

● **1. Admiral Sir William Cornwallis**

As Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet in the early years of the 19th century, it was Cornwallis' blockade of the French fleet at Brest that stopped Napoleon's invasion plans. This action, in the face of major



logistical and strategic difficulties and through two winters of severe weather, secured his reputation as one of the greatest admirals of the Royal Navy. Already a distinguished admiral he was respected by his fellow officers, loved by his men, and revered by Nelson.



● **2. Captain John Whitby, RN**

Captain John Whitby joined the Navy at the age of 12, serving under Cornwallis two years later. This prompted a long friendship between the two men and by 1795 Whitby was serving on his 4th ship under Cornwallis. Whitby married Mary Anne Theresa Symonds in 1802 and they lived at Newlands with Cornwallis. War with France resumed in 1803 and Whitby and then Cornwallis returned to sea, leaving Mrs Whitby in charge of Newlands. In 1805 the Whitby's daughter Theresa John Cornwallis Whitby, was born. Whitby returned to Newlands in 1806, dying a few days later.

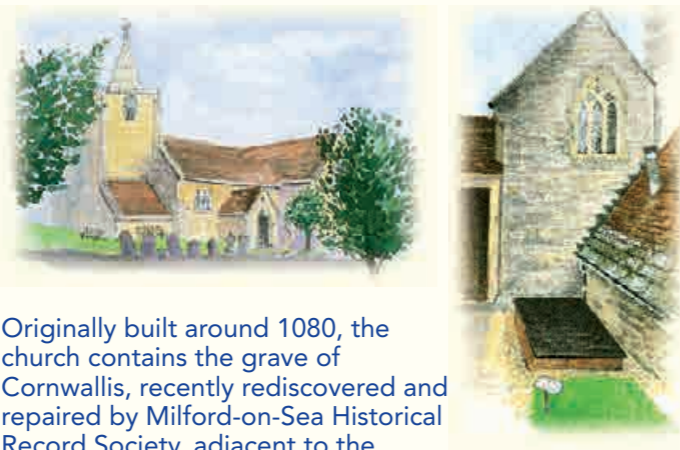


● **3. Mary Anne Theresa Whitby**

After the death of her husband Theresa (as she was known) Whitby returned to Newlands. The strong relationship between Cornwallis and Whitby extended to Mrs Whitby and Cornwallis left his entire estate to her and her daughter. Mrs Whitby managed the estate and developed it considerably - by the time of her death, she owned about a third of the village. She was a talented artist and conducted scientific experiments with silk production at Newlands. See also No 6.



● **4. All Saints' Church, Church Hill, Milford-on-Sea**



Originally built around 1080, the church contains the grave of Cornwallis, recently rediscovered and repaired by Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society, adjacent to the Tower. Inside you will find the graves of Admiral John Peyton - indicated by a brass plaque on the floor left of the centre aisle, along with Admiral Robert Man - in the lobby between the main church and the Choir Vestry. There is a memorial to Admiral Sir William Cornwallis and John and Mary Anne Theresa Whitby. In addition, there is a memorial plaque to Admiral John Peyton and the three Admirals and Captain Whitby are commemorated in a new stained-glass window.

The church is open daily; services may be in progress

● **5. Milford House, Milford-on-Sea**

Built in the 1730s for William Rickman, a rich merchant in Portsmouth. The two bow-fronted wings were added in the Adam style in the 1790s for the then owner Edmund Reynolds who owned sugar plantations in Jamaica. The house and Manor of Milford Baddesley were added to the Newlands estate by Mrs Whitby in 1829, although she never lived there.

Private housing not open to the public. It can be viewed from the north side of Lymington Road.



● **6. Newlands, Milford-on-Sea**



In 1800 Admiral Cornwallis leased Newlands and two years later purchased it outright. The estate was enlarged over the years until it amounted to almost 2,000 acres. He left the estate to Mrs Whitby and her daughter. South Lawn Hotel is located on part of the Newlands estate.

The house is now private residences; there is no public access and the house is not visible from the road.

