, and was lighted up, for the first time, March 25, 1840.

The dimensions of the Light House are as under :

	Ft.	In.
From high-water mark to the level of the terrace	81	0
From the terrace to the top of the stonework	100	0
The lanterns, and pedestal above the stone	1	6
The extension of the glass frame	10	0
The roof, ball, vane, and lightning repeller	11	6
	<hr/>	
	204	0
	<hr/>	

The Light-house tower is fourteen feet diameter inside, and is ascended by a winding staircase of one hundred and fifty-two steps to the lantern room.

The lighting apparatus consists of one lamp, three inches and a half in diameter, with four concentrated wicks, reflected through a lens, surrounded by two hundred and fifty mirrors.

The light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise; it burns at an elevation of one hundred and seventy-eight feet above high-water level, and appears as a fixed bright light in all directions seaward.

For the guidance of mariners, it may be useful to state, that, by the orders of the Trinity House, “the Needles Point Light House will continue to be shown in all directions within which it has heretofore been visible, but, in order to distinguish it from the new light at St. Catherine’s, it will assume a *red* colour and will be so continued.”

At the Northern extremity of St. Catherine’s Down is the Medina Hermitage, the seat of James-Barlow Hoy, Esq. It is a good house, and has an excellent verandah, of trellis work, covered with choice plants. On the brow of the hill is an elegant column, called “The Alexandrian,” seventy-two feet high, and visible from the greater part of the Island, erected by the late Michael Hoy, Esq.

Returning along the hill, the next village is

NITON ;

or, as it is sometimes called, Crab Niton, from the number of crabs found on the coast in its vicinity.

Niton is about eight miles and a half from Newport, and at the Eastern extremity of St. Catherine’s Hill, in an elevated situation, nearly a mile from the shore ; its sheltered position deprives it of sea views, or even a landscape of interest, particularly when compared with those places that surround it.

The village consists of two irregular streets, containing comfortable dwellings, built with stone, and thatched, most of them possessing orchards. The church is of

great antiquity, built of freestone, and consists of two aisles, with a stone tower; it is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was one of those given by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. The church came to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses, and was, with five other churches in Hampshire, given to Queen's College, Oxford, by Charles I, in exchange for the College plate.

The vicarage of Godshill, and the chapel of Whitwell, are also annexed to this living. Near the church are the steps of the ancient stone cross, supposed to have been used for the ceremony of baptism. In the parish register is the following entry:

“ July 1, A.D. 1675, Charles II., King of Great
 “ Britain, France, Ireland, &c. came safely on shore at
 “ Puckaster, after he had endured a great and dan-
 “ gerous storm at sea. *Ut regnet diu et feliciter, vovit*
 “ *et expotat, Thomas Collinson, rector de Nighton.*”

The rectory is a building of modern date. The White Lion Inn stands near the centre of the village.

In or near Niton, the gallant and enterprising Admiral Hobson, a native of Bonchurch, is said to have been apprenticed to a tailor, in the reign of Queen Anne; hearing a British fleet was passing the back of the Wight, he went with his shopmates to view the sight; struck with the novelty and grandeur of the scene, he ran to the shore, and jumping into a boat, made for the fleet, where he was taken on board. The day following they fell in with a French squadron, which afforded young Hobson an opportunity of evincing the

most undaunted and determined courage ; the path of promotion was thus opened to him, and he subsequently attained the rank of admiral.

Following the route towards the shore, we pass, on the right-hand, Westcliff, the residence of the Reverend Vincent Fosbury ; which immediately adjoins “ the “ Royal Sandrock Hotel.”

The tourist now approaches that part of the Island called “ The Undercliff.”

CHAPTER VII.

THE UNDERCLIFF

Is by far the most interesting portion of the Isle of Wight, as it unites, in a singular manner, the pastoral wildness of Scotland, the luxuriant vegetation, verdure, and shade of the middle parts of England, with a bold shore and sea, continually traversed by ships.

It extends about six miles, commencing at the Western extremity of St. Catherine's Hill, by Blackgang Chine, and terminating at Bonchurch, at the East end. "The whole distance," as the late Rev. Mr. Wyndham emphatically and truly observes, "are such miles as are not to be paralleled for their singularity, perhaps, in the world."

The cliffs that immediately face the sea vary from 60 to 100 feet in height, and upon these runs the long irregular platform or terrace, which is backed on the North by a bold abrupt steep—a wall of rock rising from 200 to 300 feet higher. These upper or land cliffs are composed of horizontal beds of sandstone; being precisely the same material as is seen on the broken surface below.

In some places large projections overhang the road, and almost seem to frown destruction on the gazer upwards; large and magnificent masses of rock lie scattered in all directions; and, in many instances, form grotesque ornaments to the grounds of the numerous villas, which are so beautifully distributed over this romantic region.

The great terrace or platform of the Undercliff rests upon a sub-stratum of blue marl, and is broken above into a succession of smaller terraces, rising irregularly above one another, and diversified with hillocks of all shapes and sizes. Wheat grows exceedingly well on this perturbed soil, and potatoes and all other crops equally flourish. In the lower part are some open pastures covered with Alderney cows, and flocks of sheep hang on the steep downs in the back-ground. The trees that have been planted thrive in a wonderful manner and with the luxuriant myrtle-bushes form on every side the most delightful shades, from which cottages, churches and villages peep forth with beautiful effect.

Even in winter, this place hardly puts off the charms of the more genial seasons; the number of evergreens many of them of considerable size, give a verdant appearance to the scene, and if the sun but peep from the heavens, the cliff reflects back its rays, and renders the temperature extremely mild and agreeable.

Sir James Clark, M.D., after a careful examination of various places on the English coast, seems to think that many invalids might find those benefits from climate close at home, which they seek in distant countries.

Speaking of the Isle of Wight, he says, "The Island, from the variety which it presents, in point of elevation, soil, and aspect, and from the configuration of its hills and shores, possesses several peculiarities of climate and situation, which render it a very favourable and commodious residence, throughout the year, for a large class of invalids. On this account, the Isle of Wight claims our particular attention, as it comprehends within itself advantages which are of great value to the delicate invalid, and to obtain which, in almost any other part of England, he would require to make a considerable journey*."

It would appear that the Undercliff has been formed rather by a succession of landslips, than by one grand fall or subsidence. These changes are still occurring on a larger or smaller scale, at the two extremities of this, the South-eastern, side of the Island. In the year 1799, a large tract of the high cliff (from eighty to ninety acres) was of a sudden seen sinking, and sliding towards the sea, the surface, breaking into strange shapes, and yawning chasms, closing and opening again. This was at the Western end of the Undercliff, at Pitlands, near Niton; and a few years ago a slip of country, about a mile to the South of that village, gave a good notion of a country that had been overturned by a dreadful earthquake. The remains of a house that had been partly swallowed up were still seen. Another of these landslips happened in the winter of 1810-1811, at the

* "The Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases," &c. &c.

Eastern extremity of the Undercliff district, close to Bonchurch. M. Simond, who was on the Island a few months after this subsidence, says that it extended over forty or fifty acres. The whole of his description is singular and very spirited:—

“ The rents here are frightful ; and the rocks are, in
 “ some places, ground to fragments, by their friction
 “ against each other. The old surface, with its vege-
 “ tation, seems to have been swallowed up, and new
 “ soil, white and barren, substituted. We have seen
 “ the roots of trees actually standing up in the air,
 “ while their branches were buried in the soil ! a poetical
 “ situation, assuredly, which put us in mind of that
 “ picture of the deluge, in which two human feet only
 “ appear on the surface of the waters. The chaos of
 “ *débris* that fell, now forms a promontory into the
 “ sea. The phenomenon of the landslips, thus going on
 “ at the two extremities of the tract (East and West)
 “ and not in the middle, seems to indicate that this
 “ middle has reached a solid basis, and is really now
 “ quite firm.”

In 1818 there was another landslip, which threw out another little promontory into the sea. We believe there are no records of any loss of human life occurring from these moving mountains. At all events, the peasantry who reside on the spot testify but little apprehension, their usual answer to any queries being, “ Oh ! it is all firm and strong hereabout.”

Landslips generally occur about once in seven years. The phenomenon is accounted for by the freezing of the

subterraneous water, with which the soil abounds, and its expansion, acting with irresistible force on the soil, forces the rock or earth from its position, and thus set free, it moves on the descent, till its further progress is arrested by some insurmountable obstacle. An observation of the top of the cliff from Niton to Cripple Path, will confirm this remark.

An admirably modelled view of the Undercliff, constructed by L. L. Boscawen Ibbetson, Esq., is now exhibiting in the Quadrant, Regent Street.

This extraordinary work of art, which reflects so much credit on the ingenuity and industry of that gentleman, was commenced in 1833, and concluded in 1838, and was executed from an accurate and minute trigonometrical survey.

The part modelled begins 1230 feet to the West of Black-Gang Chine, and ends 2600 feet to the East of Shanklin Chine, and contains about 8320 acres. The model contains about 124 square feet, and is made on a scale of 3 feet to the mile. The length of the coastline is about $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

In order to exemplify the very interesting geological strata surrounding the Undercliff, a good collection of fossils found on the spot have been added; together with specimens of some of the plants, sea-weeds, and insects.

It is only justice to add, that this Exhibition is, in every respect, well worthy the attention of the curious and the scientific, and must be seen to be duly appreciated.

After passing Westcliff, about a quarter of a mile brings the visitor to

THE ROYAL SAND ROCK HOTEL,

one of the most beautifully-situated hotels in England, kept by Mrs. Kent. This hotel is so felicitous in point of local position as to afford the visitor the enjoyment of the most romantic Undercliff prospects, together with an extent of marine view not to be surpassed.

The house is situated 258 feet above the level of the sea; and as it faces the most Southern angle of the Island, which projects into the Channel, it is peculiarly well adapted for the enjoyment of the pure and refreshing currents of air wafted in summer time from the deep. Every comfort and attention await the tourist, while the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood renders it the attractive spot from whence the surrounding objects of interest can be explored.

