ing buildings in the kingdom, considering its antiquity, the historical events of which it has been the theatre, and the character of the persons whose mortal remains have been deposited within its walls. It is also curious as exhibit­ing instructive specimens of the Saxon, Norman, and English styles of architecture, and of the gradual steps from one to another of them. The various parts of this building, the periods of their erection, and the most minute particu­lars of every portion, have been so elaborately and accu­rately detailed by the pen of Dr Milner, a Catholic bishop, and by others, that we must refer to their works, more especially as our limits will not enable us to do justice to admirable impressions made on surveying the whole. On the authority of Milner, we give the following as the dimen­sions of this magnificent building. The whole length of the cathedral is 545 feet, length of the nave from the west porch to the iron doors at the entrance of the choir 351 feet, length of the choir 136 feet, breadth of the cathe­dral eight-seven feet, and of the choir forty feet, length of the transept 186 feet, and height of the tower 150 feet. Since the work of Milner was published, the impression made on first entering the building has been greatly height­ened, by the removal of the screen erected in the time of Bishop Fox. It is said that formerly there were in Win­chester between eighty and ninety churches. At present there are only eleven remaining, most of which are very ancient, and all deserving of inspection by the lovers of antiquities.

Tne ancient castle has been converted into a county- hall, in which is shewn the celebrated round table attribut­ed to King Arthur. In the town-hall, built on an ancient foundation, is preserved the bushel measure given by king Edgar, which still bears the name of this city. The mar­ket-cross is a striking building, and a specimen of the style of Henry VI. Overlooking the city is the King-House, an unfinished building, erected by Charles II. It has never been inhabited except by French prisoners in time of war. Within the confines of the city is the monastery of St Cross, now converted into a respectable kind of alms-house; and there are many other charitable institu­tions. The city, divided into three wards, is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It re­turns two members to the House of Commons. The popu­lation, including the extra parochial, amounted in 1821 to 7741, and in 1831 to 9212.

WIND is a sensible agitation of the atmosphere, occa­sioned by a quantity of air flowing from one place to an­other. See Meteorology.

Wind-Gage. See Physical Geography, vol. xvii. p. 338-9.

WINDLASS, a machine used for raising huge weights, as guns, stones, anchors, &c. It is very simple, consisting only of an axis or roller, supported horizontally at the two ends by two pieces of wood and a pulley : the two pieces of wood meet at top, being placed diagonally so as to prop each other ; the axis or roller goes through the two pieces, and turns in them. The pulley is fastened at top where the pieces join. Lastly, there are two staves or handspikes which *go* through the roller, whereby it is turned, and the rope which comes over the pulley is wound off and on the same.

Windlass, in a ship, is an instrument in small ships, placed upon the deck, just abaft the fore-mast. It is made of a piece of timber six or eight feet square, in form of an axletree, whose length is placed horizontally upon two pieces of wood at the ends thereof, and upon which it is

turned about by the help of handspikes put into holes made for that purpose. This instrument serves for weighing anchors, or hoisting of any weight in or out of the ship, and will purchase much more than any capstan, and that without any danger to those that heave ; for if, in heaving the windlass about, any of the handspikes should happen to break, the windlass would pall of itself.

WINDOW, an aperture or open place in the wall of a house to let in the light. Before the use of glass became general, which was not till towards the end of the 12th century, the windows in Britain seem generally to have been composed of paper. Properly prepared with oil, this forms no contemptible defence against the intrusions of the weather, and makes no incompetent opening for the admis­sion of the light. It is still used by our architects for the temporary windows of unfinished houses, and not unfre­quently for the regular ones of our workshops. But some of the principal buildings we may reasonably suppose to have been windowed in a superior manner. They could however be furnished merely with lattices of wood or sheets of linen, as these two remained the only furniture of our cathedrals nearly to the eighth century ; and the lattices continued in some of the meaner towns of Lancashire to the 18th, and in many districts of Wales, and many of the adjoining parts of England, are in use even to the present moment. These seem all to have been fixed in frames that were called *capsamenra,* or casements.

WINDSOR, a borough and market town of Berkshire, twenty-two miles from London, on the banks of the Thames. Old and New Windsor, the castle, and the hamlets of Clewer and Dedworth, are included in the parish. Windsor stands on the side and top of a hill sloping to the river. It is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and it returns two mem­bers to the House of Commons. The parish church is a spacious building in the High-street ; and near it is the town-hall, a neat structure supported by columns and arches of Portland stone. There are also many good houses be­longing to individuals. The population, including that of the castle, amounted in 1821 to 5698, and in 1831 to 7103. The chief object of admiration is the castle, a royal residence, with its park, and adjoining to it a tract of land of fifty-six miles in extent, denominated Windsor Forest. The castle or palace is a beautiful pile of building, on an eminence, which makes it visible to a large extent of the surrounding country. The terrace, overlooking the Thames, is a mag­nificent promenade, nearly the third of a mile in length, from which the views are richly expanded. The interior consists of two courts, surrounded with apartments for the royal family and domestics. These are magnificently fur­nished, and adorned with pictures, statues, and other valu­able curiosities. Within the castle is St George’s chapel, a most elegantly finished building, with beautifully painted glass windows; and under it are the vaults in which are deposited the remains of many of the successive monarchs of this kingdom, and of the members of their families. The recent repairs and additions have been made with great taste, and at an enormous expense.

WINDWARD, in the sea-language, denotes any thing towards that point from whence the wind blows, in respect of a ship : thus windward tide is the tide which runs against the wind.

WINKOOP’S Island, a large island on the south coast of Java. Long. 106. 36. E. Lat. 7. 28. S. There is a bay of the same name on the south coast of Java. Long 106. 38. E. Lat. 7. 5. S.