

EXCURSIONS from Weymouth

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(c) To **Preston, Osmington, Poxwell, and Winfrith**. Leaving St. John's Church, the road starts along the shore, and passing the race-ground, known as **Lodmoor Marsh**, climbs **Jordan Hill**, identified with the Roman station **Clavinium**, where are extensive traces of Roman buildings with a plain but well-preserved tessellated pavement and a large cemetery, from which many hundreds of skeletons have been disinterred, with some beautiful specimens of Samian and other ware, and reaches $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Preston**, where Roman pottery is of frequent occurrence in the churchyard. The *Ch.* is interesting, chiefly Perp., with a Norm. door and font on a 15th-century base. There is a holy-water stoup outside the S. door, and a hagioscope in the S. aisle. Note the figure of a man with bears which forms the finial to the dripstone of one of the windows of the N. aisle. At Preston is a bridge of great antiquity, considered by Mr. C. Warne to be of Roman date. Other authorities have, however, referred it to an early Norman date. The road to the l., just beyond this bridge, leads to **Sutton Poyntz**, a pretty village, the "Overcombe" of "The Trumpet-major," where are now the Weymouth waterworks. This is the place from which to visit the colossal figure of King George III. on horseback mentioned below. On a spur of the hill above is the circular entrenchment of **Chalbury**, enclosing two large barrows and numerous hut circles, from 18 to 20 ft. in diameter. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. at **Rimbury** was the necropolis, where numerous kistvaens and cinerary urns have been discovered. The camp follows the configuration of the hill, its defences being created by scarping the steep chalk slope and forming a ditch and bank. Its interior diameter is from 200 to 250 yards. "*Preston Valley* is a little gem, a verdant dell opening to the sea, through which a streamlet runs, with the sides and bottom covered with woods."—*Gosse*.

Beyond Preston the downs rise abruptly on the rt., and on one of their steepest slopes appears the colossal **figure of George III.** on horseback, formed by removing the turf from the chalk. It was the work of a private soldier, and must be regarded as a proof of considerable skill; for, being cut on an inclined surface, it had to be distorted to produce a true image. It is visible from the sea at a great distance. Along the crest of the ridge are a great number of barrows arranged in groups.