The Royal Sand Rock Hotel has been selected as a favourite resort of Royalty, whenever the Island has been honoured by its presence.

From Sand Rock the visitor can walk to the celebrated Chalybeate Spring, and Black Gang Chine. The first object in this excursion is Mount Cleeves, a singularly-built house, of pyramidal form.

THE SAND ROCK SPRING

is situated about a mile and a half from Niton, and

nearly the same distance from Chale, 500 feet from the shore, and about 130 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Waterworth, of Newport, who discovered the Spring in the year 1808, has established a dispensary on the spot, for the distribution of the water, and such medicines as circumstances may require. The Royal Sand Rock Hotel, and several lodging houses in the vicinity, afford accommodation to invalids desirous of trying its efficacy.

Mr. Waterworth, in a letter addressed to the medical profession on the nature and properties of the spring, says, “ The aluminous chalybeate water, on examination, not only by the taste (which is intensely chalybeate), but also by the application of chemical tests, was found, by the accurate analysis of it by the late scientific and much-lamented chemist, Dr. Marcet, and whose account of it is published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of London, to contain sulphat of iron, and sulphat of alumine, substances which, though rarely met with in combination with water, yet exist in this in such large proportions as to give it a very distinguishing character. “ As I have not been able to learn that any mineral water of the same class has hitherto been discovered in Europe, which possesses such powerful properties as the Sand Rock spring, I shall take the liberty of transcribing, in his own words, the result of Dr. Marcet’s experiments on it, from which it appears, that every pint, or sixteen-ounce measure of the water, contains the following ingredients, *viz.* :—

	grs.	in.
" Of carbonic acid gas, three-tenths of a cubic inch.		
" Sulphat of iron, in the state of crystallized green sulphat	41	6
" Sulphat of alumine, a quantity of which, if brought to the state of crystallized alum, would amount to	31	4
" Sulphat of lime, dried, at 60°	10	1
" Sulphat of magnesia, or Epsom salts crystallized . .	3	6
" Sulphat of soda, or Glauber salt crystallized . . .	16	0
" Muriat of soda, or common salt crystallized	4	0
" Silica	0	7
	<hr/>	
	107	4
	<hr/>	

The beautifully-cultivated scenery of the Undercliff is now succeeded by a tract of coast extending to the Needles and Alum Bay, uncultivated, barren, and destitute of timber. Nature is here seen in her wildest garb, presenting to the eye large masses of broken rocks, bold and rugged cliffs, and precipices terminated by the ocean.

About half a mile from the Sand Rock Spring we arrive at the top of

BLACK GANG CHINE.

This gloomy fissure penetrates far into the cliffs that form the most Southern point of the Isle of Wight. At the upper part of it, a stream, which no doubt has largely contributed to the disruption of the soil and the formation of the chasm, falls over a ledge of rocks that is nearly eighty feet high. At certain seasons, after long and heavy rains, this is no mean cataract; but during fine summers the scanty stream is retained behind the the rocky ledge, or merely trickles over the brow of the precipice. Without this adjunct, however, the Chine is wild, picturesque, and gloomily sublime. In some places, the cliffs on either side of it are nearly five hundred feet

high. These rocks are of the wildest forms, and in colour almost black. There is scarcely a trace of vegetation. The whole scene reminds one of a chasm in the Alps, or, still more, of some of the lava recesses in the flanks of Mount *Ætna*.

The descent is easy to the shore, where the chine appears in all its barren ruggedness. The view from the summit comprises the whole of the coast to the Needles, with the Dorsetshire coast in the distance.

Near the Chine, and conveniently situated, a new hotel has recently been built, called "The Black Gang Chine Hotel." It is under the superintendence of Mrs. Reeves.

Returning along the shore we pass the Rocken End, which consists of immense masses of the rock, and these extend a considerable distance into the sea, forming Rocken End Race.

Following the shore, a foot path, through Knowles Farm, leads back to the Royal Sand Rock hotel. In the vicinity of the hotel are two or three good houses, which are let to visitors during the summer.

Leaving the Sand Rock Hotel, we pursue our route along the Undercliff, passing, on our right, Puckaster cottage, the residence of Mrs. Vine, celebrated for its unique specimen of rock gardening. Farther on is Beauchamp, a small villa on the left, the property of Mrs. Bennett. Opposite stands the Orchard, the summer retreat of General Sir Willoughby Gordon, bart.

On passing the Orchard, Cripple path leads, by an easy ascent, to the top of the cliff; the view of the

villas and grounds from this elevation are picturesque, and bounded by the sea. To see the beauties of this part of the Island, it would be advisable to pursue the carriage-road, returning by the foot-path along the top of the cliff, and afterwards follow the windings of the shore on foot. As this mode would occupy too much time, perhaps, for most tourists, the general route will be described; but a view of great beauty will be lost, unless the ascent to the top of the cliff is effected*.

The next villa is Mirables, the seat of Mrs. Arnold, the grounds of which are laid out with considerable taste and judgment. Passing Mirables, and on the right of the road, near the shore, is Old Park, the property of Joshua Orton, Esq. The villa is in a sheltered situation; its dairy, with the fountain in its centre, is worthy inspection; the grounds are well laid out, and some magnificent masses of rock ornament the lawn. Near the shore, a large bathing house has been erected possessing every comfort.

From hence, the road is wild and open, till we arrive at

SAINT LAWRENCE,

which is a straggling village, situated in a most romantic spot, the greater part of it consisting of a slip of land extending about a mile and half along the sea-shore, and

* It is a curious fact that, in the summer of 1831, a girl, from Bonchurch, walking along the top of the cliff to Niton, was, by sudden gust of wind, blown over, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mirables. Fortunately she alighted among some underwood and miraculously escaped, without even a bruise; she pursued her walk to Niton, and was the first to recount the adventure.

secluded from the adjacent country, which lies very high above it, by a range of steep rocky cliffs, appearing in some parts like an immense stone wall. From these cliffs, huge fragments of earth and rock frequently are precipitated. The church of St. Lawrence is the smallest in the Island. It is barely six feet to the eaves, and is only twenty feet long by twelve feet wide*.

* The following singular lines, emanating from a native poet of the Isle of Wight, are too curious to be omitted.

ON ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH ;

Being the smallest in the British Dominions.

THIS Church has often drawn the curious eye,
 To see its length and breadth, to see how high ;
 At length to measure it, 'twas my intent,
 That I might certify its full extent.
 Its breadth from side to side, above the bench,
 Is just eleven feet and half an inch ;
 Its height from pavement to the ceiling mortar,
 Eleven feet, four inches, and a quarter ;
 And its length from East to the West end,
 I tell the truth to you, you may depend ;
 Twenty-five feet, four inches, quarters, three,
 Is just its measurement as you may see.
 And situated close to the high road,
 Here you may join in pray'r, and worship God ;
 And though the building is so low and small,
 You may be near to heaven, as at St. Paul.
 It stands firm on some consecrated ground,
 Fenc'd with a wall, and ivy growing round ;
 Its length is sixty feet, breadth forty-two,
 And there the dead do meet to wait for you.

Composed by John Green, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, September 9, 1835.

The beautiful marine villa of the Earl of Yarborough was erected by the late Sir Richard Worsley, and displays considerable classic taste. The entrance gateway formerly stood at Hampton Court, and was designed by Inigo Jones.

The shore is easily accessible to the pedestrian, where he will find a curious cavern on the beach, called "Fox's Hole." A mile hence we reach Steephill.

STEEPHILL

was formerly celebrated for the marine cottage of the late Earl of Dysart, and was purchased by John Hambrough, Esq., who levelled it to the ground, and, under the superintendence of Mr. James Sanderson, erected on its site one of the most picturesque castellated residences in the Island.

The structure is built in the Gothic style, and the approach is by an elegant Gothic archway. The Keep is a beautiful object, rising to a considerable elevation, amidst trees of majestic growth and varied foliage.

There is a cave in the cliff, easily accessible, from which the view of the shore is exceedingly picturesque. A ramble by the water will exhibit the scenery of the Undercliff to great advantage.

About three quarters of a mile farther, is Ventnor.

VENTNOR

Now assumes all the characteristics of a modern town, having, within the last few years, been greatly built upon, the situation being remarkably picturesque and varied. It is but a short distance from the shore.

The air of this part of the Undercliff in winter is peculiarly salubrious and beneficial to invalids, being generally from five to eight degrees warmer than other parts of Great Britain.

The church is an elegant and commodious structure, erected on a rising ground in the midst of the population, and has a beautiful spire one hundred and three feet high, forming a striking feature in the surrounding scenery. The church and parsonage-house were erected at the sole expense of John Hambrough, Esq. of Steep-hill Castle, the sites having been granted by Charles Popham Hill, Esq. of Boniface House. The building of the church cost 3,500*l.*; and that of the parsonage-house inclusive of its surrounding walls, and the bridge by which you approach it, about 2,500*l.* In the erection and endowment of Ventnor church, about 8,000*l.* has been munificently expended by the founder. The National School is a neat building, and has the following inscription over the door:—"This School, erected by
" public subscription, A.D. 1835, was rebuilt and greatly
" enlarged at the sole expense of John Hambrough, of
" Steephill Castle, A.D. 1837."

There is also an Independent Chapel. The resident population is at present about five hundred, exclusive

of numerous visitors, and sundry labourers and mechanics occasionally employed in the place.

Ventnor Hotel, kept by Mr. John Fisher, is a good building, commanding marine views, and possessing comfortable accommodations. There is also a new and commodious hotel, erected by Mr. Barnabas Wild, who is the "Ancient Host" of the Crab and Lobster.

Receiving houses for letters are established at Ventnor, Niton, and Godshill, from which places letters are received in time for the post the same day in Newport.

