



Newport.
Samuel Howitt

1791

IWCMS.2002.136

This view of *Newport*, the county town of the *Isle of Wight*, is from *Hunnyhill* looking down over *Town Gate* or *Coppins Bridge*.

The figures can be seen entering the town down *Hunnyhill*. *Lukely Brook* runs beneath the bridge, serving as a tributary to the *Medina River*.

With a population of 3,700 by the early 1800s, *Newport* was regarded as the most important town on the island.



Newport Market Place.
Thomas Rowlandson

Circa. 1790s
IWCMS.2002.138

This view from *St Thomas's Square* looks towards the *Market House*, an arcaded building with the *Town Hall* on the first floor. This building was replaced by the present *Guildhall* in 1815, built by *John Nash*.



An auction in St James' Square, Newport.
Thomas Rowlandson

Circa. 1790s
IWCMS.2002.139

This appears to be a trader auctioning or selling goods in the *St James' Square* from his open cart.

Note the military figures in red and green uniforms.



Newport soldiers.
Thomas Rowlandson

Circa. 1790s
IWCMS.2002.137

The soldiers are probably the *Isle of Wight Volunteers*, whose barracks were at *Parkhurst* outside *Newport*. They are parading in *St James's Square* in *Newport*.



The west front of Carisbrooke Church, with Carisbrooke village and Castle beyond.

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IWCMS.2002.135

This is an unusual view of the west front of *Carisbrooke Church*, with *Carisbrooke Castle* in the distance. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and was originally attached to the priory of *Carisbrooke*, which was founded by *William Fitz-Osbert* (to whom *William the Conqueror* granted the *Isle of Wight*).

The remarkably fine Perpendicular tower was built in the 15th century and is one of the finest on the island. The west window is now different from that illustrated in the painting.



View on the road to Newport with Carisbrooke Castle in the distance. 1791

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Carisbrooke Church is on the far right. Note the windmill.



Carisbrooke Castle, the Entrance.

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View of the entrance to *Carisbrooke Castle*. The castle was built at the end of the 11th century with more modifications taking place right up to the 16th century.

The outer area is *Elizabethan*, and the main gatehouse dates from circa 1335-6.

King Charles I was imprisoned for some time here prior to his trial and execution.



Carisbrooke Castle, The Interior.
Thomas Rowlandson

1791

IWCMS.2002.130

A view inside the castle walls of *Carisbrooke* showing some of the late medieval buildings, the tallest of which is now occupied by the Museum.

The size of the buildings and the landscape are somewhat exaggerated in this view.



The Castle and Village of Carisbrooke.

Samuel Howitt

1791

IWCMS.2002.127

This view looks west across the northeast side of *Carisbrooke Castle*, showing the village in the background. There has been a fortress on this site since at least Saxon times, but the present castle was built in c.1100, when the Island was granted to the de *Redvers* family.

The beautiful stone tower of *Carisbrooke Church* can be seen to the right of the painting.



The Keep or Citadel, of Carisbrooke Castle.

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This view shows the castle keep and the stone steps leading up to it.



The Keep, Carisbrooke Castle, Carisbrooke.

Thomas Rowlandson

Circa. 1790s

IWCMS.2002.128

View of the keep at *Carisbrooke Castle*. The original motte and bailey castle was built in the 11th century and the keep was built on a mound in the early 12th century.

The layout of the image is very curious. The buildings shown behind the motte do not appear on any map and one appears to be a windmill.

It is possible that separate views are being placed together.



The Keep - Carisbrooke.
Thomas Rowlandson

Circa. 1790s
IWCMS.2002.129