● **7. Hawker's Cottage, Keyhaven**

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Hawker (1786 – 1853) entered the army in the Royal Dragoons in 1801 and served under the Duke of Wellington. He is best known as a sportsman and excelled at wildfowl shooting. Arguably his most visible legacy, still in existence today is "Hawker's Lake". To enable a quicker route from Keyhaven to Pennington marshes, Hawker cut a shortcut through the marsh, originally named Hawker's Leak.



The house is a private residence; there is no public access although the facade which has been added since Hawkers time, is clearly visible from the road.

● **8. Hurst Castle, Keyhaven**

Built by Henry VIII in 1544 and held Charles I on his way from Carisbrooke Castle to the scaffold in London. Hurst was in constant use until just after the end of World War II. The castle was modernised during the Napoleonic wars and again from 1850 - 1870 when the two armoured wings were constructed around the original fort.



Open to the public [entry fee payable] April - November, winter months weekends only. Ferry from Keyhaven every 20 minutes April - October, weather and tides permitting, or walk along the shingle spit from Keyhaven. For more information visit www.hurstcastle.co.uk

● **9. Saltmaking**

This area was one of the largest salt-producing areas of the country from medieval times until the 19th century. The remains of the salt pans can still be seen from the sea wall footpath between Keyhaven and Lymington.



● **10. Admiral Robert Man at Pennington House**

Robert Man was one of the three Milford Admirals who fought the French during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, moving to Pennington House in 1789. He served under Cornwallis and commanded Nelson in battle. He was a friend of Admiral Cornwallis and an



active member of Milford church and society. As a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty from 1797 to 1801, he helped direct operations in the Revolutionary War. In 1821 he became Admiral of the Red, the most senior naval rank at the time.

The house is a private residence; there is no public access.

● **11. Rear Admiral John Peyton at Priestlands, Lymington**

Nelson's Band of Brothers were the 15 captains in his fleet at the Battle of The Nile in August 1798. One of these was John Peyton, who returned home 3 months later through illness. He then moved to Priestlands in Pennington 18 months later. Peyton served Nelson well, taking the surrender of the French ship Franklin after three hours of fighting. George III presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his conduct in command of his ship at The Nile in 1799. In 1805 he was promoted to Rear Admiral.



Priestlands is now part of Priestlands School; there is no public access.

● **12. St Barbe Museum + Art Gallery, New Street, Lymington**

St Barbe Museum explores the history of Lymington and the New Forest coast through colourful, hands-on displays, which offer a fascinating insight into the area for all ages. The Art Gallery hosts a changing programme of exhibitions that showcase art and history from regional, national and private collections.



Open to the public daily. For more information visit www.stbarbe-museum.org.uk



● **13. Bellevue House, High Street, Lymington**

Bellevue House was built in 1765 and for many years was the home of Charles St Barbe (1750-1826) – banker, saltern owner and five times mayor of the Borough.

He owned fifteen salt works and forty-eight pans, making a profit of £25,000 (£2.2 million in today's money). Francis Walsingham St. Barbe was an early partner in the law firm Moore Blatch, founded 1797 and the present owners.



● **14. St Thomas' Church, High Street, Lymington**

Originally built in the 15th century, the church was remodelled in the 18th century, with the addition of the cupola at the top of the tower, which houses its eight bells. It contains a memorial to Sir Harry Burrard Neale (see 17 and 18) and memorials to the naval Rogers family. Also visible is the



magnificent stained-glass window commemorating Sir George Rose Sartorius – see Nos 15 & 19.

● **15. Sir George Rose Sartorius at East Grove, Lymington**

A fine example of a Georgian house on the south side of Grove Road, it then stood in two acres of land with outbuildings, a coach house and stabling. Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius and his wife Sophia lived there from 1880 to his death in 1885. In 1801, aged 11, George Rose Sartorius was introduced to the Royal Navy by Captain Sir Harry Burrard Neale, RN. He served at Trafalgar, had an eventful career in South America and the Mediterranean, including the siege of Cadiz in 1810. He was present when Napoleon surrendered in 1815 on the Bellerophon. From 1831-3 he commanded the fleet in the Portuguese Civil War against Don Miguel. He was knighted in 1841 and promoted to Admiral of the Fleet in 1869. He is buried at South Baddesley – see No 19.