A mill stands on the shore, at Ventnor Cove, which, with the surrounding scenery, including a group of fishermen's cottages, with nets drying in the sun, baskets, oars, sails, &c. scattered all about, make up one of those marine pictures, which will amply repay the visit of the tourist.

Three quarters of a mile further brings us to Boniface House, a charming villa, the property of Charles Popham Hill, Esq. It is built with freestone, and thatched, and surrounded by majestic trees. Vegetation thrives here with the utmost luxuriance. The down of Boniface, at its back, shelters it from the North, and thick plantations shade it from the South. Passing St. Boniface, we arrive at

BONCHURCH,

the name of which seems to be an abbreviation of the church of St. Boniface. The cottages which compose this part are grouped in a most picturesque manner.

It is in contemplation to build a town here, which plan, if carried into execution, will greatly diminish the beautiful scenery of the Undercliff.

The village is surrounded with trees of luxuriant foliage, interspersed with evergreens. A stream of pure water runs through the village, and, although small, contributes materially to complete the charms of this enchanting spot. In this village Admiral Hobson was born.

The church is supposed to have been built soon after the general survey at the Conquest. The architecture is evidently Norman. It is of small dimensions, consisting of body and chancel, compass-roofed, and ceiled circular; and the chancel is separated from the body by a square stone partition. It is delightfully situated, on a little eminence overlooking the ocean.

The downs of St. Boniface sweep to the left, and present a new scene. Dunnose Point is the first headland to the right, while the downs of Shanklin seem to join those of St. Boniface, and form a perfect amphitheatre. The view from the Pulpit Rock is peculiarly beautiful.

On the right, as we proceed, is East Dean, the seat of Captain Swinburne. The fitting up of the interior of this beautiful villa, is in the style of the Elizabethan era. In ascending the road, the tourist will not fail to notice the appearance of the scenery. This point affords one of the most advantageous situations for viewing the Undercliff—immense masses of rock—

the confusion in which they lie strewed—the foliage of the trees—the wide spreading ocean—the height of the downs—all form a picture of uncommon interest.

From Bonchurch to Shanklin, the scenery is well deserving attention; the views from the carriage-road are as beautiful and extensive as any in the Island. The foot-path, through the fields and along the shore, offers, in a walk of three miles, objects of peculiar interest to the lovers of nature.

Passing through the yard of Bonchurch Farm, on leaving the village, and crossing a few fields, the pedestrian obtains a striking view of a land-slip, which occurred about the same period with that noticed at the Western extremity of the Undercliff. Following the foot-path through this wild scenery for half a mile, majestic fragments of rocks are observed, scattered in every direction, and interspersed with trees and shrubs.

At East End, the land-slips of 1810 and 1818, show the wild disorder which they have caused; it is conjectured eighty acres of ground were swept away by their united efforts.

Proceeding along the road, on the right, we pass the head of Lucombe Chine. The descent to this chine is by a winding path. The cavity is by no means so deep or terrific as Black Gang Chine, being variegated with tree and shrubs, and highly cultivated.

LUCCOMBE CHINE

presents the picturesque features of rushing streams,

hanging woods, scattered cottages, dark brown cliffs, and a fine sea shore.

It is sometimes called Bowl Hoop. After leaving this romantic spot, and ascending the winding path along the shore, and crossing two or three fields, we arrive at

SHANKLIN.

The road to Shanklin, when beheld from the top of the hill, displays a scene of majestic beauty; it should be surveyed from the summit of the down, round the side of which the road winds, over the steep ascent of the promontory of Dunnose.

On the right, the beautiful bay of Sandown presents itself, with the sea rolling its massy waves over the pebbly beach, from Dunnose to the extremity of the Culver Cliffs, including Luccombe and Shanklin chines. Beyond is seen the coast of Sussex, as far as the white cliffs of Brighton, and Beachey Head. The high land of Hampshire, with Portsdown Hill and Nelson's Pillar, appears over the bay between Bembridge and Brading Downs; this ridge of high lands stretches across the Island as far as the eye can reach.

The church and village of Shanklin are situated below, while the fruitful and well-cultivated vale of Newchurch is unfolded in all its luxuriance, extending with every diversity of hill and dale, interspersed with timber, villas, churches, and villages, to Cowes. This magnificent view may vie with any in the Island, and forms a striking contrast to the romantic scenery of the Undercliff, or the

bleak grandeur of the cliffs and downs, forming the Western extremity of the Island.

Descending the hill, we arrive at Shanklin. The little church, consisting only of a body and chancel, stands on the left of the road; "it is properly a chapel annexed to the rectory of Bonchurch: it was formerly taken out of the parish of Brading, where the inhabitants still bury their dead; and a pension of ten shillings is paid annually from the chapel, to the rector of Brading, as an acknowledgment to the mother church. The chapel was built by one of the Lisles, and endowed with fifty acres of land, together with the tithes of many tenants of the manor. As to parochial assessments, it is considered a separate parish*."

The manor farm-house is a large substantial building, standing near the church. In the village many respectable houses have recently been erected, to afford accommodation to the numerous visitors during the season.

THE SHANKLIN HOTEL,

kept by Mr. Williams, is an excellent establishment, where the tourist will meet with every civility and attention.

Daish's Family Hotel, and Boarding House, is also well situated.

Crossing a field or two, we arrive at the pathway leading down "The Chine," which is one of those fissures so common on this coast of the Island.

* Sir Richard Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight.

This is called Shanklin Chine, and is the most beautiful and most frequently visited of all the Chines. Seen from below, it appears as if the solid cliff had been rent in twain from top to bottom:—the mouth of the gap is very wide; its sides are on one hand almost perpendicular, on the other (to the right) more shelving, and partially clad with grass and moss, bushes, and wild flowers, and shaded with tall graceful trees, among which, high over the head of the tourist who approaches by sea, are a few cottages most picturesquely disposed. On this side a long rude flight of steps leads up the cliff to a quiet little inn. The beach below this Chine affords a delightful walk when the tide is out.

The Chine Inn is well situated in this romantic glen; and two or three houses are built among the trees and shrubs that adorn its side, displaying a beautiful and picturesque scene. From the shore, the Chine appears to advantage. The perpendicular height is about 280 feet, and its width at the top about 300 feet. A fisherman, who lives in a small cottage at the foot of the cliff, has cut a path in the opposite side of it, by which we ascend to the summit, and view the head of the Chine, where a trifling stream from the downs finds its way into the Chine, and thence into the ocean. The barren and gloomy appearance of this side of the Chine forms a strong contrast to the foliage of the trees and shrubs of the opposite side, with its inn and cottages. The beach here has a fine sandy bottom, entirely free from rocks and stones, and admirably adapted for bathing.

To the right, a hill, called the Horse Lodge, projects into the sea, forming the Southern extremity of Sandown Bay, behind which appears the Point of Dunnose. On the left, the bold sweep of the bay is bounded by the Culver Cliffs; near which, Sandown Fort and Wilkes's Cottage are prominent objects.

Pursuing the route, and passing through the village of Lake, which consists of a few houses, we arrive at

SANDOWN,

or, as it was originally called, Sandham. On the left of the road are some barracks, now converted into dwellings. Near the fort is the once-celebrated cottage of John Wilkes, Esq., where this celebrated politician, free from the turmoil of strife of public life, spent the evening of his days*. Sandown Fort is about two miles from Shanklin; it commands the bay, which sweeps in a beautiful curve from Shanklin Chine to the Culver Rocks, and from which it derives its name, and is a low square building, flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a ditch. A small garrison is kept in it. This fort commands the only part of the coast of the Island

* According to his biographer, Wilkes bought Sandown Cottage, in Sandown Bay, in the parish of Brading, at the South-east end of the Isle of Wight, from Colonel (afterwards General) James Barker, of Stickworth, in the Isle of Wight, in May 1788. He resided there a good deal till his death, in December 1797, and (according to this authority) by many improvements made it a very elegant abode. The cottage had been formerly in the occupation of the Earl of Winchelsea. Wilkes was accustomed to call it his *Villakin*, and he dated many of his letters from the place.

which might be accessible to an enemy. A castle was built here in the 36th of Henry VIII.

In consequence of the encroachments of the sea, it was deemed necessary, in the time of Charles I. to remove the old structure, and with the materials to construct the present building. The arms of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, are carved in the panels of the chimney-piece in the drawing-room, with the supporters, and collar of the Garter, and sundry implements of war.

From hence to Brading is two miles, through which we proceed *en route* to Ryde.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXCURSIONS FROM RYDE TO APPULDUR
COMBE, RETURNING THROUGH NEWCHURCH.

HAVING procured a ticket to view Appuldurcombe House*, which can be readily obtained at the office of Messrs. Sewell, Newport, the route recommended is through Brading and Shanklin to Bonchurch, and after passing St. Boniface, take the first turn to the right ;— thus affording the tourist an opportunity of traversing it by roads in nearly an opposite direction to those we have already noticed. The road on the right leads through the hamlet of Wroxall, to

APPULDURCOMBE,

which is seven miles South of Newport, and fourteen from Ryde, through Shanklin.

* The days of admission are Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of eleven and four.

Appuldurcombe, which has long been the seat of the ancient and honourable family of Worsley, is beautifully situated about a mile to the South of Godshill. The park, adorned with fine beech trees and venerable oaks, rises in noble slopes behind the house, and terminates in some lofty downs, which command extensive prospects. On the most elevated point there is an obelisk of Cornish granite, seventy feet high, erected in 1774, to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley, the founder of the present house, by his grandson, Sir Richard, the last baronet : a little beyond, is a telegraph. About a mile distant, on the summit of a rocky hill, are the ruins of a castle, called Cooke's Castle.

The mansion itself, which stands on the site of a very old manor-house, is comparatively modern, having been begun in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, who left it in a very incomplete state, and finished by his grandson many years after. Here was written the *History of the Island*, to which we have frequently referred. That book, which bears the name of Sir Richard, was in fact the production of three successive generations of the Worsleys. It was begun by Sir Robert, who died in 1747 ; continued by his son, Sir Thomas ; and finished and published by his grandson, Sir Richard, in 1781. Thus, the love of their native place, and the desire of illustrating it, laudably descended from father to son.

The house of Appuldurcombe contains a choice assemblage of beautiful objects of art and antiquity to interest the tourist. There is a large collection of paintings, drawings, statues, and bassi-relievi. Some

of the pictures, particularly the historical portraits, were in the old manor-house for many generations, and were presented to the Worsleys by the princes and great personages they represent.

The sculptures and drawings were collected by Sir Richard, the last baronet, who, in the course of the years 1785-86 and 87, made an extensive tour through Italy, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and took with him able artists, who made the drawings and views of the most interesting places under his own inspection. Sir Richard printed a *Catalogue Raisonné* of his collections, and afterwards a larger work, called *Museum Worsleianum*, which contains numerous engravings with descriptions. This gentleman died here, at his birth-place, about thirty years ago. He left no children, but was succeeded by his sister, whose daughter, by her marriage, carried the mansion and estates of Appuldurcombe to the Earl of Yarborough, the present noble proprietor, who has made considerable alterations in the interior of the mansion, which has been entirely re-modelled. The park is well stocked with deer, and the soil is rich, and affords excellent pasturage.

On the East is seen St. Helens' roads, Spithead, and Portsmouth; on the West, the cliffs at Freshwater, the Dorsetshire coast, and the Isle of Portland; on the North, is a view of the New Forest, and the Solent; on the South, is the British Channel.

The old Priory House was situated a small distance from the present mansion. It underwent a thorough repair in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was taken

down by Sir Robert Worsley, about the period of the erection of the present building. Sir Robert Worsley says, "This place took its name from its situation, for in the old Armoric language, Pul is a bottom, or a ditch, or a pool, and Dur is water. The Armoric language is that of the Bretons in France, and agrees much with the Cornish; it was probably the language of the old inhabitants of this Island. The Saxons added Combe, which in their language signifies a bottom. I thought fit to leave this memorandum to posterity, and refer them to Lhuyd's Dictionary. In the oldest court roll I have, which was the sixteenth year of King Henry VI., I find it entered Appuldurcombe, as above, and likewise in some of the old ones since, but they often varied in the spelling of it, not knowing from whence it was derived." Extracted from an old plate of the ancient mansion, signed Robert Worsley, 1720."

Leaving this beautiful demesne, we proceed, on our return, through the village of

GODSHILL.

This is one of the ancient parishes that existed before the compilation of Domesday Book, and one of the six churches given by William Fitz-Osborn to the Abbey of Lyra. The church, which is of Saxon architecture, stands on a steep hill.

A wild, yet not uncommon, tradition is told to account for the elevated situation of Godshill church. The foundation was laid at the foot of the steep hill,

and the men began to build there; but the next morning, on returning to their labours, they found that all the stones and other materials had been removed during the night, and placed at the top of the hill. They recommenced their work below, still the next day all was gone; and this continued until they took the hint, built upon the spot indicated to them by invisible hands, and by so doing added much to the beauty of the scene.

Its elevated situation, however, has more than once exposed the church to danger. In January, 1778, it was struck by lightning, which so injured the old building, that two of the gable ends fell in the following year.

In its tower are five bells and a clock; it contains many curious monuments, and some modern ones to the memory of the Worsleys: it is a vicarage, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford, and annexed to the rectory of Niton.

The little village is very picturesque; the cottages are clean and neat, with gardens attached. A grammar school was founded and endowed by Sir Richard Worsley in 1614; besides which, there is a large free school. This village was the birth-place of the Rev. Henry Cole D.D., LL.D., Dean of St. Paul's, &c., who has been stigmatised by historians as one who changed from Protestantism to Catholicism, as his interest dictated. The manor of Godshill also belonged to the abbey of Lyra, which, as it was the richest at home, was the most rapacious of all Norman monasteries. Henry VIII. caused it to revert to the Crown, and gave it to

his favourite abbey, and palace of Sheen, in Surrey, together with the priory of Carisbrooke, and the manor of Freshwater.

Proceeding onwards, we arrive at

NEWCHURCH,

nearly in the centre of the parish of that name, and the parish church of the town of Ryde, from which it is distant about seven miles. The church stands on a rising ground, and commands extensive views; it is old, and built in the form of a cross. It is rather large, and consists of a body, and a large chancel, separated from the body by a Gothic arch of plain construction; there are aisles on the North and South sides, separated from the body by four Gothic arches, and in each aisle is a small chapel. There are three bells in the tower; it is one of the six given by William Fitz-Osborn to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Bristol.

A tombstone in the churchyard displays the following curious epitaph to the memory of Richard Forward, who was fifty-four years vestry and parish clerk to the living of Newchurch:

In yonder sacred pile his voice was wont to sound,
 And now his body rests within this hallowed ground;
 He taught the peasant boy to read and use the pen,
 His earthly toils are o'er—he 's cried his last Amen!

Among the multitude of pleasing views from this town, that from the churchyard claims pre-eminence;

looking from thence, the hills of Gatcombe appear to join those of Arreton, and, blending with Knighton, terminate with the Culver cliffs. About a mile from Newchurch is the site of Knighton House, the foundation of this once extensive mansion being all that remains to speak of "its whereabouts." From hence, the road conducts, over Ashy Down, to Ryde.

FROM COWES TO NEWPORT, APPULDURCOMBE,
AND NITON.

The route from Cowes to Newport has been already described. Leaving Newport, we pass through the hamlet of Shide, where several inquisitions were taken in the reign of Edward II., and pursuing the route, pass Standen.

In the reign of Henry VII., this place was the residence of Lady Cecilia, daughter of Edward IV., and sister of the reigning queen. The lady Cecilia died here, and was buried at Quarr Abbey. Attached to the estate, on the summit of St. George's Down, was an ancient bowling green, the resort of the Governor and the gentry of the Island, in the seventh year of King James's reign, who used to meet twice a week.

A turn to the left, leads to

THE VILLAGE OF ARRETON,

at the Western end of the downs, and is only three miles from Newport; its scattered cottages line the side of the road for half of that distance. The neatness

of these rural abodes, and the prosperous look of their inhabitants, who are nearly all cultivators of the soil, sufficiently show that this is the most fertile part of the Isle of Wight.

The church was one of those given to the Abbey of Lyra, by William Fitz-Osborn; and, in the reign of Henry I., when Baldwin de Redvers endowed the Abbey of Quarr, he either gave the manor of Arreton, or procured it for his new foundation, to which it belonged till the abbey was dissolved. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a body and chancel, with a South aisle. In the aisle, is an ancient plate of brass, on which is the effigy of a man in armour, with his feet on a lion; and underneath is this inscription:—

Here is y^e b^rried : under this graue,
 Harry Hawles : his soule God saue:
 Longe tyme steward : of the Isle of Wight,
 Haue mercy on hym : God ful of myght.

There are also some handsome monuments to the Holmes family; that to Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes is peculiarly worthy of attention; the sculptor, Mr. Haskoll, is a native of the Island.

Elizabeth Wallbridge, a pious peasant girl, whose history has been simply and feelingly narrated, by the Rev. Legh Richmond, in a small volume, entitled '*The Dairyman's Daughter*,' was born in this village, and lies interred in the churchyard.

From Arreton Downs, the views of the interior of the Island are extensive, and almost perfect in their kind. Cornfields, meadows, and orchards, with a gentle little river winding among them, and cattle seen here and there; shelving heaths, spotted with white flocks; villages and village spires, hamlets, and mansions; bold hills and rocks; and, afar off, the blue waves of the ocean, are the main features of the scenery, to which are added many minuter and inexpressible graces.

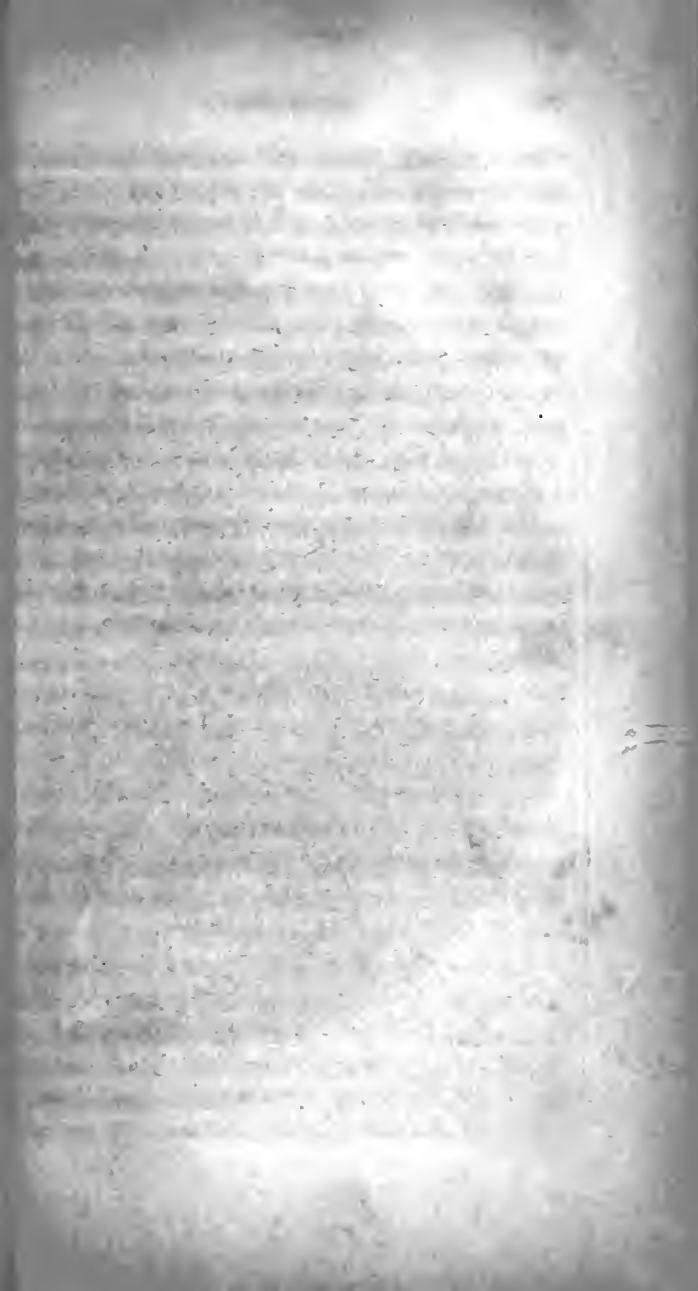
On the Downs of Arreton the tourist will see two large sepulchral barrows, which, as well as several others on the Island, are generally referred to the period of the Danish invasion, and supposed to mark the spots where some of the leaders of those fierce depredators were interred.

From this village, a good road leads to Lake, Shanklin, and the Undercliff. Pursuing the direct road to Appuldurcombe, we avoid the turn leading to Arreton, and pass, on our right-hand,

PIDFORD,

a pleasantly-situated mansion. From hence we arrive at Rookley, a small hamlet; at its entrance, on the left, stands a pretty cottage.

Following the direct road, we pass over Black Down, a sterile heath, to Niton, and the Sand Rock Hotel. Turning to the left, we go through Godshill; and, after viewing Appuldurcombe, pass through the village of Whitwell.





WHITWELL

is about nine miles from Newport. The church is properly a chapel, belonging to Godshill ; but, on account of the separate parochial duties, is deemed a distinct parish. The church consisted originally of two chapels, the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary of Whitwell, and the chapel of St. Radegund, which latter is now the chancel of the church ; it was built and endowed by De Estur, Lord of Gatcombe.

From Whitwell there is a good road to Niton and the Undercliff. From Niton, through Chale and Kingston, to Newport and Cowes. Leaving Niton we proceed through Chale and Kingston, where, turning to the left, we pass

BILLINGHAM,

the seat of the Rev. James Worsley. About two miles hence, on our right, is

GATCOMBE,

a sequestered village, and the elegant seat of General Carey ; it is distant about three miles from Newport, and affords perhaps the most charming inland scenery of any spot in the Island. The church, which is dedicated to St. Olave, is a very ancient edifice. “ In the North side of the chancel there is the figure of
“ a man in full proportion, carved in wood, which is
“ called the old wooden saint, but must have been pro-

“ bably a representation of one of the family of the
“ Lises.”

This curious monument, together with a scale of feet, we have given a correct representation of.

Pursuing our road, we pass under the ruins of Carisbrooke Castle, and proceeding through the New Village, return to Newport, and thence to Cowes.

FROM RYDE OR COWES, THROUGH NEWPORT, TO
CALBOURNE, THORLEY, AND YARMOUTH.

The route from Ryde and Cowes to Newport has been already fully detailed ; leaving Newport, we ascend the village of Carisbrooke, and, proceeding over Alvington Down, about four miles on the road, pass, on our right,

SWAINSTON.

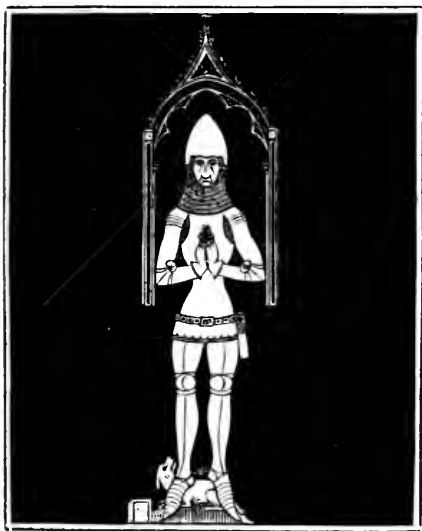
This delightful mansion is the property and residence of Sir Richard-Godin Simeon, Bart., and is situated in a fertile valley, luxuriantly wooded, commanding fine views of the Solent. It is erected on the site of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester.

Two miles hence, we reach

CALBOURNE,

a small village, at the foot of the Brixton Downs. The church, consisting of a body and a cross aisle, compass-roofed, and tiled, is ancient, and contains some vestiges of Norman architecture. At the North end of the aisle is a raised tomb, with a stone tablet, in which is inlaid

the annexed effigy in brass, of a man in complete armour, with his feet upon a dog. By the canopy over his head, and the fashion of the armour, it is probably the workmanship of the fourteenth century. The tomb is placed North and South, contrary to the usual method of burial.



Adjoining the village is the pleasantly-situated mansion of

WESTOVER,

the seat of the Hon. William Henry Ashe A'Court Holmes, M.P. for the county of the Isle of Wight. The house commands some fine views to the North-

west, and the grounds are laid out with much judgment. From hence we pass the village of

THORLEY,

which is pleasantly surrounded by timber. The church is a small building, without either steeple or tower; it is dedicated to St. Swithin, and was erected by Amicia, Countess of Devon, who gave it to the priory of Christchurch, in Hampshire, in which convent it remained till its dissolution.

About a mile farther, we reach Yarmouth; from hence we return through Shalfleet to Newport, and thence proceed to Cowes or Ryde. If an excursion to the Needles be decided upon, then the route from Yarmouth through Freshwater must be followed.

REMARKS ON

THE TOUR ROUND THE ISLAND.

The most striking and distinctive features of the Isle of Wight exist on its coasts, which present a continual succession of natural phenomena, and grand or beautiful scenery. The tourist who is favoured by fine weather, and has time enough, would do well to make the tour of the Island by sea; as in that manner he will see many things that would otherwise escape him, and take in the stupendous dimensions of cliffs and rent columns, with far more effect than in looking at them from above, or from the narrow line of the shore. The tour round the Island is usually accomplished in three days; but

four days can hardly be spent in a more delightful manner by the lover of nature. If preferred, boats may be procured from point to point, those of Cowes and Yarmouth being particularly good. During the fine season of the year there are steam-boats, both from Cowes and Ryde, that make the voyage round the Island in from eight to ten hours' time ; the circuit being nearly eighty miles. This is a short, cheap, and delightful excursion for such as have not time for a more deliberate survey and examination of the beauties and phenomena of the Isle of Wight.

It is to be hoped that improvements in the state of the roads, will take place, and every part of the Island be rendered easily accessible ; considerable advantages would necessarily and speedily be derived by all parties interested. The labour of the horse would be decreased, the wear and tear of carriages lessened, and numerous visitors, who had for the first time contemplated the beauties of the " Back of the Island," would be tempted once more to revisit those romantic scenes.

Starting from *Cowes*, through Newport and Yarmouth, to the Needles' Light House, Groves's Hotel, at Alum Bay, or Plumbly's, Freshwater Gate, will afford the best accommodation for the night. From thence it will be necessary to reach Shanklin the next evening ; and return to Cowes the following day.

From *Ryde*, through Newport, the George at Yarmouth, the Needles' Hotel, Alum Bay, or the Albion Hotel, Freshwater Gate, present eligible accommodations. The succeeding evening may be most agreeably

spent at the Royal Sand Rock Hotel, or Ventnor; and the third will bring the tourist to Ryde, or Newport.

Other excursions can be taken as leisure or inclination may permit.

THE VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND.

This is a delightful excursion, enabling the voyager to view in a few hours the whole coast of the island, and also that of Hampshire, with part of Dorsetshire.

A steam-boat from Portsmouth, leaves Ryde Pier about half-past nine in the morning, generally on Wednesdays during the summer months, and usually performs the voyage in about eight hours; but it has been done in seven hours and twenty minutes. The fare is five shillings each individual, and refreshments can be procured on board.

Proceeding to the Eastward, we pass Appley, St. John's, and St. Clare's, with their woods extending to the water's edge. Farther on is Nettlestone, or Sea View, the Priory, and at the bottom of the hill is a good view of Old Church sea mark; crossing the entrance of Brading Haven, which is a shallow arm of the Sea at high water, to Bembridge, there is a distant view of the vale from Brading to Appuldurcombe. Passing the Bembridge Ledge, a dangerous reef, we come next to the Eastern extremity of the Island, Foreland Point, and the Culver Cliffs*, which are lofty, and appear white and gray;—

* The summit of the highest cliff is about four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and affords a fine view across the British Channel.

skirting Sandown Bay, the Fort, the Cottage, and Shanklin Chine, are successively passed.

The next object is Dunnose, a point of rocky land to the Southward of Luccombe Chine. The shore is strewn with iron ore and copperas. The ascent, from low-water mark to the top of the downs, is near seven hundred feet; they are seen to considerable advantage from the water. On account of the number of rocks which stretch into the sea, the coast is considered dangerous for ships of burthen. The coast to Steephill is rugged. The Undercliff forms a charming object at this period of the voyage. We next pass Ventnor Cove and mill. St. Lawrence, Old Park, Mirables, the Orchard, Puckaster, &c. are passed in succession, tracing the shore, till we come to the rocks terminating the range of Undercliff near Niton, where the Sand Rock Hotel forms a prominent feature on the shore. A little farther to the West we arrive at the Southernmost point of the Island, known by the name of St. Catherine's, and Rocken End Race, on which the New Light House has recently been erected. The Downs, which terminate the range of Undercliff, are higher than any others.

A new scene now presents itself, in Black Gang Chine. Passing Atherfield Point, and Compton Chine, we enter Brixton Bay, where, with a South-West wind, the sea flows in with tremendous fury. Jackman's Chine is the principal one in this bay, and leads to Brixton village. Brook Chine is the next object, after which we enter Freshwater Bay. From the Cave to

the Main Bench, many chasms in the rocks are seen, with numberless caves and recesses along the beach.

Passing the sublime and stupendous cliffs of Freshwater, we enter Scratchell's Bay; and proceeding by the Needles*, enter Alum Bay, having a fine view of Christchurch Bay, Bournemouth, and Swanage, and pursuing our course through Totland and Colwell Bays, we pass Hurst Castle, and the Lighthouses. Hurst Castle was built by Henry VIII., for the defence of the passage between the coast of Hampshire and the Needles. The Shingles here render the navigation exceedingly dangerous.

Rounding the point, we enter Yarmouth roads; the town appears to great advantage from the water: on the opposite shore is Lymington.

Skirting the coast, which has few points of interest about it for some miles, we pass Newtown Creek, Thorness Bay, Gurnet Bay, and approach Cowes, which has a lovely appearance, as the Medina river opens to the view, with East Cowes Castle on the opposite side; proceeding onwards, we arrive at Norris Castle, with its rich and sylvan scenery reaching down to the shore.

The next object is Osborne House; then King's

* The pearly whiteness of the chalk of which they, as well as the stupendous cliffs above them, are composed, their detached and isolated position, and their picturesque form, combine to invest them with a peculiar interest; and, when viewed from a short distance at sea, these huge, bare, and broken rocks have a grand and stupendous effect.

Quay, with its wooden screen, and the creek. We now pass the entrance of Wootton Creek, and, in succession, Fishbourne,—Binstead,—the seat of John Fleming, Esq., M. P., with its picturesque bathing cottage on the shore,—Ryde House, the villas in Pelham Fields, and land at Ryde Pier. The Town and Pier, as we approach, are attractive objects amidst the surrounding scenery, which everywhere appears rich in cultivation, and beautifully clothed with wood, forming a striking contrast to the less fertile lands^s of the Western part of the Island.

In this description, we have confined our notice solely to the enumeration of the objects and places to be met with in this brief circumnavigation, as the vessel glides along, having in our previous pages detailed fully the quieter and rural beauties worthy of inspection in the interior.

A LIST OF THE PARISHES

IN THE

ISLE OF WIGHT;

WITH THE NAMES OF THE CLERGY.

PARISH.	INCUMBENT.	CURATES.
Arreton.....	v. H. Atkins.....	J. G. Bussell.
Binstead.....	R. Philip Hewitt.....	
Bonchurch.....	R. Archdeacon Hill...	
Brading.....	R. Miles Pople.....	H. Thompson.
Bembridge.....	c.	F. G. Middlet
Brixton.....	R. S. Wilberforce ...	F. J. Jackson.
Brook.....	R. C. Fenwick.	
Colbourne.....	R. T. Woodrooffe.....	
Newtown.....	R. T. Woodrooffe.....	J. Wilson.
Carisbrooke.....	v. John Brecks.....	J. Maude.
Northwood.....	R. John Brecks.....	E. Dodd.
Newport, St. Thomas	c.	Charles Worsl
——— St. John...	A. Hewett.
West Cowes.....	c.	J. B. Atkinso
——— Trinity.	c.	M. Geneste.
East Cowes.....	c.	W. Hennah.
Chale.....	R. A. Gother... ..	
Freshwater.....	R. Dr. Isaacson.....	J. Sedgwick.

PARISHES.	INCUMBENT.	CURATES.
Combe.....	R. Dr. H. Worsley...	S. Brown.
Shill.....	v. R. Dixon.. ..	J. Harnall.
n.....	R. R. Dixon.	
twell.....	C.	R. Dixon.
gston.....	R. J. B. Atkinson....	J. Worsley.
tiston.....	R. S. W. Dowell.	W. Fowler.
well.....	v. S. W. Dowell.	W. Fowler.
church.....	v. Spencer Phillips...	
e, St. Thomas. .	C.	H. J. Vernon.
— St. James.....	C.	W. Sibthorp.
Helens.....	C.	Dr. Young.
Lawrence.....	R. Dr. H. Worsley...	H. Griffin.
Nicholas.....	W. Sewell.....	
fleet.....	v. E. F. Arney.....	
aklin.....	D. Archdeacon Hill..	
ley.....	v. James Worsley....	J. Penfold.
tnor.....	C.	J. N. Coleman.
ppingham.....	R. Hon. F. Bouverie..	L. G. Gifford.
otton.....	R. R. W. White... ..	R. Little.
mouth.....	R. Sir G. Burrard, bt.	
erland.....	R. Robert Sherson....	
se of Industry..	T. Philips.....	

*The following Gentlemen are Surrogates for granting
Marriage Licences.*

C. Worsley, Newport. Rev. J. B. Atkinson, Cowes.
G. Richards, Newport. Rev. S. Phillips, Ryde.

CHAPTER IX.

TOURS.

FROM RYDE TO NEWPORT AND CARISBROOKE

AND RETURN.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Ryde to Wootton Bridge . . .	3
„ Newport	4 — 7
„ Carisbrooke	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$
„ Newport	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 10
„ Wootton Bridge	4 — 14
„ Ryde	3 — 17

FROM RYDE TO WEST AND EAST COWES

AND RETURN.

From Ryde to Wootton Bridge . . .	3
„ Newport	4 — 7
„ West Cowes	5 — 12
[cross the ferry to East Cowes.]	
„ Whippingham	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $14\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wootton Common	2 — $16\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wootton Bridge	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 18
„ Ryde	3 — 21

FROM RYDE TO ST. HELENS, BRADING, &c.

AND RETURN.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Ryde to St. Helens	4
„ Brading	4 — 8
„ Yaverland	1 — 9
„ Bembridge and Culver Cliffs	} 3 — 12
„ Ashey Down	6 — 18
„ Ryde	4 — 22

FROM RYDE TO SHANKLIN & APPULDUR-

COMBE, AND RETURN.

From Ryde to Brading	4
„ Sandown	2 — 6
„ Shanklin	3 — 9
„ Bonchurch	3 — 12
„ Wroxall	3 — 15
„ Appuldurcombe	1 — 16
„ Godshill	1 — 17
„ Newchurch	3 — 20
„ Ashey Down	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $21\frac{1}{2}$
„ Ryde	4 — $25\frac{1}{2}$

THREE DAYS' TOUR ROUND THE ISLAND,
FROM RYDE.

FIRST DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Ryde to Brading	4
„ Sandown	2 — 6
„ Lake	1 — 7
„ Shanklin	2 — 9
„ Luccombe	2 — 11
„ Bonchurch	1 — 12
„ Ventnor	1 — 13
„ Steephill	1 — 14
„ St. Lawrence	1 — 15
„ Niton and Sand Rock	3 — 18

SECOND DAY.

From Niton to Chale and Blackgang	$2\frac{1}{2}$
„ Kingston	2 — $4\frac{1}{2}$
„ Shorwell	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 6
„ Brixton	2 — 8
„ Mottistone	2 — 10
„ Brook	2 — 12
„ Freshwater Gate	$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $16\frac{1}{2}$
„ Alum Bay	3 — $19\frac{1}{2}$

THIRD DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Alum Bay to Freshwater . . .	3
„ Yarmouth . . .	3 — 6
„ Shalfleet . . .	4 — 10
„ Newtown . . .	1 — 11
„ Carisbrooke . . .	5 — 16
„ Newport . . .	1 — 17
„ Whippingham . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $19\frac{1}{2}$
„ East Cowes . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — 22
„ Whippingham . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $24\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wootton Common . . .	2 — $26\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wootton Bridge . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 28
„ Ryde	3 — 31

ANOTHER ROUTE FOR THREE DAYS,

ROUND THE ISLAND.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Ryde to Wootton Bridge . . .	3
„ Wootton Common . . .	1½ — 4½
„ Whippingham . . .	2 — 6½
„ East Cowes . . .	2½ — 9
[cross the ferry to West Cowes.]	
„ Northwood . . .	2½ — 11½
„ Newport . . .	2½ — 14
„ Carisbrooke . . .	1 — 15
„ Newtown . . .	5 — 20
„ Shalfleet . . .	1 — 21
„ Yarmouth . . .	4 — 25
„ Freshwater . . .	3 — 28
„ Alum Bay . . .	3 — 31

SECOND DAY.

From Alum Bay to Freshwater Gate	3
„ Brook . . .	4½ — 7½
„ Mottistone . . .	2 — 9½
„ Brixton . . .	2 — 11½
„ Shorwell . . .	2 — 13½
„ Kingston . . .	1½ — 15
„ Chale and Black- gang . . .	} 2 — 17
„ Niton and Sand Rock . . .	} 2½ — 19½

THIRD DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Niton to St. Lawrence	3
„ Steeplehill	1 — 4
„ Ventnor	1 — 5
„ Bonchurch	1 — 6
„ Luccombe	1 — 7
„ Shanklin	2 — 9
„ Lake	2 — 11
„ Sandown	1 — 12
„ Brading	2 — 14
„ Ryde	4 — 18

TWO DAYS' TOUR FROM RYDE.

FIRST DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Ryde to Brading	4
„ Sandown	2 — 6
„ Lake	1 — 7
„ Shanklin	2 — 9
„ Luccombe	2 — 11
„ Bonchurch	1 — 12
„ Ventnor	1 — 13
„ Steeplehill	1 — 14
„ St. Lawrence	1 — 15
„ Niton and Sand Rock	3 — 18

SECOND DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Niton to Black Down . . .	4
„ Rookley	1 — 5
„ Pidford	1 — 6
„ Shide	2 — 8
„ Newport	1 — 9
„ Whippingham	2½ — 11½
„ East Cowes	2½ — 14
„ Whippingham	2½ — 16½
„ Wootton Common	2 — 18½
„ Wootton Bridge	1½ — 20
„ Ryde	3 — 23

FROM NEWPORT TO WEST COWES.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Newport to Northwood . . .	2½
„ West Cowes	2½ — 5

NEWPORT TO EAST COWES.

From Newport to Whippingham . . .	2½
„ East Cowes	2½ — 5

NEWPORT TO RYDE, SHANKLIN, &c.

AND RETURN.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Newport to Wootton	4
„ Ryde	3 — 7
„ Brading	4 — 11
„ Sandown	2 — 13
„ Shanklin	3 — 16
„ Lake	2 — 18
„ Arreton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Shide	2 — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Newport	1 — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEWPORT TO YARMOUTH,

AND RETURN.

From Newport to Newtown	6
„ Shalfleet	1 — 7
„ Yarmouth	4 — 11
„ Thorley	2 — 13
„ Calbourne	4 — 17
„ Carisbrooke	4 — 21
„ Newport	1 — 22

NEWPORT TO NITON, AND SAND ROCK.

From Newport to Shide	1
„ Pidford	2 — 3
„ Rookley	1 — 4
„ Black Down	1 — 5
„ Niton & Sand Rock	4 — 9

FROM WEST COWES TO RYDE,
AND RETURN.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From West Cowes to Northwood . . .	2½
„ Newport . . .	2½ — 5
„ Wootton . . .	4 — 9
„ Ryde . . .	3 — 12
„ Ashy Down . . .	4 — 16
„ Newport . . .	7 — 23
„ West Cowes . . .	5 — 28

WEST COWES TO SHANKLIN, VENTNOR, &c
THROUGH NEWPORT.

From West Cowes to Northwood . . .	2½
„ Newport . . .	2½ — 5
„ Shide . . .	1 — 6
„ Arreton . . .	2 — 8
„ Lake . . .	4½ — 12½
„ Shanklin . . .	2 — 14½
„ Luccombe . . .	2 — 16½
„ Bonchurch . . .	1 — 17½
„ Ventnor . . .	1 — 18½

WEST COWES TO NITON AND SAND ROCK

From West Cowes to Newport . . .	5
„ Shide . . .	1 — 6
„ Rookley . . .	3 — 9
„ Godshill . . .	2 — 11
„ Appuldurcombe . . .	1 — 12
„ Whitwell . . .	2 — 14
„ Niton & Sand Rock . . .	2 — 16

THREE DAYS' TOUR ROUND THE ISLAND,
FROM WEST COWES.

FIRST DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From West Cowes to Newport . . .	5
„ Wootton . . .	4 — 9
„ Ryde . . .	3 — 12
„ Brading . . .	4 — 16
„ Sandown . . .	2 — 18
„ Lake . . .	1 — 19
„ Shanklin . . .	2 — 21

SECOND DAY.

From Shanklin to Luccombe . . .	2 —
„ Bonchurch . . .	1 — 3
„ Ventnor . . .	1 — 4
„ Steephill . . .	1 — 5
„ St. Lawrence . . .	1 — 6
„ Niton . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{2}$
„ Chale & Black Gang $2\frac{1}{2}$ —	12
„ Kingstone . . .	2 — 14
„ Shorwell . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $15\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brixton . . .	2 — $17\frac{1}{2}$
„ Mottistone . . .	2 — $19\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brook . . .	2 — $21\frac{1}{2}$
„ Freshwater Gate . $4\frac{1}{2}$ —	26
„ Alum Bay . . .	3 — 29

THIRD DAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>
From Alum Bay to Freshwater . . .	3
” Yarmouth . . .	3 — 6
” Shalfleet . . .	4 — 10
” Newtown . . .	1 — 11
” Albany Barracks	5 — 16
” West Cowes . . .	4 — 20

Note.—THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY was opened on Monday, the 11th of May, 1840; the distance ($76\frac{3}{4}$ miles) from London to Southampton is now accomplished in three hours. The passage from Southampton to West Cowes generally occupies one hour.

Moderately Slow. ♩-80.

1st
Treble.

For give blest shade, the

2nd
Treble.

For give blest shade, the

Bass.

For-give blest shade, the

Piano-
Forte.

pp

tri-bu-ta-ry tear, That mourns thy

tri-bu-ta-ry tear, That mourns thy

tri-bu-ta-ry tear, That mourns thy

ex-it from a world like this, For-

ex-it from a world like this, For-

ex-it from a world like this, For-

give the wish that would have kept thee
 give the wish that would have kept thee
 give the wish that would have kept thee

here, And stay'd thy progress to the
 here, And stay'd thy progress to the
 here, And stay'd thy progress to the

seats of bliss. No more can find to
 seats of bliss. No more can find to
 seats of bliss. No more can find to

cres.

cres.

grov'ling scenes of night, No more a
 grov'ling scenes of night, No more a
 grov'ling scenes of night, No more a

te_nant pent in mor - tal clay,
 te_nant pent in mor - tal clay,
 te_nant pent in mor - tal clay,

pp *cres.*
 Now should we ra_ther hail thy glorious
pp
 Now should we ra_ther hail thy glorious
pp
 Now should we ra_ther hail thy glorious
pp *cres.*

p. cres.

flight, And trace thy jour-ney to the

flight, And trace thy jour-ney to the

flight, And trace thy jour-ney to the

p. cres.

realms of day, And trace thy

realms of day, And trace thy

realms of day, And trace thy journey, thy

dim.

jour-ney to the realms of day.

jour-ney to the realms of day.

jour-ney to the realms of day.

dim.

INDEX.

	Page
Agriculture of the Isle of Wight	22
Albany Barracks	92
Aldermore	51
Alum Bay	145
Cliffs, &c.	146
Needles Hotel	148
Appley House, the seat of Mrs. Bennett	57
Appuldurcombe, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough	190
History of	191
Old Priory House	192
Origin of the Name	193
Arreton	196
Church	197
Curious Monuments	197
Arreton Downs	198
Ashy Sea Mark	69
Down	69
Manor House	69
Barton Farm	136
Bembridge Down	68
Point	68
Billingham, the residence of the Rev. James Worsley	199
Binstead	48
Cottage, the seat of J. Fleming, Esq., M.P.	48
Quarries	49
Black Gang Chine	176
Bonchurch	182
Church of	183
Bowerman (Dame Joanna) King Henry the Seventh's gift to	158
Brading	64
Town Hall and Market House	65
Church	65
Epitaphs, with the Music by Dr. Callcott	66 & 220
Haven	67
Brixton, or Brightstone	159
Brook	157
Bucklands	48
Calbourne	200
Church of	200
Curious Monument	201
Carisbrooke Village	95

	Page
Carisbrooke Church	95
——— Remains of the Priory	96
——— Castle	97
——— Well at the Castle	101
Chale Church	162
Charles the First—His attempts to escape from Carisbrooke Castle	103
——— How he passed his time there	105
——— His imprisonment in Hurst Castle	106
Cheke, Sir John	158
Chines of Minor importance	159
——— Etymology of the term	160
Civil Authorities of the Isle of Wight	29
Clark's (Sir James) Remarks on the Climate of the Undercliff	170
Clergy of the Isle of Wight	208
Climate of the Isle of Wight	20
Cole, Rev. Henry, D.D.	194
Cowes—East and West	111
——— West	111
——— Marine Parade	113
——— Castle	113
——— Royal Yacht Club House	114
——— Regatta	117
——— Market House and Town Hall	118
——— Chapel	119
——— Trinity Chapel	120
——— Independent Chapel	120
——— Wesleyan Chapel	120
——— Roman Catholic Chapel	121
——— Baths and Bathing Machines	121
——— Libraries and Reading Rooms	122
——— Post Office	122
——— Hotels, Inns, &c.	122
——— National School	123
——— Coaches	123
——— Steam Packets	124
——— Harbour	126
——— Ferry	127
——— East	128
——— Hotel	129
——— Assembly Rooms	129
——— Church	129
——— Walks in the Vicinity of	130
——— Castle	132
——— Tour from, to Newport	218
——— ———— to Shanklin and Ventnor	218
——— ———— to Appuldurcombe, &c.	218
Cripple Path, near Niton	178

	Page
Culver Cliffs	68
Curates of the Isle of Wight	208
Divisions—Hundreds of the Isle of Wight	28
----- Parishes of the Isle of Wight	28
Dodner, near Newport	91
Dover, the	52
East and West Cowes (<i>vide</i> Cowes)	
East Dean, the seat of Captain Swinburne	183
Egypt	130
Elizabeth's (Princess) coffin described	78
Epitaphs at Brading	66
Extent of the Isle of Wight	20
Excursions in the Isle of Wight:	
From Ryde to Appuldurcombe, returning through Gods-	
hill, Newchurch, &c.	190
— Cowes to Newport, Arreton, Whitwell, and Gatcombe	196
— Ryde or Cowes, through Newport to Swainston,	
Calbourne, &c. to Yarmouth	200
Fern Hill, the residence of Samuel Saunders, Esq.	71
Fish Bourne	51
Fleming, John, Esq. M.P., the seat of	48
Form of the Isle of Wight	20
Fosbury, Rev. V., Westcliff, the seat of	168
Freshwater Church	145
----- Cliffs	151
----- Perilous mode of bird-catching there	152
----- Gate	153
----- Cave	155
Gatcombe, the seat of General Carey	199
----- Church	199
----- Curious Monument	199
Godshill Church	193
----- Grammar School	194
Gordon, Sir James Willoughby, Bart., the Orchard, the seat of	177
----- H. P. E., Esq., Northcourt, the seat of	161
Gurnet Bay	130
Hambrough, John, Esq., Steephill Castle, the seat of	180
Haylands, the seat of Captain Lock	51
Headon Hill	147
Hermit's Hole	68
Hill, Charles Popham, Esq., Boniface House, the seat of	182
History of the Isle of Wight	1
Holmes, Hon. W. A. A'Court, M.P., Westover, the seat of	201
Horse, Sir Edward, Account of	78
House of Industry	93

	Page
Hoy, James Barlow, Esq., Medina Hermitage, the seat of	166
Hurst Castle and Light Houses	206
Incumbents of the Isle of Wight	208
Island, Remarks on the Tour round	202
——— Voyage round the	204
Isle of Wight, History of the	1
——— Governors and Wardens of	17
John (King), his concealment at King's Key	135
Keeling (William) his Monument and Epitaph	95
King's Key	135
Kingston	162
Kirkpatrick, Joseph, Esq., St. Cross, the seat of	94
Kite Hill, seat of Mr. Andrews	70
Land Slips	171
Light House at the Needles	148
——— St. Catherine's Point	165
Lind, Mrs., Westmont, the residence of	70
Lock, Captain, Haylands, the seat of	51
Loss of the Royal George	52
——— Mary Rose	56
——— Pomona frigate	151
Lucombe	185
Lucombe Chine	184
Magistrates of the Isle of Wight	30
Marvel	107
Medina River, rise of the	163
Military Authorities of the Isle of Wight	29
Mineral Springs in the Isle of Wight	27
Mottiston	158
Nab Light, the	58
Needle Light House	148
——— Sonnet on	149
——— Point	149
Nettlestone	57
Newchurch	195
——— Church	195
——— Curious Epitaph	195
Newport	73
——— Its Origin and History	74
——— Commerce	75
——— Town described	76
——— St. Thomas's Church	77
——— St. John's Church	79

	Page
Newport—Roman Catholic Chapel	80
———— Baptist Chapel	80
———— Primitive Methodist Chapel	80
———— Wesleyan Chapel	80
———— Independent Chapel	80
———— Unitarian Chapel	81
———— Isle of Wight Institution	81
———— Mechanics' Institution	81
———— Corporation	82
———— Market House	83
———— Town Hall	84
———— Post Office	85
———— Banks	86
———— Hotels, Inns, &c.	86
———— Assembly Rooms	87
———— Coaches	87
———— Gaol	87
———— Gas Works	87
———— Grammar School	88
———— National School	89
———— Blue School	89
———— Seminaries	89
———— Fair	89
———— Bargain Saturdays	90
———— Archery	90
———— Walks round	91
———— Prison for Juvenile Offenders	93
———— House of Industry	93
Newtown	107
Niton Church	166
Norris Castle	132
Northcourt, the seat of H. P. E. Gordon, Esq.	161
Northwood Church	131
———— Manor House	131
Norton	144
Nunwell, the seat of Sir William Oglander, Bart.	64
Old Park, the property of Joshua Orton, Esq.	178
Osborne, the seat of Lady Isabella Blachford	137
Parishes in the Island	28, and 208
Player, George, Esq., Ryde House, the seat of	48
Priory, the seat of Edward Grose Smith, Esq.	58
Prison for Juvenile Offenders	93
Products of the Isle of Wight	26
Porchester Castle	62
Portsmouth	62
Puckpool	59

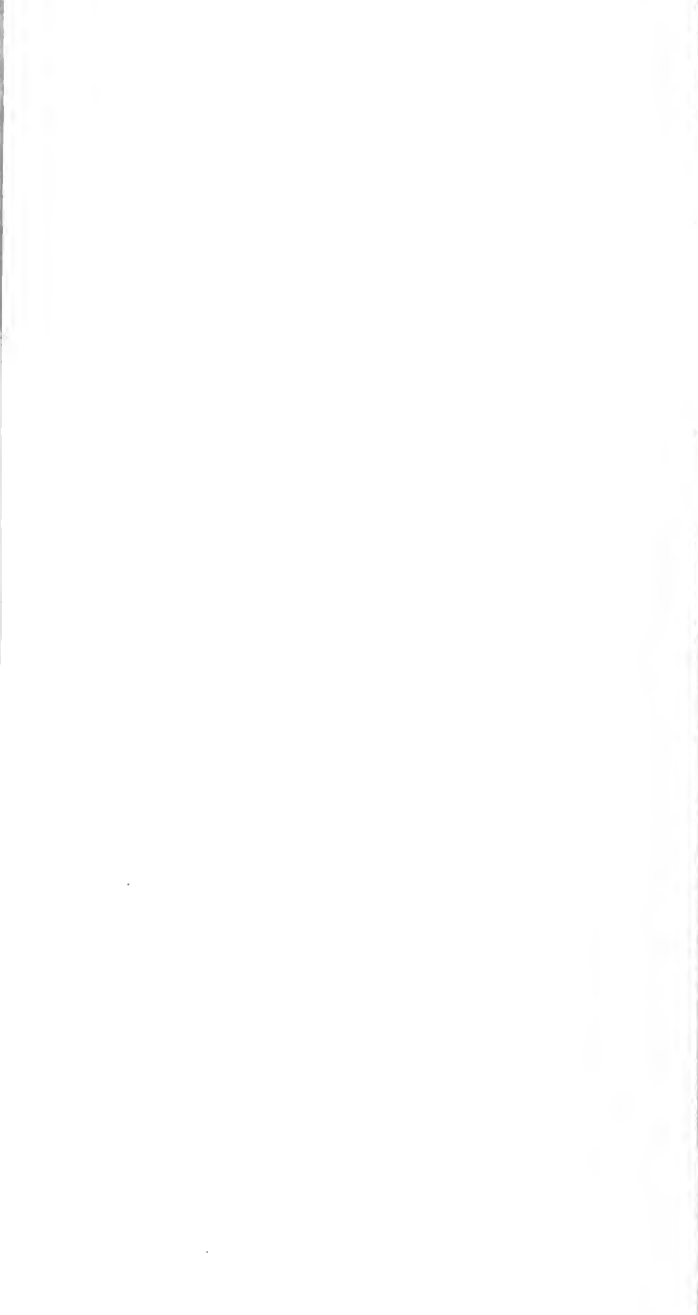
	Page
Quarries at Binstead	49
Quarr Abbey	49
Representatives in Parliament	22
Residences of the Magistracy of the Isle of Wight	30
Rivers of the Isle of Wight	27
Rocken End Race	177
Royal George, Loss of the	52
————— Lines to the Memory of the Sufferers	54
————— Part of the Wreck, recovered by Col. Pasley	55
————— Lines descriptive of the blowing up	55
Royal Yacht Club	114
Ryde	31
—— Distances of various places from	31
—— Pier	33
—— Assembly Rooms	35
—— Theatre	36
—— Post Office	36
—— Market House	36
—— Town Hall	37
—— Victoria Arcade	37
—— Gas and Coke Company	38
—— Sunday Schools	38
—— St. Thomas's Chapel	39
—— St. James's Chapel	40
—— Independent Chapel	41
—— Methodist Chapel	41
—— Hotels and Inns	41
—— Banks	41
—— Baths, and Sea Bathing	42
—— Fair	43
—— Regatta	43
—— Schools	44
—— Steam Packets	44
—— Coaches	46
—— Carriers	46
—— Cars, &c.	47
—— Trade, &c.	47
—— Walks in the Vicinity	48
—— Water Excursions	61
Sandown Bay and Fort	188
Sand Rock Hotel	174
————— Spring	174
Scratchell's Bay	157
Sea Field, the residence of Mrs. Beach	57
— View	57
Shalfleet	110
Shanklin Bay	185

	Page
Shanklin Church	186
——— Manor Farm House	186
——— Chine	187
——— Hotel	186
Shannon, Earl of, East Cowes Castle, the residence of the .	132
Shorwell	160
——— Curious Monument at	161
Simeon, Sir Richard-Godin, bart. Swainston, the seat of .	200
Situation of the Island	20
Sonnet on the Needles	149
South-Western Railway	220
Standen	196
St. Catherine's Hill	163
——— Tower	163
——— Down	163
——— Light House	165
St. Clare, the seat of Colonel Harcourt	59
St. Cross, the seat of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Esq.	94
St. Helens	63
St. John's	59
St. Lawrence Church	178
——— Lines on	179
Steephill	180
Stone Pitts, the residence of Captain Brigstocke, R.N. .	70
Swainston, the seat of Sir Richard-Godin Simeon, bart. .	200
Thorley, village of	202
Tour round the Island, Remarks on	202
Tours:	
From Ryde to Newport and Carisbrooke	210
——— West and East Cowes	210
——— St. Helens and Brading	211
——— Shanklin and Appuldurcombe	211
——— Three Days' Tour round the Island	212
——— Two Days' Tour round the Island	215
From Newport to West and East Cowes	216
——— Ryde and Shanklin	217
——— Yarmouth	217
——— Niton and Sand Rock	217
From West Cowes to Ryde	218
——— Shanklin and Ventnor	218
——— Niton and Sand Rock	218
——— Three Days' Tour round the Island	219
Undercliff,	169
——— Climate of the	170
——— The various Landslips described	171
——— Modelled View of	173
——— Royal Sand Rock Hotel	174

	Page
Undercliff—Sand Rock Spring	174
————— Sand Rock Spring analysed	175
Upton House, the seat of Captain Hoare, R.N.	52
Ventnor	181
———— Church	181
———— School	181
———— Cove	182
Voyage round the Island	204
Watch-House Point	58
Water Excursions from Ryde	61
West Cowes, <i>vide</i> Cowes.	
Whippingham	137
Whitwell Church	199
Wilkes's Cottage at Sandown	188
Woodlands, the seat of John Percival, Esq.	59
Worsley, Rev. James, Billingham, the residence of	137
Wootton Bridge	70
———— Common	70
Wyatt, Lewis, Esq., the seat of	57
Yacht Club House, the Royal	114
Yarborough, Earl of, marine villa of	180
————— seat of, at Appuldurcombe	190
Yarmouth	138
———— Church	139
———— Wesleyan Chapel	139
———— Baptist Chapel	140
———— Market House and Town Hall	140
———— Corporation	140
———— Castle	141
———— Post Office	141
———— Hotels, Inns, &c.	141
———— River	142
———— Ferry	142
———— Steam Packet	142
———— Mail Boat	143
———— Boats	143
———— Walks in the Vicinity of	144
Yaverland	67

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